

Volume 6, Number 1

February/March 1992

# California Chess Journal

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Official Publication of **CalChess**  
• Winner 1991 Best State Magazine Award •

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IM Marc Leski

***EXCLUSIVE!***

**GM Walter Browne  
Wins SJSU, Annotates  
Brilliancy**

**GM Joel Benjamin  
Annotates Win From  
North American Open**

**East meets West-  
Peter Yu is back!**

**More Games from  
Palo Alto Futurity**

**LERA Brilliances**

# CONTENTS

Volume 6, Number 1

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**Capitol City Open**  
by Richard Fauber.....3

**Cal Beats Clemson!**  
by NM Peter Yu.....5

**Palo Alto FIDE Futurity-Part II**  
by SM Vladimir Strugatsky, NM Paul Gallegos, and NM Tom Dorsch .....6

**North American Open**  
by GM Joel Benjamin, NM James Eade and NM John Peterson .....9

**LERA Thanksgiving**  
by NM James Eade.....12

**SJSU-Annual '91**  
by GM Walter Browne and Alan Stein.....14

**East Meets West**  
by NM Peter Yu .....16

**Innovative Openings**  
by Ganesan .....18

**Tournament Results.....20**

**HFTS Sectionals**  
by NM Robert Kichinski and Pat Howlett .....25

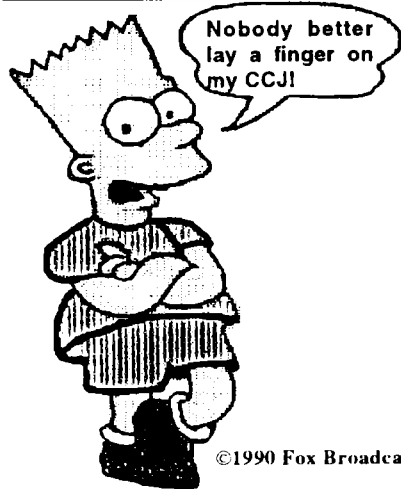
**Letters to Editor .....26**

**NicBase 3.0 Review.....30**

**Calendar.....30**

**Chess Chow Review.....31**

**Club Directory.....31**



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# Editor's Message

Hello, readers. Here we go for the new year, the first issue of volume six of the CCJ. Each issue, we try to improve. Last year, we won the prestigious Chess Journalists of America award for "Best State Magazine Under 1000 circulation." (For the fourteenth year in a row, Massachusetts' *Chess Horizons* won the other "Best State Magazine" award, but, to quote Satchell Paige, "Don't look over your shoulder, someone might be gaining on you!") This year, we will try to do an even better job, bringing more original annotations from the best writers we can cajole into contributing to us, more quality games (at every level) from Northern California events, and more of the analysis that won us the CJA "Best Analysis" award in 1990. There are two reasons to believe we can continue to make our magazine better and better.

Primary, of course, is the quality of our staff, our technical people, and our contributors. Not only is NM Jim Eade, our Games Editor, taking more and more responsibility, but this issue marks the return of NM Peter Yu, the former Editor, who is now back from his sabbatical in Washington, D.C. and is once again making important contributions at every stage from soliciting articles to mailing the finished product. We have had many compliments on the new look of our last issue, and credit for it goes to Frisco Del Rosario, a professional graphic artist, who is one of the few people we know that really understands Pagemaker 4.0. Frisco donated many hours of his time to redesign our editorial pages, and he deserves credit for our "facelift." We continue to get the cooperation of many players, and in each issue you see the names of new contributors. Northern California chessplayers who have donated a great deal of personal time to share their analysis or experience.

Another big assist in our efforts is the growth in Northern California chess. It used to be there were barely enough tournaments to fill twenty-four pages. Now we have to squeeze to get everything into thirty two. In 1990, we

Continued on page 15

### CalChess BOARD OF OFFICERS

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- NM Paul Gallegos
- Ganesan
- Pat Howlett
- NM Richard Kichinski
- NM John Peterson
- SM Vladimir Strugatsky
- Seggev Weiss

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# Capitol City Open

## by Richard Fauber and Tom Dorsch

**S**acramento's Capitol City Open, a five-round Swiss System tournament held December 27-29, 1991, at the Capitol City Hyatt Regency, was the last, but far from the least, Northern California tournament of 1991. A surprisingly large turnout of 120 players showed up on the weekend between Christmas and New Year to compete for over \$2,200 in prizes, making this the largest Sacramento tournament in at least a decade. Chief TD Carolyn Withgitt orchestrated a crowd led by three IMs and fourteen NMs, including 1991 Sacramento champion Zoran Lazetich. The tournament was organized by Sacramento Club President Art Wake.

### SECTION I

#### OPEN

1-2	IM Marc Leski (2538)	4.5
	NM Emmanuel Perez (2315)	
3-6	IM Michael Brooks (2537)	4
	IM Jay Whitehead (2533)	
	NM Isaak Margulis (2345)	
	NM Tom Dorsch (2219)	

#### EXPERT

1	Terry Pelech (2150)	4
2	Pascal Baudry (2197)	3.5
3-8	Leslie Pelech (2172)	3
	Alan Stein (2189)	
	Richard Fauber (2139)	
	Josefino Escoto (2120)	
	James Ely (2114)	
	Ziad Baroudi (2020)	

#### "A"

1	Patrick Howlett (1998)	3.5
2-5	Michael Maloney (1991)	2.5
	Hiawatha Bradley (1937)	
	R. Salazar (1915)	
	Jennie Frenklakh (1632)	

### SECTION II

#### "B"

1-2	David Tribble (1796)	4.5
	Gency Anima (1724)	
3-7	Alonzo McCaulley (1752)	4
	Euphorion Webb (1724)	
	Michael Schwartz (1639)	
	Harold Himes (1609)	
	Carlos Santos (1600)	

#### "C"

1-3	Lawrence Bonsack (1593)	4
	Robert Au (1557)	
	James Benway (1471)	

#### "D"/UNR

1	David Deeba (1371)	4
2-3	Lewis A. Martinez (1387)	3.5
	Stephen Thorn (UNR)	

### THE ILLUSION OF ATTACK

by Richard Fauber

**A**ccording to co-reveller William Haines, Michael Brooks had caroused until 3 a.m. the night before this game. Neither lack of sleep nor the half hour he conceded on the clock ruffled him. Brooks shows cool defense and a sure eye for the refined defense.

**White:** IM Michael Brooks (2537)

**Black:** Richard Fauber (2139)

**Annotated by** Richard Fauber

**Petroff's Defense [C42]**

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6

Already his opponent admits that he knows no civilized defense to the Lopez. The Petroff appears an apt choice for a confirmed practitioner of IOR (Innocuous Opening Repertoire), but it is hardly listless. Both sides have developed knockout initiatives in the past five years. 3.Ne5 d6 4.Nf3 Ne4 5.d4 d5 6.Bd3 Nc6

The modern treatment—6...Bd6 7.0-0 0-0 8.c4 (8.Re1 Re8) c6 9.cxd5 cxd5 10.Nc3 Nxc3 11.bxc3 Bg4 12.h3 Bh5 13.Rb1 Nd7—produced fighting chess in Timman-Anand, Tilburg 1991.

7.0-0 Be7 8.Re1 Bg4 9.c4 Nf6 10.cxd5

White sees no need to try anything extraordinary against his very ordinary opponent and proceeds with the main line, in which many refinements have occurred since the days of Pillsbury and Marshall. State of the art now is 10...Bf3 11.Qf3 (11.dxc6 Bxc6 12.Qe2 Nd5 13.Nc3 0-0 14.Nd5 Qxd5 threatens mate and saves the piece with a

**Continued on page 4**

*Richard Fauber has won many awards for writing on chess and many prizes for winning games. Here he combines the two talents. His most recent award was for 1991's "Best Humorous Article" from the Chess Journalists of America for "The Origins of Chess," CCJ, Vol. 4, N° 6.*

## Capitol City Open

Continued from page 3

beautiful game) 11...Qd5.

Instead, Black goes crazy with aggression, a sad alternative to dogged IOR strategy.

10...Qxd5 11.Nc3 Qh5

Black avoids 11...Bf3 12.Nd5 Bd1 13.Nc7 Kd7 14.Bf4 Bg4 15.d5 Nd4 (15...Na5 16.h3) 16.Na8 Rxa8 17.Be5.

Keres thought 12.Bb5 advantageous, but 12...Bxf3 13.gxf3 Rd8 14.Bc6 bc 15.Ne4 Kf8 creates a fluid situation. Brooks' choice of twelfth move displays the quietness of mastership.

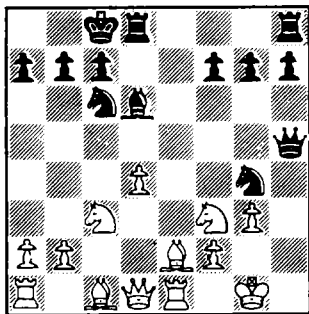
12.Be2 0-0-0

This castles into it. On 12...Rd8 13.h3 Bxf3 14.Bxf3 Qa5 15.d5 Qb4 16.Bg5 0-0? 17.a3 Qc5 (17...Qb2 18.Qc1!) 18.Be3. Black apparently could not abide the thought of being attacked and tried to mobilize his own body of cheapos here.

13.h3 Bd6?!!

The spectators loved it, and 13...Be6 14.Ne5 Qh4 15.Nc6 bxc6 16.Be3 makes the weakened Q-side deadly ill.

14.hxg4 Nxg4 15.g3



The crisis of the game and all that. If Black tried 15...Nd4 16.Nh4 Ne2, and the attack fizzles. Black must disgorge more material.

15...Bxg3 16.fxg3 Nd4

Black loses simply on the tempting 16...Qh3 17.Ne4 Rd4 18.Bf1. A more involved way to attack was 16...Rd4 17.Qb3! (17.Qc2 Nb4 actually wins for Black) Qh3 18.Bf1 Qg3 19.Bg2 Qf2 20.Kh1 and White threatens 21.Ne4, winning more material.

Brooks' position withstands every cheapo Black can conjure, and proves that it is as feasible to be a tiger on defense as offense.

17.Nh4! Nf3

A rarity in tournament practice. Black loses a Rook and three pieces for a measly Queen.

18.Nf3 Rd1 19.Rd1 Qc5

On 19...f6 20.Bd2 Qc5 21.Kg2 Qf2 22.Kh3 h5 23.Be1 Qb6 (23...Qc5 24.Rac1) 24.Nd5, and White gradually develops initiative.

20.Nd4 h5 21.Ne4 Qb6 22.Nf2 Nf2 23.Kf2 h4 24.Bf4 hxg3 25.Kxg3 g5

White's pieces will quickly eat Black's lunch regardless: 25...Qb2 26.Rac1 Qb6 27.Nb5.

26.Bg5 Rg8 27.Bg4 Kb8 28.Nf5 Qb2 29.Ne7 Qe5 30.Kf3 Re8 31.Re1 Qc3 32.Kg2 Ka8

As awful as 32...Qb2 33.Kg3 Qc3 34.Bf3 f6 25.Bf4 Qa3 36.Nc6, with a mating attack.

33.Rac1 Qg7 34.Nf5 Qb2 35.Kf3 Rg8 36.Rc7 a6 37.Be3 Qb4 38.Rg1 Re8 39.Nd4 Qd6 40.Rgc1 b5 41.Ra7 1-0

### OLD FASHIONED ATTACK by Richard Fauber

Art Wake's Sacramento tournaments attract players back to competition because they offer playing conditions equivalent to national opens. When there's room for your elbows, space to walk between boards, good lighting, and FREE COFFEE, chess becomes a pleasure to play.

When the last round comes, you don't want to go home; you want to go over to the attack.

White: Richard Fauber (2139)

Black: Dave Oppedal (1949)

Annotated by Richard Fauber  
Benoni [A65]

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e6

Surprise. Fifteen years ago, Oppedal espoused the Grünfeld. After some inactive years he returns to

the wars with something new in hand. 4.Nc3 exd5 5.cxd5 d6 6.e4 g6 7.Bd3 Bg7 8.Nge2 0-0 9.0-0 Na6

When I was active, ten years ago, I never played the Penrose Attack. This was something I recalled from my one bout of serious chess study almost thirty years ago. Thumbing through references at home after the game I discovered that no one plays the Penrose the way it was played back then. One pattern proceeds 10.h3 Nc7 11.a4 b6 12.Bg5 with f4 and Qd2. My old-fashioned approach has novelty value against someone who knows only recent practice. 10.h3 Nc7 11.Ng3 Re8?!

This is not advisable here. White goes on with his plan, which gains force from the weakening of f7.

12.f4 Nd7

Black should continue his Q-side buildup with 12...Rb8, when white must solidify in the center. This defensive move actually invites attack.

13.Qf3 a6

13...b6 14.e5.

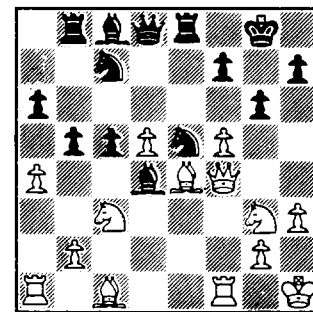
14.a4 Rb8 15.e5 de5 16.f5

This is the old form of the Penrose Attack. Black's break 16...b5 fails on 17.d6. Now 16...Rf8 17.Nge4 with a great position, perhaps too good to win.

16...e4!? 17.Be4 Bd4?

This Bishop uses up his check and takes an awkward station. He is vital for defense. More typical would have been 17...Ne5 18.Qf2 b6 19.Bf4 Nc4 20.Rad1!

18.Kh1 Ne5 19.Qf4 b5?



Black's best try is 19...Qd6

Continued on Page 29

# Cal Beats Clemson in Citrus Bowl!

By NM Peter Yu

The University of California kicked off 1992 with the first of its monthly Berkeley Quads on January 18. Sixty-one players participated, including fourteen scholastic players, to make this one of the largest turnouts ever for a one-day quad. The big turnout ensured close competition for everyone, as the majority of quads saw opponents rated within fifty points of each other. Tournament Directors Peter Yu, Don Shennum and Alan Tse couldn't resist the action—all three decided to play and direct.

After many hardly-fought games, the results were: Quad I: NM Erik Ronneberg (2253) took first with 2.5, just edging out Cal Senior and NM Peter Yu (2296), 2 points. Quad II: Russell Wong (2108) outscored a higher-rated field of two masters and one expert to finish first at 2-1. Quad III: Berkeley Alum Seggev Weiss (2055) returned to the tournament scene "en force" by placing first with 2.5. Quad IV: Cal Band member Don Shennum (2003) and newly arrived Conrad Thake (2000 estimated) tied for top honors by scoring 2 points apiece.

Quad V: Steven Lender (1940), formerly of the Soviet Union, notched a convincing 3 points to outdistance UCB undergrad Alan Tse (1946) who scored 2. Quad VI: Pat Mead (1881) topped his fellow A-players to earn first with 2.5 points. Quad VII: A three-way tie between Robert Smith (1867), Adrian Keatinge-Clay (1821), and Ralf Wuehler (1792) occurred; each player finished 2-1. Quad VIII: Walter Lesquillier (1661) was untouchable as he swept 3-0. Quad IX: Joe Fitzpatrick (1574) and Tom Preston (1434) split first, both scoring 2-1. Quad X: Cal student Glen Avila (1405) exploited the home field advantage by winning with a perfect

3-0. Section XI: This seven-man Swiss was won by Thomas Bateson (Unr.) with 3, followed by Jacob Burckhardt (1249), José Obledo (1205) and Scott Feir (Unr.) each at 2-1.

Three scholastic sections featured many of the Bay Area's future chess stars: Scholastic Quad I: Veteran junior player Tov Fisher-Kirshner (1233) turned in a flawless 3-0 victory over his young peers. Scholastic Quad II: Tyrone Chin (Unr.) won all three of his games to take first in this all-unrated field. Scholastic Section III: Diana Ong (Unr.) emerged victorious out of this six-junior Swiss with 3 points, followed closely by Chris Johnson (Unr.) who took second with 2.5-.5.

The Berkeley Quads, formerly Walnut Creek Quads, were sponsored by A.S.U.C. S.U.P.E.R.B. Productions. Don't miss the next Berkeley Quads on Saturday, February 8, 1992.

---

White: NM Peter Yu (2296)  
 Black: NM Erik Ronneberg (2253)  
 Annotated by NM Peter Yu  
 King's Indian Classical [E99]

---

1. c4 g6 2.Nc3 Bg7 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.e4  
 Forcing a transposition into the King's Indian.  
 4...d6 5.d4 0-0 6.Be2 e5 7.0-0 Nc6  
 8.d5 Ne7 9.Ne1

White decides on the sharpest continuation within the Classical Variation, signaling that he is prepared to battle on the highest theoretical grounds.

9...Nd7 10.Be3 f5 11.f3 f4 12.Bf2 g5  
 Black's plan is direct and simple: checkmate the White King. Perhaps this straightforwardness is what attracts so many players to the KID, including the World Champion.  
 13.Nb5

Introduced by Korchnoi, this line

aims at exchanging off White's powerful Queenside Bishop before it can develop into an attacker of White's monarch.

13...Nf6?!

Best is 13...b6, after which 14.b4 a6 15.Nc3 (15.Na3?! h5 16.c5 b5 17.Nac2 Nf6 18.a4 bxa4 19.Rxa4 Ng6 20.b5 g4 21.Nb4 g3! (=+) Huzman-Smirin 1987) and either 15...Rf6 or 15...Ng6 holds chances for both sides. The text move is too simple to solve Black's problems.

14.Nxa7 Rxa7?!

A forced innovation, as 14...Bd7 allows the surprising 15.c5! Benjamin-Nunn, 1987/8 continued 15...Rxa7 16.cxd6 Nc8 17.dxc7 Qxc7 18.Bxa7 Nxa7 19.Qb3 with advantage to White.

15.Bxa7 b6 16.a4 Bd7 17.a5 Nc8  
 18.axb6 cxb6 19.Bb8!

Now it becomes clear that White's Bishop cannot be trapped, thus Black diverts his energies to the other side of the board.

