

California Chess Journal

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**Andy McManus wins
July 4th Sacramento
Championship**

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... and much more!

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Welcome, valued subscribers, to the first issue produced under the auspices of your new Editor. We did our best to make the transition as uneventful as possible, but it hasn't been uneventful, and that is why it is reaching you about a week later than the last few issues. The principal reason is that the departure of Peter Yu also meant the departure of a large part of our key staff, since small, regional, volunteer, non-profit, special-interest publications (like this one) are typically one-person shows—even though Peter Yu was exceptionally good at reaching out for talent and grooming his successor. Add the intrusion of the US Open, July 28-August 9, throw in a few business distractions and personal illness for other key players, and you have the ingredients for a delay. Make the next issue a more representative test of our punctuality.

There has been a lot of very good news since the last issue to report in Northern California. The big one is that the *California Chess Journal* won the most fiercely-contested honor in chess journalism this year, "Best State Magazine under 1000 circulation." Essentially, this means best state magazine in the country, because only *Chess Horizons* has a circulation in excess of 1000, and the new "Under 1000" award was created last year specifically to exclude it. (The Massachusetts state magazine, *Chess Horizons* is actually a regional publication richly subsidized by private funds instead of subscriptions, with paid staff and paid contributors.) Recognition of the *California Chess Journal* for "Best State Magazine U/1000" by the Chess Journalists of America is an objective indication by an outside group of just how good this magazine has become. Richard Fauber's article "The Origins of Chess" (4/91) was separately honored as the best humorous article of the year. Peter Yu deserves a great deal of credit for earning

this most prestigious award for our state federation and state magazine, and it is a very fitting valedictory to his term as Editor.

Another positive sign in the resurgence of Northern California chess is 16-year-old Alan Stein's victory in the Denker Tournament of High School Champions. It is the first time in memory that we have had a national High School title in Northern California, and represents a stellar performance by Stein, who has shown great promise.

Other Northern Californians were honored at the US Open for their achievements in chess. Neil Falconer received the Koltanowski Silver award for his fine work in bringing the Pan Pacific International Grandmaster tournaments to San Francisco, Mike Goodall of Berkeley received an "Outstanding Career Achievement" award for his service as a National Tournament Director and International Arbiter, and Paul Vayssie was recognized for attending his fifteenth consecutive U.S. Open.

Other short shots from the US Open: ... Jerry Hanken was elected by a razor-thin sixteen-vote margin in the election for the Policy Board member-at-large seat vacated by David Saponara, greatly diminishing the possibility of meaningful progress in USCF governance in the immediate future. ... Gata Kamsky became US Champion at 17 years of age, the youngest since Fischer. ... The winners of the US Open were GMs Michael Rohde of New Jersey and Vladimir Akopian of Armenia with 10 of 12 points. ... GM George Koltanowski, Northern California's living legend, took on the finals of the US Championship, the Denker Tournament, and a competing action tournament, to pack more than fifty rapt spectators into a room for his show, with anecdotes from a career that spans the distance from the Golden Age of Sports to today, culminating in the famous Knight's Tour. Several of those who have had the pleasure of seeing Kolty's show over the years commented that they had never seen him in better form. ... Max Wilkerson was elected USCF Regional Vice President for the 1991-1994 term, succeeding Peter Yu. ... And last but not least, the large contingent of Northern Californians generally played with more enthusiasm than elan, but we did have two players among the prize winners. Richard Kelson tied for 2-6 in the U2400,

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LERA Memorial Day

L The LERA Memorial Class Championships, held in Sunnyvale May 24-26, 1991, set a new record for largest tournament this year. 191 players, a big increase from last year and substantially more than the "based on" 160, competed for prizes in seven sections. Jim Hurt organized the event, which was directed by Ted and Kathy Yudacufski. The winners were:

Open:

1st	Burt Izumikawa (2423)	5-1
2nd-5th	V. Strugatsky (2509)	4.5-1.5
	Renard Anderson (2406)	
	Julia Tverskaya (2349)	
	Tom Dorsch (2242)	

Expert:

1st	Alexander Poutchko (Unr.)	5.5-0.5
2nd	Romulo Fuentes (2185)	5-1
3rd-4th	Jaroslav Skrenek (2114)	4.5-1.5
	Clarence Lehman (2080)	

'A'

1st	Ludwig Arndt (1955)	5.5-0.5
2nd	Virgil Fuentes (1961)	5-1
3rd-4th	Owen Overton (1927)	4.5-1.5
	Vergel Dalusung (1913)	

'B'

1st	Manuel Mangrobang (1684)	5.5-0.5
2nd	John Juan (1752)	5-1
3rd-4th	Ralf Wuehler (1774)	4.5-1.5
	Patrick Howlett (1739)	

'C'

1st	Victor Hernandez (1509)	5.5-0.5
2nd-3rd	Richard Newey (1566)	4.5-1.5
	Dmitry Karshedt (1503)	

'D/E'

1st-2nd	Ken Greene (1305)	4.5-1.5
	Parin Dalal (1175)	

Unr.

1st	Emmanuel Escano	6-0
2nd	Max Tomusher	4.5-1.5

One of the popular features of the LERA tournaments is a Brilliancy competition, with prizes awarded in each section. Local docent Richard Shorman, long-time LERA brilliancy judge, was briefly indisposed during the tournament and his judging duties passed to Tom Dorsch.

After presentation of the brilliancy awards Monday morning, Jim Hurt was honored for his lifetime of outstanding service to chess in Northern California. A plaque was presented on behalf of CalChess, the official USCF affiliate for Northern California, by Clarence Lehman. The plaque is to be mounted on a custom-designed inlaid chess-theme trophy piece created especially for Mr. Hurt by master cabinetmaker Hans Poschmann.

The following games won the "brilliancy" competition as the best submitted entries in their class.

White: Ahmad Koopal (2204)

Black: Paul Gallegos (2315)

King's Indian Attack [A08]

[Annotations by Tom Dorsch]

1. Nf3 d5 2. g3 c5 3. Bg2 Nc6 4. 0-0 e5 5. d3 f6 6. Nbd2

A more active plan is 6.e4 d4 7.Nh4 Be6 8.f4 as in Petrosian-Spassky, USSR CH 1957.

6...Be6 7. e4 d4

The players are essentially playing the Samisch variation of the King's Indian Defense with colors reversed. The similarities of the themes in colors reversed openings can as often be a pitfall as a roadmap; it is surprising how many ordinary strategic concepts suffer from reduced effect or fail miserably a tempo down. The pawn structure points White's attention toward the Queenside and Black's attention toward Kingside attack, and both players faithfully pursue their assigned strategic objectives.

8. a4 Qd7 9. a5 h5

Black has the interesting option of trying to harass White's advanced pawn by playing 9...a6.

10. h4 Bg4

This move permits White to continue his Queenside activities unabated. 10...Nh6 or 10...Be7, aiming for an early ...g5, was more precise. Already a tempo down in this colors reversed Samisch, Black's margin for error is far smaller than in the real Samisch.

11. Nc4 Be7 12. c3 Nh6

12...g5? 13. hxg5 fxg5 14. Ncx5 Nxe5 15. Nxe5 Bxd1 16. Nxd7 Be2 17. Re1 Bxd3 18. Ne5 Ba6 19. Ng6 Rh7 20. Nxe7 Nxe7 21. cxd4 cxd4 22. Bxg5 +=.

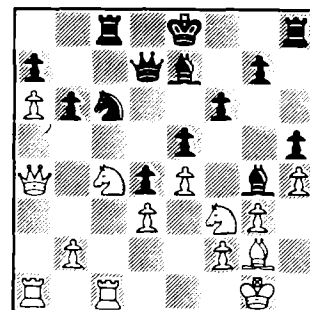
13. Bxh6 Rxh6 14. Qa4 Rh8

The idea of this move is to play ...g5, and after hxg5, ...h4, breaking through with a pawn sac. However, Black never succeeds in playing ...g5, so the preparations for it must be seen as a waste of time.

15. Rfc1 Rc8 16. cxd4 cxd4?

16...Nxd4 was best. 16...exd4 was also better.

17. a6 b6



(continued on page 4)

LERA Memorial Day

(continued from page 3)

18. Nxe5! fxe5 19. Nxe5 Nxe5 20. Rxc8+ Bd8 21. Ra8 b5 22. Qc2 Kf7 23. Rb8 Kg6 24. f4 Nf3+ 25. Kh1

White is winning, but must remain vigilant against shots like 25.Kf2 Nxh4 26.gxh4 Bxh4+ 27.Kg1 Rxb8.

25...Qd6 26. Rxb5 Nxh4 27. e5 Qf8 28. gxh4 Qxf4 29. Rf1 Qg3 30. Be4+ 1-0

It's mate in four after 30...Kh6 31.Qc6+ (31. Qd2+? Qe3).

White: Clarence E. Lehman (2080)

Black: R. Moore (1708)

[Annotations by Clarence E. Lehman]

Ruy Lopez-Bird Deferred [C61]

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 Bc5 4. 0-0

More common is 4. c3, leading into the principal variations of the 3...Bc5 Ruy [C63]. The move played allows 4...Nd4, after which 5. Bc4 Nxf3+ 6. Qxf3 Nf6 or 5. Nxd4 Bxd4! equalize.

4...Nd4 5. Nxd4 exd4!?

Black elects to transpose into the Bird's Defense to the Ruy Lopez, named after Henry Bird, an accountant and noted chessmaster. Some of the best players of the day fell to this rare bird. In most lines, Black intends to play ...Kf8, leaving the Rook on h8 in place to advance the h-pawn. Pressure on the h-file and from the dark-squared Bishop can cause serious problems for the white monarch.

6. d3 Ne7?!

GM Soltis, in his book on Bird's Defense, recommends 6...c6 7. Bc4 d5.

7. Qh5!

As Soltis points out, normal development by White can give Black a comfortable game. The text move is the real challenge to 6...Ne7?!

7...b6 8. Bg5 h6

Castling is better, but Black is already feeling uncomfortable.

9. Bh4

This subtle retreat is better than 9. Nd2, since now 9...g6 is not possible because of 10.Qe5.

9...Bb7 10. Nd2 c6 11. Bc4 Rf8?

While both 11...g6 and 11...d5 are bad, 11...0-0 still offers a little hope.

12. a4!

Preventing 12...b5, keeping the b3 square reserved for the cavalry.

12...a5

Possible is 12...a6, although Black's options are few.

13. f4 Qc7

Preparing to castle at the cost of the f-pawn.

14. Nb3

Increasing the stakes. If 14...0-0-0 15. Nxc5 bxc5 16. Bxe7, so...

14...d6 15. f5 d5

Desperately trying to hide.

16. exd5 0-0-0 17. Nxc5 bxc5 18. Bg3 Qd7 19. d6

Expecting 19...Nd5, when 20. Bxd5 cxd5 21. f6 gxf6 22. Rxf6, intending b3 and Raf1 provides a lasting advantage; or 21...g6 22.Qf3, with an eventual Ra1-e1-e7. But...

19...g6 20. fxxg6 fxxg6

20...Nxxg6 loses to 21. Rf6 or 21. Bxf7 Rxf7 22. Qxxg6. But just when you thought it was safe to go back in the water again...

21. dxe7!

Threatening 21. exf8Q, winning material.

21...Rxf1+ 22. Rxf1 gxxh5

22...Qxe7 23. Qg4+ and Black is no better off.

23. exd8Q+ Kxd8

23...Qxd8 24. Be6+ Qd7 25. Rf8 mate.

24. Rf8+ 1-0

White: K. Wagstaff (1972)

Black: Gilbert Chambers (1857)

Sicilian Dragon [B70]

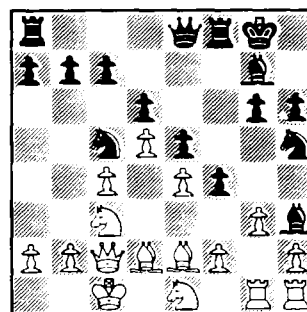
1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 exd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 g6 6. Be2 Bg7 7. 0-0-0 8. Bg5 Nc6 9. Nb3 Be6 10. Kh1 h6 11. Bh4 Qc8 12. f4 Ng4 13. Qd2 Nf6 14. Rad1 a6 15. Bf3 Qc7 16. Nd5 Bxd4 . exd5 Na7 18. Rfe1 Rfe8 19. c3 Rad8 20. Nd4 Nc8 21. Bxf6 Bxf6 22. f5 g5 23. Qd3 Nb6 24. Ne6 fxe6 25. fxe6 Nc4 26. Qg6+ Bg7 27. Be4 Ne5 28. Qh7+ Kf8 29. Rf1+ Bf6 30. Qh8 mate 1-0

White: Brian Jew (1655)

Black: Glenn McEnroe (1629)

King's Indian Defense [E61]

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. Nf3 0-0 5. Bf4 d6 6. e4 Nh5 7. Be3 e5 8. d5 f5 9. Be2 f4 10. Bd2 Nf6 11. Qb3 Nbd7 12. g3 Nc5 13. Qc2 Nh5 14. 0-0-0 Bd7 15. Rdf1 Bh3 16. Rfg1 h6 17. Ne1 Qe8



18. Bxx5 gxx5 19. gxx4 exf4 20. f3 Qe5 21. Ne2 Na4 22.

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Four-Way Tie at 28th Stamer

by NM Jim Eade

If you appreciate tradition, then you must appreciate the Arthur B. Stamer Memorial tournaments. Stamer was the director of San Francisco's historic Mechanics Institute Chess club from 1948-1962 and club champion as early as 1905. To honor his memory, the club has been hosting the Stamer Memorial tournaments annually for the past 28 years! Things come and go so unremarkably these days that one cannot fail to be impressed by the dedication that has preserved the continuity of the tournament, and also of the club itself. Mike Goodall directed, assisted by the current Club Director Max Wilkerson.

Four players finished the five-round Swiss with scores of 4.5-.5, sharing first place. This meant \$262.50 and 2.5 Grand Prix points each for IMs Gregory Hjorth, Igor Ivanov, and local masters Richard Koepcke and Jim Eade. While Ivanov and Hjorth battled to a last round draw (a long and difficult game), Koepcke and Eade scored upset wins over Margulis and Baja on Boards 3 and 2 respectively to move into a share of first. The other prize winners were as follows:

Expert:

1st-2nd: 4-1 E. Perez (2174)
Jerry Walls (2135)

'A' Section:

1st-2nd: 3.5-1.1 Jason Ochoa (1970)
Alan Tse (1877)

'B' Section:

1st: 3-2 Robert Barker (1777)

'C' Section:

1st-3rd: 1.5-3.5 R. Newey (1566)
Ake Gullmes (1542)
C. Robbins (1391)

D' & Unr. Section:

1st-2nd: 2.5-2.5 Dan Houlder (Unr.)
C. Hughes (Unr.)

The tournament was as smoothly

run as any that I've been associated with. Each round started on time and there were no disputes. The only incident to mar an otherwise flawless performance involved the notoriously controversial ban on smoking. Although the tournament itself was non-smoking, non-participating dues-paying members of the club were allowed to smoke while playing in a remote corner of the chess room. This caused a player to announce his withdrawal just as the first round was beginning! Max Wilkerson handled the situation without hesitation (and as fairly as possible, considering the alternatives), and the tournament was off and running.

The biggest upset in the first round was Robert Barker's win over Luis Busquets (2300). In the next round, Barker also upset Expert Jerry Walls on his way to a fine overall finish, so perhaps it was no fluke! Another first-round partial upset was the draw between Sergey Iskotch (2332) and Paul Vayssie (1809). Otherwise the top boards pretty much swept through the first few rounds, with the following tough game being the closest thing to a surprise.

White: Igor Shakhnazarov (Unr.)

Black: Igor Ivanov (2589)

Sicilian Dragon [B73]

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 Nc6 6. Be2 g6 7. Be3 Bg7 8. 0-0 0-0 9. Kh1

The most frequently seen alternative is 9. Nb3 to prevent 9...d5, which appears to lead to a fairly bland equality.

9...e5!?

Obviously, Ivanov prefers an unbalanced position with a backward pawn on a half-open file to bland equality!

10. Nb3?!

Critical would be 10. Ndb5 Ne8 11. a4, which would lead to better prospects for White.

10...a5 11. a4 Nb4 12. Nb5?

Due apparently to a miscalcula-

tion.

12...Nxe4 13. c3 Na6 14. f3 Nec5

And now it is clear that White cannot recover the pawn by capturing on d6 because of the attack on the Knight on b3.

15. Nxc5 dxc5 16. Qc1 Be6 17. Rd1 Qe7 18. Rd6

This is played with the idea of clearing the first rank in order to shift the White Queen to f1.

18...Rfd8 19. Rxd8+ Rxd8 20. Na7?!

With the transparent threat of 21. Bxa6 and 22. Nc6.

20...Bd5 21. Qf1 e4?!

A double-edged attacking move that gives White some counterchances. Moves such as 21...b6, 21...Nc7, or 21...Nb8 are more cautious.

