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THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHESS

★Winner 1991 Best State Magazine Award★



All-American Team Member
Jennie Frenklakh, Age 11

ANALYSIS BY

GM Walter Browne, SM Vladimir
Strugatsky, NM Renard Anderson,
NM Loal Davis, NM Richard
Koeppcke, NM Rudy Hernandez,
Pam Ruggiero
...AND OUR MASTER STAFF

TOURNAMENT COVERAGE

28th LERA Sunnyvale
19th People's at UCB
Scholastic Championships
9th Livermore Open
1992 North-South Match



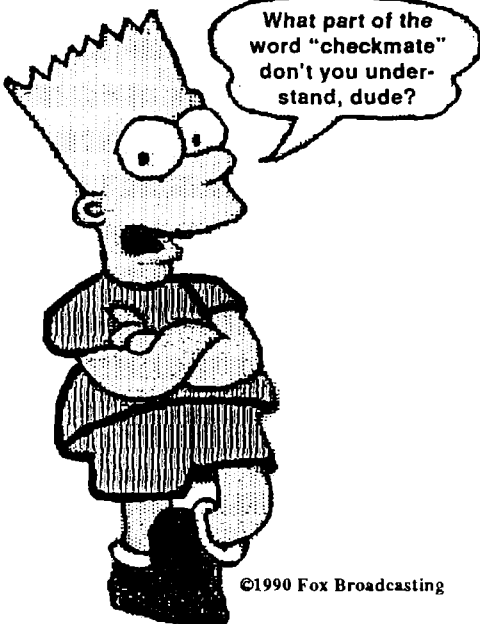
All-American Team Member
Jordy Mont-Reynaud, Age 8

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Editor's Message

Dear Readers:

The final standings of the USCF's 1991 membership drive are in and Northern California has emerged at the top of the list with a whopping increase of over 500 members (see *Chess Life*, 4/92, p. 10). The record growth of our state organization has paralleled the USCF's, and undoubtedly we have been instrumental in boosting the USCF to their current all-time high membership. With the Men and Women's World Championships coming to Los Angeles next year, we can look forward to seeing chess in the full media spotlight.

The future of our sport, the scholastic players, have been active. The scholastic state championship, under the promotion of Ray Orwig, had a record attendance. Santa Clara and San Mateo counties respectively held their annual championships. Both of these were well-attended as well, with Santa Clara's being a USCF-rated event again after several years of non-rated championships. Several of the new USCF members that emerged from that tournament have continued to compete at club and weekend events as well. A good

sign that promoting USCF-rated events benefits everyone.

On the cover are two members of the All-American Team, Jennie Frenklakh and Jordy Mont-Reynaud. I salute them for their achievements to date and wish them the best as they go across the sea to represent our country. I am proud of these fine junior players as well as the many others that live in our state that grace the junior top-fifty lists. Recognition must go to the many parents, coaches, teachers and organizers for their tireless efforts working with our scholastic community to create an environment for the young players to excel.

Jordy, age 8, is our candidate in the Boys Under 10 category, while Jennie, age 11, will represent the Girls Under 12. As indicated above, they have been nominated by the USCF to represent the United States at the 1992 World Youth Championships, to be held in Dusseldorf, Germany, June 29-July 12.

Jordy Mont-Reynaud, whom many Bay area players have met across the board, as the recipient of our CalChess Scholarship in 1991. In February he was granted

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Best in West Duel in San Rafael, State Scholastic Championship

by Ray Orwig and Carolyn Withgitt

The 1992 Northern California State Scholastic Championships drew a record crowd of young players from four states to San Rafael March 28-29. 254 players from five to eighteen years old, including several of the USA's highest-ranked juniors, competed in the largest scholastic tournament ever held in Northern California. The organizer, Chief Director, host and bottle washer for the event was Ray Orwig, CalChess Scholastic Director, part of the professional staff at St. Mark's school in his "day job." Ray assumed responsibility for organization and direction of the NorCal Scholastic Championships upon the untimely passing of his predecessor, John Marks, and, with patience and perseverance, has succeeded in making each annual event bigger and better. This year's event surpassed all prior state scholastic championships in size, strength, and efficiency.

The participants were divided into four sections: Primary (grades K-3), Elementary (4-6), Junior High (7-8), and High School (9-12). There were awards for individuals and teams (four or more players from one school) in each of the four sections, and prizes for the winners in each rating class.

The Primary section was won by **Vinay Bhat** on tie-breaks over **Jordy Mont-Reynaud**. Both players, extraordinarily gifted in their age group, swept through an eighty-two-player section with perfect 5-0 scores. Jordy is ranked #1 nationally in Boys under 10, and will represent the US at the World Youth Congress in Dusseldorf in July. Vinay took All-American honors as second-grade winner in the National Scholastics (and got his picture in *Chess Life*, 2/92, p. 36).



Primary Section winners

Following close behind the leaders, in a tight group with 4 points, were **Tov Fisher-Kirshner**, **Kevin O'Brien**, **Jennifer Chen**, **Chris Behrens**, **Phillip Wang**, **Marijo Mont-Reynaud**, **Covie Gonzales**, **Jesse Hartman**, **Chris Gin**, **Lee Ming Zen**, **Anton Parker**, **Trevor Wilk**, and **Kaiping Su**. Class winners Under 1000 were **Jacob Ceccarelli**, **Neil Putmon**, **Andrew Chang**, **Klaus Dammen**, **Matthew Emmer**, **Sebastian Trempont**, and **Sean O'Brien**. Class winners Under 800 were **Henry Cheung**, **Bobby Hennessy**, and **Samar Sharifi**. The Unrated champs were **Marc Alioto**, **Frank Brodie**, **Bryan Goldberg**, **Sean McGovern**, **Pepper Nevins**, and **Anthony Palumbi**.

The Primary team competition was won by Weibel (16 points), and following close behind were French-American (15), St. Mark's (14), Foothill (13), and Mission San Jose (11½).

Elementary winner **Andrea Peterson** was one of the sensations of the tournament. Drawing from the skill of her father and her older brother, the High School winner, she came from Arizona to test her skills against the finest players in her age group, and scored 5-0 in an eighty-six-player field with the competitive demeanor of a true champion. Top Northern Californian is **Todd Stansbury**, from Robert Down school in Pacific Grove, with 4½, followed by **Micah Fisher-Kirshner**, **William Surlow**, **Kevin**



Elementary Section winners

Simler, **Ben Phillips**, **Uri Shpiro**, **Mark Dean**, **Andrew Iannacone**, **Joey Lonsdale**, **Jennie Frenklakh**, **Daniel Khersonsky**, **Ryan Baird**, and **Swapnil Shah**, all with 4 points. Class winners in the Elementary Section were, Under 1200: **Kai Huang** and **Nick Egide**; Under 1000: **Ryan Baker-Branstetter**, **Stephen Sefi**, and **Jonah Bilovsky**; Under 800: **Alan Shieh**. The Unrated winners were **Robin Lordsay** and **Todd Newton**.

The Elementary team competition was won by Weibel (14½), Mission San Jose (14), Biggs (12½), St. Mark's (12½), and Longfellow (11½).

White: **Andrea Peterson (1500)**

Black: **Uri Shpiro (1276)**

Sicilian Defense [B21]

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 d6 3.f4 Nc6 4.Bb5 Bd7 5.Nf3 g6 6.0-0 Bg7 7.d3 Nf6 8.Bc6 Bc6 9.Qe1 0-0 10.f5 b6 11.Qh4 Qd7 12.Ng5 Rfd8 13.fxg6 fxg6 14.Nd5 Nxd5 15.exd5 Rdc8 16.Rf6 exf6 17.Qxh7+ Kf8 18.Ne6+ Ke8 19.Qg8+ Ke7 20.Qxg7+ Ke8 21.Qf8 mate 1-0

In the Junior High section, nationally-ranked **Phillip Dardik** survived a scare in round four with a tough draw, and went on to score 4½, good enough to notch his second consecutive title in the Jr. High Section. Dardik was chased by several rapidly-improving players, **Henry Hsieh**, **Eric Baudry**, and **Harish Bhat**, all with 4, and then **Eric Wainwright**, **Leo Navarro**, **Brandon Hutt**, **Tyrone Chin**, **Enoch Kwok**, and **Nikhil Prakash-3½**. There were 32 players in the section. Class prizes went to Under 1000 winner **Danny Choi** and Unrateds **Alvin Wong**, **Dennis Woo**, and **Dennis Won**.

The Junior High Team Competition fell to Orwig's St. Mark's Knights, with 13½, the largest winning margin in the competition. The Knights have won an Elementary or Jr. High championship

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NorCal Scholastics

Continued from page 3



Junior High Section winners



High School Section winners

every year for the past eight years—an indication of quality coaching! They were followed by Luther Burbank 10½, MLK 10, 1991 Champs Bartlett 9½, and Hopkins 7.

The top, High School, section was the scene of fierce competition as five nationally-ranked players fought it out with new talents and each other. When the dust settled, All-American Team Member **David Peterson** of Arizona (brother of Elementary Winner Andrea Peterson) proved best with 5 points. **Adrian Keatinge-Clay** continues to demonstrate great promise as the top Northern Californian, scoring 4½. **Alex Dubrovsky** lost an exciting last-round game to Peterson to finish third with 4, tied with Santa Clara County Champion **Edington Watt** 4, and rising stars **Rooshin Dalal** 4, **Brian Jew** 4, and **Mason Bledsoe** 4. In a section marked with talent, Bledsoe played excellent chess. **Matthew Gross** 3½, **Ky Dang** 3½, **Peter Lee** 3½, and **David Bunde** 3½ distinguished themselves by scoring well in a particularly competitive field. Class prizes for Under 1600 went to **James Castillo**, **Chi Hom**, **Duc Tran**, **Willy Pan**, and **Lui Ngo**; Under 1400 winners were **Gundars Avaust**, **Kwiyang Low**, **Tam Le**, and **Robbie Kohler**. Best Under 1200 were **Jacob Taylor**, **Donovan**

Dyer, **J. P. Donovan**, and **Charles Bunnell**. The Unrated winner was **Duc Luu**. There were 52 players in the High School Section.

In the hard-fought High School Team competition, Coach Peter Dahl stacked the deck by having three players seeded into the top ten. With that depth, they were able to grab an early lead and hold off strong late surges by Bellarmine and Independence, bringing Lowell their second straight title in the top scholastic section. This impressive win makes these bright boys from Lowell contenders in the Nationals in Kentucky in May (Good luck, Peter!). The final totals were Lowell 14½, Bellarmine 13½, Independence 13, Gunderson 9, and Los Altos 8½.

Meticulous attention to organization by Ray Orwig and his staff of Directors, Alan Glasscoe, Alan Tse, and Richard Newey, eliminated distractions that could detract from top performances by the competitors. Parking monitors, a snack bar with plenty of "heavy fuel," comfortable playing conditions, relaxation areas for Type-A parents, an American Chess Equipment representative with all the latest books and equipment, and an overall pleasant atmosphere made this event memorable. The next generation of chess stars made their debut, and it was a good one!

NORTH-SOUTH SCHOLASTIC CHESS MATCH

by Joe Lonsdale

On December 28, 1991 eight of the top scholastic players from Northern California played a match, at Chess for Juniors in Orange County, with their counterparts from Southern California. Each side entered two four-player teams (A & B divisions) that played round robins. The Northern teams won both divisions by identical 13-3 scores.

In the 'B' bracket (mainly K-3rd grade) the North team was expected to win based on ratings, experience, and age. Vinay Bhat, who recently won the USA second grade championship, lead the team with a perfect 4-0 score. Unrated Kai Huang (our secret weapon) scored 3.5-0.5. Both Tov Fisher-Kirshner (301) and Jeffrey Lonsdale (2.5-1.5) came in with positive scores to clinch the victory. The 'B' match was over after the first game of the third round as the North scored 8.5 of the first 9 points to clinch the victory.

The time control was game in 45 minutes to allow four rounds in one day. The younger division 'B' players did not use all of their time and Division 'B' finished before the third round was completed for Division 'A'.

In the 'A' bracket (mainly age ten and under) it looked a lot closer on paper. The North players' ratings averaged 1367

versus 1361 for the South. However, the North 'A' division was not about to be outscored by the 'B' group which mainly consisted of their younger brothers. Harish Bhat, Vinay's older brother, lead the team and kept up with his young brother by also coring a perfect 4-0. (Not a bad for the Bhat brothers, 8-0!) Kevin Simler, reigning Northern CA K-3 champion, finished at 3.5-0.5. Joey Lonsdale outscored younger brother Jeffrey by posting a 3-1. Joey's first round win is shown below. Micah Fisher-Kirshner kept all of the North scores positive and allowed the North 'A' team to match the North 'B' team by pulling out a win in a tough endgame in round 4 to score 2.5-1.5. This result still left him 0.5 points behind younger brother Tov.

The Chess for Juniors facilities were excellent. It is a great place for children to learn chess. National Chess Master Robert M. Snyder was a wonderful host. Six of the boys and I stayed at his home and had a great time. Mr. David Huff, Alexander's father, donated some very nice trophies for the event.

Seven of the eight North players are students of Richard Shorman. This victory belongs to him and the boys.

We hope to arrange another match, this time in Northern California, in June.

North/South Scholastic

Continued from page 4

White: Joey Lonsdale (1308)

Black: Cezar Santa Ana (1373)

Garden Grove, CA 12/28/91

Evans Gambit [C51]

Annotated by Joe Lonsdale

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Nxb4 5.c3 Nc6 6.d4 Bb6 7.Qb3 d5 8.Bxd5 Be6 9.Bxe6 fxe6 10.Qxe6+ Qxe7 11.Qxe7+ Ngxe7 12.Nxe5 Nxe5 13.dxe5 0-0-0 14.0-0 Rhf8 15.Bg5 Rd7 16.e6! Rd3 17.Bxe7 Bxf2+! 18.Kh1

If 18.Rxf2? Rd8+ wins.

18...Rf4 19.Na3 Rxc3 20.Rad1 b6 21.h3 h6 22.Rd2 Be3 23.Rdd1

If 23.Rxf4? Rcl+! 24.Kh2 Bxf4+ followed by 25...Bxd2 wins for Black.

23...Rxf1+ 24.Rxf1 g5 25.Rf3 Rcl+ 26.Kh2 Bc5 27.Bxc5 Rxc5 28.Rf8+! Kb7 29.e7 Re5 30.e8Q Rxe8 31.Rxe8 1-0

San Rafael Scholastic Quads

Ray Orwig, CalChess Scholastic Coordinator, directed quads at Saint Mark's School on 2/1/92. This was a fine tune-up for the "main event"—the State Championship held at the end of March. The winners were:

I	Jordy Mont-Reynaud (1723)	2-1
II	Vinay Bhat (1322)	3-0
III	Kal Huang (1185)	3-0
IV	Chris Behrens (1148)	2.5-0.5
V	Brandon Huff (1073)	2-1
VI	Nikil Prakesh (920)	3-0
VII	Robert Cunningham (765)	3-0
VIII	Patrick Maher (Unr.)	2-1 tie
	Thomas Duong (UNR)	

Editor's Message

Continued from page 2

an additional scholarship from the American Chess Foundation. Originally taught the game at the age of five from his father, he studied with Bill Wall, until Wall's transfer last year. He now studies with NMs Lee Corbin and Gabe Sanchez. He is this year's Primary Section co-champion in both Northern and Southern California. In his spare time, Jordy enjoys ice skating, swimming, soccer and tennis. He is also an accomplished pianist. He is in the third grade at the French American School in Palo Alto.

Jennie Frenklakh has been playing chess since her father taught her the game when she was four years old. Originally from the U.S.S.R., she and her family have been in the U.S. for the last three years. She has been competing in tournaments since she was six, and is coached by NM Filipp Frenkel. Jennie is a tough competitor, recently evidenced by her 2000+ performance rating at the Capitol City Open. She was last year's Elementary Section winner in the State Scholastic Championships. In addition to playing chess, she enjoys reading, swimming, and teaching chess to her 7-year-old brother, Sergey. She currently resides in Monterey and is in the sixth grade.

Jordy and Jennie need sponsors to enable them to attend the World Youth Championships this summer. The USCF is accepting tax-deductible contributions. Make Contributions payable to "U.S. Charitable Chess Trust" and identify the recipient as "Jordy Mont-

Santa Clara County

High School Championships

77 players competed in this 22nd annual event, this year USCF-rated. Bill North, teacher and coach of the Gunderson team organized and hosted. Nell and Julie Regan served as TDs.

The Santa Clara County High School Champion for 1992 is Edington Watt. He is an 11th grader from St. Francis High. He was the only player to go undefeated. Independence High successfully defended their title to once again claim "Best Chess Team in Santa Clara County".

The tournament was organized as a two-day, one-section Swiss. It began with a rousing rendition of the theme from "Rocky". Trophies were awarded to the top three finishers of each grade, as well as to the top-seven teams (five-person). Tie-breaks were used in awarding trophies. The winners were as follows:

	Name	School - Score
Champion	Edington Watt	St. Francis 5
Senior: 1st	James Castillo	St. Francis 4
	Ky Dang	Independence 4
	Mikhail Golomb	Los Altos 3.5
Junior 1st	Matthew Gross	SJ Academy 4
	Herbert Bibat	Independence 4
	Rooshin Dalal	Bellarmino 3.5
Soph. 1st	Willy Pan	Bellarmino 4
	David Bunde	Independence 4
	Gundars August	Los Altos 4
Fresh. 1st	Mike Banulescu	Bellarmino 4
	Duc Luu	Independence 3
	Marlou Canosa	Yerba Buena 3

In the team results, Independence High came in first with 19.5, just nudging out Bellarmine's score of 18. St. Francis was third with 15, Wilcox fourth with 13.5, Gunderson fifth with 12, and Los Altos earning sixth place on tiebreaks with 11, over Live Oak.

Palo Alto

Scholastic Tournament

The Palo Alto Schol. Sectionals were held on February 23rd at the Palo Alto Club. 55 players competed in 4 sections. The organizers of the event were Randy Mont-Reynaud, Richard Koeppke and Carolyn Withgitt. Koeppke and Withgitt also co-directed.

