

# CALIFORNIA CHESS JOURNAL

VOLUME 9, NUMBER 1

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1994

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## Izumakawa and Stein share top honors at 1994 No. California State Championship



**National Master Alan Stein**



**Senior Master Burt Izumakawa**

**COMPLETE COVERAGE OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP!**

**CONFRONTING THE SMITH-MORRA GAMBIT**

**KID'S CORNER**

**ANNOTATED GAMES BY RENARD ANDERSON, VINAY BHAT, BURT IZUMAKAWA, RICHARD KOEPCKE, MARC LESKI, JORDY MONT-REYNAUD, ERIC SCHILLER, ALAN STEIN & OTHERS**

**BOOK REVIEWS, NEWS AND CALCHESS INFORMATION**

# CALIFORNIA CHESS JOURNAL

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## FROM THE EDITOR

With this issue the Journal gets a new editor and a new look. I hope that I will be able to continue the tradition of excellence that has been characteristic of the magazine for many years.

Over the next few issues, there will be a few experiments but my plan is to stick to the features which have been the focus of past issues, including a primary focus on Northern California events and personalities, combined with theoretical and instructional articles.

I am adding regular reviews of books and software products that might be of interest to our readership. I will also try to include some humor, historical articles on chess in California and discussion of important issues affecting our chess lives.

This is your journal of record, and we need your support to help it reflect the diversity of our membership. I am eager to publish material submitted by local organizers and players.

Our new format comes with a price, however. Articles must be submitted in electronic form. My schedule simply does not permit me the time to type in lengthy articles, and it was a condition of my accepting the position of editor that I would not have to do so.

Submissions can be made via electronic mail (the USCF standard codes can be used for chess informant symbols), or on a Macintosh or PC diskette in any current size or format. I prefer submissions in ASCII or in Microsoft Word (Windows, Mac or DOS), but will accept material in any common format. All chess symbols and diagrams must be provided in a USCF-standard compatible format. Style sheets and templates will also be available electronically by FTP (File Transfer Protocol) (<ftp://netcom.com> in the directory [/ftp/pub/chesswks](ftp://pub/chesswks)). If you need help logging on, just give me a call.

Some of our potential authors do not have their own computers or the skills to use them, but Jim Eade and I are confident that these writers can find friends or local club members can help out. When the typewriter became standard equipment, publishers quickly demanded that manuscripts be typed in order to be considered. The computer is now even more widespread than the typewriter was when publishers made their typescript submission rule, and if we want a quality magazine, we must insist on electronic manuscripts.

With so much old material to integrate, this issue only hints at what is to come, and your feedback will be instrumental in making the Journal a publication which we can all enjoy and be proud of!

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

by Cal Chess President Jim Eade

CalChess underwent its first presidential transition in four years when Tom Dorsch stepped down on August 28th. I have been given the privilege of serving out his remaining year in office and Carolyn Withgitt has replaced me as vice-president. During Tom's administration CalChess has grown into one of the largest and most vibrant state federations of the USCF. He and Carolyn can justly take the lion's share of credit for the organization's past success and they will continue to be a major part of its future.

Tom was unanimously awarded life voting member status at our policy board meeting and continues as our Region XI regional vice-president and one of our key tournament organizers. Carolyn, in addition to being an outstanding tournament director, arbiter, vice-president and chair of the USCF's women's chess committee, will be our new membership secretary. It is clear that they are not retiring from the chess scene, but merely relinquishing some of the monumental workload that they have been assuming over the last four years. It is time for the rest of us to step up and take on some of the work.

While the goals of the present administration will be consistent with those of the out-going one, there will be some changes. Although the emphasis on customer service, membership growth, and the general advancement of chess in our communities will continue, there will also be an emphasis on shared responsibility. The organization has grown far beyond the point where one or two people can manage it. Many hands will make light work and the president's role will shift from task performance to task management. Tom's personal level of commitment and energy cannot be duplicated by a single individual and we must compensate by divvying up some of the task.

In addition to Carolyn's taking on the duties of membership secretary, Eric Schiller has agreed to act as editor of the California Chess Journal and Peter Yu as production manager. The three of them comprise the state's publication committee, whose primary commitment will be to produce a timely, high quality state magazine for the benefit of the members. The current issue is the first to be published under the new arrangement and your comments and suggestions will be most welcome.

Allan Fifield, Mark Pinto and Mike Splane are newcomers to CalChess' board of directors and are taking on an activist's role. They will serve along with Hans Poschmann and Richard Koepcke on the new finance committee in order to better track, report and utilize our financial resources. Richard will also explore the benefits of converting to non-profit 501C-3 status. Mike Goodall has volunteered to pursue the acquisition of a second class mailing permit in order to reduce the magazine's production costs.

The state organization charges \$12 in annual dues and delivers many services in kind. Besides the production of the magazine, with its complete coverage of Northern California Chess, we hold major weekend swisses, men's and women's closed championships, contribute to scholastic program's and award individuals for their achievements in a wide variety of areas.

Members also get significant discounts on the vast majority of tournaments in the state due to the combined cooperation of our area organizers. Lastly, we've become effective lobbyist's at the national level. If you don't think that's important, just remember that we've been awarded a number of National tournaments, junior and elementary championships, as well as the coming 1995 US Open, in the last couple of years. These events don't just happen, they require active solicitation and work on the part of our volunteers. If you remain unconvinced, consider this: despite Tom's forceful and eloquent opposition, the USCF has raised your national dues from \$30 a year to \$40. Whenever you think to yourself that chess politics are unimportant or insignificant remember the dues increase.

This brings me to the conclusion of my first President's report to the membership and I wish to end by declaring my personal commitment to the expansion of women in chess. I found out to my shock and disbelief, that we have only 612 adult, full dues-paying, female members in the USCF at the national level. It is my contention that this dues increase and certainly the next one, which is not far off, if projections are accurate, can be avoided by increasing the number of women from less than 1% of our membership to perhaps 5% and maybe even 10% over the coming years. We should all take the time to encourage tournament and club newcomers, but we should take special care and make special efforts to make welcome those women who show the slightest interest in chess. We need them.

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## DOUG DECKER DIES IN TRAGIC ACCIDENT

Doug Decker, an active member of our chess community, died in a tragic accident this July. He was fatally injured while engaging in his other hobby, skydiving, at the World Free Fall Convention in Quincy, IL.

He apparently had his parachute on backwards, but it did open during his dive. A coroner's representative noted that "He pulled one of the cords as he was nearing the ground. That put him into a hard turn and he hit the ground hard."

Decker's death was the fourth fatality in the eight years skydivers have gathered at Baldwin Field for the annual convention.

Decker was a Silicon Valley computer engineer. He had been skydiving since the early 1980s.

**W.C. Haines—  
Doug Dekker  
San Jose, 1994**

1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 d6 3.d4 Nd7 4.Nf3 g6 5.e4 Bg7 6.Bg5 f6  
7.Be3 Ne7 8.Qd2 0-0 9.h4 f5 10.Bh6 fxe4 11.Nxe4 Bxh6  
12.Qxh6 Nf5 13.Qd2 exd4 14.g4 Qe7 15.Bd3 Ng3 16.fxg3  
Rxf3 17.0-0-0 Nc5 18.Nxc5 dxc5 19.Rde1 Re3 20.g5 Bg4  
21.Rhf1 Re8 22.Rxe3 dxe3 23.Qg2 e2 24.Re1 Qe3+ 25.Kc2  
Rd8 0-1.