22. f4 Nb8 23. Rd1 b6 24. f5!

A deep move that secures a temporary initiative for White.

24...Qxa7 25. f6 Bf8 26. c4

Exploiting the pin of the Black Rook that was created when Black captured the Knight on a7.

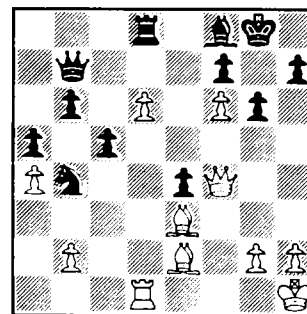
26...Qb7 27. Qf4!

With an eye on the Black Knight on b8.

27...Bd6

Played to gain time on the clock.

28. Qh6 Bf8 29. Qf4 Nc6 30. cxd5 Nb4 31. d6



It now appears that White has excellent chances.

31...Qc6

Played in anticipation of White's next.

32. Bb5

(continued on page 6)

Stamer

(continued from page 5)

Now what?

32...Rxd6!

An extraordinary and apparently sound sacrifice that leads to an ending where Black has good winning chances and virtually no losing ones.

33. Bxc6 Rxd1+ 34. Bg1 Nxc6 35. Qxe4 Nd4

The bind White is in is close to zugzwang!

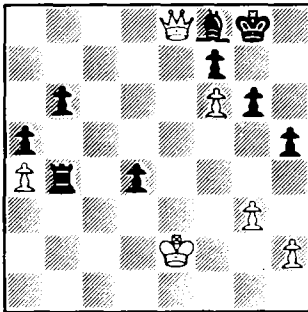
36. g3?!

Black's next move seems to indicate that 36. g4 was a better move. This would allow g5 to support the f-pawn and close the h2-c1 diagonal to the Black Bishop.

36...h5 37. Kg2

Dropping the b-pawn, but the only hope to get untangled.

37...Rd2+ 38. Kf1 Rxb2 39. Bxd4 Rb4! 40. Qe8 cxd4 41. Ke2



41...b5!!

Another amazing resource. Where do you find the guts to allow a passed pawn escorted by your opponent's Queen? One suspects that it isn't that scary to Ivanov, who has clearly calculated this out to a win.

42. axb5 a4 43. Qc6

No better is 43. Qa8.

43...a3 44. Qa6 Rb3 45. b6 d3+ 46. Kf3 Rb2 47. b7 a2 48. Qxa2 Rxa2 49. b8Q Rxh2

As strange as it may seem, White has virtually no drawing chances and absolutely no winning ones. The black fortress is impregnable and the marauding Black Rook sweeps the field with impunity.

50. Ke3 Re2+!

The final in a series of surprising

resources, and this one seals White's fate. It is now clear that he must lose one of his remaining pawns and with it the game.

51. Kxd3 Rf2 52. Qd8

No better is 52. Qe5 Rf5.

52...Rf3+ 53. Ke2 Rxc3 54. Kf2 Rg5 55. Kf3 Re5 56. Kf4 Re6 57. Qd4 Bd6+ 58. Kf3 Be5 59. Qd8+ Kh7 60. Qe7 Rxf6+ 61. Ke4 Rf5 62. Kd3 Kg7 63. Kc2 Bf6 64. Qe4 Re5 65. Qf3 h4 66. Qg4 Rd5 67. Qh3 Rd4 68. Qg2 g5 69. Qf3 g4 70. Qf5 g3 71. Qh3 Rd5 0-1

A truly titanic struggle that lends credit to both players. It was only slightly surprising that Ivanov won the ending, but it was amazing that he played into it in the first place!

Here is a game from the tournament's other IM (from Australia originally, now working on his Ph.D. in Logic at Berkeley):

White: Gregory Hjorth (2459)

Black: Paul Gallegos (2295)

King's Indian Classical [E99]

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. Be2 0-0 6. Nf3 e5 7. 0-0 Nc6 8. d5 Ne7 9. Ne1 Nd7 10. f3

Gelfand-Kasparov, Linares 1990, continued 10. Nd3 f5 11. Bd2 Nf6 12. f3 Kh8 13. Rc1 c5 14. g4 a6! and was eventually drawn.

10...f5 11. g4

A surprising move which, coupled with a later h4, refuses to concede the typical Kingside spatial advantage to Black.

11...f4?!

11...fxg4 was also to be considered, which would transpose back into the Gelfand-Kasparov game. Even so, Black will be unable to get in the ideal h6,g5, Ng6-f4 maneuver if White plays a timely h4.

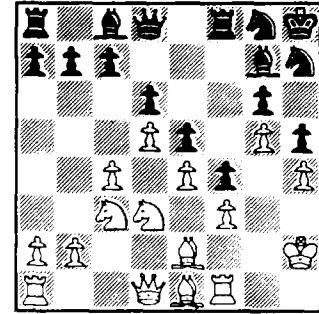
12. h4 Nf6 13. Nd3 Kh8 14. Bd2 Neg8

It is difficult to find a constructive plan for Black, since the Kingside seems certain to become locked.

15. Be1 h5?!

Obviously with Black's 17th move already in mind.

16. g5 Nh7 17. Kh2



17...Nxc5 18. hxc5 Qxc5

Black's sac is based upon getting g5-g4 rolling before White can untangle his minor pieces.

19. Rh1! Nf6 20. Bf1 Qh6

Necessary in order to get the pawns moving.

21. c5

Reminding Black that he cannot have it all his own way.

21...Rf7 22. cxd6 cxd6 23. Nb5 Ne8 24. Rc1 a6 25. Rxc8!? Rxc8 26. Bh3

Exploiting the lack of penetration squares for the Black Rook and keeping it cut off from the game's main battlefield.

26...Rb8 27. Na3 Rc7

27...b5 would allow Nb4-c6.

28. Bf2 Bf8 29. Qd2 g5 30. Bb6 Rg7 31. Bf5

Now, it appears certain that White's White-squared Bishop is more valuable than the Black Queen Rook.

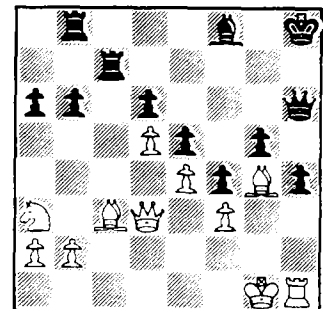
31...Nf6 32. Nf2 Nd7

Black would be happy to be rid of either White Bishop.

33. Ba5 Nf6 34. Kg1 b6 35. Ng4! Nxc4 36. Bxc4 h4

Forced, but it gives White the Kingside blockade that he wanted.

37. Bc3 Rc7 38. Qd3



38...b5?

Again it is difficult to suggest alternatives for Black, but this allows the White Knight to reenter the game with great effect, so perhaps 38...Ra8 was better.

39. Nc2 Be7 40. Nb4 Ra8 41. Nc6 Bf6 42. Kg2 Qg6 43. Kh3 Qe8 44. Bb4 Be7 45. Rg1 Rxc6?

Probably played due to frustration, but this merely hastens the end.

46. dxc6 Qxc6 47. Qd5! Qxd5 48. exd5 a5 49. Bd2 Kg7 50. a3 Kf6 51. Rc1 Ra7 52. Rc6 b4

A pawn must fall in any case.

53. axb4 axb4 54. Bxb4 e4 55. Bc3+ Kg6 56. fxe4 1-0

The last round featured some hard-fought games, including the draw between Hjorth and Ivanov on Board 1, but perhaps no game was more hotly contested than the following:

White: Romulo Fuentes (2185)

Black: Ben Gross (2044)

Slav: Anti-Meran [D44]

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 e6 3. c4 d5 4. Nc3 c6 5. Bg5 dxc4 6. e4 b5 7. e5 h6 8. Bh4 g5 9. Nxc3 hxc3 10. Bxc3 Be7

Introduced into tournament practice by Smyslov during his 1984 Candidates match with Kasparov. Theory considered it inferior to the almost automatic 10...Nbd7.

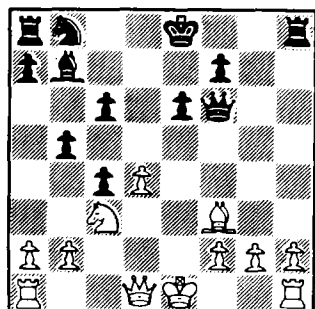
11. exf6 Bxf6 12. Bxf6?!

Vyzmanavin-Ivanchuk, Irkutsk 1986, continued with 12. Be3!, leading to a better game for White.

12...Qxf6 13. Be2!?

13. g3 was played by Kasparov and is almost universally recommended, although Be2-f3 amounts to pretty much the same thing.

13...Bb7 14. Bf3



14...Na6!

Smyslov's TN played in 1984 (with White's Bishop on g2).

15. Nxb5?

Looks convincing, but it actually walks into Black's main idea.

15...0-0-0?!

A sharp move, but critical is 15...cxb5! 16. Bxb7 Nb4! and if 17. Bxa8 Nd3+ 18. Kd2 Qxd4 looks hard to meet.

16. Nxa7+ Kc7?!

More forceful would have been 16...Kb8 17. Nxc6+ Bxc6 18. Bxc6 Nb4!

17. Qa4

Piling up on the c-pawn must be correct.

17...Qxd4

Threatening to capture the Knight on a7.

18. Nxc6 Qd2+ 19. Kf1 Qxb2 20. Re1

An alternative is 20. Qa5+ Kc8 21. Qe5, but 21...Rd2 is still strong.

20...Rd2 21. Qxc4 Rxf2+ 22. Kg1 Rxf3

This appears to be forced. White's g2 square looks temptingly weak, but a good continuation is difficult to find.

23. Nd4+?

This is a slight error. Checking on e5 would be more exact, since it would take d8 away from the Black King.

23...Kb6?!

23...Kd8 is better as will become clear shortly.

24. Nxf3 Bxf3 25. Qf1 Qd4+

Forced because of White's threat to pin the Queen with Rb1. If Black's King had moved to d8 instead of b6, Black would now have 25...Bd5, keeping good winning chances.

26. Qf2 Qxf2+ 27. Kxf2 Bd5 1/2-1/2

A tough game with punches coming from every angle!

Finally it is time to look at the two upset wins in Round 5 that gave two local masters their share of first place.

White: Richard Koepcke (2272)

Black: Isaak Margulis (2374)

Modern Defense [B06]

1. d4 g6 2. e4 d6 3. c4 Bg7 4. Nc3 e5 5. Be3 exd4 6. Bxd4 Nf6 7. Nf3 0-0 8. Be2

Re8 9. Nd2 Nc6 10. Be3 Ne5

An alternative would be 10...Nd7 with play on the dark squares.

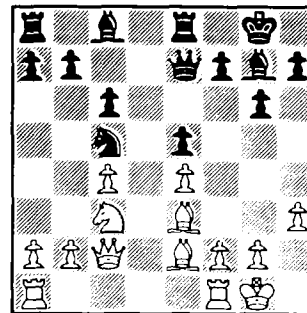
11. 0-0 Nfg4 12. Bf4 c6 13. h3 Nf6 14. Nf3

Now the exchange cannot be avoided.

14...Qe7 15. Nxe5 dxe5 16. Be3 Nd7

16...Be6 should be considered.

17. Qc2 Nc5



18. Bxc5!

The correct decision, not allowing the Knight to settle in on e6.

18... Qxc5 19. Rab1 f5?

19...a5 would be more in character with the position.

20. b4 Qe7 21. c5! Be6 22. Nd1 Rad8

22...Bh6 would be better in order to exchange the dark-squared Bishop for the Knight before it arrives on d6 via e3 and c4.

23. Ne3 Rf8 24. Nc4 f4 25. Bf3 Qh4?

Understandably, Black is trying for the win, but the position is now lost. The last chance was 25...Bxc4.

26. Nd6 Rd7 27. Qe2! Rfd8 28. Bg4

Now the White-squared Bishops come off and White's advantage is secured.

28...Bxc4 29. hxc4 b5 30. a4 a6 31. Qa2+ Kf8

Obviously not 31...Kh8 because of 32. Nf7+.

32. axb5 axb5 33. f3 Qe7 34. Ra1 Bf6 35. Kf2 Kg7 36. Rfd1 Rc7 37. Rd3 Rh8 38. Qa5

Perhaps feigning a Knight sacrifice, but Ra3 may have been more consistent.

38...Rb8 39. Qa2 Rd8 40. Qd2 Ra7 41. Rda3 Rad7 42. Qc3 Bh4+ 43. Ke2

(continued on page 24)

Leski Report

by IM Marc Leski

Arguably the strongest professional player active in the Bay Area these days is International Master Marc Leski of Berkeley. Rated slightly lower than GM Walter Browne on the latest USCF list, Leski has gained steadily in strength in the past few years, and seems destined soon to pass Walter as they drift in opposite directions. The area's highest-rated player, Nick DeFirmian, has opted to exchange chess, where he achieved some international prominence as one of the world's top twenty-five, for banking, where he will be one of thousands of employees in a maze of modular room dividers somewhere at Bank of America. But the fire in Nick's belly seems to be out, and once it is gone it is very difficult to recover.

Leski still has goals and methodically pursues them. Last year's article for the *California Chess Journal*, in which he revealed his secrets in the Chigorin's Defense, won a CJA award for "Best Analytical Article," and spurred him to bolster his answer as Black to 1.d4 by learning the King's Indian Defense. Leski is also in the middle of the contemporary fashion for playing 1.Nf3 as White, as the following game shows. The game was played in the European league, where France has fielded a strong national team, led by Spassky, that is currently in the running for the European title. When he is not devising state-of-the-art software for Julio Kaplan's Heuristic Software chess programs, or providing the best quality instruction available for Bay Area players at his seminars (which resume this fall upon his return—interested parties are advised to call Ganesan at 642-0811 for information about class times and rates), he is in Europe playing chess for the French team. Here is a game from a recent match, with illustrative games for openings specialists culled from his 160K-game database.

White: Marc Leski

Black: Laclau
Paris 1991

Old Indian Defense [A54]

1. Nf3 Nf6 2. c4 d6 3. d4 Nbd7 4. Nc3 e5 5. g3

5. e4 is a good alternative.

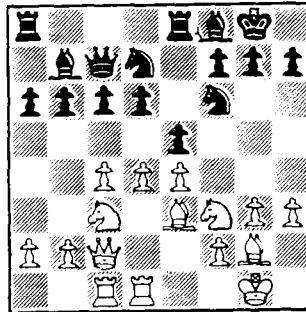
5...c6 6. Bg2 Be7 7. 0-0-0 8. Qc2 Re8 9. Rd1 Qc7 10. h3 Bf8 11. e4 a6

If 11...b5? 12.c5!

12. Be3 b6?!

13...b5 is usual, when White can either play 13. Rac1 or 13. a3.

13. Rac1 Bb7

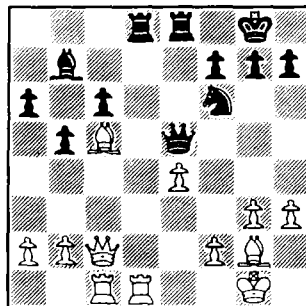


14. c5!! dxc5?

If 14...bxc5 15. dxc5 d5?! 16. Nxd5! cxd5 17. c6 or 15...Nxc5! 16. Bxc5 followed by 17. Na4 and Nf3-d2-b3 or c4 with only a slight edge for White due to the weakness of the square d4.

15. dxe5 Nxe5 16. Nxe5 Qxe5 17. Na4! b5 18. Nxc5 Bxc5 19. Bxc5 Rad8

The point of 14. c5 was that 19...Nxe4?? loses the Bishop on b7: 20. Bxe4 Qxe4 21. Qxe4 Rxe4 22. Rd7 Rb8 23. Ba7 +.



20. b3!!

In what looks like a completely won position, White has to avoid many pitfalls:

A. 20. Bb6? Rxd1+ 21. Rxd1 c5! with equality.

B. 20. b4? and Black can then exploit the weakness of c4 with the maneuvers Bc8-e6-c4 and Nd7-e5-c4 or Nd7-b6-c4.

C. 20. Rxd8? Rxd8 21. Rd1?? Rxd1+ and Qxc5.

D. 20. Rd2? Rxd2 21. Qxd2 Nxe4!

E. 20. Kh2 Nd7! intending c5.

F. 20. f4?! Qe6 21. e5? Nd5.

20. b3 opens a path for the Bishop on b2 via a3, makes sure that a Black pawn on c5 will not go to c4, and does not let Black gain a tempo with the attack of the pawn a2 by Qe6. White has all the time in the world to prepare f4 in the best possible conditions.

20...h6 21. Kh2 g5??

Already under time pressure, Black could not stand to wait for f4 forever, but this is hara-kiri!

22. Ba3! Nd7

Black now threatens c5, but...

23. Rd2! 23 Qc7

If 23...c5? 24. Rcd1+-. Since Black cannot achieve c5, White has a raging attack on the dark squares.