In Section I, Mikhail Golomb (1735) went undefeated to secure 1st. On tiebreaks, Duy Ngo (Unr.) came in 2nd, Dyer Donovan (1165) 3rd, and Kelly Cochran (Unr.) 4th, each scoring 3 pts.

Section II was comprised of mostly 5th-8th graders. Again, one player won all of his games, David Brown (1348). A 3-way tie for 2nd was broken on tie-breaks with Kevin Simler (1424) getting 2nd, Harish Bhat (1510) 3rd, and Micah Fisher-Kirshner (1401) 4th.

Section III had a 4-way tie for 1st, with the winners as follows on tiebreaks: 1st: Kal Huang (1185); 2nd: Uri Shpiro (1276); 3rd: Phillip Wang (1266); and 4th: Vinay Bhat (1391). Each player scored 3 points.

The players in Section IV were mainly unrated, between five and eight years old. Jacques Tseng (Unr.) won 1st with 4-0. 2nd on tiebreaks to James Perakis (Unr.) and third to Kaiping Su (Unr.).

Reynaud" and/or "Jennie Frenklakh". Mail checks directly to the USCF, ATTN: Bob Nasif, 186 Route 9W, New Windsor, NY 12553. Making it possible for our two most talented youngsters to compete in the World Youth Championship assures the future of chess in our state and in our country.

Browne Wins 19th People's

by GM Walter Browne, NM Peter Yu and Pam Ruggiero

by NM Peter Yu

UC Berkeley held its 19th Annual People's February 15th-17th. With one of the largest guaranteed prize funds in Northern California, this perennial crowd pleaser drew 186 adult and scholastic players. The quality and smoothness of the tournament continue to set the standard as rounds started promptly and disputes were settled competently.

World Blitz Chess Association President GM Walter Browne (2584) made good use of Presidents' Day Weekend by scoring a convincing 5.5 out of 6. Browne's only draw came in round four, facing fellow Berkeley resident IM Jay Whitehead (2527). Whitehead, Canadian IM Tom O'Donnell (2443), and surprise underdog NM Cliff Hart (2255) split second, third, and U2300 prizes at 4.5-1.5. Twenty-four masters competed in the thirty-six-player Open Section, making this the strongest section Open Section this year.

The Expert Section also went to a Berkeley resident. Ron Basich (2167) elevated himself above the field with 5.5 points. Trailing Basich was Russell Wong (2126), who scored 5-1 losing only to Basich. Leon Monderer (2196) rounded out the Expert winners' circle in third place with 4.5-1.5.

This year's 'A' Section saw Mario Samatra (1975) win with an undefeated 5-1 score. Robert Christopher (1932) and Manuel Mangrobang (1856) both shared second and third honors at 4.5-1.5 apiece. Meanwhile, the 'B' Section was dominated by Carmelito Mejia (1656) whose 5.5-.5 score outdistanced Bruno Bier (1784) in their run for first place. Much credit goes to Bier, however, as he showed tremendous resiliency to come back from an early loss to Mejia, winning four consecutive rounds to secure second with 5-1.

As usual, the Reserve Section (U1600) featured many budding talents as well as steadily improving veterans of tournament chess. Out of the 53-player war zone, a truce was called between top seed Joe Fitzpatrick (1574) and Cal student Dae Kwang Kim (1554) as they drew in round five to split top Reserve honors. Finishing in a large tie for third place were second seed Arthur Jennings (1565), Larry Parrish (1469), Soren Leaver (1461), and Michael Marque (1427) each scoring 4-1. The same score earned Kurt Schleunes (1396) top U1400. Surprisingly, no unrateds, foreign or domestic, finished in

the money this tournament.

This year's Young People's Tournament pitted some of the nation's top juniors against each other. Third seed Jordy Mont-Reynaud (1722), ranked number one in the U.S. for his age category (Boys under 10), confidently cruised to a perfect 4-0 first place. The two top seeds Brian Jew (1824) and Adrian Keatinge-Clay (1814) faced off in the final round, and battled long and hard, but were too evenly matched to gain more than a draw. Thus, Adrian and Brian, also both nationally-ranked within their age group (Boys under 14), split second and third place honors, with Adrian winning a larger trophy on tie-breaks. Micah Fisher-Kirshner (1401) took top "Under 13-years-old honors" with three points, losing only to Adrian. Chris Johnson (1295) received the best "Under 11-years-old" trophy for his strong 3-1 finish. Chris also suffered one defeat at the hands of Adrian. Honorable mention must go to local favorite Damon Mosk-Aoyama (1458), who faced the toughest opponents this tournament, because he had to play both Brian and Jordy, and finished just short of a trophy.

Once again the Tournament Directors' lineup saw a new face in the People's long history of notable TDs. This year former Lowell scholastic star Alan Tse joins the ranks of veteran Berkeley TDs Don Shennum and Peter Yu. Keeping with the University's timeless traditions, Alan was shown the ageless secret of starting rounds on time, which has been passed down through generations of Berkeley Directors for as long as history records. Special thanks go to CalChess President Tom Dorsch and RVP Carolyn Withgitt for their eternal help and support. Charles Pigg and Dan McDaniel of the Livermore Club deserve credit for their generous assistance during registration. This quality event was once again brought to you by A.S.U.C. SUPERB Productions.

by GM Walter Browne

After avoiding the People's event in Berkeley for around fifteen years because they haven't raised the prizes, I finally broke down and played.

[Actually, \$105 was added as an U2300 prize when I began organizing the tournament, and I have recommended to my staff that prizes be increased next year.—PY]

In my first-round game, NM Daniel

Switkes (2215) got at least an equal position with a very dubious sixth move and was helped midway through by the ever-increasing sound of bongos in the background! What's worse, we were in the darkest corner of a dim room! Around the thirtieth move I outplayed him on the kingside and won. Strangely, the games seemed to get easier each round, as you can attest from my third-round victory over third seed IM Tom O'Donnell and my twenty-five-move win with Black in the last round! TD Peter Yu was kind enough to move us to on the fourth floor, which is quieter and better lit. However, during the fifth round, a ranting, raging orator delivered his version of "H.....!"

White: GM Walter Browne (2584)

Black: IM Tom O'Donnell (2443)

English Opening [D45]

Annotated by GM Walter Browne

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Nf3 e6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Qc2 Bd6 7.Be2 0-0 8.0-0 dxc4 9.Bxc4 a6?!

A rare move which works best with b5 and c5 to follow, which explains why Tom got into trouble in a few moves. More common is 9...Qe7 10.a3. 10.h3!? b5 11.Be2 Bb7 12.Ng5 was played in the Karpov-Anand match last year.

10.Rd1 Qe7

10...b5 11.Bd3 c5 12.Ne4! Qc7 13.dxc5! favors White.

11.a3

11.e4 seemed early, as 11...e5 12.dxe5 Nxe5 13.Nxe5 Bxe5 (13...Qxe5!?) equalizes.

The text was directed against 11...b5 12.Ba2 c5 13.dxc5 (13.d5!? e5 14.Ng5) Bxc5 14.b4 (14.Ne4!?) Ba7 15.Ne4 Nxe4 16.Qxe4 Re8 17.Bb2 Bb7 and I prefer White slightly.

11...e5 12.h3 b5 13.Ba2 Bb7

13...c5 14.Nd5!.

14.Ng5!

I was not crazy about 14.e4 exd4 15.Nxd4 g6, and c5 was in the air so... Although my tenth move may have been a novelty, this to me was a TN.

14...c5

14...exd4 15.exd4 Rae8 16.Bd2 looked likely, but then I spied 16...Bb8 17.Re1 Qd6 18.Bxf7+! Rxf7 19.Rxe8+ Nxe8 20.Qxh7+ Kf8 21.Qh8+ Ke7 22.Re1+, among other lines, where White is more comfortable. However, the shock factor did the job, as I was immediately

rewarded with a lemon!

15.Bd5! exd4

15...Nb6 16.Bxb7 Qxb7 17.Nxb5! axb5 18.dxc5 Bxc5 19.Qxc5 and White wins after minor technicalities.

16.exd4

Perhaps 16.Bxb7 dxc3 17.Bxa8 cxb2 18.Bxb2 Rxa8, however, the oversharpened 19.Rxd6?! Qxd6 20.Rd1 Qe7 21.Rxd7 Qxd7 22.Bxf6 gxf6 23.Qxh7+ Kf8 doesn't work and I saw a buildup on the d-line as superior for White, but I prefer the text.

16...Rae8 17.Be3 cxd4

17...Bxd5 18.Nxd5 Qd8 19.dxc5.

18.Bxd4

18.Rd4!?

18...Ne5 19.Bxb7 Qxb7 20.f4! Ng6 21.Bxf6 gxf6 22.Nge4

As we were getting a bit short on the clock I thought 22.Rxd6 fxe5 23.fxe5 Re5 would give a dying man a chance.

22...Be7 23.Nd5 Rc8?!

23...Kg7 24.Qc3 Qa7+ 25.Kh1 Rc8 is a little more testing, yet 26.Qg3 smarts as f5? loses to 27.Nxe7 Qxe7 28.Nd6 Rc5 29.b4.

24.Nexf6+ Bxf6 25.Nxf6+ Kh8?!

25...Kg7 26.Nh5+ Kh6 27.Qe2 This is a good try as 27.Qf5? Qxg2+ wins anyway.

26.Qf2 Qc6 27.Nd5 Rfd8?

27...Qc5 was the last chance to fight.

28.Qd4+ f6

28...Kg8 29.Rac1 Qb7 30.Rxc8 Qxc8 31.Ne7+.

29.Rac1 Qd6 30.Rxc8 Rxc8 31.Nxf6 Qxd4 32.Rxd4 Rf8 33.Nh5 Rc8 34.Rd7 Rc6? 35.Rd8+ 1-0

White: Richard Lobo (2342)

Black: Walter Browne (2584)

Nimzo-Indian Defense [E32]

Annotated by GM Walter Browne

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 0-0 5.a3

Very fashionable. 5.e4?! c5! gives Black good play.

5...Bxc3 6.Qxc3 b6 7.Bg5

7.Nf3 Bb7 8.e3 d6 9.b4 Nbd7 10.Bb2 is the other main line, which is not making theoretical trouble at this time.

7...Bb7 8.f3

Gulko was quite successful with 8.Nh3 in the 1989 U. S. Championship, but my game with Gelfand at Dortmund 1990, plus others, have defanged this continuation. 8...d5

8...h6 9.Bh4 c5?! allows 10.dxc5 bxc5 11.0-0-0 with heavy pressure as 11...Ne4?! is answered by 12.Qe1. White has a pleasant choice after 12...g5, e.g. 13.Bf2 Nxf2 14.Qxf2 Qb6 15.h4, and White is slightly better.

9.e3

Perhaps an immediate 9.cxd5 is most accurate as Black can't capture with the Knight, and after 9...exd5 10.Bxf6!? Qxf6 11.Qc7 Ba6 12.Qe5, I was considering Qh6 or c6 with excellent compensation for the pawn.

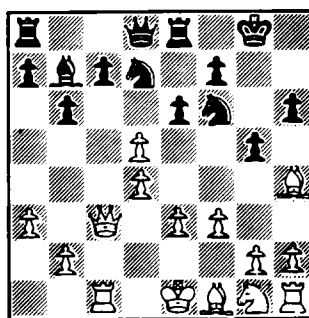
9...Re8!?

9...h6 10.Bh4 Nbd7 11.cxd5?! Nxd5 12.Bxd8 Nxc3 13.Bxc7 Nd5 14.Bf4 g5 and I prefer Black.

10.Rc1!? TN

Logical in one sense to put pressure on the c-line, yet Black's quiet play masks the venomous counterplay typical in this line when White neglects kingside development. 10.Bd3 or Nh3 were better.

10...h6 11.Bh4 Nbd7 12.cxd5 g5!



13.Bg3

First 13.Qxc7? Rc8 wins a piece. However, 13.dxe6!? Nd5! 14.exf7+ Kxf7 15.Qc2 was sharp, yet I saw 15...Rxe3+ 16.Ne2 gxh4 17.Qh7+ Ke6 18.Qxh6+ Qf6 winning. 14.Qb3 gxh4 15.exf7 Kxf7 16.Bc4 looks reasonable until you spot 16...Qg5!.

13...Nxd5 14.Qd2

14.Qb3!?

14...e5!

14...c5 was also good but lacked punch.

15.Bb5

I wasn't sure what he must do, but I felt this was definitely wrong! 15.dxe5 Nxe5 16.e4?! f5! and it's chow time! For example 17.Bb5 c6 18.Bxe5 Rxe5 19.Bxc6 Bxc6 20.Rxc6 fxe4 and Black is better.

15...exd4

15...Nxe3!? was quite enticing yet he had better survival chances than the text after 16.dxe5.

16.Qxd4

16.e4 f5 17.Ne2 fxe4 18.fxe4 Rxe4 19.0-0 c5 and White's dreams are lost.

16...c6!

Naturally 16...Rxe3+ 17.Ne2 Nc5 18.Bc4, although potent, is not a knockout. 17.Bxc6 Bxc6 18.Rxc6 Nxe3 19.Ne2

19.Kf2 Nf5! 20.Qd3 Nc5 21.Qxd8 (21.Qf5 Qd4 22.Kf1 Qd1+ 23.Kf2 Qe1 mate) 21...Raxd8 22.Ne2 Rd2 and Black is winning.

19...Nc5 20.Kf2 Ng4+! 21.Kf1

21.fxg4 Rxe2+. Or 21.Qxg4 Qd2 22.Re1 Nd3+ 23.Kf1 Nxe1.

21...Qe7 22.Nc3 Rad8 23.Rd6 Ne3+ 24.Kf2 Nf5 25.Nd5 Qxd6 0-1

If 26.Nf6+ Qxf6 27.Qxf6 Rd2+ 28.Kg1 Rd1+ 29.Kf2 Nd3 mate.

by Pam Ruggiero

White: FM Renard Anderson (2324)

Black: Pam Ruggiero (2129)

French Defense [C11]

Annotated by Pamela Ruggiero

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.Nce2 c5 6.c3 Nc6 7.f4 Qb6 8.a3 c4

Similar to the Advance Variation, but Black's King Knight is at d7 and not e7. Good for Black because the King Bishop can develop or bad because Knight is not well-placed.

9.Nf3 f6 10.g3

10.g4!?

10...Be7 11.Bh3 f5

I was happy to close this diagonal and considered doing so on the ninth move.

12.g4 g6 13.Ng3 Na5

Black is very solid.

14.0-0 Nf8?!

14...Nb8!.

15.Rb1 Nb3

15...Bxa3? 16.Qa4+.

16.Be3 Bd7 17.Ne2 0-0-0 18.Kh1 Ba4

If White leaves King on g1 and Queen on d1 and Black plays 18...Ba4 then 19...Nc5 is threatened. The text 18.Kh1 also leaves room for Knight maneuvering. 19.Qe1 Nd7 20.Neg1 Nb8 21.Bf2 Rdf8

Black now begins a major piece reorganization to the kingside since the queenside is closed.

22.Bh4 Qd8 23.Bg5?

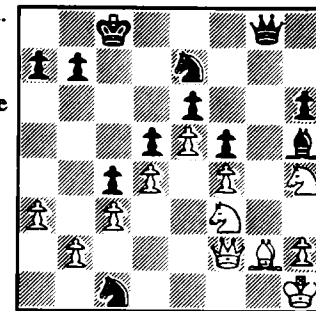
This only helps Black. She wants to play ...h6 anyway.

23...h6 24.Be7 Qxe7 25.gxf5 gxf5 26.Nh4 Rhg8 27.Ngf3 Be8 28.Qf2 Nc6 29.Rg1 Qh7 30.Rxg8 Rxg8

Trading Rooks is good for Black as her Knights are better!

31.Rg1 Ne7 32.Bf1 Bh5 33.Rxg8+ Qxg8 34.Bg2? Nc1!

This allows the next move which is also the reason trading Rooks should have been avoided.



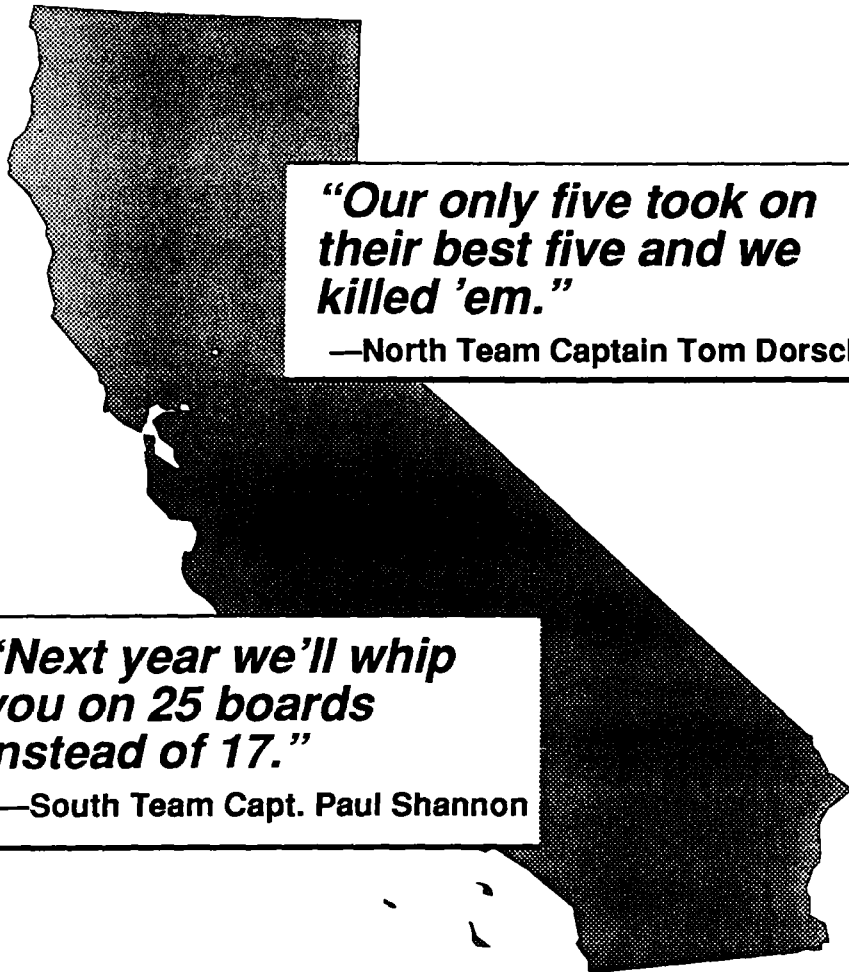
A curious situation: the back rank weakness is exploited by a Knight!

