

NOW EVEN
BIGGER
ISSUES!!

California Chess Journal

Vol. 4, No. 4

August/September 1990

\$2.50



Senior Master Greg Kotlyar

Featured in this
Issue: N. CA
Champ Strugatsky
annotates, Moscow
World Cup, FM
Craig Mar, and
more!

The Boys of Summer



IM Greg Hjorth



NM Martin Appleberry



NM Richard Kelson

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

A lot has changed since our last issue. The most obvious improvement are the four extra pages added to this issue. This larger size is not only better for our readers, but was necessary due to the increased advertisements. This is good news for subscribers, as the advertising revenues help offset growing printing costs. Organizers and clubs also save money by having the *CCJ* directly market their tournaments along with one of the nation's top chess publications.

On a more personal note, I will be taking a semester off from my studies at U.C. Berkeley and doing a little less chess for a while. No, I didn't win the Lottery, nor did I elope with my girlfriend. No, it's worse than that—I got a job. For over a month now, I've been working full time for Chevron as an Associate Cost Analyst in San Ramon. This six-month Co-op internship was too good to pass up because of its consistency with my Business Administration (Finance and Accounting) major. Of course the prospect of earning \$2150 a month can also influence a former full-time student.

Rest assured, however, the *CCJ* will still continue to get better and better. And I will still be directing the upcoming tournaments in Mountain View and Berkeley. You may now wonder why I

will still be organizing chess when I can make an honest buck? Well let me tell you something, I was never into tournament directing for the money. What keeps me going is the knowledge that chess players are enjoying the tournament, and that I'm helping to make them happy. And then once in a while, I get a letter like this next one...

Hi Peter,

Surprise! a letter from Ft. Wayne, Indiana. I'm here a few days on business. The enclosed is intended as a small but tangible thank you for putting on the Berkeley Class Struggle. I thought you might not find it in that massive pile of scoresheets.

This is Shorman's "French-mar-Deimer" gambit. Unsound, but it forces a n open fighting game where a C player has to learn tactics and patience and discipline and how to calculate and when not to. Let no one publish a cold refutation; he receives no glory, and he just ruins a good teaching tool.

So here in round 4 are two C players with six goose eggs between them. My car almost got towed on Saturday, so I've sworn never to set foot (or tire) in Berkeley ever again; and I'm seriously wondering why the !!*@!-##?!? I don't quit this stupid game anyway!? And then Caissa grants me this!

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Yeah, Black had better on his 21st; and yeah, I should have lifted the other rook; but this is board 46!

See ya in October,
Art Simpson
San Jose, CA

Thanks for the game, Art. Need I say more? Now, on with the "Letters to the Editor."

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Kotlyar Wins LERA Memorial Day Championships

The 22nd Annual LERA Class Championships were held May 26-28, 1990, in Sunnyvale. The winners were Gregory Kotlyar and Martin Appleberry (5 pts.), followed by Craig Mar, Renard Anderson, and Zoran Lazetich (4 1/2). The Expert section was won by Liz Neely (5), followed by Romulo Fuentes, Roberto Ricca, and Leon Monderer (4 1/2). The A winner was Ted Chee (5), followed by Clifton Ford, Joseph L. Siroker, Victor T Batangan, and Michael G. Peters (4 1/2). The B section was swept by Rex DeAsis 6-0, followed by Mikhail Friedland (5) and William S. Johns (4 1/2). C winners were Emmanuel R. Perez (5), Robert D. Dickinson (4 1/2), John Connell, Antone Esteban, and Steve Ramsey (4). The D/UNR winners were Edgardo Garma (5 1/2) and Rooshin Dalal (5-1).

A highlight of this popular tournament, under the able direction of former Washington state chess champion Jim Hurt, is a "brilliancy" competition with cash prizes. Games submitted by the players are judged and winners selected by local docent Richard Shorman. The annotations are by NM Tom Dorsch.

White: Martin Appleberry (2279)

Black: Jose DeLeon (2020)

Open Section Brilliancy Prize

King's Indian Defense [E91]

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Nf3 0—0 6.Be2 c5

Both 6...c5 and 6...Bg4 are satisfactory alternatives to the exhaustively-analyzed main-line continuations of 6...e5. The pawn structure now resembles more a Benoni (1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5) than a regular King's Indian.

7.d5 a6?!

Black can play 7...b5!? immediately, transposing into a Benkő gambit. The preliminary ...a6 does not prepare ...b5, it allows White to prevent it.

8.a4 Qc7?

It is too early to make an informed decision about the best developing square for the queen. Black should first decide how he is going to develop his queenside minor pieces (9...Bg4!, 9...e6, 9...Nbd7), and only then choose the best place to put his queen.

9.h3!

This positional move strengthens White pressure on the key square e5 in two ways: 1) it thwarts Black's standard maneuver Nb8-d7-e5 followed by Nf6-d7, because White answers Nb8-d7 with Nf3-d2, Nd7-e5 with f2-f4, and the Ne5 no longer has Ne5-g4-f6/h6 as an alternative to retreat; and 2) Black's "bad" bishop cannot be exchanged against White's principal guard of e5, the Nf3.

9...e6 10.Bd3

More natural is 10.Nf3 ed 11.cd Re8 Nd2, reaching a well-

known Benoni position that favors White. The text leads to a symmetrical pawn structure that limits the options for both sides. This is very much Marty's style, heavily influenced by five-minute competition. He does not run risks to provoke weaknesses, but waits patiently for them inevitably to occur.

10...ed5 11.ed5 Re8 12.Be3 Nfd7?

Black should continue his development with 12...Nbd7 and 13...Ne5, hoping to ease his cramped position by exchanges. The Benoni formation is very unforgiving of developmental inaccuracies.

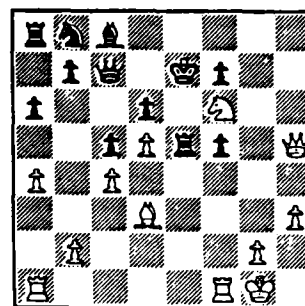
13.0—0 Ne5 14.Ne5 Re5 15.Bf4 Re8 16.Ne4

If Black had played 12...Nbd7, there would now be a knight on f6 instead of b8, and White would not have this threat.

Be5 17.Be5 Re5 18.f4 Re7 19.f5! gf5

No better is 16...Bf5 17.Nf6 Kg7 18.Bf5 gf (18...Kf6 19.Bg6 Kg7 20. Bc2) 19.Qh5! and White has his way (19...Kf6? 20.Qh6, mate in six).

20.Nf6 Kf8 21.Qh5 Re5 22.Nh7 Ke8 23.Nf6 Ke7



24.Ng4!

White's attack now wins material. Of course not 24...fg? 25.Rf7.

24...Nd7

Lack of development makes it impossible for Black to use his remaining pieces, leaving him helpless before the onslaught..

25.Bf5 Kd8 26.Ne5 Ne5 27.Qh8 Ke7 28.Qh4 Ke8 29.Rae1 Qe7 30.Qh8 Of8 31.Re5 de5 32.Qe5 Kd8 33.Be6 Be6 34.de6 Rc8 35.Rf7 1—0

White: Clarence Lehman (2032)

Black: Raymond Rotor (2141)

Expert Section Brilliancy Prize

Sicilian Najdorf [B98]

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 Be7 8.Of3 Qc7 9.0—0—0 0—0

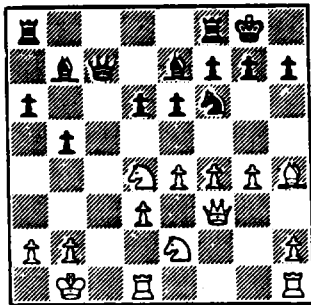
These two intrepid tacticians head straight for one of the trickiest lines in chess.

10.g4 10.Qg3!?

continued on p.4

from p.3

b5 11.Bd3 Bb7 12.Bh4 Nc6 13.Nce2 Nb4! 14.Kb1 Nd3 15.cd3



Ne4! 16.de4

16.Be7 loses the queen to discovered check, 16...Nd2.

16...Bh4 17.g5

White must have counted on trapping the bishop, but...

17...f5! 18.Nc3

The unattractive alternative is 18.gf Bf6 19.Ne6 Qc4 20.N2d4 Rfe8 21.f5 d5 (not 21...Re6? 22.fe Bd4 23.Qf7 and 24.Qb7), and Black is winning, e.g. 22.Rc1 de 23.Rc4 ef 24.Rc7 (24.Rc3 f2 25.Rf1 Bd4) Be4 25.Kc1 (25.Ka1 Bf5) Rac8, with two dominant bishops and an extra pawn.

18...b4 19.Ne6 Qe7 20.Nf8 bc3 21.Oh5

This leads to immediate destruction of the White king, but 21.Qc3 Qc3 22.bc Be4 23.Kg2 Bh1 leaves White a piece down.

21...Be4 22.Ka1 cb2 23.Kb2 Rb8

24.Ka1 g6 25.Ng6 Og7 26.Ne5 de5

27.Rd6 ef4 28.Rf6 Of6!

The elegant coup de grâce. 0—1

White: J. Michael Hammond 1849

Black: John Brooke 1962

A Section Brilliancy Prize

Center Counter Defense [B01]

1.e4 d5 2.ed5 Nf6 3.d4

The text is solid positional play. Direct attempts to refute Black's set-up start with 3.Bb5 Bd7 4.Bc4 Bf5 5.Nc3, although in these lines Black's counter-play seems to be almost sufficient to equalize.

3...Nd5 4.c4 Nb6 5.Nf3? Bf5

5...Bg4!=

6.Nc3 Nc6 7.a3

Less passive is 7.d5 Nb4 8.Nd4 Bg6 9.a3.

7...Qd7 8.Be2

Interesting complications, favorable to

White, follow 8.d5 0—0—09.Be3 Nb8 (9...Na5 10.Ne5 Qe8 11.b4) 10.Ne5 Qe8 11.Nb5!

0—0—0 9.Be3 e5!?

Brooke returned to England in July, taking his wild pawn sacs with him.

10.d5

If either 10. de Qe6 or 10.Ne5 Ne5 11.de Qe6, Black has a decent game.

10...Oe8 11.Bb6?

Better is 11.Qb3!, and if 11...Na5 12.Qa2 with an advantage. White could also play 11.0-0 or 11.b4. But he should not trade a good bishop for a bad knight.

11...ab6 12.Oa4 Nd4! 13.Bd1 Qa4

14.Na4 Nc2 15.Bc2 Bc2 16.Nc3 e4

Another pawn sac, this one unsound.

17.Ne5 Re8 18.Nf7 Rg8 19.Ng5

Otherwise ...h6, and the knight has no retreat squares.

19...Be7 20.Ne6

White cannot be confident of winning the ending that results from 20.Nge4 Bf6 21.f3 Bc3 22.bc Be4 23.fe Re4 24.Kd2 Rc4.

20...Bf6 21.Kd2 Bd3 22.f3

22.b3!?

Bc4 23.fe4 c6 24.Rac1 Kd7 25.Nf4 g5

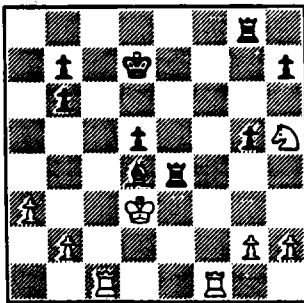
Black can get his pawn back with 25...Bg5, but with two bishops in an open position, he obviously wants more...

26.Nh5 Bd4

...and succeeds. White gives up two pawns to trade one of the bishops.

27.Ne2 Be2 28.Ke2 Re4 29.Kd3 cd5

30.Rhf1!?



An interesting pawn sac by White.

30...Bb2 31.Nf6 Bf6 32.Rf6 Rge8?

Ra8! preserves Black's winning chances.

33.Rb6 Re3 34.Kd4 Ra3 35.Rb7 Kd6

36.Rb6 Kd7 37.Rb7 Kd6 38.Rb6 Draw

Not many draws win brilliancy prizes, but the judge felt that this was the best fight in the A section at this tournament.

White: Ron Chestnut (1686)

Black: Mikhail Friedland (1452)

B Section Brilliancy Prize

Colle System [A45]

1.d4 Nf6 2.e3 g6 3.Nf3 d6 4.Bd3 Bg7

5.Nbd2 0—0 6.c3

White has a solid setup that was popularized in the 1930s by the Belgian masters Colle and Koltanowski.

6...Nc6 7.Qc2

7.0-0!?

7...e5 8.0—0 Re8 9.e4 Nh5 10.d5 Ne7

11.Rd1 h6

11...f5!

12.Bb5?

In this type of position the thematic break is ...f5, and White is driving Black to do that which he ought to do. We have reached a typical King's Indian type of position, where White has wasted several tempi with his center pawns and his minor pieces, giving Black a natural initiative.

12...Rf8 13.Bf1 f5 14.c4 f4

14...g5!?

15.Be2 Nf6 16.Nf1 g5 17.b3 Ng6 18.h3

g4 19.hg4 Ng4 20.c5 Rf7 21.Ba3 Bf8

22.Rac1 Rg7 23.cd6 cd6 24.Rd3 Nh4

25.Rc3 Qb6!

And this allows Black to finish the game with panache.

26.Bd1 Nf2! 27.Nh4

27.Qf2 Rg2.

27...Nh3 0—1

28...Qg1 is unstoppable.

White: Larry Smith (1488)

Black: Ken White (1415)

C Section Brilliancy Prize

Colle System [D05]

1.d4 d5 2.e3 Nf6 3.Bd3 Nc6 4.c3 e5

It is logical for Black to play for the initiative when White shows no desire for it.

5.de5?

"Surrender of the center," a positional mistake.

5...Ne5 6.Bc2 Bg4 7.f3 Bh5 8.Od4

Bd6 9.Nd2 0—0 10.Nh3 c5 11.Oh4

Re8 12.Nf4 g6!?

12...Ng6!?

13.g4 Neg4! 14.fg4 Re3 15.Ne2

15.Kf2? Ng4.

15...Bg4 16.Bd1 Oe7 17.Of2 Re8

18.Nc4 Re2! 19.Be2 Be2 20.Ne3

20.Nd6 was the last hope.

Hjorth and Kelson Top Berkeley Class Struggle

One hundred and nineteen players sacrificed a beautiful summer weekend on June 30 and July 1 to partake in the annual Berkeley Class Struggle. Although no one was arrested, some players withdrew early from this festive tournament for reasons ranging from over-exhaustion to excessive exposure to bongo drums. After four rounds of aesthetic competition, many emerged victorious in their cause.

In the Masters' section, a first place tie occurred between IM Greg Hjorth (2485) and NM Rich Kelson (2368) after they drew in the last round. Sixteen masters competed in all, including two Russian emigrés with provisional ratings over 2200. The heavily attended Expert section was again won by Robert Kichinski (2186) whose outstanding 3.5-.5 result was only dwarfed by his

previous Expert section first place at the Berkeley Peoples Tournament. A three-way split occurred in the A section between Cal freshman Richard Hwang (1973), Scott Mason (1940) and Gilbert Chambers (1818), each with 3.5 points. The B section was swept by young Tin Wai Wu (1687) who scored a perfect 4-0, while U.C. Davis student Eu-Chi Tai (1564) took top billing in the C section with 3.5 points. Mary Fitzgerald (1033) proved to be the best D-player with 2.5-1.5, while Pat Howlett also scored 2.5-1.5 in the same section to take home top Unrated.

In addition to the main tournament, a W.B.C.A. Speed Chess tournament was held Saturday night to enliven the weekend. Twelve players attended, including six masters. After five rounds of double-swiss blitz, NM Greg Kotlyar

(2366) of Stanford came in first with 8 points. Greg was followed closely by NMLuis Busquets (2313), who scored 7.5-2.5. Third place went to provisional master Isaak Margulis with 6 points. Top Under 2000 went to Brian Seymour (1966), who upset his way to an impressive 5-5.

As usual, all prizes were graciously guaranteed by the Associated Students of U. C. Berkeley's S.U.P.E.R.B. Productions. The tournament was organized and directed by the combined efforts of incumbent Peter Yu and his successor Don Shennum. Special thanks to all those who attended the N.C.C.A. meeting, which was the political highlight of this weekend Swiss. A complete list of winners follows this report.

20...Bd3 21.Qh4 h5 22.Bd2 Ng4 23.Oe7 Re7 24.0-0-0 Ne3 25.Rde1 Nc4 26.Bg5 Re1 27.Re1 Bh2 28.Bf6? Bf4 0-1
29.Kd1 Nb2 mate.