24. Rcd1 Ne5 25. Bd6 Qc8 26. Qc3 Ng6 27. Bc5 Rxd2 28. Qxd2 Qe6 29. Qa5 Qe5 30. Qb6 Nf8??

Too bad, White was getting ready for f4!

31. Bxf8 1-0

White: M. Mikavica

Black: R. Wyss

Zurich Open 1989

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 d6 3. c4 Nbd7 4. Nc3 e5 5. g3 c6 6. Bg2 Be7 7. 0-0-0 8. Qc2 Re8 9. a3 Qc7 10. b4 Nf8 11. e4 Bg4 12. Be3 Bxf3 13. Bxf3 Ne6 14. Ne2 Nd7 15. Bg2 Bf6 16. Rad1 a5 17. dxe5 dxe5 18. Rd2 axb4 19. axb4 Be7 20. Rfd1 Ndf8 21. c5 Red8 22. Rxd8 Rxd8 23. f4 exf4 24. gxf4 Rxd1+ 25. Qxd1 Qd7 26.

(continued on page 25)

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Director's Notebook

by Alan Glasscoe

The two questions I am most frequently asked as a tournament director are "Why don't you get a real job?" and "Why did you give me three Blacks in four rounds (or four Blacks in six rounds)?" The first question is beyond the scope of this article, but I'll attempt to discuss the second.

Most chessplayers I have encountered prefer playing White, and statistics confirm that White wins more often than Black at the highest levels of play. Many chessplayers are upset when the director assigns them a surplus of Blacks, especially when they are in contention for prize money going into the final round of a tournament. How can directors be so mean-spirited?

A player should always consider the possibility that the director doesn't like him very much. The player may have pronounced body odor, may have beaten the director the last time they played, or may have neglected to tip the director the last time the player won money in a tournament. The director may have also come up a little short on sleep the previous night.

If none of these reasons apply, perhaps a more mundane explanation is in order. The director tries to alternate and equalize colors whenever possible, but only within the context of the USCF pairing rules, which give priority to keeping score groups intact and limit the director's options for pairing odd men and pairing players out of sequence beyond a specified rating range (usually 100 points). The following factors will maximize equalization and alternation of colors in the later rounds of a tournament:

1) the higher-rated player always wins

2) each section and score group has an even number of players

3) draws are minimized

4) players within a score group haven't played each other.

Here is an example from the Berkeley People's Tournament in February. The leaders after five rounds were:

4 points:

Leski	(2538), WBWBW
Donaldson	(2519), BWBWB
Strugatsky	(2498), BWBWB
Grefe	(2434), WBWBW
Remlinger	(2404), WBWBW

3.5 points:

Silman	(2505), WBWBW
Kelson	(2366), BWBWB
Pope	(2281), BWBWB

Leski has already played Donaldson, Kelson, and Strugatsky, while Silman has played Donaldson and Strugatsky, and Grefe has played Pope.

This is how I proceeded:

1) I dropped Remlinger, the lowest-rated 4 (the odd man), to the top of the 3.5 point group.

2) I looked for possible opponents for Leski, and found his only possible pairing was against Grefe. If Leski had also played Grefe, I would have paired Leski against Remlinger and dropped a different odd man. Leski and Grefe were both due Black, so I gave the higher-rated Leski Black, his equalizing color. Grefe thus received four Whites, and didn't complain.

3) Donaldson and Strugatsky were left in the 4-point group, and both were due White, so I gave the higher-rated Donaldson White, his equalizing color. Strugatsky thus received four Blacks

and was less than thrilled, but drew and tied for first.

4) Remlinger, the odd man, was due Black, and I would have liked to pair him against Kelson to equalize both of their colors. Unfortunately, I couldn't legally transpose Silman and Kelson, because their ratings differed by more than 100 points. So I gave Remlinger Black, his equalizing color as the higher-ranked player by score, against Silman, who received four Whites.

5) Kelson and Pope remained in the 3.5-point group and both were due White, so I gave the higher-rated Kelson his equalizing color.

So my pairings were:

Grefe - Leski
Donaldson - Strugatsky
Silman - Remlinger
Kelson - Pope.

Of the top eight players, Grefe and Silman each received four Whites, and Pope and Strugatsky each received four Blacks. Strugatsky suggested the following pairings as more equitable:

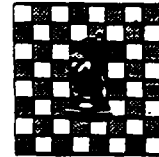
Silman - Leski
Donaldson - Grefe
Strugatsky - Remlinger.

This way the top five players would all receive their equalizing colors, and Silman would get the bonus White. The only problem was that it's illegal, because Leski couldn't be paired down unless he had already played everybody in the top group.

So remember, always tip the director, maintain good hygiene, don't draw, always lose to higher-rated opponents, and be prepared to play Black early and often.

Alan Glasscoe is a USCF Associate National Tournament Director. He has been directing tournaments in Northern California for twelve years.

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The Isolated Queen Pawn

by NM Mike Splane

NM Mike Splane is one of Northern California's most thoughtful students of the game. For many years he headquartered in the Santa Cruz area, he divided his time between organizing tournaments, playing chess, and working. A job transfer brought him to Concord in 1990, and he is still active in local tournaments. The following instruction article illuminates one of the central positional problems of modern chess.

How to improve your game...

These are my conclusions based on eight years of practical results, and my study of games played by grandmasters.

The d4-d5 Pawn Push

1. White should strive for d4-d5 early, particularly if he can wind up with a dominant Bishop on d5.
2. Black must stop d4-d5. His plan should be to control d5 with pieces, but avoid occupying d5 if possible. He should strive to double heavy pieces on the d-file, keeping White tied to the defense of the pawn, and threatening to use the pin to play e6-d5.
3. If Black stops d4-d5, White should try to weaken the pawns around the Black King by playing Bg5 to encourage h7-h6, and by Bc2, Qd3 to force g7-g6.
4. White should strive for the setup Qe2, Bc4, Rfd1 in the opening, followed by d4-d5. If this setup can't be achieved without wasting tempi, then White is better off leaving the King Rook on f1 and playing the Queen Rook to d1, with the Bishop going to d3.
5. The White Queen Rook should only go to c1 if White has succeeded in playing d4-d5. Otherwise it plays no useful role on c1 and is subject to being

exchanged.

6. Black can develop his Knight to d7, but this makes d4-d5 easier because the Queen loses control over the d5 square, and the Bishop on e7 may be inadequately guarded if the e-file is opened. Normally, the Knight immediately goes from d7 to b6.

Exchanges

7. In general, exchanges favor Black if he can exchange two sets of minor pieces. Trades of one minor piece that move a pawn to c3 or e3 favor White.

8. Black should not trade a Bishop on d5 for a Knight on c3. This strengthens White's center and allows White to either push pawns in the center or attack on the Kingside.

9. Black should not trade a Knight for a Bishop on e3 if White can recapture with the f-pawn. The resulting open file and strengthening of the center favor White.

10. White should not trade a Knight on c3 for one on d5 if Black can recapture with the e-pawn. Black's Queen Bishop is usually a bad piece, and the d4 vs. d5 pawn structure lets Black shift the Bishop to the Kingside. For a tactical exception see rule #31.

11. White should not play his Knight to e5, if Black can trade Knights on that square. This trade gives the Black pieces access to c5 and usually leads to further trades. The pawn on e5 can become an endgame weakness.

12. White should not trade a Knight on e5 for a Knight on c6 if Black can recapture with the b-pawn. That pawn can then be used to attack the center with c6-c5.

13. Each player should try to trade his Queen Bishop for the opponent's King Bishop.

14. White should not allow Black to trade his Bishop for a White Knight on c5 when White has to recapture with the d-pawn.

Pawn Structures

15. White should not play a2-a4. Black's Knight is too good on b4. It guards d5 and prevents the White setup of Bc2, Qd3.

16. White should consider delaying a2-a3 if Black's Knight is on d5. This pawn can become weak after Nd5xNc3, since White wants to strengthen d4 by recapturing with the b-pawn. After a2-a3, White wants to meet b7-b5 with b2-b4, so that if the Bishop is on c4, b7-b5 gains a tempo, or if the Knight can be captured on c3 after b2-b4, then a2-a3 fails tactically and the pawn on a3 becomes a weakness.

17. If White does play a2-a3, Black should strive for b7-b5-b4. If White trades pawns on b4, Black gets the b4 square for his Knight.

18. Black should not leave his pawn on b7. This allows White to play his ideal setup of a2-a3, Bc2, Qd3 without fear of counterplay.

19. The plan of b7-b6 followed by Ba6 can be effective. White has to put his Queen on the e2-a6 diagonal before he can pull the Bishop back from d3 or c4. The drawback is that White can play Qe2, a2-a3, Bc4, Qd3, Bb3, and Bc2. If White's Bishop is on e2, then b7-b6 followed by Ba6 is very strong.

20. f7-f5 is usually a good defensive idea, if Black has solid control of d5 and e6.

21. h7-h6 is usually a fatal weakening. White can usually force g7-g6 by threats on the b1-h7 diagonal, or by threatening to advance the f-pawn to f5. After this second pawn move all four Kingside

pawns become weaknesses.

22. g7-g6 is much stronger defensively. It impedes both the Bc2, Qd3 plan and the f2-f4-f5 plan. White generally meets this structure by playing the Bishop to the a2-e6 diagonal, the Knight to e5, doubling Rook and Queen on the e-file, and threatening sacrifices of f7.

Plans

23. Black should rush his Knight to b4 before a2-a3, provoke a2-a3, retreat the Knight to d5, then proceed with a7-a6 and b7-b5-b4.

24. White meets that plan with Nf3-e5, since Bishops can no longer be exchanged on e5. White then follows up with f2-f4-f5. This is why the King Rook should be kept on the f-file.

25. This option is the reason White wants his Bishop on e3 and Queen Rook on d1. The d-pawn is going to need support when the Knight moves to e5. The Bishop is just a target for a Black Knight on d5 if it is developed to f4.

26. White's Bishop can be effective on g1. Black can not afford h7-h6. If Black does play h7-h6, then the Bishop should go to e3 to guard the d-pawn and prepare for the f2-f4-f5 push.

27. When White blocks the transfer of the Knight to d5 via b4 with an early a2-a3, Black's Knight can get stuck on c6 where it blocks the development of the Queen Bishop. Black's only effective counter idea is to play for the e6-e5 pawn push. Black should put his Queen on d6 and a Rook on d8 to try to take advantage of pins on the d-file to enforce the pawn push.

General Observations

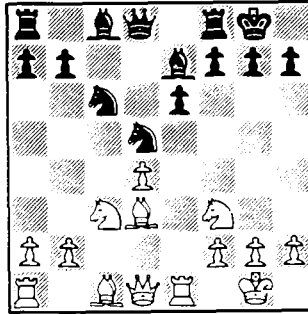
28. f7 is frequently a weak square in Black's position. The tactical idea of sacrificing a Knight on f7 followed by capturing on e6 is a common theme.

29. The White Queen is frequently

well-posted on h3, where it attacks both h7 and e6.

30. The Black Queen is frequently well-posted on d6, where it guards e6, prepares e6-e5, and clears the d8 square for a Rook and puts pressure on the d-pawn.

31. In the following position,



The b-pawn is pinned because of the idea 1...b6 2.Nxd5 exd5 3.Qc2, or 2...Qxd5 3. Be4 and 4.Qc2, winning either the Knight or the h7 pawn. See the Splane - Fitzpatrick illustrative game below.

32. Steinitz was successful with a plan of blockading on d5 with the Queen Knight, putting his Rooks on c8 and d8, and putting his Bishop on e8. He would then trade Knights on c3 and play against the hanging pawns. The strong defensive idea of Be8 is not seen today, but deserves consideration.

33. In the position (W: Nc3, Bc2 Qd3, Re1, a3; B: Nf6, Nc6 Be7, Kg8, h7, g7) the d4-d5 idea works. 1.d5 exd5 2.Bg5 g6 3.Rxe7 Qxe7 4.Nxd5, wins two pieces for a Rook.

34. When Black plays his King Knight to d5 and Bishop to f6, e4 becomes a powerful outpost for the White Bishop.

35. The idea of developing the Black Bishop on g4 is not very effective. Black does not want to trade for the Knight on f3. After h2-h3 forcing Bg4-h5, White can play Qb3 and has too much freedom on the Queenside and in the center.

Both e6 and b7 are targets.

Illustrative Games

White: Botvinnik

Black: Vidmar

Nottingham 1936

Queen's Gambit Declined [D37]

1. c4 e6 2. Nf3 d5 3. d4 Nf6 4. Nc3 Be7 5. Bg5 0-0 6. e3 Nbd7 7. Bd3 c5 8. 0-0 cxd4 9. exd4 dxc4 10. Bxc4 Nb6 11. Bb3 Bd7 12. Qd3 Nbd5 13. Ne5 Bc6 14. Rae1 Nb4 15. Qh3 Bd5 16. Nxd5 Nbx5 17. f4 Rc8 18. f5 exf5 19. Rxf5 Qd6 20. Nxf7 Rxf7 21. Bxf6 Bxf6 22. Rxd5 Qc6 23. Rd6 Qc7 24. Rd7 1-0

This game is the earliest example of the f2-f4-f5 plan.

White: Spassky

Black: Nikolaevsky

1963

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 dxc4 3. Nf3 Nf6 4. e3 c5 5. Bxc4 e6 6. 0-0 a6 7. a4 cxd4 8. exd4 Nc6 9. Nc3 Be7 10. Be3 0-0 11. Qe2 Nb4 12. Ne5 b6 13. f4 Nfd5 14. Rad1 Bf6 15. Ne4 Bb7 16. f5 exf5 17. Rxf5 Nxe3 18. Nxf6+ gxf6 19. Qxe3 fxe5 20. Qxe5 h6 21. Rf6 Kh7 22. Rdf1 Bd5 23. Qf5+ Kg8 24. Rxb6 1-0

Another example of White's correct plan f2-f4-f5.

White: Smyslov

Black: Karpov

Leningrad 1971

English Opening [A30]

1. c4 c5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. Nc3 d5 4. cxd5 Nxd5 5. e3 e6 6. d4 cxd4 7. exd4 Be7 8. Bd3 0-0 9. 0-0 Nc6 10. Re1 Nf6 10...b6?—see rule #31 and Splane - Fitzpatrick below.

11. a3 b6 12. Bc2 Bb7

12...Ba6! preventing 13. Qd3.

13. Qd3 Rc8 14. Bg5

14. d5!—see rule #33.

14...g6 15. Rad1 Nd5 16. Bh6 Re8 17. Ba4 a6 18. Nxd5 Qxd5 19. Qe3 Bf6 20. Bb3 Qh5 21. d5 Nd8 22. d6 Rc5 23. d7

(continued on page 24)

1991 Sacramento Open

by NM Tom Dorsch

QUALITY CHESS RETURNS TO SACRAMENTO

After seven years without a weekend tournament, the organizers at the Sacramento Chess Club were unsure what to expect when they scheduled a four-day, eight-round extravaganza to inaugurate a new era of chess in the Capitol City. Would anybody show up? Were there any chessplayers left in Sacramento who remembered the moves?

Organizer Art Wake wanted to make sure that everything was first-rate for this revival of the Sacramento Open and the restoration of July 4 chess in Northern California. He reserved the nicest playing site in the city, the ballroom of the Hyatt Regency on "L" Street, and engaged the services of America's most experienced professional director, GM George Koltanowski, assisted by USCF Regional Vice President Carolyn Withgitt. And he even took the extraordinary step of guaranteeing free coffee and tea for each player for the weekend, and arranging budget meals smaller than but compatible with the Hyatt's high standards for food service. The stage was set, but would anybody come?

Tension was rising as June came to a close. Despite several massive mailings, advance registration was just over forty, and it was estimated that at least one hundred players would be needed to break even on the prize fund and expenses. A strong program of first-rate tournaments the month before, LERA Memorial Day followed by an HFTS sectional, then the Class Struggle at UC Berkeley, and finally the Stamer at the end of June, may have satisfied everyone's need for a good game. A large loss might deter future Sacramento tournaments, while a good turnout would reestablish chess in this metropolitan area of around a million Northern Californians. Salvation came with a huge late registration surge that brought entrants to 108. Even though the massive late registration delayed the start of the first round by a few minutes, everybody was relieved that the turnout—and the tournament—was a success. Most participants made favorable comments; there were even spontaneous donations by players to the prize fund—unprecedented!

The sensation of the tournament was 87-year-old George Koltanowski, who worked 18-hour days four days in a row with the stamina of a college student. Koltanowski is the only director we know whose name actually draws players—one of his former students came from San Diego, where he now teaches psychology at UCSD, to give him a copy of his new textbook, featuring analysis of Koltanowski's phenomenal feats of memory. (These extraordinary accomplishments are also celebrated in a chapter in the new *Time-Life* series on "The

Mystic Mind.") Can he still play chess? One of his favorite stunts is to glance at a position that a master is analyzing, then take the master outside and explain all of the possibilities of the position to the master from memory, always reaching the correct assessment.