## NORTHERN CRUSHES SOUTH IN THIRD RENEWAL OF ANNUAL MATCH

*by National Master Tom Doresch*

"Veni, vidi, vici." When Julius Caesar wrote these words two millennia ago, he was describing the great victory over Gaul, when the Roman legions routed the Franks. That historic battlefield encounter was repeated in Visalia this year, when the Northern "Dream Team" crushed a crew from the South 40-10.

Led by Craig Mar (2511) and IM Marc Leski (2500), the powerful Northern contingent obviously dominated the South by an average of 300 rating points per board on the twenty-five board match. Participants included Masters Timothy Roth (Fresno), Art Wang (Palo Alto), Artak Akopian (Fresno), Richard Koepcke (Mountain View), Jordy Mont-Reynaud (Stanford), Keith Mehl (Pleasanton), Luis Busquets (Berkeley), Frank Say (Berkeley), Jim Eade (San Francisco), Peter Yu (Sunnyvale), Oleg Shakhnazarov (San Francisco), Isaak Margulis (San Francisco), Kash Patel (San Jose), Burt Izumikawa (Los Altos), Tom Dorsch (Hayward), and Tom Wolski (reigning Southern California champion, but now a resident of Santa Cruz); powerful support was provided by Experts Alan Becker (San Jose), Agnis Kaugars (Alameda), and Frisco Del Rosario (Belmont), followed by wily veteran Chuck Pigg (Livermore).

The Southern team paled by comparison. Rattled by the earthquakes, distracted by a semi-functional Clearinghouse, and disorganized by internal political squabbles, Southern bosses Jerry Hanken and Randall Hough failed to rally their forces, Hanken pleading illness and Hough away because Hanken was away. The organizational tasks fell on Paul Shannon, who fielded SM Javier Torres on first board and GM Rosendo Balinas on second board. The Board One games between Mar and Torres were particularly interesting; see Mar's excellent articles "Making the Top 50 List" elsewhere in this issue. The obvious superiority of Northern California eliminated any doubt about the outcome, the only question was the margin. Someone looked up the expected result based on the rating differential, and calculated that the North would need to win by a margin of 40-10, based on ratings, to fulfill expectations. Fighting complacency, the Northerners focused on the task at hand, and the final score was a resounding 40-10 North, the largest margin ever racked up in a North-South match.

The event was directed by Allan Fifield, President of the Visalia Club, and held for the third straight year at the spacious, modern Visalia Convention Center in Visalia. For a game from this event, see *Making the Top 50 List* on page 12.

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## CALCHES CHAMPIONSHIP

## THE MASTERS GROUP

Burt Izumakawa and Alan Stein tied for first place, each going undefeated and allowing just two draws. Walter Browne,

Name	rating	rd	1	rd	2	rd	3	rd	4	rd	5	rd	6	Total
1 Izumakawa, Burt	2397	W	25	D	10	D	11	W	9	W	14	W	4	5.0
2 Stein, Alan	2290	W	30	D	4	D	10	W	19	W	21	W	5	5.0
3 Browne, Walter S	2651	W	18	W	9	W	5	D	14	L	4	W	10	4.5
4 Kelson, Richard	2399	W	24	D	2	W	17	W	21	W	3	L	1	4.5
5 Anderson, Renard	2393	W	19	W	16	L	3	W	7	W	8	L	2	4.0
6 Akopian, Artak	2344	W	13	L	11	L	7	W	25	W	19	W	16	4.0
7 Schiller, Eric	2224	H	—	D	15	W	6	L	5	W	28	W	21	4.0
8 Hoerstmann, Martin	unr	L	23	W	26	W	28	W	11	L	5	W	13	4.0
9 Pinto, Mark	2263	W	31	L	3	W	24	L	1	W	26	D	11	3.5
10 Wong, Russell	2249	W	34	D	1	D	2	D	16	W	23	L	3	3.5
11 Zilberstein, Dmitry	2247	W	33	W	6	D	1	L	8	D	16	D	9	3.5
12 Lawson, Kristan	2218	L	14	W	35	D	15	L	17	W	24	W	23	3.5
13 Daud, Haryanto	2144	L	6	D	20	W	31	W	29	W	17	L	8	3.5
14 Mar, Craig	2518	W	12	W	29	D	21	D	3	L	1	U	—	3.0
15 Eade, James	2323	D	27	D	7	D	12	H	—	H	—	H	—	3.0
16 Ishkhanov, Tigran	2254	W	32	L	5	W	25	D	10	D	11	L	6	3.0
17 Patty, John	2244	D	28	W	23	L	4	W	12	L	13	D	25	3.0
18 Mehl, Keith	2228	L	3	D	31	W	34	D	28	W	20	U	—	3.0
19 Mont-Reynaud, Jordy	2153	L	5	W	32	W	22	L	2	L	6	W	27	3.0
20 Bhat, Harish	2007	L	22	D	13	W	27	D	24	L	18	W	30	3.0
21 Yu, Peter	2341	W	26	W	22	D	14	L	4	L	2	L	7	2.5
22 Keatinge-Clay, Adrian	2243	W	20	L	21	L	19	L	26	D	30	W	28	2.5
23 Shakhnazarov, Oleg	2210	W	8	L	17	D	29	B	—	L	10	L	12	2.5
24 Reznikov, Gennadiy	2200	L	4	W	30	L	9	D	20	L	12	B	—	2.5
25 Neely, Liz	2196	L	1	W	33	L	16	L	6	W	31	D	17	2.5
26 Newberry, John	unr	L	21	L	8	W	35	W	22	L	9	H	—	2.5
27 Del Rosario, Frisco	2099	D	15	L	28	L	20	D	33	B	—	L	19	2.0
28 Frenklakh, Jennie	2026	D	17	W	27	L	8	D	18	L	7	L	22	2.0
29 Jacobi, Steven	2332	W	35	L	14	D	23	L	13	U	—	U	—	1.5
30 Anderson, Michael	2082	L	2	L	24	H	—	H	—	D	22	L	20	1.5
31 Radaikin, V	2053	L	9	D	18	L	13	B	—	L	25	U	—	1.5
32 Bhat, Vinay	2044	L	16	L	19	B	—	U	—	U	—	U	—	1.0
33 Ruggiero, Pamela	2043	L	11	L	25	H	—	D	27	U	—	U	—	1.0
34 Vukic, George	2000	L	10	B	—	L	18	U	—	U	—	U	—	1.0
35 Nelson, Terry	2120	L	29	L	12	L	26	U	—	U	—	U	—	0.0

the clear pre-tournament favorite, stumbled and was upset by Richard Kelson, who also nipped a half point from Alan Stein and really should have beaten Izumakawa in the last round to sit alone in first place. Renard Anderson lost to both Browne and Stein, and had to settle for a share of fifth prize, together with Artak Akopian, your Editor, and visiting German master Martin Hoerstmann. Other noteworthy performances include an even score by Jordy Mont-Reynaud, and a fine start but terrible finish by Peter Yu. There is unfortunately no space for further details in this issue, but we'll follow up with details in December. This time, you'll have to settle for the crosstables and a selection of games from the first five rounds. It should be pointed out, for those who weren't there, that the event was run in the usual efficient manner and there were no significant disputes.