19...g4!? 20.Nd3?! g3!

Ronneberg felt that 20.fxg4 was necessary to prevent a Black mating attack. In hindsight, 20...Nxe4 21.Bd3 Nc5 (21...Nf6 22.Bf5!) 22.b4 is much better than what White allowed in the game.

21.Ra8

Too slow, although this move did come in handy afterwards.

21...Nh5 22.Qe1 Qh4 23.h3 Bxh3  
 24.gxh3 Qxh3 25.Rf2

Forced, as White must give up his winnings to avoid mate.

25...gxf2+ 26.Nxf2

26.Qxf2 allows the constricting  
 26...Rf6!

26...Qg3+ 27.Kh1 Rf6 28.Qf1 Qh4+  
 29.Kg1 Ng3

White is helpless as Black now threatens Rh6. Also playable was 29...Rg6+ 30.Ng4 Ng3 threatening Nxe2+ followed by h5.

Continued on Page 21

# Palo Alto FIDE Futurity - Part II

## More Master Analysis

This is Part Two of the article on the Palo Alto FIDE futurity. One of the strongest events held in California in 1991, this brainchild of Palo Alto organizer and director NM Mike Arné produced a lot of fighting chess and many interesting positions. We continue with more games annotated by the participants.

---

**White:** NM Paul Gallegos (2259)  
**Black:** SM Vladimir Strugatsky (2500)  
 Annotated by Paul Gallegos  
 French Wing Gambit [C00]

---

1.e4 e6 2.Nf3 d5 3.e5 c5 4.b4

The "Dorsch Gambit." Recently, I have been experimenting with this line with mixed results.

4...c4

Not considered best. Taking the pawn or 4...b6 are more common.  
 5.c3 a5!

This is considered best in this position.

6.b5 Nd7 7.d3 cxd3 8.Bxd3 g6!?

Book is 8...Qc7 9.Qe2 Ne7 10.0-9 Ng6 11.Re1 with an unclear position.

9.0-0 Bg7 10.Re1 Nc5 11.a4 Ne7 12.Ba3 Qc7 13.Bc2 b6 14.Qd4!?

Centralizing the Queen and protecting e5. But maybe Nbd2-Nb3 is a better idea.

14...0-0 15.Nbd2 Bb7 16.Nb3?!

Completely overlooking Black's reply.

16...Nf5! 17.Qd1 Ne4?

A mistake. Black doesn't get enough for the exchange. 17...Nxb3 was better.

18.Bxf8 Bxf8 19.Bxe4 dxe4 20.Nfd4 Rd8 21.Qc1 Qxe5 22.Nxf5

Getting rid of his strongly-posted Knight.

22...exf5 23.Qe3

Putting pressure on his weakness and stopping any e3 pushes which would release his White-squared

Bishop.

23...Bd6 24.g3 Bd5 25.c4!?

Allowing my Queen to protect the Knight and opening files for my Rook. I now believe that White is much better.

25...Bxc4 26.Rad1 Re8 27.Qxb6 Bb4

Completely overlooking my reply.

28.Nxa5! Bd5 29.Nc6?!

Better was 29.Re3 and White is clearly on top. Now I allow Black to create counterplay.

29...Bc6 30.Qc6 Bxe1 31.Rxe1 Re6 32.Qc4?

32.Qc1 stopping the advance of the f-pawn is much better.

32...f4 33.a5?

The final mistake. I was blind to how powerful this attack really was. After 33.gxf4 followed by 34.Re3 I still had winning chances.

33...e3! 34.fxe3 f5 35.h4 Qf6! 36.Rf1 Qb2! 37.Qc8+ Kg7 0-1

---

**White:** SM Vladimir Strugatsky (2500)

**Black:** NM Mark Pinto (2242)

Annot. by SM Vladimir Strugatsky  
 Dutch Leningrad [A87]

---

1.d4 f5 2.g3 Nf6 3.Bg2 g6 4.Nf3 Bg7 5.0-0 0-0 6.c4 d6 7.Nc3 Na6! 8.d5 e5?

Dubious experiment. 8...Qe8 9.Nd4 Bd7 would transpose to well-known variations.

9.dxe6 Nc5 10.Nd4?!

After 10.Ng5! Black is nearly in zugzwang. 10...c6? or 10...h6? both run into 11.Nf7. 10...Qe7? is met by 11.Nd5. 10...Rb8 is met by 11.Be3! 10...c6

10...Rb8 11.Be3! Ng4 (11...a6 12.Nd5!) 12.Nd5! Ne3 13.e7 Nd1 14.exd8Q Rxd8 15.Rfd1, and White has the upper hand in the endgame.

11.Bf4 Nh5??

Blunder. Mandatory was 11...Ne8, and White has only a slight

pull after 12.Qd2 Ne6 13.Ne6 Be6 14.b3.

12.Nc6! bc6 13.e7! Qe7 14.Bd6 (+-) Qf6 15.Bc5 Rd8 16.Qa4 Be6 17.Rad1 Qe5 18.Bd4! Rd4?! 19.Rd4 Rc8.

19...Qd4 20.Qc6 (+-).

20.Rfd1 Qc7 21.Rd6 1-0

---

**White:** FM Renard Anderson (2282)

**Black:** NM Tom Dorsch (2234)

Annotated by NM Tom Dorsch  
 French Winawer [C17]

---

1.e4 e6

One of the toughest decisions to make when facing a higher-rated player is choice of opening. That decision is compounded when you have Black and your opponent has a well-deserved reputation for openings erudition. Factor in that Renard and I, two of the most active masters in Northern California, are thoroughly familiar with each other's play, and that, in this round-robin tournament, we can—actually, must—prepare for each other. For me, the choice was between my two principal bulwarks against Renard's usual 1.e4, the French and the Sicilian.

Renard is very adept at the White side of the Sicilian, and I've seen him win some very nice games. He is one of the few masters in the area with the confidence to take on specialists like Walter Browne in the Najdorf, and Alan Stein in the Dragon. In fact, the Najdorf is Renard's stock reply to 1.e4.

But I remembered a game (CCJ, 2/90, page 6) against Andy McManus where Renard played the opening, a French Winawer, hesitantly. So the next time I played Renard, in a crucial last-round game at the American Open 1990, I essayed the Winawer in the hope I could drown Renard in the complications. Instead, Renard

played the so-called positional line, Smyslov's favorite 7.Nf3 (after 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e4 c5 5.a3 Bc3 6.bc Qc7), and quickly outplayed me in a difficult middlegame. While I went down in flames, at the next board Isaak Margulis' patented Closed Sicilian was rolling over Tom Wolski, to win the U2300 prize and \$1000 (Why a huge U2300 prize? The organizer was an U2300 player, of course!).

Now I had to face Renard with Black again. What to play? I am convinced that, positionally, Renard's style is more Sicilian-type (positions characterized by an open or fluid center) than French-type (positions characterized by locked pawn chains in the center). Renard favors the Robert Fischer openings repertoire, 1.e4 with White, the Sicilian and King's Indian with Black. Bobby Fischer played his worst chess against the French.

Renard is always up-to-date with current master practice, and just before this game I saw a French in the latest Informant, where Black played weakly and lost. If Renard would just repeat the line, I would attempt to improve the Black side.

**2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 Ba5?!**

Botvinnik introduced this line to grandmaster practice against Reshevsky in the USA-USSR match 1946, seeking to surprise his opponent. It worked, and he won. Botvinnik later used the line several times against Smyslov in his 1954 match, where Smyslov played 6.b4 cxd4 (6.cxb4 was refuted by Alekhine in a game included in his "Best Games" collection) 7.Nb5 Bc7. Smyslov's approach gives White a persistent positional bind. Reshevsky's approach, adopted by Anderson, is still considered the most direct attempt at a refutation of Black's strategy.

**6.Qg4 Ne7 7.dxc5**

The immediate 7.Qg7 transposes to the 6.b4 line after 7...Rg8 8.Qh7 cd 9.b4 Bc7 10.Nb5.

**7...Bxc3 8.bxc3**

So far so good. In the game Short-Timman, Amsterdam 1991

(I.51/288), Black played the insipid 8...Qa5 9.Bd2 Ng6 10.h4 h5, got a bad game, and lost. I was betting Renard had seen this game and would play this line. Considered best by theory is 8...Nd7!, after which 9.Qg7 Rg8 10.Qh7 Ne5 favors Black (Reshevsky-Botvinnik, *supra.*). I prepared something that was popular in the late 1920s, but isn't in ECO... **8...Nf5!? 9.Nf3**

According to an old article by Shamkovich, still considered good theory, White obtains an advantage by 9.Bd3 h5 10.Qh3 (10.Qf4 Qh4!), threatening g4. My conclusions? Je m'excuse, I may soon play Renard again.

**9...Qc7?!**

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## ***"Bobby Fischer played his worst chess against the French."***

---

Unfortunately, Black is already going astray. Removal of the Queen from the crucial h4-d8 diagonal cedes g5 to the White Queen, giving White threats on the K-side. The sequence of development is extremely crucial. I couldn't decide whether it was better to develop the Nb8 to d7 or c6, so I postponed the decision by developing a different piece. The price of indecisiveness is a bad game. Correct was the immediate 9...h5, clarifying the position of the White Queen before deployment of its opposite number.

**10.Bd3 h5 11.Qg5! Qc5?!**

Now I have not only given the crucial square g5 to White's Queen, my fruitless pursuit of meaningless tripled pawns allows White to obtain a great lead in development. Of course, White will not mimic Black's mistake of pawn grabbing, because after 12.Bf5? ef (12...Qc3 13.Bd2 Qa1 14.Ke2 Qh1 15.Qg7 is too risky for Black) 13.Qg7 Qf8, Black's position is actually quite satisfactory.

**12.0-0 Qe7**

There is nothing to be gained by taking the doubled pawn, here or later. In positional terms, the pawn itself isn't worth the tempo required to take it. The value of the move ...Qc3 correlates to the value of the square c3; the pawn means nothing. The immediate 12...Qc3? fails to 13.Bd2 Qc7 14.Bf5 ef 15.Qg7 Rf8 16.Bb4. The text makes an offer that White finds it easy to refuse, because an exchange of Queens would give Black an easy game.

**13.Qf4 Qc7 14.a4 Nc6 15.Re1 Nce7 16.Ba3 Bd7 17.Nd4 g6 18.Be7?**

Black is on the verge of Kingside strangulation, with no safe haven for his King and no counterplay. The exchange of White's dominant bishop relieves the pressure. Just a few more footpounds per footpounds per square inch and Black would have caved. Best was 18.Qg5!, with a multitude of threats. After 18...Bc6 19.Nf5 gf 20.Bd6 Qd8 (20...Qd7 21.Re3!) 21.Be2, the woods are dark and deep, and Black has miles to go before he sleeps. Instead, things are now looking up. After he brings his King to safety, Black has reasonable prospects for organizing an attack against the many weak points in White's position.

**18...Ne7 19.Qf6 Rg8 20.Bb5 Nc6 21.Nf3 Qd8 22.Qf4 g5?**

Having lost his sense of danger, Black impetuously rushes to open the g-file and attack, and soon again finds himself in serious trouble. Amazingly, I overlooked White's 24th move, which annihilates my plan and again gives White control of the K-side. Best was 22...a6, or 22...Qe7!? and 23...0-0-0.

**23.Qg3 Rg6?**

A failed attempt to prepare 24...h4 for Black and prevent 24.h4 for White.

**24.Bd3 Rg8 25.h4 g4 26.Ng5**

Das Punkt—the White Knight now attains the dominant square f6, with a hammerlock on Black's position. Black has to consolidate on the Queenside as quickly as possible,

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# North American Open

By NM John Peterson and NM James Eade

**B**ill Goichberg's North American Open launched the 1992 tournament season. Held in Las Vegas January 2-5, the event had the "class" touches that have come to be associated with Goichberg events. A guaranteed prize fund of \$40K, and a chance to get an early lead on Grand Prix competitors, lured a prestigious field. When the dust cleared, three stalwarts remained on top with 5.5 points, GM Joel Benjamin, GM John Fedorowicz, and GM Roman Dzindzihashvili, each taking home \$2900. Tied for fourth-fifth with 5 points were IM Igor Ivanov and IM Georgi Orlov.

The U2400 prize was split between NM Javier Torres and NM Isaak Margulis of San Francisco. The Expert prizewinners were Adrian Rios, Hugh Tobin, and Robert Ciaffone, all with 4.5.

GM Joel Benjamin has held one of the hottest hands in US Chess for the past six months, narrowly losing the US Closed in a last round controversial match to GM Gata Kamsky, then sweeping to clear first at the American Open in November and now the North American Open in January. We thought readers would enjoy a look at a young GM at the top of his form, so Games Editor Jim Eade entreated him to annotate one of his best recent games for *The California Chess Journal*.

**White:** GM Joel Benjamin (2636)  
**Black:** Dr. E. Martinovsky (2389)  
**Annotations by GM Joel Benjamin**  
**King's Indian Defense [E92]**

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 g6 3.e4

I had seen the good doctor play the Grünfeld earlier, so I forced him to change his plans.

3...e5!? 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.d4 exd4 6.Nxd4

Martinovsky has steered the game away from the conventional

King's Indian channels, but has to deal with a passive position.

6...d6 7.Be2 Bg7 8.Be3 0-0 9.0-0 Re8 10.f3 Nd7

10...Nh5 was another try.

11.Qd2 a5 12.Ndb5

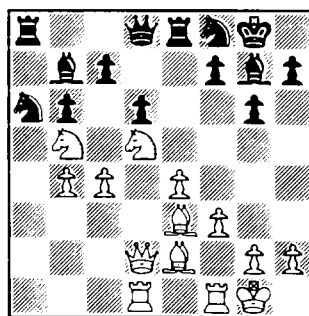
It was probably an error to allow my Knight to set up residence here.

12...Nb4 13.Rad1

Wrong Rook. The other one should go here, leaving b1 or c1 for its colleague.

13...b6 14.a3 Na6 15.Nd5 Bb7 16.b4 axb4 17.axb4 Nf8

I thought 17...Qb8 was a tougher defense. In any case, we reach a crisis: Black is preparing to fork White's cavalry with ...c7-c6. White could retreat and maintain an edge, but Black may be better set up for defense later.



18.Ndxc7!

This looks strong, but it is not the only promising continuation. White can also try 18.Bg5 f6 19.Bf4 (or 19.Be3, as 19...c6 allows a number of promising sacs.

18...Nxc7 19.Bxb6 Nfe6

First I saw the sneaky 19...Nxb5 20.Bxd8 Nc3, but 21.Ba5 nips that idea in the bud. 19...Re7 20.c5 (+-) is calamitous as well.

20.Nxd6!?

My opponent thought this was an oversight, but I was aiming for an endgame with the Bishop pair. The more materialistic alternative 20.Bxc7 Nxc7 21.Nxd6 Qb8 22.Nxe8 Nxe8 should also win. A question of taste.

20...Bd4 21.Bxd4 Qd6 22.Be3 Qd2

Martinovsky thought he was out of the woods and offered a draw, but an effective blockade is hard to set up.

23.Rxd2 Ra4 24.b5 Rb4

Black succeeds in halting the pawns, but leaves the White Rooks room to penetrate. Perhaps he should have exchanged a pair of Rooks, but in any case Black is in serious danger.

25.Ra1 Rb8 26.Ra7 Kf8 27.Kf2 Ke8 28.Rd6

The threat of 29.Rb6 opens up the "absolute seventh".

28...Bc8 29.f4

The game is essentially over now. White threatens to separate Black's pieces with 30.f5.

29...f5

The cure is worse than the disease, as White's Rooks become monstrous.

30.exf5 gxf5 31.b6 Na8

31...Na6 32.b7 grabs the piece back. 32.c5

More direct is 32.Bh5+ Kf8 33.Bc5. With the game in the bag and time pressure approaching, I played safe moves.

32...Rb2 33.Ke1 Rb1+ 34.Kd2 Rb2+ 35.Kd1 Nf8 36.Bf3

Hard to argue with a move like this, but 36.Bh5+ Ng6 37.Rxh7 is total kaputnikov.

36...Nxb6 37.cxb6 Bd7 38.Rc7 Rb3 39.Kd2 Kd8 40.Bc5 Rb5 41.Bd4

White's last few moves have been sluggish, but there's still not much point to fighting on with 41...Ke7.

41...R8xb6 42.Bxb6 Rxb6 43.Rxb6 1-0

**White:** NM James Eade (2282)

**Black:** Richard Klabunde (2028)

**Annotated by NM James Eade**  
**Stonewall Attack [A45]**

1.d4 Nf6 2.e3 e6

Too good to be true! Nobody  
 continued on page 10

## North-America

Continued from page 9

allows me to play the classic Stonewall Attack! My biggest fear was whether I could actually remember how it went.

3.Bd3 c5 4.c3 d5 5.Nd2 Nc6 6.f4 Bb7

Not bad, but not best either.

7.Nh3

A move that appeals to me. It leaves f3 for the Queen, protects the f-pawn (so that White can answer cxd4 with exd4), and, in some variations, sets the Knight's sight on the attractive f2 square.

7...Rc8

This is ill-advised. Black often needs to whip long to get the King to safety in these lines.

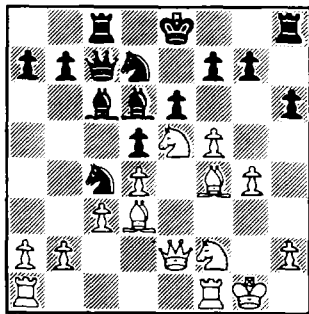
8.0-0 cxd4 9.exd4 Qb6 10.Nf2 Bd6 11.Nf3 Na5 12.Qe2 Qc7

I was expecting 12...a6, trying to get 13...Bb5 in.

13.Ne5 Bc6 14.g4 h6 15.f5! Nc4

This doesn't quite work, but is a decent practical try.

16.Bf4! Nd7?



17.Nxf7 Bxf4

Better, but still bad was 17...Kxf7 when 18.fxe6+ wins the piece back with a pawn and position in the bargain.