Continued on page 11

Revival of a Grand Tradition

The 1992 North-South Match

By Frisco Del Rosario



“Our only five took on their best five and we killed ‘em.”

—North Team Captain Tom Dorsch

“Next year we’ll whip you on 25 boards instead of 17.”

—South Team Capt. Paul Shannon

In a true show of interstate cooperation, both sides of the California North-South match held March 15 in Visalia can declare victory. The Southern California squad romped to a 20.5–13.5 score in the 17-board match, but the Northerners fielded enough players for the stipulated 25 boards and could rightly claim on eight boards.

The match was a revival of the famous North-South matches of 20 years ago when California was “one” state. Now a combined effort was required between CalChess President Tom Dorsch and Southern California Chess Federation President Paul Shannon.

“My term as Regional Vice President is up soon, and an RVP ought to do something,” said Shannon. “I talked to other regional organizers, (including Dorsch), and we decided to hold more regional events. We talked about other ways state organizations should

cooperate.”

Dorsch echoed the statement. “The match was a joint operation to increase cooperation between states. We’re planning a lot of things—the North-South match was just one.” Both states already agree to host the Region XI Women’s Championship (Northern California hosts in odd-numbered years), a tradition begun by Ray Orwig in San Rafael last year, continued in Los Angeles this May.

Allan Fifield and the Visalia Chess Club hosted the event at the spacious and comfortable Visalia Convention Center. The day before, the club conducted the Interstate Open, won by IM Jonathan Schroer, who also handled Board One duties for the South team.

The format of the match was two games at 75 minutes per game. The top five boards, all masters, belonged to the North—North-erners Vladimir Strugatsky, Tom

O’Donnell, Richard Koepcke, Peter Yu and Tom Dorsch scored a strong 7–3 over Southern opponents Schroer, William Longren, Robert Hurdle, David Bragg and Robert McGuire. “Our only five took on their best five and we killed ‘em,” said Dorsch.

The next ten boards were a rout in favor of the deeper Southern team, who had about a class advantage and scored heavily.

Discussion is already underway as to next year’s site. The Visalia/Bakersfield area would like to host the event again, but the San Luis Obispo organizers have also expressed interest. San Luis Obispo is a “more touristy area,” said Shannon, and “the chess organization in that area has fallen a bit—holding the match there would be a chess development effort for that area.” On the other hand, the Visalia/Bakersfield area has a “very active club and scholastic program, and if (they) held the event again next year, maybe players would get used to that tradition,” Shannon said.

“We’ll try to find a suitable venue and whip you on 25 boards next year instead of 17,” said Shannon, good-humoredly.

The Board One pairing matched two of California’s top young players: Strugatsky for the North represented the U.S. in the World Under-26 Team Championship last year and Schroer for the South competed in the last two U.S. Juniors.

White: Vladimir Strugatsky (2490)

Black: Jonathan Schroer (2495)

King’s Indian Defense [E68]

Annotated by Frisco Del Rosario

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.g3

In the fianchetto lines against the King’s Indian, White’s Bishop focuses quickly on the center. Usually the Bishop is developed to e2, where it sometimes must be very patient.

4...0-0 5.Bg2 d6 6.0-0 Nbd7 7.Nc3 e5 8.e4 c6

White had a comfortable spatial advantage after 8...a6 9.d5 b5 10.Nd2 Nc5 11.Nb3 Nxb3 12.axb3 Bd7 13.Qe2 in Velikov–Vogt Sofia 1986.

9.b3 Re8 10.Re1 exd4

The most dynamic move, extending the scope of his King Bishop and Rook, but the weakness is exposed on d6.

11.Nxd4 Ng4?

Black sets out to exploit White’s vulnerable dark-squares (f2 and d4), but his queenside is undeveloped, so this must be considered

North-South Match

NORTH		SOUTH	
1. Vladimir Strugatsky (2490)	1.5-.5	Jonathan Schroer (2495)	
2. Tom O'Donnell (2414)	1-1	William Longren (2399)	
3. Richard Koepcke (2321)	1.5-.5	Robert Hurdle (2292)	
4. Peter Yu (2313)	1-1	William Bragg (2282)	
5. Tom Dorsch (2240)	2-0	Robert McGuire (2269)	
6. Bill Haines (2175)	.5-1.5	Andrew Sachs (2247)	
7. Sean Fitzpatrick (2021)	0-2	Paul Stainthorpe (2223)	
8. Joseph Bakhoun (2080)	0-2	Brian DeSousa (2201)	
9. Frisco Del Rosario (2041)	.5-1.5	Jerry Hanken (2201)	
10. Neil Regan (2011)	0-2	Randy Hough (2165)	
11. Dave Oppedal (1992)	0-2	Parker Montgomery (2112)	
12. Darren Russell (1929)	0-2	Paul Shannon (2105)	
13. Alan Tse (1915)	1-1	Bill Ruben (2095)	
14. Carolyn Withgitt (1886)	0-2	Warren Williamson (2056)	
15. Prasad Paranjpe (1882)	1.5-5	Richard Hwang (2012)	
16. Dave Quarve (1821)	1-1	Twain Vinecour (1891)	
17. Fred McGary (1800)	2-0	Julie Evans (Unr.)	
	13.5-20.5		

premature. Smejkal-Uhlmann (Sarajevo 1982) continued (by transposition) 11...Nc5 12. h3 a5 13. Rb1 Bd7 14. Bf4 and White had a small edge.

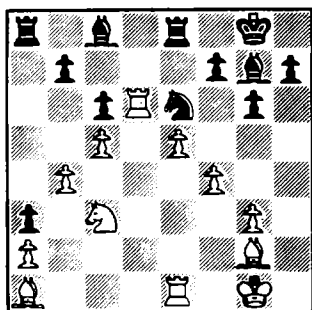
12.h3 Qf6

Black cannot just admit he has wasted time by playing 12...Nf6 because 13.Bf4 Nc5 14.Qd2 gives White a commanding lead. 13.hxg4 Qd4 14.Bb2 Nc5

Black seeks active counterplay, threatening ...Qxd1 followed by ...Bxg4 and preparing to expand on the queenside. White reacts calmly and increases his advantage in space.

15.Qxd4 Bxd4 16.Rad1 Bg7 17.g5 a5 18.Rxd6 a4 19.b4 a3 20.Ba1 Ne6

It appears that Black has eliminated his weak d-pawn and will regain his material by ...Ng5 or ...Bf8. However, Black's Knight will move three more times and White will drive a mighty pawn wedge into the center. 21.c5! Nxe5 22.f4 Ne6 23.e5



23...Nc7

How else can Black develop his Bishop?

24.Red1 Be6 25.R1d2 Rab8

Black intends to relieve his cramped position by exchanging, beginning with ...Nb5. White avoids the trade and centralizes his Knight.

26.Ne4 Nb5 27.R6d3 Bf5 28.Re3 Bxe4

Otherwise 29.Nd6.

29.Bxe4 Rec8

Black guards his c-pawn in preparation of ...b6, which will extend the line of his Queen Rook. Black cannot contest the d-file because Red3 asserts White's control.

30.Rd7 Bf8?

It is only the pin on the a1-h8 diagonal that prevents White from making his e6 breakthrough immediately. If Black follows through with his indicated plan with 30...b6, White still has the task of coordinating his pieces. 31.Rf3, threatening 32.f5, seems to be timed correctly (31.f5 is premature—31...gxh5 32.Bxf5 Rc7 holds, and 31.g4 with the same idea looks sluggish in comparison).

31.e6 fxe6 32.Bxg6! hxg6 33.Rxe6 Bxc5+ 34.bxc5 Rc7 35.Rxg6+ Kf8 36.Rd2

36...Rxc7 37.Nxc7 37.Be5 Rc8 38.Bxc7 is simple. 36...Re8 37.Be5 Rh7 38.Rf6+ Ke7 39.Rg6 Kf7 40.Rg5 Ke6 41.Kg2 Ra8 42.Kf3 Ra4 43.Rg6+ Ke7 44.f5 Rc4 45.Re6+ Kf8 46.Rd8+ Kf7 47.Rd7+ 1-0

White: Neil Regan (2011)
 Black: Randy Hough (2165)
 Sicilian Defense [B23]

Annotated by Frisco Del Rosario

.e4

Northern Californian tournament players recognize Regan as a dangerous opponent, able to conjure attacking moves in any position. When Regan is on target, he can terrify and defeat strong masters, but when his aim is off, his pieces often find themselves wrongly placed.

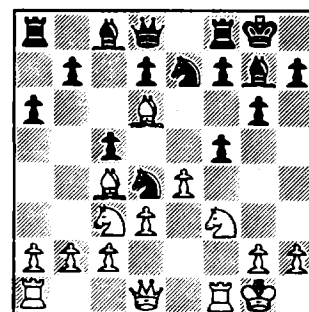
1...c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.f4 g6 4.Nf3 Bg7 5.f5?

White is undeveloped, but it is that "leap before you look" attitude that scores for Regan when he is developed.

5...e6 6.Bb5 Nge7 7.0-0 exf5 8.d3 0-0 9.Bc4 Nd4 10.Bf4 a6?

Better is 10...d6, preventing White's next and threatening to secure Black's advantage with 11...fxe4 and 12...Bg4.

11.Bd6



11...Nec6

Continued on page 10

North-South

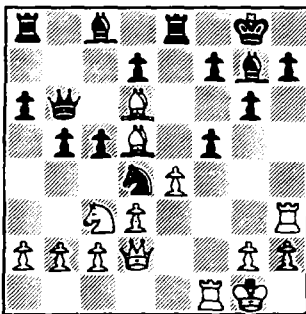
Continued from page 9

A practical move. Black can be embarrassed greatly if he tries to save his material. For instance, 11...b5 12.Bd5 Nxd5 (12...Ra7! 13.Bxc5) 13.Nxd5 (13.Bxf8? Nxc3) Re8?? 14.Bc7. Also good for White is 11...Ndc6 12.exf5 Nxf5 13.Bxf8 Kxf8 (13...Qxf8 can lead to 14.Ng5 Ne5 15.Rxf5!? gxf5 16.Qh5 h6 17.Nxf7 Nxf7, etc.). Black's stingiest defense is 11...Re8 12.Ng5 Ne6 13.Nxe6. (Attackers would opt for 13.Nxf7 Kxf7 14.exf5 [14.Bxe7 Qxe7 15.exf5 gxf5 16.Rxf5+ Kg8 17.Nd5 Qd8 18.Qh5. It is a lesser material investment for White but undervalues the binding Bishop on d6] Nxf5 15.Rxf5+ gxf5 16.Qh5+ Kg8 17.Rf1 and White has plenty for the Rook). Then Black can correct his pawn structure with 13...fxe6 because there is a trap if White tries to regain his pawn: 14.Bxe7 Qxe7 15.exf5 gxf5 16.Rxf5 d5! 12.Qd2

White maintains his bind and procures g5 for his Knight, but also good is 12.Bxf8 and 13.exf5, transposing to the note to move 11. 12...Nxf3

Black accelerates White's development, but the defense 12...Re8 13.Ng5 Ne6 now fails completely to 14.exf5.

13.Rxf3 Nd4 14.Rh3 Re8 15.Rf1 b5 16.Bd5 White's game is fragile after 16.Nd5 Bb7 and he lacks firepower after 16.Bxf7+? Kxf7 17.Rh7 Kg8. 16...Qb6



17.e5?

If White chooses to decline the Queen Rook, too, he needs to open attacking lines with 17.exf5. Then 17...gxf5 is best. (17...Qd6 18.fxg6 is promising for White and White wins nicely after 17...Nxf5 18.Rxf5 gxf5 19.Qf4 Bb7 20.Bxf7+ Kxf7 21.Qxf5+ Kg8 22.Qxh7+ Kf7 23.Qf5+ Kg8 24.Nd5! [threatening 25.Nxb6 and 25.Nf6+] Qd8 [24...Bxd5 25.Qxd5+ Re6 26.Qxa8+] 25.Qh7+Kf7 26.Rf3+Ke6 27.Bc7, etc.). After 18.Bxa8 Qxd6, Black's Queen instead of White's Bishop hampers Black's queenside. 17...Bb7 18.Bxf7+? Kxf7 19.Rxh7+ Rh8



North Team Photo by Julie Regan

20.Rg7 Kxg7 21.Qg5 Raf8

White finds that it is now his queenside minor pieces that are not contributing. 22.Bxf8 Rxf8 23.h4 Rh8 leaves Black a sound piece ahead.

22.Rf4 Rh5 23.Qe7+ Rf7 24.Qe8 Rh8 25.Qxh8+ Kxh8 26.e6 Qxd6 27.Rh4+ Kg7 28.exf7 Qc6 29.Rh7+ Kxh7 30.Ne4 Kg7 0-1

White: NM Robert McGuire (2269)

Black: NM Tom Dorsch (2240)

French Defense [C02]

Annotated by NM Tom Dorsch

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.e5

The Advance Variation sets up the classical positional dialectic of the French Defense. White obtains a spatial advantage and locks in Black's Q-Bishop, but relinquishes an immediate initiative to Black. This ancient variation has long been considered inferior to 3.Nc3 or 3.Nd2, and not without reason. But the future of the French Defense is being written by, appropriately enough, the World Champion. First he takes up the Exchange Variation (3.exd5 exd5), long considered lifeless, and uses it to defeat the leading French theoretician, Victor Korchnoi (Kasparov-Korchnoi, Tilburg 1991). Then Kasparov plays the Tarrasch against Viswanathan Anand, who adopts the latest theoretical approach (3.Nd2 c5 4.exd5 Qxd5). For the first time in his entire career, Kasparov loses with White to someone born outside the Soviet Union (Kasparov-Anand, Reggio Emilia 1991-2).

3...c5 4.e3 Nc6 5.Nf3 Qb6 6.Be2

More popular are 6.Bd3, intending the Milner-Barry Gambit (6...Bd7 7.0-0!), or 6.a3, with the positional threat of 7.b4, neu-

tralizing Black's Q-side initiative.

6...Nge7?!

More accurate, here or on the next move, is ...cxd4.

7.Na3 Bd7? 8.dxc5 Qxc5 9.Be3

9.Nb5!? leads to interesting tactics. After, for example, 9...Nxe5 10.Be3 Nxf3+ 11.gxf3 Qc6 12.Bf4 Ng6 13.Nc7+ Kd8 14.Nxa8 Nxf4 15.Qd4 Nxe2 16.Qxa7, things get pretty wild.

9...Qa5 10.Nb5 Nf5

Now Black has the opportunity to create permanent weaknesses in White's pawn structure, always a substantial accomplishment for Black in the French.

11.Nbd4

Otherwise 11...Ne5 wins a valuable pawn.

11...Nxe3 12.fxe3 Be7 13.0-0 Qc7 14.Nxc6 bxc6

White scrambles to consolidate his weakened pawn structure, but, strategically, the game is already over. Black's superior center and his two Bishops are a huge advantage against the weak White pawns.

15.Qd4 Rb8 16.b4 0-0 17.a3 a5 18.Rab1 c5!

White is unable to prevent Black from hammering through to create a protected passer in the center.

19.Qf4 axb4 20.axb4 f6

Black can best exploit his positional advantages in the ending.

21.exf6 Qxf4 22.exf4 gxf6!

Best. Another center pawn enables Black to force two connected passers that will steamroll the resistance.

23.Rb2 cxb4 24.Rfb1 Bd6!

The move White overlooked when he played his 19th. Now two pawns are in jeopardy, and one must be surrendered. White elects to keep his passer, at the cost of giving the Black center mobility.

25.cxb4 Bxf4 26.b5 Rb6 27.Kf2

White's next few moves are directed at finding some way for his Knight to participate in the game, a positional problem he never really solves in the time available, which, at this point, was already becoming limited.

27...Bd6 28.h4 e5 29.h5 Kg7 30.Nh4 f5 31.g3 Kf6 32.Kg2 Rg8 33.Rf1 f4! 34.Rb3 Ke6 35.g4 e4 36.Nf5

This move was made in severe time pressure, but there are no good moves left for White. At the very least, the b-pawn falls and the center pawns continue to roll.

North-South

Continued from page 10

36...f3+ 37.Bxf3 exf3 38.Kxf3 Be5 39.Re1 Kf6 40.Ne3 Be6 41.Rd1 d4 42.g5 Rgx5 0-1

White: Dave Quarve (1821)

Black: Twain Vinecour (1898)

King's Gambit [C37]

Annotated by Frisco Del Rosario

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nf3 g5 4.Bc4

All the fun was taken out of this move when 4...Bg7 was discovered, depriving White's Knight of e5 and protecting Black's Rook (5.h4 h6!).

4...g4

The move White hopes for—now he can play 5.0-0!, the Muzio Gambit. After 5...gx3 6.Qxf3, White should do nicely, especially at a sudden death time control.

5.Ne5? Qh4+ 6.Kf1 Nh6

Analyst Herzfeld gives Black a clear advantage after 6...Nc6! One likely possibility occurs when White bags the Rook with 7.Nxf7. Then 7...Nf6 8.Nxh8 Ne4 is winning. 7.d4 d6 8.Nd3 f3

Black correctly keeps the f-file closed

and further shakes up White's kingside. 9.Bf4 fxg2+ 10.Kxg2 Qh3+ 11.Kg1 Bg7 Threatening 12...Bxd4, winning. 12.c3 Nc6

Now threatens 13...Nxd4. 13.Bg3 is an adequate defense (13...Nxd4? 14.cxd4 Bxd4+ Bf2), but White does better, developing a new piece and setting a little trap. 13.Nd2

White paints the picture that he is allowing 13...Nxd4 and merely preventing 14...Nf3 to follow.