Crosstables for the top sections are presented in this issue, together with a selection of games from the first five rounds. Next issue we will complete the coverage of this important event, and present more annotated games and an opening survey.

## Experts

1	Nelson, Barry	2161	W	6	W	21	L	3	W	15	W	9	D	4	4.5
2	Martinez, Ismael	2157	W	23	W	9	D	16	W	11	D	4	D	3	4.5
3	Jurjevich, Joseph H.	2138	W	19	W	15	W	1	L	4	W	10	D	2	4.5
4	Haines, W.C.	2107	H	—	W	28	W	13	W	3	D	2	D	1	4.5
5	Ford, Clifton	2030	L	9	D	14	W	23	W	24	D	8	W	13	4.0
6	Myers, Dennis	2024	L	1	W	25	D	8	D	13	W	18	W	17	4.0
7	Syrett, Edward	2188	H	—	L	16	W	26	W	22	D	11	D	10	3.5
8	Wong, Gregory	2098	D	20	D	22	D	6	W	14	D	5	D	9	3.5
9	Herbers, Patrick	2080	W	5	L	2	W	20	W	21	L	1	D	8	3.5
10	Wood, Walter H.	2077	H	—	D	12	W	19	W	16	L	3	D	7	3.5
11	Bakhoum, Joseph	2059	W	25	D	13	W	12	L	2	D	7	H	—	3.5
12	Kaugars, Agnis	2166	D	22	D	10	L	11	D	19	W	20	D	14	3.0
13	Romo, John	2122	W	14	D	11	L	4	D	6	W	16	L	5	3.0
14	Regan, Neil	2000	L	13	D	5	W	27	L	8	W	23	D	12	3.0
15	Kaptanoglu, Sinan	1990	W	27	L	3	W	18	L	1	D	17	D	22	3.0
16	Steger, Eric	1858	W	30	W	7	D	2	L	10	L	13	H	—	3.0
17	Dorne, Walter	2139	H	—	H	—	L	21	W	25	D	15	L	6	2.5
18	Randall, TS	2092	D	24	D	20	L	15	W	26	L	6	H	—	2.5
19	Gross, Ben	2003	L	3	W	30	L	10	D	12	W	22	U	—	2.5
20	Lieberman, Donald	1900	D	8	D	18	L	9	W	27	L	12	H	—	2.5
21	Jestadt, Jesse	2050	W	26	L	1	W	17	L	9	U	—	U	—	2.0
22	Shennum, Don	2026	D	12	D	8	H	—	L	7	L	19	D	15	2.0
23	Payne, Greg	2003	L	2	D	24	L	5	B	—	L	14	D	25	2.0
24	Bach, Phuong	1872	D	18	D	23	H	—	L	5	D	25	U	—	2.0
25	Fifield, Allan H.	1853	L	11	L	6	B	—	L	17	D	24	D	23	2.0
26	Sze, Jerry	1800	L	21	B	—	L	7	L	18	U	—	U	—	1.0
27	Gran, Rahm	2108	L	15	H	—	L	14	L	20	U	—	U	—	0.5
28	Yang, Richard	2047	H	—	L	4	U	—	U	—	U	—	U	—	0.5
29	Mavraedis, Chris	1901	H	—	U	—	U	—	U	—	U	—	U	—	0.5
30	Castaldo, Arcangelo	2067	L	16	L	19	U	—	U	—	U	—	U	—	0.0

## Class A

1	Whalley, Martin	1967	H	—	W	36	W	28	W	25	D	3	W	6	5.0
2	Baker, Jonathan	1920	W	26	L	13	W	27	W	29	W	15	D	5	4.5
3	Nollett, Scott	1848	W	33	W	7	W	30	D	9	D	1	H	—	4.5
4	Shauck, Bill R.	1998	H	—	W	27	L	25	W	22	D	10	W	13	4.0
5	Oppedal, David	1988	L	28	W	38	W	17	D	13	W	25	D	2	4.0
6	Howlett, Patrick	1985	W	38	D	28	D	29	W	20	W	9	L	1	4.0
7	Kolbert, Andrew	1937	W	37	L	3	L	10	W	26	W	28	W	17	4.0
8	White, Michael	1934	L	30	D	37	W	34	W	32	D	14	W	18	4.0
9	Becco, Michael	1852	W	23	W	11	W	13	D	3	L	6	D	10	4.0
10	Arjmand, Enayatullah	1818	H	—	H	—	W	7	W	19	D	4	D	9	4.0
11	Gibbs, James	1955	W	19	L	9	D	14	W	37	L	13	W	22	3.5
12	Whitaker, Robert	1900	L	27	W	21	L	22	W	34	D	19	W	25	3.5
13	Winograd, Bret	1845	W	35	W	2	L	9	D	5	W	11	L	4	3.5
14	Lagier, Teri	1819	D	16	D	15	D	11	W	33	D	8	H	—	3.5
15	Jew, Brian	1963	D	36	D	14	W	18	W	30	L	2	U	—	3.0
16	Wolitzer, Donald	1912	D	14	D	22	D	33	D	28	W	30	U	—	3.0
17	Akopian, Telman	1891	W	21	L	30	L	5	W	27	W	29	L	7	3.0
18	Dira, Rudy	1889	D	22	H	—	L	15	W	35	W	20	L	8	3.0
19	Andreev, Vladimir	1853	L	11	W	23	W	35	L	10	D	12	D	21	3.0
20	Nikolic, Ivan	1800	H	—	H	—	W	24	L	6	L	18	W	32	3.0
21	Maxion, Angel	1800	L	17	L	12	B	—	D	24	W	31	D	19	3.0
22	Richwood, Jay	1779	D	18	D	16	W	12	L	4	W	37	L	11	3.0
23	Au, Christopher	1953	L	9	L	19	L	26	W	36	D	33	W	37	2.5
24	Fangon, Dante	1936	L	29	W	31	L	20	D	21	D	32	D	27	2.5