18.Qxe6+ Kf8 19.Nxh8 Nde5

19...Bxh2+ doesn't change the picture any.

20.dxe5 Nxe5 21.Ng6+

Simplest.

21...Nxg6 22.fxg6 Be8 23.Nh3 1-0

White: NM James Eade (2282)

Black: Vesn Dimitrijevic (2117)

Annotated by NM James Eade  
Stonewall Attack [A45]

1.d4 Nf6 2.e3 d5 3.Bd3 e6

I couldn't believe my eyes! Two classical Stonewall Attacks in one tournament! It isn't that the Classical Stonewall is a forced win, but rather that Black has many better alternatives.

4.Nd2 Nbd7 5.f4 c5 6.c3 b6 7.Nh3 Bb7 8.Qf3

It is important to prevent Black from getting in Ne4.

8...Qc7

Black's play in this game is much better than that in Round One.

9.g4 Bd6 10.g5 Ng8 11.Qg4

In order to free f3 for the Knight on d2 and to restrain Black's f-pawn, by attacking e6.

11...0-0-0 12.Nf3

With the obvious intention of settling in on e5.

12...f6?!

Daring White to snatch the pawn.

13.Qxe6 Kb8 14.Bd2

Oddly enough, the Queen, deep in enemy territory, is well posted. I decided to leave her there until she was evicted.

14...Nf8

Ok, she's evicted, but Black's communications are now tangled.

15.Qg4 Ne7

With the rather nasty positional threat of Bc8-f5.

16.gxf6 gxf6 17.Qh5!

Preventing Black from expanding with 17...h5 and hitting the Black center.

17...Ne6

I would like to get f5 in, but the Knight swigs back to g7 and the f-pawn becomes terminally weak.

18.Rg1

Covering the g-file in general and g7 in particular.

18...Bc8

Indirectly protecting against 19.f5 because 19...Bxh2! 20.Nxh2 (or 20.Rg2 Bg3+ 20...Qxh2 21.fxe6 Bxe6 is good for Black.

19.Kf2?!

Removing the threat of Bxh2 in response to f5, but the King is clearly safer on the Queenside.

19...h6!

Well done. Now, f5 is met by Ng5.

20.Rg2

Feinting the double and preparing the re-routing of the Knight on h3.

20...Rdf8 21.Nhg1 Nc6?

This time the pawn is simply dropped.

22.Qxd5

White should now consolidate and win easily, but it is a long way to time control!

22...Ne7

Making lemonade. Now that the pawn is out of the way the h1-a8 diagonal looks promising.

23.Qh5 Bb7 24.Ne2 Qc6 25.e4 cxd4 26.cxd4 Qd7 27.Be3

Building a fortress.

27...Nc8 28.Nh4

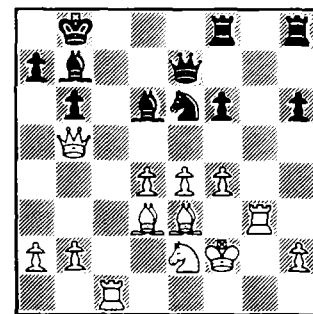
Looking to force a trade.

28...Ne7 29.Nf5 Nxf5 30.Qxf5 Bc8 31.Qb5?

Pointless, the Queen isn't scaring anyone by herself.

31...Qe7 32.Rc1 Bb7 33.Rg3?!

Inviting trouble.



33...Ng5

Obliging. Neither of us has enough time to really calculate the tactics.

34.fxg5 fxg5+ 35.Kg1 Bxg3

The other try is 35...Bxe4, but 36.Bxe4 Qxe4 37.Bf2 should win easily.

36.Nxg3 Rf3 37.Nf5 Qf7?

Black is, in any case, lost.

38.Qe5+ Ka8 39.Qxh8+ 1-0

Tough game.

---

**White: Chuck Dibert (2245)**  
**Black: NM James Eade (2282)**  
**Annotated by NM James Eade**  
**[C00]**

---

My opponent wrote a book last year titled The Blackmar-Diebert Gambit, substituting his name for the name of Emil J. Diemer. Diebert justifies this change with the claim that he is the strongest player now actively practicing the gambit. Clearly he is aiming for the gambit here.

1.d4 e6 2.e4 d5 3.Be3 Nf6

The opening is a strange tussle. He keeps trying to get me into his book and I insist on a French.

4.f3 b6 5.Nd2 Be7 6.c3 0-0 7.e5 Nfd7  
 8.f4 Ba6 9.Ng3 f6 10.Bxa6 Nxa6  
 11.0-0 c5 12.Kh1 b5!?

This starts the Queenside counterplay, but also allows White to establish d4 as a base of operations.  
 13.Qe2 Nc7 14.dxc5 Nxc5 15.Nd4  
 Qd7 16.Bg1 f5

Locking the center, believing that Black's chances on the Queenside are superior to White's on the opposite flank.  
 17.Rf3 g6!?

Probably an over-reaction, Black should allow the g-file to be opened.  
 18.Rh3 h5?

Definitely an over-reaction. Black's desire to lock the Kingside drives him to create further weaknesses, weaknesses that eventually ruin his game.  
 19.b4?!

White gets nowhere with this Queenside demonstration and improves Black's chances.  
 19...Ne4 20.N2b3 Rfc8 21.Rc1 a6  
 22.Nd2 Rab8 23.a3 Nxd2!

Having solidified the Queenside bind, Black removes one Knight to emphasize the superiority of his remaining minor pieces.  
 24.Qxd2 Na8!

Heading for the weak White squares.  
 25.Nb3 Nb6 26.Bc5

White must get rid of this piece, while he can.

26...Na4 27.Bxe7 Qxe7 28.Nd4 Rc4  
 29.Rg3 Kf7 30.Rd3!

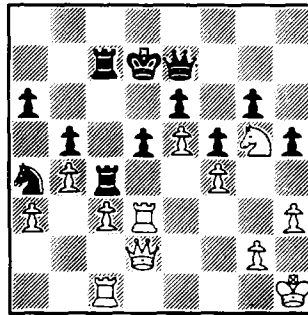
A good move that is designed to guard d4 after redirecting the Knight to the Kingside.

30...Rbc8 31.h3 R8c7?

White is running low on time and it affects Black's play! I hadn't yet read the Alburtt-Parr article in Chess Life. Black imagines that the King will simply waltz to safety via e8-d7-c8.

32.Nf3 Ke8 33.Ng5 Kd7?

Continuing with the bad plan.



34.Rxd5+! exd5 35.Qxd5+ Ke8  
 36.Qg8+

36.Rd1 wins in all variations.

36...Kd7 37.Qd5+ Ke8 38.Qg8+  
 Kd7 39.Rd1+ Kc6 40.Qa8+ Kb6  
 41.Rd8 Nxc3 42.Re8 Qd7 43.Rb8+  
 Rb7 44.Rd8 Qe7 45.Re8 Qd7 1/2-1/2

With an unusual perpetual on Black's Queen.

---

**White: NM John Peterson (2217)**  
**Black: GM Dmitry Gurevich (2609)**  
**Annotated by NM John Peterson**  
**[B21]**

---

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cxd4 3.c3 d3 4.Bxd3 d6  
 5.Nf3?

Much better is 5.c4 Nc6 6.Nc3  
 g6 7.Nge2 Bg7 8.Be3 Nf6 9.f3 with a  
 Maroczy bind formation. Brilliantly,  
 I decide to confuse the GM with an  
 inferior line.

5...Nc6 6.h3 g6 7.Nd4 Bg7 8.Be3 Nf6  
 9.f4

I'll attack before he knows  
 what's happening.

9...0-0 10.0-0 Bd7 11.Nd2 e5!

12.N4f3 exf4 13.Bxf4 Ne5

Is he giving me a pawn?

14.Nxe5

14...Bxe5 dxe5 15.Nxe5 Be6  
 16.Bc4 Qb6+ regains the pawn with a  
 good position.

14...dxe5 15.Bxe5 Bxh3 16.Qf3

16.gxh3 Qxd3 17.Bxf6 Qg3+  
 18.Kh1 Qxh3+ 19.Kg1 Qg3+ 20.Kh1  
 Bxf6 21.Rxf6 Qh4+ is fatal.

16...Be6 17.Nb3

I thought my position was OK:  
 Gurevich shows me that it's not!  
 17...Bxb3 18.axb3 Nd7! 19.Bxg7  
 Kxg7 20.Bc2 Ne5

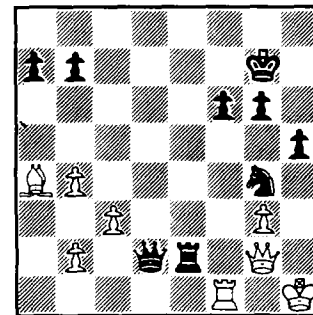
The Knight dominates from this  
 post.

21.Qf4 Qb6+ 22.Kh1 f6 23.Rad1  
 Rae8 24.Rd5 h5 25.b4 Re7 26.Bb3

26.Bd1 may be necessary.

26...Ng4 27.Rd6 Qb5 28.Bd1?  
 Rxe4!

White is lost now, but there were  
 few good moves. 28.Re1 looks forced.  
 29.Ba4 Qc4 30.Rd7+ Rf7 31.Rxf7+  
 Kxf7 32.Qf3 Kg7 33.Rd1 Qe6  
 34.Rf1 Qd6 35.g3 Qd2 36.Qg2 Re2



0-1

If 37.Qxb7+ Kh6 38.Qf3 Nf2+  
 39.Kg2 Nh3+ and it's over.

---

**White: Kris Judkins (2019)**  
**Black: NM John Peterson (2217)**  
**Annotated by NM John Peterson**  
**[A57]**

---

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.a4

Popularized by the Bulgarian IM  
 Peev, but new to me!

4...bxc4 5.Nc3 d6 6.e4 g6 7.Bxc4  
 Bg7 8.Nf3 Nfd7?

Better was 8...Bg4 to challenge  
 White's control of e5.

9.0-0 Ba6 10.Bxa6 Nxa6 11.Qe2  
 continued on page 22

# LERA Thanksgiving Brilliances

By NMs James Eade and Tom Dorsch

<b>Open</b>		
1st	Vitaly Kanzaveli (2412)	5-1
2-3rd	Burt Izumikawa (2454)	4.5-.5
	Julia Tverskaya (2320)	
<b>Expert</b>		
1st	Vera Frenkel (2087)	6-0
2-3rd	James Jones (2100)	5-1
	Rahim Gran (2093)	
<b>"A"</b>		
1st	Rodolfo Zapata (1933)	5-1
2-3rd	Francis Gallagher (1963)	4.5-.5
	Dwane Wilk (1918)	
<b>"B"</b>		
1st	Gency Anima (1606)	5.5-.5
2nd	Diane M. Barnard (1793)	5-1
3-5th	Brian Jew (1767)	4.5-.5
	David Lankford (1729)	
	Jordy Mont-Reynaud (1599)	
<b>"C"</b>		
1st	Matthew Gross (1530)	6-0
2nd	Bret Winograd (1506)	4.5-.5
3-6th	Steve Ramsey (1588)	4-2
	Leonard Trottier (1551)	
	Robert Dickinson (1495)	
	Robert Shiloh (1483)	
<b>"D"</b>		
1-2nd	Christopher Fillius (1371)	4-2
	Martin Mucciarone (1250)	
<b>"E"</b>		
1st	Ian Glover (1082)	4-2
<b>"UNR"</b>		
1st	Enayatullah Arjmand	6-0

White: Jay Whitehead (2537)  
 Black: Filipp Frenkel (2288)  
 Open Section Brilliancy Prize  
 Annotated by NM James Eade  
 Old Indian Defense [A46]

The following game features an unusual opening, a nice piece sac and a mercy mate.

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 d6 3.Nc3 Bf5 4.Nh4 Bc8?!

Not bad, but perhaps more consistent would be 4...e6 5.Nxf5 exf5 6.Qd3 Qd7 7.g3 d5 (=), as in Sämisch-Reti, Pistyan 1922, or 4...Bg6 5.Nxg6 hxg6 6.e4 Nbd7 (=) Colle-Pleci, Liege 1930.

5.e4 e5?!

Interesting, but 5...Nbd7 looks safer.

6.dxe5 Nxe4

6...dxe5 7.Qxd8+ Kxd8 8.Bg5! is good for White.

7.Nxe4 Qxh4 8.Qd4!

Threatening 9.Nxd6+ winning the Queen.

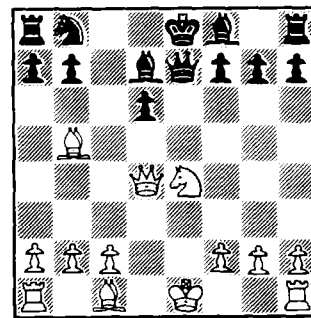
8...Qe7

8...Qd8 9.Bg5 is even worse.

9.Bb5+

Effective, since 9...c6 is met by 10.exd6.

9...Bd7 10.exd6 cxd6



11.0-0!?

Other moves leave White with a comfortable edge, but the text goes for the jugular.

11...Bxb5

Otherwise, Black has a bad game and no material to cling to.

12.Re1 Kd8 13.Bg5

Painfully to the point.

13...f6 14.Nxf6! Qf7

So far Black is defending accurately.

15.Qc3

An interesting move. It maintains the pressure on f6, cuts the Black King off from the c-file and threatens 16.Qa5+ recovering the piece.

15...h6

Probably not best. Tougher would've been 15...Bc6 (Not 15...Nc6 16.Nd5+ Kc8 17.Qb3! Threatening to win the Bishop or pick up the Queen with 20.Nb6+). When White may have to try 16.Re8+, where 16...Bxe8 fails to 17.Nxe8 Kd7 (17...Kxe8 18.Qc8 is mate and 17...Be7 18.Qc7+ Kxe8 19.Qc8+ Bd8 20.Qxd8+ is mate too.) 18.Qc7+ Ke6, and 19.Re1+ is lights out, but 16...Kc7! may be tough to crack.

16.Qa5+ b6 17.Qxb5 hxg5?

Clearly better would have been 17...gxf6 even though 18.Bxf6+ Qxf6 19.Qd5 is in White's favor. Now, Black's tent gets folded up.

18.Re8+ Kc7 19.Qf5 Nd7 20.Rxa8 Kb7 21.Rd8 Nxf6 22.Qc8# 1-0

White: SM Vitaly Kanzevili (2412)  
 Black: IM Jay Whitehead (2549)  
 Brilliancy Honorable Mention  
 Queen's Indian Defense [E12]

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 b6 3.c4 Bb7 4.Nc3  
 e6 5.Bg5 h6 6.Bh4 g5 7.Bg3 Nh5  
 8.Be5 f6 9.Bg3 f5 10.Be5 Rg8 11.e3  
 d6 12.Nd2 g4 13.Bg3 c5 14.d5 e5  
 15.Bd3 Qg5 16.Qa4+ Nd7 17.0-0-0  
 a6 18.Rde1 0-0-0 19.f4 gxf3 20.Nxf3  
 Qg4 21.Nh4 Nxc3 22.hxc3 b5  
 23.Qc2 e4 24.Be2 Qg5 25.cxb5 axb5  
 26.Bxb5 Ne5 27.Kb1 Ng4 28.Bc6  
 Rg7 29.Nb5 Nxe3 30.Qb3 Ng4  
 31.Rhf1 Nh2 32.Rxf5 Qxc3  
 33.Bxb7+ Kxb7 34.Rf7+ Ka6  
 35.Nc7+ Ka7 36.Qa4+ Kb7  
 37.Qa6+ Kb8 38.Qa8 mate 1-0

White: Patrick Howlett (1998)  
 Black: Alan Bishop (2060)  
 Expert Brilliancy Prize  
 Annotated by NM Tom Dorsch  
 Pirc Defense [B07]

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.Bc4  
 Bg7 5.Qe2.

An interesting plan of direct attack. The main line is 5...c6 6.e5 Nd5!? If White does not play an early e4-e5, Black can play ...d5 and close the a2-g8 diagonal.  
 5...Nc6 6.e5.

It's now or never, else Black will play 6...e5 with a nice game.  
 6...Nd7!?

ECO II gives 6...Ng4 (6...Nh5!?)  
 7.g4 Nxd4 8.Qd1 Bg4 9.Qxd4 Bf5  
 with compensation for the material,  
 Regan—Shamkovich, New York  
 1976-I.22/183) 7.Bb5 0-0 8.Bc6 bc6  
 9.h3 Nh6 10.Nf3 c5 with complica-  
 tions, Sigurjonsson-Timman, Wijk an  
 Zee 1980—I.29/166.

7.Bxf7+

7.e6? fe 8.Be6 (8.Qe6? Nde5)  
 Nxd4 leaves Black with an edge. This  
 is White's only try for advantage, and  
 it just isn't enough.