13...Nxd4 14.Bg3

Now White menaces 15.cxd4 and 16.Bf2, and 14...Nf3 gives back one pawn, so Black retreats with...

14...Nc6?

...and is jolted by...

15.Nf4! Qxg3+ 16.hxg3 0-0 17.Nd5 Kh8 18.Nxc7 Rb8 19.Nb5 Ne5 20.Bd5 Bd7 21.Nxd6 Ng8 22.Qb3 Be8 23.Nxe8 Rbx8 24.Rf1 Re7 25.Rh5 Nf6 26.Rhf5 Nxd5 27.exd5 Bh6 28.Nc4 Nf3 29.R5f3 gx3 30.Rxf3 Rfe8 31.Nd6 Re1+ 32.Kg2 R8e2+ 33.Rf2 Be3 34.Rxe2 1-0

Visalia Sectionals

The Visalia Sectionals were on held the Saturday before the North-South match. Allan Fifield, President of the Visalia Club organized the event, and Paul Shannon and Carolyn Withgitt directed. Thirty-six players competed in two sections.

Jonathan Schroer (2495) won clear first in the Open Section scoring 3.5-0.5, drawing only to Indra Lahiri (2076) in the first round. Robert McGulre (2269), Tom Dorsch (2240), and Joseph Bakhom (2088) each tied for second place with 3-1. Allan Fifield (1810) won the Under 2000 prize with an even 2-2 result.

In the Reserve Section, top-seed Charles Dodd (1782) clinched first place, scoring 3.5-0.5. Richard Somawang (1658) and Karl Bohlmann (1604) tied for 2nd with 3-1. The Under 1600 prize went to Lewis Martinez (1457), and the Under 1400 went to his son, Albert Martinez (1315). Branden Robinson won the unrated prize.

People's Tournament

Continued from page 7

35.Ne1 Qg4 36.Qg3 Ne2 37.Qxg4 Bxg4 38.h3 Bh5 39.Kh2 Nxf4

Black has won a pawn, but the extra pawn is not going anywhere. Meanwhile Black's King cannot invade the kingside. By White having put his Knights on c2 and d2, he can make Black's task difficult. Therefore, 40.Bf1 is a mistake as White should challenge the d1-h5 diagonal so Black cannot take control of c2.

40.Bf1 Bd1! 41.Kg3 Neg6 42.Nhf3 Kc7 43.Kf2 Nh5 44.Ng2

44.Ke3 Ng3.

44...Bc2 45.Nge1 Bd1 46.Ng2 Kb6 47.Ng1 Nhf4

Must make room for the Bishop's retreat.

48.Ne3 Bh5 49.Nf3 Kb5!

49...Ka5 50.Nd2 Ka4 and the Black King is on the square that should be occupied by a Black Knight. 50.b3?

50. Nd2 Ne7! followed by Nc8-b6-a4 winning the b-pawn.

50...Nd3+! 51.Bxd3

This was forced, as 51.Kg2 or 51.Ke2 allows Nf4 winning, and 51.Kg3 f4+.

51...cxd3 52.c4 dxc4 53.Nxc4 Nf4

Black will now use the d5 square effectively, but, alas, 53.bxc4 allows Ka4 which is winning for Black.

54.Ng1 Nd5 55.Nf3 Nc3 56.Nfd2 Bd1

57.Nd6 Kc6 58.Ke3 Bc2!? 59.Nf7 Kd5 60.Nxh6 Nd1+ 61.Kf3

61.Kf4 saves a tempo.

61...Kxd4 62.Nf7?

62.Nxf5! offers more resistance, e.g., 62...Kxe5 (forced) 63.Ne7 (or Ng7) Nc3 and Black still has winning chances.

62...Ne3! 63.h4 Bd1+ 64.Kf4 Bh5 65.Nd8 Nd5+ 66.Kg5 Kc3 67.Nf1 Be2 68.Ng3 d2! 69.Nxe2+ Kd3 70.Nxe6 d1Q 71.N2f4+ Nxf4 72.Nxf4+ Kd4 73.Ng6 Qg4+ 0-1 in 92 moves

Renard played on because of mutual time pressure in the sudden death time control. At the end it was White with 1 minute left and Black with 2.5 remaining minutes.

White: Frisco Del Rosario (2108)

Black: Ron Basich (2185)

Sicilian Scheveningen [B49]

Annotated by Frisco Del Rosario

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

Arriving in the Kan Variation by this move order is not as flexible for White, who can no longer adopt a Maroczy Bind setup with c4.

5...Qc7 6.Be2 Nc6 7.Be3 Nf6 8.0-0 d6

8...Bb4 preserves the independent significance of this move order. Now the game is a typical Scheveningen.

9.a4 Be7 10.f4 0-0

In the 1985 World Championship, the Super K's discussed 11.Kh1 Re8 12.Bf3 Rb8 13.Qd2 and rewrote the theory of the variation as we watched. It may appear as if I was emulating the Karpov-Kasparov games, but I was ignorant in this position. 11.Qe1 Bd7

Kasparov recommends securing the e5-outpost by 11...Nxd4 12.Bxd4 e5 13.Be3 exf4 14.Bxf4 Be6 15.Qg3 Nd7 and a grandmaster draw may arise from 16.Bh6 Qc5+ 17.Kh1 Qe5 18.Bf4 Qc5, etc.

12.Rd1 Rfe8 13.Qg3 Rac8 14.f5 e5 15.Bh6 Bf8 16.Ne6

Good or bad, if you aren't willing to play moves like this, you shouldn't show up at the ballpark.

16...fxe6 17.fxe6 Bxe6 18.Rf6 Kh8

Apparently White has struck out, but he stays alive by fouling a few off.

19.Rxe6 Rxe6 20.Nd5 Qf7 21.Bg4 gxh6

21...Rg6! retires the side.

22.Rf1 Qg8 23.Qh3 Nd8

White has a trick.

24.Bxe6 Nxe6 25.Nf6 Qf7 26.Nd5

If 26...Qd7 27.Nb6 or 26...Qg6 27.Rf6. Perhaps the foolery White began at move 16 will end with a draw by repetition. 26...Qe8 27.Nf6 Qf7 28.Nd5 Qe8 29.Nf6 Ng5! 30.Qb3 Qf7 31.Nd5 Qg7 32.h4 Nxe4 0-1

28th LERA Peninsula Class

By NM James Eade

What can you count on besides death and taxes? Well, if you play chess in Northern California, you can count on the LERA tournaments run by Jim Hurt and Ted Yudacufski. These tournaments naturally draw well on their three-day weekend dates, but it is the unique LERA tradition alone that was responsible for drawing 190 players together to do battle on a random weekend in March.

You know what you're getting in a LERA event and that includes the stiff competition. Although GM Walter Browne had to cancel his plans to play and IM Jay Whitehead has once again taken his chess talent to the Krishna center in West Virginia, a brief glance at the list of prize winners should be enough to convince you of the degree of difficulty involved in winning a LERA tournament. If that doesn't suffice, we suggest that you play through the brilliancy prize-winning games!

OPEN

1st-4th: Vladimir Strugatsky (2490) Mt. View, Ronald Cusi (2459) Daly City, Filipp Frenkel (2304) Marina, Matvey Temkin (2237) San Francisco, 3.5-0.5.

EXPERT

1st-4th: Ronald Basich (2167) Berkeley, Romulo Fuentes (2166) San Francisco, Daniel Burkhard (2142) Watsonville, H.C. Robles (1964) Daly City, 3.5-0.5.

Class A

1st: Philip Dardik (1968) San Rafael, 4-0; 2nd: Robert Christopher (1932) San Pablo, 3.5-0.5; 3rd-9th: Francis Gallagher, Keith Wagstaff, Michael Gonsalves, Teri Lagier, Supreme King, Brian Jew, Ranjit Chapanier, 3-1.

Class B

1st-2nd: Ronald Perez (1674) San Francisco, Carmellito Mejla (1656) San Francisco, 4-0; 3rd-9th: Cliff Robertson, Ernest Templer, Ralf Wuehler, Carlos Gallinato, Jay Richwood, Walter Lesquillier, John Meadows, 3-1.

Class C

1st: Robert Dickinson (1540) Hayward, 4-0; 2nd-3rd Steve Ramsey (1586) Los Altos, Stephen Thorn (1514) Placerville, 3.5-0.5.

Class D/UNR

1st-4th: David Alzofan (1393) Palo Alto, Brian Keagle (1293) Santa Cruz, Robert Hazliti (1255) Seaside, Ian Glover (1220) Campbell, 3-1.

Class E

1st-2th: Mary Fitzgerald (1143) Camp-

bell, Austin Ozawa (1126) Fremont, 2-1. UNR

1st-2th: Marlo Rombua, San Francisco, Edington Watt, San Francisco, 4-0.

White: T. S. Randall (2047)

Black: NM Filipp Frenkel (2304)

Brilliancy Prize

Caro-Kann [B14]

Annotated by NM James Eade

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 cxd5 4.c4

Initiating the Panov (or Panov-Botvinnik) attack, which is usually sharp and always tense. It was considered best by Alekhine and was also played by Capablanca, Tal, Spassky and, of course, Botvinnik, just to drop a few names.

4...e6

Many prefer the more flexible 4...Nf6. 5.Nc3 Nf6 6.Bg5

Known since Keres-Alekhine, The Netherlands, 1938, but likely to transpose back to the main lines.

6...Be7

Better than Alekhine's 6...Nc6.

7.Nf3

Back to the main lines!

7...h6

And right back out again! Most common is 7...Nc6, or 7...0-0.

8.Bh4?!

This may be playing into Black's hands. White might wish to consider 8.Bxf6 Bxf6 9.cxd5 followed by 10.Qb3.

8...g5!

Sharp, and apparently correct.

9.Bg3 Ne4 10.Nxe4?

This is a gutsy decision, but it does lead to an exciting game! However, 10.Bd3 would have been safer.

10...dxe4 11.Ne5

There is no backing down in this guy!

11...Bb4+ 12.Ke2 b5!?

An aggressive attempt to open lines.

13.Ke3?!

The King is a fighting piece! The logic behind this admittedly ultra-provocative move is that the King Bishop and Queen are now both free to enter the fray. 13.cxb5 would've put the onus back on Black.

13...h5

Keeping the Queen out of h5 and simultaneously threatening 14...h4.

14.h4 f6

Is the Knight trapped?

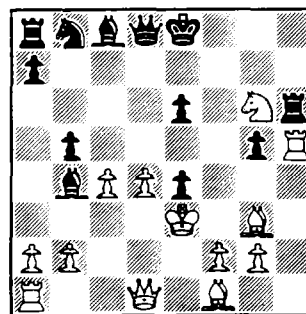
15.Ng6

Or perhaps, 15.Qb3, answering 15...a5

with 16.a3 and 15...fxe5 with 16.Bxe5 attacking two pieces.

15...Rh6 16.hxg5! fxg5

White gains the initiative after 16...Rxg6 17.Qxh5 Kf7 18.Qh7+ Rg7 19.Qh5+, where if Black tries to escape the perpetual, White has gxf6 intending Be5. 17.Rxh5?



In retrospect, 17.Qb3 must be played, but I must confess that I probably wouldn't have considered Black's next move either. 17...Bd2+!

An aesthetically pleasing as well as tactically forcing move.

18.Kxe4

If 18.Qxd2 Rxh5 and if 18.Kxd2 then 18...Qxd4, Qxd1+ and Rxh5 should win for Black. Now the King hunt escalates.

18...Bb7+ 19.Kd3 bxc4+ 20.Kxc4

20.Kc2 Be4+ is even worse than in previous lines.

20...Ba6+ 21.Kb3 Nc6!

Leaving everything hanging in order to get at the King. Well played!

22.Bxa6

Hoping to walk the white squares to safety.

22...Nxd4+ 23.Kc4

Better was 23.Ka3, but then 23...Bb4+! 24.Kxb4 Qb6+ should win, because Black can force the Queen off and take the Rook at h5.

23...Qd5+ 24.Kd3 Nb5+ 25.Kc2

25.Ke2 Qc4+ 26.Kxd2 (26.Kf3 g4 mate) 26...Rd8+ wins.

25...Qc4+ 26.Kb1

Now, 26.Kd2 was forced, but this way is less painful.

26...Qd3+ 27.Qc2 Qf1+ 0-1

An outstanding game!

White: NM Mike Splane (2290)

Black: SM Vitaly Kanzavell (2424)

Brilliancy Honorable Mention

Alekhine's Defense [B02]

Annotated by NM James Eade

1.e4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d5 3.exd5 Nxd5 4.Nxd5!
4.Bc4 is a better try for the initiative.
4...Qxd5 5.d4 Nc6 6.Nf3 Bg4 7.Be2 Rd8
Or 8...0-0-0 as in Albur-Vasiukov,
USSR (ch) 1967.
8.Be3 e6 9.0-0 Be7 10.h3 Bh5 11.c3 0-0
12.Qb3 Qd6?!

Black has no reason to fear the Queen exchange. He is, perhaps justifiably, willing to accept the risk of losing in order to complicate the game.

13.Rfe1 b6 14.Rad1

White has completed his development and enjoys a small spatial advantage in the center. The White squares on Black's queenside are weak and White will try to take advantage of this.

14...Bf6 15.Qb5 Bg6 16.Bg5

Forcing the exchange of his weakest piece and reminding Black that he may have problems on the dark squares too!

16...a6?!

This move initiates a creative, if flawed, conception (Would *Chess Chow* call this a Bronstruct?) by Black. It is almost a shame that the idea fails to win, because it is brilliantly conceived.

17.Qxa6 Bxg5 18.Nxg5 Ra8 19.Qc4 Bc2

Now the idea is clear. The White Queen is running out of moves. Trapping the Queen in the center of the board is unusual, but by no means unprecedented. Just ask Larry Christiansen about one of his games at the last North American Open.

20.Rc1 Ra4 21.b4

Forced, but sufficient.

21...Bg6 22.Bf3

An uncomfortable reminder about Black's own problems.

22...Ne7?

Using the annotator's super hindsight vision, one can reasonably assert that the Knight should retreat to d8.

23.Qb3 Qd7

Can you say "overload"?

24.Nxe6 fxe6 25.Rxe6 Kh8

25...Bf7 26.Rxe7! does the trick.

26.Rce1!

Displaying admirable patience. If the hasty 26.Rxe7, then 26...Qxe7 27.Qxa4 Rxf3+ is a rude shock.

26...Ng8?

Overlooking White's next, but White was going to win material in any case.

27.Bc6 Qf7

As a friend used to say in similar situations, it is all over now, but the weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

28.Qxa4 Qxf2+ 29.Kh1 Qd2 30.Qa3 Nf6 31.b5 Kg8 32.R6e2 Qd3 33.Re3 Qc2 34.Qe7 Bf7 35.Rf1 Qxa2 36.Qxc7 Bc4 37.Rxf6 Rxf6 38.Re8+ Rf8 39.Qd8 Qa3 40.Bd5+ Bxd5 41.Qxd5+ Kh8 42.Qf7 Qc1+

43.Kh2 Qf4+ 44.Qxf4 Rxe8 45.Qc7 1-0

White: Wade Regensberg (2162)

Black: Romulo Fuentes (2166)

Brilliance Prize, Expert Division
Nimzo-Indian [E40]

Annotated by NM James Eade

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 Bxc3+ 5.bxc3 b6 6.Nf3?!

Probably not best. Once, Black has played b6, White should strive for the Bd3, f3, Ne2 configuration.

6...Bb7 7.Bd3 d6 8.0-0 Nbd7 9.Nd2 Qe7 10.e4 e5 11.f4 c5 12.fxe5?

This is a mistake, because it prematurely releases the central tension. It also gives Black the d6 square for his pieces. Their are a number of plausible plans in this position. I would probably choose a4-a5.

12...dxe5 13.d5 0-0

Petrosian, as Black, used to be down the exchange and still draw these positions.

14.Qf3?! Ne8 15.g4?

Played to inhibit f5, but too weakening. A better idea on this and White's last was to lift the Rook and play for Nf1-e3-f5.

15...Qh4

An aggressive display that might have been better kept in reserve.

16.Rf2 Nd6 17.Nf1 Ba6 18.Ne3 g6 19.Bd2 Qe7

Admitting his mistake.

20.Kh1 Kh8 21.Rg1 Rae8 22.Qh3

22.Qg2 might have been better.

22...Nf6

A gutsy decision to go after the e-pawn, but Black otherwise continues to drift.

23.Rxf6?!

Tempting is 23.Nf5? gxf5 24.Bg5! If 24...fxg4 25.Qh4! (But not 24.Rxg4 Nxg4 25.Qxg4 (Forced) 25...f6 and Black wins.) and if 24...Rg8 then 25.Rxf5 looks crushing. However, simply 23...Nfxe4 turns the tables and Black wins.

23...Qxf6 24.g5 Qg7 25.Qd7 Nb7 26.Ng4 Rd8

I prefer 26...f5.

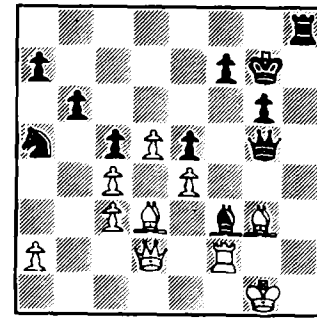
27.Qa4 Na5 28.Be1 Bc8 29.Nf6 h6 30.h4 hxg5

Black's execution is impressive from this point on. He transfers the base of the pawn chain to a vulnerable point, removes the powerful Knight and unleashes an irresistible attack on the exposed White King.

31.hxg5 Rd6 32.Rf1 Rxf6 33.Rxf6

33.gxf6 was better.