White: Michael Celestre (UNR)
Black: Edgardo Garma (UNR)
D/E/UNR Section Brilliancy Prize Center Counter Defense [B01]

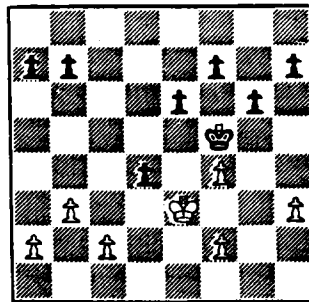
1.e4 d5 2.ed5 Qd5 3.d4 Nf6 4.Nc3
The most precise move order is to first play 4.Nf3, followed by 5.Be2, 6.0-0, and only then make a decision on whether to play c2-c3, c2-c4, or Nb1-c3, depending on whether Black plays ...e6, ...e5, or ...c5.

4...Qa5 5.Bd2 c6 6.Nf3 Bg4 7.Be2 Nbd7 8.h3 Bh5 9.Ng5? Bg6 10.Bf3 Qb6! 11.Be4 Ne4 12.Nge4 Be4 13.Ne4 Qd4 14.Nc3 e6 15.Oe2 Bd6 16.0-0-0 Bf4 17.Qf3 Bd2 18.Rd2 Qf6 19.Rhd1 Qf3 20.gf3 0-0-0

So far Black has played very logically, winning a pawn and then systematically exchanging down to an ending.

21.Ne4 Kc7 22.f4 Nf6 23.Nd6 Rd6! 24.Rd6 Nd5 25.R6d5 cd5 26.Rg1 g6

27.Rg3 Kd6 28.Kd2 Rc8 29.Rc3?! White obviously thinks he has drawing chances in the K+P ending, but he is wrong.
29...Rc3 30.Kc3 Ke7! 31.Kd4 Kf6 32.b3 Kf5 33.Ke3 d4!



If White goes for the queenside, Black queens first on the kingside. These guys count pretty good for "unrated" players!

34.Kf3 f6 35.Kg3 Ke4 36.a3 a5 37.Kg4 h5 38.Kg3 d3 39.cd3 Kd3 40.Kf3 Kc3 41.b4 ab4 42.ab4 Kb4 43.Ke2 Kc3 44.Kd1 Kb2

With flawless technique, Black keeps the hostile king at a distance, and the b-pawn cannot be stopped. **0-1**

OPEN:

1st/2nd IM Greg Hjorth
NM Richard Kelson
3rd/6th NM James MacFarland
NM Cliff Hart
NM Martin Appleberry
Pamela Ruggiero

EXPERT:

1st Robert Kichinski
2nd/6th Kash Patel
Marc Braverman
Alan Stein
Michael D. Jones
Greg Odle

A:

1st/3rd Richard Hwang
Scott Mason
Gilbert Chambers

B:

1st Tin Wai Wu
2nd/3rd Henry Mar
Karl Forsberg

C:

1st Eu-Chi Tai
2nd/4th Brian Jew
Randy Evans
David Lawson

D:

1st Mary Fitzgerald
2nd/3rd Lorraine Bender
Lee Patajo

UNRATED:

1st Pat Howlett
2nd/3rd Russell Wong
James Ellett

Second Annual Wilfred Goodwin Open



San Mateo/Burlingame Chess Club Championship

Date: Consecutive Thursdays starting **September 20, 1990 at 7:30 p.m.**
9/20, 9/27, 10/4, 10/11, 10/18, 10/25

Place: Burlingame Chess Club, 990 Burlingame Avenue Burlingame, CA

Club Directors: Harold Edelstein, Herb Rosenbaum, Al Hansen, Scott Wilson and Goodie Goodwin. Information: call Goodie (415) 593-0054 or Scott (415) 355-9402

Prizes: First place: **club champion trophy and \$100**
Each divisional winner receives trophy and special gift.
Other divisional placers receive trophy.
Brilliance Prize awarded in each division.

All non-rated players who complete tournament will receive a felt-backed wooden chessboard.

Format: USCF-rated 6-round Open Swiss (Sept. '90 rating supplement will be used)

Time Control: 45 moves in 2 hours; then 30 moves in 1 hour

Tiebreaking playoff games (game in 30) will be used, if necessary, to determine clear winners on November 1.

Awards Presentation: November 8.

Entry Fees:

- USCF membership required
 - **\$10** for current Burlingame CC members
 - **\$30** for non-members, which includes a one-year club membership
- Any current club members may play in the Goodwin Open for **\$6** by extending your club membership one year at the normal **\$24** rate.

Directions:

From San Francisco: Take 101 south to Broadway exit (Burlingame), past 1 stoplight, left on Carolan, 1 mile, see tennis courts on left, take left on Burlingame Ave., 1/2 block to parking lot and Lions Club on left.

From Palo Alto: Take 101 north to Peninsula Ave. exit (Burlingame), 1/2 mile, passing 2 stoplights, see Putnam Buick on right, take right on Anita Rd., 3 blocks to Burlingame Ave., turn left, 1/2 block to Lions Club on right.

CHESS / KOLTANOWSKI
San Francisco Chronicle
 December 21, 1988

A GREAT CHESS PROMOTER!
 Wilfred "Goodie" Goodwin was born in Saskatchewan, Canada, in 1923. He became an American citizen in 1948, and helped found the San Mateo/Burlingame Chess Club, where he has been director for 28 years. Originally started with 15 members, the club now has more than 100! Since 1978, Goodwin has organized youth tournaments at the elementary and middle school levels, and with five assistants, is teaching chess classes in more than 20 schools this season. Goodwin is quite a strong over-the-board player, and here's a game he played by mail.

Orangutan Opening
White: Goodwin
Black: Kasparek

1. b4	e6	8. O-O	Nbd7
2. Bb2	Nf6	9. c4	Nb6
3. b5	d5	10. Qc2	dc
4. a4	c5!	11. Bc4	Nc4
5. e3	a5	12. Qc4	Qd5?
6. Be2	Be7	13. Qh4	Qh5?
7. Nf3	O-O	14. Bf6	Resigns!

NOTES:
 1. Much better is 4...a6
 2. Black is so intent on exchanging queens that he forgets an important rule — protection!
 3. After 14...Qh4 15. Bh4; Black is a piece down.



He always clobbers me with the Orangutan Opening!

Mail to Goodwin, 413 Cornish Way, Belmont, CA 94002

Name _____ **Fees Enclosed**

Address _____ \$10 tournament entry

_____ \$24 one-year club dues

Phone _____ Rating _____ \$30 dues plus Goodwin Open

USCF ID# and exp. date _____ _____ tax-deductible club donation

Kotlyar Most Consistent at Mechanics' Stamer Open

The Stamer Memorial at the Mechanics Institute in San Francisco is held each summer in memory of the long-time director of the Mechanics Chess Club, Arthur B. Stamer. This year 59 players gathered for a five-round tournament of great upsets, game after game in which ratings superiorities of hundreds of points proved meaningless. Had Arpad Elo used a tournament like the Stamer to devise his rating system, he may have concluded that there was no mathematically sound method of numerically quantifying the strength of a chessplayer, and we would today be progressing through the classes by "norms" instead of rating points.

The following games serve to remind us that Mother Nature tempers "survival of the fittest" with a healthy dose of humility. In these encounters, Goliath's momentary dementia translates into David's career highlight; the fall from grace is tempered by the comfort that those walking rating banks known as "strong players" possess the power to make men—and women—happy.

White: John Brooke (1910)

Black: Jules Jelinek (2185)

Benko Gambit [A57]

1.d4 c5 2.d5 Nf6 3.c4 b5 4.cb5 a6 5.e3 ab5 6.Bb5 Qa5 7.Nc3 Bb7 8.Bc4 e6 9.Bd2 Ob4 10.Qe2 ed5 11.Nd5 Ob2 12.Nc7 Kd8 13.Rd1 Ra2 14.Ba2 Qa2 15.Ob5 Qa7 16.Nf3 Nc6 17.0—0 Kc7 18.Ra1 Ob6 19.Qc4 d5 20.Qc2 Kd7 21.Rfb1 Nb4 22.Rb4 cb4 23.Of5 Qe6 24.Od3 Kc8 25.Rc1 Kb8 26.Od4 Ba6 27.Ne5 Bc4 28.Ra1 Ne4 29.Qa7 Kc8 30.Qa8 Kc7 31.Ra7 Kd6 32.Ob8 Kc5 33.Ra5 1—0

White: Nicholas Dumyk (2113)

Black: Richard Lobo (2352)

English [A30]

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.g3 b6 4.Bg2 Bb7 5.0—0 c5 6.d3 Be7 7.e4 d6 8.a3 0—0

9.Nc3 a6 10.Rb1 Qc7 11.Bf4 Nbd7 12.Oe2 Ne5 13.h3 Ng6 14.Bg5 h6 15.Be3 Rfd8 16.b4 Rab8 17.Rfd1 d5 18.ed5 ed5 19.cd5 cb4 20.ab4 Nd5 21.Nd5 Bd5 22.Ob2 Ob7 23.Ne1 Bf6 24.Bd5 Rd5 25.d4 Rbd8 26.h4 Ne7 27.Rd3 Nc6 28.Nc2 g5 29.hg5 hg5 30.Rbd1 g4 31.Qc1 Qe7 32.Od2 Qe4 33.f4 gf3 34.Bf2 Bg5 35.Qc3 Rf5 36.Re1 Od5 37.Ne3 Be3 38.Rde3 Kg7 39.Re4 Rd6 40.Rh4 Rg6 41.Ree4 a5 42.ba5 ba5 43.Re8 Nb4 44.Oc8 Rfg5 45.Re8 Kf6 46.Rf4 Rf5 47.Rf5 Of5 48.Od8 1—0

White: Clifton Ford (1974)

Black: Sid Rubin (2191)

Von Henning-Schara gambit [D32]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 c5 4.cd5 cd4 5.Qa4 Bd7 6.Qd4 ed5 7.Od5 Nc6 8.Nf3 Nf6 9.Od1 Bc5 10.e3 Qe7 11.Be2 0-0 12.0—0 Rfd8 13.a3 a5 14.b3 Bf5 15.Qe1 Rac8 16.Bb2 Be6 17.Bd1 Bg4 18.Na4 Ba7 19.Be2 Bb8 20.Nb6 Qc7 21.Nc8 Bf3 22.g3 Be2 23.Qe2 Qc8 24.Bf6 gf6 25.Rac1 Of5 26.Rfd1 Re8 27.Kg2 Ne5 28.Rd4 Ba7 29.Ob5 Of3 30.Kg1 Rb8 31.Rf4 Oh5 32.Kg2 Qg6 33.Rc7 Rd8 34.Qa5 Nd3 35.Rh4 Nf2 36.Kf2 Be3 37.Ke3 Qd3 38.Kf2 Re8 39.Rg4 Kh8 40.Re7 Rc8 41.Rc4 Rd8 42.Rf7 Re8 43.Rh7 Kh7 44.Oh5 Kg7 45.Rc7 1—0

White: Filipp Frenkel (2287)

Black: Clifton Ford (1974)

Center Counter [B01]

1.e4 d5 2.ed5 Nf6 3.Bb5 Bd7 4.Bc4 Bg4 5.f3 Bf5 6.Nc3 Nbd7 7.d4 Nb6 8.Bb5 Bd7 9.Bd3 Nbd5 10.Nd5 Nd5 11.c4 Nb6 12.Bg5 Ba4 13.b3 Qd4 14.ba4 Qe5 15.Be4 Qg5 16.Bb7 Qa5 17.Kf1 Rd8 18.Bc6 Nd7 19.Rb1 e6 20.Rb8 Bd6 21.Rd8 Kd8 22.Ob3 Ob6 23.Ob5 Ne5 24.Ob6 ab6 25.Bb5 c6 26.f4 cb5 27.fe5 Be5 28.Nf3 Bf6 29.ab5 Kc7 30.Ke2 Ra8 31.Rd1 Ra2 32.Rd2 Ra3 33.Rc2 Rc3 34.Rc3 Bc3 35.Kd3 Bf6 36.Nd2 1/2

White: Sergey Iskotz (2294)

Black: Dr. Pascal Baudry (2132)

Ruy Lopez [C64]

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Bc5 4.c3 f5 5.d3 d6 6.0—0 fe4 7.de4 Nf6 8.Qd3 0—0 9.Be3 Be3 10.Qe3 Nh5 11.Nbd2 Nf4 12.Rfe1 Bg4 13.Bf1 Of6 14.Kh1 Ne7 15.Ng1 Nh5 16.h3 Be6 17.Ngf3 Nf4 18.Kh2 Oh6 19.Ng1 Of6 20.g3 Nh5 21.Ngf3 h6 22.Be2 g5 23.Kg2 Ng6 24.Ng1 Nhf4 25.gf4 gf4 26.Od3 f3 27.Kh1 fe2 28.Og3 Kh7 29.Re2 Rg8 30.Qe3 Nf4 31.Of3 Oh4 32.Re3 Rff8 33.Og3 Rg3 34.fg3 Qg5 35.gf4 ef4 36.Rf3 Rg8 37.Rf2 Qg3 38.Rh2 d5 39.Rf1 de4 40.Ne2 Qe3 41.Nf4 Qb6 42.Nh5 Bf5 43.Nc4 Qe6 44.Ne3 Rg5 45.Nf4 Qe8 46.Rhf2 Rg3 47.Nc4 Qe7 48.Rh2 Rf3 49.Rf3 ef3 50.Na3 Qe3 51.Nh5 Qe1 0—1

White: Isaak Margulis (1872 provisional)

Black: IM Vincent McCambridge (2598)

French Defense Pelikan [C00]

1.e4 e6 2.Nc3 d5 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.d4 c5 6.dc5 Nc6 7.Bf4 Nc5 8.a3 a6 9.b4 Nd7 10.Bd3 f6 11.ef6 Of6 12.Qd2 Nde5 13.Ne5 Ne5 14.0—0 Nd3 15.cd3 Be7 16.Rfe1 0—0 17.Be5 Of5 18.Na4 Bd7 19.Nc5 Bc6 20.d4 Rf7 21.Rac1 Re8 22.Na6 Ra8 23.Nc5 Ra3 24.Ob2 Ra8 25.b5 Be8 26.Ra1 Rc8 27.Bg3 Bc5 28.dc5 Rc5 29.Ra8 Rf8 30.Bd6 Rb5 31.Od2 Rb6 32.Bf8 Kf8 33.Qa5 Rb1 34.h3 Qe4 35.Rb1 Ob1 36.Kh2 Of5 37.Ob4 Kf7 38.f4 g5 39.Ob7 Kg6 40.Qc7 Bf7 41.fg5 d4 42.Rd8 e5 43.Rd6 Be6 44.Qc1 e4 45.Qc6 Of4 (remaining moves omitted in time trouble) 1—0

White: Charles Powell (2348)

Black: Jesse Jestadt (2112)

Queen's Indian [E14]

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 c5 3.e3 b6 4.c4 g6 5.g3 Bg7 6.Bg2 Bb7 7.0—0 0—0 8.Nc3 d6

continued p.21

Bank of America Makes Banking and Chess Easier

In today's tournaments, entrants often get too caught up in winning big prizes and gaining rating points that they easily forget to enjoy playing chess. Once in a while it is nice to play chess for little or nothing at all, other than the game itself. On July 15, some people had an opportunity to do just that, in the 1990 Bank of America Summer Picnic/Chess Tournament held at the beautiful Golden Gate Park. Although the weather was a bit cold, the wind a bit strong, and the pigeons a bit lax, everyone still enjoyed the tournament (some more than others, of course).

Complimentary wine and soft drinks were supplied by organizer and tournament director Joe Puechner, whose great understanding and love for the game enabled him to please everyone. Although the Bank of America Chess Club-San Francisco Chapter normally sponsors tournaments for employees only, a limited number of non-employees were allowed to compete, including two masters.

Top seeded NM Peter Yu (2285) won clear first with 3.5-.5, drawing only to NM Matvey Temkin (2248), and received a biography of Bank of America along with a big trophy. Five players split second through sixth place, with tie-breaks going to Alex Rapoport (1968), Temkin, Cesar Montalban (1969), Lito Gravador, and Jason Lee, each at 3-1. 7th/8th place went to Peter Lewis and Jacobs Uwe, while Brian Jew (1579) took home the 9th-place prize. Consolation prize drawings went to Chuck Robbins (French Staunton wood set and vinyl board) and Jaime V. Osorio (book).