7...Kxf7 8.e6+ Ke8 9.exd7+ Bxd7  
 10.d5 Nd4 11.Qd1 Bf5 12.g4 Bxc2  
 13.Qd2 Qd7 14.f3 Rf8 15.Nce2 Nf3+  
 16.Nxf3 Be4 17.Ned4 Bf3 18.Ne6  
 Bxh1 19.Nxc7+ Kf7 20.Ne6 Rh8

21.Qd4 Rhg8 22.Bh6 c6 23.Ng7 g5  
 24.0-0-0 Kg6 25.Rxb1 Kxh6  
 26.Nf5+ Kg6 27.Re1 Kf7 28.Nh6+  
 Kg6 29.Nf5 Kf7 30.Nh6 1/2-1/2

White: Chris Mavraedis (1921)  
 Black: Francis Gallagher (1963)  
 "A" Section Brilliancy Prize  
 Vienna Game [C28]

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.d3  
 Bb4 5.a3 Bxc3 6.bxc3 d5 7.exd5  
 Nxd5 8.Qf3 Be6 9.Qg3 Qf6 10.Nf3  
 h6 11.Bb5 Nf4 12.d4 Bd5 13.0-0  
 Nxc2 14.Kxc2 0-0-0 15.Bxc6 Qxc6  
 16.dxe5 Rhe8 17.Be3 Re6 18.Qh3  
 Bxf3+ 19.Kg3 Kb8 20.Qh4 Rg6+  
 21.Kh3 Bg2 mate 0-1

White: Adrian Keatinge-Clay (1696)  
 Black: Euphorion Webb (1724)  
 "B" Section Brilliancy Prize  
 Queen's Indian Defense [E12]

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.Nc3 Bb4  
 5.a3 Bxc3 6.bxc3 Ba6 7.Nd2 Bb7  
 8.Qc2 d6 9.e4 Nbd7 10.Bd3 c5 11.0-0  
 e5 12.f4 exd4 13.cxd4 cxd4 14.Bb2  
 Nc5 15.Rae1 Nxd3 16.Qxd3 0-0  
 17.Bxd4 Qc7 18.Rf3 Ne8 19.Rh3 f6  
 20.e5 f5 21.e6 Qe7 22.g4 g6 23.Rg3  
 fxc4 24.Rxc4 Ng7 25.Bxc7 Qxc7  
 26.e7 Rfe8 27.Qxd6 Qf7 28.Re6 Bc8  
 29.Rexg6+ hxg6 30.Rxc6+ Kh7  
 31.Rh6+ Kg7 32.Nf3 Rxe7 33.Ng5  
 Re6 34.Qd4+ 1-0

White: Matthew Gross (1530)  
 Black: Willy Pan (1435)  
 "C" Section Brilliancy Prize  
 Annotated by NM James Eade  
 Wing Gambit [B20]

1.e4 c5 2.b4 cxb4 3.d4 e6

An immediate 3...d5 is often rec-  
 ommended. After 3...e6 Black will  
 have trouble developing his White-  
 square Bishop.

4.Nf3 Nf6 5.Nbd2 Nc6 6.Bb2 Be7  
 7.Bd3 a5

Non-developing.

8.Qe2 0-0 9.h4

White knows where Black's  
 King lives now!

9...h6

Hoping to keep the White Knight  
 off of g5.

10.0-0-0

The King is no safer on the  
 Queenside. The time is ripe for  
 10.Ng5 since 10...hxg5 11.hxc3 Nh7  
 12.Qh5 is murder. 10.Rh3 is also  
 good.

10...a4

Now, Black knows where to find  
 White's King too!

11.Rdg1 Qc7 12.Kb1

A good precaution.

12...Ng4

Slowing down the intended g4-  
 g5 operation.

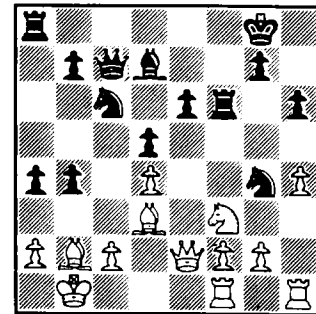
13.e5

Opening up the key lines and  
 squares for the coming attack.

13...f5

Trying to secure g4 for Black.

14.exf6 Bxf6 15.Ne4 d5 16.Nxf6+  
 Rxf6 17.Rf1 Bd7



18.Ng5!

The start of a series of fine moves  
 by White.

18...hxg5 19.hxc3 Rxf2 20.Bh7+!  
 Kf7

20...Kh8 would be suicide.

21.Qxc4

Winning the material back and  
 keeping the initiative.

21...Rxf1+ 22.Rxf1+ Ke7 23.Qf3  
 Re8 24.Bg6 Rh8 25.Qf7+ Kd6  
 26.Qxc7

The immediate 26.Bc1 would  
 have been preferred, but that's quib-  
 bling.

26...Qd8 27.Bc1 Kc7 28.Bf7 Ne7  
 29.Qe5+ Kc6 30.Bxe6 Bxe6  
 31.Qxe6+ Qd6 32.Qf6 Rg8 33.Bf4!  
 Qxf6 34.gxf6 Ng6 35.f7 Rh8 36.Be5  
 1-0

# San Jose State '91

By GM Walter Browne, Alan Stein and Francisco Sierra

**O**rganizer Francisco Sierra forwards the following report from this event held December 7th-8th:

The Open Section was won by GM Walter Browne (2626) 3.5, followed by FM Renard Anderson (2286) with 3, and Ronald Black (2076) with 2.5.

Expert winners were Alan Stein (2189) and Daniel Burkhard (2139), with 3, followed by Pamela Ruggiero (2071), Mark Gagnon (2063), Richard Roubal (2044), and Trung Nguyen (2025), with 2.

The "A" prize was split between David Betanco (1939) and Steven Lender (1897), with 3.5, followed by Bradley C. Merrill (1964) with 3.

"B" honors went to David Lankford (1751), with 3.5. 2-5th place went to Tantek Celik (1672), Raphael Yelluas (1656), John Meadows (1570), and Parin Dalal (1404).

Victorious in the "C" Section were Clark Sakai (1593), with a perfect 4 points, followed by Robert Shiloh (1483), 3, then Kenneth White (1529) and Joseph Emole (1409) with 2.5.

Carmelito Mejia (1380) won the "D/UNR" prize with 3.5. 2nd place was a three-way tie between Pramod Gollapudi, A Innaccone, and Efen Lacson, all with 3 points.

Over seventy players competed. The TD was John Barnard.

Grandmaster Walter Browne was awarded the brilliancy prize for his exciting game with 1991 Denker Champion Alan Stein, who, as our readers can see, already poses a threat to top players. "Many thanks to Alan for helping create a sharp sting," says Browne.

White: Alan Stein (2189)  
Black: Walter Browne (2626)  
Annotated by GM Walter Browne  
Bird's Opening [A03]

1.f4 d5 2.Nf3 g6 3.g3 Bg7 4.Bg2 Nf6  
5.0-0 0-0 6.c4 Nc6?!

I considered many things here, like 1) 6...dxc4 7.Na3 Be6 8.Ng5 Bd5 9.e4?! when 9...h6!? deserves consideration, but the simple 9...Bc6 with the threat of ...h6 is best. Also, 2) 6...d4 7.b4 d3!? Or, maybe, just 3) 6...c5 7.Nc3 d4 (7...dxc4!? 8.Na4). 7.cxd5

7.Ne5!? Nxe5 8.fxe5 Ng4 9.cxd5 Nxe5 leads to complications. 7...Nxd5 8.Nc3 Nb6

8...Nxc3 9.bxc3 Be6 is worth a try. 9.d3?! a5 10.Be3 a4!

The idea behind Black's ninth move is now clear, he threatens 11...a3 forcing further dark-square concessions. If White tries 11.Bxb6, then after 11...cxb6 12.Na4 b5 13.Nc3 b4 14.Na4 Qa5, Black is better.

11.a3

Naturally 11.Rc1?! a3 12.b3 Nb4 13.Qd2 Bxc3 14.Rxc3 N6d5 15.Rc4 may be too tricky, but 13...Be6 or 13...N6d5 look okay.

11...Be6 12.Rc1 Nd5 13.Bf2

13.Nxd5 Bxd5 14.Qd2 Na5, and all of Black's minor pieces are well-placed, yet, as Alan doesn't get enough for the pawn, it would have been a wiser course.

13...Nxc3 14.bxc3 Qd6! 15.c4 Qxa3 16.d4

16.Ng5!? Bd7.

16...Na5 17.d5 Bd7

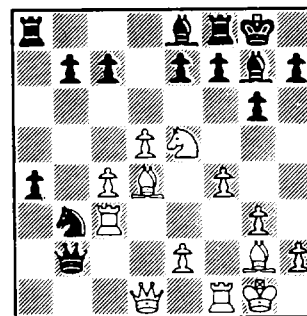
17...Bf5 18.Nd4!? Bxd4 19.Qxd4 Nb3 20.Qc3, and I'm temporarily stymied, while White's e4 promises powerful counterplay. Black's Queen is in no real danger.

18.Ne5 Be8 19.Bd4?!

19.c5!? Nb3 20.Rc4! creates a semi-coffin, as 20...Qb2 or Qa2 21.Rc2 pushes the Queen back to the

a3 box! After the text, the Queen is loose and the a-pawn rolls!

19...Nb3 20.Rc3 Qb2



21.f5 Ra6 22.f6?!

White is in severe time pressure. 22...Rxf6 23.Nd3 Rxf1+ 24.Kxf1 Qd2! 0-1

And White overstepped on time, but the result is not in doubt.

Below, 1991 Denker Champion Alan Stein cruises to victory over Canadian IM Tom O'Donnell. Young Stein gives a good demonstration of why he is extremely dangerous against even the strongest opponents.

White: Alan Stein (2189)  
Black: IM Tom O'Donnell (2414)  
Annotated by Alan Stein  
Ruy Lopez [C60]

1.e4 Nc6 2.Nf3

This brings the game into more usual channels, as opposed to 2.d4, when Black can reply with 2...d5 or ...e5.

2...e5 3.Bb5 Nge7

Black decides to play less well known lines no matter what the opening. 4.c3

In a way, Black's plan worked, for I was "out of book." I did study this line a long time ago, and remembered one way to play involved c3 and d4. As it turns out, Batsford Chess Openings 2 gives only 4.0-0, with no notes. 4.c3 is a natural move,

and Black should simply play either 4...a6 5.Bc4 (probably not 5.Ba4) or 4...Ng6, a different variation in which Black makes e5 his "strong point."  
4...g6 5.d4 exd4?!

This was the last reasonable time for ...a6. Relinquishing the center is generally not a good idea, unless you have a plan of undermining that center. Here Black has one, but it is flawed.

6.cxd4 d5? 7.Bg5!

White has a clear advantage.

7...Qd6

Other alternatives also lead Black to a difficult defense, for example, 7...Bg7 8.exd5 Qxd5 9.Nc3 Qe6+ 10.Kf1 threatening 11.d5, or 9...Qd7 10.0—0 0—0 11.d5, winning material. White's Bishops are pinning all of Black's developed forces, and he needs to avert Bf6 if possible, preventing castling. On 7...dxe4 White can play 8.Bf6, although I preferred (and still do) 7.Ne5, with a steady grip.

8.e5 Qb4+ 9.Nc3 Qxb2

The beginner often learns that grabbing the b2 (or b7) pawn with the Queen is bad, but then, at the intermediate levels, learns that it can often lead merely to sharp, unbalanced positions. Here, the former, classic case applies, but Black has no real choice.

10.Rc1 Bf5

Also playable is 10...Be6.

11.0-0!

11.Bf6? Bh6! is not desirable. Instead, White maintains the threat while cementing his enormous lead in development.

11...Qa3

What else can Black do? Castling is risky, as White will destroy Black's Queenside pawns and then attack, a situation favoring him due to his advantage in development and even King safety.

12.Bf6!?

It may be better to omit this move, but, unable to reach a clear decision, I decided to follow my original idea.

12...Rg8 13.Bxe7 Bxe7 14.Nxd5 Kf8

If White had omitted his eleventh, Black could not castle anyway

because of 14.Rc3 (14.Bxc6?! bxc6 15.Rc3 cxd5!) Qa5 15.Bxc6 bxc6 16.Nxe7+.

15.Qd2!?

Although I did spend a long time on this move, I could hardly bring myself to look at the c7-pawn. I felt sure that, given the opening, White deserved more than a measly pawn.

15...Be4

If Black's Rook was on h8, he could have played ...h5, avoiding only the attack.

16.Rc3!

I spent a very long time on this move, due in large part to figuring out my seventeenth move.

16...Qa5 17.Qh6+! Rg7 18.Nf6!!

Threatening 19.Ng5 with a decisive attack. Black can capture neither the hanging Bishop or Rook, but he can eliminate the threat, leaving the Bishop *en pris*...

18...Bxf3 19.Rxf3 Qxb5 20.Nxh7+

Now the Rook replaces the Knight as the (almost) final attacker. Also winning is 20.Rh3, e.g. 20...Nxd4 21.Nxh7 Ke8 22.Qxg7 (White has to take the Rook or Black will play ...Nf5/e6, guarding it) Ne2+ 23.Kh1 Ng3+ 24.hxg3 Qxf1 Kh2 and White wins.

20...Kg8 21.Rh3!

When I had envisioned this position on my fifteenth move, I had seen this, but planned 21.Nf6+. This shows the importance of not playing through a sequence of moves without checking. On 20.Nf6+ Bxf6 21.Rh3, Black has 21...Bh4!. I only had three minutes left at this point. Now, on my opponent's time, I saw he could move the f-pawn! Honestly, I was more astonished than pleased when I realized what I could do in response.

21...f5 22.e6!

This should win immediately, and I made certain to calculate all possible Black replies so I wouldn't waste any precious time.

22...Rf7

Surprise! I did not expect this move, and did not instantly see any way to mate. So, I played the natural response. After all, I was winning a Rook after sacrificing only a piece, and I only had two minutes left. See if

you can find White's quick, forced mate.  
23.exf7+ Kxf7 24.Ng5+

In ridiculously extreme time pressure, White plays simple chess until the time control at move thirty. The position is an easy win.

24...Bxg5 25.Qxg5 Rg8 26.Qf4 Qa5 27.Rd1 Re8 28.Re3

I spent a few seconds checking to make sure that Black's cheapo was valid (26.Rh7+?? Kg8+).

28...Rxe3 29.Qxe3 Qxa2 30.d5 Nd8

Here I took a while to relax myself, and eventually I realized that I had missed 23.Ng5!, with speedy mate.

## Editor's Message

Continued from page 2

didn't even have enough tournaments to fill all the three-day weekends. Last year, by the end of June, every weekend for the rest of the year had a USCF-rated tournament. This year will be even better. There will be two Goichberg megaSwiss events (in May and October) instead of one. A classic California tradition has been revived with the return of the North-South Match in March. And there are more tournaments in more areas than ever before in Northern California. The number of USCF members is up, our state chapter, CalChess, has over 500 members, and the bandwagon rolls on. Long range planning to exploit the fallout from the 1993 World Championship in Los Angeles and the involvement of more talented organizers will produce many opportunities. We can also thank Northern California organizers who cooperate in making chess a success by supporting CalChess at their tournaments and sending the results and a game or two to the CCJ. With so many making a positive and cooperative contribution to build Northern California chess, it can't help but improve.

-CMW

**Represent Your State  
in the North/South  
Match  
March 15th  
(See back cover)**

# East Meets West

by NM Peter Yu

**I**t's good to be back. As many of you know, I have been on an internship assignment with IBM in the Washington, D.C., metro area for the past seven months. Having passed on many of my chess-organizing responsibilities to other capable volunteers in California, I found myself with the rare luxury of actually playing in tournaments during my time away. Living just south of the D.C.-Virginia border, I enjoyed playing every chance I got in Maryland, D.C. and Virginia. While chess on the East Coast was a little different from Northern California, one thing was for sure—there was plenty of it!

## Fast

My first impression of the East was how fast everyone drove. Now, there are a lot of speedsters in Northern California, and we see them on the freeways every day. But over there you can't simply identify who has a lead foot, because everyone drives fast! When I originally drove into the area, I immediately noticed that the mean speed was 65-70 mph on highways. Personally, I don't mind the pace—it beats being stuck in traffic. However, it is ironic that these East Coast states still carry the 55 mph speed limit, and offer worse driving conditions, with old and pothole ridden roads (try listening to CDs while driving through the District).

Much like the driving, chess back East was also fast. My first weekend after moving there, I was able to play in three tournaments. Now you can't get much more chess than that! I suppose chess players there prefer the faster time controls because of their busy lives and rushed attitudes (as opposed to us laid-back Californians, who prefer more mellow time controls). Well, this could be good in the sense that even the most hectic schedule can find time for a quick

chess-fix. The obvious drawback is, of course, the diminished quality of the games and analysis.

Although Northern California is home to Berkeley-based W.B.C.A., tournament chess on the East Coast is definitely faster. Just to give you an idea of the variety of fast time controls offered in the East, I've included a few games demonstrating that G/1, G/45, and G/30 are all viable speeds for today's player-on-the-go.

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**White: Bruce Till (2037)**

**Black: NM Peter Yu**

**Rockville CC July G/1 Quads**

**French Defence Classical [C11]**

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**1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.Nce2**

A rare positional variation which hides viciously constricting intentions behind a seemingly quiet move. My opponent certainly has picked a good opening to take me out of "book" in these fast time controls!

**5...c5 6.c3 Nc6?!**

Black has already erred. Correct was 6.Qa5 7.f4 b5 8.dxc5 b4! 9.a3 Bxc5 10.cxb4 Bxb4+ equalizing as in Kristiansen-Chernin, Copenhagen 1984. Although it seems quite natural to play ...Nc6 in the French, attacking White's pawn chain and developing, in this uncommon variation White's center is almost invincible towards such common ideas. Instead, ...Qa5 pins down c3 so that White's pawn chain cannot remain connected on d4. Chernin's idea best exploits this line by quickly breaking open the Queenside which White abandoned so early with Nc3-e2 blocking Bf1.

**7.f4 Qa5**

At this point I had used about a quarter of my time, but at least I found the right idea.

**8.Be3! b5 9.Nf3?!**

The only way to get an advan-

tage was to challenge Black's intentions head-on with 9.dxc5. After which, 9...b4 10.Nd4! Bb7 (...Nxd4 11.cxd4 +-) 11.Nb3 Qa4 and Black is still needs to justify his gambit pawn. Thus we see that the text's inclusion of 6...Nc6 7.Be3 is much better for White than in Kristiansen-Chernin.

**9...b4 10.a3 bxc3 11.Nxc3 Rb8**

Because of White's simple 9th move, Black now gets a slight but lasting initiative.

**12.Qd2 cxd4 13.Bxd4 Bc5**

Better than 13...Nc5 because of 14.Bxc5 Bxc5 15.Rb1 and Black has only quiet moves to chose from.

**14.Rb1 Nxd4**

I looked at 14...Rb3 for a long time, but decided that after 15.Qc2 Black loses a tempo retreating because there is nothing behind 15...Bxd4 16.Qxb3 Nc5 17.Qc2! However, Black's exchange sacrifice would be justified after 17.Qb5?! Bxc3+ 18.bxc3 Qxc3+ 19.Kd1 Ne4 and Black should have enough for the exchange.