25	Levine, Jerry	1906	W	31	D	29	W	4	L	1	L	5	L	12	2.5
26	Eid, John M.	1820	L	2	L	35	W	23	L	7	D	34	W	36	2.5
27	Hofler, Bret	1800	W	12	L	4	L	2	L	17	W	35	D	24	2.5
28	Karshtedt, Dmitry	1881	W	5	D	6	L	1	D	16	L	7	U	—	2.0
29	Chambers, Gil	1841	W	24	D	25	D	6	L	2	L	17	U	—	2.0
30	Juan, John	1838	W	8	W	17	L	3	L	15	L	16	U	—	2.0
31	Edelstein, Harold	1818	L	25	L	24	W	38	H	—	L	21	H	—	2.0
32	Fischer-Kirshner, Mica	1752	H	—	H	—	H	—	L	8	D	24	L	20	2.0
33	Wilson, Scott	1724	L	3	B	—	D	16	L	14	D	23	U	—	2.0
34	Peterson, David N.	1700	H	—	H	—	L	8	L	12	D	26	D	35	2.0
35	Lender, Steven	1946	L	13	W	26	L	19	L	18	L	27	D	34	1.5
36	Leffingwell, Fred	1858	D	15	L	1	L	37	L	23	B	—	L	26	1.5
37	Palmeri, Ralph	1844	L	7	D	8	W	36	L	11	L	22	L	23	1.5
38	Patricio, Danilo	1872	L	6	L	5	L	31	U	—	U	—	U	—	0.0

### Class B

1	Black, John	1751	W	34	W	23	W	15	W	8	W	3	D	4	5.5
2	Newton, Maurice	1763	W	33	W	28	W	10	L	3	W	13	W	5	5.0
3	Jackson, Roy	1700	W	18	W	14	W	13	W	2	L	1	W	9	5.0
4	Ramsay, Ian	1608	W	21	H	—	W	20	W	15	W	12	D	1	5.0
5	Imada, Todd	1621	W	35	L	8	W	19	W	27	W	10	L	2	4.0
6	Manning, Victor T.	1602	D	16	L	12	W	33	W	21	D	8	W	18	4.0
7	Poschmann, Hans	1775	L	10	W	33	D	17	W	29	L	9	W	24	3.5
8	Foster, Ursula	1752	D	24	W	5	W	29	L	1	D	6	H	—	3.5
9	Rozenwasser, Anthony	1708	W	26	L	13	W	11	D	10	W	7	L	3	3.5
10	Newey, Richard	1681	W	7	W	27	L	2	D	9	L	5	W	22	3.5
11	Spate Jr, Louis	1563	L	28	W	36	L	9	D	32	W	29	W	23	3.5
12	Lillebo, Paul	1775	L	23	W	6	W	24	W	28	L	4	U	—	3.0
13	Black, Chris	1775	W	36	W	9	L	3	W	23	L	2	U	—	3.0
14	Lesquillier, Walter	1770	W	32	L	3	L	23	W	25	X	—	U	—	3.0
15	Stambaugh, Mike	1767	W	17	W	22	L	1	L	4	W	24	U	—	3.0
16	Meadows, John	1707	D	6	L	24	L	31	D	33	W	34	W	25	3.0
17	Kao, Lora	1635	L	15	W	37	D	7	D	20	W	28	U	—	3.0
18	Rich, Fred	1590	L	3	L	32	B	—	W	34	W	19	L	6	3.0
19	Owen, Herbert Rodney	1774	L	29	W	30	L	5	D	26	L	18	W	32	2.5
20	White, Ken	1743	W	30	D	29	L	4	D	17	D	23	U	—	2.5
21	Hansen, Alfred	1714	L	4	W	34	D	25	L	6	H	—	H	—	2.5
22	Magaoay, Cal	1700	W	31	L	15	H	—	L	24	W	26	L	10	2.5
23	Ladyzhensky, Boris	1700	W	12	L	1	W	14	L	13	D	20	L	11	2.5
24	Pigg, Charles	1625	D	8	W	16	L	12	W	22	L	15	L	7	2.5
25	Buljan, Ivan	1612	H	—	H	—	D	21	L	14	W	32	L	16	2.5
26	Jones, T Scott	1602	L	9	W	35	L	28	D	19	L	22	W	30	2.5
27	Mullanix, Todd	1748	W	37	L	10	W	32	L	5	U	—	U	—	2.0
28	Sumera, Rosendo	1700	W	11	L	2	W	26	L	12	L	17	U	—	2.0
29	Slavens, Lee	1643	W	19	D	20	L	8	L	7	L	11	H	—	2.0
30	Jewett, Bruce	1612	L	20	L	19	L	34	B	—	W	33	L	26	2.0
31	Shen, Eric	1565	L	22	H	—	W	16	H	—	F	—	U	—	2.0
32	Bohlmann, Karl E	1640	L	14	W	18	L	27	D	11	L	25	L	19	1.5
33	Solovay, Robert	1633	L	2	L	7	L	6	D	16	L	30	H	—	1.0
34	Gilbert, Marvin	1621	L	1	L	21	W	30	L	18	L	16	U	—	1.0
35	McCullough, Rich	1748	L	5	L	26	U	—	U	—	U	—	U	—	0.0
36	Motschenbacher, Von	1677	L	13	L	11	U	—	U	—	U	—	U	—	0.0
37	Morris, William H.	1616	L	27	L	17	U	—	U	—	U	—	U	—	0.0

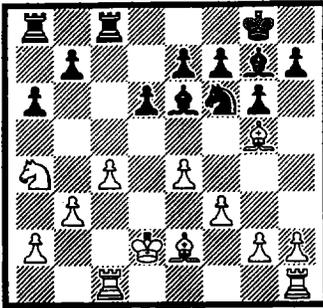
**Renard Anderson 2393-  
Jordy Mont Reynaud 2153**

**Round 1 M**

Sicilian: Accelerated Dragon

Notes by Eric Schiller

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4  
4.Nxd4 g6 5.c4 Nf6 6.Nc3 d6  
7.Be2 Nxd4 8.Qxd4 Bg7 9.Bg5  
0-0 10.Qd2 Be6 11.Rc1 Qa5  
12.f3 Rfc8 13.b3 a6 14.Na4  
Qxd2+ 15.Kxd2



15...h6

Jordy has followed theory up to this point, though a similar idea has been seen before.

16.Be3 Nd7 17.g4

This plan has been known for almost twenty years. Even though the queens are off the board, White is able to play on the kingside, as in Averbakh-Popov, Polanica Zdroj 1976, where Black played 15...Nd7 16.g4 Kf8 17.h4 Rc6 18.Rc2! with a better game. Instead of this aggressive plan, 17.Nc3 comes into consideration, where Black might reply 17...Kf8.

17...Rab8

17...Rc6 must be correct here (it is usually played at move 15). The question then is whether or not Black is actually better. After Jordy's move, White can invite a draw with 18.Ba7 Ra8 19.Be3, but Renard was in no mood for such an offer.

18.Nc3 f5

Even now, 18...Rc6 makes sense, though when the other rook gets to c8 a tempo will have been lost. Another reasonable plan is 17...Ne5 followed by 18...Kf8. Still, the text is a bold move, and is not bad.

19.exf5

A somewhat surprising decision. I would have captured with the g-pawn.

19...gxf5 20.h3 Ne5 21.Rhg1 Ng6

21...fxg4 22.hxg4 creates an intimidating pawn pair.

22.f4 Rf8 23.Bd3 Nh4 24.Rg3 Rbc8

In hindsight, 24...Kf7 comes into consideration, to create a little more breathing room.