Hopefully there will be more tournaments from BofA in the future. Below is an exciting draw between the only masters of the tournament.

White: Temkin (2248)

Black: Yu (2285)

King's Indian Defence [E61]

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. Be2 0-0 6. Be3

Unusual, White should now aim for a Samisch-like position with f3 except that his King knight cannot go to e2. 7.Nf3 would allow ...Ng4, so Black assumes a delayed f3 by White, and prepares to play against the Samisch variation.

6...Nc6 7. h4 h5

The best way to stop these kinds of attacks, and forced because White's Be2 is still eyeing h5.

8. f3

Now we're in a Samisch, but White's lack of Ne2 compromises his apparently strong center.

8...Re8 9. Nh3 e5!

Black has succeeded in equalizing. White is weak on the central dark squares, and his awkward K-side pieces are not yet ready to attack. Black seizes the initiative as White cannot reply 10. d5 Nd4 11. Bd4 ed 12. Qd4 Ne4 followed by ...Qh4+.

10. de Ne5 11. Qd2 Be6 12. b3

Black has developed comfortably, but White is able to defend against all threats.

12...c6

This may not look like much, but it not only protects against Nd5 but also prepares a timely ...d5.

13. Nf4 Qa5 14. Rc1 Rad8 15. Kf2

At first glance, a questionable move. But what else can White do? If he castles he gives up all his chances of a K-side attack with g4 and opening up some files, yet he can't continue to leave his king in the center. Black, on the other hand, has played his moves according to plan, and has prepared all he can for the upcoming break.

15...d5! 16. cd

Worse is 16. ed because the more open positions will endanger White's king. For example 16...cd 17. cd Bd5 18. Nfd5 Ng4+ 19. Kg1 Nd5 20. Nd5 Rd5 21. Qa5 Ra5 22. fg Re3 and White will lose at least a pawn. There are many other more messy positions which I

leave for the reader to discover.

16...cd 17. Ne6 fe 18. de de

Black's pawn would be weaker on e6 than d5. Now if White plays 19. Nd5 Black must reply 19...Qd2 lest he suffer the terrible Bc4 pin.

19. Nb5 Qd2 20. Bd2 Nc6!

Without this, Black's position would be too loose.

21. Bd3 Kh7 22. Rhe1

White has succeeded in countering Black's central break by forcing an exchange of queens to lessen his king's vulnerability, and tempoing off Black's weak pawns.

22...Ne4+!

But Black refuses to simplify in to an inferior isolated d-pawn game. This unsettling move was not possible before due to 21...Ne4? 22. fe de 23. Bc4+.

23. Be4 de 24. Bg5!

White turns the tables on Black, as he threatens to win the pinned e-pawn.

24...Bd4+ 25. Nd4 Rd4

Black resourcefully finds a series of moves which keep material as well as tactical equality.

26. Re2 Rf8 27. Rc3 Rf7

Preparing ...Nb4 by holding the 7th against any unwanted checks. But White can now force some exchanges.

28. Rce3 ef 29. Rf3 Rfd7

No need to help White's king forward.

30. Rf8 Kg7 31. Ree8 Rf7+ 32. Rf7+ Kf7 1/2-1/2 (Yu)

At this point White offers a draw. Although technically Black could make White play his move first, he was afraid that the foreign opponent might not understand these technicalities. Seeing that Black's last three moves were forced, and that White's bishop on g5 may be stronger than Black's knight on c6, Black accepted the draw. (It also helped that the tournament would not be rated.)

Moscow World Cup Update

Games and Annotations

by Ganesan

The 1991-92 GMA World Cup, a series of round-robin tournaments featuring some of the strongest grandmasters in the world, will soon be underway. The top six from the previous World Cup, namely Kasparov, Karpov, Salov, Ehlvest, Ljubojevic and Nunn, are automatically in. Twelve other spots were decided at the Moscow GMA World Cup Final Qualifying Tournament which ended in early June. For the twenty-five Soviets participating, there was an added piquancy to the struggle due to the GMA rule limiting the number of players from any one country to a maximum of eight (excluding the World Champion). With Karpov, Salov and Ehlvest already seeded, the Soviets were eligible for only five of the twelve spots.

The tournament itself, a forty-two player eleven-round Swiss, was very strong. An average rating of 2575 encouraged respect for one's opponent, resulting in nobody winning more than four games. When the smoke had cleared, there was a five-way tie for first with 7 points between England's Jon Speelman (2610) and Soviets Mikhail Gurevich (2645), Alexander Khalifman (2560), Zurab Azmaiparashvili (2610) and Evgeny Bareev (2590). The tournament was a great success for Speelman, who was undefeated, as was Azmaiparashvili. Gurevich pulled through with crucial victories in rounds 8-10 while the high scores by Khalifman, this year's New York Open winner, and Bareev, were somewhat unexpected.

Seven players tied for second with 6.5 points. Alexander Beliavsky (2640) had the best tie-breaks and was the fifth Soviet qualifier, at the expense of Boris Gelfand (2615), Vassily Ivanchuk (2665) and Lev Polugaevsky (2610). Gelfand and Ivanchuk, both undefeated, fell victim to the draw syndrome--the former drew his last seven games, while Ivanchuk started with eight draws! In

any event, the strong finish by members of the post-Kasparov generation is proof that Soviet dominance of world chess is in no danger of fading. The only threat is the possible fragmentation of the country, evidenced here by Gavrikov issuing a statement declaring himself a representative of Lithuania!. The others at 6.5 were Hungarian Lajos Portisch (2605), Berkeley's Nick deFirmian (2565) and England's Murray Chandler (2585). DeFirmian's fine performance was his second in two years at Moscow. Perhaps he would do better in the U.S. Championship if it were held in the USSR!

For non-Soviets, 6 points was also sufficient, enabling Seattle's Yasser Seirawan (2595), Yugoslav Predrag Nikolic (2600) and Bulgarian Kiril Georgiev (2605) to qualify. Among the many big names that could not make it were Dolmatov (2620), Gulko (2610), Vaganian (2605), Sax (2605), Sokolov (2585), Tal (2585) and Psakhis (2570)--the last two reportedly emigrating to Israel. A sampling of the many fine games produced follows.

White: A. Khalifman

Black: J. Speelman

Queen's Gambit Declined [D37]

1.d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 d5 4. Nc3 Be7 5. Bf4 0-0 6. e3 c6

6...c5 is more common. Speelman may have wanted to avoid the sharp continuation 7.dc5 Bc5 8.Qc2 Nc6 9.a3 Qa5 10.0-0-0!? with which he scored a crucial victory (as White) over Short in their 1989 match. Another interesting approach is 6...b6 7.Qc2 Ba6!? 8.Ne5 dc4 9.Bc4 Bc4 10.Nc4 Nd5 = Khalifman-Pigusov, Sochi 1989.

7.Qc2 Re8

A mysterious Rook move.

8.h3

Not liking 8.Bd3 dc4 9.Bc4 Nh5, perhaps.

8...Nbd7 9.cd5

9.Bd3

9...Nd5

9...ed5

10.Nd5

10.Bg3 looks more accurate.

10...ed5

Reaching a similar position to the Exchange Variation, except for a pair of knights being traded off. This should ease Black's defense.

11.0-0-0!

This plan seems too ambitious. White's attack with g4-g5 no longer has a knight on f6 as a target. Conversely, White is lacking his queen knight, a good defensive piece. Interesting is 11. Bd3 Nf8 12.0-0 c5!?

11...Nf8 12.Bd3 Be6 13.Kb1 Rc8 14.g4 Bd6

Four rounds later, Gelfand-Azmaiparashvili went 14...Qb6 15.Rc1 c5 16.dc5 Rc5 17.Qb3 with an eventual draw.

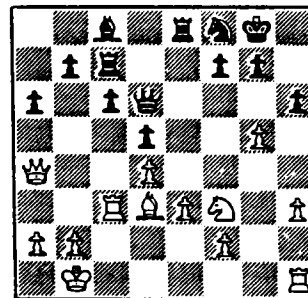
15.Qa4

Simply threatening to take on a7, but the queen looks misplaced after Black's reply.

15...a6 16.Bd6 Qd6 17.Rc1 Rc7 18.Rc3 Bc8

With the possibility of ...b6, ...c5. Black's position is quite pleasant and Khalifman looks for active play.

19.g5 h6!



Typically unconventional but sound play by Speelman. White's attack is stopped in its tracks while the White pawns are overextended.

20.h4 Bg4 21.Ne5 Bh5 22.Qc2 f6! 23.gf6 gf6 24.Ng6 Rg7 25.Nf8 Bf3!

An intermediate move that increases continued on p.10

from p.9

Black's initiative. White's rook must leave the h-file, abandoning the h-pawn.

26.Re1 Kf8 27.Be2

Losing the h-pawn, but his position was already difficult.

27...Be4 28.Bd3 Oh2 29.Be4 Re4 30.Qe2 Rg2 31.Rf1 Oh4 32.Of3 Og5 33.a3 Kg7 34.Ka2 h5 35.Rb3 Re7 36.Qh3 Og4 37.Qh1 Kh6

Speelman handles the technical phase expertly, never conceding any counterplay.

38.f3 Og3 39.e4 Rh2 40.Og1 Og1 41.Rg1 Rh3 42.ed5 cd5 43.Rc3 h4 44.Rc5 Rd7 45.Rf1 Kg5 46.Rc8 Kf4 47.Rh8 Rh2 48.Re1 Rd6 49.Rh5 Rb6 50.Rb1 f5 51.Rh7 a5 52.Rd7 h3 53.a4 53.Rd5 Rbh2+! 53...Rg2 54.Rh7 h2 55.Rh3 Rb4 0-1 56.Ka3 Rg1

White: L. Psakhis

Black: J. Speelman

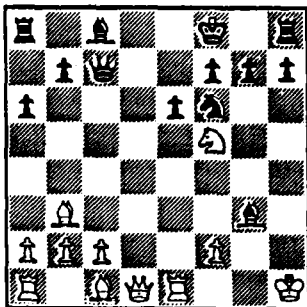
French Defense [C07]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 c5 4.ed5 Qd5 5.Ng3 cd4 6.Bc4 Qd6 7.0-0 Nf6 8.Nb3 Nc6 9.Nbd4 Nd4 10.Nd4 a6 11.Re1 Qc7 12.Bb3

12.Qe2 Bd6! 13.Bg5 0-0 14.g3 Ne4 15.Qe4 Qc4 = van der Wiel-Nogueiras, Rotterdam 1989

12...Bd6 13.Nf5!? Bh2+ 14.Kh1 Kf8 14...0-0 15.Ng7 Kg7 16.Qd2 Ng8 17.Qg5+ Kh8 18.f4 leaves White with the initiative.

15.g3 Bg3!



If this is new, it is a remarkable innovation. Previously, Hübner-Nogueiras, Barcelona 1989, saw 15...ef5 16.Bf4 Qc6+ 17.Kh2 Be6 18.Qd6+ with compensation for the pawn.

16.Ng3 b5

Black has only two pawns for the piece but has strong threats in ...Bb7 and ...h5-h4. Meanwhile, White's pieces have no

play and it is hard to construct a defense.

17.Kg2

To be able to play f3.

17...h5 18.Nf1 Bb7+ 19.f3 h4 20.c3

Or 20.Kh3 Qc5; 20.Qd4 h3+ 21.Kf2 h2 22.Ng3 h1Q! winning.

20...h3+ 21.Kh1 h2 22.Re3 Ng4!

23.Qe2 Ne3 24.Be3 Rh3 25.Nd2

25.Bd1 Rd8

25...Rd8 26.Rf1 Rd2 27.Bd2 Rf3

28.Of3 Bf3+

28.Rf3 Qg3

29.Rf3 Qc6 0-1

White: N. deFirmian

Black: A. Chernin

Pirc Defense [B09]

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.f4 Bg7

5.Nf3 c5 6.dc5 Qa5 7.Bd3 Qc5 8.Qe2

Bg4 9.Be3 Qa5 10.0-0 0-0 11.Kh1

In *The Complete Pirc*, Nunn spends the most time on 11.h3.

11...Nc6 12.Qe1?

A novelty. The queen can swing over to the kingside while Nd5 is also possible in some lines. Instead 12.a3 Nd7 13.Qe1 Nc5 14.b4 Nd3 15.cd3 Qd8= Ljubovic-Timman, Niksic 1978.

12...Bf3 13.Rf3 Rac8 14.a3 d5!

Black has responded sensibly and according to deFirmian plays the whole game very well.

15.e5 d4 16.ef6 Bf6 17.Ne4 de3

The endgame after 17...Qe1? 18.Re1 de3 19.Nf6+ ef6 20.Rfe3 is lost.

18.Nf6+

But now 18.Qa5 Na5 19.Nf6+ ef6 20.Rfe3 allows the strong 20...Nc4.

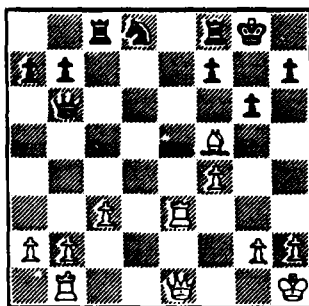
18...ef6 19.Re3 Qb6 20.Rb1 f5

With the idea of ...Nd4-e6, when Black is solidly placed.

21.c3 Nd8

Still angling for ...Ne6.

22.Bf5?!



Black will be fine once he gets his knight to e6. DeFirmian decides on a

risky sac to exploit Black's time pressure. Perhaps he was remembering a similar swindle against Chernin at the Tunis 1985 Interzonal.

22...gf5 23.Rg3+ Kh8 24.Qe7 Rg8??

24...Qh6 was the only move, but sufficient to win after 25.Qe5+ (24.Rh3 Nc6!) 24...f6 25.Qf5 Rc7.

25.Qe5+ f6 26.Rg8+ Kg8 27.Qe8+ 1-0

28.Qd7+ picks up the rook. Notes to the above games based on comments by IM Leski.

White: A. Khalifman

Black: P. Nikolic

French Defense [C18]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.a3

Bc3+ 6.bc3 Ne7 7.Og4

Black has recently been taking a beating in this line. Even a positional player like Karpov has started playing 7.Qg4.

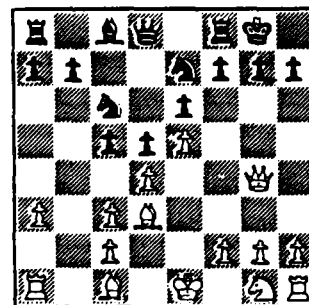
7...0-0

Recent results with the gambit line 7...Qc7 also favor White.

8.Bd3

A sharper and probably stronger move than 8.Nf3.

8...Nbc6



8...c4? 9.Bh6! Ng6 10.Bg6 fg6 11.Be3 Nc6 12.h4 with a strong attack, van der Wiel-Vanheste, Groningen 1987. 8...f5 9.ef6 Rf6 10.Qh5 g6 (10...h6 11.g4 Qf8 12.g5 g6, Kovalev-Naumkin, Budapest 1989, and now 13.Qh6 is good for White), according to Dave Glueck, the Bay Area expert on this line. Then 11.Qd1 Qa5 12.Bd2 Nbc6 13.Nf3 Bd7 14.0-0 Raf8 15.c4 Qa4 16.dc5 Rf3 17.gf3 Nd4 18.f4 Draw Psakhis-Drasko, Tallinn 1989, but surely White's 11th is passive?.

9.Qh5 Nf5

For a long time, 9...h6 was thought to be OK, but 10.Bh6! gh6 11.Qh6 is in fact very strong, leading to many White

continued on p.22

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Who's #3?

by FM Craig Mar

While King Kasparov is distancing himself in the ratings from the rest of the world, Karpov continues to maintain his status as the only serious challenger to the King. No one has established a legitimate claim as number three. A veritable musical chairs of strong grandmasters have revolved around the 2650 mark for quite some time. Short, Timman, Sokolov, Belyavsky, and Korchnoi have all tried to establish themselves unsuccessfully. All have been in the "driver's seat" before getting pushed out. A young Soviet looks likely to occupy it within the next several years. His name could be Ivanchuk, Gelfand, Salov, or Bareev. None of the "pack" has gained sufficient strength to reach the Everest-like 2700 mark. This is not surprising, the last one being Kasparov, and before him, Karpov and Fischer. It is very unlikely Timman will hold his 2680 rating. There seems to be a significant difference in strength between a 2730 (Karpov) and a 2680 (Timman) rating at the highest levels.