**15.Nxd4 Bxd4 16.Qxd4 0-0 17.Be2**

White must try to catch up quickly, less his King remain forever exposed.

**17...f6 18.Bg4!? Qb6!**

I was very proud of this move, not only does it keep the initiative, it also allows a brisk doubling of the Rooks somewhere down the line.

**19.Qxb6 Rxb6 20.exf6 Nxf6 21.Be2 Bd7**

This was also a good move, quiet as it may seem. If White castles Black can play ...d4! kicking White's Knight to oblivion. White, of course, sees this and disarms Black's intentions.

**22.Bd3 Ng4 23.g3?!**

Here I thought 23.0-0 was better. Bruce didn't like the looks of 23...Ne3-c4, and if Bxc4 then dxc4 allows a forever bind on b2. However, I felt that the setup Rb1, Rf2 and Nd1 made White's position very



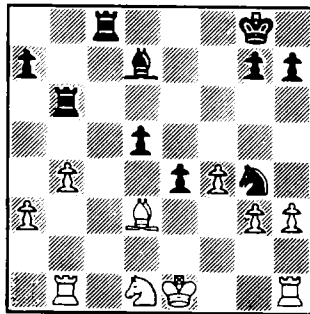
defensible, albeit passive, since the Black Bishop can never attack b2. The alternative was to leave the King in the center, which didn't turn out so great either.

**23.Rfb8 24.b4 Rc8 25.Nd1 e5! (-+)**

Black must strike quickly, while White is uncastled and in retreat.

**26.h3 e4**

Further proof that the French is a counter-attacking defense. Less precise is 26...Nf6 27.fxe5 Re8 28.0-0.



**27.Bxe4 Re6!**

Pin number one. This kind of stuff is why Fred Reinfeld tells you to castle early.

**28.hxg4 Rxe4+ 29.Kd2**

White could try 29.Kf2, but after 29...Rc2+ 30.Kf3 (Kf1?? Bb5+) R4e2 and the White monarch becomes a sitting duck to ideas such as Bc6 and d4 discovered check or Red2-d3.

**29...Bxg4 30.Ne3 Rd4+ 31.Ke1 Re8**

Pin number two, Black now wins at least an exchange.

**32.Rb3 Rd1+ 33.Kf2 Rxh1 34.Nxg4 Rc1 35.Ne5 d4 36.Rd3 Rc3 37.Ke2**

Pin number three?! Black is able to exploit this at his leisure.

**37...g5 38.a4 gxf4 39.gxf4 Rc4 40.Rb3 d3+!**

From here on out its all technique versus time pressure.

**41.Kxd3 Rxf4 42.Nc6 Rf3+ 43.Kc4 Re4+ 44.Kd5 Rxb3 45.Kxe4 h5! 46.b5 h4 47.Ne7+ Kf7 48.flag 0-1**

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White: NM Greg Anchonolu (2335)

Black: NM Peter Yu

Univ. of Maryland G/45 Swiss  
London System [A48]

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1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.Bf4

The London System, known for its solidity and appropriately nicknamed the "Boring System." I was surprised to see Greg play this because he's very talented tactically, and whoever won this fourth round game would most likely go on to become the tournament winner. Was White playing it safe, or did he just want to give the lower rated player a chance to self-destruct?

**3...Bg7 4.e3 d6 5.h3 0-0 6.Be2 Nbd7**

Being an English player, my plan was simple. Black is going to double fianchetto using his e7-d6-c5-b6 pawn structure to neutralize White's Bf4 and the solid, but passive, White center. Essentially, there is nothing that can stop Black from maneuvering the Bishop to c6, Queen to b7 and pushing a6 followed by b5. This setup guarantees play on the Queenside and often develops from an English when colors are reversed. Another idea is to delay developing the Queen Knight in favor of 6...c5 7.c3 b6 8.Nbd2 Ba6! hoping to exchange off White's good Bishop. Bondarevsky-Bronstein, 1963 USSR Championship continued 9.Bxa6 Nxa6 10.0-0 Qd7 11.Qe2 Nc7 and Black has equalized. The text is less drawish because the White-squared Bishops are not exchanged off.

**7.0-0 c5 8.c3 b6 9.a4 Bb7 10.Na3**

White's last two moves slow Black's impending Queenside expansion. More common in the London System is Nbd2.

**10...Rc8?!**

Correct was 10...a6. The Queen Rook does belong on c8, but not so soon.

**11.Re1 a6**

We now see the drawback to Black's tenth move. The Rook should remain on a8 until Black has finished playing ...a6, ...Qc8, ...Bc6, ...Qb7 in order to protect the a6-pawn. Black must now either postpone his plan, or find a new one.

**12.Nd2 Qe7 13.Bh2 Rfd8**

There is no shame in playing simple-minded developing moves in G/45.

**14.Bf3 Bc6**

White releases the pressure on

a6, so Black's Queen Bishop is free to attack a4.

**15.Bxc6 Qxc6**

Ditto.

**16.Qe2!?**

Perhaps "?!" I really don't know how to qualify this move except that it makes a previously bland game more interesting.

**16...Qxa4**

Why not? This forces the issue. The burden of proof is now on White to justify his gambit under fast time controls.

**17.c4 Qc6 18.d5 Qb7**

For the time being, Black is in retreat. After the game, Greg felt that 17.c4 might have been the wrong idea. White could keep the central tension by opting to attack with his pieces instead of pawns after 17.Nc4.

**19.e4 Ne8**

Preparing for White's e5-push and gaining a tempo on b2.

**20.Rab1 Rb8**

Black shouldn't be afraid to pursue his own plan (the b5-thrust) when there is a respite in White's procession.

**21.f4 Bd4+ 22.Kh1 e5!?**

Black decides on a more dynamic defense against White's onslaught of pawns.

**23.dxe6**

Otherwise Black can cement the dark squares impeding any compensation White might have for the pawn.

**23...fxe6 24.Nf3 Bg7 25.Ng5 Nf8**

At this point I felt that White might be better. Black's pieces are passive and pushed against the wall, while White can try to exploit the weaknesses in Black's pawn structure. Thus, I resolved in getting my pieces back into action, even if it meant returning the pawn.

**26.e5 dxe5 27.b4?!**

White is opening up more fronts than he can successfully handle. Better would have been fxe5 followed by Ng5-e4-f6 or d6. Black now gains time because White has yet to retake the pawn on e5.

**27...cxb4 28.Rxb4 Qe7!**

Every tempo counts, and this one

Continued on Page 28

# Innovative Openings

by Ganesan

## THE SEMI-SLAV BECOMES AN INDIAN DEFENSE

These days, the organizers of super tournaments are constantly trying to outdo each other. Last year, three "stongest ever" competitions were held. First came Linares (won by the talented but flighty Vassily Ivanchuk) and Tilburg (won by Garry Kasparov). Finally, at year's end, Reggio Emilia reached Category 18 with an average rating of 2676. All but one of the participants had their origins in the Soviet Union but the event was won by the sole exception, twenty-two year old grandmaster Viswanathan Anand from Madras. Anand must now be the clear favorite to become the seventh chessplayer to reach the 2700 on the ELO scale (the other six, in chronological order, are Fischer, Karpov, Tal, Kasparov, Gelfand, and Ivanchuk).

Against 1.d4, Anand used to play funny lines like 1.d4 d6 2.Nf3 Bg4, as well as the Nimzoindian. In a shrewd psychological move, he suddenly switched to the Semi-Slav for his Candidates' match against Karpov, just like Larsen did twenty years ago in *his* Candidates' match against Uhlmann. Anand's choice was an excellent one for several reasons: Karpov has seldom had to meet this opening, which also has the virtue of not being a Kasparov favorite (hence avoiding walking into preparation for a K-K match). The move also sidestepped Karpov's own preparation, with the added bonus that Karpov tends to react to opening surprises cautiously- a critical factor in such a short match. After the match, Anand continued to employ this fighting defense. It served him well in the last round at Reggio Emilia, when he needed a win to assure first place.

White: Alexander Beliavsky (2655)  
Black: Viswanathan Anand (2650)  
Reggio Emilia 1991/92  
Semi-Slav Defense

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.e3

Beliavsky already indicates his willingness to play the main line. A more flexible move order is 4.Nf3 e6 when besides 5.e3, White can avoid the Meran with Botvinnik's sharp gambit variation 5.Bg5 dxc4. Also possible are the interesting Queen moves 5.Qb3 and 5.Qd3. Finally, transposing to the Exchange Variation of the Queen's Gambit by 5.cxd5 exd5 is harmless, as Black can develop his Queen Bishop actively on f5. For example, Ganesan-Pickett, corres. 1991 went 6.Bg5 (or 6.Qc2 g6 and ...Bf5 follows anyway) 6...Bf5 7.e3 (Sharper is 7.Qb3 followed by 0-0-0, while 7. Bxf6!? Qxf6 8. e3 is interesting) 7...Nbd7 8 Bd3 Bxd3 9 Qxd3 Bd6 10.0-0 0-0 11.Rab1 a5 12.a3 Qe7 13 Rfc1!? h6 14.Bh4 Qe6 15 Nd2 Rfe8 16 Bg3 Bxg3 17.hxg3 Ne4 18.Nxe4 dxe4 19.Qb3 b6 20.Qxe6 Rxe6 21.Rc2 c5 22.dxc5 Nxc5 23.b4 axb4 Drawn.

4...e6 5.Nf3 Nbd7 6.Bd3

The most principled move; surprisingly, this is the first time Anand has had to meet it. Karpov preferred 6.Qc2 (6.b3?! Bb4 is fine for Black). Although earlier theory held that Black is already equal after 6...Bd6, matters are not that simple.

6...dxc4

Timely, now that it will cost White another tempo. Also, he was threatening e4, with or without the preparatory 0-0.

7.Bxc4 b5 8.Bd3

The Bishop helps in the fight for e4, but 8.Bb3 cannot be demonstrated to be truly inferior. In the 29th game of their first match, Karpov tried

8.Be2 against Kasparov. The game ended quickly after 8...Bb7 9.a3 b4 10.Na4 bxa3 11.bxa3 Be7 12.0-0 0-0 13.Bb2 c5 Drawn. Two other K-K encounters in the Semi-Slav also ended in quiet draws, and may partially explain Anand's opening switch.

8...Bb7

More common is 8...a6. This is how the inaugural Meran Defense game proceeded, Black notching up an auspicious victory in Grünfeld-Rubinstein, Meran 1924: 9.0-0 (Today, 9.e4 commands more attention, leading to unfathomable complications) 9...c5 10.a4 (Transposing to the Queen's Gambit Accepted. Sharper is 10.e4) 10...b4 11.Ne4 Bb7 12.Ned2 Be7 13.Qe2 (White could play a5, which Black soon prevents) 13...Be7 14.Rd1 a5 15.Nc4 Qc7 16.Be2 Rfd8 17.Rac1 Qc6 18.b3 Qd5 19.Be1 cxd4 20.exd4 Rdc8 21.Bd2 Ne4 22.Re1 Nd6 23.Qf1 Nxe4 24.bxc4 Qh5 25.Ne5? Nxe5 26.Rxe5 Qh4! 27.f4 Bf6 28.g3 Bxe5! 29.dxe5 Qe7 30.Be3 Qd7 31.Be2 Qxa4 32.g4 b3 33.Kf2 Be4 34.Bd4 Rd8 35.Ke3 Bc2 36.Ra1 Qb4 0-1.

The text move is an idea of Wade's, which is no worse than 8...a6, although less popular. Black gains a tempo in development and puts more pressure on e4 after ...b4, after which ...a6 is unnecessary. Also possible is the immediate 8...b4 (Lundin), which often transposes.

9.0-0

Opinions are divided on whether the text or 9.e4 is best. After 9.e4, Black's most common response is 9...b4 10.Na4 c5 11.e5 Nd5, reaching a position about which it is impossible to draw any definite conclusions despite extensive praxis. Another idea is 9.a3 (or 9.Qe2 b4 10.Ne4 Nxe4 11.Bxe4 Be7=), but 9...a6 10.b4 a5! seems to equalize, as in

Christiansen-Tukmakov, Reggio Emilia 1987/88.

9...b4 10.Ne4 Be7

This is considered safer than 10...Nxe4 11.Bxe4 Nf6, when White had a strong attack in Chernin-Borkowski, Polanica Zdroj 1988 after 12.Bc2 Be7 13.e4 0-0 14.e5 Nd7 15.Qd3 g6 16.Bh6 Re8 17.Qe4.

11.Nxf6+ Nxf6 12.e4 O-O 13.e5 Nd7 14.Be4

White also has a slight edge after 14.Qc2.

14...Rb8

A rare continuation, but 14...Qb6 15.Bg5 Rfe8 (unclear is 15...Bxg5 16.Bxh7+ Kxh7 17.Ng5+ Kg6 18.Qg4 f5 19.Qg3 Grigorian-Dobosz, Erevan 1980) 16.Bxe7 Rxe7 17.Qc2 h6 18.a3 was good for White, Polugaevsky-Mednis, Riga 1979.

15.Qc2 TN

In ECO, Korchnoi recommends 15.Bc2, although the well-prepared Indian undoubtedly has his own ideas about this.

15...h6 16.Be3 c5

With this move, Black practically equalizes.

17.Bxb7 Rxb7 18.dxc5 Nxc5 19.Rfd1 Qb8 20.Qc4 Nd7 21.Qe4 Rc8 22.Rd2 Rbc7 23. Rad1 Rc4 24.Rd4 Nb6 25.Qg4 Kf8 26.Qe4 Kg8 27.Qg4 Rxd4 28.Rxd4 Kf8 29.Qh5 Qc7 30.h4?

White should not lose this position, but he now rapidly goes downhill. Beliavsky was probably short of time, and it doesn't help that he's playing the world's speediest grandmaster. Although Anand has slowed down considerably, he is still typically an hour ahead on the clock!

30...Bc5! 31.Rd2 Bxe3 32.fxe3 Nd5 33.Kf2 Qc5 34.Nd4? Nf6 35.Qf3 Qxe5 36.Rd1 Kg8 37.Qf4 Qd5 38.Ra1 e5 39.Qf5 Rc4 40.b3 exd4 0-1

#### Supplementary Games

The best way to study openings is by going over complete games, familiarizing yourself with typical middlegame and endgame themes. Taking this a step further, one can select games by a particular exponent of the opening in question. In this spirit, here are some of Anand's other games with the Semi-Slav.

Karpov - Anand, 2nd match game, Brussels 1991

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 e6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Be2 (A subtle move, with the possibility of meeting 6...dxc4 by 7.Nd2) 6...Bd6 7.O-O O-O 8.Qc2 dxc4 9.Bxc4 a6 10.Rd1 Qe7 11.h3 b5 12.Bd3 c5 13.Ne4 c4 14.Nxd6 Qxd6 15.Be2 Bb7 16.Bd2 Rfc8 17.Rdc1 Ne4 18.Ba5 f5 19.Qd1 Bd5 20.Qe1 Qe7 21.a4 Ng5 22.Nxg5 Qxg5 23.Bf1 Nf6 24.axb5 axb5 25.Bd2 Ne4 26.Bb4 h6 27.Rxa8 Rxa8 28.Ra1 Rxa1 29.Qxa1 Kh7 30.Qe1 Qg6 31.Be7 Qf7 32.Ba3 Qa7 33.Qb4? f4! 34.Qe1 f3! 35.gxf3 Ng5 36.Qb1+ Kh8 37.Bg2 Nxf3+ 38.Bxf3 Bxf3 39.Bd6 Qf7 40.Kh2 Ba8 41.Qg1 Kh7 42.Qg3 b4?! (42...Qf5) 43.f3! b3 44.Bb4 Bf3 45.Qf4 Qb7 46.Bc3 Bd5 47.h4 Bh1 48.Qg3 Qd5 49.Kg1 Qb7 50.Qh3 Bd5 51.e4 Bxe4 52.Qxe6 Bd5 53.Qf5+ Kg8 54.Kf2 Qa8 55.Bb4 Qd8 56.Ke3 Bf7 57.Qf4 Qd7 58.Bc3 Qh3 59.Kf2 Bd5 60.Qb8+ Kh7 61.Qg3 Qf5 62.Ke1 Qe4+ 63.Kf2 Qc2+ 64.Ke1 Qc1+ 65.Kf2 Qd1 66.Ke3 Qf1 67.Qg4 Qb1 68.Kf2 Qd3 (Adj) 69.Qg3 Qc2+ 70.Ke1 Qc1+ 71.Kf2 Qb1 72.Qg4 Qd3 73.Qg3 Qd1 74.Ke3 h5 75.Kf2 Qb1 76.Qe5 Qc2+ 77.Ke1 1/2-1/2

Karpov - Anand, 4th match game, Brussels 1991

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 e6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Qc2 Bd6 7.Be2 (7.e4 e5!? 8.cxd5 cxd5 9.exd5 exd4 10.Nxd4 0-0 11.Be2 Nb6 12.0-0 Nbd5 13.Nxd5 Nxd5 14.Rd1 Qe7= Karpov-Kasparov, 33rd match game, Moscow 1984) 7...O-O 8.O-O dxc4 (8...e5 9.cxd5 cxd5 10.dxe5 Nxe5 11.Rd1 Nxf3+ 12.Bxf3 Qc7= Karpov-Kasparov, Linares 1991) 9.Bxc4 Qe7 10.h3 a6 11.e4 e5 12.Rd1 b5 (12...exd4) 13.Bf1 c5 14.d5 c4 15.a4 Rb8 16.axb5 axb5 17.Ra5! b4 18.Na4 Qd8 19.Ra7 b3 20.Qe2 Nc5 21.Nxc5 Bxc5 22.Ra1 c3 23.Nxe5! c2 24.Rd3 Qe8 25.Nc6 Rb6 26.Be3! Nxe4 27.Bxc5 Nxc5 28.Re3 Qd7 29.Qc4 Rxc6 30.dxc6 Qd1 31.Re1 Qd6 32.Qc3 Qd5 33.c7