33...Qh7+ 34.Kg1 Qh5 35.Bg3 Qxg5 36.Rf3 Kg7 37.Qc2 Bg4 38.Rf2 Rh8 39.Qd2 Bf3!



40. Rg2

If 40. Qxg5 Rh1 mate.

40...Rh1+! 41. Kxh1 Qxd2 0-1

White: Craig Smith (1547)

Black: Huan Dinh (1425)

Brilliance Prize, Class C
Scotch Gambit [C44]

Annotated by NM James Eade

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 exd4 4. c3

The Scotch Gambit, 4. Bc4 is another form of this gambit.

4...dxc3

4...d5 is the best way to decline.

5. Nxc3 Bc5

More usual would be 5...Bb4 or 5...d6, the text continuation is weaker.

6. Bc4 Nge7 7. 0-0 d6 8. Bg5 h6 9. Bh4 Bg4 10. h3 Bh5 11. Nd5 g5?

This move doesn't work.

12. Nf6+ Kf8 13. Nxh5 gxh4 14. Nxh4 Ne5 15. Bb3 N7c6

This Knight belongs on the kingside for defense.

16. Nf5 Ne7 17. Nhg7 Nxf5 18. Nxf5 Qg5 19. Qe2 Rg8 20. g3 Ng6

With a big threat.

21. Qc4

With a bigger one.

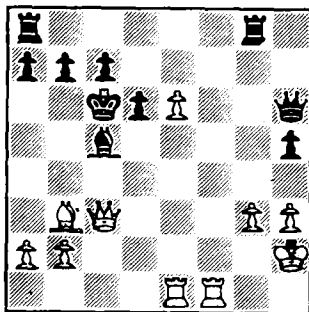
21...Ne5 22. Qc3 h5 23. Kh2 Nc6

To avoid the coming pawn fork.

24. f4 Qg6 25. Rae1 Ne7

It is desirable to eliminate the dominating Knight on f5, but now the King becomes deathly ill.

26. Nxe7 Kxe7 27. f5! Qh6 28. e5! Kd7 29. e6+! fxe6 30. fxe6+ Kc6



Black cannot control the march of the pawn because the queening square is

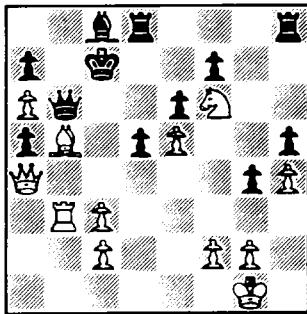
Continued on Page 24

Readers' Showcase

In response to Tom Dorsch's persuasive badgering for some annotated games of mine, here are eight from the last few months, plus a comment on a diagram position from the last *CCJ*.

[Thanks, Renard-TD]

Referring to the diagram from the game R. Anderson-T. Dorsch in the last issue (*CCJ*, Feb/Mar '92, p. 21), after the moves 39.Rb3 Kc7, "Does White have a win here?"



1) There should be a white pawn on a6 in the diagram; 2) Move 40 was the last move of time control, and with time running short I blitzed out the lemon 40.Qa3??.

Best is 40.g3 Bxa6 41.Bxa6 Qxa6 42.Rb5! Rb8 43.Rc5+ Kb7 44.Rxa5 (+-).

White: FM Renard Anderson (2282)

Black: IM Jay Whitehead (2577)

U.S. Class Championships,

San Francisco, 1991

Sicilian/Sozin/Benkō Var. [B57]

Annotated by FM Renard Anderson

With remarkable tactical alertness, Jay over the years has chalked up numerous wins against me. But not this time.

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Bc4 Qb6 7.Nb3 e6 8.0-0 a6 9.Bg5 Ne5 10.Bd3

10.Be2 might be better.

10...Be7 11.Qe2 Qc7 12.Kh1 0-0 13.Rae1 b5 14.f4 Nxd3 15.cxd3 b4 16.Nd1 a5 17.Ne3 Ba6 18.Bxf6 Bxf6 19.Ng4 Bh4 20.Rc1 Qb6 21.Nd2 f5 22.exf5 exf5 23.Qe6+ Kh8 24.Ne5 Qd4 25.Nf7+

25.Ndf3?? Qb2.

25...Rxf7 26.Qxf7 Bf6?

After 26...Qd3! Black's piece activity combined with White's Queenside pawn weaknesses are more than enough for the exchange. Also good was 26...Bd3+ 27...Qf6. The premature centralizing move 26...Bf6? takes pressure off and presents a target.

27.Nc4 h6

27...Qd3 28.Nb6 is similar to the game.

28.b3 Qd3 29.Nb6 Rd8 30.Nd7 Bb2 31.Rfd1 Qe4 32.Rb1 Bd4 33.Re1 Be2 34.Rbd1 Bc3 35.Rd6 Qf4

35...Be1?? 36.Rxh6!! gxh6 37.Nf6.

36.Re6 Rd7??

A time pressure oversight in a hopeless position. If 36...Qd2 37.R6e2 Qd7 38.Re8 Kh7 39.Qg8 Kg6 40.Rd8 (+) or 36...Be1 37.Re8 Rxe8 (37...Kh7 38.Nf8) 38.Qxe8 Kh7 39.Nf8 Kh8 40.Ne6 (+). 37.Qe8 Kh7 38.Qg6 1-0

White: IM Marc Leski (2538)

Black: FM Renard Anderson (2319)

Capitol City Open, Sacramento, '91

King's Indian, g3 Variation [E69]

Annotated by FM Renard Anderson

Case of the "Premature Draw Offer". 1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.d4 Bg7 4.Nc3 0-0 5.g3 d6 6.Bg2 Nbd7 7.0-0 e5 8.e4 c6 9.h3 Qb6 10.Re1

10.Rb1 Qb4 11.b3?? Qxc3 12.Bd2 Qd3 13.Re1 Nxe4 14.Re3 Nc3 15.Rxd3? Nxd1 16.Rxd1 e4 -Koopal-Anderson, Reno 1991.

10...exd4 11.Nxd4 Re8

Experimenting with 11...Ng4! I won with Black against FM D. Ross at the '91 Keres Memorial Open.

12.Re2 Ng4 13.Rd2 Nge5 14.b3 Nc5 15.Rb1??

15.Re2 a5 16.Be3 would be a typical KI position.

15...Ncd3 16.Rxd3 Nxd3 17.Be3 Bd4 1/2-1/2 ??

If 18.Na4 Nf2! (-+). If 19.Nb6 Nd1 or 19.Qe2 Qd8 20.Bd4 Nh3—White will be unable to exploit the a1-h8 diagonal and is down too much material.

White: FM Renard Anderson (2319)

Black: NM Thomas Wolski (2368)

Capitol City Open, Sacramento, '91

Sicilian/Najdorf/Sozin Var. [B87]

Annotated by FM Renard Anderson

Application of old theory.

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bc4 e6 7.Bb3 b5 8.0-0 Nbd7 9.Re1 Nc5?

9...Bb7! 10.Bg5 h6 11.Bh4 g5 (11...Nc5? 12.Bd5!! is some game from the Palma IZ 1970) 12.Bg3 Ne5 13.Qe2! TN b4?! (13...Qc7) 14.Ba4 Ned7 15.Nd5 Nxd5 16.Ne6 fxe6 17.exd5 Bxd5 18.Rad1 Qa5 19.Rxd5 Qxd5 20.Bb3 Qxb3 21.axb3 e5 22.h4 (+). An offhand G/15

game, R.A.-(computer) 'M' Chess 5/91. 10.Bd5 exd5?

10...Bb7 11.Bxb7 Nxb7 12.a4, with a queenside superiority.

11.exd5+ Kd7 12.b4 Na4 13.Nxa4 bxa4

14.Nc6 Qc7 15.Bg5 Nxd5 16.Ne5+

Also considered was 16.Qxd5 Bb7 17.Qxf7+ Kc6 18.Qc4+ Kd7 19.Qe6+ Kc6 20.Re4 Kb5 21.c4+ Kxb4 22.Rb1+ (+).

16...dxe5 17.Qxd5 Bd6 18.Qxa8 Re8 19.Qe4 f6 20.Be3 g6 21.Red1 Bb7 22.Qh4 Ke6 23.c4 Qc6 24.f3 g5 25.Qh3+ g4 26.Qg4+ f5 27.Qg7 1-0

White: FM Richard Lobo (2355)

Black: FM Renard Anderson (2282)

First Palo Alto Futurity, 1991

King's Indian, Saemisch [E81]

Annotated by FM Renard Anderson

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 0-0 6.Bg5 a6 7.Qd2 c5

7...Nbd7 8.Nge2 c5 9.d5 Ne5 10.Nc1 b5 11.cxb5 axb5 12.Nb5 Ba6 etc.—J.

Hjartarson-G. Kasparov, Amsterdam 1991. 8.d5 b5 9.cxb5 Nbd7 10.a4 axb5 11.Bxb5 Ba6 12.Nge2 Ne5 13.0-0 Ne8 14.Bxa6 Rxa6 15.f4 Nd7 16.Nb5 Nb6 17.Nec3 Nc7 18.Qe2 Ra5 19.Nxc7 Qxc7 20.f5 Qd7 21.h4 h6 22.f6 hxg5 23.fxg7 Kxg7 24.hxg5 Nxa4 25.Qf3 Ra7

25...Qa7!?

26.Rf2 Kg8??

26...Nb6 angling for Ne5 seems to give an edge to Black because of the pawn structure. 26...Kg8?? wastes time at a critical moment.

27.Raf1 Nb6 28.g3??

28.g4! (+-) with the idea of preventing f5 and setting up an unstoppable attack with Qh3 and Rh2.

28...f5 29.Rh2 e5 30.dxe6 Qxe6 31.Qh1 Qe5 0-1

White lost on time. In the final position Black stands clearly better but there still is plenty of play left.

White: Robert Claffone (2129)

Black: FM Renard Anderson (2319)

CCA San Diego Open, 1992

King's Indian Classical [E97]

Annotated by FM Renard Anderson

A move up or a move missing?

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.d4 0-0 6.Be2 e5 7.0-0 Nc6 8.d5 Ne7 9.Nd2 a5 10.Rb1 Nd7 11.a3 f5 12.b4 Kh8 13.Qc2 axb4 14.axb4 Ng8 15.f3 Ngf6 16.Nb5 Nh5 17.g3 Ndf6 18.c5 Nxc3!?

Current theory is 18...Bd7 19.Rb3

Ng3 20.hxg3 Nh5 21.f4 Bb5 22.Bb5 exf4 etc. So, is 18...Bd7 a prerequisite to the Knight sac?

19.hxg3 Nh5 20.Kf2?!

20.Rf2 might be a better try.

20...Ng3! 21.Rg1

21.Kg3?? f4+ 22.Kf2 Qh4+ 23.Kg1 Qg3+ 24.Kh1 g5 followed by Rf6-Rh6 mate; 21.Ke3 Bd7!?

21...f4

21...Qh4!? 22.Rg3 f4 23.Nf1 Bh3 (->).

22.Ke1 Qh4 23.Kd1 Nxe2 24.Kxe2 Qh2+ 25.Kd3 Qxg1 26.Nxc7 Qd4+ 27.Ke2 Qe3+ 28.Kd1 Rb8 29.Nb5 g5 30.Qc4 g4 31.Kc2 g3 32.Qf1 Bd7 33.Nxd6 Ba4+ 34.Kb2 Qd4+ 35.Ka2 Ra8 36.Nb3 Bb5 37.Ba3 Rxa3+ 0-1

White: FM Renard Anderson (2319)

Black: Anceto Lacro (2062)

CCA San Diego Open, 1992

Pirc/Byrne Variation [B08]

Annotated by FM Renard Anderson

Demolition of pawn structure.

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.Bg5 Bg7 5.f4 c6 6.Qd2 b5 7.Bd3 h6 8.Bh4 Qc7 9.Nf3 b4 10.Ne2 c5 11.c3 Ba6 12.e5 bxc3 13.bxc3 Nfd7 14.e6 Nf6 15.0-0 c4

15...fxe6 16.Bxa6 Nxa6 17.Qd3 (->).

16.exf7+ Kxf7 17.Bc2 Bb7 18.Ng3 Nbd7 19.Rae1 Rhe8 20.f5 Nf8 21.fxg6+ Nxg6 22.Nf5 Rh8 23.Nxg7 Kxg7 24.Bxf6+ exf6 25.Bxg6 Kxg6 26.Nh4+ Kf7 27.Rxf6+ Kxf6 28.Qf4 Kg7 29.Nf5 1-0

And Black is lost after 30.Ne7.

White: FM Renard Anderson (2324)

Black: Pamela Ruggiero (2126)

LERA Class Champ., Sunnyvale, '92

French Defense [C11]

Annotated by FM Renard Anderson

From time to time I actually do win against the French Defense!

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.e5 Ne4 5.Nxe4 dxe4 6.Bc4 c5 7.d5 exd5?

7...Nd7 8.dxe6 fxe6 9.f4—BCO2, with a slight edge for White.

8.Qxd5 Qxd5 9.Bxd5 Nd7 10.Bf4 f5 11.f3 e3 12.h4

12.0-0-0! g6 13.Re1.

12...g6 13.0-0-0 Bg7 14.e6 Nb6 15.c4 Na4 16.Be3 Bxb2+ 17.Kc2 Bf6 18.Ne2 Be7 19.Kb3?!

19.Rb1 or 19.Bf4 prevents any counterplay.

19...Nb6 20.Nc1 Nxd5 21.cxd5 Bd6 22.Nd3 b6 23.f4 Ke7 24.Ne5 Bb7

24...Bxe5 25.fxe5 h6 26.g4 fxg4 27.Rhf1 (+).

25.Nf7 h5 26.Bc1 Rhc8 27.Rhe1 c4+ 28.Kc3 Bc5 29.d6+ 1-0

White: FM Renard Anderson (2324)

Black: GM Patrick Wolff (2646)

G/90 Action, Needham, Mass., '92

Sicilian/Sozin/Velimirovic Att. [B89]

Annotated by FM Renard Anderson

More new theory.

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bc4 e6 7.Be3 a6 8.Qe2 Be7 9.0-0-0 Qc7 10.Bb3 Na5 11.g4 b5 12.g5 Nxb3+ 13.axb3 Nd7 14.h4 b4 15.Na4 Nc5 16.h5 Bd7 17.Kb1

17.g6 Nxb3+ 18.Kb1!?

17...Bxa4

17...Nxe4 18.g6 f5 19.h6 hxg6 20.f3 Nc5 21.Nxc5 dxc5 22.Bf4 Qb6 23.Qe5 etc.—Wolff-D. Gurevich, American Open 1991.

18.bxa4 Qb7

18...Rc8 19.f3—INF50/271; 18...Nxa4 19.g6 Bf6 20.gxf7+ Qxf7 21.Qg4 0-0 22.Qxe6—Anderson-D. Gurevich, World Open 1991. This was a Game/60, and in spite of having a clearly worse R+P endgame, Black pulled out a win in the ensuing time scramble.

19.f3 Nxa4 20.g6 Bf6 21.gxf7+ Kxf7 22.Qc4 Qd7 23.f4 Rhc8 24.Qa2 Bxd4 25.Rxd4!TN

In postmortem I was shown the game J. Picket-Wolff, World Junior CH 1989 (?) which featured 25.Bd4 and some wild tactics, finally ending in a draw.

25...Qc6 26.Rc1

26.Rxb4!?!; 26.Rh2!?!.

26...Nb6 27.f5 Nc4 28.fxe6+ Ke8

28...Kg8? 29.e7, followed by 30.Rc4, 31.e8Q. 28...Ke6!? 29.Bf4 Ke7 30.Rcd1!? or 30.Qb3.

29.Qb3 Rab8 30.Bg5 Rb7 31.Rf1 Na3+ 32.bxa3?

32.Ka2! Qxc2 33.Qxc2 (33.e7!?) Nxc2 34.Rxd6 (+); 32.Ka2 Nxc2 33.e7 followed by Qf7 (+-). It turns out the move I had originally intended, 32.Ka2 playing for mate, does in fact win, but then I became mesmerized by the "simplistic no risk" win of a piece.

32...bxa3 33.Rb4 Qxc2+ 34.Qxc2 Rxb4+ 35.Kc1 Rxc2 36.Kxc2 h6 37.Bf4 Rxe4 38.Bxd6 Rxe6 39.Bxa3 g6 40.Rf8+ 1/2-1/2

Racing toward the sudden-death time control wall, both sides agreed to a quick peace treaty.

White: NM Richard Koepcke (2362)

Black: Pam Ruggiero (2126)

LERA Thanksgiving, Sunnyvale, '91

King's Indian Classical [E99]

Annotated by Pamela Ruggiero

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Nf3

0-0 6.Be2 e5 7.0-0 Nc6 8.d5 Ne7 9.Ne1 Nd7 10.Nd3 f5 11.Bd2 Nf6 12.f3 f4

Modern theory recommends 12...Kh8, intending ...Ng8.

13.g4 g5 14.c5 Rf7 15.cxd6 cxd6 16.Nf2 Ng6 17.Nb5 Bf8 18.Rc1 h6?

Everyone who plays this line—except me—knows that this wastes an important tempo. 18...h5 was correct.

19.Qc2 Ne8 20.a4

Interesting and forced is 20.Nxa7 Bd7 21.Nb5 Rxa2 22.Na3 Qb6 23.Rb1 Nh4, where Black sacs the exchange for activity on the kingside.

20...Kh8 21.Qb3 Rh7 22.Rc3 h5 23.h3 Nh4 24.Rfc1 Qb6!? 25.Qd1 hxg4 26.hxg4 a6 27.a5 Qd8

Black finally has the right idea about where Her Majesty belongs.

28.Na3 Qf6 29.Bf1 Qh6 30.Nh3 Be7

31.Qb3 Rb8 32.Rc4

If 32.Ba6?, then Nf3 33.Rf3 Bg4 favors Black.

32...Bd8

Black wants to eliminate entry points for the White Rooks, preventing White counterplay, before undertaking kingside operations

33.Kf2 Nxf3!

Now or never!