White: GM Jan Timman

Black: GM Anatoly Karpov

Candidates Match, Game 1 (March 8, 1990)

Ruy Lopez [C92]

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6

Timman has a broader repertoire of openings than any other contemporary Grandmaster. With White he'll open with Q-pawn or K-pawn, or English! With Black against K-pawn you can expect a Sicilian Rauzer, Najdorf, or Scheveningen, a Ruy Lopez Open or Closed, a French, or Pirc. Against Q-pawn Jan employs the King's Indian, Queen's Indian, Nimzo, Gruenfeld; you name it, he plays it! Modern GM's have neither the time nor the desire to broaden

FM Craig Mar, who is among the nation's top 50 players, will be attending Law School in the fall. His retirement from chess should only be temporary.

their repertoires and specialize in one or two opening systems.

3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 Bb7

The main line of the closed Ruy; it is solid, positional, and not easy to beat.

10.d4 Re8 11.Nbd2 Bf8

Karpov dares to repeat the variation with which he lost games 14 and 16 to Kasparov in '86.

12.a4 h6 13.Bc2 exd4 14.cxd4 Nb4

Black gives up the center but gets good squares for his pieces.

15.Bb1 ba!?

Karpov diverges from 15...c5 16.d5 after two losses to Gary.

16.Rxa4 a5 17.Ra3

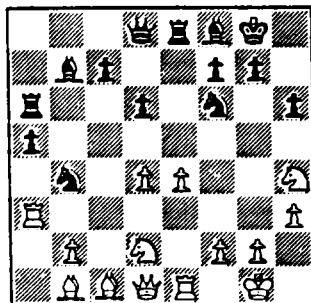
This position supposedly favors White.

17...Ra6!

Not 17...g6? 18.e5 de 19.de Nh5 20.e6! with advantage.

18.Nh4?

The first move out of book is a blunder.



18...Nxe4!!

This blow stands up tactically and leads to a better game for Black.

19.Nxe4 Bxe4 20.Bxe4 d5!

This thrust may have been overlooked by Timman when he first dove into the complications.

21.Rae3 Rae6

The critical position for White, but how to play? 22.Bxd5! Qxd5 restores material equality, and although Black still has some advantage, White's drawing chances look good.

22.Bg6?

Inadequate, as Karpov demonstrates.

22...Qxh4! 23.Rxe6 Rxe6 24.Rxe6 fe

25.Be3 Qf6 26.Og4 Bd6

White has nothing for the pawn.

27.h4?

Timman weakens his kingside. Better is 27.g3.

27...Nc6

The knight heads toward the powerful f5 square.

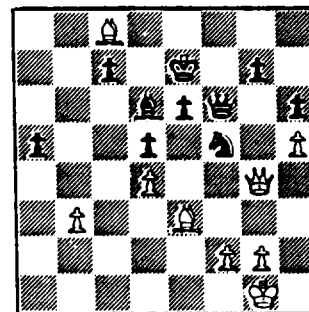
28.Be8 Ne7 29.Bd7 Nf5

White has improved his position to the max while Black's scan "unfold," Nunn's term for a position which can continue improving.

30.h5 Kf7 31.Bc8 Ke7!

Locking out White's bishop. White is almost out of moves as all king moves and dark-squared bishop moves lose.

32.h3?



A bad mistake, possibly in time trouble. Now the roof caves in.

32...c5! 33.Oe2 cxd4

Accurate to the end, not 33...Nxd4 34.Bxd4 cxd4 with opposite colored bishops.

34.Bd2 d3!

When it rains it pours. After this shot White will not catch his breath. Again, if 35.Qxd3? Qa1+ 36.Qf1 Bh2+! wins.

35.Od1 Oh4

Black has a decisive attack with queen, bishop, knight and pawn (d3) participating in a mating net.

36.g3

No better is 36.f3 Bc5+ mating shortly.

36...Nxb3!

The coup de grace. White resigns, as 37.fg Qg3+ 38.Kf1 Qh3+ 39.Kf2 Bc5+, 40.Be3 Be3+ 41.Ke1 Qh1 mates. 0-1

Strategies for the Infrequent Player

by NM Matt Ng

The Sicilian Defense is the nemesis of many 1.e4 players. Staying up to date on the latest developments in the Najdorf, Dragon, Scheveningen, etc., can require many long hours of studying time that an infrequent tournament player generally does not have. In order to avoid this problem, I have learned to play the Closed Sicilian and I have used it quite successfully in tournament play.

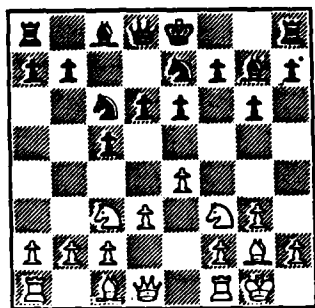
In the Closed Sicilian, White does not play 3.d4 which leads to the open variations of the Sicilian. Instead, White delays the opening of lines and continues developing pieces hoping to open up the position at a later time when it will be advantageous to do so. Hence the attacks by both White and Black generally develop more slowly than they do in the open variations of the Sicilian. The ability to recognize who will stand better if lines do open up (and which open lines favor one side or the other) becomes an important skill to have in these types of positions.

White: Matthew Ng (2139)

Black: Otto Eason (2006)

Closed Sicilian (by transposition)
[A08]

1.e4 e6 2.d3 c5 3.Nf3 d6 4.g3 g6 5.Bg2
Bg7 6.0-0 Nc6 7.Nc3 Nge7



A typical Closed Sicilian position has

NM Matt Ng, who played fourth board for U.C. Berkeley's Pan-Am championship team, is currently an intern for an L.A. law firm. He will resume his studies in the fall at UCB, Boalt Hall.

been reached.

8.Be3 e5

This prevents 9.d4, but because of the transition from a French Defense to a Sicilian, Black has used two moves to get the pawn to e5 when the same result can normally be achieved in one move. If Black really wants to prevent 9.d4 then 8...Nd4 could also be played. However, 9.d4 does not have to be prevented, i.e. 8...0-0 also appears playable.

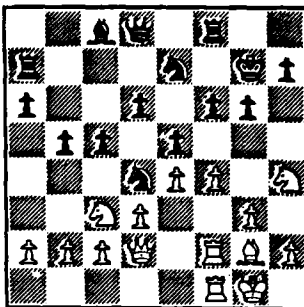
9.Qd2 0-0 10.Bh6 a6 11.Bg7 Kg7

White trades off the dark-squared bishops to weaken the squares around Black's king, especially f6 and h6. While keeping the center relatively stable, White attacks on the kingside.

12.Nh4 Nd4 13.f4 f6

Black tries to keep the kingside closed while advancing on the queenside. White's plan is to bring more pieces to the kingside and then to open lines the White pieces will control.

14.Rf2 b5 15.Raf1 Ra7?!



This move gives Black the possibility of eventually defending the kingside with a move like Raf7. However, it also has the disadvantage of weakening Black's protection of the back rank. Black could later have problems challenging an open file because his rooks are not linked together (which would allow White to trade rooks and then bring the remaining rook to the open file unchallenged because Black could not recapture with a rook).

16.f5 g5 17.Nf3 h6 18.Nd1 Nf3+?!

Black gives up his most centrally placed

piece without a fight.

19.Bf3 Bd7?

Much too passive. 19...d5 must be played. White is attacking on the kingside and Black should respond by trying to open the center.

20.Ne3 Rh8 21.h4 Qb6 22.Rh2 Ra8

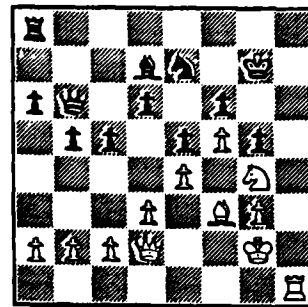
Here Black's 15th move is undone. Black now clearly needs to have his rooks linked so that they can try to fight for control of any file that might open up (probably the h-file). Hence, the weakness of Black's 15th move has been exposed instead of Black being able to take advantage of its possible strengths.

23.Kg2 Rh7?

This leads to a position where White is much better. 23...d5!/? should be tried. Since Black loses the race to bring pieces to the kingside, he must try to open up the center to divert White's attack. For example, 23...d5 24.Nd5 Nd5 25.ed Bf5 26.Be4 and White is slightly better.

24.hg hg 25.Rh7+ Kh7 26.Rh1+ Kg7 27.Ng4

Threatens 28.Nf6 followed by 29.Rh6+ and 30.Qg5.



27...Rf8?!

This loses. After 27...d5 28.Ne5 and White is winning. 27...Ng8 defends the threat, but 28.Rh5 renews the threat of Nf6. For example, if 28...Be8 29.Nf6! and if a) 29...Bh5 30.Qg5+ Kf7 31.Rh6 wins.

28.Nf6 Rf6 29.Qg5+ Ng6 30.fg Re-signs 1-0

California's Best

by NM Tom Dorsch

One of the most successful chess practitioners in the Northern California region is Vladimir Strugatsky, a computer analyst at Moffett Field in Mountain View. He came to the United States last year from the Soviet Union with seven siblings, his parents, and a wife, as a "weak Russian master." Since then his rating has climbed 300 points from its assigned 2250, and he has won tournament after tournament, culminating with a fine performance in the Berkeley Masters in April, in which he finished clear first in an all-master field that included six International Masters. Along with the first-prize check for \$1000, he added the title of 1990 Northern California State Champion. He annotated the following two games exclusively for the *California Chess Journal*.

19th Carroll Capps Memorial December, 1989

White: Ray Schutt (2324)

Black: Vladimir Strugatsky (2544)

Catalan Opening [E05]

annotated by Vladimir Strugatsky

1.c4 e6 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.g3 d5 4.d4

This transposes from the English into the Catalan, an opening that became very trendy after the 1983 Kasparov-Korchnoi match.

4...dc4 5.Bg2 a6 6.a4

More common here are 6.0—0 and 6.Ne5, in each case with interesting complications.

6...c5

Another option is 6...Nc6. After 7.0—0 Na5 (Be7!?) 8.Nbd2 c5 9.dc5 Bc5 10.Ne5 c3! 11.bc3 0—0 12.Nec4 (12.Qc2 Qc7) Be7 13.Na5 Qa5 the

Current NorCal Champ Vladimir Strugatsky works for NASA/Ames Research Center in Mountain View. He is the CCJ's newest contributor from the USCF Top Fifty.

chances are even, as in Bronstein-Gulko, Vilnius 1975.

7.e3?!

A novelty of dubious value. The main line runs 7.0—0 Nc6. Now 8.Ne5! could be suggested, e.g. a) 8...Nd4 9.e3 Nb3 10.Qd8 Kd8 11.Ra3! Ke8 12.Nc4 Nc1 13.Rc1; or b) 8...Bd7 9.Nc4 cd4 10.Bf4 Nd5 11.Nd6 Bd6 12.Bd6 and in both variations, White has excellent compensation for the pawn.

7...Nc6 8.0—0 Rb8!

Straightforward and strong. The threat is ...b5, letting Black keep his extra pawn without having to suffer for it.

9.Na3 b5 10.ab5 ab5 11.Ne5

An attempt by White to seize the initiative.

11...Ne5 12.de5 Nd5 13.Qg4 g6

More precise is the immediate 13...h5 14.Qe2 g6.

14.Rd1

The fantastic 14.Nb5?! Rb5 15.Ra8, with the threat 16.Bd5, finds its simplest refutation in 14...h5! 16.Bd5 Qd5 17.Rc8 Kd7, winning.

14...Qc7 15.e4 h5 16.Qe2 Nb4 17.b3!

Better than 17.Bg5 Be7 18.Bf6 Bf6 19.ef6 Qe5! 20.Qf3 0—0, and Black has a big advantage.

17...Bg7

17...Qe5? 18.Bf4.

18.f4 0—0 19.bc4 bc4 20.Nc4 Ba6

The position has stabilized. Schutt regains his pawn, but at great positional cost; Black's pieces are more active, his pawn structure is better, his king is more secure—and the passed pawn on c5 could be a big factor in the ending.

21.Ba3 Rfc8 22.Bf1!

In case of 22.Bb4 Bc4 23.Qc4 cb4 24.Qc7 Rc7, the ending offers Black excellent winning chances.

22...Nc6!

The d4 square is the eternal dream of black knights.

23.Qf2

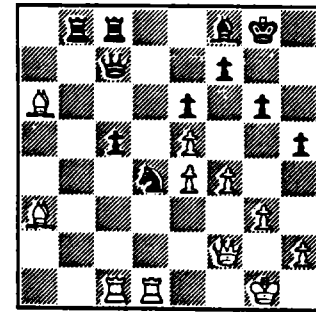
23.Bc5? loses at once after 23...Bc4 24.Qc4 Na5.

23...Bc4 24.Bc4 Nd4 25.Rac1!

25.Bc5? is bad because of 25...Qc5 26.Rd4 Bf8! 27.Kg2 Rb4 28.Rc1 Qb6!, winning. Now White has completed his defensive arrangements, and is ready for Bc5 or Ba6, followed by an exchange on d4.

25...Bf8 26.Ba6

Expecting 26...Rd8 27.Rd4 Rd4 28.Qd4 cd4 29.Rc7 Ba3 30.Rc8, with an unavoidable draw, but...



26...Qa5!

A very interesting sacrifice of the exchange. This was the last round, and Schutt led by a half point, so there was very little hesitation to play for the win.

27.Bc8 Qa3 28.Ra1

White desperately needs to save his bishop, and cannot allow ...Rb2.

28...Qc3 29.Rac1! Qa5

The critical moment. It is not easy for White to find the correct continuation. The immediate 30...Rc8 is not a threat because 31.Rd4 30.Rd4?! 30...cd4 31.Qd4? is met by 31...Rb1! 32.Qc4 Qc5!—+ or 32.Qe3 Bc5!—+. 30.Bd7 is meaningless after 30...Qa7!, and 30.Qe3? permits 30...Rc8.

30.Kg2?

Missing Black's real threat. 30.Ra1! Qc7 31.Ba6 was a must. During the game I was planning to continue 31...Qc8 32.Bd3 c4! 33.Rac1 c3, with excellent attacking opportunities, but 32.Bc4! Qe4 33.Ra3! solves most of White's problems. Later I discovered 31...Nb3!, though now both the prosaic 32.Bc4 Na1 33.Ra1 and the more spirited 32.Ra4 Qc6 33.Qa2! c4!! 34.Rc4 (34.Bc4? Bc5—+) Qb6 35.Kg2 Nc5!

by SM Vladimir Strugatsky

36.Ra1 Ra8 37.Rc5 Qc5 38.Qe2 lead to positions where precise play by White could gradually neutralize Black's pressure.

30...Qa8!

Now White is in real trouble.

31.Bd7 Qe4 32.Kh3 Rb3! 33.Ba4?!

33.Re1 Qf5 34.Kg2 Rf3 35.Qd4 (35.Qf3? Nf3 36.Kf3 Qd3—+; there is no answer for ...h5-h4 and ...Qf5-g4) Rg3! 36.hg3 cd4 37.Bc6 h4!, with a clear edge. Perhaps best was 33.Rd4!? cd4 34.Bc6!, and Black would still have to work very hard to overcome White's resistance.

33...Rf3 34.Bc2?!

If 34.Rd4?, the 34...Qf5—+. Finally, enjoy this nice variation: 34.Qd2 g5! (34...Ne2 is also convincing enough) 35.Bc2 g4 36.Kh4 (36.Kg2 Rg3! 37.Kg3 Qf3 38.Kh4 Be7 39.Kh5 Qh3 mate!) Qg6! 37.Bg6 fg6 38.f5 Be7 39.f6 Rf6! 40.Kg5 (40.ef6 Nf3 mate) Nf3 41.Kh6 Bf8! mate.

34...Qf4! 0—1.

Subscribers may recognize the following game, which appeared in our Apr/May 1990 issue, with annotations by Leski ("Death of the Chigorin's Defense"). Strugatsky independently annotated this interesting and exciting game. It is suggested to students that they compare the notes of the two participants, because it is very instructive to see how "truth," the objective reality on the chess board, exposes different facets of itself to two strong masters who view it from different perspectives.

