

California Chess Journal

Vol. 5, No. 1

February/March 1991

\$2.50

Browne annotates on Las Vegas victory



photo: Olafur Asghinson

Six-time U.S. Champion Walter Browne wins First North American Open

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE: Exclusive annotations by IM Jeremy Silman, FM Craig Mar, Interview with GM V. Anand

Editor's Message

Welcome back everyone. I trust that all of our readers have had a pleasant holiday season, and are now ready to take on 1991. If one of your New Year's resolutions is to improve your game, then let the *CCJ* help you reach that goal. This issue we have analysis by two of America's strongest and most active tournament competitors: GM Walter Browne and IM Jeremy Silman. In addition, we've also added two new columns. One is on Endings by NM David Moulton, and the other column features local games annotated by NM Kash Patel. We're also very fortunate to have contributions from NM Mike Arné, NM Paul Gallegos, and we welcome back FM Craig Mar. Finally, all resident Northern California chess players should note the very important announcement on page 16 regarding the *Cal Chess* and the *CCJ*. But before we begin, we have some exciting news for all local chess enthusiasts.

.PCY

1991 Pan Pacific International Grandmaster Tournament

A major event in Northern California chess takes place next month when the 1991 Pan Pacific International Grandmaster Tournament is held in San Francisco from March 2-14. With a prize fund of \$50,000, organizers Nick de Firmian, Neil Falconer, and Robert Burger were able to attract a stellar field, led by the charismatic and popular ex-world champion, Mikhail Tal of the Soviet Union. Other confirmed participants include GM Walter Browne (U.S.), GM John Fedorowicz (U.S.), GM Larry

Christiansen (U.S.), GM Eugenio Torre (Philippines), GM Joel Benjamin (U.S.), GM Lubomir Ftacnik (Czechoslovakia), GM Ian Rogers (Australia), GM U. Adianto (Italy), IM Vince McCambridge (U.S.), and two of the world's best women players, IM Zsuzsa Polgar (Hungary), and WGM Elena Donaldson-Akhmilovskaya (U.S.).

While details of round schedule and playing site were unconfirmed at press time, our best information is that the initial round and opening ceremonies will be held at the Mechanics Institute, and that subsequent rounds will be held at either the PG&E Building Auditorium, 245 Market Street, or at a nearby Holiday Inn. Early word was that there would be collateral events. Among the possibilities under discussion at press time were a Blitz Tournament, open to all comers, and a parallel tournament for high school students.

Listed as directors are Max Wilkerson and Alan Benson. Wilkerson is the chess room director for the Mechanics Institute, and Benson is remembered as the area's most successful and competent organizer of the 1970's.

The organizing committee also includes a number of local chess and nonchess personalities, most notably former USCF President, GM George Koltanowski, "the dean of American Chess." Eighty-seven years young, Koltanowski writes the only daily chess column in the United States, and still organizes and directs chess tournaments everywhere with the élan of great experience and the enthusiasm of a twenty-year old.

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California Chess Journal is published bi-monthly.

Advertising 1/4 page \$15
(camera-ready) 1/2 page \$25
Full page \$50

Full flyer insertions also available.

Subscriptions \$12/yr, \$22/two yrs.

Send all advertisements and subscriptions (check/M.O. payable CCJ) to:

California Chess Journal
c/o Peter Yu
2724 Channing Way #103
Berkeley, CA 94704

For Northern California residents, subscription rates are \$10/yr (includes Cal Chess membership). Send check/M.O. payable Cal Chess to:

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The California Chess Journal is a not-for-profit organization.

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Kotlyar Tops Turkey-Day Tourney

by NM Tom Dorsch

The traditional Northern California Thanksgiving Tournament was held November 23-25 at LERA in Sunnyvale. Veteran organizer Jim Hurt assisted by Ted Yudacufski directed the event. Brilliancy prizes, judged by local chess docent Richard Shorman, appear below.

White: NM John Bidwell (2286)

Black: Robert Powell (1463)

Ruy Lopez, Bird's Defense [B61]

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 Nd4 4. Nxd4 exd4

Bird's Defense, an old variation that never dies, but "can't get no respect" from aficionados. Seirawan is the latest in a long line of authorities to claim a refutation, this time in Kamsky-Ivanchuk, Tilburg 1990 (*Inside Chess*, November 26, 1990).

The assessment of the world's greatest authority on the Ruy: "So Black has managed to keep the Bb5 temporarily out of play and his d4 pawn restrains the development of White's Queenside. At the same time, White has gained time and intends to create a dynamic pawn center. Thus, each side has its own pluses and minuses."—A. Karpov, *The Open Game In Action* (Macmillan; 1988)

5. d3 c6 6. Ba4 Ne7?!

More solid are 6...Nf6 and 6...Bc5!

7. 0-0 g6 8. Bf4 Bg7?

Black must prevent White's positional threat, e.g. by 8...d5.

9. Bd6 0-0 10. Nd2 Kh8

Black is having trouble finding a way to complete his development, and while he dawdles, White rushes to mobilize.

11. f4 f5 12. Nf3 b6 13. Qe1 Re8 14. Ng5 Kg8 15. Bb3+ Nd5 16. exd5

The simple 16. Qg3 wins a piece, but John wants to have some fun.

16...Rxe1 17. Rxe1 Bf6 18. Be7

White has an overabundance of attractive continuations. One other branch is 18. dxc6+ Kg7 19. c7 Qh8 20. Bd5.

18...Bxe7 19. d6+ Kf8 20. dxe7+ Qxe7 21. Rxe7 Kxe7 22. Re1+ Kd6 23. Nf7+

23. Re8 looks simplest.

23...Kc5 24. Re8 a5 25. Ne5 Kd6 26. Bg8 b5 27. Bxh7 g5 28. Bxf5 gxf4 29. Nf7+ 29. Nxd7!?

29...Kc5 30. h4 a4 31. h5 b4 32. h6 b3 33. cxb3 axb3 34. a3 Rxa3 35. h7 Ra1+ 36.

Kh2 f3 37. h8Q 1-0

White: Samuel Brauer (2005)

Black: Jon Kirby (2110)

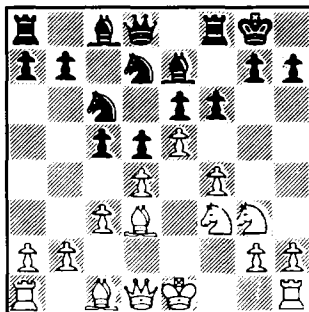
French Defense, Steinitz Variation [C11]

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. e5 Nfd7 5. Nce2 c5 6. c3 Nc6 7. f4 Be7

The main lines continue either 7...f6 8. Nf3 Qb6 9. g3 cxd4 10. cxd4 Bb4+ 11. Nc3 0-0 12. exf6 Nxf6 or 7...f5 8. Nf3 Be7 9. Ng3 cxd4 10. cxd4 0-0 11. Be2 Qb6 12. a3.

8. Nf3 0-0 9. Ng3?

In Maroczy-Lasker, New York 1924, the game continued 9. g3 cxd4 10. cxd4 Nb6 11. Bh3? Bd7 12. 0-0 Rc8 13. g4 f6 with Black better. Alekhine suggested White would have excellent chances by playing 11. Nc3, to be followed by Bd3 and 0-0. 9...f6 10. Bd3



10...f5?

Why 10...f5? 10...Qb6 is more in line with attacking White's center. If 11. Bc2 cxd4 12. cxd4 Bb4+, White loses a pawn to 13. Kf2 fxe5 14. fxe5 Nxe5. 13. Bd2 (or 13. Nd2) also loses a pawn to 13...Nxd4. The only move that saves the pawn is 11. Ne2, but it invalidates White's earlier 9. Ng3.

Interesting after 10...Qb6 is 11. a3, keeping Black's King Bishop underdeveloped on e7 after the pawn exchange on the c-file, but 11...cxd4 12. cxd4 fxe5 13. fxe5 Rxf3. 14. Qxf3 Qxd4, and White cannot save the King pawn, (Schallop-Paulsen, Leipzig, 1877). Black has a Knight and two pawns for the Rook, and complete control of the center. But White can play 14. fxe3 Qxd4 15. f4 with a slight advantage.

Maybe Black played 10...f5 fearing 10...Qb6 11. f5, but 11...fxe5 12. fxe6 Nf6 13. dxe5 Ng4 and Black is better.

11. Qe2 Rb8 12. Qf2 b5 13. h4

Since Black is slow in launching his

attack, White has time to begin.

13...cxd4?

Black should continue with 13...b4, attacking the base of the pawn chain.

14. cxd4

White has retained complete control of the center. Black attempts a Queenside attack, but there is no true threat.

14...Nb4 15. Bb1 Qc7 16. 0-0 Nb6 17. a3 Nc6 18. Ne2

Protecting d4, and preparing the final attack.

18...a5 19. g4 fxg4?

19...g6 leads to 20. gxf5 exf5 21. h5 gxh5 22. Qh2 h4 23. Nxb4. The outcome is unclear. White does not have an immediate threat against Black's King, and should have some concern about his own unprotected King. Black has very weak d and f-pawns, but has fighting chances to break through on the Queenside.

20. Ng5 h6 21. Qg3! hxg5 22. Qxg4 gxh4 23. Bg6!

continued on p. 22

LERA THANKSGIVING WINNERS:

Open

1st NM Greg Kotlyar (2396) 6-0
2nd NM Mark Pinto (2215) 5-1
3rd SM B. Izumikawa (2440) 4.5-1.5

Expert

1st Matvey Temkin (2155) 5-1
2nd-5th Jesse Jestadt (2145) 4.5-1.5
Roy Blackmer (2123)
Nathan Akamine (2122)
John Barnard (2108)

'A'

1st John Simpson (1917) 5-1
2nd-6th Alan Lewis (1952) 4.5-1.5
Keith Wagstaff (1963)
Peter Lee (1930)
Virgilio Fuentes (1914)
William Kaibni (1896)

'B'

1st-3rd Karl Forsberg (1752) 5-1
John Juan (1719)
Emmanuel Perez (1647)

'C'

1st Joe Ferrante (1503) 6-0
2nd Robert Levinson (1453) 4.5-1.5
3rd-5th Rooshin Dalal (1527) 4-2
Rodney Coffee (1511)
Ken White (1436)

'D'/UNR

1st Brad Mason (1183) 5-1
2nd Bret Winograd (UNR) 4.5-1.5

North American Open Debuts in Las Vegas

A new event was added to the roster of major U.S. tournaments as the North American Open made its debut at Bally's Hotel/Casino in Las Vegas, Nevada, January 3-6. The tournament drew 453. Several Northern Californians, hungry for some chess action and the opportunity to compete for big prizes, were in attendance. While the total number of players was fewer than organizer Bill Goichberg had hoped for, possibly due to high air fares, prizes total \$64,000. In American chess history, only the World Open, New York Open, and Software Toolworks Open have awarded more. Chief TD Randy Hough, along with NTD Sophia Rohde and staff, directed.

With place prizes twenty deep in each section, some players withdrew with scores of 2-2 or even 2 1/2-1 1/2, apparently not realizing that modest scores could win money. 4-2 was a winner in all sections, while 3 1/2 earned money in U2200, and even 3-3 won \$82.55 in the Open! The top-25 rated players in the Open Section were all winners, except for three who withdrew; the top-20 rated who finished the tournament each won at least \$378. Altogether, 80% of the players in the Open Section who finished the tournament won prizes. Overall, 180 prizes were awarded, and one player hit a jackpot for \$5000 on a slot machine!

In addition to the "big" tournament, there was a one-day action event held on Saturday. Over \$2000 was awarded. A few brave souls even played in both events (the schedule permitted the opportunity). Below is a list of the winners. Next year's North American Open is expected to be held January 2-5th at Bally's.

(Northern Californian winners highlighted)
OPEN

1st **GM W. Browne (2571)** 5.5-0.5
2nd- IM Igor Ivanov (2554) 4.5-1.5
3rd GM Alonso Zapata (2528)
4th- GM Michael Rohde (2692) 4-2
5th GM Eugenio Torre (2596)
U2500
1st IM Mark Ginsburg (2509) 4.5-1.5
U2400
1st- NM Greg Kotlyar (2396) 4.5-1.5
2nd NM Isaak Margulis (2299)
U2300
1st NM H. Villanueva (2248) 4-2
U2200
1st **Edgardo Garma (1757)** 4-2

2nd- Ahmad Koopal (2130) 3.5-2.5
4th Joel Barnes (2123)
Brian Zavodnik (2066)
U2000
1st- Belal Mohd (1900) 5.5-0.5
2nd **Emmanuel Perez (1900)**
U1800
1st Rafal Ziemacki (1798) 6-0
2nd Elvis Robinson (1649) 5.5-0.5
U1600
1st- Rick Hodges (1500) 5.5-0.5
4th Shaikh Rahman (1534)
Gregory Cooper (1484)
Vladimir Levin (1500)
U1400
1st- Raul Juarez (1300) 4-2
2nd **Francisco Sanchez (1385)**

Action Tournament:

OPEN
1st GM Eugenio Torre (2596) 4.5-0.5
2nd- IM Igor Ivanov (2554) 4-1
3rd GM Alonso Zapata (2528)
U2200
1st Jeff Birkel (2162) 4.5-0.5
U2000
1st Bud Radonich (1979) 4-1
U1800
1st Carlos Garmandez (1633) 3.5-1.5
U1600
1st Adolf Stuhmer (1508) 3-3

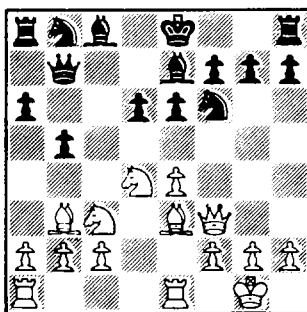
White: GM A. Zapata (2528)

Black: GM Walter Browne (2571)

Sicilian Defense [B87]

[Annotations by GM Walter Browne]

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6
5. Nc3 a6 6. Bc4 e6 7. Bb3 b5 8. 0-0 Be7 9.
Qf3 Qb6! 10. Be3 Qb7 11. Rfe1!?



11. Qg3 Nbd7 12. Rfe1 Nc5 13. Nf5
Nxb3! (13...exf5? 14. Bxc5!) 14. Nxe7!
Nxa1 15. Qxg7 Rf8 16. e5! Kir. Georgiev-

Zaitchik (Palma de Mallorca, 1989), I.49/
278. 11...Nc6 12. Nxc6 Qxc6 13. Rfe1 Bb7
14. Rad1 Nxe4! 15. Nxe4 Qxe4; 12. f4!
Nxd4 13. Bxd4 b4 14. e5! Nh5 15. Qg4 bxc3
16. Qxh5 cxb2 17. Bxb2, with White slightly
better, Anand—Badea-Takacs (Manchester
1990), I.49/280. Also 11...Bd7 12. Nf5!
(TN) exf5 13. Qxg7 Rf8 14. Bg5 Ng8 15.
Bxe7 (1-0, 22) Kuczinski-Cvitan, 90). Fi-
nally, 11...0-0 12. Bh6 Ne8 13. Rad1 Bd7
14. a3 Nc6 15. Bg5 Bxg5 16. Qxg5 Nxd4 17.
Rxd4 Bc6 18. Re1 a5= Tisdall-Browne,
Lone Pine, 76. Back to the game...
11...0-0

If 11...b4?, 12. Na4 Nxe4 13. Nb6!
Qxb6 14. Nxe6! Qb7 15. Bd5! +-.

12. Bg5!? Nbd7

If 12...Bd7? 13. e5! Qxf3 14. Nxf3
dxe5 15. Nxe5, and White has an advantage.

13. Qg3!?

13. a3 Nc5 14. Ba2 Bd7 15. b4!?? Na4
16. Nxa4 bxa4 17. c4 a5!

13...b4! 14. Nd5!

If 14. Na4? Nxe4 15. Rxe4 Qxe4 16.
Nxe6 Bxg5 17. Nxf8 Bf4 18. Qh4 Bb7; 14.
Bd5? doesn't work because of Nxd5! 15.
exd5 Bxg5 16. dxe6 Ne5 17. Qxg5 bxc3 -+.
14...exd5 15. Nf5 Ne5

15...Nb6?! 16. Nxc7!

16. Bxd5

16. Nxc7?! Kxc7 17. Bxd5 Qb8 18.
Bxf6+ (18. Bxa8 Qxa8 19. Bxf6+ Kxf6 20.
Qh4+ Ke6 21. Qh3+ f5 -+) Kxf6 19. Qh4+
Kg7 20. Qxe7 Ng6 -+.

16...Nxd5 17. Bxe7 Bxf5

17...Ng6? 18. Bxf8 Kxf8 19. Nxd6 +-.

18. Bxd6!

18. Bxf8? Rxf8 19. exf5 Rc8 20. f4 Nc4
-+.

18... Rfe8

If 18...Nc4?! 19. Bxf8 Rxf8 20. exd5
Qxd5 21. c3!