34.Qxf3

If 34.Kf3?, then 34...Bxg4+ 35.Kxg4 Qh4+ 36.Kf3 Qg3+ wins White's Queen.

34...Qh4+ 35.Kg1 Bxg4 36.Qg2 b5

36...Bxh3? 37.Qxh3 Qxh3 38.Bxh3 Rxh3 39.Rc8 favors White.

37.Rc6 Bd7 38.Rxa6?!

White is lost after 38.Nf2 f3! (38.Qf2 Qh5) because the piece cannot be rescued. White, however, should not leave the c-file and give Black the piece so easily.

38...Bxh3 39.Qxh3 Qxh3 40.Bxh3 Rxh3 41.Ra7 g4 42.Nxb5 Bh4 43.a6 f3 44.Rb7 Ra8 45.Nxd6

45.a7 g3 46.Rb8 g2, intending ...Rh1 and mate.

45...Nxd6 46.Rc6 f2+ 47.Kg2 Rf8 0-1

White: Pam Ruggiero (2126)

Black: SM Burt Izumikawa (2456)

San Jose State University 1991

Reti Opening [A09]

Annotated by Pamela Ruggiero

1.Nf3 d5 2.c4 d4 3.g3 Nc6 4.Bg2 e5 5.d3 Bb4+?! 6.Nbd2 Nge7 7.a3 Bxd2+ 8.Qxd2!?

With the false threat of 9.Qg5 if 8...a5. However, 9.Qg5 does not lead anywhere after 9...Ng6 so 8...a5 should have been played, though White can play 9.b3 and prepare b4 with a slight advantage.

Readers' Showcase

Continued from page 15

8...f6? 9.b4 a6 10.0-0-0 11.a4! a5 12.b5 Nb4 13.Ba3 c5 14.Bxb4 axb4 15.Qc2 Bg4 16.Nd2! Ra7

16...Bxe2 17.Rfe1 Bg4 18.Bxb7 and White is clearly better.

17.Nb3 b6 18.a5 bxa5 19.Nxc5 Qb8 20.Ra4 Rc8 21.Nb3 f5

21...Qxb5 22.cxb5 Rxc2 23.b6 Ra6 wins for White.

22.Rfa1 f4 23.Rxa5 Rxa5 24.Rxa5 fxd3 25.hxg3 Bd7 26.Qd2 Kh8 27.Ra8 Qd6 28.Rxc8+ Bxc8 29.c5 Qb8 30.Qxb4 Be6 31.c6 Nd5 32.Qc5 Nc7

32...Nc3 allows 33.c7 Qc8 34.b6. 33.b6 1-0

At the World Under-26 Team Championship held last November in Maringa, Brazil, local master Vladimir Strugatsky won a silver medal for the US Team. Below is one of his games from that event.

White: SM Vlad. Strugatsky [USA]

Black: Y. Hernandez [Mexico]

King's Indian Defense [E66]

Annotated by SM V. Strugatsky

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.g3 0-0 5.Bg2 c5 6.Nc3 d6 7.0-0 Nc6 8.d5 Na5 9.Nd2 e5

In the Yugoslav variation, the Knight on ...a5 does not really decorate Black's position. Usually Black tries to keep it busy by creating queenside play—...a6, ...Rb8, ...b5, etc. The plan with 9...e5 shifts the game to the kingside. However, this makes the activation of the Knight on ...a5 even more difficult.

10.e4

This move was introduced by Efim Geller in the early 70s. White provokes ...f7-f5, counting on his piece majority at this part of the board.

10...Ng4 11.b3 f5 12.exf5 gxf5 13.Bb2?! 13...a6?!

Correct was 13.h3, immediately clarifying the intentions of the Black Knight.

13...a6?! Black should have exploited White's inaccuracy by 13...e4!, preparing the square e5 for the Knight on g4. For example, 14.Qe2 Ne5 15.Nd1 b5! 16.cxb5 a6 17.a4 Bb7, with good counterchances. 14.h3 Nf6

Retreat to h6 is more common here. In the game Markaus-Korolev, Correspondence 1986, Black was on top after 15.Qc2 Rb8 16.Rae1 b5 17.Nd1?! (17.f4!?) f4 18.g4 Nf7 19.Bc3 b4 20.Bb2 Ng5 21.f3 Bd7 22.Nf2 Nb7 23.Nde4 a5 24.a4 Nxe4 25.Nxe4 Bf6.

15.Qc2 b6 16.Rae1 Ra7 17.Ne2 Nh5 18.f4! exf4

White has achieved a better game. The poor positions of the Knight on a5 and the Bishop on c8 allowed White to initiate successful operations in the center. After 18...e4 19.Kh2 Bxb2 20.Qxb2 Rg7 21.Rg1 (planning Nf1-e3), White has a clear advantage.

19.gxf4 Bf6 20.Bf3 Rg7+ 21.Kh2 Bxb2 22.Qxb2 Nf6 23.Ng3!?

23.Rg1 was also possible, provided that 23...Ng4+? is refuted by 24.hxg4 Qh4+ 25.Kg2 fxd4 26.Kf1!, winning.

23...Ng4+ 24.Bxg4

24.fxd4? fails to 24...Qh4+ 25.Kg2 fxd4 26.Be4 Qh3+ 27.Kf2 Rxf4+ (-+).

24...fxg4 25.Nh5 Rg6 26.Ne4 Qh4 27.Neg3!

Amazingly, Black's position is already lost. The powerful pair of White Knights completely paralyzes Black's pieces, while fulfilling important defensive functions.

27...gxh3

27.Qxh3+ 28.Kg1 Qh4 (otherwise 30.Re7 simply wins) 29.f5! Bxf5 (29...Rg5 30.Re7 (+)) 30.Nxf5 Rxf5 (30...QXh5 31.Ne7+ (+-)) 31.Re8+ Kf7 32.RXf5+ KXe8 33.Qh8+ (+-).

28.f5! Rg4

28...BXf5 loses to 29.Rf4! Qg5 30.Ref1.

29.Rf4! Bxf5 30.Rxg4

30.Ref1 (+).

30...Qxg4 31.Re???

After the ordinary 31.Nf6+ Rxf6 32.Qxf6, White would have collected a well-deserved point and the gold medal for the best individual board result.

31...Qd4!

Now Black is completely winning. The next moves were played in mutual time pressure.

32.Qxd4 cxd4 33.Re2

33.Rg7+ Kh8 34.Rc7 d3! (-+).

33...Bg6?! 34.Kxh3 d3 35.Rd2 b5

36.cxb5 axb5 37.Kg4 Nb7

37...Nc4! (-+).

38.Nf4 Nc5 39.b4 Nd7 40.Nxg6 hxg6

41.Ne4 Ne5+ 42.Kg3 Rf3+ 43.Kg2 Re3

44.Nc3

44.Nxd6? Nc4 (-+).

44...Nc4 45.Kf2 Rh3 46.Kg2 Re3 47.Kf2

Rh3 48.Kg2 Re3 49.Kf2 1/2

Black missed 47...g5! 48.Nxb5 Rh3!

49.Kg2 (49.Rd1 d2 (+)) NXd2 50.KXh3 Ne4!, winning.

White: Alan Bishop (2060)

Black: Ed Elizondo (2035)

Marshall Attack [C89]

Modesto Club, November '91

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 0-0 8.c3 d5 9.exd5 Nxd5 10.Nxe5 Nxe5 11.Rxe5 Nf6 12.h3 Bd6 13.Re1 Ng4 14.Qf3 Qh4 15.Re8 Bb7 16.Rxf8+ Rxf8 17.Qg4 Qxg4 18.hxg4 Re8 19.Kf1 Be4 20.g3 Bd3 21.Kg2 Re1 22.Na3 Bc5 23.Bc2 Bf1+ 24.Kh2 Be2 25.Be4 Bxf2 26.Nc2 Rd1 27.d4 Bxg4 28.Bf4 Rxa1 29.Nxa1 f5 30.Bb7 c5 31.d5 Bf3 32.d6 1-0

White: NM Rudy Hernandez (2300)

Black: IM Elliott Winslow (2410)

Stamer Open 1990, San Francisco

Sicilian Defense [B90]

Annotated by NM Rudy Hernandez

The game I am going to annotate for the readers will be focused on the Sicilian Najdorf. As you know, of all the lines in the Sicilian which Black can adopt, the Najdorf has developed the largest body of theory.

The aggressive system which White chose is 6.f4, which in many lines leads to a vigorous Kingside attack by White. Unless Black defends very accurately, he is likely to be overwhelmed without developing any real counterplay.

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.f4! e5

Black's most popular move. Alternatives:

a) 6...Nbd7 (a little passive) 7.Be2 e5 8.Nf5 Nc5 9.Ng3 Qb6 10.Rb1! with advantage for White, as in Olafsson-Sax, Novi Sad 1976.

b) 6...Qc7 (probably the best move!) 7.Bd3 g6 8.0-0 Bg7 9.Nf3 Nbd7 10.Qe1 0-0 11.Qh4 b5 with about equal chances (Nunn-Grunfeld, 1981).

7.Nf3 Nbd7

In the game Honfi-Cserna, Hungary 1977, Black played 9...Qe7, preventing the active development of White's Bishop at c4 and so this move was almost universal. 8.a4!

This is a favorite of former world champion GM Anatoly Karpov and GM John Nunn. the idea is for White to prevent Black's queenside expansion, thereby restricting his mobility on that flank. 8...Be7 9.Bd3 0-0 10.0-0 Nc5 11.Kh1 exf4?!

This is a very dubious move. Black's purpose is to open up the e-file, exert pressure on the e-pawn by Re8, Bc8-d7-c6. Though White has an isolated e-pawn, Black has also a backward d-pawn, thus there are offsetting weaknesses.

12.Bxf4 Re8 13.h3 h6 14.Nd2

Continued on page 17

Readers' Showcase – Continued from page 16

I originally intended 14.Nd4, but 14...Qb6, attacking the b-pawn plus an indirect attack at d4, gives Black some counterplay.

14...Be6 15.Qf3 Rc8 16.Nd5 Bxd5 17.exd5 Nxd3

A must for Black. Black eliminates White's KB because the b1-h7 diagonal is very dangerous for Black.

18.Qxd3 Qc7 19.c4 Nd7 20.Qg3!

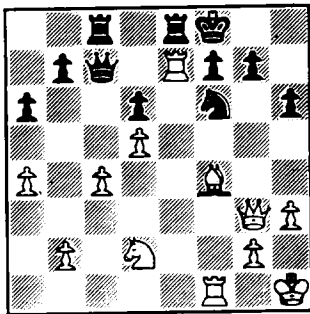
The winning move! White suddenly switches his Queen to the kingside, simultaneously attacking the d- and h-pawns.

20...Kf8

If 20...Kh8 21.Bxh6 gxh6 22.Rxf7 Bf6 23.Qg6, with mate to follow.

21.Rae1! Nf6 22.Rxe7!

In this position, the "laws of chess" inure with tactics, and combinations must be there, no matter how latent or concealed, and I found them, fortunately.



22...Kxe7 23.Qxg7 Nh5

Desperation? Any other moves by Black also lose, e.g.:

a) 23...Rf8 24.Bxh6 Ng8 25.Re1+ Kd7 26.Qg4+ f5 27.Qg7+ and wins.

b) 23...Rg8 24.Re1+.

24.Bxg5+ hxg5 25.Rxf7+ Kd8 26.Qxg5+ Re7 27.Rf8+ Kd7 28.Qf5+ 1-0

POSTSCRIPT

As favorite game, it was a positional blowout. Black neglected his kingside in the middlegame, White increased his spatial advantage gradually, found just the right placement for his pieces, and made a timely rook sacrifice to open up Black's position.

An important thing to remember is "Don't vacillate!" Once you have decided on a course of action, implement it directly. If you switch or delay plans, you may give your opponent time to save the game!

College Bowl Chess

By NM Peter Yu

Each year some of the West's most fun if not finest colleges partake in a little-known chess competition. As part of the bigger Association of College Unions International (ACUI) Regional Championships, the ACUI has had a long standing agreement with USCF to have chess as one of the activities. This year's tournament was held over the Leap Year weekend, February 29-March 1, at California State University Sacramento. Although the whole tournament featured many activities including pool, bowling, table tennis, table soccer, backgammon, bridge and College Bowl, chess had only a small share of the overall collegiate representation.

U.C. Berkeley has competed in the Region XV tournaments four out of the last five years during this author's enrollment. Region XV includes California, Nevada and Hawaii, with each year's tournament held at a different host campus. Whereas the entries may be small, the strength of our Regionals is high, drawing an average of over two masters per event. Past winners have included such scholastic stars as SM Burt Izumikawa, the late NM Tim Pellant, NMs Peter Yu and Roger Poehlmann. This year a new master joins the ranks as U.C. Berkeley junior NM Yan Kalika (2263) finished in a tie for first with fellow teammate NM Peter Yu (2313), both scoring perfect 5-0s as the same team could not play each other. Trailing in a tie for third and fourth place were unrateds Cleveland Murphy and Jimmy Yee, both with 3 points.

In the team standings, U.C. Berkeley won first for the third consecutive year, while Cal-Poly Pomona finished second with players Mark Thompson (1701) and Patrick Patterson (1336). Special thanks goes to TD Carolyn Withgitt, who is now closely working to strengthen traditional ties between ACUI and USCF collegiate chess. The tournament attracted many new and

talented college players. Below are two of the shortest games.

White: Albert Minh Tran (Unr.)

Black: NM Peter Yu (2313)

King's Indian Defense [E90]

Annotated by NM Peter Yu

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.Nf3 0-0 5.e4 d6 6.Bd3 e5 7.0-0

7.d5 would transpose into one of the more popular lines in the Petrosian Variation, while 7.Bg5 is also playable. The text leads to weaknesses on d4 which later become fatal for White. 7...Nc6 8.Bc2? exd4 9.Nxd4 Nxe4!

Experienced King's Indian players will recognize this tactical win of a pawn. White gleefully obliges not seeing beyond move 14, another case of the "horizon effect."

10.Nxc6 Nxc3 11.Nxd8 Nxd1 12.Nxf7 Nxf2 13.Nh6+?

Believing he has won material.

13...Kh8 14.Rxf2 Bd4!

Shocked, White now complements Black on "a good move," not realizing that the good move originated six moves ago.

15.Bf5 Bxf5 16.Kf1 Bd3+ 17.Ke1 Rxf2 18.Ng4 Re8+ 19.Kd1 Bc2 mate 0-1

White: NM Peter Yu (2313)

Black: Mark Thompson (1701)

English Opening [A18]

Annotated by NM Peter Yu

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 e6 3.e4 Bc5

The only reasonable replies against Kasparov's favored Flohr-Mikenas variation are 3...c5 or ...d5.

4.e5 Ng8 5.Qg4 g6 6.d4 Bb6

Immediately White's position becomes overwhelming.

7.b4! a5 8.c5 axb4 9.Ne4! Ba5 10.Bg5! Ne7

Black seems oblivious to his dark-squared weaknesses, but neither 10...b3+ 11.Kd1 b2 12.Rb1 nor 10...f5 11.Qh4 can save him now.

11.Nf6+ Kf8 12.Bh6 mate 1-0

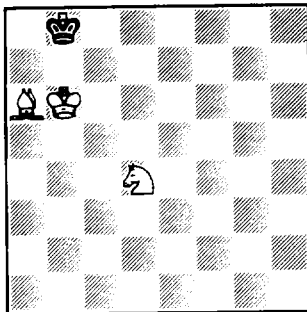
Improve Your Chess!

A Personal Approach to Mate with Knight & Bishop

By NM Loal Davis

Once upon an American Open, I happened upon a K+B+N v. K ending. One observer whispered to his companions, Expert and Master included, "What a hard ending! I sure wouldn't want to have that position." The others said, "Yeah," nodding in agreement. I was shocked. How could someone not want a winning position? How could these experienced players not know this simple ending?

Please understand, this method of mine has no claim to originality, accuracy, or efficiency; but it does work, completes the mate in well under 50 moves (even with blunders), and can be learned by an elementary school student in less than twenty minutes.



First, it is important to know what you are aiming for. Mate can be forced only in the corner of the SAME color as your Bishop. Mate can be given in the opposite-colored corner or against the edge, but it can not be forced, and there are possibilities of stalemate.

Notice in the diagram position that the Black King rattles back and forth like a bee in a bottle (between a8 and b8), within the smallest TRIANGLE drawn by the Bishop diagonal against the future mating corner, while the King prevents Black from "leaking" out. Mate is executed:
 1.Nc6+ Ka8 2.Bb7 mate.

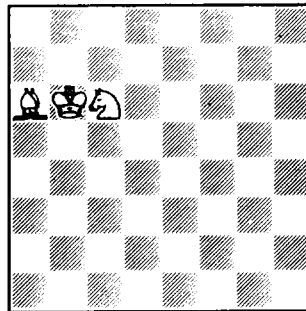
It makes no difference who moves



first. A Knight tour from the far side of the board could place White one move off.
 1...Ka8 2.Bb7+ Kb8 3.Nc6# 1-0

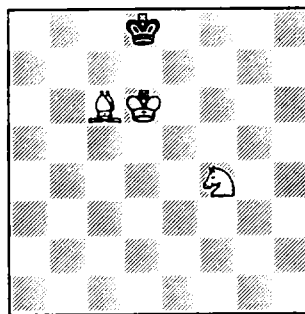
Back to the bottle!
 6.Nd4 Kb8
 Remember?
 7.Nc6+ Ka8 8. Bb7# 1-0

IMPORTANT! The pattern to remember here is the King between two minor pieces:



The Bishop defines the triangle. The King stops leaks into the "bad" corner. The Knight covers the opposite-colored squares of the Bishop.

Let us back up one triangle:



1.Ne6+ Kc8 2.Kc5

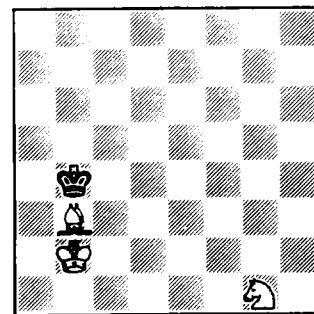
With the Knight taking on the duties of the King, His Majesty moves downstream to tighten the grip.