Playing conditions were excellent. A large, well-lit room, air-conditioned and comfortable, accommodated the large group of players and spectators. Adjoining skittles areas hummed with five-minute chess and analysis of completed games. Hotel guests enjoyed the amenities of a comfortable pool and workout room to while away the hours between rounds.

The sporting success of the tournament was the triumphal return of 1990 Northern California High School Champion **Andrew McManus**. Last year an expert who began beating masters with regularity, he pulled his rating up to 2280 and then left in September 1990 to begin college life as a freshman at Duke University in North Carolina. Home for the summer, he proved he has not lost a step by rolling through the tournament undefeated, giving up two draws (to masters Art Braden and Filipp Frenkel), to score 7-1.

There were seven other masters and a large contingent of experts chasing him. Top-rated **Zoran Lazetich** (2369) got upset in the third round, but finished strongly to take the Sacramento Champion title and second-third place with 6-2. Also at 6-2 was **Filipp Frenkel** (2268), who lost to Lazetich in the last round in a topsy-turvy struggle.

The Expert money was split between **Richard Fauber** (2059), 5 1/2-1/2, playing with astonishing vigor after a layoff of several years. His win over master Emmanuel Perez (who tied for first in the Lina Grumette Memorial over Memorial Day in Los Angeles) appears below, with annotations by the winner. The other Expert winner at 5 1/2 was **Josefino Escoto** (2031). Third through sixth were **Alan Stein** (2194), **Jerry Walls** (2135), **Bill Haines** (2129), and **Vera Frenkel** (2044), all with five points.

The winner in the Under 2000 section was **Ziad Baroudi** (1942), who entered the top section, lost his first game, then requested that he be allowed to reenter the U2000 section. The directors agreed, provided he accepted his first-round loss. He then won seven in a row, prompting consternation among some of his cohorts in that section, but the decision of the Directors, requiring him to accept a zero for the first round, was certainly within their discretion. Second and third places went to **Armando Plascencia** (1998) and **Jim Hurt** (1941), who scored 6-2. It was an exceptionally fine performance by veteran player and director Jim Hurt, the father of the LERA tournaments, who also finished streaking with six wins in a row.

Laurels in the B section went to **Severo Caluza** (1755), with 5 points, followed by **Robert Vaccarezza** (1727) and

Pat Yardley (1475) with 4 1/2.

Tied for first in the C section were **Cornel Ormsby** (1541) and **Arcadio Rubi** (1517) with 6, followed by **P. Alex Cooke** (1545), **Robert Pounds** (1538), and **Danny Rivera** (1439) with 5 1/2. Laurels in the Unrated Section went to **Adam Greenspan**, who scored an impressive 7-1, followed by **Randy McClellan** with 6-2.

White: Richard Fauber (2057)

Black: Emmanuel Perez (2200)

Queen's Gambit [D53]

[annotations by Richard Fauber]

FIRST TIME FOR EVERYTHING

For the first time in forty years of tournament chess, I won a game where my opponent had the classic isolani at d5. Nimzovich's chapter on the isolated Queen's pawn did more than anything else to prevent me from becoming world champion or even Sacramento champion. This game I tossed out *My System*, and played for mate instead. 1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 d5 4. Bg5 Be7 5. e3 Ne4 ?!

Interpolating ...h6 saves time. Giving his King a breathing hole is necessary sooner or later. My intention was, if 5...h6, to play 6. Bxf6 and 7. cxd5 with a goofy Exchange Variation.

6. Bxe7 Qxe7 7. Qc2 Nxc3 8. Qxc3 0-0 9. Nf3 c5?

Does he know that isolated Queen pawns always win against me? The man's a devil! Pater peccavi!!

10. cxd5 cxd4 11. Nxd4! exd5 12. Be2 Qg5 13. Rc1!

The sparkling lines lurk in the notes, only one cute move appears in the game. On 13...Qxg2 14. Bf3 Qh3 15. Rg1 the threat is 16. Nf5. After 15...g6 16. Rg3 Qh4 (I. 16...Qxh2 17. Ke2; II. 16...Qd7 17.Bg4) 17. Qxc8 Rxc8 18. Rxc8+ Kg7 19.Nf5+.

13...Nd7 14. 0-0 Nf6 15. Nf3 Qg4 16. Qd4 Qh5 17. Rc7 Rd8 18. Rfc1 Ne8 19. R7c2 Qh6

My next move is peccable, pater. It was based on a Billy Rose story about a chess exhibition with showgirls as the pieces. One master decided he wanted to date his stunning Queen, but noticed the girls all left the stage as soon as they were captured. He passed up Queen trades left and right, moving her round the board so he could approach her afterwards. When he finally lost he rushed up and asked her to dinner. "You ran me around that stage so much that all I want now is to go home and take a footbath." Perez gave the impression he did not want to trade Queens—perhaps to sustain winning chances—or because of some faulty "general thinking."

20. Qh4? Qb6?

Black dissolves his isolani with 20...Qxh4 21. Nxh4 d4 22. exd4 Be6.

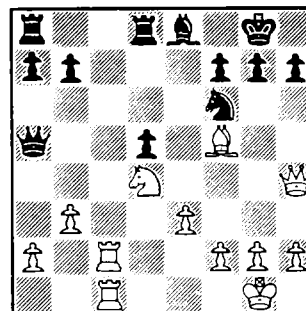
21. Bd3 Nf6

21...g6 22. Rc7!

22. Nd4 Bd7 23. Bf5 Be8?

23...g6.

24. b3 Qa5?



This is his sneaky plan, but a bad one: 25. a4 Rac8! 26. Rxc8 Rxc8 27. Rxc8 Qe1 mate. Really. Leaving the vital third rank, the Queen weakens f6 and allows a bayonet thrust to give air to the King and grey hair to the opponent.

25. g4! h6 26. g5 hxg5 27. Qxg5 Qa6 28. Rc7 Qa3

Now it is over in one stroke. Black should keep stroking with 28...Bd7 29. Bxd7 Nxd7! 30. Nf5 Qf6 31. Qxf6 Nxf6 32. Rxb7, but he disdains trading Queens and losing pawns.

29. Ne6!

Not deep, but it demonstrates two pins, one on the g-pawn and the other on the f-pawn.

29...Qxc1+ 30. Rxc1 fxe6 31. Bxe6+ Bf7 32. Rc7 Rf8 33. Qg6 1-0

White: Robert Vaccarezza (1727)

Black: John D. Mini (1732)

Queen's Indian [E15]

[annotations by Richard Fauber]

Precise endgame play is supposed to be the hallmark of the true master. How many of us get a totally won ending and fail to win it because we don't know the procedure? When a player in the Reserve section handles an ending properly and wins by positional means, it is a doubly impressive feat. In this game from the Sacramento Open, we see a low-rated player produce high-order positional play throughout the game.

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 b6 4. g3 Bb7 5. Bg2 d5 6. cxd5 exd5 7. 0-0 Bd6

An unhappy spot for the King Bishop. It is a Bishop with a future but no present. Less pretentious was 7...Be7, 0-0, Re8, Bf8. Later it can show up in action on g7 or any of a number of other squares. Here, it's a target and in the way.

(continued on page 22)

Nor Cal Splinters

BURLINGAME-3/28-4/25/91

SPRING SWISS

Scott Wilson of the Burlingame Chess Club reported the following results from their five-week event: 1st: **Frisco Del Rosario** (2098); 2nd: **Tom Dorsch** (2240); 1st 'A': **Greg Phillips** (1885); 2nd: **Ray Maglalang** (1920); 1st 'B': **Robert Barker** (1777); 2nd: **Mike Vasquez** (1768).

BURLINGAME-5/9-6/6/91

LATE SPRING SWISS-KIMBALL HOWES FAREWELL TOURNEY

Over fifty players played in this five-round event, with **Herb Rosenbaum** and **Scott Wilson** as directors. 1st Overall went to **Frisco Del Rosario** (2021), with a perfect 5-0 score, followed by **Steve Olujic** (1941). The top 'A' player was **Julian Standen** (1802), 2nd 'A' was **Ray Maglalang** (1883). In the Bs, 1st overall went to **Bob Hempe** (1756). **Charles Clark** (1795) was 2nd overall. 1st 'C' was **Ruperto Labaria** (Unr.) with 2, followed by **Bruce Kirkbride** (1592) and **Monty Swaiss** (Unr.).

SANTA CLARA-5/4-5/5/91

HFTS SECTIONALS

Tournament Director Pat Howlett directed two sections. The winners of the 1st Section were **Liz Neely** (2179) and **Emmanuel Perez** (2174). **Liz Neely** has not participated in competitive play for almost a year, but as an invitee to this year's US Women's Championship to be held in Florida in late August, she is tuning up for the national competition. Another excellent result was turned in by **Albert Rich** (1951), the lowest-rated player in the section, scoring 3-1. Section II was won by **Steve Miller** (1883) with 3.5-0.5. After a first-round bye, Miller showed great endgame play to turn small advantages into victories in every game. Second place was shared by **Carolyn Withgitt** (1800) and **Carlos Galinato** (1679) with 3-0.

PALO ALTO-5/21/91

MAY BLITZ TOURNAMENT

Eighteen participants, fully half of them masters, fought for the spoils in the always tough Palo Alto Club's blitz tournament, held on the third Tuesday of each month. Even the non-masters can be sleepers in this one, so if you enter, be prepared to fully implement Walter Browne's dictum that "if you win, you earn; if you lose, you learn." Palo Alto has the strongest club in the area now.

Ronald Cusi (2200-WBCA), a senior maestro from Chicago, was able to edge out **Greg Kotlyar** (2468), the best of the local blitzers, with 12 out of 14. Greg took clear second with 10-4, ahead of **Rex DeAsis** (2200), who finished third with 9. 4th-7th place was shared by **Tom Dorsch** (2250), **Mike Arne** (2235), **David Epstein** (1950) and **Ernest Templer** (1850). An added note, the lowest-rated player, seven-year-old: **Jordy Mont-Reynaud** (1194) scored an impressive 4-8, which included two upsets against 'A' players. Just to show how tough they are in Palo Alto, Director **Bill Wall** performed his miraculous feat of instantaneous Swiss pairings!

FRESNO-6/1-6/2/91

1991 SAN JOAQUIN CHAMPIONSHIP

Dr. Timothy J. Roth (2242) of Fresno and **Michael Fitzgerald** (2034) of Stockton shared overall honors in Central California's most prestigious tournament, the 1991 San Joaquin Championship, organized and directed by **Dave Quarve** in Fresno the weekend of June 1. The top two scored 4.5 out of 5. Laurels in the "A" Section were split between **Bill Karr** (1964) of San Francisco, **Darren W. Russell** (1825) of Traver, and **Larry Sims** (1811) of Fresno, with 4 points. All alone in first in the "B" section was **Lincoln Robinson** (1706) of Fresno with an

impressive 4 points, followed by **John Ballow** (1659) of Bakersfield, 3 points. First "C" was taken by **Dennis M. Wajckus** of Fresno, 3 points, and first "D" was taken by **Clarence H. Morrison** (1316) of Fresno, with 3 points. **Benjamin Levy** (Unr.), of Visalia, won the Unrated prize.

SAN RAFAEL-6/1-6/2/91

REGION XI WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

The first-ever Region XI Women's Championship was held June 1-2. **Ray Orwig** directed the event at St. Mark's School in San Rafael. CALCHESS was the main sponsor of the event. Seventeen women attended, including three women who traveled from Southern California. Some of the players had been inactive in the last year or two, but were eager to play in this new event.

The playing conditions were ideal—a large, roomy, quiet tournament hall, a complimentary continental breakfast, free sodas and munchies, all within the beautiful backdrop of Marin County. All of the games were hard fought, with not one draw on either day. Leading the field was **Julia Tverskaya** (2349). She was the easy favorite with her rating almost five hundred points over the next highest player. True to form, she won all four of her games. For second place there was a three way tie: **Carolyn Withgitt** (1865), **Diane Barnard** (1757), and **Lisa Edmondson** (1607) each scored 3-1. Top "C" was divided between eleven-year-old **Jennie Frenklakh** (1538) and **Willie Mae Bettencort** (1475) 2-2 each. **Pat Anderson** (1376) won the "D" division with 2-2, including a big upset victory against Withgitt in the first round. The "E" section was won by **Lorraine Hirsch**, also scoring 2-2. Recent newcomer **Vijaya Bhat** led the Unrated Section with 2-2.

Many thanks go to Ray Orwig, St. Mark's School, and CALCHESS. This

was an exciting event and we look forward to holding it again, hopefully in Southern California next year.

BERKELEY-6/8/91

7TH ANNUAL BERKELEY CHESS FESTIVAL

Berkeley School Board member, and former Irish Chess Champion **Elizabeth Shaughnessy** organized this annual scholastic festival. The auditorium at Malcolm X School was brimming with kids, parents and adult chess players. Over 100 students ages 5-12 competed against prominent citizens in the community. Berkeley professors, council members, and school administrators all came out to pit their wits against many of Berkeley's finest junior players. **Grandmaster George Koltanowski** presided over the event. Several strong local chess players were there as well, including GM **Nick DeFirmian**, IM **Marc Leski**, NMs **Kerry Lawless**, **Frank Say**, and **Peter Yu**. NM **Robert Burger** played several blindfold games. All students received a certificate of participation, and the twenty-six students who won received prizes.

FREMONT-6/28-6/29/91

FREMONT LIBRARY SUMMER SCHOLASTIC CHESS TOURNAMENT

For the last few years, **Ray Orwig** has been directing scholastic tournaments at various libraries in the East Bay during the summer. These are non-USCF rated, in order to introduce new players to tournament competition. A turnout of over one hundred kids is not uncommon! USCF junior players are also welcome to play. Friday was the Senior Division Day, with two sections: Junior High (Grades 6-9) and High School (Grades 10-12). Saturday was for the two Junior Divisions, K-3 and 4th-6th grades. Following is a list of the winners, including many new names. Junior High Section: 1st: **Kevin Simler** (4-0); 2nd-5th: **Harish Bhat**, **Vinay Bhat**, **Enoch Kwak** and **Joey Lonsdale**. High School Section: 1st: **Henry Hsieh** (3-0); 2nd-4th: **Thanh Lieu**, **Serman Lim**, and **Se-**

bastian Maurer. Grades K-3 Section: 1st: **Kevin Simler**; 2nd-3rd: **Kai Huang** and **Enoch Kwok**. Grades 4-6 Winners: 1st-2nd: **Vinay Bhat** and **Joey Lonsdale**; 3rd-7th: **Henry Cheung**, **Jeffrey Herzstein**, **Eric Lin**, **Austin Ozawa** and **Kai Yu**.

BERKELEY-6/29/91

FORMERLY WALNUT CREEK QUADS

A large turnout in the Formerly Walnut Creek Quads, now the Berkeley Quads, showed that there is remarkable vitality in area chess these days. At the same time that six adult quads and fourteen scholastic participants were competing in Berkeley, across the Bay some 85 others competed in the Stamer, and down south in Fremont, another large scholastic event, hosted by the Weibel Club, drew 90 juniors! The Quad winners in Berkeley were: Section A, **Ahmad Koopal** (2205) and **Tom Stevens** (2141); Section B, **Don Shennum** (2025); Section C, **Robert Smith** (1879); Section D, **Mario L. Sumatra** (1805); Section E, **Brian Jew** (1669); Section F, **Jeff Ely** (1267). The winners in the Scholastic section were **William Surlow** (1550), **Eric Baudry** (1395), and **Nitsan Pashat** (1295), each with 2 points, in Section A. **Gerald Wright** took Section B. **Justin Pendleton** and **Shawn Lewis** won the Unrated Beginners Tournament. The entire affair was smoothly directed by **Pascal Baudry**, **Don Shennum**, and **Eric Baudry** (Scholastic sections).

MOFFETT FIELD-7/1/91-7/8/91

MOFFETT FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP **Msgt. Chester Richey** (2113) defeated **Major Bill Wall** (2085) to win the Moffett Field Championship. Both players recently returned from the Air Force Championship at Andrews AFB, Maryland where they tied for 7th-8th place.

MODESTO-7/2-7/30/91

MODESTO SUMMER OPEN '91

Tournament Director **John Barnard** directed this five-round Swiss at the Modesto Chess Club. Tying for first were **John Barnard** (2127) and **Von Motschenbacher** (1439). **Tony Dykxhoorn** (1672) came in third place.