19. Bxe5 f6 20. exf5

20. Bxf6?! Nxf6 21. exf5 Qd5! and
Black has the advantage.

20...fxe5 21. Rxe5 Rxe5 22. Qxe5 Nf6!

22...Qf7!? 23. Re1? Nf6 24. Qe6 Qxe6

25. Rxe6 Rc8.

23. h3 h6 24. a3?!

24. Rd1 Re8 25. Qd6 Qe4 26. Qxa6
Qxc2, and Black is better.

24...Rc8 25. Qe6+ Kh7 26. Qb3

26. axb4 Rxc2 27. Rxa6 Qxb4 28. Qe5
(28. Ra7? Rc1+ 29. Kh2 Qf4+ -+) Rc5! -+.

continued on p. 22

Fighting Chess

by NM Mark Pinto

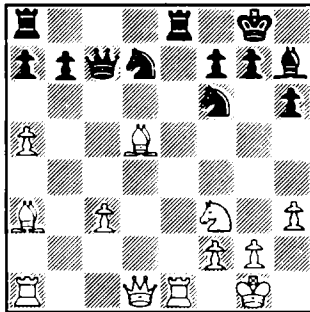
Traditionally, Thanksgiving week-end has meant big tournaments where rating-hungry players can meet and socialize with their chess family. Although not everyone may have been able to play a brilliant game, there were plenty of exciting chess featured at this past year's LERA Thanksgiving Tournament.

White: Alan Lewis (1952)
Black: Tom Eichler (1997)
QGD Slav Defense [D18]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 c6 3. Nf3 Nf6 4. Nc3 dxc4 5. a4 Bf5 6. e3 e6 7. Bxc4 h6 8. 0-0 Be7 9. Re1 0-0 10. h3 Bh7 11. e4 Nbd7 12. a5 Bb4 13. d5 exd5 14. exd5 exd5 15. Bxd5 Bxc3

Ceding the Bishop pair in an open position is not usually advisable.

16. bxc3 Qc7 17. Ba3 Rfe8?!



Overlooking White's next move.

18. Bxf7+! +-.
18...Kxf7 19. Qb3+ Kg6 20. Nh4+ Kh5 21. g3 Ne5 22. Qd1+ Neg4 23. hxg4 Nxg4 24. Rxe8 Rxe8 25. Bd6 Qxc3 26. Rc1 Qd3 27. Qa4 Re4 28. Qd7 Ne5 29. Qh3 Ng4 30. Ng2+ Kg6 31. Nf4+ Rxf4 32. Bxf4 h5 33. Qg2 Bg8 34. Qxb7 Bd5 35. Qb1 Qxb1 36. Rxb1 Bc4 37. Rc1 Bb5 38. Rc5 Be2 39. Rg5+ Kf7 40. Rxh5 Nxf2 41. Rf5+ 1-0

White: John Barnard (2108)
Black: Glen Schabacher (2021)
Dutch/Lisbon Gambit [A80]

1. d4 f5 2. g4! d5 3. g5 g6 4. Bf4 Nd7 5. Bg2 c6 6. c3 Qb6 7. Qd2 h6 8. h4 Bg7 9. Nf3 hxg5 10. hxg5 Rxh1 11. Bxh1 e6

Black must solve the problem of his Queen Bishop.

12. Na3 c5 13. e3 c4?! 14. 0-0-0 Bf8 15. Bg2 Qa6 16. Rh1 Bxa3 17. bxa3 Qxa3+ 18. Qb2 Qxb2+ 19. Kxb2 Nf8

White's pieces will soon dominate. Black must still develop his Queenside.

20. Bd6 Ne7 21. Ne5 Bd7 22. Rh8 Rc8 23. f4 Bc6 24. Bf3 Rd8 25. Ba3 Ba4 26. Kc1 a5 27. Bc5 Bd7 28. Bd1 b5 29. Rh6 Rb8 30. a3 Rb7 31. Rh8 Rb8 32. Rf8+ 1-0

White: NM Greg Kotlyar (2396)
Black: NM John Bidwell (2286)
Irregular Benoni [A60]

Here Stanford Alum Kotlyar builds a big positional edge against passive play by Black.

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Be7

The beginning of an unusual system. Normally Black tries to inhibit White from playing e4, which gives White a large central space advantage.

4. e4 0-0 5. Bd3 c5 6. d5 d6

6. Nf3 would transpose into a Sicilian after 6...d6. Black's Bishop begins to look silly.

7. Nge2 exd5 8. exd5 Nbd7 9. Ng3 Ne5 10. Be2 Re8 11. 0-0 Bf8 12. h3 b6

It is hard to find a good square for the Queen Bishop.

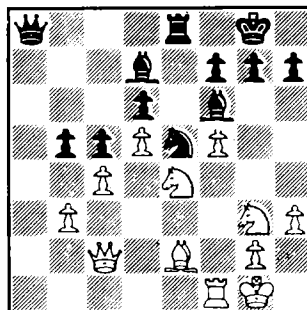
13. Qc2 a6 14. a4

White is playing methodically, squelching any potential counterplay.

14...Bd7 15. f4 Ng6 16. f5 Ne5 17. b3

White now converts his spacial edge into a decisive Kingside initiative.

17...b5 18. axb5 axb5 19. Rxa8 Qxa8 20. Bg5 Be7 21. Bxf6 Bxf6 22. Nce4



White's attack is irresistible.

22...bxc4 23. Nxf6+ gxf6 24. Nh5 cxb3 25. Qd2 1-0

White: NM Greg Kotlyar (2399)
Black: NM Mark Pinto (2215)
Dutch/Staunton Gambit [A83]

1. d4 f5 2. e4 fxe4 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. f3 d5 5. Bg5 g6!?

Better is 5...Bf5.

6. fxe4 dxe4 7. Bc4 Nc6 8. d5 Ne5 9. Bb5+ c6 10. Qd4 cxb5 11. Qxe5 Bg7 12. 0-0-0 0-0 13. d6 exd6 14. Qxb5

14. Rd6 Qe8 is about equal.

14...Bg4

14...Bd7!? is interesting.

15. Nge2 Qc7

15... Qe8 might be better.

16. h3 Bxe2 17. Qxe2 Rac8 18. Rhf1 Qa5 19. Bxf6 Bxf6 20. Nxe4 Be5 21. Rxf8+ Kxf8? 22. Qg4 Qc7 (Rc6) 23. Rd2 Kg7 24. Rf2 Rf8? 25. Ng5 Bxb2+ 26. Kd1 Rf6 27. Rxf6 Kxf6 28. Qf4+ 1-0

White: Clarence Lehman (2033)
Black: Flynn Penoyer (2038)
Nimzovich Defense [B00]

In this game, White takes advantage of an opening inaccuracy and takes home the point.

1. e4 Nc6 2. d4 d5 3. e5 Bf5

Here Black tries to attain a French-like setup without the bad Bishop.

4. g4 Be4 5. f3 Bg6 6. h4 h5 7. Bd3 Bxd3 8. Qxd3 hxg4?!

Necessary is 8...e6.

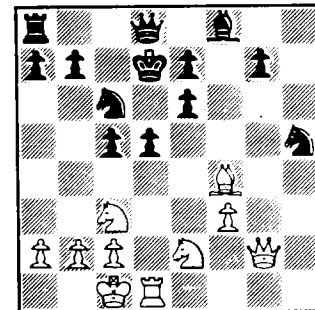
9. e6! Nf6

This disrupts Black's pawn structure, and hinders the development of the King Bishop.

10. Bf4 fxe6 11. Nc3 Nh5 12. Qg6+ Kd7 13. Qxg4

Threatening Nxd5.

13...Nf6 14. Qg2 Nxd4 15. 0-0-0 c5 16. Nge2 Nc6 17. h5 Rxh5 18. Rxh5 Nxh5



19. Nxd5 Nd4 20. Nxd4 cxd4 21. Rxd4 Qa5 22. Nb6+ Kc6 23. Rc4+ Kxb6 24. Bc7+ Kb5 25. Bxa5 Kxc4 26. Qg4+ Kb5 27. Qb4+ Kc6 28. Qc4+ 1-0

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Giant-Killer

by IM Jeremy Silman

In India there exists a system of prejudice that we know as the caste system. Though many will criticize it, we have a similar system here in this country—it's called the rating system. How many times have you met someone at a chess tournament and been asked your rating instead of your name?

When you are paired in a tournament and go to your board to play, what happens when you ask what your opponent's rating is? If it's hundreds of points below yours, don't you get a feeling of egoistic confidence—after all, you're playing an "inferior". However, if your opponent outrates you by three classes, do you find yourself rolling on the floor belly up and offering him your throat as a sign of surrender? After the game are your moves laughed at and are you made to feel so low that you say, "I bow to you, O omnipotent dominant one?"

Ladies, do you ever get sick of men treating you as a chessic inferior? Wouldn't you love to crush their egos and show that you are a living, breathing, thinking, feeling, chess playing-human being? Gentlemen, do you fear your first loss to a woman? Do you dread that moment when your whole male psyche crumbles and falls into the watery abyss? What is going to be done? Who are you going to call? Are there any heroes left?

Northern Californians have in their midst this hoped for hero! Rating: Expert. Gender: Female. Handle: Cracker of egos, crusher of souls. A player of stunning originality; a player whose games sometimes have sacrifices, sometimes have attacks, but always feature a hard long struggle that bends the opponents' minds to their very limits. This unsung hero is none other than Pamela Ruggiero. Pam doesn't know the openings, she has never studied the middle-game, and she knows nothing whatsoever about the ending. She re-invents the wheel in every game and at times it tends to be a bit more squared than circular. What she does know is how to mash people with ratings hundreds of points higher than hers. "Down with the rating system!", she screams. "I'm not just a number, I'm your doom!"

What's her secret? How does she do it? The formula is simple: set up a position full of tension, let that tension build, and someone is bound to crack! This, of course, is a two-way street. Quite often she is the one

that does the cracking. The following game is quite typical for her. She plays some random opening setup, mixes up and outplays her highly-rated opponent, and just at the moment of victory hangs all her pieces and goes down in flames!!

White: Pam Ruggiero (2151)
Black: IM Marc Leski (2574)
LERA, November 1990
King's Indian Defense [E61]

1. c4 g6 2. Nc3 Bg7 3. g3 Nf6 4. Bg2 0-0 5. Nf3 d6 6. 0-0 e5 7. d4 Nbd7 8. e3 c6 9. b3 Re8 10. Ba3 Qa5

Leski, seeing that his opponent is just an expert, starts to play for complications. He doesn't know that he has just pulled the tiger's tail!

11. Qc1 e4 12. Nd2 d5 13. Bd6 Bf8?! 14. Bxf8

Gaining Queenside space with 14. b4! was the indicated course.

14...Nxf8 15. f3 exf3 16. Nxf3 dxc4 17. bxc4 Qh5 18. Qd2 Bh3 19. Rae1 Rad8

Black was probably satisfied. He hopes to put pressure on White's "weak" center pawns.

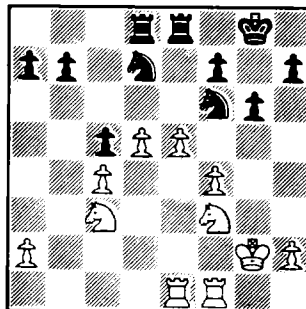
20. e4 Bxg2 21. Kxg2 c5 22. d5 N8d7

So far it seems that Black has dictated the play. All he needs to do is plant a knight on e5 and he will have the superior position. However, now Pam takes over the game, seemingly out of nowhere.

23. Qf4! Qg4

Not what Black intended, but 23...Ng4 24. h3 Nge5 25. g4 leaves the Black Queen with nowhere to go.

24. e5 Qxf4 25. gxf4



Black's dream of a blockade on e5 has fallen by the wayside and now he is clearly in trouble.

25...Nh5 26. Ng5?

She relaxes and plays aggressively

without really thinking things through. A little prudence would have indicated the simple 26. Nd2 giving protection to the pawn on c4.

26...Nb6

Ooops! Realizing that she has made a mistake, Pam once again takes the battle to her opponent.

27. Nge4 Nxc4 28. Nxc5 Rc8 29. N5e4 f5 30. d6 Nb6 31. d7 Nxd7 32. Nd6 Rxc3 33. Nxe8 Nc5

So White has won the exchange. Unfortunately, she relaxes again and lets her energy level drop.

34. Rc1?? Nxf4+ 35. Rxf4??

Total collapse. 35. Kh1 was forced.

35...Rxc1 36. Nf6+ Kf7 0-1

Tragic! Did this depress our heroine? No! In the very next round she played the following nice game against a 2327 player!

White: NM Cliff Hart (2327)

Black: Pam Ruggiero (2151)

LERA, November 1990

King's Indian, Classical Variation [E90]

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. Be2 0-0 6. Nf3 e5 7. d5 a5 8. Bg5 Na6 9. Nd2 c6 10. 0-0 Qc7 11. Rc1 Kh8 12. b3 Ng8

Not a perfectly-played opening, but it doesn't matter! Pam always makes sure she follows through with some sort of logical plan. Here she plays for the usual f7-f5 advance and a subsequent Kingside attack. 13. Be3 f5 14. exf5 gxf5 15. f4 Nh6 16. h3 Qe7 17. Nf3 Nf7 18. Qd2 Nc7

Black has covered all the entry squares into her position.

19. Na4

Pam knows that the light-squared Bishop is a very important part of Black's eventual Kingside attack. Seeing that White is going to snap it off with Nb6 and Nxc8, Pam takes immediate preventative measures.

19...e4 20. Nd4 c5 21. Nc2 Ra6 22. Qe1 Bd7 23. Nc3 Rg8 24. Bd2 Bf6 25. Nd1

A typical maneuver. White intends to place a Knight on e3, his Bishop on c3, and eventually undermine Black's central pawn chain with g2-g4.

25...b6 26. Bc3 Raa8 27. Nde3 Rg7 28. Kh2 Rag8 29. a3

White chickens out and decides against the intended g2-g4 advance. Unfortunately,

continued on p. 22

Deux de Lyon

by NM Michael Arné

Now that the World Championship match is over, the consensus is that it had the most exciting games of the five Kasparov-Karpov matches. You can give credit for this to Kasparov. In most of the games he was able to impose his dynamic style upon Karpov.

Though Kasparov won by two points, the match could easily have gone the other way. I have heard reports that Karpov may have missed wins in as many as eight games. From my own examination and looking at various published analyses it appears that Karpov missed wins in games 4, 9, 14, and possibly in Game 8. On other occasions, Games 1 and 21 for example, analysis shows that Kasparov was holding, if only by a hair. In contrast, Kasparov was able to convert those games where he had achieved a significant advantage, with the exception of Game 8 where he hung a pawn in time pressure. To use a football analogy, Karpov was fumbling the ball when he got inside the opponent's twenty-yard line, while Kasparov was able to punch it in for the score just about every time he got the opportunity.

White: GM Garry Kasparov
Black: GM Anatoly Karpov
Game 14
Scotch Game [C45]

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 exd4 4. Nxd4

A search through my library indicates that this is the first Scotch Game played in a World Championship match going back through Steinitz and Lasker. Modern GMs who play the Scotch include Timman, Van der Wiel, and Sveshnikov.

4...Nf6

Theory considers this to be stronger than the main alternative 4...Bc5. A possible continuation is: 4...Bc5 5. Nb3 Bb6 6. a4 a5 7. Nc3 d6 8. Nd5 Ba7 9. Bb5 Bd7 10. 0-0 Ne5 11. Bd2! Nf6 12. Bxa5 Nxd5 13. exd5 and 1-0 in 22 moves, Van der Wiel-Gulko 1987 (44/381).

5. Nxc6

5. Nc3 is the Scotch Four Knights. It allows Black to equalize comfortably with 5...Bb4 6. Nxc6 bxc6 7. Bd3 d5. Black can try for more with 5...Nxe4!?

6...bxc6 6. e5

So we have the old Mieses variation. This sharp line was first played by the German attacking master who was a contempo-

rary of Lasker.

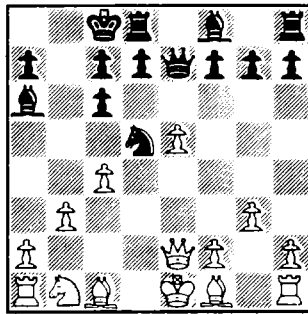
6...Qe7 7. Qe2 Nd5 8. c4

Entertaining and unclear is 8. h4!? f6 9. c4 Ba6 10. Rh3 fxe5 11. Ra3, Van der Wiel-Timman 1987 (44/379)

8...Ba6

This is considered to be Black's best response. Karpov is no stranger to this position, having played it at least twice against Timman. Timman-Karpov 1985 continued from this position: 9. Nd2 0-0-0 10. Qe4 Nb6 11. a4 d5! 12. cxd5 Bxf1 13. d6 Rxd6 with advantage to Black (40/391).