25.Rcg1

Why not capture at f5 now? 25.gxf5 Nxf5 (25... Bxf5 26.Rcg1 Rf7 27.Bd4 e5 28.fxe5 Kh8 29.e6 Bxd4 30.exf7 Bxg1 31.Bxf5 Nxf5 32.Rxg1) 26.Bxf5 Bxf5 27.Rcg1 Rf7 28.Bd4 e5 29.fxe5 Kh8 30.Rxg7 Rxg7 31.exd6 Rg8 32.Nd5 Kh7 33.Nf6+

25...Rf7 26.Nd5 Kf8 27.Nb6 Rd8 28.Ke2 Rb8

Black is just about out of moves.

29.g5 Ke8 30.gxh6 Bxh6 31.Rg8+ Rf8 32.Rxf8+ Kxf8 33.Bf2!

The knight is trapped.

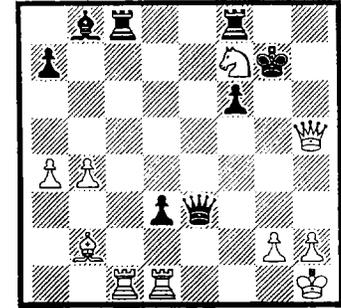
33...Bxf4 34.Bxh4 1-0

**Adrian Keatinge-Clay 2243  
- Harish Bhat 2007**

**Round 1 M**

Nimzoindian Defense

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3  
c5 5.Bd3 Nc6 6.Ne2 0-0 7.0-0  
d5 8.cxd5 Nxd5 9.Nxd5 Qxd5  
10.a3 Ba5 11.Qc2 cxd4  
12.Bxh7+ Kh8 13.Be4 Qd8  
14.Qc5 e5 15.Bxc6 d3 16.Ng3  
bxc6 17.b4 Bc7 18.Rd1 Ba6  
19.Qxc6 Qd6 20.Qe4 Qe6 21.a4  
Bc4 22.Bb2 Rac8 23.Nf5 Rfe8  
24.Rac1 Bb8 25.Qg4 g6  
26.Qh4+ Kg8 27.Nh6+ Kg7  
28.Ng4 Rh8 29.Qg3 f6 30.f4  
exf4 31.exf4 Rhf8 32.Qh4 Qf5  
33.Qh6+ Kg8 34.Ne3 Qxf4  
35.Qxg6+ Kh8 36.Qh5+ Kg8  
37.Nf5 Bf7 38.Nh6+ Kg7  
39.Nxf7 Qe3+ 40.Kh1



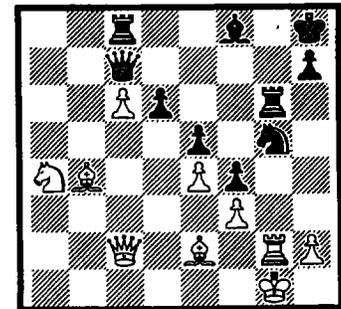
40...d2 41.Ng5 Qd3 42.Ne6+  
Kg8 43.Rxc8 Rxc8 44.Bxf6 Qe4  
45.Qh8+ Kf7 46.Ng5+ 1-0

**Allan Fifield 1853 - Joseph  
Bakhoum 2059**

**Round 1 X**

King's Indian Defense

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7  
4.e4 d6 5.d4 0-0 6.Be2 Nbd7  
7.0-0 e5 8.d5 a5 9.Be3 Ng4  
10.Bg5 f6 11.Bd2 Nc5 12.Ne1 f5  
13.f3 Nh6 14.Nd3 Nxd3  
15.Bxd3 f4 16.Na4 b6 17.a3 g5  
18.b4 axb4 19.axb4 g4 20.c5  
bxc5 21.bxc5 gxf3 22.gxf3 Bh3  
23.Rf2 Nf7 24.Bf1 Ng5 25.Bb4  
Rf6 26.cxd6 cxd6 27.Qb3 Bf8  
28.Rc1 Bd7 29.Rg2 Rg6 30.Rc6  
Bxc6 31.dxc6+ Kh8 32.Be2 Qc7  
33.Qc2 Rc8



34.h4 Nh3+ 35.Kh2 Rxc2+  
36.Kxc2 Qg7+ 0-1

**Clifton Ford 2030 - Patrick  
Herbers 2080**

**Round 1 X**

Tarrasch Defense: Schara Gambit

Notes by Eric Schiller

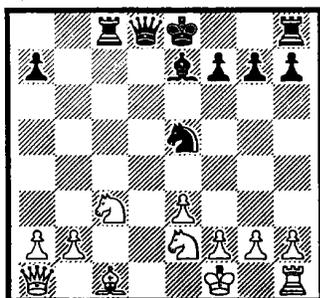
1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 c5 4.cxd5  
cxd4 5.Qa4+ Bd7 6.Qxd4 exd5  
7.Qxd5 Nf6 8.Qxb7?! Nc6 9.e3?

White should flee with 9.Qb3 Rd8  
10.Qd1 here, though after 10...Bc5  
Black has plenty of play for the  
pawns.

9...Nb4

9... Rb8 10.Qa6 Nb4 11.Qe2 Bf5 is more efficient.

10.Bb5 Nc2+ 11.Kf1 Nxa1  
12.Bxd7+ Nxd7 13.Qe4+ Be7  
14.Qb1 Ne5 15.Qxa1 Rc8  
16.Nge2



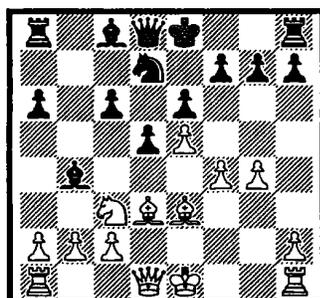
16...Qd3 17.Qb1? Rxc3 0-1

James Gibbs 1955 –  
Vladimir Andreev 1853

Round 1 A

Sicilian: Four Knights

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4  
4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Be3 a6  
7.g4 Bb4 8.Bd3 d5 9.Nxc6 bxc6  
10.e5 Nd7 11.f4



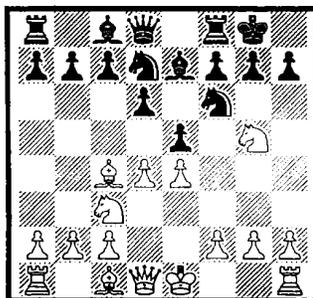
11...Nxe5 12.fxe5 d4 13.0-0  
dxc3 14.Qf3 0-0 15.Qe4 Qh4  
16.Bg5! Bc5+ 17.Kh1 Qh3  
18.Rf3 cxb2 19.Rb1 Qxf3+  
20.Qxf3 Bd4 21.Qe4 g6  
22.Qxd4 Bb7 23.Qf4 1-0

Walter Lesquiller 1770 –  
Karl Bohlmann 1640

Round 1 B

Philidor Defense

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 Nf6 4.Nc3  
Nbd7 5.Bc4 Be7 6.Ng5 0-0