HAYWARD-7/13/91

HAYWARD LIBRARY CHILDREN'S CHESS TOURNEY

Ray Orwig directed five sections of tournament players. Four sections were non-rated, divided by grade level. He added an extra section for rated players. The winners were as follows: Primary Section (K-3): 1st: **Kai Ping Su**; 2nd-5th: **Aaron Burnham**, **Jeffrey Herzstein**, **Chris Li** and **Sebastian Trempont**. Elementary Section (Grades 4-6): 1st-2nd: **Michael Li** and **Kai Win Su**. Junior High Section (Grades 7-9): 1st: **Harish Bhat**; 2nd-5th: **Vinay Bhat**, **Eric Lewis**, **Harland Patajo**, and **Uri Shpiro**. Senior High Section (Grades 10-12): 1st-2nd: **Henry Hsieh** and **Brian Jew**; 3rd: **Micah Fisher-Kirshner**. Championship Division (Rated): 1st: **Jordy Mont-Reynaud**; 2nd-5th: **Micah Fisher-Kirshner**, **Enoch Kwok**, **Harland Patajo**, and **Uri Shpiro**.

PALO ALTO-7/20/91

PALO ALTO JULY QUADS

Bill Wall directed 8 quads at the Palo Alto Chess Club. In Section I **Burt Izumikawa** (2423), **Richard Koepcke** (2272), and **Alan Stein** (2194) tied with 2-1. **Patrick Herbers** (2032) and **Mark Gagnon** (2037) tied for first in Section II with 2-1. In Section III **Teri Lagier** (1924) and **Igor Vaysman** (1879) also tied for first with 2-1. Section IV was won by **Bala Venkatraman**, an unrated player from New Zealand, with 2.5-0.5. **Richard McCullough** (1675) won Section V with a perfect 3-0 score. **Rooshin Dalal** (1628), **Ken White** (1579), and **Greg DeForest** (Unr.) tied in Section VI with 2-1. **Ruperto Labaria** was the only other player to have a perfect score, winning Section VII with 3-0. Section VIII was won by **Uri Shpiro** (1250) with 2.5-0.5.

If you are an organizer or club director and would like to see your tournament results published, please send them to us. Deadline for submission for the next issue is 9/10/91.

“Basically Unsound”

by Ganesan

First, a postscript to the previous column. The latest NIC Yearbook, #19, contains a useful database survey of the Winawer Counter Gambit. Unfortunately, a revised version of my article including some of this information was lost by the editors in the usual last minute bustle. The biggest take-home message from NIC concerns 7...Bb4 in the notes to Browne-Tal. This can be met by 8. Bd2 e3 9. fxe3 (instead of 9. Bxe3).

This month's title refers to Reshevsky's comments about the Budapest Gambit in his best games collection. Yet, Reshevsky has lost to this impetuous sally on occasion. Other notable victims of the Budapest in tournament games include Alekhine, Euwe, Marshall, Rubinstein, Najdorf, Gligoric, Browne, deFirmian, and now “Big Al” Beliavsky with our feature game.

Theory says White should return the gambit pawn for a positional edge, but converting it into victory against Budapest aficionados is another matter. More ambitious attempts at outright refutation by White invite disaster. This is borne out by Black's score of +12 =8 -18 in the NIC Yearbooks, very respectable for any defense, especially a counter-gambit. Despite the success, NIC has been unable to find a suitable niches for the Budapest. In its original opening classification, it was placed in the Queen's Gambit Accepted section. Now, it can be found among the hodgepodge of “Various Openings.”

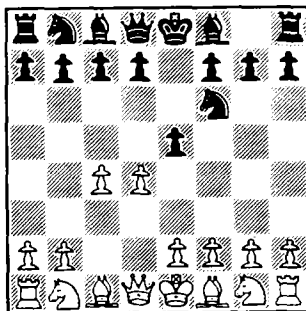
White: Alexander Beliavsky (2640)

Black: Vladimir Epishin (2620)

Reggio Emilia II 1991

Budapest Gambit [A52]

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e5



The characteristic move of the Budapest, named after Gyula Breyer and Zsigmond Barasz who were the first to analyze it (although Walter Korn claims an earlier isolated game by an American in 1883). The best source on the Budapest in print and in English is a book by Otto Borik.

3. dxe5

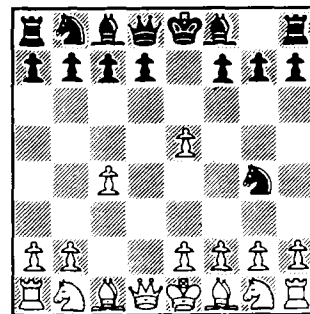
Other moves are less consequent, although 3. e3 exd4 (3...d6) 4. exd4 d5 does transpose to a French considered in my previous column.

3...Ng4

The original treatment. Although interesting, Fajarowicz's 3...Ne4 is considered weaker after 4. a3 or 4. Nf3:

i) 4. a3 Nc6 5. Nf3 d6 6. Qc2 (also 6. exd6 Bxd6 7. Nbd2 Bf5 8. Nxe4 Bxe4 9. e3 Qf6 10. Bd3 Bg6 11. Qc2 0-0-0 12. Bxg6 hxg6 13. Bd2, Dlugy-Aristizabal, Montpellier 1985) 6...Bf5 (6...d5 7. cxd5 Qxd5 8. Nc3 Nxc3 9. Qxc3) 7. Nc3 Nxf2 8. Qxf5 Nxf1 9. e6 fxe6 10. Qxe6+ Qe7 11. Qd5 and White later picked up the Knight on h1, Reshevsky-Bisguier, New York 1954-55.

ii) 4. Nf3 Bb4+ 5. Nbd2 Nc6 6. a3 Nxd2 7. Bxd2 (7. Nxd2 Bf8—Borik) 7...Bxd2+ 8. Qxd2 Qe7 9. Qc3 b6 10. e3 Bb7 11. Be2 0-0-0 is given by Borik. In the later game Zsinka-Kamp, Dortmund 1986, White won rapidly after 12. 0-0-0 Rhe8 13. Rd5! Na5 14. b4! Bxd5 15. cxd5 Nb7 16. d6 Nxd6 17. exd6 Qxd6 18. Rd1 Qc6 19. Qxc6 dxc6 20. Rxd8+ Rxd8 21. Ne5 1-0.



4. Qd4?!

Epishin is known to play the Budapest from time to time and we can assume Beliavsky was prepared for it. Yet, his choice is routinely condemned by the books, Borik even suggesting that it is favored only by computers. The further course of the game reveals no clues as to Beliavsky's intentions.

Among other dubious tries are:

i) 4. f4? Bc5—every Budapest's dream. Tomala-Hossell, England 1955 continued 5. Nh3 d6 6. Nc3 Nc6 7. exd6 cxd6 8. Ne4? Bf5! 9. Nxc5 Qa5+ 10. Bd2 Qxc5 11. e4 0-0-0 12. exf5 Rfe8+ 13. Be2 Nd4 14. Kf1 Nxe2 15. b3 Nxf2+ 0-1.

ii) 4. Qd5 Nc6 5. Nf3 d6 and White's Queen is rather exposed.

iii) 4. e6!? dxe6 5. Qxd8+ Kxd8 6. Nc3 Bc5 has only psychological merit against attacking players, for the endgame is level. Black can also meet 4. e6 with 4...Bb4+ 5. Bd2 Qf6!?

White has three good options on his fourth move:

i) Alekhine favored the forthright 4. e4 Nxe5 5. f4 (Supplementary Game 1), taking over the center at the cost of some weakened dark squares .

ii) The quiet developing 4. Nf3 (Supplementary Game 2), when 4...Bc5 forces 5. e3, blocking the White QB's original diagonal.

iii) Rubinstein's 4. Bf4, the most popular choice and probably best. In the main variation 4...Nc6 5. Nf3 Bb4+, White has two choices: 6. Nc3 (Supplementary Game 3), when Black's best is the gambit 6...Bxc3+ 7. bxc3 Qe7 7. Qd5 f6 and 6. Nbd2 (Supplementary Game 4), when 6...Qe7 7. e3 Ngxe5 8. Nxe5 Nxe5 9. Be2 leaves White with a small edge.

4...d6

Turning it into a real gambit, but Black gets plenty of piece play while harrying the Queen. 4. Qd4?! was also played in Breyer's auspicious debut with the Budapest: Esser-Breyer, Budapest 1916 continued 4...h5?! 5. Nf3 Nc6 6. Qd5 Bb4+ 7. Nc3?! (7. Nbd2) 7...Qe7 8. Bf4 b6 9. h3 Nh6 10. Rc1 Bb7 11. a3 (11. e3) 11...Bxc3+ 12. Rxc3 0-0-0 13. e3 Rdg8 14. Bg5 f6 15. exf6 gxf6 16. Bxh6 Ne5 17. Qd4 Nxf3+ 18. gxf3 Bxf3 19. Rh2 Rxh6 20. Qf4 Qe4 21. Qxe4 Bxe4 22. Ke2 Rg1 23. c5 Bb7 24. cxb6 axb6 25. Rd3 Ba6 26. Bg2 Rb1 27. Be4 Rxb2+ 28. Kf3 f5 29. Bxf5 Rf6 30. Rxd7 Rxf5+ 31. Ke4 Rxf2 0-1.

5. exd6 Bxd6

Mechkarov has suggested 5...Nc6!?, but the text is good enough.

6. Qe4+

One of the few practical examples of 4. Qd4?!, Laszlo-Abonyi, Budapest 1933, continued 6. Nf3 (6. Qxg7? Be5) 6...0-0 7. h3 (7. Nc3 Nc6 8. Qd1 Bc5 9. e3 Qxd1+ 10. Nxd1 Nb4) 7...Nc6 8. Qe4 (8. Qd1 Nxf2!) 8...Re8 9. Qc2 Nb4 10. Qc3 Ne3?! (10...Nd3+ or 10...Bf5 wins) 11. Na3 Nbc2+ 12. Nxc2 Bb4 0-1 (but White could still fight on after 13. Bxe3 Bxc3+ 14. bxc3).

6...Be6

A pretty mirror of his previous move. Now 7. Qxb7 Nd7 is too risky. Borik quotes a game played by a computer which ended 8. e3 0-0 9. Nf3 Nc5 10. Qb5 Rb8 11. Qa5 Nd3+ 0-1, while Alan Glasscoe offers 8. h3 Nxf2! and 0-1, Sidhu-Glasscoe, Oakland 1976.

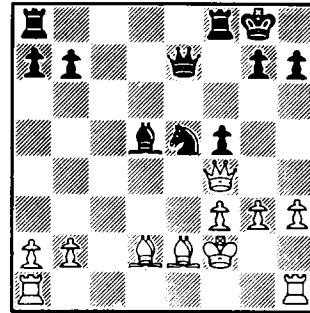
7. Nc3 0-0 8. Nf3 Qd7 9. Nd4

As 9. Qxb7 Nc6 is still unpalatable, Beliavsky de-

cides to return the pawn but Black retains his tremendous lead in development.

9...Bxc4 10. Nf5 Be6 11. Nxd6 cxd6 12. g3 d5 13. Qf4 d4 14. Ne4 Bd5 15. f3 f5 16. Nc5 Qe7 17. Nd3 Nc6 18. h3 Or 18. Bg2 Rae8 19. 0-0 Qxe2 20. Re1 Qxd3 21. Rxe8 Rxe8 22. fxe4 Re1+ 23. Bf1 Bc4. 18...Nge5 19. Nxe5 Nxe5 20. Kf2 d3 21. Bd2 dxe2 22. Bxe2

It looks like Beliavsky is holding on, but Epishin has prepared a decisive shot.



22...Bxf3! 23. Bb4 Qe6 24. Rhe1

Or 24. Bxf8 Bxe2 25. Kxe2 Qa6+ 26. Kd2 (26. Ke3 Re8) 26...Rd8+ 27. Kc3 Qd3+ 28. Kb4 Nc6+.

24...Bxe2 25. Qe3

Or 25. Rxe2 Nd3+ 26. Kf1 Nxf4 27. Rxe6 Nxe6 28. Bxf8 Kxf8.

25...f4 0-1

Beliavsky has had enough: 26. gxf4 Rxf4+ 27. Kg2 Qd5+ or 26. Qxe2 Qb6+ 27. Kf1 fxe3+ 28. Kg2 Rf2+.

Supplementary Game 1

White: P. Tibbert

Black: P. Millican

Correspondence 1989

(notes based on van der Tak's)

4. e4 Nxe5 (4...d6?! 5. exd6 Bxd6 6. Be2 f5 7. exf5 Qe7 8. c5! Bxc5 9. Qa4+ Nc6 10. Qxg4 is good for White, Egli-Bauer, corres. 1931) 5. f4 Nec6 (sounder than 5...Ng6 6. Be3 Bb4+ 7. Nc3 Bxc3+ 8. bxc3 Qe7 [8...b6!?!] 9. Qd5!? Nc6 10. Nf3 b6 11. Bd3 Nh4 12. 0-0 Nxf3+ 13. gxf3! Bb7 14. c5, Pinter-T. Horvath, Hungary 1989; or 6. Nf3 Bb4+ [6...Bc5?! 7. f5!] 7. Nc3 Bxc3+ 8. bxc3 d6 9. f5 Nh4 10. Bd3 Nxf3+ 11. Qxf3 Nc6 12. 0-0, Cuartas-Agudelo, Medellin 1987) 6. a3 (6. Be3 Bb4+ 7. Nc3 Bxc3+ [7...Qh4?!] 8. bxc3 Qe7 9. Bd3 Na6 10. Ne2 Nc5 11. 0-0 b6, Cvitan-Rogers, Vrac 1987 or 6. Nf3 Bc5 7. Nc3 d6 8. Bd3 a5 9. h3 Na6 10. Nd5 Be6 11. a3 0-0, Vaganian-Wedberg, Buenos Aires 1978, are satisfactory for Black) 6...a5 (6...Bc5 7. b4 Bxg1 8. Rxxg1 Qh4+?! [8...0-0!] 9. g3 Qxh2 10. Rg2 Qh1 11. Nc3 d6 12. Be3 a5 13. Rg1 Qh6 14. Nd5 and Black is in trouble, Hermesmann-Georg, Castrup-Rauxel 1989.) 7. Be3 Na6 8. Nf3 Bc5 9. Qd2 d6 10. Nc3 0-0 11. Bd3 Re8 12. 0-0 Bxe3+

(continued on page 20)

Ganesan

(continued from page 19)

13. Qxe3 Nc5 14. Bc2 a4 15. Rad1 (White is trying to improve on 15. Rae1 as in Kmoch-Reti, Semmering 1926, when 15...Be6 16. Nd5 Na5 is unclear—Borik) 15...Na5 (15...Be6) 16. Qe2 Be6 17. Nd2 f5 18. Rfe1 (18. Nxa4?! Nxe4; 18. e5!?) 18...Bf7 19. Nxa4 Nxe4 20. Nxe4 Bxc4 21. Qf3 fxe4 22. Rxe4 d5 23. Ree1 d4 24. Nc5 Rxe1+ 25. Rxe1 Qd5 26. Qxd5 Bxd5 27. Re5 c6 28. Re7 1/2-1/2

Supplementary Game 2

White: Z. Polgar

Black: J. De la Villa Garcia

New York 1989

(notes based on van der Tak's)