9. b3 0-0-0 10. g3



Here is Kasparov's novelty. The usual is Bb2. After 10. Bb2 f6 11. exf6 Nxf6 12. Nc3 Harding and Botterill assess chances as equal. Kasparov's idea is to castle Kingside, sacrifice the e-pawn, then win it back by Qd2 (unpinning and attacking the Knight), Qa5, and Qxa7.

I have played the position after 9. 0-0-0 from both sides. Black is probably better in theory but White has excellent practical chances. He can get a terrific attack particularly if the Queen can find its way to a7. Then Black has trouble activating his light-squared Bishop and the Black King may find itself in a mating net.

Kasparov's choice of opening is thus a real psychological gambit. In order to counter the ready-made White attack, Black will have to play aggressively. This is just what Kasparov wants—to force Karpov into a type of position which he might find disagreeable.

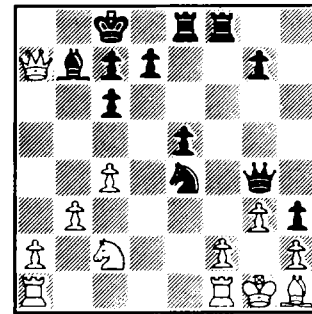
10...Re8 11. Bb2 f6 12. Bg2 fxe5 13. 0-0 h5!

Karpov rises to the occasion and plays energetically. White's next move starts a small combination which wins back the pawn and leads to the type of position described above.

14. Qd2 Nf6 15. Qa5 Bb7 16. Ba3

Necessary, as after 16. Qxa7 Black can play Qc5.

16...Qe6 17. Bxf8 Rxf8 18. Qxa7 Qg4 19. Na3 h4 20. Nc2 h3 21. Bh1 Ne4



This is a critical position. Black has built up a nearly winning position on the Kingside, but White has some dangerous tries. I am sure this isn't what White hoped to get out of the opening, though.

White now has three candidate moves: Ne3, Nb4, and the game continuation (22. f3?? Nxg3 23. fxg4 Ne2 mate).

On 22. Ne3, Black plays 22...Nc3 threatening the smothered mate again. 23. f3 Qd4 24. Qxd4 exd4 25. Ng4 d3 leads to a winning ending. White has the creative 23. Qxb7+ Kxb7 24. Bxc6+ Kxc6 25. Nxg4 which makes room for the White King on h1. But after 25...Rf3 Black will consolidate with d6 and then the King will infiltrate the Queenside while White's King is trapped on the Kingside. In general, any Queenless ending will be favorable for Black owing to his actively-placed pieces and White's hemmed-in King.

22. Nb4 threatens Na6, then Qb8+ and Qcx7+. Notice that Bxa6 allows Qa8 mate. 22...d5? fails to 23. cxd5 cxd5 24. Na6 Bxa6 25. Qxa6+ Kd7 26. f3, as e2 is covered by the Queen. Better is 22...d6 23. Na6 Bxa6 24. Qxa6+ Kd7 25. Rae1 Rf3! Now the Black King is safe and Black has pressure on f2 and also threatens mate by Nxg3 followed by Rxg3+. If 26. Re3 Ref8 threatens 27...Rxf2 28. Rxf2 Qd1+. If 26. Qa7 to defend the f2 square, 26...Nxg3 (threatening Ne2 mate) 27. fxg3 Rxg3+ 28. hxg3 Qxg3+ 29. Bg2 Qxg2 mate. Black also mates after 27. hxg3 Rxg3+ 28. Kh2 Rg2+ 29. Bxg2 Qxg2. If 23. Qe3 Ng5 forces 24. f3 Qd4 25. Qxd4 exd4 with a much better ending for Black.

22. a4!

This is the best practical chance. It

involves a sacrifice of the exchange but leads to positions where White's pieces are very active giving Black lots of chances to go wrong.
22...Nc3

Now it is Black who has several tempting alternatives. **22...Nd2** appears to threaten **23...Nf3+24. Bxf3 Qxf3** mating. But White has **23. a5 Nf3+ 24. Bxf3 Qxf3 25. Ne3**, holding g2 and threatening a6, winning the Bishop. **22...Rf3** doesn't quite work, because **23. Ne3 Nxf3 24. fxg3 Rxf3+ 25. hxg3 Qxf3+ 26. Bg2** holds for White. **22...Nc3** wins the exchange and gains a tempo for ...d5.

23. Rae1 Ne2+ 24. Rxe2 Qxe2 25. Nb4 d5 26. cxd5 cxd5 27. Bxd5

27. Nxd5? loses to **27...Rf3 28. Ne3 (28. Bxf3 Qxf3 29. Ne3 Qh1 mate) Rxf8**. Now the threat of **29...Rxf3+ 30. fxg3 (30. hxg3 h2+ 31. Kh2 Qh5+ mating) Rxf1+ 31. Nxf1 Bxf1** is unstoppable.

27...Bxd5 28. Nxd5 Qc2 29. Qa6+ Kd7 30. Ne3 Qe4 31. Rc1 Rb8

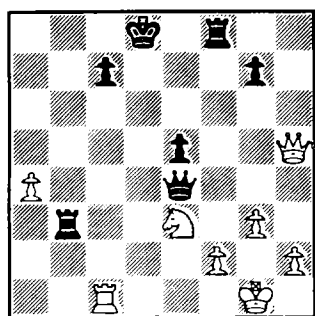
White is down the exchange for a pawn with some terrible Kingside weaknesses. Objectively he is lost but Black has an exposed King and is in severe time pressure. Here Kasparov comes up with a real surprise.

32. Qf1!!

What a tough move to have to meet in time pressure. Black has been calculating checks from the Queenside. Now he has to change gears and look at all sorts of tactical shots coming from what was a totally safe side of the board.

32...Rxb3 33. Qxh3+ Kd8 34. Qh5!

Another good defensive move. Black was threatening **Rxe3, Rb1, and Rxf2**. This move defends against all of them. **34...Rxe3** loses to **Qg5+**. **34...Rb1** loses to **Qd1+**. **34...Rxf2** allows **35. Qh8+** followed by **Qxg7+** and **Qxc7**. With all of these checking threats Karpov's next move is understandable.



34...Kc8?

But this natural move throws away the win. Black missed **34...Qf3!** Now he threatens **Qxf2+** and the exchange of Queens.

If **35. Qg5+ Kc8 36. Rf1 Rb2 37. Qxg7 Rxf2 38. Qxf8+ Qxf8 39. Rxf2 Qa3!** and the a-pawn falls leaving a winning ending of Queen vs. Rook and Knight. The e-pawn is indirectly defended by **Qa1+** and **Nc4** is prevented by **Qc1+**. The try for perpetual check by **35. Qg5+ Kc8 36. Rxc7+ Kxc7 37. Qe7+** falls short. Black escapes via **37...Kb8 38. Qd6+ Ka7 39. Qc5+ Ka8! 40. Qa5+ Kb7**. No better is **39. Qc7+ Rb7 40. Qa5+ Kb8**.

All this means that **35. Qxf3** is forced. The resulting exchange for a pawn-up ending should be a win for Black. The White King will be cut off on the Kingside. Its Black counterpart is well placed to stop the a-pawn and help escort the passed c-pawn. Also, the White Knight will be tied down to defense of the weak f-pawn. One continuation might be... **35. Qf3 Rxf3 36. Rc5 Ra3 37. Rxe5 Rxa4** followed by **Rf7-d7** and the c-pawn is ready to roll. White can try to hold the a-pawn a little longer with **36. Rc5 Ra3 37. a5 e4 38. Nd5 Rf7 39. Nb4 Kc8!**, but Black should be able to engineer the exchange of e-for-a-pawn with an eventual win. The c-pawn is just too strong with White's King out of play.

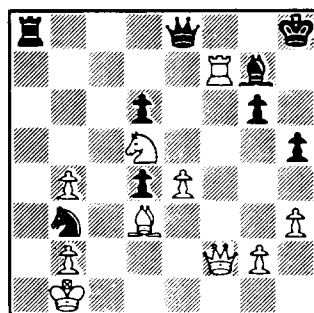
35. Qd1 Rxe3

This bails out to a draw. **35...Qd3** allows **36. Qg4+** followed by **37. Qxg7** with the dual threats of **Qxc7+** and **Qxf8**.

36. fxe3 Qxe3+ 37. Kh1 Qe4+ 38. Kg1 Qe3+ 39. Kh1 Qe4+ 40. Kg1 Rd8 1/2-1/2

The following position is noteworthy for the way Karpov converts a wild, tactical situation into a dry, almost mathematical ending. Like Alexander cutting the Gordian knot, he exposes the heart of the position. Kasparov negotiates the precipice, finding a study-like continuation to hold the draw. Arising along the way are a number of positions that could be problems in a combinations book.

Karpov-Kasparov (Game 21)



Adjourned position-White to move

Behind by two points with four games to play, Karpov desperately needs to win

with the White pieces. In a Samisch King's Indian he obtained a positional advantage. Kasparov recognized the danger and sacrificed a pawn for counterplay. Both sides raced to attack the opposing Kings, reaching this extremely complex position at adjournment. What move does Karpov seal, knowing that he must win at all costs and that the Kasparov team will have time to analyze every tactical possibility?

The position being primarily tactical, let us examine some of Black's threats. He would like to play **41...Qc6** and **42...Ra1** mate. Another threat is **41...Ra1+ 42. Kc2 Qa4** with **Rc1** mate to follow. More subtle is **41...Ra1+42. Kc2 Nc5 43. bxc5 Qa4+44. Kd2 Qd1** mate. White's candidate moves are pretty much limited to **Rxg7, Ne7,** and **b5**. **41. Rxg7** fails to **41...Kxg7 42. Qf6+ Kh6 43. Ne7 Ra7 44. Nf5+ Kh7 45. Nxd6 Qc6**.

41. Ne7 leads to some rich tactical positions but with best play Black can hold the draw. After **41. Ne7 Ra1+42. Kc2** Black has three tries. They are **Qa4, Nc5,** and **Nc1**.

42...Qa4 sets up what seems to be an unstoppable mate via **Rc1**. But removing the Queen from the defense of the King allows White an amazing sixteen-move combination which forces mate or wins the Queen (I'll show it to you at the end of the article).

42...Nc5 is a sharp continuation which leads to an even ending. **43. Nxf6+ Kh7 44. b5 Qa8? 45. Qxd4** threatens mate and leaves White up three pawns. Also losing is **44...Nxd3 45. Qf5! Kh6! 46. Ne7 Ne5** when White must find the cute mating combination: **47. g4! hxg4 (47...Qxf7 48. g5 mate) 48. hxg4 Qxf7 49. Ng8+ Qxg8 50. Qh5 mate. 47...d3+ 48. Kd2 Nc4+ 49. Kd3 Rd1+ 50. Kc4** doesn't help either. Black is better served by **43. Nxf6+ Kg8! 44. Rxg7+ Kxg7 45. Qxd4+ Kxg6 46. bxc5 dxc5!**. The pawn is immune due to **47. Qxc5? Qa4+ 48. Kd2 Qd1+ 49. Ke3 Qg1+**. On **47. e5+ Kg7!** or **47. Qd6+ Kg7 48. Qc7+ Kh8!**, and White runs out of checks. White has no better than **47. Qc4 Qa4+ 48. Qxa4 Rxa4** which leads to an even ending.

42...Nc1 leads to a position where White is a tempo short of giving mate and must settle for a perpetual check. The try **43. Nxf6+ Kh7 44. b5** transposes to a position discussed above after **44...Nxd3 45. Qf5!** But instead Black has **44...Qc8+!**. Now the King is driven to d2, indirectly defending the pawn on d4 due to **Nb3+**. After **44...Qc8+! 45. Kd2 Qa8** White's last try is **46. Nf8+ Kg8? 47. Rxg7+! Kxg7 48. Ne6+ Kg8 49. Qg3+ Kf7 50. Qg7+ Kxe6 51. Bc4+**

Winning Comebacks

by FM Craig Mar

This once professional player is now a law school student. Instead of reading MCO (Modern Chess Openings) all day, I read the Model Penal Code. But the thrill of the late-round knock-out, the two-minute warning in the final quarter of football, the cheapo, and the swindle two pawns down to pull out victory keep the game exciting, even for a veteran of tournament play like me. The possibility of losing sixteen hard-earned rating points sometimes compels masters and experts to play close to the vest against 'A' or 'B' players instead of risking a sacrifice. My own philosophy is closer to that of the Los Angeles Raiders—"Just win, baby." It's difficult to say whether my obnoxious sacrifice of a piece was made because of its objective value, shock value, or lack of respect for my inexperienced opponent.

White: Leonard Loscutoff (1888)

Black: FM Craig Mar (2431)

Monterey, June 1986

Giucco Piano [C53]

1. e4 e5

I was playing stronger in 1986 than any other year and would gain almost eighty points to go over 2500 by 1987. I should have taken the teenager Loscutoff more seriously, since he was on the rise and is now a high-rated expert.

2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4

Why isn't this natural attacking move played much by grandmasters? One reason is that this move has lost some bite at the GM level, but at lower levels many players haven't fully mastered the correct neutralizing defenses to the Giucco Piano, the Evans Gambit, and the Two Knights' Defense (after 4. Ng5), and so it is seen more often.

3...Bc5

If you're looking for a solid defense to 3. Bc4, this is one. Black avoids the complications 3...Nf6 4. Ng5.

4. c3 Qe7

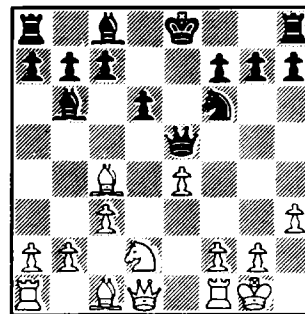
The active 4...Nf6 as played by Fis-

cher is better but can lead to complications. This quiet line leads to positional play.

5. d4 Bb6 6. 0-0 d6 7. h3 Nf6 8. dxe5?

An innocent mistake because it trades off a Kingside defensive piece for a piece that wasn't threatening anything.

8...Nxe5! 9. Nxe5 Qxe5! 10. Nd2



10...Bxh3

Let's see what happens.

11. gxh3 Qg3+ 12. Kh1 Qxh3+ 13. Kg1 Ng4! 14. Nf3 Qg3+ 15. Kh1

The fork in the road. 15...Nxf2+! 16. continued on p. 20

Material Inequality

by NM Paul Gallegos

We have all heard that three pawns are equal to a piece. But what about two pawns? In the following game we reach an interesting situation in which two pawns are maybe even better than a piece.

White: NM Alexander Feldman (2351)

Black: NM Paul Gallegos (2218)

U.S Open 1990

Pirc [B07]

1. e4 d6 2. d4 Nf6 3. Nc3 g6 4. g3 Bg7 5. Bg2 0-0

I don't play the Pirc regularly and I had never encountered this system of meeting it. 6. Nge2 c6 7. 0-0 a5 8. h3 Na6 9. Be3 Bd7 10. f4 h5 11. Qd2 Qc8 12. f5 Kh7 13. e5! Bxf5 14. exf6 Bxf6 15. Kh2 Nc7

At this point I knew I was losing but I felt it would be hard for White to break in. 16. Nf4 d5 17. Qf2 Bd7 18. Na4 Ra6 19. Nc5 Rb6 20. Nxd7 Qxd7

White still has not broken through but my counterplay is zero.

21. Nd3 Qc8 22. Qd2 Ra6 23. Bh6 Bg7 24. Bxg7 Kxg7 25. Rae1 e6 26. Qf4 Qd8 27. Nc5 Ra7 28. Qe5+ Kg8 29. Qe3 b6 30. Nd3 Kg7

White is beginning to create weaknesses in Black's position. If Black can exchange Queens he may be able to hold the position.

31. Ne5 Qd6 32. Qf4 Ne8 33. Nd3 Qxf4 34. Nxf4 Nc7 35. c4? dxc4

White's last move was a mistake. By opening up the position at this time Black's pieces become active very quickly.

36. Bxc6 Rd8 37. Rd1 Rd6 38. Ba4 b5 39. Bc2 Na6 40. a3 Rad7

During the game I felt this position was unclear. Now after analyzing the position I feel Black is a little better. White's d-pawn is very weak and his extra piece doesn't mean much.

41. Ne2 1/2-1/2

At the time the draw was offered I felt that I was let off the hook, but when my opponent showed me Black's possible next move I wasn't so sure: 41...e5!! 42. dxe5

Rd2! Now what? White must protect his Knight. If he exchanges Rooks first he only increases Black's advantage. After 43. Rfe1 Nc5 White must lose some material. If 44. Rdc1 Nd3 wins, or if 44. Rxd2 Rxd2 and the b-pawn falls with the threat of 46...Nd3.