Palo Alto City Championship

January 21, 1990

White: Vladimir Strugatsky (2531)

Black: IM Marc Leski (2551)

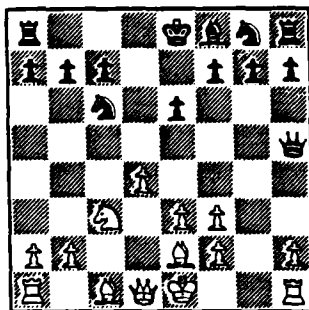
Chigorin's Defense [D07]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 Nc6 3.Nf3 Bg4 4.cd Bf3 5.gf Qd5 6.e3 e6 7. Nc3 Qh5

This is an interesting and nonstandard plan. Miles even gives an exclamation

mark to Black's seventh move. White usually continues with the natural 8.f4 Qd1 9.Kd1, but Black responds with the thematic ...Nf6, ...0—0—0, ...Nc6-e7-f5, ...Be7, ...h6, ...g5, with easy equality in the ending. Our previous game, Strugatsky-Leski, San Mateo, 1989, confirmed this: 9...0—0—0 10.Bg2 Nce7 11.Ke2 Nf5 12.Rd1 (Browne chose 12.Rg1 against Miles, Philadelphia 1987, which does not make much difference) Nf6 13.b3 h6 14.Bb2 c6 15.Ne4 Be7 16.Rac1 Nh4 17.Bh1 Ne4 18.Be4 f5 19.Bd3 Rg8, and, having prepared...g7-g5, Black's problems are behind him.

8.Be2!!



This is an attempt at improvement.

8...0—0—0!? 9.f4 Qh4 10.Bf3! Nge7

11.b4 g5!?

Each move makes the game more complicated. After 11...Nb4 12.Rb1 Ned5 13.Nd5 Nd5 14.Qb3, White has excellent compensation for the pawn; or even 13.Bd2!?, not being afraid of 13...Nd3 14.Ke2 N5f4 (14...Nf2? 15.Qe1; 14...N5b4 15.Ne4!) 15.ef Rd4 (15...Qf2 16.Kd3 Rd4 17.Kc2, and White's piece is much stronger than White's pawns.) 16.Bb7 Kd8 17.Be3! Nf4 18.Bf4 Rd1 19.Rhd1 Ke8 20.Bc6 Ke7 21.Bc7 winning.

12.b5...Nb4 13.fg? Bg7 14.Rb1 Nbd5 15.Ne4

After 15.Nd5 ed! 16.Ba3 Qg5 17.Qa4 Kb8 18.Bc5 b6 19.Be7 Qe7 20.Rb3, White's advantage is microscopic.

15...Nf5 16.Rb3!

Protecting the pawn at e3 and taking

aim at Black's king. If 16.0—0?, then 16...Rdg8 followed by ...h6 and a strong attack; 16.Nc5?, counting on 16...Nfe3? 17.Be3 Ne3 18.Bb7 Kb8 19.Qc1, and then Na6 winning, is refuted by 16...Nd4! 17.ed Bd4 18.Ne4 Nc3!—+.

16...h6!

What else could Black do?

17.Ra3

17.g6!? also deserves attention.

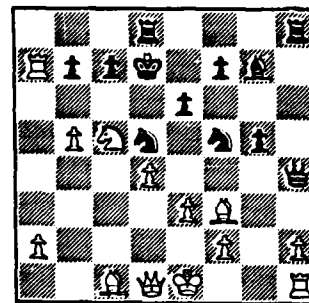
17...hg

The best chance. 17...Kb8 is losing after 18.Qa4 a6 19.ba Nb6 20.a7 Ka8 21.Nc5! Na4 (21...Nd6 22.Bb7! Nb7 23.Qc6!+—) 22.Bb7 Ka7 23.Ra4 Kb6 24.Rb4 Ka7 (24.Ka5 25.Bd2+—) 25.Bc6! and checkmate via Rb4-a4-a6.

18.Ra7! Kd7

18...Nfe3 19.Be3 Ne3 20.Nc5! c6 21.b6 Kb8 22.Rb7 +—.

19.Nc5??



The importance of this move was too great, and, under pressure, White succumbs to temptation and gives the most natural check—which turns out to be a blunder. Another attractive move that fails is 19.Rb7, when after 19...Nfe3 20.be3 Ne3 21.Qc1 Nd5, White surprisingly does not have a decisive continuation, e.g. A) 22.Qc6 Ke7 23.Rc7 Nc7 24.Qc7 Rd7=; B) 22.Ng3 Qd4 23.Bd5 Qc3! 24.Qc3 Bc3 25.Ke2 ed 26.b6 Be5=; C) 22.Ng5 Bd4 23.Bd5 Qf2 24.Kd1 Bb6! 25.Qd2 (25.Qc6 Ke7 26.Rc7 Bc7 27.Qc7 Rd7) 25...Qd2 26.Kd2 Ke7! —+; D) 22.Qg5 Bd4 23.Qh4 Rh4 with at least sufficient counterplay for the pawn.

continued on p.23

INNOVATIVE OPENINGS

The Vagaries of Fashion

The popularity of a given opening subvariation is determined by a vicious cycle--the more a variation gets played, the more popular it becomes. Soon, the possibilities appear exhausted and the variation is discarded--until someone finds a new way of treating the position, when the whole process is repeated. In this manner, theory is constantly being reshaped, not always for the better. For example, should White really aim for the currently fashionable setup of our feature game?

White: B. Gulko

Black: M. Chandler

Hastings 1990

Nimzoindian Defense [E32]

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4

Black's moves, which constitute the Nimzoindian Defense, are easy to understand--he takes control of e4, impeding White from establishing the central pawn duo on d4 and e4. Practically every chess great has tried the Nimzoindian at one time or another. Black gets more dynamic play than in the Queen's Gambit, without ceding as much space as in the more double-edged Indian defenses like the King's Indian, Grünfeld or Benoni.

4.Qc2

The Classical Variation, White seeks the bishop pair without allowing his pawns to be doubled--at the cost of delaying his development. When effective methods for Black to equalize were found, the variation was relegated for a long time to a drawing weapon as White. More recently, thanks to the efforts of enterprising players such as Kasparov, 4.Qc2 is back in vogue. This is all part of the trend of avoiding the over-analyzed 4.e3, which is also responsible for the renewed interest in 4.f3 and 4.Nf3.

4...0-0

Perhaps the most flexible, postponing the decision of how to react in the

center. The major alternatives are 4...d5 (Supplementary Game 1) and 4...c5 (Supplementary Game 2) while the prewar favorite 4...Nc6 has fallen into disfavor, although after 5.Nf3 d6 6.a3 (or 6.Bg5 h6 7.Bd2 Qe7 8.a3 Bc3 9.Bc3 0-0 10.e3 e5 Miles-Benjamin, US Ch. 1989) 6... Bc3+ 7.Qc3 a5 Black has a solid position.

5.a3

The most consistent follow-up to Qc2.

5...Bc3+ 6.Qc3 b6

Black continues to fight for e4. Possible is 6...Ne4 7.Qc2 f5, with Dutch-like features and also avoiding the sharp continuation chosen by White in our main game. Interesting is Vitolinsh's gambit idea 6...b5!?--for example, 7.cb5 c6 8.f3 (8.bc6 Nc6 9.Bg5 Bb7 10.Nf3 Rc8 11.Qd3 Qb6 with counterplay, Forintos-Dizdar, London 1983; after 8.Nf3 Nd5 9.Qc2 f5 10.a4 Bb7 11.e3 cb5 12.Bb5 Rf6 13.0-0 Rg6 14.Be2 Nc6 15.Bd2 Qf6, Gelfand-Adams, Palma 1989, White took over the initiative by 16.Rfc1 Rf8 17.Qb3 Ba8 18.Qa3 Qf7 19.b5) 8...Nd5 (8...cb5 9.e4 a6 10.Bd3 with an edge, Panno-Abregu, 6th match game 1989) 9.Qd2 f5 10.Nh3 cb5 11.e3 Nc6 12.Bb5 Na5 13.Qd3 Rb8 14.b4 Rb5! 15.ba5 Ba6 16.Bd2 Rb6 17.Qc2 Rc6 with a strong attack, Mohr-Christiansen, Bundesliga 1990. Finally, there is also 6...Qe8!? to avoid the pin by Bg5, for example 7.g3 d6 8.Nf3 a5 (8...b6 9.Bg2 Bb7 10.0-0 Nbd7 11.b4 Ne4 12.Qc2 f5 13.Ng5 Qg6 14.Nh3 e5 15.f3 Nef6 16.Ng5 Rae8 17.d5! c6 18.Bh3! Korchnoi-Lerner, Lugano 1989) 9.b3 a4 10.b4 b5 11.c5 with advantage to White, M. Gurevich-Adams, Palma 1989.

7.Bg5

7.e3 Bb7 8.b3 (8.b4 a5 9.b5 d6 10.f3 c5 is double-edged, Nogueiras-Timman, Belfort 1988) 8...d5!? 9.Nf3 Nbd7 10.Be2 dc4 11.bc4 c5 led to an eventual draw, Karpov-Kasparov, USSR Ch. 1988. 7.Nf3 Bb7 8.e3 d6 (also 8...c5) 9.Be2 (similar is 9.b4 Nbd7 10.Bb2

Ne4 11.Qc2 f5) 9...Nbd7 10.0-0 Ne4 11.Qc2 f5, which leads by transposition to a position like that after 6...Ne4 which has been satisfactory for Black in practice--see Karpov-Yusupov, 2nd match game 1989, for instance.

7...Bb7

After 7...c5!? 8.dc5 bc5 9.Nf3 Bb7 (or 9...Nc6 10.e3 Rb8 11.Bd3 h6 12.Bh4 d6 13.0-0 Qe7 14.Rfd1 Seirawan-Hjartarson, Barcelona 1989) 10.e3 Nc6 11.Bd3 (11.0-0-0!) 11...h6 12.Bh4 d6 13.Rd1 Qe7 14.0-0 a5 15.Bc2 Rfd8 16.Nd2, Korchnoi-Belyavsky, Amsterdam 1989, Black's pawns are somewhat fragile.

8.f3

An ambitious continuation--White, having obtained the Bishop pair, now wishes an ideal center as well, when his position will be strategically winning. With the same idea, 8.Nh3 (which often transposes) is also playable--8...h6 (quieter means encourage White--8...d6 9.f3 Nbd7 10.e4 c5 11.Be2 h6 12.Be3 Rc8 13.0-0 with the type of position that Black should avoid in the Nimzoindian, Lautier-Piket, Lyon 1990) 9.Bh4 d5 10.cd5 ed5 11.e3 Nbd7 12.Bd3 c5 13.0-0 Rc8 14.dc5 bc5 with equal chances: Agdestein-Yusupov, Reykjavik 1990, continued 15.Bf5 Rc6 16.Bd7 Qd7 17.Bf6 Rf6 18.Qc5 d4 19.Qd4 Rd6 20.Qh4 Re8 21.Nf4 g5 22.Qg3 Kh7 23.Nh5 Kg6 24.Nf4+ Kh7 25.Nh5 Kg6 26.Nf4+ Draw. The quieter 8.Nf3 d6 9.e3 Nbd7 10.Bd3 c5 gave Black no problems, Salov-A. Sokolov, Moscow 1984.

8...h6 9.Bh4 d5

After 9...d6 10.Nh3 a5 11.e4 c5 12.d5 Nbd7 13.Qc2 Ne5 14.Be2 Ng6 15.Bf2 e5 16.Be3, Miles-Cebalo, Palma 1989, White has been allowed too much leeway. Interesting is 9...Nc6 10.e3 d5 11.cd5 Nd5 12.Bd8 Nc3 13.Bh4 Nd5 14.Bf2 f5 15.Rc1 f4 16.e4 Ne3 Gelfand-Ljubojevic, Linares 1990.

10.cd5

Black has sufficient counterplay after

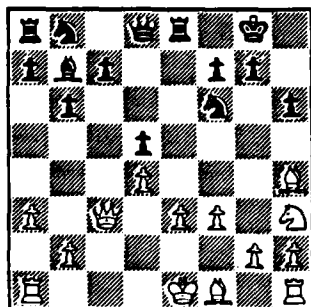
BY GANESAN

10.e3 Nbd7 11.cd5 (or 11.Nh3 g5 [this may be a more accurate move order than 11...c5 12.cd5 ed5 13.Bd3, although 13...Re8 is still quite all right: 14.0-0 Rc8 15.Qd2 Nf8 16.Nf2 Ng6 17.Bg3 Qd7 18.h3 cd4 19.ed4 Qa4 20.Bf5 Rc4 21.Rad1 Bc8 22.Bb1 Rc6 23.Ng4 Ng4 24.hg4 ba6 25.Rfe1 Rce6 26.Re6 Re6 27.Re1 Re1 28.Be1 Qc4 29.Kh2 Nf8 30.Bf2 Ne6 Draw, Yrjola-Veingold, Helsinki-Tallinn match 1989. Also possible is 13...g5!? 14.Bg3 cd4 15.Qd4 Nc5 16.Bc2 Rc8 17.0-0 Ne6 18.Qd2 d4 with complications, Gelfand-King, Palma 1989] 12.Bg3 c5 13.cd5 Nd5 14.Qd2 cd4 15.Qd4 e5 16.Qd2 Qe7 with pressure Dreev-Wedberg, Reykjavik 1990) 11...Nd5! Salov-Karpov, Skelleftea 1989 continued 12.Bd8 Nc3 13.Bc7 (13.Bh4 Nd5 14.Bf2 c5 15.e4 Ne7 16.Bb5 Nc6 17.Ne2 Rfc8 18.0-0 cd4 19.Nd4 Nc5 20.Nc6 Draw, M. Gurevich-Polugaevsky, New York 1989) Nd5 14.Bd6 Ne3 15.Kf2 Nc2 16.Rc1 Rfc8 17.Bb5 Nf6 18.Ne2 a6 19.Ba4 b5 20.Bb3 Bd5 21.Bd5 Nd5 22.Rd3 Rc6 23.Bc5 e5 24.b4 Nd4 25.Nd4 ed4 26.Rd4 Nb6 27.Bb6 Rb6 28.Re1 Re8 29.Rd3 Draw.

10...ed5 11.e3 Re8

Black is now ready for the thematic ...c5, meeting dc5 by ...d4, further blasting open the position. Despite White's willingness to reach this position in recent praxis, Black's chances are probably no worse objectively.

12.Nh3



The latest wrinkle. After 12.Bf2 c5! 13.Bb5 cd4 14.Qd4 Bc6 15.Bd3 Nbd7 16.Ne2 Nc5 Black had a strong initiative in Seirawan-Karpov, Rotterdam 1989 (see CCJ 1989 #9, p.9 for the complete score). With the text, White hopes to maintain the pin and catch up with his development.

12...Qe7!

A straightforward reply, forcing the White bishop to a decision. The previous experience with 12.Nh3 was 12...Nbd7 (playable is 12...c5 13.Bb5 Bc6 14.a4 [or 14.Be2 g5 15.Bf2 cd4 16.Qd4 Bd7 17.0-0 Nc6 18.Qd2 Ne5 19.Rfe1 Bh3 20.gh3 Qd7 21.Kg2 Rad8 Rodriguez-Polugaevsky, Palma 1989] 14...a6 15.Be2 Nbd7, Lalic-Psakhis, Palma 1989) 13.Be2 (13.Bd3 c5 14.Bf5 g5 15.Bg3 Qe7 16.Kf2 cd4 17.Qd4 Nc5 with counterplay, Gulko-Yusupov, Hastings 1989/90-played before our main game) 13...c5 14.0-0 Qe7 15.Bf2 Rac8 16.Rfe1 cd4 (16...Nf8!? 17.Bf1 Ne6 18.Qd2 Nh7!? 19.Nf4 with an edge, Belyavsky-Rodriguez, Lucerne 1989) 17.Qd4 Nc5 (17...Ne5!? Δ ... Nc4) 18. Rad1 Ne6 (18...a6 Δ ... b5) 19. Qd2 Nc5 20.Bb5 Red8 21.Nf4 g5? (21...a6 would have restricted White to a small edge) 22.b4! Nce4 23.fe4 Ne4 24.Qb2 Nf2? 25.Nh5! Nh3 26.gh3 f5 27.e4! de4 28.Bd7! Black resigns, Belyavsky-Vaganian, USSR Ch. 1989. Nicely played by Belyavsky, but Black made several questionable moves.

13.Bf2 c5 14.Bb5 Bc6 15.Be2 Bd7 16.0-0

Black has a strong initiative after 16.Nf4 g5 17.Nd3 cd4 18.Qd4 Nc6 19.Qc3 d4. 16...Bh3 17.gh3 Nbd7 18.Kh1 Nh5 19.Rg1 Ndf6

White now has two bishops against two knights, and a shattered pawn structure. Even a super-GM like Gulko is unable to save the position.