Bb7 34.Ra5 Ne4 35.Rxd5 Nxc3 36.Rd3 Na2 37.Rxb3 Bc8 38.Bc4 g6 39.Ra3 c1Q 40.Rxc1 Nxc1 41.Rc3 Re8 42.Rxc1 Re7 43.Bf1 1-0

Karpov - Anand, 6th match game, Brussels 1991

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 e6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Qc2 Bd6 7.Be2 O-O 8.O-O dxc4 9.Bxc4 Qe7 10.h3 c5 11.dxc5 Bxc5 12.e4 Bd6 13.Nd4 (13.Re1!?!; 13.Nb5! Ne5 14.Nxe5 bxe5 15.f4 Qc5+ 16.Kh2 Bd7 Korchnoi-Timman, 6th match game, Brussels 1991, 17.b4!) 13...Ne5 14.Bb3 Bd7 15.Be3 Ng6 16.Rad1 Rfd8 17.Nf3 Bc6 18.Rfe1 Rdc8 19.Qb1 Bb4 20.Bd2 Rd8 21.a3 Bc5 22.Na4 Bd6 23.Nc3 Qc7 24.Ba2 a6 25.Be3 b5 26.Bb3 Bb7 27.Rc1 Qe7 28.Bb6 Rdc8 29.Bd4 Nd7 30.Rcd1 Nge5 31.Nxe5 Nxe5 32.Ne2 (32.Qc1) 32...Qh4 33.f4 Nc4 34.Bf2 Bc5! 35.Bxc5 Rxc5 36.Rc1 Nd2 37.Qd3 Nxe4 38.Qe3 Rac8 39.Rcd1 h6 40.Rf1 Nf6 41.Nc3 Qh5 42.Rd6 R5c6 43.Rxc6 Bxc6 44.Rf2 Nd7 45.Rd2 Qc5 46.Qxc5 Nxc5 47.Bc2 Kf8 48.Kf2 Ke7 49.Ke3 Nd7 50.g3 Nf6 51.Bd1 Ne8 52.Bc2 Nd6 53.Bd3 Bb7 54.h4 Nc4+ 55.Bxc4 Rxc4 56.Rd4 Rc5 57.a4 e5 58.Rb4 Bc6 59.axb5 axb5 60.Ne2 f6 61.Rb3 Ke6 62.Ra3 Rc2 63.fxe5 fxe5 64.Ra6 (Adj) 64...Kd6 65.b4 Rc4 66.Ra7 Bd7 67.Ra6+ Ke7 68.Rg6 Kf7 69.Rd6 Bg4 70.Rd5 Rc2 0-1

Karpov - Anand, 8th match game, Brussels 1991

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 e6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Qc2 Bd6 7.Be2 O-O 8.O-O dxc4 9.Bxc4 Qe7 10.a3 (Bd2! as in a later game Ligterink-Wieringa) e5 11.h3 Bc7 (11...a5) 12.Ba2 h6 13.Nh4 Re8 14.Nf5 Qf8 15.Nb5 (15.Bd2; 15.d5!?! Stohl-Rogers, Brno 1991) Bb8 16.Bd2 a5 17.dxe5 Bxe5 (17...Rxe5!?! Anand) 18.f4 Bb8 19.Nc3 Rd8 20.Be1 Nh7 21.Bh4 Ndf6 22.Rad1 Rxd1 23.Rxd1 Be7? 24.Bxe6 fxe6 25.Qb3 Qe8 26.Nxg7! Qf7 27.Nxe6 Ba7 28.Bf2 Re8 29.Nd4 Qxb3 30.Nxb3 Bxe3 31.Bxe3 Rxe3 32.Nxa5 1-0

# Tournament Results

## BURLINGAME-11/24/91

### '91 TURKEY SWISS-ACTION

Thirty-four players competed for the most unusual (and most tasty!) prize fund of the year. Turkeys were the main course of the day, with winners receiving a frozen turkey. "Top Turkey" went to NM Tom Dorsch, 5-1, who won on "five-minute" game tiebreaks over NM Paul Gallegos and Expert Frisco Del Rosario. First Expert went to Osman Guner, 3-3, who also had to play a five-minute tiebreak game. 2nd Expert was Sean Fitzpatrick. Ivan Nikolic, 3.5-2.5 was first in the 'A' Section followed by Jim Seals, 3-3. In the 'B' section the three-way tie for first, each scoring 3.5-2.5, was eventually broken by a mini-playoff. Julian Standen earned 1st place; George Koloboff 2nd; and Carlos Galinato 3rd. Paul Friedrich scored 2.5 to win the 'C' section; 2nd place went to Manuel Ascenio. In addition to the class prizes, turkeys were awarded to the top junior, Joe Emole who scored 3-3, second junior, Marijo Mont-Reynaud, 2-4, and top Unrated, Jean Hepner, 3-3. TD Scott Wilson smoothly ran this 6-round event.

## BURLINGAME-11/07/91 - 12/12/91

### LATE FALL SWISS

Wilfred Goodwin and Al Hansen organized and directed the club's last regular tournament of the year. Forty-two players competed in two sections. The winners were as follows: Overall 1st: James Eade 4.5-0.5; 1st Expert: Joe Welch 4-1; 1st 'A': Jim Seals 4-1; 2nd: Fred Schreuder 3.5-1.5; 1st 'B': Scott Wilson 3-2; 2nd: Bill Hepner 2.5-2.5; 1st Overall Class II: Monty Swaiss 4-1; 2nd: Alex Remington 4-1; 1st 'C': Bruce Jewett 4-1; 2nd: Maurice Ancher; 3rd: Manuel Ascenio; 1st 'D/E': Don Keeton 2-3; 2nd: Arlene Motschenbacher; 3rd: Ulysses Griffith.

## BURLINGAME-12/19/91

### '91 CHRISTMAS ACTION QUADS

Scott Wilson directed this FIDE/WRC rated event. 24 players competed, and surprisingly there were no ties in any of the sections. Following are the winners' names from each quad.: Richard Koepcke, Jim Eade, Ivan Nikolic, David Ruiz, Robert Shiloh, and Paul Friedrich.

## SAN FRANCISCO-12/21/91

## LOWELL HIGH SECTIONALS

The winners of the December Lowell High Sectionals, played at Lowell High School (near Stonestown) in San Francisco: Division A- James Jones (2100) and Rex DeAsis (2300), who drew with each other to finish with 2.5/3.

Division B - Teri Lagier (2.5) in first, followed by Alan Tse, Richard McCullough, Brian Jew, and Walter Lesquillier (2).

Division C - Jerry Wessel and Carmelita Mejia tied for first with a perfect 3/3.

Director Peter Dahl forwards two games from the event:

First, the exciting last-round draw between the winners of Division A:

James Jones (2100) - Rex DeAsis (2300)  
 1.c4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.b3 Bg7 4.Bb2 0-0  
 5.g3 d6 6.d4 c5 7.Bg2 Na6 8.0-0 Rb8  
 9.Nc3 Bg4 10.Qd2 Nc7 11.Rad1 Ne6  
 12.Nd5 Bf3 13.Nf6 Bf6 14.Bf3 Bd4  
 15.Bd4 Nd4 16.Bd5 b5 17.h4 bc4 18.Bc4  
 d5 19.Bd3 e5 20.h5 e4 21.Bb1 Qf6  
 22.Kg2 Rbd8 23.b4 Ne6 24.bc5 Nc5  
 25.Qa5 Qb6 26.Qc3 Na4 27.Qa3 Nb2  
 28.Rc1 Nc4 29.Qc3 Qe6 30.Rfd1 gh5  
 31.Rh1 Qf5 32.Rh4 Rd6 33.Be4 de4  
 34.Qc4 Re8 35.Rf4 Qe6 36.Qc5 Rd5  
 37.Qa7 e3 38.Rc7 Rf5 39.Rf5 Qf5 40.f3  
 h4 41.Re7 Re7 42.Qe7 h3 43.Kh2 Qc2  
 44.Qe8 Kg7 45.Qe6 Kg8 46.Qg5 Kf8  
 47.Qh6 Kg8 48.Qa6 Qc1 49.Kh3 Kg7  
 50.Qd3 h5 51.Kg2 Qd2 52.Qc4 f6 53.f4  
 Qe1 54.Kf3 Qf2 55.Ke4 Qg2 56.Ke3 1/2

This game ends with a bang!

James Jones 2100 - Michael Mad-  
 den 20321.c4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.b3 Bg7  
 4.Bb2 0-0 5.g3 d6 6.d4 c5 7.Bg2 Bf5 8.0-0  
 Ne4 9.Nh4 Qc8 10.Nf5 gf5 11.Nc3 Nc3  
 (Bd4) 12.Bc3 Nc6 13.e3 Rb8 14.Rc1 e5  
 15.dc5 dc5 16.Qd6 Rd8 17.Qc5 Bf8  
 18.Qb5 a6 19.Qb6 Rd6 20.Bc6 Rc6  
 21.Qa5 b5 22.Be5 Rb7 23.Rcd1 bc4  
 24.Rd8 Qe6 25.Rf8 Kf8 26.Qd8 Qe8  
 27.Bg7 1-0

## CERES-12/22/91

### CENTRAL CALIF ACTION SWISS

TD Joseph C. de Leon forwards the following press release:

"The King is back! No, not Elvis—ROBERT!

The first local USCF action-rated chess tournament was held Sunday, December 22, 1991, at Round Table Pizza in Ceres. The octagonal Swiss contest attracted some of the best chess talent from

Sonora to Turlock. The average USCF rating for this exciting event was 1961!

The winners were:

1st Robert Raingruber (2113), 5-0  
 2-4th Alan Bishop (2068), 3-2  
 Jose Juan de Leon (2004),  
 Joseph C. de Leon (1976),

Congratulations to King Robert Raingruber, who defeated the top five contenders on the way to a perfect score of 5-0! The tournament was played at the new USCF action rate of 15 minutes per game. Everyone agreed that next time King Robert will have a tougher time! Directing the event was TD Joseph C. de Leon, while King Robert assisted. KNIGHTLIFE CHESS TOURNAMENTS was the sponsor."

## BURLINGAME-1/02/92

### '92 NEW YEAR'S QUADS

The Burlingame Chess Club rang in the New Year with a bang. Tournament Director Scott Wilson started it off by organizing Action Quads. These FIDE/WRC Action Quads were action! Each player had only thirty minutes to find a way to annihilate his opponent! All of the winners showed that they had the right stuff. Four of the winners, Richard Koepcke, David Ruiz, Maurice Ancher, and Paul Friedrich scored a perfect 3-0 to win their quads. Bruno Skracic and Ruperto Labaria faced tough competition and battled hard in their respective sections to emerge victorious over the rest of their quadmates.

## SAN FRANCISCO-1/25/92

### LOWELL HIGH SECTIONALS

The first Lowell High Sectional of 1992 was won by IM Jay Whitehead (2533), with a perfect 3 of 3. Second place went to Mark Gagnon (2158), 2.5.

Section B was swept by Jim Stewart (1854), with 3 of 3, followed by Richard McCullough (1760) with 2.5. These two worthies were chased by Teri Lagier, Ralf Wuehler, Erasmo Vasquez, and Dmitry Karshedt, all with 2.

Section C was won by Jordy Mont-Reynaud (1636) and Ake Gullmes (1553), tied with 3. The second-place prize split four ways between Rapahel Yelluas, Thomas Preston, Diana Ong, and Francisco Cabrillo, all with 2.

The tournament was directed by Peter Dahl, with the assistance of Alan Tse.

Continued on Page 21

## Palo Alto Futurity

Continued from page 7

before White can mobilize The Big Attack on the half-open file. Best, with that in mind, was 26...Qc7!?

26...Qe7 27.Nh7 0-0-0 28.Nf6 Rh8 29.Qe3 Kb8 30.Reb1?!

30.Rab1 is more precise. This loss of tempo gives Black one last reprieve from the logical consequence of his earlier inaccuracies.

30...Bc8 31.a5 Qc7 32.a6 b6 33.Re1 Na5!?

Another fork in the road. Although White's Knight is dominantly placed, Black is in a position to organize counterplay against positional weaknesses on the other flank. But he must allow the game continuation to attack them directly.

Black only has two pieces that can move, his Knight and Queen, and it is not clear which plan is best. 33...Qc7-e7-c5 or ...Ne7 and Qc7-c5 look OK. White can play to win the h-pawn, but that exposes his own King to some danger while so many pieces remain on the board. The risky line of play is to force the exchange sac, placing Black's King in supreme jeopardy on an open file. Of course, if White cannot mate, he loses the endgame.

34.Rxa5!?

White has to make the sac, otherwise the Knight lands on c4 with effect and the initiative passes to Black. On the other hand, taking the Knight and opening the b-file affords a powerful, probably winning, attack. If Renard wins, he ties for third-place in the tournament and wins money, so of course there is no thought of playing for anything less than the full point.

34...bxa5 35.Rb1 Ka8 36.Qd4 Qc6!

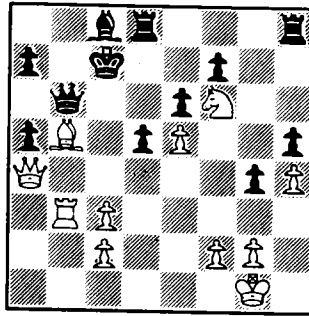
This key defensive move prevents 37.Qa4 and threatens White's pawn on a6. The next few moves are forced.

37.Bb5 Qb6 38.Qa4 Kb8

Threatens 39...Ba6.

39.Rb3 Kc7

The railbirds at Palo Alto Club have spent some time scrutinizing this interesting and complex position. Does White have a win here? Perhaps.



40.Qa3??

Crucial is 40.g3 Ba6 41.Bd3 Qc6 42.Qc6 Kc6 43.Ba6 Rb8! 44.Ra3! Rb1 45.Kg2 Re1 46.Ra5 Re5 47.Bd3! Ra8! 48.c4!, and the two pieces should be better than the Rook.

40...g3

Oops. Suddenly White is completely and unexpectedly busted.

41.Rb1?!

The threat of mate in three (42...Qf2 43.Kh1 Qe1 44.Bf1 Qxf1) immediately freezes White's "best-laid plans." After long and deep thought, Renard concludes White is busted, and in that he is right. But he could offer more resistance with 41.Kh1, and if 41...gxf1 42.Bxf1 or 41...Qf2 42.Qa5. The text allows too many of White's pieces to become pinned.

41...gxf2 42.Kf1 Ba6 43.c4 dxc4 44.Qe7 Kb8 45.Nd7

White has more practical chances in the position arising after 45.Ba6 Qb1 46.Kf2, when, despite his material deficit, there remain enough pieces and complications to present some technical difficulties for Black, because of the vulnerability of his King. The game continuation forces dissolution to an ending where Black has a trivial win.

45...Rd7 46.Qd7 Rd8 47.Qc6 Bb5 48.Qb6 axb6 49.Rxb5 Kc7

White is too many pawns down to make it interesting, although you have to give him credit for tenacity.

50.g4 hxg4 51.Kf2 Rd2 52.Kg3 Rc2 53.Rb1 Rd2 54.Rc1 b5 55.h5 Kb6 56.h6 a4 57.Kg4 Rh2 58.Kg5 a3 59.Rd1 c3 60.Kf6 c2 61.Rd6 Kc7 62.Ke7 c1Q 63.h7 Qg5 64.Kf8 Rh7 65.Rd7 Kc8 0-1

## Cal

Continued from page 5

30.Qh3 Nxe2+ 31.Kf1 Qxh3 32.Nxh3 Nd4

Black is now up a piece, but White begins to create counterplay.

33.Bxd6 Rxd6 34.Rxc8+ Kf7 35.b4!?

Protecting the pawn with 35.Kf2 wastes valuable time as Black frees himself with 35...Bf6!

35...Nxf3 36.Rc7+ Kf6 37.c5 bxc5 38.bxc5 Rd8 39.Rc6+ Kf7 40.Kf2 Nd4 41.Ng5+ Kg8 42.Rc7

White has played a series of accurate moves to drive Black's forces back.

42...Bf6! 43.Nf7?!

At this crucial juncture Ronneberg suggests 43.Nf3!?. After the exchange of Knights Black may have difficulty winning. However, White continues to remain overly optimistic and presses for an attack that materializes too slowly.

43...Bh4+ 44.Kf1 Ra8!

Now the tables have turned as White finds himself pinned down and behind in material.

45.Nxe5

This is as far as White gets, as he now has to suffer the consequences of missing what may have been his only practical chance two moves ago. 45...Ra2 46.Rc8+ Kg7 47.Rc7+ Kh6 48.Rf7 f3 49.Nxf3 Rf2+ 50.Kg1 Nxf3+ 51.Rxf3 Rxf3 52.d6 Rc3 0-1

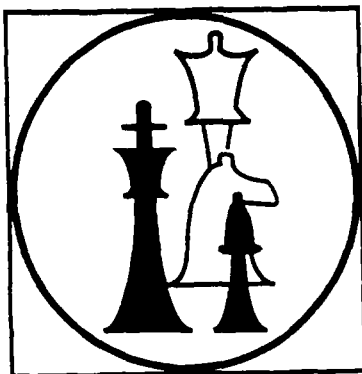
## Tournament Results

Continued from page 20

Mr. Dahl forwards the following instructive short games.

Rex DeAsis - David Humpal 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Bc4 0-0 5.d3 d5 6.exd5 Nxd5 7.Bd2 Nxc3 8.bxc3 Bd6 9.Ng5 h6 10.h4 hxg5?? 11.hxg5 g6 12.Rh6 Kg7 13.Qf3 Qe7 14.0-0-0 Rh8 15.Qf6! Qxf6 16.gxf6 Kg8 17.Rh8+ Kxh8 18.Bf7 Bg4 19.Rh1 Bh5 20.Bg6 and White wins easily.

Jay Whitehead-Paul Gallegos 1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.Bg5 Bg7 4.Nbd2 d6 5.e4 h6 6.Bh4 g5 7.Bg3 Nh5? 8.c3 Nd7 9.Bc4 Ng3 10.fg3 0-0 11.h4! g4 12.Nh2 h5 13.0-0 c5 14.Qb3 Qe8 15.Rf5 cd4? 16.Rh5 dc3 17.e5! Ne5 18.Qc2, 1-0.