Although these variations look better for Black, White may have a way to blunt Black's initiative. NM Andy McManus recommended 42. d5!? Rxd5 43. Rxd5 Rxd5 44. Rd1 as an improvement (this is strong for White if Black exchanges Rooks). 44...Rxd1 45. Bxd1 Nc7!? looks very passive, but when White plays Nc3 Black must not play b4 or else White's Bishop will come into play. 46. Nc3 f5 (Black must not let White bring his Bishop into play; by playing f5 Black has the further option of closing the White diagonal with e4 and further making his passed pawn a threat.) 47. Kg2 Kf6 48. Kf3 Ke6 and neither side can make progress. 42...Nc5 deserves attention.

I hope this game has been instructive. Remember, the next time your opponent wins a piece for two pawns the game may be far from lost!

Around the Bay

by NM Kash Patel

White: NM Luis Busquets (2293)

Black: IM Elliot Winslow (2476)

Berkeley, 1989

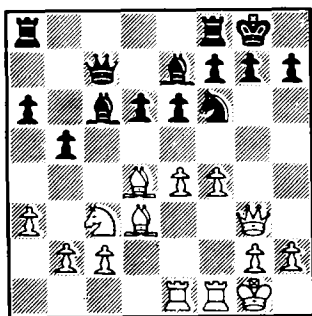
Sicilian Scheveningen [B84]

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 a6 5. Nc3

White should take the time to build a more solid structure by transposing into the Maroczy Bind with 5. c4.

5...Nc6 6. Be2 Qc7 7. 0-0 Nf6 8. Be3 Be7 9. f4 d6 10. Qe1 0-0 11. Qg3 Bd7 12. Rae1

Inaccurate. Better is 12. Kh1 or 12. a4. 12...b5 13. a3 Nd4 14. Bxd4 Bc6 15. Bd3



Another inaccuracy. After 15. Kh1 g6 16. f5 e5 17. Be3 Bxe4 (17...Nxe4 18. Nxe4 Bxe4 19. f6 Bd8 20. c4 bxc4 21. Qh4 is strong for White) 18. fxg6 Bxg6 (18...hxg6 19. Rxf6 Bxf6 20. Nxe4) 19. Rxf6 Bxf6 20. Nd5 Qd8 21. Bb6 Bh4 22. Bxd8 Bxg3 23. Bf6 threatens 24. Ne7 mate.

15...e5!? 16. fxe5 Nh5 17. Qe3 dxe5 18. Bxe5 Qxe5 19. Rf5 Qe6 20. Rxb5 g6 21. Rh3 Qe5 22. Qh6

22. Kh1 holds on to the tension.

22...Qg7 23. Qxg7+ Kxg7 1/2-1/2

White is slightly better, and should have continued play.

White: Doug Dekker (2092)

Black: Kash Patel (2171)

Kiwanis Open, September 1990

French Alekhine-Chatard [C13]

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nc3 e6 3. e4 d5

I wasn't sure how to handle Veresov's Opening, so I decided to transpose into something more familiar.

4. Bg5 Be7 5. e5 Nfd7 6. h4 a6

6...Bxg5 7. hxg5 Qxg5 8. Nh3 Qe7 is a gambit which tends to favor White. Hence, I chose the quieter variation.

7. Qg4

A strong move which deserves atten-

tion. The best reply is 7...f6. Any other move yields dark-square weaknesses.

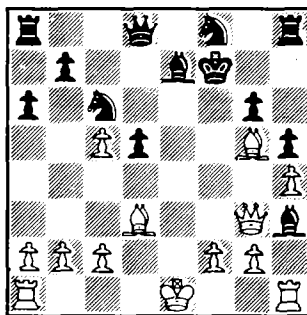
7...h5 8. Qg3

8. Bxe7 hxg4 9. Bxd8 Kxd8 is roughly even.

8...g6 9. Nh3

Though this looks good for White, 9. Nf3 c5 10. 0-0-0 Nc6 11. Ne2 clamps onto the dark-square weaknesses more efficiently.

9...c5 10. Bd3 Nc6 11. Nxd5? exd5 12. e6 Nf8 13. exf7+ Kxf7 14. dxc5 Bxh3



White has squandered his positional advantage on a premature attack. Now is the time to hack wood.

15. Rxb3 Bxg5 16. hxg5 Kg8

16...Qe7+ 17. Kf1 Re8 18. Qf3+ Kg7 19. Qxd5 allows too much counterplay.

17. 0-0-0 Rh7 18. f4

White's game is falling apart. He is getting pinned and allowing Black to develop his heavier pieces. Better would have been 18. Bc4 Rd7 19. Rxd5 Rxd5 20. Qb3 Qxg5+ 21. Kb1 with a slight advantage for Black.

18...Qc7 19. Qf3 Rf7 20. Qxd5 Qxf4+ 21. Kb1 Rd8 22. Qb3 Qxg5

White is allowing all of Black's pieces to develop and will soon be completely lost. 23. Rf1 Ne5 24. Rxf7 Nxf7 25. Qxb7 Qxc5 26. Rf3 Qg1+ 0-1

27. Rf1 Qxf1+ 28. Bxf1 Rd1 mate.

White: Vera Frenkel (2044)

Black: Kash Patel (2171)

Kiwanis Open, September 1990

Sicilian Grand Prix [B21]

1. e4 c5 2. Nc3 Nc6 3. f4 g6 4. Nf3 Bg7 5. h4?! h5

I knew my opponent would play weird moves like this, so I played in kind. I could have chosen to develop my pieces normally, but the text creates a hole on g4.

6. d3 d6 7. Be2 Bg4 8. f5 gxf5 9. Ng5 Nf6 10.

exf5 Bxf5 11. Nce4 Ng4

11...Nxe4 12. dxe4 Bg6 13. g4 hxg4 14. Bxg4 is strong for White.

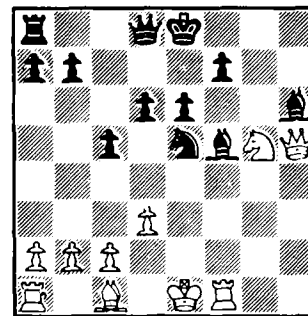
12. Rf1 e6

12...Qd7 13. Ng3 Bg6 holds better than the text.

13. Ng3 Ne7 14. Nxh5 Rxh5 15. Bxg4 Rxh4 16. Bh5 Ng6 17. g4 Rxh5

Black's defense has crumbled. 17...Rh2 18. gxf5 Qxa5+ 19. c3 also leaves Black lost.

18. gxh5 Ne5 19. h6 Bxh6 20. Qh5



A mistake. 20. Rh1 Bg7 21. Ne4 leaves White superior. Now, Black has compensation for the exchange.

20...Bf8 21. Bf4 Qa5+ 22. Bd2 Qa4 23. Bc3 Bg6 24. Qh2 Bg7 25. Rf4 Qc6 26. 0-0-0 0-0-0 27. Rg1 Rh8

27...d5 28. Nxf7 and White is on top again.

28. Rh4 Rxh4 29. Qxh4 Nf3 30. Nxf3 Bxc3 31. bxc3 Qxf3

Exchanges relieve Black's tension.

32. Rh1 Kd7 33. Qa4+ Qc6 34. Qh4 c4!!

Now the tables are turning.

35. dxc4 Qa4 36. Qf2 Qxa2 37. Rh8 Qa1+

Instead, 37...a6 should have been played. 38. Qg2 Kc7 39. Qh2 Qxc4 gives Black winning chances.

38. Kd2 Qa2 39. Kc1 Qa1+

Trying to make time control.

40. Kd2 Qa4 41. Kc1 a6 42. c5 Qa1+ 43. Kd2 Qb1 44. Qd4 Qxc2+ 45. Ke3 Qc1+ 46. Kf2 Qc2+ 47. Kg1 Qb1+ 48. Kh2 Qa2+ 49. Kg3 Qd5 50. Qa4+ Qc6

50...Ke7 51. Re8+ Kf6 52. Qh4+ Ke5 (52...Kg7 53. Qh8 mate) 53. Qg5+ Ke4 54. Qxd5+ Kxd5 55. cxd6 wins for White.

51. Qh4 Qc7

51...Qxc5 52. Rd8+ Kc7 53. Qe7+ Kb6 54. Rxd6+ Ka7 55. Rxa6+ wins the Queen.

52. Qa4+ Qc6 53. Qh4 Qc7 1/2-1/2

Innovative Openings

by Ganesan

"Pirching Play"

Postal games sometimes follow arcane opening systems that are seldom seen in OTB chess. My offering this month features one such example from an ICCF tournament I am playing in. These tournaments are great for meeting foreign opponents, if you don't mind the longer postal transmission times (typically, I receive a move a month) and possible language barriers (two of my six opponents do not understand English).

White: Martin Koch (Germany)

Black: Ganesan

Pirc Defense [B07]

Correspondence 1989-1990

1. e4 Nf6 2. Nc3

If there is a refutation to Black's first move, it must be 2. e5. Strangely enough, I have had to meet the text about as often as 2. e5 in my infrequent outings with the Alekhine.

2...d6

Alekhine purists like to play 2...d5, although this immediate counterthrust in the center seems inconsistent with the hypermodern nature of 1...Nf6. However, the logical moves for Black transpose into territory alien to Alekhine players: 2...e5 is the Vienna Game, while the text can lead to the Pirc. On a couple of OTB occasions, I have tried 2...e6. For example, David Jackson (2162)-Ganesan, Berkeley 1990 went 3. e5 (3. d4 d5 is the French) 3...Nd5 4. Ne4? (A bizarre move that turns out poorly. 4. Nxd5 exd5 5. d4 d6 6. Nf3 [Jackson suggested 6. f4] 6...Bg4 7. Be2 Nc6 8. Bf4 Be7 9. exd6 Bxd6 10. Ne5? Bxe2 11. Kxe2 with Black better, although I lost my way in the fast time control, Weiss-Ganesan, Berkeley 1989) 4...d6 5. exd6 cxd6 6. d4 Nc6 7. Nf3 Be7 8. c4 Nf6 9. Nc3 d5 (Black has now finagled a tempo on the Panov Attack of the Caro-Kann!) 10. c5?! Ne4 11. Bd3 Nxc3 12. bxc3 e5! (possible due to the extra move) 13. Nxe5 Nxe5 14. dxe5 Bxc5 15. Bb5+? (underestimating Black's tactical resources and also bad on general principles, as this is his good Bishop; better 15. Qc2) 15...Bd7 16. Qa4? (16. Bxd7+; 16. Qxd5 is met similarly or by 16...Bxb5 17. Qxc5 Qd3 18. Qe3 Qc4 with strong pressure.) 16...Bxf2+! 17. Ke2? (17. Kxf2 Qb6+ is a better try) 17...Bb6

(Bc5) 18. Ba3 Bxb5+ 19. Qxb5+ Qd7 20. Qxd7+ Kxd7 21. Rad1 Ke6 22. Kf3 Rac8 23. Rd3 Rc4 24. Rhd1 Rhc8 25. Rxd5? Rxc3+ 26. R1d3? (26. R5d3, although his position is still very difficult) 26...Rxa3! 0-1 (in view of 27. Rd6+ Kxe5 28. R6d5+ Ke6 29. Rd6+ Ke7 30. Rd7+ Ke8).

3. d4

White could also try 3. f4 followed by d3, with Closed Sicilian-like features.

3...g6

We have now reached the starting position of the Pirc Defense, a hypermodern opening popularized by the late Yugoslav grandmaster Vasja Pirc (in practical play) and the Soviet theoretician Ufimtsev (in analyses) in the 1940s. The opening has a lot in common with the King's Indian (1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7)—in both cases, Black's play revolves around the latent power of his dark-squared Bishop along the long diagonal. In the King's Indian, White's extra pawn move (c4) often leads to extended pawn chains with White attacking on the Queenside and Black on the Kingside. This sort of strategy is less common in the Pirc—White, a tempo ahead in development, usually assumes the initiative himself with piece play on the Kingside.

In passing, Black can play 3...e5 without fearing 4. dxe5 (4. Nf3 transposes to the Philidor. If Black is worried about 4. dxe5, he can try the move order 3...Nd7 and 4...e5.) 4...dxe5 5. Qxd8+ Kxd8. In the game deFirmian-Ubilava, Moscow 1989, Black was already better after 6. Bg5 Be6 7. f4 exf4 8. e5?! (8. Bf4; 8. Nge2 Nd7 9. Nxf4 Bb4 10. 0-0-0?! Bxc3 11. bxc3 h6 12. Bxf6 gxf6 is fine for Black, Voloshin-Yanvarev, Katowice 1990) 8...h6 9. Bxf4 Ng4 10. h3 g5 11. hxg4 gxf4 12. 0-0-0+ Nd7 13. g5 Bg7 14. gxh6 Rxh6.

3...c6 is another interesting idea developed recently by Czech players and the subject of a monograph by Jansa and Pribyl. After 4. Nf3 Bg4, Black follows up with e6 and d5 as in Rodriguez-Miles, featured in my previous column (*CCJ* 12/90). 4. f4 seems to preserve an edge, for example 4...Qa5 5. Bd3 (5. e5 Ne4 6. Qf3 Nxc3 7. Bd2 Bf5 8. Bc4! d5 9. Bxc3 Qc7 10. Bb3 e6 11. Ne2 h5 12. Ng3 Hector-Mokry, Gausdal 1989; less convincing is 8. Bxc3 Qd5 9. 0-0-0 e6 10. b3 Nd7 11. Qf2? dxe5! 12. Bc4 Ba3+ 13. Kb1 Qd6 14. fxe5 Nxe5! 15. Re1

0-0-0 16. Rxe5 Qxe5 17. Bb4 Rxd4! 18. Bxa3 Rd1+ 19. Bcl Rxc1+! 20. Kxc1 Rd8! 21. Bd3 Qa1+ 22. Kd2 Bxd3 0-1 [23. cxd3 Qxa2+ 24. Ke3 Rxd3+] De la Garcia-Rivas Pastor, Salamanaca 1989) 5...e5 6. Nf3 Bg4 7. Be3 (or 7. fxe5 dxe5 8. dxe5 Nfd7 9. Bf4 Ba3 10. Bd2 Bxf3 11. Qxf3 Bxb2 12. Nb5 Nxe5 13. Bxa5 Nxf3+ 14. gxf3 cxb5 15. Bxb5+ Nc6 16. Rb1 Estremara Panos-Rivas Pastor, Lyon 1989) 7...exd4 8. Bxd4 Qb4 9. a3 Qxd4 10. Nxd4 Bxd1 11. Rxd1, Aseyev-Malaniuk, USSR Ch. 1989.

Finally, I must mention 3...e6, which Bay Area master John Bidwell plays all the time, following up quietly with Be7 and 0-0. This may look passive, but Bidwell crouches in this hedgehog waiting for his opponent to commit himself. He wins more of these games than he loses and even plays similarly against other first moves.

4. Bc4

A rare continuation favored by Nigel Short in his younger days. For many years, the Austrian Attack beginning with the blunt 4. f4 has been considered the toughest for Black to meet. Note that the analogous Four Pawns' Attack in the King's Indian, while leading to sharp play, is not very popular. Once again, this is due to White's having made the non-developing pawn move c4 in the King's Indian.

Dr. John Nunn devotes a third of his excellent monograph *The Complete Pirc* (which covers both the Pirc and Modern Defenses) to 4. f4. If you want to learn more about the Pirc without plowing through a whole book, I suggest MCO-13. This edition has a particularly good Pirc section prepared by IM Marc Leski, who plays nothing else against 1. e4.

4...Bg7 5. Qe2

I was referring exclusively to Nunn's book for this game (MCO-13 didn't come out until much later), where the text is termed "a crude but dangerous attacking plan." After 5. Nf3, Nunn suggests that 0-0, Nc6 and c6 are all playable for Black, although each possibility is likely to arise from a different move order.

5...Nc6 6. e5 Ng4

"There are two reasonable alternatives and a bad one"—Nunn. The bad one is 6...Nh5? 7. Bb5! 0-0 8. Bxc6 bxc6 9. g4, while Nunn considers 6...Nd7 7. Nf3 Nb6 8. Bb3 0-0 to be the safest. 6...Nxd4 allows

White to sacrifice his Queen: 7. exf6 Nxe2 8. fxg7 Rg8 9. Ngxe2 Rxg7 10. Bh6 Rg8 11. 0-0 Be6 12. Bxe6 fxe6, which Nunn thinks is slightly better for White. Leski quotes a game Klauser-Leski (not mentioned by Nunn) where the plan of Rhe1, f3, and Ng3 gave Black a lot of trouble and gives 6...Nxd4 a "?".

7. e6

A complicated line which was, however, very easy for me to play—I spent only 7 days reflection time up to move 11. All I did was refer to the appropriate pages of Nunn's book, which assured me that White's attack shouldn't be good for more than a draw. This is the advantage of postal chess—one can play the openings as perfectly as one's library allows. Entering such variations in OTB chess without independent analysis would be much riskier.