20.dc5 bc5 21.Rae1 Rb8 22.Bh4 Qe5 23.Qe5 Re5 24.f4 Re3 25.Bf2 Rh3 26.Bf1 Rb2!

The simplest solution. Black gets many

pawns and two active knights swarming around the White king for the exchange.

27.Bh3 Rf2 28.Re7 Nf4 29.Bf1 h5 30.Ra7 Ng4 31.Bg2 Ne3 32.Bd5 Nfd5 33.a4 Nf4 34.h3 Nf1 35.Rg5 h4 White resigns

Supplementary Game 1

Kasparov-Spassky, Linares 1990

4...d5 5.cd5 (Playable is 5.a3, a recent example being Kasparov-Nikolic, Barcelona 1989: 5...Bc3+6.Qc3 Ne4 7.Qc2 e5 8.e3 [8.de5 Nc6 9.Nf3 Bf5 10.Qb3 may be stronger, according to Dlugy] 8...ed4 9.cd5 Qd5 10.Nf3 Qc6 11.Nd4 Qc2 12.Nc2 Nc6 and Black held the endgame) 5...ed5 6.Bg5 h6 7.Bh4 (The variation 7.Bf6 Qf6 8.a3 Bc3+9.Qc3 0-0 10.e3 remains eminently playable, White keeping a slight edge. The text was under a cloud for many years) 7...c5 (7...g5 8.Bg3 Ne4 9.e3 c6 10.Bd3 Ng3 11.hg3 Be6 12.a3 Bf8 13.f4 gf4 14.gf4 Bg4 15.Bf5 with better chances, Kasparov-Nikolic, Belgrade 1989) 8.dc5! (Kasparov's innovation. After 8.0-0-0? Bc3 9.Qc3 g5 10.Bg3 cd4 11.Qd4 Nc6 Black had an excellent position in the famous game Keres-Botvinnik, USSR Ch. 1941, which concluded 12.Qa4 Bf5 13.e3 Rc8 14.Bd3 Qd7 15.Kb1 Bd3+ 16.Rd3 Qf5 17.e4 Ne4 18.ka1 0-0 19.Rd1 b5 20.Qb5 Nd4 21.Qd3 Nc2+ 22.Kb1 Nb4 White Resigns) 8...Nc6 (8...0-0 9.e3 Nbd7 10.Bd3 Qa5 11.Ne2 Bc3 12.Qc3 Qc3 13.Nc3 Nc5 14.Bc2 with a better endgame, Kasparov-Korchnoi, Tilburg 1989) 9.e3 g5 10.Bg3 Ne4 (10...Qa5 11.Nf3 Ne4 12.Nd2! Nc3 13.bc3 Bc3 14.Rb1! [improving on 14.Rc1 Bb4 14.Bd3 0-0 Paroulek-E. Richter 1942] with a strong initiative- Glek-Yuferov, Moscow 1989 continued 14...a6 15.Bd6! Be5 16.Be5 Ne5 17.Be2 0-0 18.0-0 Qc7 19.Rb6 Nc6 20.Nf3 Re8 21.Rfb1 +-) 11.Nf3 Qf6 12.Bb5 (A typically dynamic Kasparov treatment, continued on p.23

12th Southern California Open

September 1-3

Radisson Commerce Hotel, 6300 Telegraph Rd., Commerce, CA.

40 Grand Prix Points!!

Open Section prizes guaranteed!

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\$900-500-300-200-100,
U2300: \$200,
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\$400-250-100
U1600: \$250-100-50,
U1400, Unr. each \$75.

ENTRY FEE: \$38 in advance, \$45 at door. SCCF membership required (\$8, \$4 jr.s)

PRIZES: Unrated may win Unrated prize only. Trophy to State Champion. Plaque to top club (sum of top 4 scores). Brilliancy prize: \$50 (donated by Herman Steiner Memorial fund).

FORMAT: 6-round swiss, no smoking, no computers, wheel chair accessible.

TIME CONTROLS: 45/2, 25/1

SCHEDULE: SCCF annual membership meeting--2:30 pm on 9/2; Registration--8:00am to 10:00am on 9/1; Rounds--10:00am & 5:00pm each day.

INFO: Randy Hough (818) 282-7412

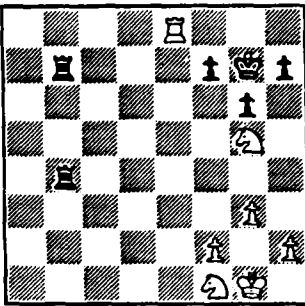
ENTRY: SCCF, P.O. Box 205, Monterey Park, CA 91754.

Off the Shelf

book review by Joel Salman

Endgame Strategy by M.I. Shereshevsky (Pergamon Press, list price \$15.95 in paperback, algebraic notation, 218 pages)

Are you mystified by endgames? After all, how can the phase of the game with the fewest pieces be the most difficult? Perhaps you sat down with "Reuben Fine" or a similar text and learned some of the basic positions, such as the Rook endings named for Lucena and Philidor. When one appeared on the board during a game, you knew what to do. It felt pretty good... Then you come across an ending like this:



If it occurs in your game, you think "What do I do now?" Later, while training to improve, you wonder how to handle these positions. What is the technique? You look at Grandmaster endings in the *Informant* and see that even apparently simple positions can take thirty moves to resolve themselves. "They last so long!!"

The explanation of endgames is that the theoretical positions are useful to know because you can steer for them during play. If you reach one, you are homefree. However, most endings begin as complex, multi-piece affairs, that don't conform to memorizable theory. A more general approach, known as technique, is required. There has been a void in the literature concerning this, which Shereshevsky's *Endgame Strategy* admirably fills.

The author presents practical, realistic examples from GM's and other masters, with excellent explanatory

notes. Stellar play and instructive errors can be found side by side, giving the reader a full spectrum of experience. What really sets this book apart is mentioned by GM Artur Yusupov in the Foreword: "In contrast to the majority of works on the endgame, the book is divided into chapters not according to material, but according to the playing methods which are most characteristic of the given groups of endings." The titles and contents of the chapters bear this out; "Do not hurry", "Schematic thinking", "The principle of two weaknesses", etc.

Shereshevsky begins each chapter by outlining the general theme to be dealt with, and the discussion of each position features a summary of its strategic highlights. In the analysis, the progress of the plans are examined, with special attention paid to the transitional points where a change of direction or speed is required. The final chapter is a collection of endings where the principles given earlier can be seen "in their natural habitat", often in conflict with one another.

Many games can be saved or won in the ending. For developing players, this book and a good reference work (for looking up specific items of theory), will propel you on the road to mastery. While the intended audience may have been experts and masters, I would not hesitate in recommending this book to everyone. Even if the moves are bewildering, the underlying principles are there in words, and will help you "be better oriented in the ending", as the author intended.

Lastly, for those of you who consider endgames boring, I offer this quote from Shereshevsky regarding the Larsen-Marjanovic game: "We beg the reader, in making White's moves, not to fall asleep, since they were made with the aim of lulling only Marjanovic." Larsen won in forty moves from the diagram. Play long and prosper!

Quick-Pick

by NM Tom Dorsch

White: Daniel J. Switkes

Black: John Barnard

LER A, March 1990

King's Indian, 4-Pawns Attack [E77]

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f4 0-0 6.Nf3 c5 7.d5 e6 8.Be2 ed5 9.e5!?

One of those unclear lines in which there is wide disagreement among the authorities about "best" play.

9...de5?!

The immediate 9...Ng4, without opening roads to White's Bc1, may be more precise.

10.fe5 Ng4 11.cd5?

And here 11.Bg5 is better, e.g. 11...Qa5 (11...f6!—A. Vaiser) 12.cd Ne5 13.0-0 Qb4 14.Qc1 Nf3 15.Bf3 Bg4 16.Bg4 Qg4 17.Be7 and White has good play for the pawn. R.Garcia—Rocha, Rio Hondo 1966. White's compensation for the sacrificed pawn is nebulous.

11...Ne5 12.0-0 b6?

Black has no tempi to waste. 13...Nbd7 was needed.

13.Bf4 Nbd7 14.Qd2 Nf3 15.Bf3 Ne5 15...Ba6! was Black's last chance to show that his twelfth move was not a complete waste.

16.Rae1 Nf3

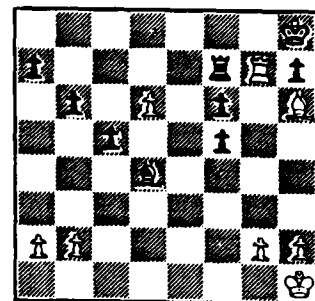
16...Nc4 17.Qc1 Bd4 18.Kh1 Bf5 gives Black some counterplay.

17.Rf3 Bg4 18.Rg3 Bf5 19.d6! Re8 20.Nd5 Re1 21.Oe1 Qd7 22.Ne7 Kh8 23.Kh1! Bd4

23...Bb2? 24.Qe5 wins a piece.

24.Qe5! f6 25.Od5 Rf8 26.Nf5 Of5 27.Of5 gf5 28.Bh6 Rf7 29.Rg7!!

And Black is unable to stop the d6-pawn. 1—0.



BAY AREA SPLINTERS

May 26, 1990 to July 31, 1990

FRESNO**5/26/90-5/27/90****10th SAN JOAQUIN CHAMPIONSHIP**

Thirty-one players competed in this annual event directed by Dave Quarve. NM **Tim Roth** (2244) won with 4.5-.5 while **Thomas Ashley** (2073), **Walter Stellmacher** (1851) and **Darren Russell** (1766) tied for 2nd/5th at 4-1. Top "C" went to **Jeff Vogland** (1492) at 3-2, while Top "D" was won by **Clarence Morrison** (1347) with 2.5-2.5 and **Eduardo Pilande** (Unr.) won the Best "E"/Unr. prize.

PALO ALTO**6/2/90-6/3/90****1990 STANFORD OPEN**

The 1st Stanford Open was won by FM **Craig Mar** (2544) with a 3.5-.5 score. An eight-way tie for 2nd went to Stanford students NM **Paul Rejto** (2240), NM **Erik Ronneberg** (2238), along with **Allen Becker** (2153), **Ed Syrett** (2146), **Roy Blackmer** (2096), **Don Lieberman** (2015), **Joseph Siroker** (1987), and **John Brooke** (1868). Each had a 2.5-1.5 score.

Sixteen players participated in the Open section. The Reserve section saw a four-way tie for first: **Virgilio Fuentes** (1993), **Bill Morrison** (1894), **Meredith Willis** (1845), and **Teri Lagier** (1843), each scoring 3-1. There were 12 players in the Reserve section. The Booster section was won by **Edgardo Garma** (Unr.) with a 3.5-.5 score. Tied for 2nd/3rd were **George Batis** (1610) and **Glen McEnroe** (1607) with 3-1 scores. Ten players played in the Booster section. The event was directed by Bill Wall of the Palo Alto Chess Club.

WALNUT CREEK**6/3/90****JCC CONTRA COSTA QUADS**

Eric Baudry sat in for his father as

tournament director this time. A three-way tie occurred in Section A with NM **Mike Splane** (2310), NM **Tom Dorsch** (2253) and **Tom Stevens** (2131) splitting the honors. Section B saw **Paul Liebhaber** (2076) go 3-0, while **Don Shennum** (1925) earned 2.5-.5 in Section C. **Carolyn Withgitt** (1786) swept the last section with 3-0.

MOUNTAIN VIEW**7/2/90-7/19/90****MOFFETT FIELD CAPTAIN'S CUP**

The Captain's Cup Chess Tournament, the base championship for Moffett Field Naval Air Station and Onizuka Air Force Base, was held July 2-19 at Moffett Field in Mountain View. Major **Bill Wall** (2105), assigned to NASA Ames Research Center, won the event with a 6.5-.5 score. Second place went to T/Sgt **Chester Richey** (2120), Detachment 3, Onizuka AFB, with a 6-1 score. Third place and top Navy player went to **AK2 Noel Bantay**, ASD, Moffett NAS. Twenty players participated in this event, directed by Major Bill Wall.

PALO ALTO**7/7/90-7/8/90****PALO ALTO SUMMER OPEN**

The Open section was won by NM **Tom Dorsch** (2259) with a 3.5-.5 score. 2nd/3rd went to NM **John Pope** (2275) and NM **Mike Arne** (2267) with 3-1 scores. The Reserve section (under 2000) was won by **Gilbert Chambers** (1836) with a 3.5-.5 score. The Booster section (under 1600) was won by **Steve Ramsey** (1570) with a 4-0 score. Forty-six players participated in this event, directed by Bill Wall.

WALNUT CREEK**7/31/90****WBCA BLITZ**

16 players played in the monthly Walnut Creek Blitz Tourney. NM **Tom Dorsch** (2288) emerged untouched with a perfect 15-0 score, with NM **Mike Splane** (2263) trailing in second at 13-2. Top-seeded NM **Greg Kotlyar** (2400) came in a disappointing third after his last Blitz victory in Berkeley. Best U2000 prize went to **Dave Wait** (1908) and **Jeff Serandos** (1845), each at 8-7. Once again, Clarence Lehman directed this WBCA rated event.



Winners at the Hayward Library Schol. Chess Tourney 7/13/90

Back Row: TD Ray Orwig, Arnold Tedrow, Chris Nguyen, Harland Patajo, Joseph Lonsdale, Lee Patajo, TD Asst. Gail Orwig
Front Row: Jordy Mont-Reynaud, Jeffrey Lonsdale, Micah Fisher-Kirshner, Kevin Simler

Stamer

from p.7

9.Re1 Nbd7 10.a4 Rc8 11.d5 Ne8 12.Od3 e5 13.e4 a6 14.Rf1 h6 15.Bh3 Rc7 16.a5 ba5 17.Bd2 Ndf6 18.Nd1 Bc8 19.Bc8 Qc8 20.Kg2 Nh5 21.Ra5 Re7 22.Ne3 f5 23.Nh4 Rf6 24.ef5 gf5 25.Nef5 Ref7 26.g4 Nf4 27.Bf4 ef4 28.h3h5 29.f3 Bf8 30.Re1 Ng7 31.Ng7 Rg7 32.Oe2 Be7 33.Ra3 hg4 34.fg4 Rh6 35.Nf3 Rg4 36.Kf1 Rg7 37.Ng1 Rhg6 38.Oh2 Rg1 39.Og1 Rg1 40.Kg1 Bf6 41.Re6 Bb2 42.Rb3 Be5 43.Kg2 a5 0—1

White: Alan Stein (2049)

Black: Russell Wong (1818)

King's Gambit [C34]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 ef4 3.Nf3 d6 4.Bc4 h6 5.0—0 g5 6.d4 Bg7 7.c3 Ne7 8.h4 Ng6 9.Qb3 0—0 10.e5 de5 11.h5 Nh8 12.Ne5 Be5 13.de5 Qe7 14.Re1 Be6 15.Be6 Qe6 16.Qb7 Qb6 17.Qb6 ab6 18.b3 Nd7 19.c4 Rfe8 20.Bb2 Nf6 21.Nc3 Nh5 22.Nb5 Rac8 23.Rad1 Ng6 24.Rd7 Red8 25.Rd8 Rd8 26.Nc7 Rd2 27.Bc3 Ra2 28.Nd5 Nh4 29.Nf6 Nf6 30.ef6 Rg2 31.Kf1 f3 32.Re8 Kh7 33.Bd4 Nf5 34.Bb6 Rb2 0—1

White: Carolyn Withgitt (1805)

Black: David Gee (2132)

Leningrad Dutch [A85]

1.c4 f5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.d4 g6 4.Nf3 Bg7 5.Bg5 d6 6.Qd2 h6 7.Bf6 Bf6 8.Nd5 e6 9.Nf4 Bg5 10.g3 Qf6 11.h4 Bf4 12.gf4 Nd7 13.h5 Nf8 14.e3 Bd7 15.Be2 c6 16.Qb4 Qd8 17.Qd6 Qa5 18.Kf1 Rg8 19.Ne5 Rg7 20.hg6 0—0—0 21.Rh6 Qb6 22.b3 Qa5 23.b4 Qb6 24.Bh5 Rg8 25.Nf7 a6 26.Nd8 Qd8 27.g7 1-0

White: Mark Mamakos (1436)

Black: Alan Tse (1877)

Modern [B06]

1.e4 g6 2.d4 Bg7 3.Nf3 c6 4.Nc3 d5 5.e5 Bg4 6.h3 Bf3 7.Qf3 f6 8.Bf4 nd7 9.Qe2 fe 10.Be5 Ne5 11.de Qa5 12.Qe3Nh6 13.g4 0-0-0 14.0-0-0 Qc7 15.f4 g5 16.fg Be5 17.Qa7 Bf4+ 18.Kb1 Bg5 19.h4 Bf6 20.g5 Bc3 21.Bh3+ Rd7 22.Qa8+ Ob8 23.Qb8+ Kb8 24.Bd7 Bb2+ 25.Kb2 Nf7 26.Rde1 e4 27.Rhf1 Nd6 28.Rf6 Nc4+ 29.Kc3 Kc7 30.Bf5 Ra8 31.g6 hg 32.Rg6 c5 33.