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**Fischer - Matulovic'**

**Herceg Novi, Yugoslavia, 1970**

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 f5 4.Nc3 fe4 5.Ne4 d5 6.Ne5 de4 7.Nc6 Qg5 8.Qe2 Nf6 9.f4! Qf4 10.d4 Qh4 11.g3 Qh3 12.Bg5! a6 13.Ba4 Bd7 14.Bf6gf 15.Qe4 Kf7 16.Ne5! fe5 17.Rf1 Ke7 18.Bd7 Kd7 19.Rf7 Ke8?? 20.Rc7 Bd6 21.Rb7 Rc8 22.0-0-0 Qh2 23.de5 Be7 24.Re7! Ke7 25.Qb7 Ke6 26.Qd7 Ke5 27.Qd5 Kf6 28.Rf1 Kg6 29.Qf5 Kh6 30.Qe6 Kh5 31.Rf5 Kg4 32.Rf4 Kg3 33.Qg4 mate

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8 Parnassus Rd., Berkeley, CA 94708  
Phone & Fax# (510) 549-1169

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## Capitol City Open

Continued from Page 4

20.Qh6 Qf8 21.fxg6 hxg6 22.Qh4. Then White would relish 22...Qg7 23.Bh6 Qh7 24.d6 Ne6 25.Nd5 Nd7 26.Ne7 Kh8 27.Rf7 Qf7 28.Ng6 Kg8 29.Rf1. On quieter moves White would continue with 23.Bg5.

**20.Qh6 Qd6**

If 20...Nd7 21.fxg6 fxg6 22.Bxg6 hxg6 23.Qxg6 Kh8 24.Rf7 Re1 25.Kh2 Qh4 26.Bh6. If 20...Rf8 21.Bg5 Qd6 22.Bf6!? Qf6 23.Nh5 Qh8 24.d6 Ne8 25.Nd5.

**21.Nh5 Nc4**

21...Qf8 22.Nf6.

**22.fxg6 hxg6 23.Rf7 Kxf7 24.Qh7 1-0**

As 24...Kf8 25.Bh6.

---

**White: NM Tom Dorsch (2219)**

**Black: Leslie Pelech (2172)**

**Annotated by NM Tom Dorsch  
Morra Declined [B22]**

---

**1.e4 c5 2.c3?!**

This has to be regarded as a cop-out. Sure, if you play 2.Nf3 and 3.d4, you have to assimilate a little theory. But the moral obligation is to make the objectively best move in every position. Grandmasters prefer 2.Nf3 and 3.d4 because they specialize in collecting wins. My excuse is that I used to love to play the Morra Gambit, and enjoyed good success with it for a number of years. Unfortunately, the main line was demolished in the game Smith-Evans, San Antonio 1972, and has never been rehabilitated. I still feel comfortable in the declined lines because of the theory I learned earlier, but one of my New Year's Resolutions is to take the bull by the horns and go where the points are.

In my last game of 1991, I decided to play this one more time, because my opponent may be better booked in her line, and I did not want to face that predicament against a "hot" player. Ms. Pelech is one of our top women players, and she was playing very well—she attained her goal of earning a master rating at this tournament.

**3...Nf6**

Nothing wrong with this move, of course, but lately 3...d5 has enjoyed greater popularity.

**3.e5 Nd5 4.d4 cxd4 5.Bc4**

Currently 5.cxd4 is considered best, because Sveshnikov likes it, and 5.Qxd4 is considered worse, because of the line 5...Nc6 6. Qe4 f5!?.

**5...Nb6**

5...Qc7 is regarded as Black's shortest road to equality or better, because after 6.Qe2 Nb6 7.Bb3? d3!, Black is better. If Black plays 5...Nb6 immediately, White enjoys the choice of playing either 5.Bb3 (restraining Black's center) or 5.Bd3 (playing for the K-side attack).

**6.Bb3 d6 7.Nf3!?**

ECO gives 7.cxd4 dxe5 8.Qh5 e6 9.dxe5 Nc6 10.Nc3 g6 11.Qg5 Qxg5 12.Bxg5 Bg7, with the evaluation "unclear" by Florian. Both sides can improve on this line. Other than the text, 7.e6 is an interesting tactical shot, leaving Black tangled.

**7...e6**

7...Bg4? 8.Bf7 is bad, 7...dxc3?! 8.Nxc3 gives White a good version of the Morra Accepted. 7...Nc6 is best.

**8.0-0 Be7**

Black cannot successfully complete development until there has been some clarification of the center, so this matter should be attended to first. In the final analysis, Black's inability to devise a plan for developing the Bc8 is the source of all of her problems.

**9.cxd4 Nc6 10.exd6 Qxd6 11.Nc3 0-0 12.Be3**

We have reached a fairly typical isolated Q-pawn middlegame position. If you like IQP positions (superior center control, spatial advantage, outposts for pieces), you will prefer White. If you do not like them (a blockaded isolani on a half-open file, a natural object of attack in the middlegame and a liability in the endgame), you may prefer Black.

**12...Nb4**

The programmatic way to play IQP positions is to blockade the square in front of the pawn, prefer-

ably with the Knight. But where is the Q-Bishop going to go?

**13.Rc1 N4d5 14.Ne4**

Of course exchanges favor Black, who hopes to survive temporary middlegame difficulties and looks forward to the endgame.

**14...Qd8 15.Qd3**

White wants to use his spatial advantage and lead in development to launch an attack. The obvious threats on the b1-h7 diagonal are easy to see, but less easy to meet without creating other weaknesses.

**15...Nf6 16.Bc2 Nbd5 17.Bg5! g6**

Of course not 17...Nb4?? or 17...h6?? because of 18.Nf6.

**18.Bh6 Re8 19.Bb3**

Having served its purpose on the b1-h7 diagonal, the Bishop returns to again apply pressure the a2-g8 diagonal. White always wants to use the positional threat of playing d4-d5 and trading off the isolated pawn.

**19...Bd7**

At last! The Bishop is not on a great square, but at least it has moved. Black would like to develop it by 19...b6 20.Ne5 Bb7, but 21.Ba4 wins the exchange.

**20.Ne5 Nxe4 21.Qxe4 Bb5 22.Rfe1**

Black needs to relieve some pressure, but there is no way to do without losing a pawn.

**22...Bf8 23.Bxf8 Rxf8 24.Rc5 Qb6**

Faced with loss of a pawn, Black succumbs to greater risks.

**25.Ng4! Rfe8**

25...f5 26.Qe6 is equally odious, e.g. 26...Qxe6 27.Rxe6 fxg4 28.Rb5. The text loses quickly, but there is no adequate defense.

**26.Qe5 h5 27.Nh6 Kf8**

Loses a piece, but 27...Kh7 28.Nf7 leaves all the King's horses and most of his men up in the air.

**28.Bd5 1-0**



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# HFTS Sectional

## NM Robert Kichinski Annotates Upset Win

### ROB KICHINSKI GETS HOT IN SANTA CLARA

**P**at Howlett's latest HFTS (Howlett Financial and Tax Services) Tournament in Santa Clara brought the usual select field of enthusiasts. Twenty players competed in three sections, held in the comfortable lounge of the HFTS office building. These tournaments have acquired a reputation for being very tough, and this one was certainly no exception.

In the top section, where the average rating was 2222+, NM Rob Kichinski (2204) of Livermore caught fire and blazed through with a perfect 4-0 score. Second went to SM Burt Izumikawa (2456).

Section II was won by John Romo (2109) of Hayward, who held an edge with 3 points (two wins and two draws), over Doug Dekker (2114) and Paul Ganem (1977), both with 2.5.

Section III was swept by Pleasanton's Chris Mavraedis (1918), one of the area's rapidly-improving players. Tied with 2.5 were Rooshin Dalal, Justin Howell, and Rafael Yelluas.

The next HFTS tournament will be held February 22-23, 1992. Advance entries by mail or phone are required. Info: Pat Howlett, (408) 988-5008.

White: SM Burt Izumikawa (2456)  
Black: Rob Kichinski (2204)  
Annotated by NM Rob Kichinski  
Ruy Lopez, Steinitz Deferred [C72]

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 d6 5.0-0

Alternatives for White include 5.c3 and 5.Bc6.  
5...Bg4 6.h3 h5

Risky. Safer is 7...Bd7 or 7...Bh5.

7.Bc6

Black's Queenside pawn structure is disrupted and it is doubtful that he has compensation. The Bishop at g4 is off limits, since after 8.hxg4 hxg4, the open h-file provides excellent attacking chances for Black.

7...bc6 8.d4 Qf6

After 9...Bxf3 10.Qxf3 exd4, Black is a pawn ahead but has difficulty developing his Kingside.

9.dxe5 dxe5 10.Qd3

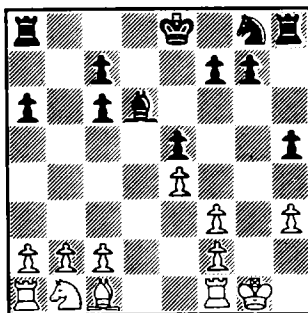
Yields White no advantage. Better is 11.Nbd2 g5 12.Nc4 Be6 13.Bg5 Qg7 14.Qd3, and White is a pawn up with a solid position (Unzicker-Ciocaltea, Varna 1962).

10...Bf3

White was poised to remove the levitating Bishop: 11.hxg4 hxg4 12.Nh2 Qh4 13.Qg3, and White is ahead. Black can prevent this with 10...Bc5, but White can ignore the bishop at g4 and continue his development with 11.Nbd2.

11.Qf3 Qxf3 12.gxf3 Bd6

The position appears to be balanced, with Black seeking to control f4 while White nails down c5.



13.f4?

Forcing, but probably a mistake. White reckons on 13...exf4 14.e5 Bxe5 15.Re1 f6 16.Bf4 0-0-0 17.Bxe5 fxe5, when he eventually

regains his pawn.

13...exf4 14.e5 Bxe5 15.Re1 0-0-0!

Leads to interesting complications. White must now capture on e5 before Black can consolidate with 16...f6.

16.Re5 Rd1 17.Kg2 Rc1 18.Re8

Necessary, otherwise the bind on White's Queenside will be decisive.

18...Kd7

Better than 18...Kb7. Black's King is now prepared to centralize.

19.Ra8 g5

A dangerous pawn roller is initiated.

20.a4 g4 21.a5 f5

White cannot pause to snatch the a-pawn, as this would free Black's Kingside pieces.

22.h4. f3 23.Kg3

If 23.Kh2 Rf1, and White must play 24.Kg3 to protect the f-pawn.

23...Rg1 24.Kh2

Loses, but 24.Kf4 leads to 24...Ne7! 25.Rh8 Ng6 26.Kf5 Nh8 29.Kf4 Ng6, and Black will soon have a passed pawn.

24...Rg2 25.Kh1 Nf6! 0-1

After 26.Rh8 Ne4, mate at f2 cannot be prevented.

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# Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I would like to make a correction on one of the listings from your prestigious magazine. In Vol. 5, Nº 6, p.25, under "Gran Wins Hayward Club Championship For Third Time," my name was listed as opponent in a game I did not play, Neil Regan v. Michael Da Cruz. The person that played the game is Michael G. Cruz and I am Michael Da Cruz. I would appreciate it if a correction is made. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Michael Da Cruz  
San Jose

Michael-

*Correction noted. We work very hard to spell everybody's name correctly, and we appreciate it when you help us get it right. Thanks. —ED.*

Dear Editor:

Thank you for publishing my letter concerning the Fauber-Dorsch affair, as well as miscellaneous comments. In Chess Horizons and Inside Chess, answers to questions as well as Editor's comments on published letters appear below the letters. I did not see any answers or comments to my remarks/questions.

Having read the latest issue of *California Chess Journal*, (Vol. 5, Nº 6), I am compelled to pursue my point on mis-classification of chess games published in CCJ. Let us begin on p. 3: Moulton-Browne, San Francisco, 1991. The ECO classification is set down as [B21]. In fact, [B21] is Sicilian Defense, irregular, and the Smith-Morra Gambit accepted.. But Browne declined the pawn with 3...Nf6. So the classification becomes [B22], including Sveshnikov-Browne, Novi Sad 1979, where Browne held equality through move 37, but made some errors to lose in 57. The next game on p.3 is Kanzaveli-Browne, also from the U.S. Class Championships. This game is classified as [A20], but in fact, through transposition, it becomes [A21]. The lesson from this game vis-à-vis A21 is that White might have played the accurate and forceful 4.d4 (rather than 4.d3), as illustrated in ECO A21, footnote 86. A further, major example of error in ECO game classification occurs on p.7., Strugatsky-Awate, Palo Alto 1991. Annotator Awate calls his defense "Modern," but it is not B07 (where e4 is played by White), but upon further inspection is ECO A40, what in the good old days would have been called an "Irregular Queen Pawn Opening." The next classification error is so off the mark I am assuming it is a typo. Page 8, Awate-Eade, Palo Alto 1991, published as a "French Closed [E00]." The E book in ECO set is 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6; Nimzo- or Kings Indian lines. French Defense is C book.

And it is true that 1.e4 e6 is the beginning of the French Defense. But, as with music and math, chess has its transpositionals and this is a perfect example of a game starting out French and transposing to A08, which is called the Reti System (hypermodern, after Richard Reti of Hungary, plus Nimzovitch, who, along with Tartakower and Grünfeld, advanced the theory of flank attacks or fianchettoes). This Awate-Eade game is difficult to critique from a strategic point of view. I will give two examples that might allow some understanding of the strategic objectives of the Reti Opening. First source: Petrosian-Reshevsky (Zurich, 1953), as found in Chess Struggle in Practice (New York, McKay & Co, 1978), p. 283, game #117, which ends in a draw after 30 but "white's game is much better." The next source is Larsen-Ljubojevic (Bugojno 1978), found in Informant 25/14, where White makes an inaccuracy (?) on move 16 and is outplayed to lose in 37. But no blatant errors were made. The hypermodern openings—comments on Petrosian-Reshevsky 1953 call their set-up "Kings Indian Defense with colors reversed and move in hand"—are most subtle and difficult to understand. And, in fact, there are many transpositional lines which may occur to throw out as smoke screens in trying to fool one's opponent. Fischer played an interesting game with Polugayevsky (Palma de Mallorca, 1970), which ended in a draw in 38 moves. D. Byrne-Fischer (Vinkovci, 1968), where Fischer easily won the tournament by a two-point margin, played out to a fifty-move draw. In Otteson-Fischer (Western Open, Milwaukee, 1957), Fischer lost in 49.

Next, Pinto-Awate, Palo Alto 1991, on page 9, is B06, not B07. On page 15, O'Donnell-Leski, 1991, is labelled Modern Defense. 1.e4 d6 is called the Pirc, and has been around longer than the Modern Defense, 1.d4 g6. This may seem picky, but is there no standard for naming openings? My comment on this classification business is either/or as a suggestion: Leave out the classification altogether. Or, if you put the classification, check to see that it is correct. I am assuming that publishing games in *CCJ* should be not only entertaining but instructive. Putting the wrong classification mixes people up and blocks learning. It also distracts from the reputation of the magazine to publish things inaccurately. It is interesting to note that Inside Chess also makes incorrect classifications, and I have written Yasser Seirawan/John Donaldson about specific examples. So far I have not received an answer.

One more gripe, before closing. Page 16, O'Donnell-Leski, "23.Rd1?," with no explanation. If the move is so obviously wrong, maybe the *CCJ* Editorial Staff can fill in why the move is bad, and what would have been

Continued on page 29

## All new Cal-Berkeley Chess Club

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4 Round Swiss, Game in 15 minutes (SD/15), USCF alternate rating system. 50% EF returned as prizes, USCF membership required.

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### Third Wednesdays (Feb. 19, Mar. 18, Apr. 15)

5 Rd. RR, SD/10, USCF alternate rtg system. \$12 to winner of ea hexagon, USCF membership req'd.

### Fourth Wednesdays (Feb. 26, Apr. 22, no meeting Mar. 25)

2 Rd. Double Elimination, Action Chess SD/30, USCF rated. 2-0 scores win \$8, 1.5-.5 scores receive \$4. USCF membership required.

### Location & Times

Chess Club meets in Tan Oak Rm., 4th flr. MLK Jr Student Union, Bancroft at Telegraph, UC Berkeley campus. Registration 7-7:20 pm, games end before 10 pm. Register at site only, late entries may receive 1/2-pt. bye. For info, call Peter Yu or Alan Tse (510) 642-7477. Bring your own clocks, no smoking and wheelchair access.

## Friendship Action Chess Tournament



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# Sunday, 4/12/92

**Place:** Mitchell Park Community Center, 3800 Middlefield Road. (Take Hwy 101 to Mountain View. Take San Antonio Road Exit, heading West. Turn right at Middlefield Road.)

**Format:** 3 Sections: **Open** (1800 and up), 5-Rd. Swiss; **Reserve**, (Under 1800), 5-Rd. Swiss; **Novice/Junior** (Under 18), Quads. **Time Control:** Game/30

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Send check (payable to Burlingame Chess Club) to Scott Wilson, 380 Esplanade Ave., #312, Pacifica, CA 94044. All entries must be postmarked by 4/07/92. **All entries \$2 more after 4/7/92.** All entrants need to check in on day of tourney before 11 am.

**Late Registration:** Sunday morning, 4/12/92, 10-11 am.

**Round Schedule:** Rd. 1, 11-12am; Rd. 2, 12:15-1:15pm; Rd. 3, 1:30-2:30pm; Rd. 4, 3:30-4:30pm; Rd. 5, 4:45-5:45pm. (Novice/Junior Section play first 3 rounds only.)

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**Sponsored by:** **Palo Alto Chess Club** (meets every Tuesday evening at 7:00pm at Mitchell Community Center) and

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**Directors:** Richard Koepcke, Scott Wilson, and Carolyn Withgitt. Directors have discretion to use USCF ratings, CCA minimums or other to accurately place players.