As we shall see, this whole line may not be very good for White. The major alternative is 7. Bb5. Sigurjonsson-Timman, Wijk aan Zee 1980 continued 7...0-0 8. Bxc6 bxc6 9. h3 Nh6 10. Nf3 c5! 11. dxc5 Bb7 12. Bd2 (Herbrechtsmeier has played 12. g4?!, when 12...Qd7! intending Qc6 may be strongest, and he also recommends 12. Bf4! as best.) 12...Nf5 13. 0-0-0 Bxf3 14. Qxf3 Bxe5 15. h4 Qd7 16. Qh3 (h5) h5 17. Rhe1? (17. g4 Ng7 18. gxh5 Qxh3 19. Rxh3 is good for White according to Klauser, quoted by Leski) Bg7 18. c6 Qxc6 19. g4 hxg4 20. Qxg4 Rab8 21. Rg1 Nd4 22. Rg3 Rb4 23. f4 Rxb2! 24. Kxb2 Qb7+ 25. Kc1 f5 0-1.

7...Nxd4

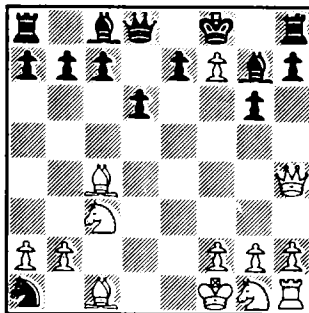
Nunn gives 7...f5? 8. d5 Nd4 9. Qd1 c6 10. h3 b5 11. hxg4 bxc4 12. Bh6!, Farrand-J. Littlewood, corr. 1977. In contrast, Leski offers 7...f5! 8. d5 Nd4 9. Qd1 c6 10. h3 b5 11. Bf1 b4! 12. Nb1 Nxf2! 13. Kxf2 Qb6 and Black ultimately won, Destrebecq-Leski, Henghien 1982.

8. Qxg4 Nxc2+ 9. Kf1

Boersma's notes to van der Plassche-Piket, Hilversum 1985, in *New in Chess Yearbook 3* appear to have been followed by both Nunn and Leski. Thus, Leski gives Boersma's 9. Kd1 Nxa1 10. exf7+ Kf8 11. Qh4 d5 12. Bd3 Bf5 13. Bxf5 gxf5 14. Bh6! with a strong attack, but this seems to be so only after 14...Kxf7!? 15. Bxg7 Kxg7 16. Qg5+ while Nunn considers 14. Bh6 unconvincing after 14...Qd6. In Knox-Hindle, British Ch. 1977, White tried 14. Nf3 instead, but was losing after 14...d4 15. Ne2 e5 16. Ng5 Qd6 17. Ng3 h6! 18. Nxf5 hxg5 19.

Qxh8+ Bxh8 20. Nxd6 cxd6 21. h4 gxh4 22. Bg5 d3 23. Kd2 Nc2.

9...Nxa1 10. exf7+ Kf8 11. Qh4



An unusual position which has hardly ever occurred in practice. BCO-2 judiciously stops here, with the comment "unclear". I remember showing this game to a strong player who remarked that he wouldn't like to play either White or Black here!

Both sides have lost the right to castle and Black is a pawn and the exchange up, although his Knight on a1 may be stranded. For his material, White has some attacking chances and his King Bishop controls a useful diagonal, keeping an eye on the cramping f7 pawn. White can rapidly develop his remaining pieces, while Black's Rooks and Knight are likely to remain out of play for some time.

11...d5!

Immediately putting the question to White's powerful Bishop. An example of poor play would be 11...c6 12. Bh6 d5 13. Qd4 (Boersma) which wins outright for White. It's not clear that Black can't get away with 11...Nc2 and I also considered 11...b5!?, an untried Boersma suggestion mentioned by Nunn. The van der Plassche-Piket game went 11...h6? 12. Nge2 g5? 13. Qh5 e6 14. h4 Qf6 15. Rh3! with a strong attack.

12. Bxd5

Definitely not 12. Nxd5 Be6.

12...c6! TN

Theory gives 12...Bxc3 13. Bh6+ Bg7 14. Qd4 e5 15. Qxe5 Bxh6 16. Qxh8+ Ke7 17. Qe5+ with a draw by repetition. This makes the whole line rather irrelevant, in my opinion—surely the advantage of the first move should count for more than a forced draw? Surprisingly, Koch played this way twice in the tournament! Anyway, both Canadian Mike Barkwell and myself chose the text, which is a legitimate attempt by Black to play for a win. As far as I know, these two games are the only practical tests of 12...c6.

13. Bh6

Probably best; 13. Bf3 gets in the way of his own pieces and either 13...Nc2 or 13...Kxf7 should be good for Black. Boersma gives only 13. Be4 Kxf7 14. Nf3 "unclear", and this was copied by Nunn. However, 13. Be4?? Bxc3 14. bxc3 Qd1#! is more convincing. Undoubtedly, Nunn would have seen this shot if he had actually set the position up and looked at it. The refutation is so obvious that it is unlikely anyone would actually play 13. Be4??. Thus, the mistake confirms the general rule that opening variations are more reliable when based on practice rather than analysis. Errors are also more likely in the more obscure pathways of an opening, as is the case here.

13...Qd6

My first "real" move, on which I spent 4 days. Black develops another piece and now threatens 14...cxd5. The immediate 13...cxd5 14. Qd4 e5 15. Qxe5 Bxh6 16. Qxh8+ Ke7 17. Qxh7 Bf8 looked messier. Later, I learned that Koch-Barkwell had gone this way, continuing 18. Qxg6 Be6 19. Nf3 Qb6 20. Qg5+, which Koch assesses as better for White.

14. Bf4??

White spent 11 days on this awful move. Retreating moves are seldom good and this one is no exception.

14...e5 0-1

Both Bishops are hanging and Koch graciously resigned after 10 days thought with the comment, "It seems that 13...Qd6 is the knockout for this variation." Naturally, I was pleased with the quick win (which still took about 7 months to play). It was only later that I discovered White's best try on his previous move: 14. Be4. This now works as Black's Bishop is pinned, and White can follow up with either 15. Nf3 or g3 intending Kg2. The best reply to 14. Be4 is probably 14...b6. I think Black is still better, but it's not completely clear. We may have to wait for another postal game to find out the truth about this position.

In the notes to this game, we have seen one piece of book analysis which is quite wrong, and several others with different assessments depending on the source. The message should be clear—never take anything on trust! To quote Capablanca, "Chess books should be used as we use glasses—to assist the sight; although some players make use of them as if they thought they conferred sight."

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Endings!?

by NM David Moulton

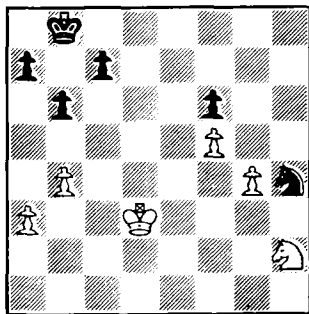
Hello, everybody! After finally making master this past fall, I was instantly recruited by Peter Yu to do a column for the *CCJ*. So here I am starting my journalism career with an article on ... endings!? Yeah, I know, tactics are more fun, and they're very impressive when you have a good combo. And everyone's studying openings these days like there's no tomorrow. But hey, just like your mother always told you, studying endings is good for you, kind of like spinach and broccoli.

My purpose in this column is not to go into book ending positions, which you can always just go and look up, but to go over some practical positions and talk about what's going on, strategically and tactically.

White: David Moulton (2144)

Black: Steve Joplin (2146)

Mechanics Marathon 5/90



Several pieces have just been exchanged, resulting in this position. Earlier on, Black played Nh4 and allowed f5, which was good for his middlegame attack, but now leaves his Knight with very few squares. White's Knight is also not very well placed, but it is safe, unlike Black's. White's King is more centralized than Black's, and both sides have opportunities to create passed pawns. Of these factors, the most important is the awkward placement of Black's Knight, and White will try to keep it inactive in order to be playing in effect up a piece. In fact, this game will show the thematic importance of keeping the Black Knight from participating fully in the battle.

47...Ng2 48. Ke4 Kc8

Note that Black's Knight can't yet

escape with 48...Ne1, since 49. g5 queens. 49. Nf3 Kd8?

Certainly 49...Kd7 is better in order to centralize the King, especially since Black moves there anyway next move. But this was the second move before time control, and perhaps Black was afraid of a Knight check on e5 after g5 and fxg5.

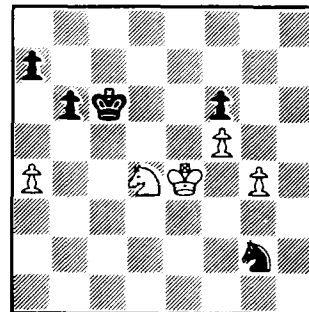
Probably best here is 49...c5! to take advantage of the fact that the Black Knight is only cut off as long as the White King stays at e4. The idea is 49...c5 50. bxc5 bxc5 51. Kd5 Ne3+ 52. Kxc5 Nxc4, when the position is simplified enough that Black should be able to draw, especially since one of White's two remaining pawns is an a-pawn. White might try 51. Nh2, defending his weak pawn and allowing his King to go harass Black's weak pawns, but then after 51...Kc7 52. Kd5 Kb6 53. Ke6 c4! 54. Nf3 c3 55. Nd4 Ne3 56. Kxf6 Nxc4+, Black will again draw. White can also try to keep the Black Knight from a central post by 51. Nd2 Kd7 52. Kf3 (or 52. Kd3 Kd6 53. Ne4+ Ke5 54. Nxc5 Kf4) Ne1+ 53. Ke2 Nc2 54. Ne4, which White wins after 54...Na3? 55. Nxf6+ Ke7 56. Nd5+ Kf7 57. Kd3, but Black seems to draw with 54...Ke7 55. a4 c4 56. Kd2 Nd4! 57. Kc3 Nc6 58. Kxc4 Ne5+ 59. Kb5 Nxc4 60. Ka6 Kd7! 61. Kxa7 Kc7.

The point is that now White will be able to lock up the Queenside, and Black will have difficulty in mobilizing his pawn majority and in freeing his Knight. This means he will have difficulty finding counterplay. 50. b5 Kd7 51. a4

I played this after almost half an hour of thought. The idea is to support the b5 pawn and protect the a-pawn from Ne1-c2-a3, but when I made this move, I forgot that I had earlier decided on 51. Nd4 in order to hold back the c-pawn. After Black's next move, I thought I had blundered! It turned out through sheer luck that it didn't work out for him, but I didn't realize it for almost a week! 51...c5

He might try 51...Kd6, but then 52. Nd4 Kc5 53. Nc6 a6 54. Ne7 axb5 55. axb5 Kxb5 56. Nd5 c5 57. Nxf6 c4 58. Nd5, and White wins.

52. bxc6+ Kxc6 53. Nd4+



This was my sealed move, and we decided to play the game off the next week. Interestingly enough, my opponent offered me a draw here, but ended up resigning without continuing! Let's find out why. In studying the adjourned position, I quickly decided that Black's only viable response would be 53...Kc5, since otherwise the Black Knight gets trapped, e.g., 53...Kd7? 54. Nc2 a6 55. Kf3 Nh4 56. Kg3. In fact, at adjournment, I figured that this idea would win the Knight and give me an easy win no matter what Black did. But it turns out that he still has several resources.

While White is busily working to trap the errant Knight, the Black King calmly marches his pawns and gets a draw! I had originally planned on 53...Kc5 54. Nc2 Kc4 55. Kf3 Kc3 56. Kxg2 Kxc2 57. g5 or 55...Nh4+ 56. Kg3 Nxf5+ 57. gxf5, but Black draws with 57...Kb3 58. Ne3 Kxa4 59. Nd5 Kb3 60. Nf6 a5. Or Black can play 54...b5 (but not 54...a6, since the a-pawn is harder for White to stop than the b-pawn, e.g. 55. Kf3 Nh4+ 56. Kg3 Nxf5+ 57. gxf5 b5 58. axb5 axb5 59. Kg4 Kc4 60. Na3+! and Nxb5, winning) 55. axb5 Kxb5 56. Kf3 Nh4+ 57. Kg3 Nxf5+ 58. gxf5 a5 59. Kf3 Kc4 60. Ke2 Kc3 61. Kd1 Kd3! and Ke4-f5.

Other winning attempts in this line fail similarly: Black pushes his pawn to distract the White King, then at the proper moment runs over and grabs White's last pawn. The idea is that, although the Black Knight can be trapped, White loses enough time winning it that he can't win the game. The moral is that you might as well leave Black with his miserable piece, since he can't do very much with it anyway.

The difference between an immobile Knight and no Knight for Black isn't worth White getting his King out of position and losing much time. This relates back to our continued next page

Don't forget to wish your mate a Happy Valentine's Day this February 14th!

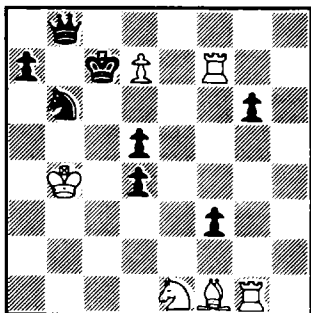
Unsolved Mysteries

by SM Victor Baja

This month, in addition to the usual chess problems, I have included my newest idea: "Chess Openings from my Games." First, we begin with a few brain teasers.

This is one of my best chess compositions, with a surprise mate worth showing anyone.

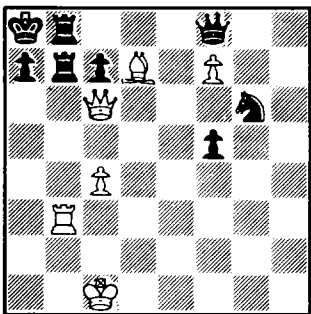
Problem #1



White to win

Here is another one of my compositions. White is a Rook down, but he has a surprise first move.

Problem #2



White to win

Now here's a puzzle with some history. In the game **Boon-Fick, Holland 1913**, I was able to discover a four-mover chess

from p. 14

theme of the disadvantage of the Knight that can't do very much. Life imprisonment is enough for the criminal, and capital punishment is going too far!

Anyway, it turns out that White's winning plan is to play 54. Nb5! Kb4 (54...Kc6 55. Nc3 or 54...a6 55. Nc7 b5 56. Nxa6+ and 57. axb5) 55. Nc7! (or 55. Nd6, but not 55. Nxa7? Kxa4 56. Nc6 b5 57. Ne7 b4 58. Nd5 b3 59. Nxf6 b2 60. Nd5 b1Q+) Kxa4 56. Nd5 b5 57. Nxf6 b4 58. Nd7! to hold up Black's pawn, e.g. 58...b3 59. Nc5+

problem. The game runs as follows:

Ruy Lopez [C80]

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5. 0-0 Nxe4 6. d4 b5 7. d5?!

7. Bb3 is in order.

7...Ne7

Good for Black is 7...bxa4 8. dxc6 d6 followed by Nc5.

8. Re1 Nc5?

After 8...Nf6! 9. d6 bxa4 10. dxe7 Bxe7 11. Nxe5 0-0, Black has nothing to fear.

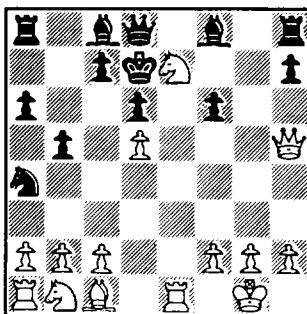
9. Nxe5 Nxa4?

9...d6 was Black's last hope.

10. Qf3 f6 11. Qh5+ g6 12 Nxc6

Here, the game continued 12...hxg6 13. Qxg6+ and Black later got mated. Out of curiosity, I experimented with 12. Nxc6 d6 13. Nxe7+ Kd7 and came up with a neat problem. See below:

Problem #3



Position after 13...Kd7, White mates in four moves.

SOLUTIONS NEXT ISSUE

Chess Openings from my Games

White: Steve Joplin

Black: SM Victor Baja

Mechanics Marathon Tournament 1985

Ka3 60. Nxb3 Kxb3 61. g5, when Black's out-of-play Knight is unable to stop the pawn. Or 58...Ka3 59. Nc5 a5 60. g5 a4 61. g6 b3 62. Nd3 Ne1! 63. g7! Nxd3 64. Kxd3 b2 65. Kc2 Ka2 66. g8Q+ Ka1 67. Qg1+. Or 58...Kb5 59. g5 b3 60. Kd3.

Finally, Black can try his luck with the a-pawn by 56...a5, but after 57. Nf6, his King has no good squares. If 57...Kb5 then 58. Nd5! Kc5 (58...a4 59. Nc3+; or 58...Kc4 59. Nxb6+ Kc5 60. g5) 59. g5 a4 60. g6 a3 61. Nc3 Kc4 62. g7 Kxc3 63. g8Q Kb2 64. Qg2+, while if 57...Kb3 then 58. g5

King's Indian [A48]

1. Nf3 Nf6 2. d4 g6 3. Bf4 Bg7 4. Nbd2 Nh5 4...d6 allows White to play 5. e4 followed by Bd3 and c3.

5. Be5

Or 5. Bg5 h6 6. Bh4 g5 7. Bg3 f5 8. Be5 Nf6 followed by d6.