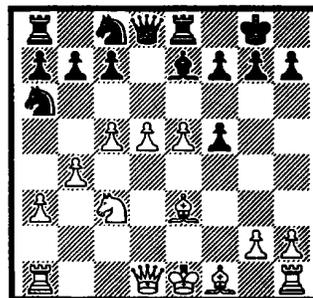
7.Bxf7+ Rxf7 8.Ne6 Qe8 9.Nxc7  
Qd8 10.Nxa8 b5 11.0-0 b4  
12.Nb5 a6 13.Nbc7 Bb7 14.f3  
Bxa8 15.Ne6 Qb6 16.Be3 d5  
17.Ng5 Rf8 18.exd5 Nxd5  
19.Qd2 Nxe3 20.Qxe3 Bxg5  
21.Qxg5 Qxd4+ 22.Kh1 Qxb2  
23.Qd2 Qd4 24.Rfd1 Qxd2  
25.Rxd2 Bc6 26.a3 bxa3  
27.Rxa3 Bb5 28.c4 Bc6 29.Rxa6  
Rb8 30.h3 Rb6 31.Rxb6 Nxb6  
32.Rd6 Bxf3 33.Rxb6 Be2 34.c5  
Kf8 35.Re6 Bb5 36.c6 Kf7 37.c7  
Bd7 38.Rxe5 Bc8 39.Rd5 1-0

John Black 1751 – Marvin  
Gilbert 1621

Round 1 B

Alekhine's Defense

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 d6 4.c4  
Nb6 5.f4 dxe5 6.fxe5 Nc6 7.Be3  
Bf5 8.Nc3 e6 9.Nf3 Be7 10.d5  
Nb4 11.Nd4 0-0 12.Nxf5 exf5  
13.a3 Na6 14.b4 Re8 15.c5 Nc8



16.c6 Bh4+ 17.g3 Rxe5 18.cxb7  
Nb6 19.bxa8=Q Nxa8 20.Kf2  
Bg5 21.Bxg5 Qxg5 22.Qd4 Re8  
23.Bxa6 Nb6 24.Rhe1 Rd8  
25.Qe3 1-0

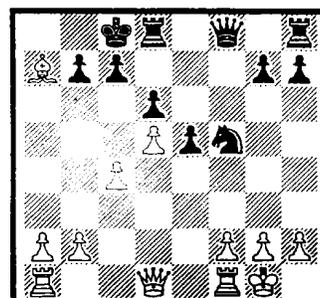
Boris Orlov 1502 –  
J.J.Miranda1400

Round 1 C

Philidor Defense

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 exd4  
4.Bc4 Be6 5.Bxe6 fxe6 6.Nxd4  
e5 7.Ne6 Qe7 8.Nxf8 Qxf8  
9.0-0 Nc6 10.Nc3 0-0-0 11.Be3

Nf6 12.Nd5 Nxd5 13.exd5 Ne7  
14.c4 Nf5 15.Bxa7



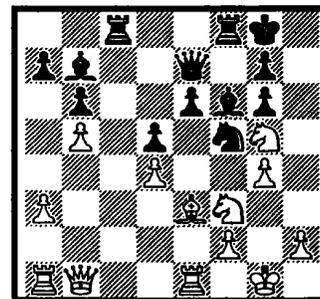
15...b6 16.a4 Kb7 17.a5 Kxa7  
18.axb6+ Kxb6 19.Qa4 Kc5  
20.Rfd1 Nd4 21.Qa5+ Kxc4  
22.Rac1+ Nc2 23.Rxc2+ Kb3  
24.Qc3+ Ka4 25.Ra1+ Kb5  
26.Qb3# 1-0

Carl Odegaard 1497 – Ken  
Newton (Unrated)

Round 1 C

Sicilian: Alapin

1.e4 c5 2.c3 Nf6 3.e5 Nd5 4.d4  
e6 5.Nf3 Nc6 6.Bc4 d6 7.Nbd2  
Nf4 8.0-0 d5 9.Bb3 Be7 10.Nb1  
Ng6 11.Be3 b6 12.Nbd2 0-0  
13.Bc2 Ba6 14.Re1 Rc8 15.a3  
cxd4 16.cxd4 f5 17.exf6 Bxf6  
18.Bxg6 hxg6 19.Qb1 Ne7  
20.Ng5 Qd7 21.Ndf3 Nf5 22.b4  
Qe7 23.b5 Bb7 24.g4



24...Nxe3 25.Qxg6 Bxg5  
26.Nxg5 Rf6 27.Qh7+ 1-0

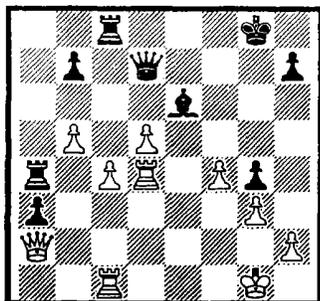
Henry Briones 1435 –  
Russell Knecht 1537

Round 1 C

Dutch Defense (by transposition)

1.c4 f5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.e3 e6 4.d4  
Be7 5.Nge2 0-0 6.g3 c6 7.Bg2  
d5 8.0-0 Nbd7 9.Re1 Ne4  
10.Qc2 Qe8 11.Nf4 Ndf6  
12.Rb1 a5 13.a3 g5 14.Nh3 g4  
15.Nf4 Nh5 16.b4 Bg5 17.b5  
Nxf4 18.exf4 Bf6 19.Nxe4 fxe4  
20.Bxe4 dxe4 21.Rxe4 e5

22.Re2 Bg7 23.Qd2 e4 24.a4  
Bf5 25.Bb2 Qd7 26.Rd1 cxb5  
27.axb5 a4 28.Qe3 Rfc8 29.Rc2  
Bf8 30.Qe2 e3 31.Rcc1 exf2+  
32.Qxf2 a3 33.Ba1 Ra4 34.Qa2  
Be6 35.d5 Bc5+ 36.Bd4 Bxd4+  
37.Rxd4



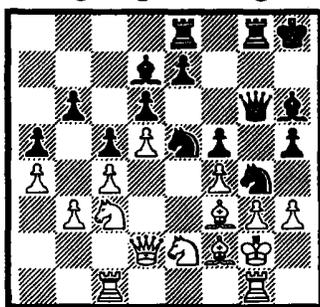
37...Bxd5 38.Rxd5 Qxd5  
39.cxd5 Rxc1+ 40.Kg2 Rac4 0-1

**Steven Jacobi 2332 – Craig  
Mar 2518**

**Round 2 M**

*English Opening*

1.c4 Nf6 2.g3 g6 3.Bg2 Bg7  
4.Nc3 d6 5.e4 c5 6.Nge2 Nc6  
7.0-0 0-0 8.d3 a6 9.Rb1 Rb8  
10.a3 a5 11.f4 Ne8 12.Be3 f5  
13.Qd2 Nf6 14.h3 Bd7 15.Kh2  
Qc8 16.Rbc1 b6 17.exf5 gxf5  
18.Rfe1 Qe8 19.d4 Qg6 20.d5  
Nd8 21.Bf2 Qh5 22.Kg1 Nf7  
23.a4 Rbe8 24.b3 Kh8 25.Kf1  
Qg6 26.Ng1 Nh5 27.Nge2 Rg8  
28.Bf3 Nf6 29.Kg2 h5 30.Kh2  
Bh6 31.Rg1 Ng4+ 32.Kg2 Nfe5