2...Kb8 3.Kb6 Kc8

Now, "push" Black toward the corner by doing "nothing." He must move there next move. Then, prepare to lop off a diagonal, moving him into a smaller triangle.

4. Bb5! Kb8 5.Ba6 Ka8

One last triangle to learn:



This is the largest triangle that can be described by the Bishop and the mating corner. Obviously, this situation could be mirrored in the h1 corner (the a1/h8 "hide-out" is covered last). Suffice to say, it is easy to eject Black from a "bad" corner, but it is equally important to know what to do with him afterwards.

1...Kc5 2.Kc3

Stops the leak.

2...Kd6 3.Kd4 Ke7 4.Ke5 Kf8 5.Kf6 Ke8

The edge stops the run. At any point during the chase, Black could have moved laterally; for instance, 4...Kd7 instead of 4...Kf8. White then plays Bd5, and the Knight heads for f5. Recognize the pattern? Play is the same, except both players "pretend" to have reached the limits of the board. White drives Black back one triangle at a time, or one rank and one triangle at a time to the a8 corner for mate.

6.Be6

Begins the pattern, reminiscent of two pawns abreast.

6...Kf8

Next, I will cover what happens when Black attempts an "end run" for a1. For now, he is frightened of the mating corner and stays away as long as he can.

7.Nf3

The Knight heads for g6, completing

the pattern; he avoids e5, which interferes with the other pieces.

7...Ke8 8.Nh4 Kf8 9.Ng6+ Ke8 10.Ke5

Familiar?

10...Kd8 11.Kd6 Ke8

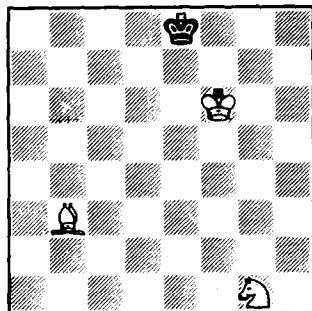
Remember, do nothing!

12.Bd5 Kd8 13.Bc6 Kc8 14.Nf4

The pattern has now shifted down; Knight target square: e6.

14...Kd8 15.Ne6+ Kc8 16.Kc5, etc.

Now for the "end run" at move 6.:



6.Be6 Kd8

Black is about to escape and run for a1. A blind Knight tour will result in having to corral him all over again, so it is necessary to pursue with the King BEFORE Black crosses the Bishop diagonal on the mating side.

7.Ke5!

Showing why the Knight avoids this square.

7...Kc7 8.Kd5

"Thus far and no further!" says White. Should Black now go back with 8...Kd8, White plays 9.Nf3, heading for g6, as the King can always be caught, e.g. 9...Ke7 10.Ke5 Kf8 11.Kf6.

8...Kb6

Black may think he is going somewhere, but he is really just making White's task easier.

9.Bd7!

We now have a smaller triangle, and no Knight tour.

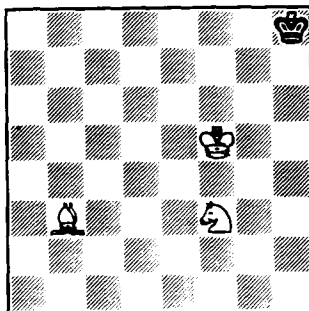
9...Ka5

If 9...Kc7, then 10.Bc6 and Black has his choice of which wall to be pinned against: 10...Kd8 11.Kd6 or 10...Kb6 11.Kd6.

10.Kc5 Ka6 11.Bc6

Same pattern, different wall; the Knight heads for c4.

Finally, let us consider the "hideout on h8" pattern.



1.Kf6

Be alert, 1.Kg6? is stalemate!

1...Kh7 2.Ne5

The only piece that can eject Black from the corner. He must operate from g6, and not f7, where he blocks the Bishop.

2...Kh8

If 2...Kh6, then 3.Bc2 and we have him. Mate takes place in the h1 corner.

3.Ng6+ Kh7 4.Be6!

Black must move away, when Nc8 and Bf5 return to previous patterns, although Bg8 and Ne5 produces a more efficient variation cited by Tarrasch (The Game of Chess) and Capablanca (Chess Fundamentals).

I hope this exercise gives you a better sense of the harmony possible in a B+N ending. I think you will find that studying B+N mates will help you not only with other approaches to this fundamental pattern, but also with your chess as a whole.

"The student would do well to exercise himself methodically in this ending, as it gives a very good idea of the actual power of the pieces..."

—Jose Raul Capablanca.

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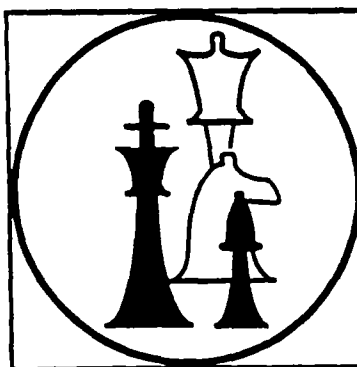
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Around the State

FREMONT CHESS CLUB

The Fremont Club debuted its new site on Wednesday night, March 11th. The club has a new location—the Fremont Community Center, located at Lake Elizabeth in Fremont. It is on Paseo Padre Parkway, just south of Stevenson Road. Pat Jackson is managing the club, and had a ribbon-cutting ceremony and a Blitz tournament scheduled for the opening night. Over sixty enthusiasts and the local newspaper showed up to see Fremont Councilman Gus Morrisson officially inaugurate the club.

Dr. Alan Kirshner, coach of the powerful Welbel Chess Team, is running the junior chess activity that begins around 5:30 pm. Many of the state's (and country's) finest junior chess players live in the South Bay area, and have already discovered this prime club.

The adult players start drifting in between 6:30-7:30pm. The club closes at 11:00pm, so if your taste is "serious" (meaning slow time-controls), there is plenty of time for that, as well as casual and blitz play. Swiss tournaments spanning four-five weeks will regularly be scheduled. Nell and Julie Regan have generously offered their services to help direct and organize the first few tournaments at the Club. For more information about upcoming tournaments or general information about the club call Pat Jackson at (510) 490-7341.

Local favorite, IM Tom O'Donnell came in first place in the Blitz Tournament. In second was NM Tom Dorsch, and first under 2000 was Diane Barnard.

FRESNO CHESS CLUB

Dave Quarve sends in the following results from the weekly fast-Action tournaments he directed at the club. These Game/15 events will be rated under the new Quick Chess rating system, and the players ratings will appear on their *Chess Life* mailing label as a separate rating.

Timothy Roth (2242) and Albert Martinez (1315) were both winners with perfect scores on 2/10/92 in their respective quads. The following week Rod Bobo (2233) won all of his games to clinch first in his quad. The second section was set up as a swiss event. George Paxton (1642) scored 2.5-0.5 and won by half a point over Richard Somawang (1658), Sue Vang (1484), and Albert Martinez (1315).

On 3/2/92, in a time scramble with both flags barely hanging, Tim Roth (2242) managed to clinch the deciding third-round game over Ven Makilling

(1894) to win that evening's action tournament. A special RISTO Travel Set was donated by John Poytress and awarded to Tim.

In Round One of the 3/9/92 event, Fresno's most active tournament competitor, Fred McGary (1800) refuted Dave Quarve's (1821) Bishop sacrifice countering a kingside attack with his own kingside attack and maintained the advantage materially and positionally until his clock got down to two or three minutes, at which time the White Queen won some material back and Black's (McGary's) time slipped away. Allan Fifield (1810) knocked off "high C" John Poytress (1593) who proceeded to upset McGary in Round Two. Mr. Fifield employed strong positional play on the queenside in Game Two against Quarve, sacrificing a pawn to isolate a Bishop... then instigated a kingside attack with his Queen, but in advancing a pawn to secure the situation he opened the diagonal for the opposing isolated Bishop which zapped his Queen. Allan went on to defeat McGary with Black in Round Three and John, declining Quarve's King's Gambit with 2...d6, was unable to hold his pitch. The final result was Quarve, 3-0, Fifield 2-1, Poytress 1-2, and McGary 0-3.

GRASS VALLEY QUADS

Eight players made it to the February Grass Valley G/60 Swiss Tournament, which TD Damian Baumgardner (1882) won 3-0. Tied at 2-1 were Erwin Hamm (2019), James Slouber (1875), and Walter Sternberg (1500). Sternberg won the prize for the best score in the lower half. The following miniature determined first place; in it, White upset the Grass Valley Club Champion, who, though presently lower-rated, usually has the upper hand.

White: Damian Baumgardner (1882)

Black: James Slouber (1875)

Danish Gambit [C21]

1.e4 e5 2.d4 exd4 3.c3 dxc3 4.Nxc3 d6 5.Bc4 Nf6 6.Qb3 Qe7 7.Bg5 c6 8.0-0-0 Be6 9.Nf3 Na6 10.Bxe6 fxe6 11.e5 Nc5 12.Qc4 dxe5 13.Nxe5 Qc7 14.Rhe1 Nd5 15.Rxd5 cxd5 16.Qb5+ Nd7 17.Nxd7 Qc6 18.Rxe6+ 1-0

In spite of the last minute site change to the neighboring Grass Valley Driving School, the fifth Grass Valley G/60 sectional tournament, held in March, was the largest and most successful to date. Strong players came from Sacramento, Chico, and

Auburn—the top six players' ratings averaged over 2025! Barry Nelson (2135) and tournament director Damian Baumgardner (1929) shared first prize in the upper section with 2.5-0.5. Top-seeded James Jones (2210) overstepped the time control to lose a clearly won ending in the first round, but still finished third with 2-1. In the lower section Walter Sternberg (1509) emerged victorious with 2.5-0.5. Charles Bunnell (929) and Craig Oehme (Unr.) tied for second at 2-1.

Barry Nelson (2135) also won the evening G/10 tournament, 7-1. The prize for the lower half was shared by Daniel Holbrook (1593) and Robbie Kohler (1227) at 3-5.

HETS SECTIONALS

Pat Howlett, organizer of the popular sectionals held in Santa Clara, organized a tournament on February 22nd and 23rd. The top section, run as a modified round robin, was won by Burt Izumikawa (2444) with a perfect 4-0 score. Two of his games included piece sacrifices with incredible complications, and are provided following these results. Four players tied for second with 2-2: they were Ben Henson (2137), John Romo (2061), Mark Gagnon (2054), and Pat Howlett (1985).

In the second section, ten players competed. Carlos Gallinato (1710), (the ninth-ranked player of the section!) won first place with 3.5-0.5, drawing to second-place finisher Rooshin Dalal (1763) in the last round. Sinan Kaptanoglu (1965) finished in third with 2.5-1.5. This section was characterized by strange occurrences. In the first round, the top four-ranked players lost. In the last round, all five of the games ended in draws! So much for predictability!

The next tournament will be on April 25th and 26th.

White: Ben Henson (2137)

Black: Burt Izumikawa (2444)

Sicilian Defense, Sveshnikov Var. [B33]

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 e5 6.Ndb5 d6 7.Nd5 Nxd5 8.exd5 Nb8 9.c4 a6 10.Nc3 g6 11.h4 h5 12.Bg5 Be7 13.Qd2 Nd7 14.Bd3 Nf8 15.Bxe7 Qxe7 16.0-0-0 Nd7 17.b4 Kf8 18.Kb1 a5 19.a3 axb4 20.axb4 b6 21.Qe3 Kg7 22.f3 Ba6 23.Ne4 Rac8 24.Rc1 Rc7 25.Kb2 Rhc8 26.c5 bxc5 27.Bxa6 Rb8 28.b5 Nb6 29.Qd2 Ra7 30.Kc2 f5 31.Ng5 Kg8 32.Rce1 Qd7 33.Ra1 e4 34.Rhd1 Qe7 35.Qc3 Nd7 36.Qxe4 Nc5 37.Kd2 Rc7 38.Qa2 e4 39.Rac1 Qe5 40.Ne6 Nxe6

41.dxe6 Qf4+ 42.Ke1 Rxc1 43.e7+ d5
44.Qxd5+ Kg7 45.b6 Qxb4+ 46.Kd2
Rxd1+ 47.Kxd1 Qxe7 48.Qd4+ Kh7 0-1

White: Mark Gagnon (2054)
Black: Burt Izumikawa (2444)
Sicilian Defense, Wing Gambit [B20]

1.e4 c5 2.b4 cxb4 3.a3 e6 4.axb4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 d6 7.Bd3 Nf6 8.Ne2 0-0 9.0-0
e5 10.f4 Nc6 11.d5 Na5 12.fxe5 dxe5
13.Kh1 b6 14.Ng3 Qc7 15.Bg5 Nxd5
16.exd5 Bxg5 17.d6 Qd8 18.Ne4 f5
19.Rxa5 bxa5 20.Nxg5 Qxg5 21.d7 Bb7
22.Qb3+ Kh8 23.Qxb7 e4 24.Bc4 Qe3
25.Rd1 Rad8 26.Qd5 h6 27.Bf1 a4 28.c4
a3 29.c5 a2 30.Nd2 Qc3 31.c6 a1Q
32.Rxa1 Qxa1 33.c7 e3 34.Qc4 exd2
35.c8Q Rxc8 36.dxc8Q Qxf1+ 37.Qxf1
Rxc8 0-1

KOLTY CHESS CLUB

Tournament Directors and organizers Julie and Neil Regan have been busy running activities at the Campbell-based club on Thursday nights, while simultaneously helping out on Wednesday night at the newly-relocated Fremont Club. This "dynamic duo" deserves a lot of credit for keeping chess alive and exciting in the South Bay region. They regularly organize swiss events, and in between run a Blitz tournament or some other chess event.

The Kolty Class Tournament ended on March 26th. The winner in the Open Section was Ben Henson (2137) with 4-1. Tied for second were John Romo (2061) and Pat Howlett (1985) each with 3.5-1.5. In the 'A' Section Lou Lucia (1948) won over the rest of the group with 4.5-0.5. David Betanco (1936) and John Bulash (1892) tied for second with 3.5-1.5. Norman Wild (1714) won the 'B' Section with 4.5-0.5. Robert Regon (Unr.) cleared second. In the 'C' Section, John King (1553) scored a perfect 5-0. Joseph Ferrante (1576) earned second place with 4-1. In the 'D' Section, the first-place winner also had perfect results. Stuart Gibson (1362) shined with 5-0. Dave Allison (Unr.) came in 2nd with 3.5-1.5.

There was also a Blitz Tournament on the last night of the tournament. The winners were as follows: 1st: Renard Anderson (2324); 2nd: Neil Regan (2011); and 3rd: Eugene Lubarsky (2107).

MODESTO CHESS CLUB

Club Director Joseph deLeon sends the results from the February Ceres Swiss Open. John Barnard (2152) of Sonora won on tie-breaks the Grand Champion Trophy. Alan Bishop (2076) rallied from

behind (after a first-round defeat by rising star Mark Davis), and defeated Barnard in the last round to tie for first. Mark Davis (1450) and Nelson Wiggins (1762) tied for first Under 1800, Davis winning the trophy on tiebreaks. Here is the "David & Goliath" game from the first round.

White: Mark Davis (1450)
Black: Alan Bishop (2076)
Sicilian Defense [B95]

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 Nf6 4.Nc3 cxd4
5.Nxd4 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.Bc4 b5 8.Bb3 h6
9.Bh4 g5 10.Bg3 b4 11.e5 bxc3 12.exf6
cxb2 13.Rb1 Qxf6 14.c3 Be7 15.Rxb2 Bd7
16.0-0 Qg7 17.Qf3 d5 18.Qe3 Nc6 19.Ba4
Bc5 20.Rc1 0-0 21.Qd2 Rfc8 22.Rb7 Be8
23.Nxc6 Bxc6 24.Bxc6 Rxc6 25.Rcb1 Ba7
26.Rc7 Rxc7 27.Bxc7 Rc8 28.Rb7 Bc5
29.Qb2 Kh7 30.Bg3 d4 31.Qc2+ Kg8
32.cxd4 Qxd4 33.h3 Qd5 34.Qb2 Bd4
35.Qb1 Rc3 36.Kh2 Qc6 37.Rc7 Qb5...
1-0

And the game ended at "blitz" speed, and since both had less than five minutes left, neither recorded the moves. White maintained the pressure on the defenseless Black King and was able to checkmate in the last few seconds of the game!

PALO ALTO CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

Twenty-four players competed in the Palo Alto Club Championship, held January 14th-February 11th. NM Richard Koepecke and NM Steve Schonhaut tied for first with a score of 3.5-0.5. Top Expert honors went to Alan Stein and Nell Regan with 3-1. Also scoring 3-1 was Kevin Ziegler who won the 'A' class outright. Jordy Mont-Reynaud won top Under 1800 with 2-2. Ted Lam won Under 1400.

White: Nell Regan (2000)
Black: NM Sigmund Malek (2219)
Dutch Defense [A84]
Annotated by NM Richard Koepecke

1.d4 e6 2.c4 f5

Black's move order is designed to reach the main lines of the Classical/Stone-wall Dutch avoiding side variations such as the Staunton Gambit, (1.d4 f5 2.e4) 3.e4!? fxe4 4.Nc3 Nf6 5.Bg5 Bb4

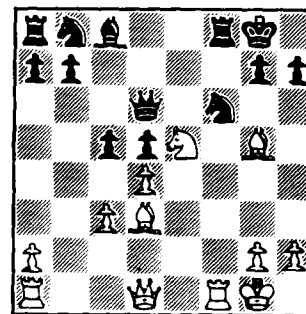
A more conservative approach is breaking the pin immediately with 5...Be7. Play might follow 6.f3 exf3 7.Nxf3 0-0 8.Bd3 d6 10.0-0 Nc6 11.Qe1 Qe8 where White probably does not have enough compensation for the pawn because his position cannot be substantially improved. 6.f3 exf3 7.Nxf3 0-0 8.Bd3 c5 9.0-0 d5?