4. Nf3 Bc5 (Less precise is 4...Nc6 5. Bg5 Be7 6. Bxe7 Qxe7 7. Nc3 which favored White after 7...0-0 8. Nd5 Qd8 9. e3 Ngxe5 10. Nxe5 Nxe5 11. Be2 d6 12. 0-0, Polugaevsky-Nunn, Biel 1986, or 7...Ngxe5 8. Nd5 Qd8 9. Nxe5 Nxe5 10. Qd4!, Lukacs-Kaposztas, Budapest 1987) 5. e3 Nc6 6. Nc3 (6. b3 Ngxe5 7. Nxe5 Nxe5 8. Bb2 d6 9. Be2 Qg5! 10. 0-0 Bh3 11. Bf3 0-0 with an attack, Anastasian-Ermolinsky, USSR 1987; 6. Be2 Ngxe5 7. Nxe5 Nxe5 8. 0-0 d6 9. Bd2 0-0 10. b4 Bb6 11. a4 a5 12. b5 be6 13. Na3 Qh4 14. Qc2 Bc5 15. h3 f5 16. Rfc1 f4 17. Qe4 Rf6 18. Rc3 Bb4 19. Rc2 Bxh3! 20. gxh3 Qxh3 21. Bf1 Nf3+0-1, Paetz-Glasscoe, Berkeley 1979; 6. a3 a5 7. Qd5?! Qe7 8. Bd2 0-0 9. Bc3 Re8 10. Nbd2?! d6! 11. exd6? cxd6 12. Qd3 Bxe3! 13. fxe3 Nxe3 14. Kf2 Bf5 15. Qe2 Ng4+ 16. Kg1 Qc7! 0-1, Unenian-Nadarian, USSR 1989; 7. b3 0-0 8. Bb2 Re8 9. Be2 [9. Bd3 d6 10. Qc2 h6 11. Nc3 Nxe5 12. Nxe5 Nxe5 13. 0-0-0 unclear, Lebonian-Nadarian, USSR 1989] 9...Nxe5 10. Nxe5 Nxe5 11. 0-0 d6 12. Nd2 Re6 13. Nf3 Qe7 14. Qc2 Rg6 15. Nxe5 dxe5 16. b4 Qg5 17. g3 Bf5 18. e4 Qh4! 19. bxc5 Bxe4, Griffiths-Millican, corres. 1987; 20. Qc1 Qh3 21. f3 Rxc3+ =) 6...0-0 7. Be2 Nxe5 8. b3 (8. Nxe5 Nxe5 9. 0-0 Re8 and now: 10. Kh1 d6 11. Na4 Qh4 12. Nxe5 dxc5 13. f3 Bf5 14. Qe1 Qe7 with a slight edge, Vaiser-Epishin, Sevastopol 1986; 10. a3 a5 11. Rb1 b6 12. Qc2?! Bb7 13. b4 Bf8 14. e4 Re6! 15. Rd1 Rc6 16. Qb3 [16. b5] 16...Qh4 17. f3 Rg6! 18. Nb5? axb4 19. axb4 c5, Gavrilov-Berdichevsky, USSR 1989; 10. Ne4 Bf8 11. Ng3 d6 12. b3 Qh4 13. Qd4 Qxd4 14. exd4 Nc6, Brenninkmeijer-Piket, Netherlands Ch. 1988) 8...Re8 9. 0-0 a5 10. Nxe5 Nxe5 11. Bb2 Ra6 (This Rook lift has done well in practice) 12. Na4 (Other tries include 12. Qd5 Ba7 13. Ne4 Rh6! [13...Rae6 14. c5 c6, M. Gurevich-Korchnoi, Madrid 1988] 14. g3 c6 15. Qd1 d5 16. cxd5 cxd5 17. Nc3 d4 18. Nb5 Qd7 19. h4 Qh3 20. Nxa7 Bg4 21. exd4 Rxh4 22. gxh4 Bf3 23. Bxf3 Nxf3+ 24. Qxf3 Qxf3 25. Rfe1=, Ilic-Legki, Novi Begej 1989; 12. Nd5 Rh6 13. g3 d6 14. Nf4 Qd7 15. h4 Ng6 16. Ng2 Qh3 17. Bf3, K. Zilberman-Miezis, Katowice 1990; 17...Nhx4! 18. Nhx4 Rxe3 +; 12. Ne4 Ba7 13. Qd5 Rae6 14. Qxa5 Bb6 15. Qc3 Qh4 16. f4 Rh6 17. h3 d5 18. cxd5? Bxh3 19. gxh3 Qxh3+, Oll-Romero, Groningen 1984/85. In this last example, White could have improved by 15. Qb4!, while Black could also have tried 14...Nc6 15. Qc3 Bd4.) 12...Bf8 13. f4 Rd6! 14. Qc2 Nc6 15. Rb3 (15. c5 Rde6 16. Bc4?! Rxe3 17. Bxf7+? Kxf7 18. Qc4+ d5, Santos-De la Villa Garcia, Torre-

lavega 1986) 15...Rh6 16. Rd1 d6 17. Nc3 Qh4 18. h3 Rg6 19. Kf1 (19. Kh1 Rg3; 19. Kh2 Rxe3!) 19...Rg3! 20. Bc1?! (20. Nd5 Nb4! or 20...Bxh3 21. Rxg3 Qxg3 22. gxh3 Qxh3+ 23. Ke1 Nb4 24. Qc3 Nxd5 25. cxd5 Rxe3) 20...Bxh3! 21. Rxg3 Qxg3 22. gxh3 Qxh3+ 23. Ke1 (23. Kg1 Nb4 24. Qb1 Re6 25. f5 Qg3+ 26. Kf1 Rh6) 23...Nb4! 24. Qb2 Be7 (Black has a strong attack and soon regains the piece) 25. Kd2 Bf6 26. e4 Bd4 27. Rf1 Qe3+ 28. Kd1 Bxc3 29. Bxe3 Bxb2 30. Kd2 Rxe4 31. Bf3 Bc3+ 32. Kxc3 Rxe3+ 33. Kd2 Rd3+ 34. Ke2 Rc3 35. Bxb7 Rc2+ 36. Kf3 Rxa2 37. Kg4 Kf8 38. f5 Nd3 39. f6 gxf6 40. Rxf6 Ne5+ 41. Kg5 Rb2 42. c5 Rxb3 43. Bd5 Rb5 0-1

Supplementary Game 3

White: S. Dolmatov

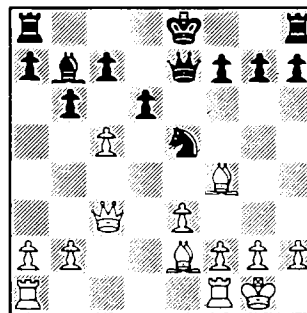
Black: V. Malaniuk

USSR Ch. 1986

4. Bf4 Nc6 (4...g5?! is less thematic. Calinescu-Dodu, Predeal 1989 continued 5. Bd2 Nxe5 6. Bc3 Qe7 7. e3 Bg7 8. h4!? g4 9. Ne2, while Spacek-Choleva, Luxemburg 1986, went 5. Bg3 Bg7 6. Nf3 Nc6 7. Nc3 Ngxe5 8. Nxe5 Nxe5 9. e3 d6 10. h4 h6 11. hxg5 [or 11. c5! immediately, Schussler—Herrera-Perez, Havana 1985] 11...hxg5 12. Rxh8+Bxh8 13. c5! with advantage to White in both cases) 5. Nf3 Bb4+ 6. Nc3 Bxc3+ (The most precise move order as 6...Qe7 allows 7. Qb3!: 7...Na5 8. Qc2 Nxc4 9. a3 Ba5 10. b4 Bb6 11. e3 Nxe5 12. Nd5, Donaldson-Haessler, USA 1988. The immediate 6...f6?! is also weaker: 7. exf6 Qxf6 8. Qd2 Bxc3 9. bxc3 d6 10. c5 0-0 11. e3 dxc5 12. Bxc7, Glek-Vuletic, Budapest 1989;) 7. bxc3 Qe7 8. Qd5 (With this move, White tries to maintain the pawn on e5) 8...f6 (8...Qa3 9. Rc1 has fallen out of favor: 9...Qxa2 10. h3 Nh6 11. e4 Ng8 12. c5, Gligoric-Westerinen, Venice 1971; 9...f6 10. Rc2! Ne7 11. Qd2 0-0 12. e4, S. Geller-Gibbs, corres. 1956; 9...Ne7 10. Qd2 Ng6 11. Bg3, Gheorghiu-Shipman, USA 1979;) 9. exf6 Nxf6 10. Qd3 (10. Qd1 d6 11. e3 0-0 12. Bd3 Bg4 13. h3 Bxf3 14. Qxf3 Ne5, Baikov-S. Ivanov, Leningrad 1987; 10. Qb5 d6 11. e3 0-0 12. Bd3 Bg4 13. Qxb7 Ne5 14. Nxe5 dxe5 15. Bg5 Qd6 16. Qb1 Rad8! 17. Bxh7+ Nxh7 18. Bxd8 Qxd8, Karasev-A. Ivanov, Leningrad 1988) 10...d6 11. e3 (11. Bg5 0-0 [or 11...Bg4 Nunn] 12. e3 Bg4 13. Be2 Ne5 14. Nxe5 Bxe2 15. Qxe2 Qxe5 16. Bxf6 Rxf6 17. Qd3 Rh6 18. g3 c6 19. h4 Drawn, Schmidt-Klaric, Vinkovci 1986; Possibly best is 11. g3, when Donaldson suggests 11...Ne4 12. Bg2 Nc5 13. Qe3 Ne6 14. Ng5 Nxf4 15. Qxf4 with a small edge. Poorer after 11. g3 was 11...0-0 12. Bg2 Ne4 13. 0-0 Nc5 14. Qe3 Be6 15. Nd4 Bxc4 16. Nxc6 Qxc3 17. Bxe3 bxc6 18. Bxc6 Rab8 19. Rfb1!, Seirawan-Schulien, Columbus 1987) 11...Ne4 12. Qc2 (12. Be2 0-0 13. 0-0 Bg4 14. Rfe1 Nc5 15. Qd2 Na5 16. Nd4 Ne4, Petzold-Leisebein, corres. 1987; 12. Be2 0-0 13. Nd4 Bd7 14. 0-0 Rae8 15. Rae1 g5 16. Bg3 Nxc3 17. hxg3, Avshalumov-Pavlenko, USSR 1987; 17...Ne5!?) 12...0-0 13. Be2 Nc5 (13...g5!? 14. Bg3 h5 15. h4 Bf5 16. Qc1 Nxc3 17. fxg3 g4 18. Ng5 Be4, Milevoj-Milivojevic, corres. 1986 is another good continuation) 14. Nd4 Ne5 15. 0-0 Qf7 16. Bg3 (16. Bxa5 dxe5 17. Nf3 Bf5 18. Qb2 Qe7 with compensation for the pawn) 16...Bd7 17. Rad1 Nxc4 18. Nb3 Bf5 19. Qc1 Ne4 20. Nd4 Bd7 21. Qc2 Nc5 22. Nb3 Bf5 23. Qc1 Ne4 24. Nd4 Bd7 25. Qc2 Nc5 1/2-1/2

Supplementary Game 4**White:** L.B.Hansen**Black:** P.Blatny**Amsterdam 1989***[notes based on Blatny's]*

4. Bf4 Nc6 5. Nf3 Bb4+ 6. Nbd2 Qe7 7. e3 (Gaining time by omitting a3, as Black will soon have to exchange his Bishop for the Knight anyway. After 7. a3 Ngxe5 8. Nxe5 Nxe5 9. e3 Bxd2+ 10. Qxd2 d6 we reach another standard Budapest position with a slight edge to White, for example 11. Rc1 0-0 12. c5 [or 12. Be2 a5 13. b3 b6 14. 0-0 Bb7 15. Bg3 Rfe8, Korchnoi-Kaposztas, Berlin 1985] 12...dxc5 13. Qd5 Ng6 14. Bg3 c6 15. Qxc5, Peek-Quist, Dieren 1989; or 11. Be2 0-0 12. 0-0 Re8 13. Rac1 Bf5 14. Bg3 a5, Taylor-La Rota, Saint John 1988) 7...Ngxe5 8. Nxe5 (8. Be2 d6 9. 0-0 Bxd2 10. Qxd2 Nxf3+ 11. Bxf3 Ne5 12. Be2 0-0 13. a3 b6 14. b4 Bb7 has proven satisfactory against various tries) 8...Nxe5 9. Be2 b6 (9...0-0 10. 0-0 Bxd2 11. Qxd2 d6 12. b4 a5 13. a3 Rd8 14. Qc3 f6 15. Rfc1 and White gradually prepared c5, Smyslov-Blackstock, London 1988) 10. 0-0 Bxd2 (10...d6?! 11. Nb1 intending a3 followed by b4, Nc3-d5) 11. Qxd2 Bb7 (11...0-0 12. Bg3 d6 13. f4 Nd7 14. Bf3 Rb8 15. Rac1, Pieterse-Quist, Dieren 1989) 12. Qc3!? d6 (12...Ng6 13. Qxg7 0-0-0 14. Qh6 Rdg8 15. Bg3) 13. c5!



(13. Rac1 0-0-0 intending Ng6 and h5 with counterplay) 13...bxc5 14. Bxe5 Qxe5 15. Qxe5 dxe5 16. Rfd1! (16. Rac1 0-0-0 17. Rxc5 Rhe8 18. Re1 f6 intending Kb8, Red7) 16...Rd8 17. Rac1 (Blatny suggests 17. Rxd8+ Kxd8 18. Rc1 Ke7 19. Rxc5 Kd6 as better) 17...Rxd1+ 18. Bxd1 Ke7 (Black has an inferior pawn structure, but manages to hold the draw in the sequel. In fact, he even gains the edge in White's time pressure) 19. Rxc5 Kd6 20. Ra5?! Ra8 21. b4 f6 22. Kf1 c6!? 23. Bf3 Kc7 24. Ke1 Kb6 25. Kd2 Rd8+ 26. Kc1 Ba6 27. a4 Bd3 28. Rc5 Rd6 29. h4 g6 30. g3 h6 31. g4 g5 32. h5 a6 33. a5+ Kc7 34. Rc3 Bb5 35. Be4 Be2 36. f3 Bb5 37. Kc2? Ba4+ 38. Kc1 Rd1+ 39. Kb2 Bb5? 40. Rc1! Rxc1 41. Kxc1 c5 42. Kb2! Kd6= 43. Kc3 Bf1 44. Bf5 Bg2 45. Be4 f5 46. Bxf5 Bxf3 47. e4 Kc6 48. Kc4 Be2+ 49. Kc3 Kd6 50. Kb3 Bd3 51. Kc3 Bb5 52. Kb3 cxb4 53. Kxb4 Be2 54. Bc8 Bf3 55. Bf5 1/2-1/2

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LERA

(continued from page 4)

Rxg7+ Kxg7 23. Qxa4 Qe7 24. Nxf4 Bd7 25. Rg1+ Kh7 26. Qc2 Be8 27. e5+ Kh8 28. e6 Rxf4 29. Bxf4 Qf6 30. Bd2 1-0

White: Anthony Yin (1426)

Black: Dmitry Karshedt (1503)

Blackmar-Diemer Gambit [D00]

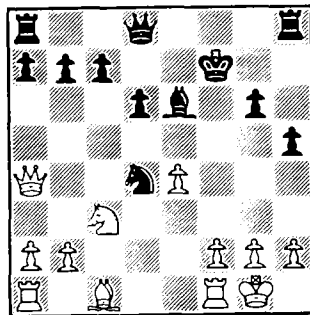
1. d4 Nf6 2. Nc3 d5 3. e4 dxe4 4. f3 exf3 5. Nxf3 Bg4 6. Be2 e6 7. 0-0 Be7 8. Bg5 0-0 9. Bxf6 Bxf6 10. Kh1 c6 11. Ne4 Be7 12. Qd3 Nd7 13. h3 Bf5 14. Nfd2 Nf6 15. Nxf6+ Bxf6 16. Ne4 Bxd4 17. c3 Bxe4 18. Qxe4 Bb6 19. Bd3 g6 20. Rad1 Qe7 21. b4 Rad8 22. h4 Bc7 23. Rf3 Kg7 24. h5 Rfe8 25. hxg6 hxg6 26. c4 Rh8+ 27. Kg1 Rh4 28. Rxf7+ Qxf7 29. Qxh4 Rh8 30. Qd4+ Kg8 31. g3 Qf3 0-1

White: Harish Bhat (1068)

Black: Kevin O'Brien (1239)

Scotch Gambit [C44]

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 exd4 4. Bc4 Bc5 5. Ng5 Nh6 6. Nxf7 Nxf7 7. Bxf7+ Kxf7 8. Qh5+ g6 9. Qxc5 d6 10. Qa3 Be6 11. 0-0 h5 12. c3 dxc3 13. Nxc3 Nd4 14. Qa4



14...Bd7 15. Qxd4 h4 16. g3 hxg3 17. fxg3+ Kg8 18. Qd5+ Kg7 19. Qf7 mate 1-0

Sacramento Open

(continued from page 15)

8. Nc3 c6

More discreet was ...a6, keeping the Queen Bishop active.

9. Re1 0-0 10. Bg5 Nbd7 11. e4 dxe4 12. Nxe4 Be7 13. Nc3 h6 14. Bf4 Re8 15. a3 Nd5

This opens a line on which White exploits his better development. Less compromising was 15...Nf8-Ne6.

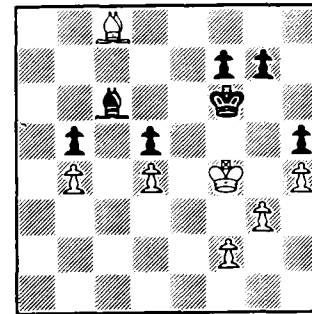
16. Nxd5 cxd5 17. Rc1 Rc8 18. Qa4! a6 19. Rxc8 Qxc8 20. Rc1 Qd8 21. Rc7 b5 22. Qc2 Ba8 23. Ne5 Nxe5

After 23...Nb6 24. Nc6 Bxc6 25. Qxc6 Nc4 26. Bh3!, and the dark Queen can find no shelter.

24. Bxe5 Bd6 25. Bxd6 Qxd6 26. Rc8 Qd7

The defense 26...Qf8 27. Bh3 Bb7 28. Rc7 Re7 29. Qc5 still fails to prevent White's penetration.

27. Bh3! Rxc8 28. Qxc8+ Qxc8 29. Bxc8 a5 30. b4 axb4 31. axb4 Bc6 32. Kg2 Kf8 33. Kf3 Ke7 34. Kf4 Kf6 35. h4 h5



Proverbs about putting your pawns on the opposite color of your Bishop do not apply here. The salient features are that White's Bishop dominates Black's Bishop, and White's primary aim is to get his King to e5. After 35...g5+ 36. hxg5+ hxg5+ 37. Kg4 Kg6 38. f3 f6 39. Be6 Kh6 40. Kf5 Kg7 41. g4, a pawn falls.