5...f6 6. Bg3 Nxc3?!

Better for Black is 6...f5.

7. hxg3 e5 8. dxe5 fxe5 9. e4 d6 10. Bc4 Qe7 11. Qe2 Nd7 12. 0-0-0 Nb6 13. Bb3 Be6 14. Kb1 Bxb3 15. Nxb3 0-0-0 16. Qb5 Qe6 17. Rd3 h6 18. Rhd1 Rhf8 19. Na5 c6 20. Qb4

On 20. Nxc6?! bxc6 21. Qxc6+ Kb8 22. Rxd6 Qc8 23. Rxc6, White has three pawns for a piece.

20...d5 21. R1d2 g5 22. Ne1 Rfe8 23. c4 dxc4 24. Rxd8+ Rxd8 25. Rxd8+ Kxd8 26. Nxb7+ Kc7

The game is about equal.

White: SM Victor Baja

Black: Guillermo Reyes

Mechanics Marathon Tournament 1985

Bogo-Indian [E11]

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 Bb4+ 4. Nbd2

A good alternative for White is 4. Nc3 followed by 5. Bg5.

4...d5 5. a3 Be7

Capturing the Knight by 5...Bxd2+ allows the following: 6. Bxd2 dxc4 7. e3 0-0 8. Bxc4 b6 and White's c-file is open while Black's Bishop will control the a8 to h1 diagonal.

6. b4 0-0 7. Bb2

After 7. c5 b6 8. Bb2 a5 9. e3 Bb7 10. Bd3 Ne4 the position is unclear.

7...b6 8. c5 Ba6 9. g3 bxc5 10. dxc5 c6 11. e3 Bxf1 12. Kxf1 a5 13. Kg2 Nfd7

Black has a slight advantage.

a4 59. g6 a3 60. g7 a2 61. g8Q+ Ka3 (61...Kb2 62. Qxc6+) 62. Qg3+ Kb4 (62...Ka4 63. Qc3) 63. Nd5+ and 64. Qc3 stopping Black's pawn. Notice that in these lines, once the f6-pawn disappears, the f5-pawn, although further advanced than his brother on g4, stays at home to keep his eye on the Black Knight. Holding the g6 square is much more important than getting the extra tempo towards queening, emphasizing the importance of restraining the Knight. So... **Black resigned.** 1-0

CalChess

P.O. BOX 3294
HAYWARD, CA 94544

President: Tom Dorsch
Vice-Pres: John C. Barnard
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USCF Regional Vice Presidents:
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Carolyn Withgitt

THE NEW CalChess

This issue marks the recognition of the *California Chess Journal* as the official magazine of the Northern California Chess Association, **CalChess**. Within this issue, you will find your **CalChess** membership card. Save it, because you can use it to obtain valuable discounts off entry fees at tournaments this year, starting with the People's Tournament, February 16-18 in Berkeley. Virtually every tournament in Northern California will be offering discounts to **CalChess** members this year.

The organization is being revived with the goal of providing Northern California players with more and better opportunities to enjoy what those ubiquitous Nintendo commercials call "the ultimate strategy game." Already, 1991 shows every indication of being one of the most exciting years for a long time. There are already three mega-events on the 1991 calendar.

Next month, an International Grandmaster Tournament will be held in San Francisco March 2-14 that will feature twelve of the world's best, led by the very popular ex-world champion Mikhail Tal. Other participants are GMs Walter Browne, John Fedorowicz, Larry Christiansen, Eugenio Torre, Joel Benjamin, Lubomir Ftacnik, Ian Rogers, and U. Adianto. Other players are IM Vince McCambridge, IM Zsusa Polgar, and WGM Elena Donaldson-Akhmilovskaya. It is a unique opportunity for area players to observe some of the world's finest players in action.

This year the U.S. Open returns to California, in Los Angeles July 28-August 9, giving aficionados a rare opportunity to play in the country's premiere tournament for average players. The Angelenos have set the ambitious goal of breaking their own record, Pasadena 1983, for the largest US Open ever. For a chess player, the U.S. Open is unlike any other tournament, and if you have ever played in one, it is an experience you will never forget. All of the USCF bigwigs and many leading grandmasters are there, the organization and direction are always top-notch, the "open" format and the round-a-day schedule have a special rhythm, and the atmosphere of so much chess and so many players is invigorating.

And leading organizer Bill Goichberg, father of America's richest tournaments, is preparing a bid to bring the US Class Championships to San Francisco for September 28-29, a USCF national championship tournament with a projected prize fund of \$20,000 that will draw players from around the country.

In addition, there will be a full schedule of the usual Northern California events, featuring the **CalChess** State Championship on Labor Day, awarding state champion titles in all classes. Organized by John Barnard, **CalChess** vice-president, who for many years organized big-money events in SoCal, the tournament will guarantee \$6000 in prizes and should attract a large, strong field. The winner of that tournament will be state champion, and plans are underway to schedule a match between the Northern and the Southern California champions for the unified state title.

Both LERA and UC Berkeley plan to hold their traditional slate of tournaments, and both clubs have plans to improve their events this year.

And there are other new things on the horizon. This year there will be a California State Women's Championship in Northern California, a first for this region, organized by Ray Orwig and Carolyn Withgitt. The Sacramento area, with a tradition of strong chess since the era when Ed Edmonson ran things, is planning to resume holding weekend tournaments, with new directors Art Wake. Watch for surprises!

In short, if you like chess, you'll love 1991, because it promises to be a memorable year for those of us who enjoy the royal game. And watch for **CalChess** discounts at all the tournaments you play in.

Regards,

Tom Dorsch

World's Fastest Grandmaster

by Ganesan

While on holiday in Singapore, I heard that 22 year old Indian Grandmaster V. Anand was doing the same thing. Naturally, I didn't want to miss a chance to see Asia's strongest player ever (according to the FIDE scale). I went along to watch a simultaneous exhibition given by Anand, and was not disappointed. He took little more than 2 hours to score +23 =2 -1 against opposition that ranged from schoolchildren to a member of Malaysia's Olympiad team. There were a majority of games with Anand's favorite 1.e4, but other openings were also represented. Whether in the opening, middlegame, or ending, Anand moved very quickly. He only seemed to pause when about to unleash a winning combination. In the game he lost, Anand blundered away a pawn. Soon, he lost another and immediately resigned rather than fight on—typical of the grandmaster's sportsmanship.

A week later, I was able to interview Anand briefly. My parents came from the same part of India as Anand, and we spoke in Tamil as well as English. Like other Tamil Indians, Anand really has only one name—the V stands for Vishwanathan, his father's name. Apparently, Anand's Western friends have contracted this to "Vishi". Right away, Anand asked me if I was the A.Ganesan involved in a correspondence game Ganesan-B. Evans. He had seen the game in a New in Chess Yearbook and been struck by the Indian name for an American player. I admitted the game was mine and showed him the opening. Once again, I was impressed by the speed with which Anand analyzed, giving both concrete variations as well as long-term assessments.

Asked about his early history, Anand said he learned the moves at six from his mother. When he was about ten, his family spent a year in Manila. Anand's strength increased rapidly there, for chess has always been popular in the Philippines. Among the books that helped Anand in his early stages, he singled out Kotov's Think Like a Grandmaster series and Pachman's Complete Chess Strategy set for their clear and simple style. He also mentioned works by the great analysts of our time: Timman (The Art of Chess Analysis), Kasparov (always very good for analysis), Nunn (highly theoretical), and Karpov (good for explaining strategy). With his obvious talent and hard work, Anand continued to improve. He won the 1987 World Junior Championship at Baguio City, soon became Grandmaster, and qualified from the 1990 Manila Interzonal. All in all, the Philippines have been very good for Anand chess-wise!

I wondered if Anand, living in India, had any difficulties keeping up with the international chess scene. He replied that it was not much of a problem, except that he had to travel more. He preferred to live at home rather than be based elsewhere. He added that the popularity of chess in India has improved a lot. More people are aware of the game's existence and there is also good newspaper coverage of chess events. Anand is also fortunate to be living in Tamil Nadu, traditionally the strongest chess state in India.

Anand's most important result so far is perhaps his qualification for the Candidates', a feat managed only once before by an Asian (Torre in 1982). I asked him if he had expected to qualify or if it was a surprise. His response: "It just happened. I just play and take it as it comes along." And what about the Swiss System of the Interzonal? Was it becoming a lottery, with too many strong players fighting for too few spots? Anand didn't think so. He said the overall system is still good. By the time you get to the World

Championship, he said, there is no doubt you're one of the best. Also, the best players end up playing each other for much of the Interzonal. In Anand's case, the event was equivalent to a Category 14 tournament, and he felt that anybody qualifying under these circumstances fully deserved to do so.

Our conversation on the Interzonal naturally led to the upcoming Candidates' matches. The matches, originally to be in Brazil or Indonesia, are now to be held in individual sites around the world. Due to the altered arrangements, even Anand didn't know when his match would begin! He will be playing Soviet GM Aleksei Dreev at Anand's hometown of Madras, a first for India. In general, Anand says he studies chess every day, looking through books and so on. But he had also been preparing on and off specially for the match, for which he has hired Swedish GM Hellers to be his second. The match is expected to be hard fought—both Anand and Dreev are about the same age, have similar FIDE ratings, and are in their first Candidates'. Anand did not want to make any predictions about the other matches. He said all matches would be very close, "even Timman-Hübner" (the most one-sided match according to the way they were paired), and any of the Candidates was quite capable of defeating his opponent.

We also talked about the World Championship match that had just ended. Anand said that it was amazing that Karpov and Kasparov were fighting so hard. There were no "wimpish draws", as in the second half of the Seville match. This time, both halves of the match were combative, producing many good games. Both sides created winning chances with either color. From the first half, he singled out games 2,3, and 4. He termed Kasparov's flashy win in the 20th game "pleasant, and good for the public, even if it may not have been highly accurate." I asked him if he thought Karpov would make it to a sixth title match against Kasparov. He felt this was too far off in the future to predict, although Karpov "is still very strong."

How did Anand view American grandmasters? He said he was impressed by their variety of styles, ranging from positional players like Gulko and Seirawan to "highly volatile" ones like deFirmian, Fedorowicz, and Christiansen. He was particularly amazed by the tactics Christiansen gets away with in his games. Asked to comment on Gata Kamsky, Anand agreed he is very strong, and comparable to others of similar age like Joel Lautier and Aleksei Shirov. He also pointed out that he himself is only 2 or 3 years older than this group!

In the West, Anand has a reputation for blitzing his moves, spending less than an hour on the clock for entire games. Critics even call him the world's strongest coffeehouse player, while fans compare him to the young Tal. I asked how it was possible to play so quickly. Was it rapid analysis or intuition? Anand said it was neither and due to habit! "I get bored just sitting there checking variations!" Did he ever get into time trouble? Anand smiled and said never. The closest he gets is to reach the time control with about 45 minutes left. On occasion, Anand has spent more than two hours on a whole game—when they lasted about 70 moves. Naturally, he has no complaints with the faster rate of play these days. He has won both the Indian and the Asian Action Chess Championship, the latter with an undefeated score of 10 1/2 out of 13. So far, conflicting schedules have prevented him from playing in a World Action Chess event. Interestingly, Anand felt his speed would not give him

continued on p. 21

Deux de Lyon

from p. 9

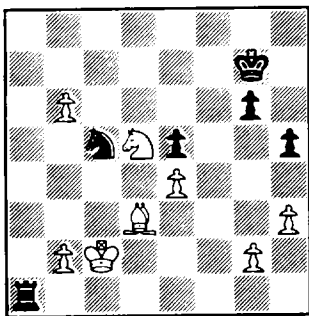
winning. But just 46...Kh8 leaves White with nothing better than the perpetual with 47. Ng6+.

Instead of going for all of these tactics, Karpov settles instead for 41. b5.

41. b5! Ra1+ 42. Kc2 Nc5 43. Rxd4! Qe5 44. Qxd4+! Qe5 45. Qxe5+ dxe5

Here is the difference between master and grandmaster. Karpov forces a seemingly innocuous ending. 44...Qe5 was forced as 44...Kh6 allows 45. b4 discovering on the Rook and attacking the Knight. Also the Black Queen is tied to the defense of h8. One possible continuation is 44...Kh6 45. b4 Ra2+ 46. Kb1 Qa8 45. bxc5 Qa3 48. Qh8+ Kg5 49. Qf6+ Kh6 50. Qf8+ Kg5 51. Qf4 mate.

46. b6



Now we can see that this ending is not so innocuous after all. Doubled pawns can be dangerous in Rook endings because the second pawn prevents the Rook from assuming its ideal defensive position behind the pawn. Since Rooks are much stronger on the attack than in defense, Black would rather not have to play the Rook to a8 and defend passively. However, keeping the Rook on the eighth rank runs the risk that it may not get back to stop the pawn, particularly since the White Bishop covers the f-file.

White, for his part, will use the well-placed Knight, b-pawns, and King to push Black back. The one real drawback to his position is the pawn on e4 which limits the Bishop's scope and makes it difficult to hold the Kingside pawns.

46...Rg1!

Kasparov decides to keep his Rook active. He has calculated that he can draw by a tempo.

47. Ne3 Re1 48. Nc4

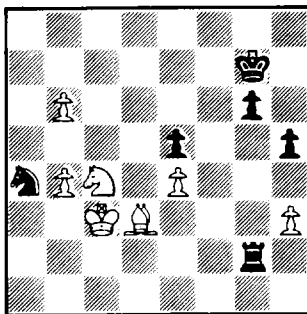
The issue of whether this Knight belongs on c4 or d5 will come up in a few moves.

48...Rg1 49. Ne3 Re1 50. Nc4 Rg1 51. b4

After repeating to gain time on the

clock, White makes his move.

51...Rxd2+ 52. Kc3 Na4+!



The check commits Black to sacrificing the Knight for a pawn. The alternative 52...Nd7 loses to 53. b7 Kf6 (forced, as the Knight is overworked defending e5 and b8) 54. Nb6 Nb8 55. Bb5 followed by 56. Nd7, exchanging the blockader and queening the pawn. Hopeless is 55...Ke7 56. Nd7 Kd6 57. Nxb8 Kc7 58. Nd7 Kxb7 59. Nxe5.

Had White played b4 on move 47 (with the Knight on d5) he could respond to ...Na4+ with Kc4. By defending the Bishop this would save a key tempo over the game. 47...Rxd2+ 48. Kc3 Na4+ 49. Kc4 Nxb6+ 50. Nxb6 Rg3 51. b5 Rxh3 52. Nd5 Rf3 53. b6 Rf8 54. Be2! will blockade the Kingside pawns when the b-pawn will cost Black his Rook.

But with the Knight on d5 Black can answer 47. b4 with 47...Nd7. After 48. b7 Rxd2+ 49. Kc3 Rf2! Black saves a tempo since the e-pawn is no longer attacked. 50. Nb6 Nb8 51. Bb5 Rf8 52. Nd7 Nxd7 53. Bxd7 Rb8 54. Bc8 g5! 55. Kc4 g4 56. hxg4 hxg4 57. Kc5 g3 leaves White a tempo short of stopping the pawn. 57. Bxg4 Rxb7 leads to a drawn ending. Black plays his Rook behind the pawn and his King to d8 and White can't make progress. If White instead tries 54. Kd3, Black plays his King to d8, sacrifices the exchange, and even wins the King and pawn ending.

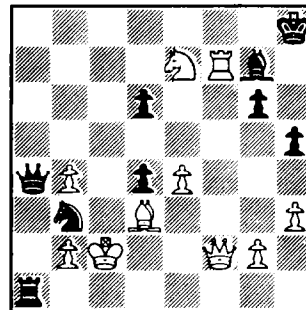
53. Kb3 Nxb6 54. Nxb6 Rg3 55. Kc3 Rxh3 56. b5 h4 57. Nc4 Rxd3+!

Now that the King is out of the square of the pawn, Black can sacrifice the Rook ensuring that he queens first.

58. Kxd3 h3 59. b6 h2 60. b7 h1Q 61. b8Q Qf1+

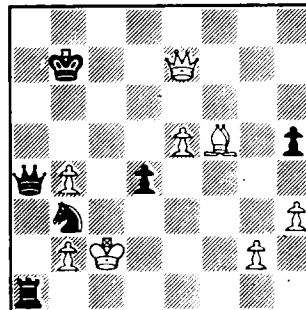
If White could defend the e-pawn he would retain winning chances as after 61...Qd1+ 62. Nd2 or 61...Qh3+ 62. Ne3. 62. Kc3 Qc1+ 63. Kb3 Qd1+ 64. Ka2 Qa4+ 65. Na3 Qxe4

The Queen and Knight vs. Queen ending is a draw even without Black's pawns. Hoping for a miracle, Karpov played another fifteen moves before conceding the draw.