This, in conjunction with the previous

move, is a mistaken strategy. Black wants to counterattack in the center but he forgets to complete his development. Consequently, he is achieving White's goal of opening the position.

10.cxd5 exd5 11.Ne5
Centralizing a piece while indirectly attacking the d-pawn: 12.Nxd5 Qxd5 13.Bc4.
11...Bxc3 12.bxc3 Qd6?

Black's last chance lay in completing his development as fast as possible by Be6, Nbd7, etc. Now consider the following: after sacrificing a pawn on move three, White made a series of simple developing moves, which resulted in a decisive advantage. How did this happen? Mostly because Black's aggressive play was not aimed at disrupting the coordination of his opponent's pieces nor in developing his own toward the upcoming conflict on the kingside.



13.Bxf6! gxf6

If 13...Rxf6 then 14.Qh5 g6 (14...h6 15.Qe8+ Rf8 16.Rxf8+ Qxf8 17.Bh7+) 15.Rxf6 Qxf6 16.Nxg6 hxg6 17.Bxg6 Qh8 8.Qxd5+ Kg7 19.Rf1 is decisive.

14.Qh5 Qc7 15.Rf3 Rf7 16.Bxh7+! Kf8

The Bishop is immune to capture. If 16...Rhx7 then 17.Qe8+ Kg7 18.Rg3+ Kh6 19.Qg6 mate 1-0.

17.Qh6+ Ke7 18.Nxf7 1-0

SAN CARLOS/CROYDON SISTER CITY TELEPHONE MATCH

A crowd of 45,000 in the city of Croydon, Australia, watched school children act out the roles of chessmen on a life-sized chessboard Feb. 22nd as Dimitry Karshtedt of San Francisco and Adam Doe of Croydon relayed moves on the telephone, 9,000 miles apart.

The telephone match was the third in the series between the "sister cities" of San Carlos and Croydon, a suburb of Melbourne. The cities began their sister city cultural exchange program in 1989.

Eighteen-year-old Adam Doe represented Croydon, which supports two chess clubs, in the telephone match. Dimitry Karshtedt, 14, one of the area's top juniors,

Continued on page 24

Around the State

Continued from page 23

represented San Carlos. The San Carlos Sister City Committee hoped to enlist a local youth, but none stepped forward, so Karshstedt of San Francisco was recruited.

Before the game began at a time control of Game/20, San Carlos Mayor Sally Mitchell kidded with Karshstedt. "Don't be nervous, Dimitry," she said. "Just relax, have fun, and everything will be fine, as long as you win."

Communications problems marred the event — the telephone operator in Croydon misheard White's 11.e4 as 11.g4 and 16.Be2 and 16.Bg2. The game was halted for several minutes as both sides reconciled their scoresheets while the children on the life-sized board in Croydon were repositioned.

Karshstedt, a Class 'B' player who plays third board on the Lowell High School team, took advantage of beginner Doe's errors, and wrapped up the game in 21 moves. The players chatted after the game — "(Doe) said I played the game very well and that I probably played professionally," said Karshstedt.

San Carlos now leads the series 2-1.

White: Dimitry Karshstedt (1689)

Black: Adam Doe (Unr.)

Queen's Gambit Declined [D07]

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 d5 3.c4 Nc6 4.Nc3 Nxd4 5.Qxd4 Nh5 6.Qxd5 Bd7 7.Qxh5 c6 8.Ne5 Qa5 9.Qxf7+ Kd8 10.Nxd7 Kxd7 11.e4 h6 12.Qf5+ Ke8 13.Qxa5 Rd8 14.Bd2 g5 15.0-0-0 Bg7 16.Be2 Rd6 17.Be3 b6 18.Qxa7 c5 19.Rxd6 exd6 20.Bh5+ Kf8 21.Qf7 mate 1-0

LERA

Continued from page 13

attackable by the White Bishop. For this reason, all King moves fail, and the one chosen by Black has the virtue of leading to the prettiest finish.

31. Bd5+!

Terrific!

31...Kxd5

31...Kb6 (or Kb5) 31. Qb3+ Ka5 (31. Ka6 Bc4+ and Qb5 mate) 32. Re4 Qd2+ 33. Kh1 Bb4 34. a3 wins.

32. Qf3+ Kc4 33. Qb3+ Kd4 34. Rd1+ Ke4 35. Qd3+ Ke5 36. Qd5 mate 1-0

An excellent mating combination.

A California Pawnpusher in King Marshall's Court

By Clarence Lehman

Just a plain brown sign on the front of the building at 23 West 10th Street reveals the words "Marshall Chess Club". A press of a button, the sound of a buzzer, and suddenly the hectic pace of New York City vanishes, as the one-time home of Frank and Carrie Marshall warmly welcomes yet another cold and distant traveler.

Chess history fills the air. One wall displays a large oil portrait of Frank in his prime; appropriately, an adjacent wall supports a similar cameo of Carrie. Further decorating the halls are immortals of the past: Alekhine, Fischer, Fine, and Capablanca, to name a few. Trophies, plaques, posters, books, magazines, the air Frank Marshall breathed, and possibly his spirit, linger in that home.

A stately, elderly gentleman shook my hand and welcomed me in the main playing room. I remarked that Frank Marshall had been my idol forever, while remaining awed by the portrait on the wall. We soon parted company and I wandered about to another room, all the while captivated by the rich history adorning the walls and fixtures.

I entered a quiet room. Two men were seated, playing a casual game at a very beautiful chess table. In one corner, another man sat quietly, gazing out a window. I asked him if he would like to play a game. He acknowledged by procuring a bag of pieces from one of the playing at the other table, and we sat at a lighted table in another corner of the room. His name was Paul; he had a resemblance to the man whose picture is depicted in the Chessmaster 2100 ads.

Mixing the pawns behind my back, I certainly wanted him to select white, allowing me the opportunity to possibly play the Marshall Gambit, should he happen to venture into the Ruy Lopez. He then picked the hand containing the BLACK pawn. I thought 1.d4, no, 1.e4, Marshall played that regularly in his best years; and I always play 1.e4. Paul responded with 1...c5.

The last time I can remember playing the Wing Gambit with any seriousness, was in a tournament in Sacramento against Bill Chesney, when Bill was an expert, and I, being intoxicated by the affect of drawing master blood for the first time in the previous round, lost that game quickly.

But for some strange reason, my hand, without hesitation, played 2.b4 with as much confidence as any move I have ever

played.

2...cxb4 3.a3 Nc6 4.Nf3 e6 5.Bb2 Nf6 6.e5 Nd5 7.Bc4 Bc5 8.d4 Be7 9.0-0-0 10.axb4 Bxb4 11.c3 Be7 12.Bc1 b6 13.Bd3 Na5 14.Bc2 Ba6 15.Re1 f5 16.exf6 Rxf6 17.Ne5 Bb7 18.Qh5 g6 19.Bxg6 hxg6 20.Nxg6 Rf5

All of Black's pieces seem reasonably placed, while most of White's army is preparing for the next game. But in true Marshall style:

21.Qh8+ Kf7 22.Qh7+ Kf6

If 22...Ke8 then 23.Ne5 Bf8 24.Qg6+ Ke7 25.Nxd7 Qxd7 and 26.Qxf5 with the threat of 27.Ba3+ and others.

23.Ne5! 1-0

This slams shut all the exits. The immediate threats are: 24.Qf7 mate, Qg6 mate, Qh6 mate, and Ng4 mate. 23...Qg8 slows down the 24.Qh6 mate by tossing the Queen in too, while preventing the other threats. On the other hand, it allows 24.Nxd7 mate. If instead 23...Rxe5 24.dxe5 cleanly puts the big fella to rest.

I thanked my opponent for letting me beat him with one of Marshall's favorite weapons. After remarking that he had never been faced with the task of defending so many mate threats at one time, he said I wasn't going to get away without allowing him a chance to get even. So after switching colors, and after such a pleasant win, when I found myself sitting on the Black side of the Marshall Gambit, in the Marshall Chess Club, I was in heaven!

After winning this game using a "Marshall swindle" of sorts, my opponent led me into the other room to sign the guest book, and then he vanished. Understandably wanting to treasure my memories of the visit to the Marshall Chess Club, I ventured back into the cold.

The next evening I played Carnegie Hall. Rather, I played chess, in the Manhattan Chess Club, in Carnegie Hall. Placed in a quad with IM Jay Bonin, SM Vulicevic, and an "A" player, I engaged in 1/4 K (game/30) combat for the first time. And like Marshall, when facing Capablanca on that infamous occasion at the Manhattan Club, when the Marshall Gambit made its debut, I got my clock cleaned; but that's another story.

Clarence Lehman is a strong Expert player. He is president of the Walnut Creek Club.



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8th Livermore Open

by NM James Eade

The Livermore Chess Club held their annual spring tournament on March 21st and 22nd in the historic Dania Hall. Club President, **Chuck Pigg** organized the event. **Keith Mehl** served as tournament director, and Club Treasurer **Don Woltz** assisted. The tournament had the largest turn-out to date, drawing sixty-eight players. The announced prize fund was paid out in full.

The winner of the top section was **Emmanuel Perez** (2313) who scored 3.5-0.5, dropping only half a point in the last round to IM **Tom O'Donnell** (2443). Tied for second were **O'Donnell**, **Tom Dorsch** (2240), **Rodolfo Hernandez** (2239), and **Wade Regensberg** (2162). **Alan Bishop** (2089) won the U2100 prize with a 3-1 result. Tied for second were **John Romo** (2061) and **John Porter** (1894).

In the Reserve (U2000) Section **Supreme King** (1864) dominated the field with a perfect 4-0. Tied for second were **Terl Lagler** (1896) and **Joe Kuchta** (1824), each scoring 3.5. There was a tie for the U1700 prize: **Scott Castner** (1661) and **James Benway** (1512) each had 3-1. The U1500 prize was divided, between **Andrew Iannaccone** (1460) and **James Clark** (1330).

White: **John Romo** (2061)
Black: **NM Tom Dorsch** (2240)
Sicilian Defense [B22]

Annotated by NM James Eade

1.e4 c5 2.c3 Nf6

Another effective way to meet the Alapin variation is to play 2...d5.

3.e5 Nd5 4.d4 cxd4 5.Nf3 d6

5...Nc6 is getting more of a workout recently, but 5...d6 is logical when one considers Black's next move.

6.cxd4 Bg4?!

Dorschian! I don't know whether this is a product of analysis or an over-the-board inspiration, but it has all the essential, unsound-looking, tricky-in-practice, elements one would expect in a Tom Dorsch game! I couldn't find this in my library, which, unfortunately, doesn't contain any of the numerous books on this line, but the games in the Informant series suggest the more usual would be 6...e6 or 6...Nc6.
7.Bc4 e6 8.0-0?!

I might have preferred 8...Qb3 as a more critical test of this variation.

8...Nc6

Now it looks like White's opening idea has succeeded. He has gotten in all the normal moves, plus Bg4, which in-

creases the pressure on White's center to the breaking point.

9.Bxd5 exd5 10.Nc3?

10.Re1 is somewhat better.

10...dxe5 11.dxe5 d4

A double-edged advance, which is clearly the best winning try.

12.Ne4 Qd5 13.Re1 0-0-0!?

A somewhat risky decision. 13...Bb4 might be better in order to clear the way for Kingside castling. If 14.Nd6+ Bxd6 15.exd6+ Kd7 Black seems safe enough. The d6 pawn is doomed, Black can force further reduction in material and is certain to inflict structural damage to White's Kingside.

14.Bf4

Probably best. Another possibility is 14.Bg5 to try to deflect the Rook on d8 from the d-file, but 15...Rd7 keeps Black ahead.

14...Bb4 15.Qd3?

Not wishing to retreat, but 15.Nd6+ Kb8 16.Rf1 was more practical. Note that 16.Nxf7 Qxf7 17.e6+ fails to Qxf4.

15...Bxe1 16.Rxe1 Kb8!

Good instincts. If the Black King can tuck himself safely in the corner, Black's material advantage will tell quickly.

17.Nd6 Ka8

It looks like 17...Bxf3 is better, since 18.Nxf7 is not a threat.

18.Nd2 f6

Removing the base of the d6 outpost.

19.Nb5 Nb4!

Refusing to relinquish the initiative!

20.Qf1 Na6 21.Nb3 d3 22.Nc3 Qc4

23.Re4 Qc6 24.Nd4?

Aggressive, but the Knight is better off guarding d2.

24...Qb6 25.Be3 Qxb2! 26.Rxg4 Qxc3

27.e6 Rhe8 28.Nb5 Qb2 29.a4 Rxe6

30.Qd1 Qe2! 31.Nc3 Qxd1+ 32.Nxd1 f5

33.Rf4 Re4 0-1

White: **Eldred Makaball** (1724)

Black: **Terl Lagler** (1896)

Caro-Kann [B13]

Annotated by NM James Eade

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 cxd5 4.Bb5+

This move seems out of place in the exchange variation. The Black Knight seems at home on c6, while the White Bishop clearly belongs on d3.

4...Nc6 5.c3 Nf6 6.f3?

Obviously played to keep the Knight out of e4, but although it does take away a square from Black's Knight it also robs the f3 square from White's Knights. Not a good trade.

6...Bf5

This square looks like the obvious place for the Bishop, but Black must be concerned with White using it to gain tempi for a Kingside pawn storm. Deferring its placement with moves like 6...Qb6 might be even better.
7.Ne2 a6 8.Bd3?

Now White simply ceded to many tempi to Black. Taking on c6 at least gives White some targets.

8...Bxd3 9.Qxd3 e6 10.0-0 Be7 11.Nd2 0-0 12.Ng3 Rc8 13.Re1 Qc7

Black has virtually completed his development, while White still struggles over his piece placement. The only weaknesses in the Black position are those on the dark squares. This is compensated for by the presence of his dark-squared Bishop. White has no targets and must guard against the coming b5-b4.

14.Ndf1 Na5

Aiming to provoke Queenside weaknesses.

15.f4?!

A positional mistake, but it does at least threaten f5.

15...Bd6

Black probably wanted to use this square for a Knight, but after 14.f4 needs to clear the e-file for his Rooks.

16.Qf3?!

16.f5 was more consistent.

16...Nc4 17.Kh1 b5

Now, Black's advantage on the Queenside is manifest. White's only hope for counterplay is to force his way in on the Kingside.

18.Ne2?

Giving up control over e4. 18.f5 is still the only try.

18...b4 19.g3 bc6 20.bxc3 Ne4

Black's accurate game has given him a strategically won game.

21.Rb1 Rb8 22.Rb3 a5!

Forcing White to cede control over the only open file.

23.Qg2 a4 24.Rxb8 Rxb8 25.Ng1

Sacrificing the pawn in order to reroute the Knight to the e5 outpost. This should lose the game, but is a decent practical try, since passive defense is surely doomed.

25...Nxc3 26.Nf3 Ne4 27.Ne5 Rb1?

Premature. 27...a3! might have completed the bind.

28.Qc2 Na3 29.Qxa4! Qc8 30.Kg2?

The only try was 30.Nd3. The text allows Black to reduce material, keep his bind and emphasize his advantage. He plays the string out rather nicely.

30...Qc2+ 31.Qxc2 Nxc2 32.Rd1 Nc3 33.Rd3 Ne1+ 34.Kf2 Nxd3+ 35.Nxd3 Nxa2 36.Bd2 Nb4 37.Ke3 Kf8 0-1

Reader's Letter

Dear Editor:

I was amused to see my name in your Feb/Mar 92 issue, where part of a letter that I had sent to my pen friend, Tom Testa, quoted me as suggesting that the San Francisco Defense should be named after the tennis player McEnroe. I had not mentioned to Tom that the idea was, in fact, not new and had been extensively played in England during the 50s and 60s by an eccentric called J. C. Thompson. He called the opening the "Hippopotamus Opening" after the shape of the pawn formation that usually ensued. I believe that there was even some analysis published in "Chess" at one stage. Thompson was one of many amateur players who regularly played in the holiday Swiss tournaments which filled the summer months in those days. He played the Hippopotamus with White or Black and invariably ended up with his King Knight on f2 or f7 and his King Bishop on g2 or g7. Occasionally he would meet a GM, such as Donner, Gligoric or O'Kelly who frequented such events and come a cropper. However, I seem to recollect him having one win with his system against a GM and seeing the game published in "Chess." I thought that you might be interested in the above information. I have to confess that I have not yet had the courage to give 1...Nh6 a try. Most of my games, like those for most other English players, are played in local county or city leagues. Teams, typically 5 or 6 a side, playing at rates such as 40/90, travel up to fifty miles for an evening match. I have enough difficulty in keeping my place, even when I play more acceptable openings!

If you are wondering what a Wing Commander is, the I am a

Lt. Col. in the Royal Air Force and am currently Chairman of the RAF Chess Association. Each year we compete in the NATO Chess Championships held for Servicemen from the member countries. The US team suffers, like our own, from the other countries still having conscription. Therefore, each year we have to meet a new breed of youngsters who are wearing their country's uniform for their year of National Service. A few years ago GM Simen Agdestein was playing for Norway, for example. It makes our task ever harder and strong players like Staff Sgt. Emory Tate (USAF) and Capt. Bobby Moore (USAF) always end up missing out on the prizes. Still, at the end of the day, it's more important to make friends!

Finally, I enclose an article I wrote for our (RAF) quarterly "Open File" a year or two ago. Please feel free to use it in the future, and edit it as necessary, if you wish. It gives a feel for the standards in British Services' Chess.

Best Wishes and Keep Up the Good Work!

-Bob Kermeen

P.S. What about an article by James Eade on the Stonewall Attack-now that I would give a try!!

Bob—

Thanks for the input; we very much enjoyed your letter, and we hope to include your excellent article in an upcoming issue. We also second your request for a Stonewall article by Jim Eade.—ED.

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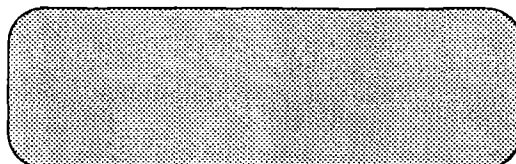
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