Kd3 Ra3+ 34.Ke2 Re3+ 35.Kf2 Rc3 36.h5 e4 37.h6 Rf3+ 38.Kg2 Ne3+ 39.Re3 Re3 40.h7 Re2+ 41.Kf1 Resign 1-0

The one strong player who showed the consistency to come out on top was Gregory Kotlyar of Albany, who swept to clear first with a perfect 5-0, his second excellent performance in a row (he tied for first at the LERA Memorial Day tournament, reported elsewhere in this issue). With the threatened retirement of Craig Mar, and Northern California Champ Vladimir Strugatsky's commitment to a new job, Kotlyar is taking command at Northern California weekend tournaments. Here are his two money-round wins.

White: Kotlyar (2402)

Black: Dorsch (2303)

King's Indian [E68]

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nf3 Bg7 4.g3 0-0 5.Bg2 d6 6.0-0 Nbd7 7.Nc3 e5 8.e4 Re8 9.Re1 a5 10.h3 ed4 11.Nd4 Ne5 12.b3 Bd7 13.Rb1 a4 14.f4 Nc6 15.Nc6 Bc6 16.b4! Nh5 17.Qd3 f5 18.b5 Bd7 19.Bd2 c6 20.Kh2 Be6 21.bc6 bc6 22.Rb4 fe4 23.Be4 Qd7 24.Of3 Rac8 25.Rb6 d5 26.cd5 Nf6 27.de6 Qd2 28.Re2 Qd4 29.Rc6 Ne4 30.Rc8 Rc8 31.Ne4 Re8 32.f5 gf5 33.Qf5 Re7 34.Ng5 Bf6 35.Rf2 h6 36.Og6 Kh8 37.Oh6 1—0

White: Frenkel, F (2287)

Black: Kotlyar (2402)

King's Pawn Opening [C20]

1.e4 e5 2.d3 Bc5 3.f4 d5 4.Nc3 Ne7 5.fe5 Bg1 6.Rg1 d4 7.Ne2 Ng6 8.Bf4 c5 9.c3 Nc6 10.Bg3 0—0 11.cd4 cd4 12.Qa4 Qb6 13.Rb1 Be6 14.h4 Rfd8 15.Nf4 Nf4 16.Bf4 Rac8 17.Be2 Nb4 18.Bg5 Re8 19.a3 Nc2 20.Kf2 Bb3 21.Qd7 Be6 22.Qa4 Bb3 23.Qd7 h6 24.Bd2 Rcd8 25.Of5 Ne3 26.Of4 Bc2 27.Bb4 a5 28.Bd6 Re6 29.g4 f6 30.Bf3 fe5 31.Be5 Bb1 32.Rb1 Kf8 33.Bd4 Ng4 34.Og4 Qd4 35.Kg2 Qd6 36.Kh1 Rg6 37.e5 Rg4 0—1

Trailing Kotlyar with 4-1/2 points were Gregory Hjorth (2485) of Berkeley and Martin Appleberry (2355) of San Francisco. Tied for Top Expert with 4 points were Robert

Kichinski (2165), Livermore; Richard Lew (2159), San Francisco; Dr. Pascal Baudry (2132), Walnut Creek; and Nicholas Dumyk (2113), San Francisco.

The five A winners were Isam Mohamed (rated an A in the May Supplement, which was used for the Stamer, Isam came into the tournament rated 2004, but fell back to 1989), Clifton Ford (a former Expert who jumped from 1974 to 2000), Ray Menaster, Raymond Maglalang, and Stan Eng, with 2.5. The best score in the B section went to Russell Wong with 3.5 points. Russell was a B player in the May Supplement, but came into the tournament at 1818 on the USCF computer, and emerged at 1896. His score was good enough to take clear first in either the A or B sections! Top C was Mark Mamakos (1436), whose rating has been steadily progressing since he started taking lessons from NM Peter Yu.

The tournament was ably and efficiently conducted by Chess Room Director Max Wilkerson. Even the "Gay Freedom Day" parade on Saturday, with floats of topless women and bottomless men, caused only minor disruptions. For his next tournament, the Carroll Capps Memorial in November, Max pledges revolutionary change--the oldest club in the United States, a century-old home refuge for spittoons and photographs of grandmasters cured in cigar resin, is going to introduce a no-smoking policy.

BACK ISSUES

Back issues are available for \$2.50 each (postpaid) from:

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

Moscow

from p.10

victories in 1989. 9...g6 10.Qh6 c4 (10...f6!?) 11.Nf3 f6 12.ef6 Rf6 13.Ng5! cd3 14.Qh7+ Kf8 15.Qh8+ Ng8 16.Nh7+ Kf7 17.Bg5! Qa5 18.0-0 is winning, Kosanovic-Sirotanovic, Novi Becej 1989.

10.Nf3 f6 11.g4 c4 12.ef5

Possibly a TN, compared to 12.Be2 Nfe7.

12...cd3 13.Rg1 ef5

13...fe5 14.Ng5 also looks good for White.

14.Bh6 Rf7 15.Kd2!

Connecting his rooks, and setting off a time bomb at g7.

15...Be6

15...fe5 allows a similar finish.

16.Bg7! Rg7 17.Rg7+ Kg7 18.Rg1+ 1-0

18...Kh8 19.Nh4 or 18...Kf8 19.Qh7.

White: G. Sax

Black: E. Bareev

French Defense [C13]

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

The classical move, more popular than 3...Bb4 in Moscow.

4.Bg5 Be7 5.e5 Nfd7 6.h4

The Albin-Chatard-Alekhine attack.

6...Bg5

Taking up the gauntlet. Also possible are 6...c5, 6...f6 and 6...a6.

7.hg5 Qg5 8.Nh3 Qe7 9.Nf4 g6

Also 9...a6.

10.Bd3 Nb6

Black's *idée fixe* now is to develop his queenside, ignoring whatever White throws at him. 10...Nf8 11.Nfd5! ed5 12.Nd5 Qd8 13.Nf6+ Ke7 14.Qf3 with a strong attack, Banas-Kafka, CSSR 1975.

11.Bg6 Nc6

Continuing with his policy. 11...fg6 12.Ng6 is risky.

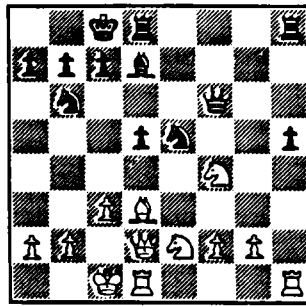
12.Nce2

After 12.Bh7 the pin is uncomfortable.

12...Bd7 13.Bd3 0-0-0 14.14.Qd2 f6!

Utilizing his superior development.

15.ef6 Qf6 16.c3 e5 17.de5 Ne5 18.0-0-0 h5!



19.Bc2

Capturing on h5 leaves f2 en prise.

19...h4 20.Qd4

20.Nd5 Nd5 21.Qd5 Bc6.

20...Qg5 21.Kb1 Bg4 22.Nh3

22.f3 Bf5 may be better.

22...Qe7 23.f3 c5 24.Qf2 Bh3 25.Rh3

Nbc4 26.f4

This advance looks weakening. Sax was probably already short of time.

26...Nc6 27.f5 N6e5 28.Nf4 Ng4

29.Qf3 Nge3 30.Nd5 Nd5 31.Rd5

Nd2+ 32.Rd2 Rd2 33.Rh1 Qe2 34.Qe2

Re2 35.g4 h3 36.f6 h2 37.f7 Rg2 0-1

(Time)

White: A. Beliavsky

Black: V. Eingorn

French Defense [C03]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 a6

A favorite of Eingorn's. Play is similar to 3...c5, but without the option of Bb5.

4.Ngf3 c5 5.ed5 ed5 6.Be2

Deja vu. In the 1989 USSR Championship, the two players had reached the same position. Eingorn then continued 6...c4 7.0-0 Bd6 8.b3 cb3 9.ab3 Nf6?! (9...Ne7) 10.Bb5+ Nc6 11.Re1+ Be6 12.Bc6+ bc6 13.Ng5 and Beliavsky went on to win.

6...cd4 7.0-0 Bd6 8.Nb3 Ne7 9.Bg5

Initiating a common plan in these positions. White will play Bh4-g3, exchanging off Black's better bishop.

9...Nbc6 10.Bh4 Qb6 11.Bg3 Bg3

12.hg3 0-0 13.Nfd4 Nf5 14.c3 Nfd4

15.cd4 Bf5

White retains a slight edge. Some maneuvering follows.

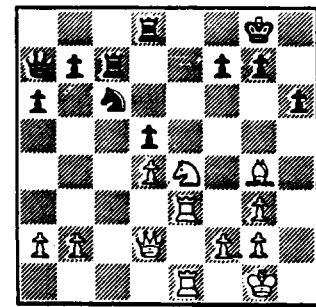
16.Qd2 Rfe8 17.Rfc1 Rac8 18.Rc3 h6

19.Bf3 Be4

Eventually getting into an uncomfortable pin.

20.Bg4 Rcd8 21.Nc5 Re7 22.Re1 Qa7

23.Rce3 Rc7 24.Ne4!



de4 25.Re4 Rd4

All according to plan, but Beliavsky has seen a little further. If instead 25...Nd4 26.Bf5 looks winning.

26.Re8+ Kh7 27.Bf5+ 1-0

Black missed 27...g6 28.Rh8+!

White: K. Georgiev

Black: Z. Azmaiparashvili

Modern Defense [B06]

1.e4 d6 2.d4 g6 3.c4 e5

A subtle move order. After 1.e4 g6 2.d4 Bg7 3.c4 d6 4.Nc3 e5 5.de5 de5 6.Qd8+, the ending is good for White whereas in the game, 4.de5 de5 5.Qd8+ Kd8 is fine for Black-White hasn't played Nc3 yet while Black need not develop his bishop passively at g7.

4.Nf3 Bg7 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bg5 f6 7.Be3

Bg4

7...Nh6 has been played before.

8.d5 Nce7 9.c5 Bh6 10.Qd2 Be3 11.Qe3

Kf8

All part of the plan, intending ...Kf7, ...Nh6 and eventually ...f5.

12.Nd2 Kg7 13.f3 Bd7 14.Nc4 Be8

15.a4 Nh6 16.Be2 Nf7 17.0-0 dc5 18.f4

18.Qc5 would be normal. Starting with this move, Georgiev shows that he is a true Bulgarian!.

18...Nc8 19.fe5 fe5 20.Rf7+

Impressive looking, but unsound.

20...Bf7 21.Ne5 Re8 22.Ng4 h5

23.Qh6+ Kg8 24.e5

Take another one!

24...hg4 25.e6 Qf6 26.Ne4

After 26.Rf1 Qd4+, the Black queen can always return to g7, beating off the attack.

26...Qd4+ 27.Kh1 Qe4 28.ef7+ Kf7

29.Qh7+ Kf6 30.Rf1+ Kg5

The king is quite safe here. White has no pieces left to use for mating.

31.Bg4

Deciding to go out with a bang.

31...Qg4 32.g3

With a subtle threat, as they say. Un-

fortunately, it is Black's move.

32...Qe4+ 33.Kg1 Qd4+ 34.Kh1 Qe4+
To gain time on the clock.

35.Kg1 Qd4+ 36.Kh1 Qd5+ 37.Kg1 Qd4+ 38.Kh1 Qe4+ 39.Kg1 Qd4+ 40.Kh1 Re2 0-1

With the time scramble over, White realizes he is busted—41.h4+ Kg4 42.Rf4+ Kh3.

White: A. Sokolov

Black: G. Timoshchenko

Sicilian Defense [B90]

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bc4 e6 7.Bb3 Nc6 8.Be3 Na5 9.f4 b5 10.e5 de5 11.fe5 Nb3 12.ab3 Nd5 13.Of3 Bb7

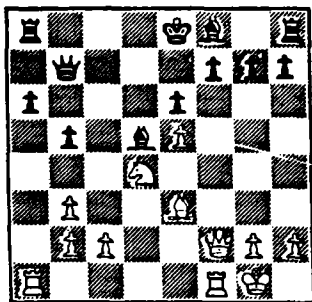
This is all "book". 13...Ne3 14.Qa8! Qd7 (14...Bb4!?) 15.Ncb5! is Ehlvest-Smirin, USSR Ch. 1988, when 15...Bb4+ 16.c3 0-0! was necessary.

14.0-0 Oc7 15.Nd5 Bd5 16.Of2

16.Qg3 h5 17.c4 bc4 18.bc4 Qc4 19.Rac1 Qd3 with complications ending in a draw, deFirmian-D. Gurevich, San Francisco 1987

16...Qb7

This meets with a crushing reply.



17.Nb5! Bb4

Or 17...ab5 18.Ra8+ Qa8 19.Qf7+ Kd8 20.Bb6+; 17...Qb5 18.Qf7+ Kd8 19.c4 Qd7 20.cd5

18.Ra4! 0-0 19.Rb4 ab5 20.Rg4 h5

Black is already lost-if 20...g6 21.Qf6 **21.Rg7+! Kg7 22.Of6+ Kh7 23.Qh6+ Kg8 24.Og5+ Kh8 25.Qh5+ Kg8 26.Og5+ Kh8 27.Qf6+ Kh7 28.Rf4 1-0**

RENEW

NOW

Ganesan

from p.17

which tries to improve on 12.Rc1 Bf5 13.Bd3 h5!?, Gelfand-Balashov, USSR Ch. 1989, when 14.Nd2 leaves White with only a slight edge. **12...Nc3 13.Bc6+ bc6 13...Qc6 14. bc3 Ba5 15.Be5** is good for White. **14.a3! g4 15.Be5 Ne4+ 16.ab4 Of5 17.Bh8 gf3 18.Rg1** Black has been outplayed in the complications. **18...Og4 19.Qd1 Ng5 20.Qd4 Ne4 21.Qe5+ Be6 22.Of4 Og6 23.Of3 f6 24.Of4 Kf7 25.f3 Ng5 26.Kd2 Of5 26...Rh8 27.Ra7+ 27.h4 Of4 28.ef4 Nh7 29.g4 Black resigns 29...Rh8 30.Ra7+ followed by f5 is hopeless.**

Supplementary Game 2

Kharitonov-Murey, Royan 1988

4...c5 (This logical move, once considered Black's most reliable counter to 4.Qc2, may return to the fore with the theory behind 4...0-0 and 4...d5 in a state of flux **5.dc5 Nc6** Options are 5...0-0 6.a3 Bc5 7.Nf3 Nc6 8.Bg5 Nd4 9.Nd4 Bd4 10.e3 Qa5 11.ed4 Qg5 12.Qd2, also 12.g3 12...Qd2+ 13.Kd2, reaching an endgame with some winning chances, which was first seen in

Karpov-Portisch, Amsterdam 1981, where Portisch managed to draw; 5...Bc5 6.Nf3 Qb6!? This move forces e3, blocking the White QB's diagonal. 7.e3 Qc7 8.b3 a6 9.Bb2 b6 10.Nd4 Bb7 11.Be2 Nc6 12.Nc6 Bc6 13.Bf3 0-0, Petursson-Tiviakov, Moscow 1989, with a roughly level position. **6.a3 6.Nf3** is possibly better. **6...Bc3+** (6...Bc5 would transpose to other lines. The text, amusingly, seems to be a drawing variation. **7.Qc3 Ne4 8.Og7 Qa5+ 9.b4 Nb4 10.Qh8+ Ke7 11.ab4 Qb4+ 12.Kd1 Qb3+ 13.Ke1 Qb4+ Draw** The game was repeated move for move in Murey-Pein, Haringey 1988.