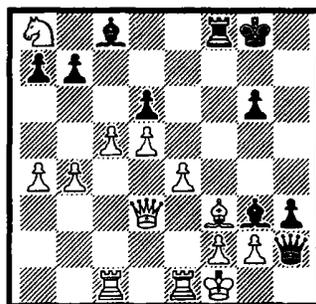
33.hxg4 hxg4 34.Be4 fxe4  
35.Rh1 Nf7 36.Qb2 Rgf8  
37.Nxe4+ Kg8 38.N2c3 Bf5  
39.Rce1 Bg7 40.Qd2 e5 41.dxe6  
Rxe6 42.Ng5 Nxe5 43.fxe5  
Bxc3 0-1

**Adrian Keatinge Clay 2243 –  
Peter Yu 2341**

**Round 2 M**

*King's Indian: Classical*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4  
d6 5.Be2 0-0 6.Nf3 e5 7.0-0 Nc6  
8.d5 Ne7 9.b4 Nh5 10.c5 h6  
11.a4 Nf4 12.Bxf4 exf4 13.Rc1  
g5 14.h3 Ng6 15.Qc2 h5 16.Nh2  
g4 17.hxg4 Qg5 18.Nf3 Qxg4  
19.Nb5 h4 20.Ne5 Qg5 21.Nxg6  
fxg6 22.Qd3 f3 23.Bxf3 Be5  
24.Nxc7 Qf4 25.Rfe1 Qh2+  
26.Kf1 h3 27.Nxa8 Bg3



28.Rc2 hxg2+ 29.Bxg2 Bh3  
30.Ke2 Rxf2+ 31.Kd1 Qxg2  
32.Rce2 Bg4 33.c6 bxc6  
34.dxc6 Bxe2+ 35.Rxe2 Qf1+  
36.Kd2 Bf4+ 37.Kc3 Rxe2  
38.Qd5+ Kh8 0-1

**Pamela Ruggiero 2043 – Liz  
Neely 2196**

**Round 2 M**

*Sicilian: Rossolimo*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bb5+ Bd7  
4.Bxd7+ Qxd7 5.c4 Nc6 6.0-0  
g6 7.Nc3 Bg7 8.b3 e6 9.Bb2  
Nge7 10.Qe2 0-0 11.Rfd1 Nd4  
12.Nxd4 cxd4 13.Na4 b6  
14.Rac1 Rac8 15.Ba3 e5 16.Rf1  
Bh6 17.f4 Bxf4 18.Rxf4 exf4  
19.e5 Nf5 20.exd6 Nxd6 21.Qe5  
Rfd8 22.Qxd4 Nf5 23.Qxd7  
Rxd7 24.Bb4 Nd4 25.Kf2 Re8  
26.Nc3 Nc6 27.Ba3 Rxd2+  
28.Kf1 Kg7 29.Rb1 g5 30.Bc1  
Rd3 31.Bb2 Kg6 32.h4 h6  
33.Nd5 f3 34.h5+ Kf5 35.g4+  
Kxg4 36.Nf6+ Kh3 37.Nxe8 g4  
38.Nf6 g3 39.Ne4 Kh2 40.Bg7  
f5 41.Nxg3 Kxg3 42.Bxh6 f4  
43.Bg7 Rd2 44.h6 Rh2 0-1

**Frisco Del Rosario 2099 –  
Jennie Frenklakh 2026**

**Round 2 M**

*Caro-Kann: Two Knights*

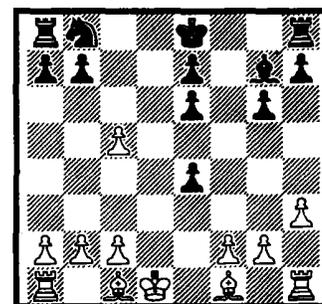
1.e4 c6 2.Nc3 d5 3.Nf3 dxe4  
4.Nxe4 Nf6 5.Qe2 Bf5 6.Nxf6+  
gxf6 7.d4 e6 8.g3 Bd6 9.Bg2  
Nd7 10.0-0 Qc7 11.Nh4 Bg6  
12.f4 f5 13.a4 Nf6 14.a5 a6  
15.c4 0-0 16.Bd2 Rfd8 17.Bc3  
Be7 18.Rae1 Rd7 19.b3 Ne8  
20.Nf3 Bh5 21.Qb2 Bxf3  
22.Rxf3 Bf6 23.Rfe3 Rad8  
24.Qa1 Bxd4 25.Bxd4 Rxd4  
26.Bh3 Ng7 27.Bf1 Qd6 28.Be2  
Qc5 29.Kh1 Rd2 30.Qc3 Qd4  
31.Qxd4 R8xd4 32.Bf1 Ra2  
33.Re5 Ne8 34.R1e2 Ra1 35.Re1  
Rxe1 36.Rxe1 Nd6 37.Kg2 Ne4  
38.Re3 Rd2+ 39.Be2 Kf8 40.Kf3  
Ke7 41.Rd3 Rxd3+ 0-1

**Walter Browne 2651 – Mark  
Pinto 2263**

**Round 2 M**

*Gurgenidze Defense*

1.d4 g6 2.e4 Bg7 3.Nc3 c6 4.Nf3  
d5 5.h3 Nf6 6.e5 Ne4 7.Nxe4  
dxe4 8.Ng5 c5 9.e6 Bxe6  
10.Nxe6 fxe6 11.dxc5 Qxd1+  
12.Kxd1



12...Nc6 13.c3 Kf7 14.Kc2 Rhd8  
15.Be3 Rac8 16.Be2 Ne5  
17.Rad1 Nd7 18.f3 exf3 19.Bxf3  
Rc7 20.Bxb7 Rxb7 21.c6 Rc7  
22.Rxd7 Rxd7 23.cxd7 Rxd7  
24.Rd1 Rc7 25.Rd8 a6 26.Rb8  
Rc6 27.Rb6 Rxb6 28.Bxb6 Ke8  
29.Kd3 Kd7 30.Ke4 Kd6 31.a4  
Bf6 32.Bd4 Kc6 33.b4 h5 34.c4  
Bh4 35.b5+ axb5 36.cxb5+ Kb7  
37.a5 Bf6 38.a6+ Kc8 39.b6 Kb8  
40.Be5+ 1-0