Position after 42...Qa4 (see earlier analysis)

Now for that sixteen-move mate that I promised you. My first impression when examining this position was that White could do no better than 43. Nxd6+ Kg8 44. Ne7+ with a perpetual. When I showed it to Expert Stan Eng he found a long but forced series of checks leading to a win. The attack starts 43. Nxd6+ Kg8 44. Rxd7+ Kxg7 45. Qf8+ Kh7 (45...Kxg6? 46. e5+ Kg5 47. Qf6 mate) 46. Qh8+ Kxg6 47. e5+ Kf7 48. Qf6+. Running to the Kingside leads to mate after 48...Kg8 49. Bc4+ Kh7 50. Qf7+ Kh6 51. Qf8+ Kg6 (51...Kh7 52. Bd3 mate) 52. Bd3+ Kg5 53. Qf6 mate. Going to the Queenside leads to 48...Ke8 49. Bg6+ Kd7 50. Qxd6+ Kc8 51. Bf5+ Kb7 52. Qe7+!!.



This Queen check is the key to the entire attack. It appears that the Black King can escape amidst the Queenside pieces. But by controlling the dark squares the Queen combines efficiently with the Bishop and the pawn on b4. The Black pieces at the edge of the board can offer no resistance. Rather, they become targets.

The finish after 52. Qe7+!! is 52...Kb6 53. Qd8+ Ka6 54. Bc8+ Kb5 55. Bd7+ Kc4 56. Qc7+ (56. Bxa4?? Rc1 mate) Kd5 (56...Kxb4 57. Qd6+) 57. Qb7+ (57. Bxa4? Rc1+ wins the Queen) Kc4 58. Be6 mate. From the diagram, if the King goes to a8 or b8 White has 53. Qd8+ Kb7 54. Bc8+! Kc6 55. Bd7+, or 54...Ka7 55. Qc7+ mating. 52...Ka6 loses one move sooner than the main line: 53. Bc8+ Kb5 54. Bd7+ Kc4 55. Qe6+ Kb4 56. Qb6+ Kc4 57. Be6 mate.

Club Spotlight

by Frisco Del Rosario and Scott Wilson

The San Mateo-Burlingame Chess Club meets 7:30 p.m. Thursdays in the Lions Club building at 990 Burlingame Ave. in Burlingame, two blocks east of the lovely downtown shopping district and the CalTrain station.

The club was founded in 1957 in Redwood City (making it the second-longest established chess club in Northern California behind San Francisco's Mechanics' Institute CC), moved to San Mateo in 1961 and Burlingame in 1963. Five men—Alfred Hansen of Hillsborough, Harold Edelstein of San Mateo, Herbert Rosenbaum of San Carlos, Wilfred Goodwin of Belmont (who joined in 1961), and Scott Wilson of Pacifica (added to the group in 1988) comprise the club's governing board and act as tournament directors. Combined they have played over 125 years of chess at the club.

There are about 160 members in the Burlingame Chess Club, including chess authors Walter Korn, the primary author of the *Modern Chess Openings* series, and Master Vladimir Pafnutieff, who wrote *How to Create Combinations*.

On any given Thursday night, club members arrive early to chat and play warm-up games. Many of the friendships have spanned the club's thirty-five year history. Master Peter Thiel, a past club champion who plays first board on Stanford's intercollegiate team, has literally grown up in the club (Peter's mother Suzanne is a long-time Burlingame Chess Club member).

At 7:30 the clocks start. The Burlingame Club holds successive five or six-round USCF-rated Swiss tournaments (one round per Thursday) in two sections. About 50 players, from Master to Unrated, participate in a typical BCC tournament. A couple of times per year, the club will divide the entrants by rating into six-person round robins. There is an adjacent room with ample space for analysis and skittles.

Two club tournaments commemorate members. The club championship, which begins in September, was named the Goodwin Open two years ago in director Goodwin's honor. NM Romulo Fuentes is the current club champion. The McIlrath Memorial begins in January and honors late club member Jim McIlrath.

Between tournaments, the BCC takes an evening off and conducts a FIDE/World Rapid Chess action tournament and occa-

sionally a simultaneous exhibition. Grandmasters Jim Tarjan and Larry Christiansen and NM Peter Yu have conducted simulats at Burlingame. This past December, a triple-master timed-simul competition included NM Tom Dorsch, NM Peter Thiel, and NM Rudy Hernandez. Twenty-four challengers played three masters in one evening, one hour per game. The masters competed among themselves to see who would finish with the highest results. Rudy Hernandez won the event with a score of 16.5.

Once a year, the club hosts a spring banquet with door prizes for its members. Occasionally, *San Francisco Chronicle* chess columnist George Koltanowski, the "Dean of American Chess," will entertain club members.

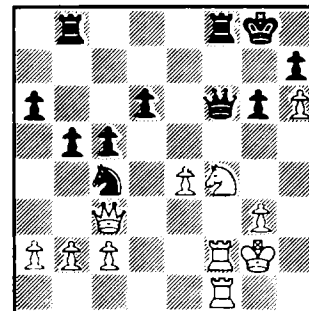
The club is also very active in supporting youth chess through its work with the Kolty Foundation. Proceeds from every tournament are donated. Once a year the club sponsors a high school scholastic tournament in conjunction with the Kolty Foundation.

Boards and sets are furnished by the club. Refreshments are always available. Chess books are sold periodically. [Ed. note—Every week, Frisco Del Rosario selects one or more of the top games from the prior week and annotates them in the *Game of the Week* column that is available at each meeting. He also writes the *Annual Goodwin Open Tournament Book*.]

The Burlingame Chess Club has many events planned for 1991. On the immediate horizon there will be a WRC Action Tourney on February 7th. Non-club members are welcome to participate. On February 14th the next club tournament begins. It will be a five-round Swiss. The club is also sponsoring a the San Mateo County High School Championship on March 9th and 10th. More simulats and tournaments are slated for the upcoming months. For more information, call Scott Wilson at (415) 355-9402.

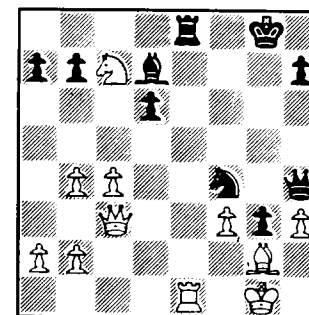
Burlingame Brilliances

Selected below are three interesting positions from three of the club's original founders. See if you can find their winning combinations. After the combinations is an example of how you can get into trouble playing your opponent's pet line. Wilfred Goodwin makes mincemeat of his opponent, in the "Orangutan".



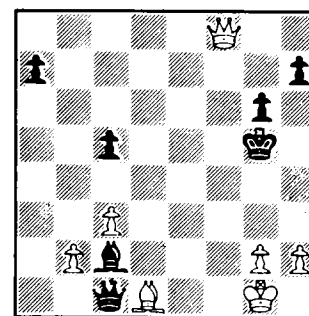
Alfred Hansen-Robert Clark
White to play and win.

1. Nd5! wins (1... Qc3 2. Ne7 Kh8 3. Rf8 Rx f8 4. Rx f8 mate).



Charles Clark-Harold Edelstein
Black to play and win.

1... Re2! 2. Bf1 g2! 3. Be2 Nh3 wins (4. Kg2 Nf4 etc.)



Herbert Rosenbaum-Sam Priebe
White to play and win.

1. h4! Kxh4 2. Qf2+

Goodwin-Kasperek Orangutan [A00]
1. b4 e6 2. Bb2 Nf6 3. b5 d5 4. a4 c5 5. e3 a5 6. Be2 Be7 7. Nf3 0--0 8. 0-0 Nbd7 9. c4 Nb6 10. Qc2 dxc4 11. Bc4 Nxc4 12. Qxc4 Qd5 13. Qh4 Qh5? 14. Bxf6! Resigns. 14... Qxh4 15. Bxh4 Black is a piece down.

Iskotz Returns to Lowell

Thirty-eight chess enthusiasts decided to take a break from Christmas shopping to participate in Lowell Open XIV, held on December 22, 1990. Play in this pre-Christmas tournament was divided into three sections and was directed by Alan Tse with help from Peter Dahl.

NM **Sergey Iskotz** (2286), fresh from his first semester at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh (home of the Hitech Chess Computer), returned triumphantly to his alma mater to take clear first in the strong top section with a perfect 3-0. Finishing second with 2.5-.5 was NM **Paul Gallegos** (2211).

In section B, **Emmanuel Perez** (1645) scored three consecutive upset wins to emerge in clear first. Tying for second through fifth were **Teri Lagier** (1849), **Robert Barker** (1787), **Tin Wal Wu** (1759), and **Bill Karnege** (1634), 2-1.

Section C was won by **Henry Robles** (Unr.) with a perfect 3-0. Both 14-year-old **Mark Mamakos** (1478) and 13-year-old **Dmitry Karshtedt** (1222) had a chance to catch Robles in the final round, but their encounter ended peacefully and they had to settle for second-third with a score of 2.5-.5.

Notable performances were turned in by **Michael Rozler** (2108) and **Rex DeAsis** (1861). The 15-year-old Rozler defeated NM **Isaak Margulis** (2300) and then drew veteran local Master **Charles Powell** (2332). Even more remarkable was DeAsis, the lowest-rated player in the top section. He dispatched **Jesse Jestadt** (2145) in the first round and then took the full point from NM **Thomas Dorsch** (2249) in the second round. However, DeAsis's run was halted by NM **Iskotz** in the final round.

White: NM **Sergey Iskotz** (2286)

Black: **Mark Gagnon** (2013)

Classical Ruy Lopez [C64]

[Annotations by NM **Sergey Iskotz**]

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 Bc5 4. c3 Nf6 5. 0-0 0-0 6. d4 Bb6 7. Re1

Better is 7. dxe5 Nxe4 8. Qd5 Nc5 9. Bg5 and White has better chances. 7...d6 8. Bg5

8. h3 was necessary because after 8. Bg5 Black can play 8...exd4 9. cxd4 Bg4 and White's center is extremely hard to hold.

8...h6 9. Bh4 Bg4

A mistake. After 9...exd4 10. cxd4 Bg4 Black has good play.

10. Bxc6

Weakening Black's pawns before Black can weaken White's pawns.

10...bxc6 11. dxe5 g5

This is another mistake. Black has better chances after 11...Bxf3 12. Qxf3 dxe5 13. Bxf6 Qxf6 14. Qxf6 gxf6. Here, Black's dark-squared Bishop compensates for his weak c-pawns.

12. Bg3 Nh5?

Black tries to complicate the position hoping to open White's Kingside, but 12...Nh5 loses quickly.

13. exd6 f5 14. Qb3+ Kh7 15. dxc7

White's c7-pawn is intolerable and thus Black has no choice but to exchange the

dark-squared Bishops. After this, Black has no compensation for the two lost pawns. In addition, Black's King is vulnerable and becomes a target.

15...Bxc7 16. Bxc7 Qxc7 17. Nbd2 Bxf3 18. Nxf3 f4 19. e5

The e-pawn now becomes very strong and Black's position is hopeless.

19...g4

Desperately trying anything to escape defeat.

20. Qc2+ Kg7 21. Nh4 Qf7 22. Rad1 Rae8 23. Rd6 g3? 24. Rg6+

The beginning of the end.

24...Kh8 25. Rxh6+ Kg8 26. e6 gxf2+ 27. Kxf2 Qe7 28. Qg6+ Ng7

28...Qg7 only prolongs the agony.

Black loses after 29. Qxh5.

29. Qh7 mate 1-0

Craig Mar

from p. 10

Rxf2 Bxf2 looks crushing, and after Black castles, he has the winning positional threat of f5. But my tempting...

15...Bxf2?

...leads to disaster.

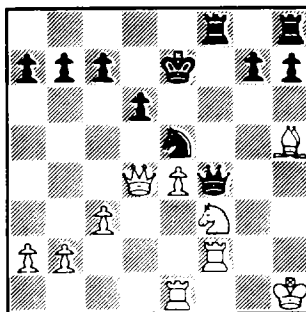
16. Bxf7+!

The equalizing justice of chess. Now if Black takes, 17. Qd5+ reestablishes parity.

16...Kf8! 17. Bf4! Qxf4 18. Bh5!

White's resourceful play gives him a winning position! Now Black really has to work.

18...Ne3 19. Qd2 Ke7! 20. Rxf2 Rf8 21. Re1 Nc4 22. Qd4 Ne5



Black has gained ground over the last several moves. White's Bishop is lost. 23...g6 is an immediate threat. It is White who is now busted!

23. Ref1 Qh6 24. Rh2 g6 25. Bg4 Qf4

Finally trapping the poor beast!

26. Rg2

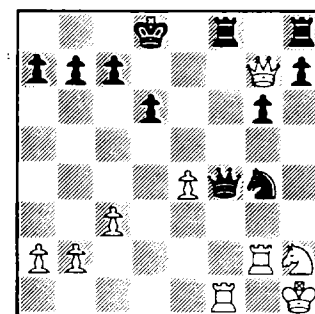
A tempting try that doesn't quite work.

26...Nxc4 27. Qg7+ Kd8!

This looks risky, but after...

28. Nh2

...Black looks busted.



28...Qh6!!

If it weren't for this move, Black would have to pay the piper. White is forced to simplify.

29. Rf7 Rxf7 30. Qxh8+ Rf8 31. Qxf8+

Forced, since 31. Qd4 Rf1+! is crushing.

31...Qxf8 32. Rxg4 0-1

White resigns, as the Queen and extra pawns will prevail over the Rook and Knight.

Anand Interview

from p. 17

any special advantage in such a tournament. According to him, all strong players can think quite fast, and the ones who get into time pressure will do so whether you give them 2 minutes or 2 hours.

Finally, I asked Anand for any words of advice to *CCJ* readers. He said that there were no methods that would apply universally—everyone has their own way of working and playing the game. “The best solution is to enjoy the game. Never let it become something you hate.” I ended the interview on that note. Throughout, I was impressed by Anand’s extremely polite and modest behavior. I had to remind myself I was talking to a chess god who was among the top-20 players in the world.

Anand’s most recent games were in the 1990 Olympiad and the New Delhi tournament, where he shared 1st with Kamsky ahead of the Polgars. Here are two games from earlier last year.

White: R. Kuijf
Black: V. Anand
Wijk aan Zee 1990
Ponziani Opening [C44]

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. c3 Nf6 4. d4 Nxe4 5. d5 Ne7 6. Nxe5 Ng6 7. Bd3 Nxe5 8. Bxe4

Bc5 9. Qh5 d6 10. Bg5

This is all in ECO, which continues 10...Qd7 11. 0-0 Qg4 =.

10...Bg4!

Played at high speed, this innovation assures Black the better game.

11. Qh4

11. Qxh7 Qxg5!; 11. Bxd8 Bxh5 12. Bxc7 (or 12. Bh4 0-0) 12...Rc8 13. Ba5 b6 14. b4 Bxf2+ 15. Kxf2 bxa5; 11. Qxg4 Nxg4 12. Bxd8 Nxf2.

11...f6 12. Bc1 Qe7

White is in trouble, and soon loses a piece.

13. 0-0 g5 14. Qg3 f5 15. Bxf5 Bxf5 16. Bxg5 Qf7 17. Nd2 Rg8 18. Rae1 h6 19. Rxe5+ dxe5 20. Qxe5+ Kd7 21. Be3 Rae8 22. Qf4 Qxd5 23. Nf3 Bd6 24. Qa4+ b5 0-1

Anand spent ten minutes on the game. At the end of the tournament, the demonstration board keepers gave him a special prize for the neatest handwriting!. Notes based on Nunn’s.

White: M. Petursson
Black: V. Anand
Manila 1990
Old Indian Defense [A41]

1. d4 d6 2. c4 e5 3. Nc3 exd4 4. Qxd4

A line played by Hubner and Korchnoi, among others.

4...Nf6 5. g3 Nc6 6. Qd2 g6

More aggressive is 6...Be6 7. Nd5 Ne5

8. b3 Ne4. In Hubner-Kasparov, 1st match game 1985, White collapsed quickly after 9. Qe3 Nc5 10. Bb2?! c6 11. Nf4? Ng4! 12. Qd4?! Ne4! 13. Bh3 Qa5+ 14. Kf1 Nxf2. 7. Bg2 Bg7 8. Nh3 0-0-9. Nf4 a5 10. 0-0 Re8 11. Re1?!

Later presenting a target; 11. e4.

11...a4 12. Rb1Nd7 13. b3 axb3 14. axb3 Nce5

The Black Knights become active.

15. Qc2 Nc5 16. b4?

Allowing a tactical shot, but 16. h3 Bf5 17. e4 Nc6 (17...Ne6 18. Nxe6 Bxe6 19. Be3) would be similar.