References

Gligoric's "Play the Nimzo-Indian" is an excellent monograph devoted to this opening. Several in-depth surveys of 4.Qc2 are available, recent ones being in New in Chess Yearbook 13 (by Langeweg, devoted to 4...c5 and 4...0-0), New in Chess Yearbook 15 (by Dlugy, devoted to 4...d5. Dlugy mentions that he is writing a book on 4.Qc2) and Inside Chess, 1990, Vol.3, #5 (by Gligoric, emphasising 4...0-0).

Strugatsky

from p.15

Correct is the preventative 19.Ng3!, eliminating Black's tactical shots, keeping an extra pawn and a huge advantage, e.g., 19...Nd6 20.Bd5 ed 21.Qf3 +—, or 19...Ng3 20.fg Qh3 21.Bd5 ed 22.Qf3 Qe6 23.0—0 +—.

19...Ke8

Now White's game quickly goes downhill.

20.Bd5?!

20.Nb7 didn't help: 20...Nd4 21.Nd8 Nc3! 22.Qd4 Bd4 23.Ra8 Ne4! —+, or 21.Bd5 Rd5 22.Qa4 Qe4! 23.b6 Ke7 24.Ba3 Kf6 —+. But 20.b6!? was not so hopeless, although Black has the pleasant choice between 20...Nd4!? and 20...Nb6.

20...Rd5 21.Ra8

The last mistake. However, 21.b6 is met by 21...Nd4! (21...cb?? 22.Rb7!

Bd4 23.Qa4 Kf8 24.Ne6! Kg8 25.Qe8 +—) 22.Ra8 Ke7 23.Rh8 Qh8 24.ed (24.Ba3 Nb5) Bd4 25.Nd3 Bb6 with a sweeping attack on White's king. 21.Nb3 is bad because of 21...Qe4!

21...Ke7 22.Rh8 Bh8 —+ 23.Of3

23.Nb3 Qe4 —+; 23.0—0 Be5! 24.de Rd1 25.Rd1 Qg4 —+.

23...Bd4!

Finally breaking White's position into pieces.

24.Nd3...Bc3 25.Ke2 Qa4! 26.Rd1 Qc2.

White resigns.

ED.: For those following both articles, the sequence of moves of Strugatsky and Leski diverge, with (insignificant) transpositions, for moves 12-14. The players' scores are identical from 15.Ne4 on.

An Invitation to Participate
by Hans Poschmann, President NCCA

What can be done to improve the present state of chess activities in our area? On August 19, 1990, at 2:00 p.m. the Northern California Chess Association (NCCA) is conducting its annual membership meeting at the LERA Tournament in Sunnyvale.

Every Northern California USCF member is eligible to participate.

At this meeting we will elect officers for the coming year, appoint directors, revise our bylaws, and solicit ideas on how to improve chess activities in this area.

Agenda:

- 1) Reading of minutes of last meeting.
- 2) Approve revision of bylaws.
- 3) Financial report.
- 4) Election of officers.

[A Nominations Committee has been formed to nominate candidates for NCCA offices. If you would like to nominate someone, please contact the Nominations Committee - Tom Dorsch, chairman (415) 481-8580]

- 5) Appointment of directors.
- 6) Nominate and select "1990 Chess Teacher of the Year."
- 7) Discussions on how NCCA can generate sufficient funds to cover routine operating expenses.
- 8) Here are some other ideas, proposed at the last meeting, for discussion:
 - Newsletter distributed at all tournaments (affiliation requirement?);
 - Assessment of tournament participants.
 - Making *California Chess Journal* the official magazine of the NCCA.

1990 Sacramento Invitational

by NM Tom Dorsch

The 1990 Sacramento Invitational Championship, a round-robin between the six top players in the Sacramento area, was sponsored by and held at Drago's Cafe & Gallery, 2326 K Street, on three Saturdays in February. Participants included NM James MacFarland (2361), NM Zoran Lazetich (2270), NM Arthur L. Braden (2280), Marc T. Braverman (2084), Michael Aaron (2081), and Hiawatha Bradley (2036). The new Sacramento champ is Zoran Lazetich, who scored 4 out of 5 and raised his rating to 2290. Second was Jim MacFarland, at 3-1/2, and third went to Marc Braverman, whose 3 points raised his rating to 2118, a very respectable gain of 34 rating points. The tournament was ably directed by Cain Garrett, Jr.

The game that generated the most interest was the matchup between the top seeds in round 3, a French Winawer that explores the cutting edge of theory.

White: NM Zoran Lazetich

Black: NM James MacFarland

French Winawer [C18]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 Bc3 6.bc3 Ne7 7.Og4 Qc7 8.Og7 Rg8 9.Qh7 cd4 10.Ne2 Nbc6 11.f4 Bd7 12.Qd3 dc3 13.Nc3

This line was popularized by Karpov (against Nogueiras, Brussels 1988, see Informant 45/344), and succeeded more because of Karpov's strength than because of any superiority over alternatives such as 13.Qc3 or 13.h4 (Karpov apparently utilized preparation from his match with Korchnoi to vary from a game he played earlier in the tournament). Its logic turns on whether 13...a6 is inferior to another Black option (13...Nf5, 13...Rc8, 13...Na5, or 13...0-0-0), because the only difference between taking the pawn with the knight, and a maneuver such as Qd3xc3-d3, is that Black is induced to play 13...a6 (to prevent Nc3-b5-d6).

It is safe to assume that both of these

players steered straight toward this line with their eyes open and the pedal to the metal, since it is well known that MacFarland loves the French, and this game was scheduled weeks in advance. They had to assume (erroneously, as it turned out) that this game between the two top seeds would decide the tournament. Extemporaneous play is still several moves away.

The principal advantage all-play-all tournaments enjoy over weekend Swisses is that they encourage this type of specific preparation over general study. The emphasis on depth over breadth can spur rapid improvement. English GM Nigel Short, in an excellent *Inside Chess* interview (8/10/88), even went so far as to ascribe the dearth of American contenders for the world championship to the fact that Swisses, not round-robins, are the dominant medium for American masters.

13...a6 14.Ne2 Rc8!

John Watson considers the best move here to be 14...0-0-0, and appends "?!" to 14...Rc8 and 14...Nf5—*Inside Chess* (10/9/88). In my opinion, Black's best chance is to immediately pressure White's weak points on the c-file.

15.Rb1 Na5!

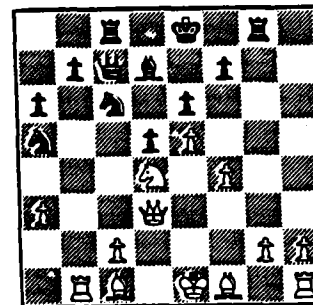
This move is intrinsically superior to the obvious 15...Nf5, because it furthers Black's plan of pressure along the c-file, at the same time neutralizing the threats of White's 15th move. Black now has the initiative, and the most solid way to defend the c-pawn, 16.Rb2 Nc4 17.Ra2, only reveals 15.Rb1 to be a big waste of time.

16.Nd4? Nec6!

Rajkovic's improvement (I.45/343) over the older 16...Nf5. While he assesses the position as unclear, it seems to me to be difficult for White to defend all of the weak squares in his position (d4,c3,c2,a3).

The players are at the end of published analysis, and must now demonstrate their own "feel," i.e. their understand-

ing of the principal strategic themes, which is what separates winners from losers in complex positions.



17.Nc6?!

Unleashing the power of Black's battery on the c-file only leads to difficulties, but it is no longer easy to find a satisfactory continuation. If 17.c3, then ...Nd4 18.cd (18...Qd4? 19.Qc3 Qc3 20.Rc3 Bd2 21.Ra3 Ba5 22.Ra5 Rb7 23.Rg4! is good for Black) 18...Bb5 19.Qd1! Bf1 20.Kf1 Qc4 21.Kg1 Qc3!, and White is hanging by a thread. 17.Rb2 Nc4 18.Ra2 makes White's 15th move absurd. Perhaps he has to play 17.Nf3 and hope the airbag fires in time.

17...Qc6 18.Kd1 Nc4 19.Oh7?!

The monarch's ablest defender goes on holiday.

Rf8 20.Bd3 Qc5 21.Oh4?

The ramparts are breached. The critical c2 square is underdefended.

21...Ba4 22.Rb4?

White drinks the hemlock, confessing the success of Black's plan of pressure on the c-file. 22.Qh7 was ugly but forced. 22...Ne5 23.fe5 Bc2 24.Ke2 Bd3 25.Kd3 Qc2 26.Ke3 Rc3

Followed by 26.Kd4 Qd3 or 26.Kf4 Qf5 mate. 0—1

White: Michael Aaron

Black: NM Zoran Lazetich

King's Indian Defense [E91]

1.c4 g6 2.Nc3 Bg7 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.d4 0-0 5.e4 d6 6.Be2 Bg4

This is an underrated alternative to the customary 6...e5, and has the further continued on p.26

from p.25

advantage, when playing Black against lower-rated players, of avoiding the instant endgame after 6...e5 7.de de 8.Qd8. A less salubrious attempt to vary is 6...Nc6?! 7.d5 Ne5 8.Ne5 de5 9.Be3 e6 10.0-0 ed5 11.cd5 Ne8 12.Rc1 a6 13.Na4 Nd6 14.Qc2 Bd7 15.Bc5 Bh6 16.Rcd1 f5 17.Nb6 cb6 18.Bd6 Ba4 19.Qa4 Qd6 20.ef5 and White has a good endgame. MacFarland—Dorsch (Walnut Creek Quads 1/90)

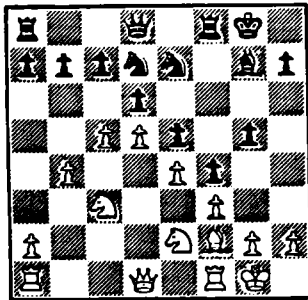
7.Be3 Nc6 8.Ng1?

Better is 8.d5.

8...Be2 9.Nge2 e5 10.d5 Ne7?!

10...Na5!? 11.b3 c5.

11.f3 Nd7 12.0—0 f5 13.b4 f4 14.Bf2 g5 15.c5



The traditional recipe in the classical

King's Indian is for White and Black to attack on opposite sides. The hot new trend is for White to play g4!? in positions like this. If Black doesn't take *en passant*, the kingside is closed forever. If he does, White is poised to slug it out. 15...Ng6 16.cd6 cd6 17.Nb5 Nf6 18.Rc1 Rf7

Black needs to defend his queenside from White incursions while simultaneously preparing to attack on the kingside.

19.Kh1 a6 20.Nbc3 g4 21.fg4 Ng4

22.Ng1 Nf2 23.Rf2 Qb6 24.Rb2 Raf8

25.Nf3 Bf6 26.a4 Rg7

Black's initiative is developing faster than White's, but Lazetich's cautious approach leads to strategic maneuvering rather than slashing attack. He is in effect waiting for White to make a misstep.

27.a5 Qd8 28.Na4 Nh4 29.Nb6 Qe8

30.Rc8 Oh5 31.Rf8 Kf8 32.Of1 Rc7

33.Nh4 Bh4 34.Rb1 Bd8 35.Nc4 Qg6

36.Nd2 Rc2 37.Qd3 Rc7

Still patiently waiting for an opportunity.

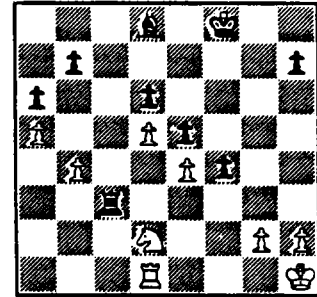
38.Nf3 Qe8 39.Od2 Ob5 40.Rd1 Qc4

41.Qe1 Qc3

The superior activity of the Black pieces

and the superior minor piece give Black every expectation of success in the ending.

42.Qc3 Rc3 43.Nd2?



The mistake Black has been waiting for. 43...Rd3 44.Kg1 f3 45.Kf2 Bg5 46.Nf3 Rd1 47.Ng5

The presence of pawns on both flanks allows the rook to dominate the less mobile knight.

47...h6 48.Ke2 Rb1 49.Nf3 Rb4

50.Nd2 Ra4 51.Kd3 Ra3 52.Kc2 Ra5

53.Nc4 Rc5 0—1.

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Letters to Editor

from p.2

Dear Peter:

I subscribed from a flyer I picked up at the U.S. Masters last March. I like the variety of first rate articles and annotated games, but have to agree with the reader who felt that GQM was a waste of valuable space. I feel that, in general, the majority of players don't like "chess humor." As Roy Hennock suggested, that space could be better used for a book review, or when combined with a few other pages for an article on the endgame.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,
William A. Naff
Peoria, Illinois

Thank you for your honest opinion, William. This issue we have replaced "GQM" with Joel Salzman's "Off the Shelf" chess book review, like you and Roy suggested. Here at the CCJ, we try our best to give subscribers what you

want to see, not what we like to write. Remember, this is your magazine. So readers are encouraged to write us on what's hot, and what's not.

Dear CCJ,

The Fremont Chess Club has a new meeting place! The new location is: Los Cerritos Community Center, 3377 Alder Ave. Fremont. The is behind the American High School on Fremont Blvd., north of Thornton Ave. The club will meet every Wednesday at 7:00.

On Wednesday August 15th a 30 minute Action Tournament will be held. First prize will be a handcrafted Chess Board.

The club championship will start there- after. For this tournament USCF membership is required. The first prize will be a handcrafted chess table.

For more information, players may call (415) 226-1327 or 656-8505, and thank you for informing your readers.

Sincerely,
Hans Poschmann
Fremont, CA

Dear Sirs,

I came across your address in my last issue of Chess Life. I am currently finishing up my last year of a prison sentence. Since going in, I have played a great deal of chess and would like to play some outside competition. If possible, I was hoping maybe you could put me in touch with some people that would like to play some games by mail. I will send my moves along just in case you know of anyone that would like to play. Game 1 = 1. e4, Game 2 = 1. d4, Game 3 = move, Game 4 = move.

Thank you for your time and I really hope to hear from you real soon.

Thank you,
Fred Windolf
Ft. Madison, IA

The two above letters might be of interest to some of our more enthusiastic readers. If you've got something to say, or need some assistance in reaching other chess players, feel free to write to CCJ, c/o Peter Yu, 2724 Channing Way #103, Berkeley, CA 94704. Remember, the CCJ, cares about you! --Peter.

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Italics means new information

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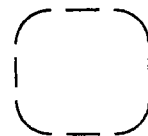
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LERA CC
Tuesdays, 8 p.m.
Lockheed Rec Center
Sunnyvale
K. Stone (408)742-3126

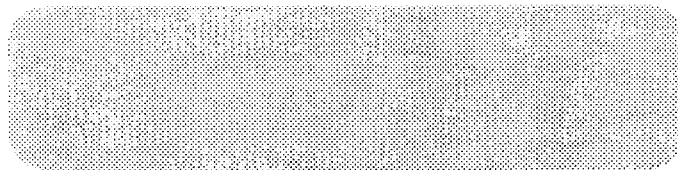
VALLEJO

Fridays 7:30 p.m.
Senior Citizens Ctr.
333 Amador St
WALNUT CREEK
Tuesdays 7:30 p.m.
Civic Center Park
Broadway at Civic
C. Lehman (415)946-1545

California Chess Journal
 c/o Peter Yu
 2724 Channing Wy #103
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FIRST CLASS MAIL



NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHESS CALENDAR

NCCA open meeting: Sunday August 19th,
 2:30 pm at LERA Class Championships.

AUGUST 1990

12	Su	Walnut Creek (Quads)	PB
18-19	SaSu	Sunnyvale/LERA (Swiss)	JH
26	Su	Richmond (Quads)	JE
28	Tu	Walnut Creek-Blitz	CL

SEPTEMBER 1990

13	Th	Burlingame-Action Chess	SW
15	Sa	SF/Lowell HS (Sect)	PD
16	Su	Richmond (Quads)	JE
20-10/25	Th	Burlingame-Goodwin Open	
		6 Rd Swiss-(6 weeks)	SW
22-23	SaSu	Mt. View-Kiwanis Open	PY
23	Su	Walnut Creek (Quads)	PB
25	Tu	Walnut Creek-Blitz	CL

OCTOBER 1990

14	Su	Richmond (Quads)	JE
20-21	SaSu	UC Berkeley (Class)	PY
23	Tu	Walnut Creek-Blitz	CL
26-28	FSaSu	Reno (Class)	JW
27	Sa	SF/Lowell HS (Sect)	PD

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Registration

On-site registration at the address below, or call Marc Leski at 843-6119.
 Address: 2547 Eighth St., #41, Berkeley. (The artist loft closest to Parker.)
 Phone: 843-1973 (call after 7:30).