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## East Meets West

Continued from Page 17

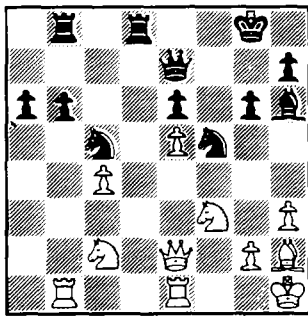
counts double because it also eyes the Knight on g5 making the fxe5 recapture less of a threat.

29.Rb3 Nd6!? 30.fxe5 Nf5!

Black allows fxe5 anyways because White does not have time to follow it up with Ne4-f6. Bad would have been 30...Qxg5?! 31.exd6! and White's h2 Bishop will now come to life not to mention the potent d6-pawn.

31.Nf3 Nd7 32.Nc2 Nc5

Now the other Knight finds his post.  
33.Rbb1 Bh6



And with this move, Black has achieved full deployment of his pieces. Compare this position with Black's after 25...Nf8, and you'll see why I wanted to get off the back ranks. Now Black is up a pawn and has active, albeit random, piece placement.

34.Nb4 Rbc8 35.Red1 Rxd1  
36.Rxd1 a5

The final invader is repelled, and Black can now shift from defending against forks to attacking the White King.

37.Nc2 Rd8 38.Rb1 Qb7 39.Qf2 Ne4!

This is the beginning of the end for White because he cannot play 40.Qxb6?? due to 40...Rd1+.

40.Qe1 Rd3

White's position is on the verge of crumbling due to threats such as 41...Neg3+!/? 42.Bxg3?! (Kg1+) Rxf3! 43.gxf3 Qxf3 44.Kh2 Nxc3 45.Qxg3 Bf4, or simply 41...Nd2! But Greg finds his best chance to prolong the struggle.

41.Rxb6!/? Qxb6 42.Qxe4 Rd1+  
43.Nce1 Qf2 44.Qa8+ Bf8 45.Qxa5 Qf1 46.Bg1! Qxc4

Now Black makes the best practical decision. Since I couldn't see any clear way to break White's defense, I'll just keep a simple exchange advantage with more minutes left in sudden death. Afterward some spectators felt I could've pushed for mate, but do you see any mate in this position? 47.Bf2 Qd5 48.Qa7 Bh6 0-1 eventually.

The drawback to these sudden death finishes is that often one does not get to record them. Suffice to say, Black kept an advantage both materially and timewise that even the best defense could not endure.

White: NM Matt Gaffney (2201)

Black: NM Peter Yu

American Univ. G/30 Invitational  
French Advance Variation [C02]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3 e5 c5 4.Qg4

An old and radical idea introduced by Nimzowitsch.

4.Nc6 5.Nf3 h5!/?

Departing from book, Black diverts the White Queen away from d4 before capturing. Normally ...h5 is seen later in the opening, but Black has an idea of his own.

6.Qg3 Nxd4!/?

Theory gives cxd4, and never mentions capturing with the Knight. Black reasons that White's compensation rests on the Kingside and aims to exchange off one of White's attackers. It is now clear why 5...h5 was played as this prevents the White recapture Qxd4.

7.Nxd4 cxd4 8.Bd3 Nh6 9.0-0 Bd7  
10.Bg5 Qc7

White as strong pressure on Black's Kingside. Yet bereft of weaknesses, Black is a pawn up and seems to be developing fine with the sole exception of his King's Bishop. Although the position is unclear, White should bring out his last piece to a good square by playing 11.c3 dxc3 12.Nxc3 a6 while not allowing Black to unravel.

11.Na3?! Bxa3 12.bxa3

White's eleventh must be an error as it lets Black's only undevel-

oped piece trade itself for a potential aggressor. With his Kingside freed, Black begins to take the initiative.

12...Ng4 13.Rfe1 f6!/? 14.Bg6+

This intermezzo prevents Black from playing ...g5 in reply to Bf4. However, it does allow Black to protect his Queen. If instead 14.exf6 Qxg3 and White must recapture, thereby allowing 15...gxf6 (-+).

14...Kd8 15.exf6 gxf6

Things are looking dim for White as he is down a pawn with a rapidly deteriorating position. But the next move is unexpected and a tribute to Matt's creativity as a fighter.

16.Qxg4!

Taking the Queen will prove fatal for Black as 16...hxg4 17.Bxf6+ Kc8 18.Bxh8 followed by an eventual Bxd4 and White's Bishop and Rook pairs dominate Black's bad Bishop, entombed Rook and lone Queen. Indeed, Black is surprised but not unnerved as he finds the only decent reply.

16...Qxh2+!/?

I've heard of an eye for an eye, but this is ridiculous! Seriously folks, this double-Queen sac is forced in light of the previous note.

17.Kxh2 hxg4+ 18.Kg3 fxc5  
19.Kxg4 Ke7 20.Rab1

White realizes the danger in recovering the second pawn, e.g. 20.Kxg5 Rag8 21.Rh1 Rxh1 22.Rxh1 Be8 23.Rh6 e5!, and Black's center pawns are unstoppable after exchanges on g6.

20...Rag8 21.Bf5!/?

21.Bd3 is better, but White is desperate.

21...Kf6 22.Rxb7 exf5+ 23.Kf3 Re8  
24.Rxe8 Bxe8

Simplest; now it's just technique. White plays on, not because he has no respect for his opponent, but because anything can happen in Action Chess.

25.Rxa7 Bb5 26.a4 Bc4 27.a5 d3  
28.cxd3 Bxd3 29.a6 d4 30.Rc7 Be4+  
31.Ke2 d3 32.Kd2 Rb8 33.f3 Rb2+  
34.Kd1 Bd5 35.Rd7 Ke6 36.Rd8  
Rxa2 37.a7 Rxa7 38.Kd2 Ra3 39.g4  
fxg4 40.fxc4 Ke5 41.Re8+ Kd4  
42.Rd8 Ra2 43.Kd1 Kc3 44.Rc8+  
Bc4 0-1

## Letters

Continued from page 26

better—for dummies like me. Moulton-Browne, p.3, “14.Be3?!,” no improvement offered, “16.Nb5?!,” no comment made for improving. By the way, in this Moulton-Browne game, I offer improvement for Moulton: 7.Bc4, and if 7...Nb6 8.Bb5 de5 9.Ne5 Bd7 10.Nc3 Ne5 11.de5 e6=, with chances for both sides.

My “overall” of CCJ is excellent, but I would like to see inside photos—even 2”x 2” of all the winners of a tournament, plus rising stars like Jordy Mont-Reynaud. Looking forward to answers to my questions.

Sincerely,

Steve Stepak,  
San Jose

Steve:

*It's great to have your energy at work here in Northern California. I read with interest your letters to Chess Life, Larry Evans' column, and your letter in the most recent Chess Horizons. Thanks for the input!*

*We didn't have time last issue to respond in detail to your comments. But our “master staff” has reviewed your comments to this issue, and it seems that you are right about the ECO code corrections, and that your suggestions for improved analysis are equally meritorious. Thanks for keeping us sharp about the classifications: we'll be checking them a little more closely in the future. As for the annotations submitted, we check them cursorily or carefully, depending on the annotator. For example, when Browne submits notes, they usually go “as is,” and I rarely argue with him that his evaluations are insufficient. Some of the other contributors get more scrutiny, and occasionally our “master staff” suggests improvements—remember that you only get to see the finished product, with the remaining mistakes, not the raw submissions, which are often in far worse shape.*

*Thanks again for the input, welcome to California, and we're glad to have you checking our work. We will try to keep improving the quality and accuracy. -ED.*

Dear Editor:

I play and teach chess at the Main Library of San Jose. I have been doing so since I arrived in California from Cambridge, Massachusetts, in June. I noticed a need for chess sets and boards for this chess activity at the library. I have already given two sets and four chess mats to the library, specifically for the people who play chess there. Many of these people are homeless or otherwise down and out. But they play chess. They are polite people and it is my feeling that they benefit greatly from the chess activity. James H. Fisk, City Librarian, has provided two tables that can accommodate six games of chess (three at each table). The sets and mats I have donated are the standard tournament-size plastic pieces procured from USCF and standard 2-1/4” square mates. I would ask you if it is possible to alert the Northern

California chess community that there is a need for 2 or 3 more sets and mats so that this chess activity may continue in first class style. The sets do not have to be new, just complete. The mats do not have to be new, just clean. Donations can be made by sending material to: Main Library, 180 W. San Carlos Street, San Jose, CA 95113-2096, or by bringing the material to the Main Library in person—maybe even staying for a game or two. Could you put a “public service” notice in CCJ to this effect?

I see this as not only meeting the needs of potential CalChess members, but also introducing chess to the hundreds of kids who frequent the library and see the activity—pique their interest in chess—and bringing the “haves” and “have-nots” together for chess and for caring about people in need.

Sincerely,

Steve Stepak,  
San Jose

Steve:

*Thanks a lot for the work you are doing promoting chess. The staffers of the CCJ pledge to find a couple of used sets and boards for your club at the library, and we'll be sending them along as soon as possible. -ED*

*Subscriber Tom Testa, currently living in Honolulu, forwards the following excerpt from a letter he received from Wing Commander Bob Kermeen, Cambs, England [one of our secondary readers]:*

*Thanks for your recent letters, together with the magazines. You are quite right about Inside Chess—it isn't worth \$45 per year. Most of the material is a straight repeat of that in either Pergamon Chess or the British Chess Magazine, so I am not missing any breakthrough!! Far better, by a long way, is California Chess [Journal], which is written by amateurs for amateurs. Therefore, I can understand much of what is going on. Also, the presentation of material is not so stereotyped. I much enjoyed the article on the San Francisco Defense, 1...Nh6, and will have to give this a try!! However, a better name for this way-out idea might have been “McEnroe's Defense.” After all, he (the tennis player) made famous the saying, “You can't be serious!” No, Tommy, just keep The California Chess Journal coming this way, and I shall consider that I am getting the better of the deal!...*

Wing Commander Bob Kermeen  
Cambs, England

*We enjoyed this letter and wanted to share it for two reasons. The first, of course, is to flatter ourselves that our humble efforts find favor with readers outside the top half of the Golden State. The second was to offer documentary evidence that the “San Francisco Defense” is twice as popular as everyone thought.—ED.*

**REVIEWS****CHESS IN THE  
INFORMATION AGE**

by NM Tom Dorsch

**NicBase 3.0**

The assertion is made that, at the turn of the century, more books had been written about chess than any subject except theology. Whether true or not, the statement makes the point that chess is, by its nature, information intensive. Where success is measured by the quality of a player's strategic thinking, access to the intellectual product of others is a crucial advantage—especially in the openings, where memorization is effective. At one time, not that many years ago, the state of the art in preparation was a one-volume reference, like Bilguer's "Handbuch," Panov and Estrin's "Kurs

Debyutov," or MCO. Then came the Informant series, and specialized monographs. These are all now ancient technology; chess has entered the computer age.

While much media attention has been focused on the artificial intelligence of chess-playing computers, trying to compete on the same level as top humans, there has been little attention focused on areas where the computer's supremacy has long been evident, in organizing and accessing information. Computer databases put vast amounts of information at your fingertips. Researching a particular opening or position in the Informants, if you have all 52 of them, can occupy an afternoon. The machine can serve up the relevant information in a minute or two. It stands to reason that this improved access to information will improve a player's game.

In short, chess has entered the infor-

mation age, and technology now exists to turn your home computer into a customized chess library, with access to everything you want to know about chess. So many of the world's top players now rely on databases to warehouse their knowledge about openings and opponents, that access to this type of information is becoming a requirement for competition at the top. The top professional players have databases of 200,000 games or more. Even Bobby Fischer, now approaching his 49th birthday and twentieth year of retirement, asked the USCF Policy Board last year for a grant to buy a chess database (they gave him \$3500).

A full-feature database currently available is **NicBase 3.0**, by New In Chess, producers of the NIC series of openings articles and collections of master games. Grandmaster Jan Timman is

**Continued on page 31**

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**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHESS CALENDAR****FEBRUARY 1992**

22	Su	•SF/Lowell HS Sectionals	PD
22-23	SaSu	•Santa Clara HFTS Sectional	PH
23	Su	Palo Alto Scholastics	CW
23	Su	•Richmond Quads	JH
29-1	SaSuM	•Vallejo Open	WH

**MARCH 1992**

7	Sa	Grass Valley Quads	DB
7-8	SaSu	Sunnyvale-LERA Class	JH
14	Sa	Visalia Grand Prix Quads	AF
15	Su	Visalia: North-South Team	AF
21-22	SaSu	•Livermore Sectionals	CP
26(&2)	Th	Burlingame CC FIDE/WRC	SW
28-29	SaSu	North Calif Scholastic Champ	RO

**APRIL 1992**

11	Sa	•UC Berkeley Quads	PY
11-12	SaSu	Visalia Open '92	AF
12	Su	Palo Alto FIDE/WRC Swiss	RK
18	Sa	•SF/Lowell HS Sectionals	PD
25	Sa	UC Berkeley FIDE/WRC Quads	JVE
25-26	SaSu	•Santa Clara HFTS Sectional	PH
26	Su	Richmond Quads	JE

**MAY 1992**

1-3	FSaSu	Western States Champ-San Mateo	BG
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**MONTHLY BLITZ CHESS**

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2nd Friday	SF/Mechanics Institute	MW
3rd Tuesday	Palo Alto Chess Club	RK
Last Tuesday	Walnut Creek Chess Club	CL

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**Reviews** (Continued from page 30)

the principal editor. The **New In Chess** series gives a complete set of modern master games, and state of the art analysis of topical openings. The **NIC** series offers more extensive analysis than Informants, and a system of classification more detailed (and therefore more useful) than the ECO system. The **NicBase** program provides all of these materials on computer discs (IBM compatible, 3.5" and 5.25" available), plus the sophisticated sorting and searching capabilities that allow access to these games. The only limits are the limits of your imagination. For example, if you are interested in a particular opening variation, you can pull up, with a few keystrokes, every game in that variation from your database. Games by a particular player? The machine sorts about 20,000 games a minute. Me than one thousand games are already available from **NicBase**—with the number growing daily—and the “canned” collections of master games can be easily augmented.

**NicBase 3.0**, the latest release from **New in Chess**, is a complete upgrade of version 2.0, incorporating twelve new features and five new utilities for high quality data management and study options. The **Nicbase** program has every whistle and bell a player needs for an electronic chess library. The basic program **NicBase 3.0** is available for \$175.00. The entire contents of **NIC** yearbooks 1-18 is \$130.00, and a basic database of the leading master games played 1988-1990—33,400 games—is \$410.00. All three items, **NicBase 3.0** and the analysis and games, are currently available in a special offer for \$595.00, including the full **NicKey** utility that classifies over 14K positions. For ordering or information about **NicBase**, write: Chess Combination, Inc., 2423 Noble Station, Bridgeport, CT 06608-0423.

**Chess Chow**

by NM Tom Dorsch

Move over, **Inside Chess**. Back off, “**Chess Life**.” A new national chess magazine has burst upon the scene. GM Joel Benjamin and IM Mark Ginzburg are the creative energy behind **Chess Chow**, a new bimonthly magazine that is carving its own niche among chessplayers. **Chess Chow** does not have to be all things to all people, like **Chess Life**, and you don't have to slog through the heavy-handed political articles that diminish **Inside Chess**.

Instead, you get fifty slickly produced pages written by chess professionals for chess players, with descriptions of tournament experiences, compendia of chess slang, reviews of chess writing, and lots of first-rate analysis that is not available anywhere else. Particularly poignant are columns on “**Agony**,” meticulously exploring worst games by good players, and “**Swill**,” repudiating shoddy published analysis.

The first couple of issues showed that GM Benjamin and his merry band were finding their niche, but they have recently hit their stride. I was particularly entertained by Benjamin's “**Turkey Trot**” through the American Open in November, when he garnered first place in a star-studded field, and shares all the details with his readers. Is it possible for one publication to win both the “**Best Magazine**” and “**Most Improved Magazine**” awards?

In short, if you can squeeze \$21 out of your entertainment budget for some good analysis, good yuks, and good reading, you won't be disappointed!

**Chess Chow**, bimonthly, \$21/yr. Write: **CHESS CHOW**, 115 West 75th St., Suite 2B, New York, NY 10023.

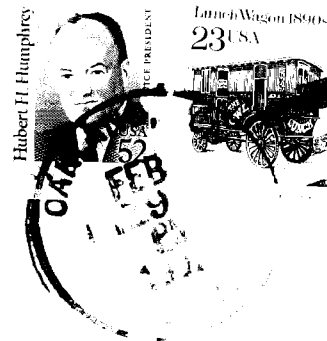
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## 1992 NORTH-SOUTH MATCH

### CHESSPLAYERS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA:

The Southerners are coming, and we need your help!

On March 15, 1992, in Visalia, Northern California faces off against Southern California for the revival of a great tradition—the North/South Match.

The match is scheduled for 11 a.m., Sunday, March 15, 1992, at the Visalia Convention Center, 303 E. Acequia, in Visalia (see Chess Life for complete details on the Grand Prix event the day before, March 14). Visalia is on Hwy 99 about 40 miles south of Fresno, about half-way between most points in Northern California and Southern California.

The Captain of the Southern California team, Paul Shannon, is recruiting as many players as possible, and has high hopes to win this match. But Northern California has traditionally done very well, and we have good chances to beat them if we have a good turnout of our players. The match will be played on a minimum of twenty-five boards—and we have more than 400 Masters and Experts in Northern California.

Any Northern California player who registers in advance is guaranteed an opponent. Team Captains from both states will coordinate the number of players on each side. **RETURN THE COUPON BELOW BY MARCH 7 TO GUARANTEE A BOARD IN THE MATCH—and recruit a friend!**

For match information, call Team Captain Tom Dorsch at (510) 481-5351. For information about the facilities in Visalia, call Allan Fifield (209) 734-2784. USCF required. The match will be rated.

MAIL TO: CHESS TEAM, **CalChess**, Box 3294, Hayward, CA 94544.

For guaranteed pairings, entries must be received by March 7; on-site entries will be accepted, but we cannot guarantee sufficient opponents from the other state for all late entrants.

-----

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