16...Bf5! 17. e4 Ne6 18. Nxe6

18. exf5? Nd4 19. Qe4 gxf5!

18...Bxe6 19. Nd5 b5! 20. Bb2 Ra2! 21. Nc3 Rxb2 22. Rxb2 Bxc4 23. Re3 Bh6?

Played too quickly?! 23...Ng4 and 24...Bd4 looks stronger.

24. f4 Ng4 25. Rf3 Bg7 26. Qd2 Qa8 27. h3 Qa1+ 28. Bf1 Bxf1 29. Rxf1 Qa3 30. Rf3 Nf6 31. Re3 d5 32. Nxd5

32. Ne1.

32...Qa1+ 33. Re1 Qa7+ 34. Kh2?

Petursson has defended well, but cracks in time pressure; 34. Qe3.

34...Nxd5 35. Ra2 Qd4 36. Qxd4 Bxd4 37. Ra5 Nc3 38. e5 Bb6 39. Ra3 Nd5 40. Rb3 Nxb4! 41. Rdl

The ending after 41. Rxb4 Ba5 is also losing.

41...c5 42. Rd7 Rb8 43. g4 Ba5 44. Ra7 Nc6 45. Ra6 Nd4 46. Ra3 Bd2 47. Kg3 b4 0-1

1991 Paul Keres Memorial Chess Championship

Robson Square Media Centre, 800 Robson St., Vancouver, BC.

PRIZES (based on 200 entries)	\$10,000 in Prizes	May 18–20	ENTRY FEES
Open Section (FIDE Rated)	FORMAT	rating has been 100 or more points above a prize boundary is ineligible for that prize. GMs and IMs not eligible for class prizes.	Basic \$90 for sections 1–5. \$60 for section 6. \$20 off for juniors. FREE for GM’s IM’s and those rated 2400+.
1st place \$2000	6 round Swiss in each Section.		\$100 special combined fee for new CFC members (<i>no late fees</i>). This includes all applicable membership fees (up to \$45 in value).
2nd place \$1000	TIME CONTROLS	REGISTRATION	Late Fees:
3rd place \$750	Open Section: 40 moves/2 hours, 23/1 hour.	On site: Friday May 17, 6–9 PM.	Add \$10 on each of: Feb. 16, Apr 1, May 1, 17, 18.
1st <2400* \$700	Others: 40 moves/2 hours, remainder/1 hour.	Entries on Saturday May 18: 1/2 point bye or pot luck pairing at TD’s discretion.	No unrated players in Sections 2 through 5. Players rated <2200 CFC may play in the Open Section at a surcharge of \$10 per 100 point jump or portion thereof.
2nd <2400* \$350	Adjournments (Open Section only: Rounds 1–4) after 6 hours of play. Resume at 8:15 A.M. following day.	Send advance entries in <u>Canadian funds only</u> to: BC Chess Federation Attn: Keres Memorial Box 15548, Vancouver BC V6B 5B3	
* Only if 3 or more GM’s, IM’s or 2400+ players	SCHEDULE	Proof of membership or renewal fee must be included as well as proof of rating for foreign players.	
Section 2 <2200	Sat. 9:30, 5:30; Sun. 9:30, 4:00; Mon. 9:30, ASAP.	All cheques must be drawn on Canadian banks. After April 30, only certified cheques, money orders, and cash will be accepted.	
1st place \$700	Byes: Half point available for any one of rounds 1-5.	No telephone entries accepted.	
2nd place \$350	MEMBERSHIPS	MISCELLANEOUS	
Section 3 <2000	All players must belong to the Chess Federation of Canada (\$25 adults, \$15 under 18). BC residents must belong to the BC Chess Federation (\$20 adults, \$10 juniors). Foreign players may opt for \$10 tournament membership.	No smoking. Computers may be allowed; inquire in advance. No player will be forced to play a computer. Please bring own equipment. <i>Spectator fees</i> will be \$5 per day.	
1st place \$700	RATINGS		
2nd place \$350	CFC or FIDE, whichever is higher.		
Section 4 <1800	Any player whose CFC, FIDE, or national		
1st place \$700			
2nd place \$350			
Section 5 <1600			
1st place \$700			
2nd place \$350			
Section 6 <1400, Unrated			
1st <1400 \$400			
2nd <1400 \$200			
1st Unrated \$400			
			INFORMATION
			Henry Chiu 604-873-8216
			Wolfgang Kem 604-873-3216
			Lynn Stringer 604-658-5207

Speed Chess Tournament

Friday, May 17, 7:00 pm.

\$150 first prize guaranteed. \$8 entry fee. Please bring sets and clocks.

Annual General Meetings

B.C. Chess Federation: Saturday May 18, 3:00 pm.

Counterplay Publishing Association: Sunday May 19, 3:00 pm.

Jeremy Silman

from p. 7

this Queenside demonstration will prove to be too slow.

29...Ne8!

Pam is a patient player. She sees that this Knight will be needed on the Kingside. 30. b4 axb4 31. axb4 Bxc3 32. Qxc3 Qh4 33. Ra1 Nf6 34. Ra7

White finally penetrates on the Queenside, but it's all too late. He must watch in horror as the storm breaks against the shins of his King.

34...Rg3! 35. Rg1

35. Rxd7?? Rxh3+ 36. gxh3 Qg3+ 37. Kh1 Qxh3 mate.

35...R8g7

A calm move that breaks the pin on the f6 Knight.

36. Ra8+ Ng8 37. bxc5 Qxf4 38. Kh1 Qh4 39. Bf1 f4 40. Kh2 Ne5 41. cxd6 Nf3 42. gxf3 Rxh3+ 0-1

A victory for non-masters everywhere.

Thanksgiving

from p. 3

Black has no time left to bring his minor pieces over to protect his King.

23...Rf5 24. Ng3! Nxd4 25. Be3 hxg3

Black's last hope is to take the Knight.

26. Qh3

White now has access to the Black King.

26...Ne2+ 27. Kg2 Nxf4+ 28. Rxf4

Not 28. Bxf4 because 28...Qc2+ 29. Kg1 Qh2+ 30. Qxh2 gxh2 and Black is winning easily.

28...Qc2+ 29. Bf2 Bf6 30. Qh7+ Kf8 31. Qh8+ 1-0

White: Sam Kianpour-Atabaki (1828)

Black: Duane Wilk (1904)

Sicilian Defense [B21]

1. e4 c5 2. d4 cxd4 3. Qxd4

This is a sort of "center game" against the Sicilian. It has the conspicuous disadvantage that against Black's defensive set-up—here he adopts a Dragon formation—White is two tempi down vis-à-vis the main lines. But this is offset by two strategic pluses: White forces an open position, evidently to his liking, and takes memorization of opening theory off the playing field.

3...Nc6 4. Qd1 g6 5. Nf3 Bg7 6. Bc4 Nf6 7. Nc3

7. e5? Ng4 wins a pawn, but this tactical shot induces Black to delay d6 too long. The only good reason to delay d6 in the

Dragon formation, so Black can play d7-d5 in one move, does not apply here.

7...0-0?

White's choice of opening should have been a tip-off about his style, and if you know your opponent is an attacking player, early deployment of the King only simplifies his strategic thinking. 8...d6 or 8...a6 is a useful move. White uses the weakness created by h6 to seize the initiative.

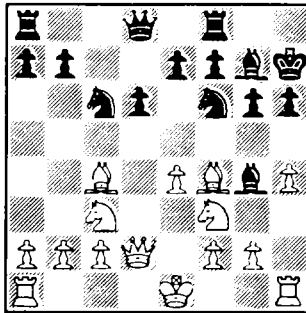
8. Bg5! h6 9. Bf4 d6

Necessary to prevent 10. e5.

10. Qd2 Kh7

10...g5!? is a tough decision to make, because the last thing Black wants to do in a Dragon is push and weaken the pawns in front of his King. But if Black had foreseen White's twelfth move, he may have decided it was the lesser evil. At least, after 11. Be3 Ng4 or 11. Bg3 Nh5, he could exchange one of the most dangerous attackers.

11. h4 Bg4?!



11...Nh5 is a more resourceful defense, e.g. 12. Ng5+? hxg5 13. hxg5 Bxc3 13. bxc3 (13. Qxc3? Qa5) Kg7-+; or 12. Be3 Qa5 13. 0-0-0 Bg4 14. Ng5+ hxg5 15. f3 Bxc3 16. bxc3 Ne5 17. Bb3 (17. Be2 Qxa2) Nxf3 18. gxf3 Bxf3 19. Bxg5 Bxh1 20. Rxh1 Qe5-+.

12. Ng5+!?

White, of course, makes a beeline for the brierpatch.

12...hxg5

After 12...Kg8, White can go for the speculative attack with 13. Nxf7, or build an attack with 13. Nh3! But the obvious 13. f3?! hxg5! 14. hxg5 Be6! (14...Bd7 15. gxf6 Bxf6 16. Bxd6! exd6 17. Qh6 +-) 15. gxf6 Bxf6 16. Bxe6 exf6 is less convincing.

13. hxg5+ Nh5 14. f3 Bxf3

14...Bd7 15. g4 helps White's attack.

15. fxf3 Ne5 16. Be2 Rh8?

16...Qa5 17. Nd5! Qxd2+ 18. Bxd2 gives White a pull, but both 16...Rc8 and 16...Kg8!? deserve consideration.

17. 0-0-0 Rc8 18. Be3 Qa5 19. Bd4 Nc4 20. Bxc4 Rxc4 21. Bxg7 Kxg7 22. f4 Rhc8 23. f5 R8c6?

Better is 23...Qe5.

24. f6+ Kf8?

24...exf6!? 25. gxf6+ Kh7.

25. Rxh5! gxh5 26. g6! exf6 27. Qh6+ Ke7 28. Nd5+ Ke6 29. g7!

White is not seduced by 29. Qf8, threatening mate, when Black escapes by 29...Rxc2+ 30. Kb1 Rc1+! 31. Rxc1 Rxc1+ 32. Kxc1 Qe1+ 33. Kc2 Qxe4+, with at least a draw.

29...Qd8 30. Qh7 Rxc2+ 31. Kb1 Rxb2+ 32. Kxb2 Rb6+ 33. Nxb6

33. Ka1 was more precise, retaining the threat of 34. Qf5 mate.

33...Qxb6+ 34. Ka1 Qe3 35. Qf5+ Ke7 36. Qa5 Qf3 37. Qc7+ Ke6 38. Qxd6 mate 1-0

White: Art Simpson (1627)

Black: Robert Solovay (1665)

Sicilian Defense, Alapin Variation [B22]

1. e4 c5 2. c3 Nf6

This is probably the best response, preferred by specialists like Browne, but Craig Mar has had great success with the other main line, 2...d5.

3. e5 Nd5 4. d4 cxd4 5. cxd4

Originally, 5. Bc4 was considered strong, but 5...Qc7! has essentially brought it into disfavor. A few diehards still like 5. Qxd4!?, but 5...e6 6. Nf3 Nc6 7. Qe4 f5! leaves Black without difficulties.

5...e6

5...d6 is the most accurate sequence. Black delays the attack on White's center long enough for White to set up a classic Kingside attack.

6. Nf3 Be7 7. Bd3 0-0 8. h4 Nc6 9. Bxh7+! Kh8

9...Kxh7 10. Ng5+ leads to mate.

10. Ng5 g6 11. Nd2! Nxd4 12. Nde4 Nc6 13. h5 Nxe5 14. hxg6 Kg7 15. Qh5 Bxg5 16. Bxg5 Qa5+ 17. Kf1 1-0

Black runs out of checks, and White comes crashing through.

Las Vegas

from p.4

26...Qe4! 27. Qxb4 Qxc2 28. Qb7

28. g4 Rc4 29. Qb6 h5! 30. g5 Qxf5 31. gxf6 Qxh3 -+.

28...a5 29. g4?! 29...Ne4! 30. Rf1 a4 31. Qb6 Nd2 (-+) 32. Ra1 Nf3+ 33. Kg2 Qe4! 34. Kg3

34. Qe3 Ne1+ 35. Kg3 (Not 35. Kf1 Qh1+ 36. Ke2 Rc2+ 37. Kd1 Qd5+ 38. Kxe1 Qh1 mate) Qg2+ 36. Kf4 (36. Kh4 Nf3+ -+) Rc4+ 37. Ke5 Nf3+ 38. Kd5 Nd2+ -+.

34...Nd4 35. Rf1 Ne2+ 36. Kh2 Nf4 37. Rg1?

37. f3 Qe5 38. Qf2! Rb8 39. Rb1 Rb3 -+.

37...Rc2 0-1

38. Rg3 Rc1 and White is lost.

Bay Area Splinters

SAN FRANCISCO

11/18/90

BANK OF AMERICA SWISS

Bank of America Chess Club President Joe Puechner directed the 1990 "Winter Wonderland Chess Tournament," played at BofA offices in 315 Montgomery Building. Of 24 original entries, five had to drop out including 1990 club champion Maurice Labelle. After four rounds, CCJ columnist Paul Gallegos (2177) emerged victorious with a perfect 4-0. Second place went to San Francisco State freshman Tin Wai Wu (1759) with 3.5-.5. Third through fourth-place winners were Michael Sweeney (1957) on tie-breaks over Lito Gravador (Unr.) each at 3-1. All 19 participants received either money or merchandise prizes or a combination thereof, with sixth-placer Mike Cardillo (2122) winning a Chess Challenger Computer in the consolation drawing. The Bank of America Chess Club is one of the oldest corporate chess clubs in the Bay Area. Over the years it has had many prestigious

master members. IM Vince McCambridge, who works for BofA Finance, regularly gives simuls for his fellow club members, while GM Nick deFirmian just recently joined the club.

SUNNYVALE

11/23/90-11/25/90

LERA THANKSGIVING SWISS

See page 3 for full tournament report.

SAN FRANCISCO

12/22/90

LOWELL SECTIONAL

See page 20 for full tournament report.

WALNUT CREEK

12/23/90

WALNUT CREEK QUADS

Twenty-six players competed in this pre-holiday event directed by Dr. Pascal Baudry. Winners of each quad are as follows: I. NM Zoran Lazetich (2364) 2.5-.5; II. NM Mark Pinto (2215) 2-1; III. John Chernoff (2055)

3-0; IV. Sonny Wake (1802) 3-0; V. Emmanuel Perez (1645) 3-0. The bottom section featured a Swiss System, with a three-way tie for first between Abner Diala Manalang (1500), Von A. Mostchenbacher (1468), and Eric Baudry (1361), each at 3-1.

Las Vegas, Nevada

1/3/91-1/6/91

NORTH AMERICAN OPEN

See page 4 for full tournament report.

WALNUT CREEK

1/13/91

WALNUT CREEK QUADS

Only eight players showed up, just enough for two quads. NM Tom Dorsch (2249) and NM Paul Gallegos (2224) tied in Quad I each with 2-1, while Quad II was split between Robert Au (1535) and James Clark (1258) also at 2-1 apiece. Dr. Pascal Baudry directed.

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Peter Yu (415)843-1632

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Bill Wall (415)964-3667

RENO NV

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Jerome Weikel (702)320-0711

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Ken Stone (408)742-3126

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NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHESS CALENDAR

CALCHESS MEETING:

Monday, February 11, 1990 7:30 p.m.
 Hayward Chess Club, Hayward Library, 'B' & Mission Streets

FEBRUARY 1991

9-10	SaSu	Santa Clara Co. Schol. Champ.	PY
14-3/14	Th	Burlingame Club Tourney (6 wks)	SW
16-18	SaSuMo	18th Annual People's Tournament	PY
23	Sa	Palo Alto Quads	BW
24	Su	Richmond Quads	JE
26	Tu	Walnut Creek Blitz	CL

MARCH 1991

1	Fr	Berkeley Chess Club Rapid Quads	AG
2-3	SaSu	LERA Class Championship	JH
9-10	SaSu	N. Calif. Schol. Championship	RO
17	Su	Richmond Quads	JE
23	Sa	SF/Lowell H.S. Sectionals	PD
26	Tu	Walnut Creek Blitz	CL

APRIL 1991

13	Sa	Scholastic Quads	RO
28	Su	Richmond Quads	JE
30	Tu	Walnut Creek Blitz	CL

MAY 1991

19	Su	Richmond Quads	JE
25-27	SaSuMo	LERA Memorial Day Class	JH
30	Tu	Walnut Creek Blitz	CL

JUNE 1991

1-2	SaSu	California Women's Open Champ.	RO
22-23	SaSu	U.C. Berkeley Class Struggle	PY

ORGANIZERS LIST

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NEXT ISSUE :

- GM and IM exclusive analysis
- People's Tournament highlights
- LERA Class Championship brilliancies

COMING ISSUES :

- More exclusive analysis by GMs, IMs, and Northern California's best players
- Local games from all levels