36. Bh3 Be8 37. Be8 Bc6 38. Bf5 Be8 39. f3 g6 40. Bd3

White plans to win with 41. g4-g5-Ke5.

40...Ke6 41. Bf1 Bc6 42. Bh3+ Kf6 43. g4 Be8 44. g5+ Ke7 45. Ke5 Bc6 46. f4 Bb7 47. Bg2 Bc6 48. Bxd5 1-0

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14th Annual United States Class Championships.

(Note Open Section changes)

First time ever on the west coast- in beautiful downtown San Francisco! See Golden Gate Bridge, cable cars, Chinatown, Fisherman's Wharf, Telegraph Hill, many world famous museums, and numerous other attractions. Special chess rate (very low for this area) \$78 for 1, 2, or 3 in room (2 beds). Heated outdoor rooftop pool with city view; September is the warmest month of the year in San Francisco!

5-SS, Holiday Inn Golden Gateway, 1500 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco 94109. **\$14,000 guaranteed prizes.** 7 sections: **Master** open to current and former Masters; **Expert** open to 2000-2199, **Class A** to 1800-1999, **Class B** to 1600-1799, **Class C** to 1400-1599, **Class D/E** to under 1400 (no unr), **Unrated** to unr. **October rating supplement & CCA ratings used.**

TOP 6 SECTIONS: 40/2, SD/1. Optional 2-day schedule with first 2 games G/90, then merges with 3-day schedule. EF: \$67 postmarked by 8/15, \$77 by 9/19, \$90 at tmt. IGM EF \$50; minimum prize \$100 to IGMs over 2500 completing tmt. \$\$G: **Master** 1500-700-400-250-150, U2400 500-300-200. **Expert, A, B, C** each \$1000-500-250-150-100. **D/E** \$700-300-200-120-80. Late reg. (if not mailed) 2-6 pm Fri or 8-9 am Sat; 3-day rds. Fri. 7, Sat. 11 & 6, Sun. 9 & 4; 2-day rds. Sat. 10, 2 & 6, Sun. 9 & 4.

UNRATED SECTION: Sept. 28-29 only, G/90. A USCF-rated section; entrants will obtain ratings. EF: \$37 postmarked by 8/15, \$47 by 9/19, \$60 at tmt. \$\$G: 300-150-90-60. Late reg. 8-9 am Sat; rds. Sat. 10, 2 & 6, Sun. 9 & 1.

ALL: $\frac{1}{2}$ -pt byes OK all rounds; must commit before tmt. for rd. 4 or 5 bye. Re-entries \$40. HR: 78-78-78-93, 415-441-4000, reserve by 9/5, ask for chess rate. Parking \$6/day guests, \$8/day others. Special airfares: Gramercy Travel System Inc, Continental Chess Desk, 800-537-3881, in NY 914-967-5505.

ENT: Continental Chess, 450 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, NY 10553. 914-668-6025 for questions or room sharing; **no credit card entries.** USCF membership required. No smoking. No computers. FIDE rated.

Four-Way Tie at 28th Stamer

(continued from page 7)

Rxd6?

This only hastens the end.

44. cxd6 Qxd6 45. Ra6 Qd4 46. Qxd4 Rxd4 47. Rxc6 Rxb4?

This obvious move is met by a far from obvious refutation.

48. g5! Rb2+ 49. Kd3 Bxg5 50. Rc7+ Be7

50...Kh6 51. Rh1+.

51. Rxe7+ Kf6 52. Rxh7 Rxc2 53. Ra6+ Kg5 54. Re6 1-0

Isolated Queen Pawn

(continued from page 13)

Re7 24. Qf4 Bg7 25. Qb8 Qxh6 26. Qxd8+ Bf8 27. Re3 Bc6 28. Qxf8+ Qxf8 29. d8Q 1-0

White: Spassky

Black: Antonov

Leningrad 1949

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D28]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 dxc4 3. Nf3 Nf6 4. e3 c5 5. Bxc4 e6 6. 0-0 a6 7. Qe2 b5 8. Bb3 Nc6 9. Nc3 cxd4 10. Rd1 Bb7 11. exd4 Nb4 12. d5 Nbx5 13. Bg5 Be7 14. Bxf6 gxf6 15. Nxd5 Bxd5 16. Bxd5 exd5 17. Nd4 Kf8 18. Nf5 h5 19. Rxd5 Qxd5 20. Qxe7+ Kg8 21. Qxf6 1-0

This game shows the strength of d4-d5. Black needs to castle early to unpin the e-pawn.

White: Splane

Black: Fitzpatrick

Blitz 1991

Caro-Kann Panov [B14]

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. exd5 cxd5 4. c4 Nf6 5. Nc3 e6 6. Nf3 Be7 7. Bd3 0-0 8. 0-0 Nc6 9. cxd5 Nxd5 10. Re1 a6 11. a3 b5 12. Nxd5 Qxd5 13. Be4 Qd7 14. Qc2 Bb7 15. Bxh7+ Kh8 16. Be4 Rac8 17. Qd3 Bf6 18. Ne5 Qe7 19. Qh3+ Bh4 20. Nxc6 Bxc6 21. Bxc6 Rxc6 22. Re4 g5 23. Bxg5 Qxg5 24. Rxh4+ 1-0

Nicely done!

White: Jim Eade (2310)

Black: Victor Baja (2423)

King's Indian Defense [E61]

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 g6 3. e3 Bg7 4. c4 0-0 5. Nc3 d6 6. Be2 Nbd7 7. 0-0 e5 8. b4

The point of this rather unassuming opening system. It wastes no time staking out an advantage on the Queen-side.

8...Ne8?

Already a critical error. 8...Re8 is more common.

9. Qb3

Inhibiting f5, supporting the c3 Knight, and clearing the way for a Rook to settle on the d-file.

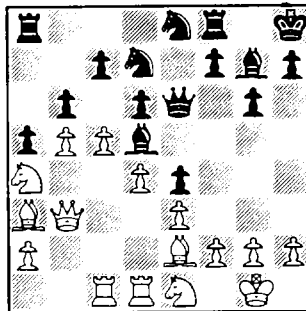
9...a5 10. b5 b6

The reverse pawn wedge that Black has adopted cannot be maintained. The next series of moves by White is designed to bust the wedge with c5.

11. Ba3 Bb7 12. Rac1 Kh8 13. Rfd1 e4 14. Ne1 Qe7 15. Na4 Qe6!

A good try since c5 can't be stopped, and Black tries to get something in return.

16. c5! Bd5



Best, since the White Bishop is more dear, and 16...Qxb3 17. axb3 doesn't solve Black's problems.

17. Bc4 Bxc4 18. Qxc4 Qxc4

Or 18...d5 19. Qe2 intending 20. cxb6 and 21. Rc6.

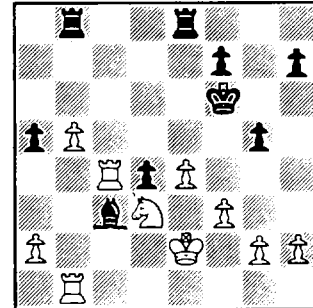
19. Rxc4 dxc5

Seeking refuge in a pawn-down ending where his pieces can at least get out.

20. dxc5 Nxc5 21. Nxc5 bxc5 22. Bxc5 Nd6 23. Bxd6 cxd6 24. Rxe4

Leaving the weak d-pawn for later. 24...Rac8 25. Rb1! d5 26. Ra4 Bc3 27. Kf1 Rb8 28. e4 d4 29. Rc4 Kg7 30. Nd3 Kf6 31. Ke2 Rfe8 32. f3 g5

To prevent the Nf4-d5 maneuver.



33. b6!?

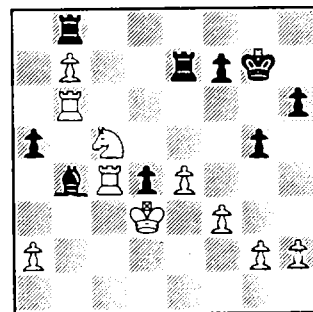
Perhaps rushing things like this was not best, when moves such as a4 present themselves, but I believed that I had found a knockout punch and was impatient to land it.

33...Re6 34. b7 Re7 35. Rb6+ Kg7 36. Nc5! Bb4 37. Kd3

Figuring the Rook ending to be won, since the Black g-pawn falls with check.

37...h6

Baja must have figured the same thing, but it is still better to chop the material and try to survive the ending, since after White's next move Black has no prospects at all.



38. Rxb4! axb4 39. Rxb4 f5 40. a4 fxe4 41. fxe4+ Rc7?

A simple blunder, but there is no stopping the a-pawn.

42. Ne6+ 1-0

Leski

(continued from page 8)

Qc2 Nc7 27. Nd4 Nfe6 28. Nf5 Bf8 29. e5 Na6 30. Qb1 f6 31. Nd6 ixe5 32.fxe5 Bxd6 33. cxd6 Nf8 34. b5 cxb5 35. Qb3+ Kh8 36. Qd5 Nb8 37. Qxb7 Qxb7 38. Bxb7 Nbd7 39. Bd4 Ne6 40. Bb2 Ndf8 41. Bd5 Nf4 42. Bb3 b4 43. Kf2 Nd3+ 44. Ke3 Nc5 45. Bd5 h5 46. Kd4 Na4 47. e6 1-0

White: Dragan Paunovic
Black: Jovan Radlovacki
Pancevo (12) 1989

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 c6 3. c4 d6 4. g3 Nbd7 5. Bg2 e5 6. Nc3 Be7 7. 0-0 0-0 8. Qc2 a6 9. Rd1 Qc7 10. Rb1 b5 11. b4 Bb7 12. dxe5 dxe5 13. c5 a5 14. a3 Rfe8 15. Bb2 Bf8 16. Ng5 Rad8 17. Rd2 Bc8 18. Rbd1 Nb8 19. Nce4 Nxe4 20. Nxe4 Rxd2 21. Rxd2 Nd7 22. Nd6 Re7 23. Nxc8 Qxc8 24. Bh3 Qc7 25. Bxd7 Rxd7 26. Rxd7 Qxd7 27. Bxe5 axb4 28. axb4 Qd5 29. Bc3 h6 30. Qd2 Qe6 31. Bd4 Qb3 32. f3 Be7 33. h4 f6 34. Be3 Kf7 35. Bf4 g5 36. hxg5 hxg5 37. Bd6 Qe6 38. Bxe7 Kxe7 39. Kf2 Kf7 40. Kg2 Qc4 41. Kf2 Qe6 42. Qd8 Kg6 43. Qd6 Qh3 44. Qxc6 Qh2+ 45. Ke3 Qg1+ 46. Ke4 Qb1+ 47. Kd5 Qxb4 48. Qe8+ Kh6 49. Qh8+ Kg6 50. Qg8+ Kh6 51. Qf8+ Kg6 52. Qe8+ Kh6 53. Qe4 Qd2+ 54. Ke6 b4 55. c6 b3 56. c7 Qc3 57. Kd7 Qd2+ 58. Ke8 Qc3 59. Kd7 Qd2+ 60. Ke7 Qc3 61. Qb7 b2 62. c8Q b1Q 1-0

White: V. Matychenkov
Black: Y. Meister
Podolsk tt(3) 1990

1. Nf3 Nf6 2. g3 d6 3. d4 Nbd7 4. Bg2 e5 5. 0-0 Be7 6. c4 c6 7. Nc3 0-0 8. Qc2 a6 9. Rd1 Qc7 10. Be3 Rb8 11. Rac1 Re8 12. h3 Bf8 13. c5 exd4 14. cxd6 Bxd6 15. Bxd4 c5 16. Bxf6 Nxf6 17. Ng5 Be6 18. Nce4 Nxe4 19. Nxe4 Be7 20. Nxc5 Rbc8 21. b4 b6 22. Bb7 bxc5 23. Bxc8 Bxc8 24. Kh2 Qc6 25. bxc5 Qh6 26. Qe4 Qxh3+ 27. Kg1 Kf8 28. Qxh1+ Qxh1 29. Kxh1 Bd8 30. c6 Bc7 31. e3 Bg4 32. Rd4 Bf3+ 33. Kg1 Re6 34. Rh4 g5 35. Rxb7 Kg8 36. Rh2 Kg7 0-1

White: Nukhim Rashkovsky
Black: Andrew Martin
London LB 1990

1. Nf3 Nf6 2. d4 d6 3. g3 Nbd7 4. Bg2 e5 5. 0-0 c6 6. c4 Be7 7. Nc3 0-0 8. Qc2 a6 9. Rd1 Qc7 10. a3 Re8 11. b4 a5 12. b5 Bf8 13. Rb1 exd4 14. Nxd4 c5 15. b6 Nxb6 16. Ndb5 Qd8 17. Bg5 Be6 18. Bxf6 Qxf6 19. Nxd6 Nxc4 20. Nce4 Qg6 21. Nxe4 Rad8 22. Rxd8 Rxd8 23. e3 Bf5 24. f3 Qh6 25. Rb6 Be6 26. f4 Qh5

27. Nf2 g5 28. f5 Bc8 29. g4 Qh4 30. Qe4 h5 31. Bf3 hxg4 32. Qxg4 a4 33. Qxh4 gxh4 34. Be4 Be7 35. Kg2 Kg7 36. Kf3 Rd7 37. Nd3 Bd8 38. Rb5 Kf6 39. Rxc5 Rc7 40. Rxc7 Bxc7 41. Nf4 Bb8 1-0

White: Andersson, U.
Black: Torre, E.
Geneva 25/119 1977

1. c4 d6 2. Nc3 Nf6 3. g3 e5 4. Bg2 c6 5. Nf3 Nbd7 6. 0-0 Be7 7. d4 0-0 8. c5 exd4 9. cxd6 dxc3 10. dxe7 Qxe7 11. bxc3 Nb6 12. Nd4 c5 13. Nb5 Rd8 14. Qc2 Be6 15. Bg5 Bc4 16. a4 Bd5 17. e4 Bc6 18. Rfe1 a6 19. Na3 h6 20. Bxf6 Qxf6 21. a5 Nd7 22. f4 Qe6 23. Qa2 Qxa2 24. Rxa2 Nf6 25. e5 Bxg2 26. Kxg2 Nd5 27. Rc2 b5 28. axb6 Nxb6 29. Rb1 Nd5 30. Kf3 Rab8 31. Rxb8 Rxb8 32. Ke4 Nc7 33. Nc4 Rb3 34. Na5 Ra3 35. Nb7 Nb5 36. Kd3 Nd4 37. Rb2 Nb5 38. Rc2 Nd4 39. Rc1 Nb3 40. Rd1 Ra4 41. Kc2 c4 42. Kb2 Kf8 43. f5 Ke7 44. Nd8 Kf8 45. Nc6 g6 46. f6 1-0

White: Rodriguez, A.
Black: Zapata, A.
Havana 1986

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 d6 3. Nc3 Nbd7 4. Nf3 e5 5. g3 c6 6. Bg2 Be7 7. 0-0 0-0 8. Qc2 Re8 9. e4 Bf8 10. Be3 a6 11. Rad1 Qc7 12. h3 b5 13. cxb5 cxb5 14. Qb3 Bb7 15. Rc1 exd4 16. Nxb5 Qb8 17. Nbx4 Nc5 18. Qd1 Bxe4 19. b3 a5 20. Nd2 Bxg2 21. Kxg2 Qb7+ 22. Qf3 Nd5 23. Nc4 a4 24. Nf5 Nxe3 25. fxe3 Ne4 26. Nd2 axb3 27. Nxe4 Rxe4 28. axb3 Rae8 29. Rc3 g6 30. Nd4 Bg7 31. Rf2 f5 32. Kh2 Qe7 33. Rfc2 Bxd4 34. exd4 Rxd4 35. Rc7 Qxc7 36. Rxc7 Rd2+ 37. Kg1 Re1+ 38. Qf1 Rxf1+ 39. Kxf1 Rd3 40. Rc8+ Kg7 41. Kf2 Rxb3 42. Rc7+ Kh6 43. h4 d5 44. Rd7 Rd3 45. Ra7 d4 46. Rd7 Kh5 47. Rxb7+ Kg4 48. h5 g5 49. h6 Rxb3 50. Re7 d3 51. h7 Rh3 0-1

White: Gagarin, V.
Black: Vyzmanavin, A.

1. Nf3 Nf6 2. c4 d6 3. Nc3 e5 4. d4 Nbd7 5. g3 c6 6. Bg2 Be7 7. 0-0 0-0 8. h3 Re8 9. e4 a6 10. Be3 b5 11. Nd2 Bb7 12. f4 exd4 13. Bxd4 Bf8 14. Qc2 Qc7 15. Rac1 b4 16. Nd1 c5 17. Bf2 g6 18. Ne3 Bg7 19. Nd5 Nxd5 20. cxd5 a5 21. Nc4 Ba6 22. b3 Bc3 23. Re3 Bxc4 24. bxc4 Bd4 25. Rf3 a4 26. Rd3 Qb6 27. e5 dxe5 28. fxe5 Nxe5 29. Rxd4 cxd4 30. c5 b3 31. axb3 axb3 32. Qf2 Qxc5 33. Bxd4 Ra2 34. Qxa2 Qxd4 35. Qf2 Qxf2+ 36. Kxf2 Nd3+ 37. Kg1 Re1 38. Rxe1 Nxe1 39. d6 Kf8 40. Bd5 b2 0-1

White: Hertneck, G.
Black: Benko, P.
Augsburg 1989

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 d6 3. Nc3 e5 4. Nf3 Nbd7 5. g3 c6 6. Bg2 Be7 7. 0-0 0-0 8. Qc2 Re8 9. Rd1 Qc7 10. b3 Bf8 11. Bb2 a6 12. Rd2 Qb8 13. dxe5 dxe5 14. Rad1 Qc7 15. a3 h6 16. Nh4 Nc5 17. b4 Ne6 18. Nf5 g6 19. Nd6 Bxd6 20. Rxd6 Qe7 21. Qd2 Kh7 22. Na4 Ng7 23. Nb6 Rb8 24. e4 Bg4 25. f3 Nxe4 26. fxe4 Bxd1 27. Qxd1 Red8 28. c5 Ne8 29. Rd7 Rxd7 30. Qxd7 Qxd7 31. Nxd7 Rd8 32. Nxe5 Rd1+ 33. Bf1 Nf6 34. Nd3 Nxe4 35. Kg2 Rd2+ 36. Kf3 Ng5+ 37. Ke3 Rxh2 38. Be5 Re2 39. Nb2 f5 40. Be2 Nf7 41. Bd4 Ng5 42. Nc4 Ne4 43. Be5 h5 44. Bd3 Ra2 45. Bb2 Nxc3 46. Bb1 Rxb2 47. Nxb2 h4 48. Kf2 Kh6 49. Nc4 Kg5 50. Nd6 Kf4 51. Nxb7 g5 52. Nd8 h3 53. Kg1 g4 54. Nxc6 Ne2+ 55. Kh2 Kg5 56. Ne5 Kh4 57. Ng6+ Kg5 58. c6 Nd4 59. c7 1-0

White: Kostic, V. L.
Black: Stojakovic, B.
Yug Ch 1989

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 c6 3. c4 d6 4. Nc3 Nbd7 5. g3 e5 6. Bg2 Be7 7. 0-0 0-0 8. Qc2 Re8 9. Rd1 Qc7 10. h3 Bf8 11. Be3 b6 12. Rd2 Bb7 13. Rad1 Rad8 14. Bg5 exd4 15. Nxd4 h6 16. Be3 Ne5 17. b3 Ng6 18. Nf5 Bc8 19. Bd4 Nh7 20. e4 Ng5 21. Be3 Ne6 22. f4 Nc5 23. Bf2 a5 24. h4 h5 25. a3 Nh8 26. b4 axb4 27. axb4 Na6 28. b5 Nb4 29. Qb3 c5 30. Ne3 Bb7 31. Ncd5 Bxd5 32. Nxd5 Qb8 33. Nxb4 cxb4 34. Rd5 g6 35. Qxb4 Rc8 36. Qb3 Rc7 37. Bd4 Rec8 38. Bf1 Kh7 39. Qe3 Re8 40. Qe3 Bh6 41. e5 dxe5 42. Bxe5 Rxe5 43. Qxe5 Bg7 44. Qe4 Qa7 45. Rxb5+ 1-0

White: Donchev
Black: Ermenkov
Prahazt (1) 1985

1. c4 Nf6 2. Nc3 e5 3. g3 c6 4. d4 d6 5. Bg2 Nbd7 6. Nf3 Be7 7. 0-0 0-0 8. Rb1 exd4 9. Qxd4 a5 10. b3 Nc5 11. Bb2 Re8 12. Rbd1 Bf8 13. Ng5 Bf5 14. e4 Bg6 15. Rfe1 Qb6 16. Ba3 Nfd7 17. Re3 Rad8 18. Nh3 f6 19. Nf4 Bf7 20. h4 Ne5 21. Ree1 a4 22. Bxc5 dxc5 23. Nxa4 cxd4 24. Nxb6 Bb4 25. Rf1 d3 26. Ra1 g5 27. hxg5 fxg5 28. Nh3 h6 29. Na4 b5 30. cxb5 cxb5 31. Nb6 Bc3 32. Rab1 b4 33. Nd5 Bxd5 34. exd5 d2 35. Rbd1 Nd3 36. Bf3 Re1 37. Kg2 Rde8 0-1

Book Reviews

by NM Tom Dorsch

Insights into an Enigma

Petrosian's Legacy, by Tigran Petrosian. AN, paper, 123 pages, \$11.95.

Tigran Petrosian was the man who finally toppled the great Botvinnik, and was in turn toppled by Spassky. He was probably as little understood as any player in history. After losing his title to Petrosian in 1963, Botvinnik wrote an article for the Soviet press titled, "Why I Lost the Match," in which he concluded that sometimes people lose for reasons they can't explain. One player described losing to Petrosian as "being run over by an immovable object." He played fewer games, and had fewer published, than any post-war world champion. Because his style was so difficult to fathom, he often was not accorded the respect that his results demanded. After his defeat by Fischer in their candidates' match in 1970, he fell into disfavor in the Soviet Union, and his confidence and health never recovered from the blow. Yet during his reign, 1963-1969, he dominated his contemporaries as surely as other world champions before or since, and played many brilliant games.

This book is a valuable addition to the slender body of material available on the seventh world champion.

The Correspondence Informants

The Correspondence Chess Yearbook, Volume 1. The world's largest international correspondence organization, the ICCF, has decided to issue a series of yearbooks containing the best postal games played (318+ games), enhanced by a postal rating list and theoretical articles. (Vol. 1 examines the Caro-Kann [B-19], Budapest [A52], and the English [A21]). Everything is coded in Informant-style and arranged by openings, and the quality of the annotations varies from unannotated to exhaustive. Published by the Italians, they plan to issue 3 volumes per year at an annual subscription rate of \$76. Order by int'l money order to S1 EDITRICE, Via Marsala 45, 40126 Bologna, Italy. These are games by non-GMs who are often world-class in particular opening variations, and contain scores and analysis missing from the usual sources such as tournament books, *Informants*, *New in Chess* anthologies, etc.

Editor's Message

(continued from page 2)

and Patrick Howlett, who sponsors the new and excellent HFTS series of tournaments in Santa Clara, won \$350 for 2-3 place in the 'B' section.

I hope you enjoy this issue, with our usual mix of articles by new contributors, including analysis and reporting on local events. And try to play in some of the good upcoming events. Last year there was no tournament at all on Labor Day in our state; this year John Barnard is presenting a \$6000 guaranteed tournament that will award state champion titles in all classes—a fine new event for Northern California. And at the end of September, don't miss Bill Goichberg's national tournament in San Francisco, the US Class Championships. You have an opportunity to be state or national champion in your class twice this September!

Above all, I hope you have some fun with this issue and fun with the game.

—CMW

HOWLETT FINANCIAL & TAX SERVICES SECTIONAL SANTA CLARA SECTIONALS SEPTEMBER 7-8, 1991

4 Round Swiss System in two sections

PRIZES:	1st Section: 1st: \$200; 2nd: \$100; Class (*): \$50 2nd Section: 1st: \$150; 2nd: \$100; Class (*): \$50 (*) - Exact Rating Cutoff determined after Registration. Players will be divided into top-half and bottom-half sections based on rating. CCA minimum and director's discretion.
ENTRY FEE:	\$38 if postmarked 1 week before tournament- CalChess members-\$2 discount Juniors under 18 years old - \$20. Late or on-site registration site \$7 more.
REGISTRATION:	9-9:45 am, 9/07. <i>Please register early, you save money, we both save time.</i>
ROUNDS/TIME CONT:	Saturday: 10-4; Sunday: 9-3. 40/2; 30/1; SD/30;
LOCATION:	Santa Clara Office Center-Conference Room 2620/2700 Augustine Drive, Santa Clara <i>Take Highway 101 to the Bowers Avenue exit, Head west on Bowers to first intersection (Augustine Drive), Turn left at Augustine.</i> <i>Tournament site is in office complex behind Denny's Restaurant. Watch for signs.</i>
SEND ENTRIES TO:	Patrick Howlett (408) 988-5008 2700 Augustine Drive, Suite 295, Santa Clara, CA 95054
	<i>Based on 28 entries; All entries less expenses returned as prizes. Guarantee 70% of entries returned.</i>
	Next HFTS Sectional will be 10/5/91-10/6/91

Charles William Powell

by Keith Vickers

It is with great sadness that we note the passing of Life Master Charles Powell. Charlie succumbed in San Francisco on June 25, 1991 at the age of 46 after a lengthy illness.

He was born in Richmond, Virginia, and received his B.S. in mathematics from Randolph-Macon College in 1967. Charlie quickly became one of the leaders of Virginia chess, drawing GM Kavalek in his first-ever encounter with a grandmaster and defeating GM Bobby Fischer in a simultaneous game. In 1968 he won the Armed Forces World Wide Chess Championship with the score of 11-1. Before moving to San Francisco in

1978, Charlie's almost innumerable tournament victories included winning the Virginia State Championship an unprecedented seven times! In 1975 he won the Virginia Chess Federation's premiere Master-Expert tournament with the score of 5-0.

In California he continued his education by receiving the LL.D. from Lincoln University in 1985. He also continued to develop as a chess master, and by the time his rating peaked in the upper 2400s he had become the co-champion of Northern California chess by tying for first in the Bagby Memorial Tournament with IM John Grefe and IM Jeremy Silman. While

creating a long list of first-place finishes in his chess career, Charlie defeated many noted players in the process, including Grandmasters DeFirmian, Bisguier (twice!), Biyiasas (three times!), and International Masters Grefe, Peters, Shirazi, Silman, Winslow, and Ramayrat.

While Charlie's chess achievements are beyond the reach of most of us, it is as a friend that he will be most sorely missed. For those who were fortunate enough to know Charlie well, he will mostly be remembered as a man with a good heart and a generous nature.

He is survived by his dear wife Lynne.

CLUB DIRECTORY

Places to play chess in Northern California

Note: City names in italics indicate a new listing

BERKELEY

Fridays, 7:30 pm
YWCA, 2600 Bancroft Ave.
Alan Glasscoe (415) 652-5324

BURLINGAME

Thursdays, 7:30 pm
Burlingame Lions Club
990 Burlingame Ave
Scott Wilson (415) 355-9402

CAMPBELL

KOLTY CC
Thursdays 7-11:30 pm
Campbell Comm Ctr
Winchester & W. Campbell
J. Regan (415) 862-1004

CARMICHAEL

Senior Citizen Ctr/Comm Ctr
4701 Gibbons
John Howard (916) 972-8213

CERES

Thursdays, 7:00 pm
Carl's Jr., Whitmore & Mitchell
Robert Raingruber (209) 527-4425

CHICO

Fridays 7-11 pm
Rec. Room, 1901 Dayton Rd.
P. Chamousis (916) 872-3158

FAIRFIELD/SUISUN

2nd Saturday each month
2683 Laurel Drive
E. Deneau (707) 428-5460

FREMONT

Wednesdays, 7:00-10:00

Los Cerritos Community Center
3377 Alder Avenue
Hans Poschmann (415) 656-8505

HAYWARD

Mondays 7-9 pm
Hayward Library
Mission at 'C' St
Kerry Lawless (415) 785-9352

LIVERMORE

Fridays 7-12 pm
LLL-Almond School
End of Almond Avenue
Charles Pigg (415) 447-5067

MARYSVILLE

Yuba-Sutter CC
Butte Christian Manor, 223 F St.
Tom Giertych (916) 671-1715

MODESTO

Tuesdays 7:00 pm
Carl's Jr., McHenry St.
John Barnard (209) 533-8222

MONTEREY

Chess Ctr-daily except Mon.
430 Alvarado St
Ted Yudacufski (408) 372-9790

NAPA VALLEY

Thursday 3:30 pm
Vets Home, Lee Lounge
Yountville

OROVILLE

YMCA Chess Club
Bill Boyet (916) 533-8432

PALO ALTO

Tuesdays 6:30 pm

Mitchell Park Comm Ctr
3800 Middlefield Rd
Bill Wall (415) 964-3667

RICHMOND

Fridays 6 pm
Richmond Library
27th & MacDonald
John Easterling (415) 529-0910

ROSEVILLE

Mondays, 6-10 pm
1050 Melody Lane, #6
Allan Goff (916) 723-8073

SACRAMENTO

Wednesdays 7-11 pm
Senior Citizens Ctr
915-27th St.
Sonny Wake (916) 443-8475

SAN ANSELMO

Tuesdays 7:00 pm
Round Table Pizza
Red Hill Shopping Center
Sir Francis Drake Blvd.

SAN FRANCISCO

Bill Hard (415) 457-0211
MECHANICS INSTITUTE
Open daily 10am-9pm

SANTA CLARA

57 Post St, 4th Floor
Max Wilkerson (415) 421-2258
2nd Sat. each month
2:15-6:15 pm

SANTA CLARA

Machado Park Bldg
3360 Cabrillo Avenue
E. Sierra (408) 241-1447

SANTA CRUZ

Thursdays 6:30 pm
Citicorp Savings
Ocean & Water
K. Norris (408) 426-8269

SANTA ROSA

Fridays 7-12 pm
Santa Rosa College
1279 Barnett Hall
Peter Proehl (707) 539-6466

STOCKTON

Friday 7-10 pm
St. Andrew's Lutheran Church
4910 Claremont

VALLEJO

Saturday 2-6 pm
Blackwater Café
912 N. Yosemite
Ron Housasay (209) 339-8641

SUNNYVALE

LERA CC
Tuesdays, 8 pm
Lockheed Rec Center
Sunnyvale
Ken Stone (408) 742-3126

VALLEJO

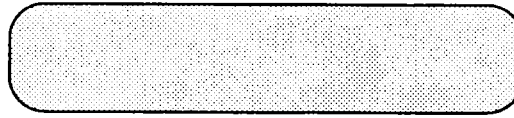
Fridays 7:30 pm
Senior Citizens Ctr.
333 Amador St
G. Rasmussen (707) 642-7270

WALNUT CREEK

Tuesdays 7:30 pm
Civic Center Park
Broadway at Civic

California Chess Journal
 CalChess
 P. O. Box 3294
 Hayward, CA 94544

FIRST CLASS MAIL



NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHESS CALENDAR

CalChess Annual meeting: Sunday 9/1/91, 9:00 am
 at the N. California State Open & Class Championships
 San Francisco Airport Conference Center
 1240 Bay Shore Highway, Burlingame

AUGUST 1991

24 Sa ★UC Berkeley Quads DS
 26 Tu Blitz Tourney-Walnut Creek CC CL
GM WALTER BROWNE WILL PLAY!
 31-9/2 SaSuM ★SF Airport-North Calif
 Championship & Open JB

SEPTEMBER 1991

7-8 SaSu ★Santa Clara Sectionals PH
 12 Th Burlingame CC (Action Quads) SW
 14 Sa ★UC Berkeley Quads DS
 15 Su ★Richmond Quads JE
 16 Tu Palo Alto CC Blitz (WBCA) RK
 19-10/24 Th Goodwin Open (Burlingame CC) SW
 21-22 SaSu ★Yountville \$1000 Open '91 JB
 23 Tu Blitz (WBCA)-Walnut Creek CC CL
 27-29 FSaSu US Class \$14K Championship BG

OCTOBER 1991

5-6 SaSu ★Santa Clara Sectionals PH
 12 Sa ★UC Berkeley Quads DS
 15 Tu Palo Alto CC Blitz (WBCA) RK
 17 Th Reno BlitzTournament JW
 18-20 FSaSu Reno: \$10,000 Western States JW
 20 Su ★Richmond Quads JE
 22 Tu Blitz (WBCA)-Walnut Creek CC CL
 31 Th Burlingame CC (Action Quads) SW

ORGANIZER LIST

John Barnard 209-533-8222	Dave Quarve 209-225-8022
Dr. Pascal Baudry 415-256-7520	Don Shennum 415-843-1632
Peter Dahl 415-566-4069	Francisco Sierra 408-241-1447
John Easterling 415-529-0910	Art Wake 916-443-8475
Bill Goichberg 914-668-6025	Max Wilkerson 415-421-2258
Pat Howlett 408-988-5008	Scott Wilson 415-355-9402
Jim Hurt 916-525-7912	Tournament Clearinghouse
Richard Koepcke 415-964-2640	Alan Glasscoe Box 11613 Oakland, CA 94611
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Charles Pigg 415-447-5067	415-481-8580

NEXT ISSUE

**Tournament highlights from Labor Day
 State Championship, Santa Clara
 Sectionals, LERA Class, and much much
 more.**