**Tigran Ishkhanov 2254 –  
Renard Anderson 2393**

**Round 2 M**

*Trompovsky Attack*

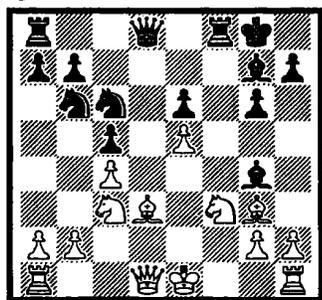
1.d4 Nf6 2.Bg5 Ne4 3.Bh4 d5  
4.Nd2 Nxd2 5.Qxd2 g6 6.Nf3  
Bg7 7.e3 Nd7 8.c4 Nf6 9.Bd3  
0-0 10.0-0 dxc4 11.Bxc4 c6  
12.Qb4 Qd6 13.Qb3 Ne4  
14.Bd3 Nf6 15.Bg3 Qd8 16.h3  
Qb6 17.Qc2 Ne8 18.Ne5 Nd6  
19.Rac1 Be6 20.b3 f5 21.Bc4  
Nxc4 22.bxc4 Rac8 23.Nd3 Bf7  
24.Rb1 Qa6 25.Rfc1 b6 26.Be5  
Bf6 27.Rb4 Bxe5 28.Nxe5 Be6  
29.Ra4 Qb7 30.Qb2 Qc7 31.f4  
Bf7 32.Ra6 Rb8 33.Qa3 Rb7  
34.Qa4 c5 35.d5 Be8 36.Qc2  
Rf6 37.e4 fxe4 38.Qxe4 Bd7  
39.Ra3 Rb8 40.Rf3 Rbf8 41.Re1  
Bc8 42.h4 e6 43.Nd3 Qf7 44.g3  
exd5 45.Qxd5 Qxd5 46.cxd5  
Bb7 47.Re5 Rd8 48.Nf2 Rf7  
49.Rd3 Rfd7 50.Ng4 Kf7 51.Ne3  
b5 52.Ra3 a6 53.Kf2 Re7 54.Kf3  
c4 55.Ke4 Rc7 56.Rc3 h5 0-1

**Artak Akopian 2344 – Dmitry  
Zilberstein 2247**

**Round 2 M**

*Alekhine's Defense*

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 d6 4.c4  
Nb6 5.f4 g6 6.Nf3 Bg7 7.Bd3  
dxe5 8.fxe5 c5 9.d5 Bg4 10.Bf4  
e6 11.dxe6 fxe6 12.Nc3 0-0  
13.Bg3 Nc6



14.Ne4 Nxe5 15.Bxe5 Bxf3  
16.gxf3 Bxe5 17.Qe2 Na4  
18.Nf2 Bd4 19.0-0 Qf6 20.Kg2  
Bxf2 21.Rxf2 Rad8 22.Be4 Rf7  
23.Rg1 Nb6 24.Kh1 Rg7 25.Rfg2  
Rd4 26.b3 Nc8 27.Rg5 b6  
28.Ba8 Rgd7 29.R5g2 Ne7  
30.Re1 R7d6 31.Be4 Qf4 32.Qf1  
Qh4 33.Rge2 Rd2 34.Rxd2 Rxd2  
35.Re2 Rd6 36.Qc1 Kg7 37.Qe3  
Qf6 38.Kg2 Ng8 39.Rd2 Qe5  
40.Rxd6 Qxd6 41.Qd3 Qxd3

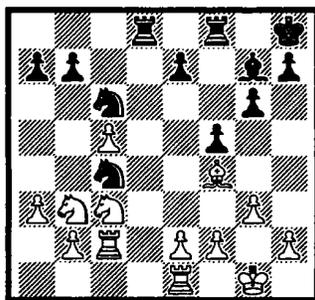
42.Bxd3 Kf6 43.Kf2 Ke5 44.Ke3  
Nf6 45.Bc2 Nh5 46.Bd3 Nf4  
47.Be4 h5 48.Bb7 h4 49.Bc8 g5  
50.Bd7 Nh5 51.Bc6 Ng7 52.Bd7  
Nf5+ 53.Kf2 Nd4 54.Ke3 a5  
55.Bc8 Nc2+ 56.Kd2 Nb4 57.a3  
Nc6 58.Bb7 Nd4 59.Ke3 Nxb3  
60.Bc6 Nd4 61.Ba4 Nf5+ 62.Kf2  
Kf4 63.Bc6 g4 64.Bb7 gxf3  
65.a4 e5 0-1

**W.C.Haines 2107 – Richard  
Yang 2047**

**Round 2 X**

*English: Symmetrical*

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 c5 3.Nf3 Nc6  
4.g3 g6 5.Bg2 Bg7 6.0-0 0-0  
7.d4 d5 8.dxc5 dxc4 9.Qa4 Qa5  
10.Qxc4 Be6 11.Qb5 Qxb5  
12.Nxb5 Bc4 13.Nc3 Nd7  
14.Nd2 Ba6 15.Nb3 Nb4 16.Bg5  
f6 17.Bd2 Rac8 18.a3! Nc6  
19.Bd5+ Kh8 20.Be6 Rcd8  
21.Bf4 Nde5 22.Rac1 f5 23.Rfe1  
Bc4 24.Bxc4 Nxc4 25.Rc2



25...Nxb2 26.Nd2 Bxc3 27.Rxc3  
e5 28.Bg5 Rd4 29.Rb3 Nc4  
30.Nf3 1-0

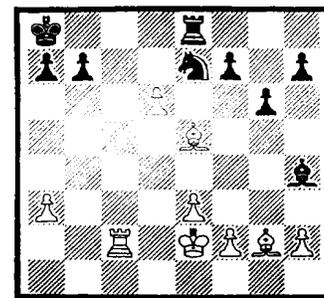
Time forfeit (the first time control  
was 30/90).

**Ben Gross 2003 – Arcangelo  
Castaldo 2067**

**Round 2 X**

*Queen's Gambit Accepted*

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 d5 3.c4 dxc4  
4.Qa4+ Nc6 5.Qxc4 Be6 6.Qa4  
Bd5 7.e3 Bxf3 8.gxf3 Qd5  
9.Bg2 Qa5+ 10.Qxa5 Nxa5  
11.Nd2 e6 12.a3 0-0-0 13.b4  
Nc6 14.Bb2 Be7 15.Ne4 Nxe4  
16.fxe4 Bh4 17.Ke2 Rhe8  
18.Rhg1 g6 19.Rac1 Ne7 20.Rc2  
Kb8 21.b5 c6 22.bxc6 Nxc6  
23.Rgc1 Rc8 24.d5 exd5  
25.exd5 Ne7 26.Be5+ Ka8 27.d6  
Rxc2+ 28.Rxc2



28...Nc6 29.Rxc6 1-0

**Andrew Kolbert 1937 – Scott  
Nollett 1848**

**Round 2 A**

*Dutch: Modern Stonewall*

1.d4 f5 2.c4 Nf6 3.Nf3 e6 4.g3  
d5 5.Bg2 c6 6.0-0 Bd6 7.Nbd2  
0-0 8.Ne5 Nbd7 9.Nd3 b6  
10.Qc2 Bb7 11.Nf3 Ne4 12.Bf4  
Be7 13.Rac1 g5 14.Be5 Qe8  
15.e3 Qh5 16.Rfd1 c5 17.Qa4  
Qe8 18.Qc2 dxc4 19.Qxc4 Bd5  
20.Qc2 c4 21.Nde1 b5 22.Nd2  
Ndf6 23.Nxe4 Nxe4 24.f3 Nf6  
25.e4 fxe4 26.fxe4 Bb7 27.Qe2  
Qg6 28.d5 Bc5+ 29.Kh1 exd5  
30.Bxf6 Qxf6 31.exd5 Rae8  
32.Qg4 Bc8 33.Qh5 Qf1+  
34.Bxf1 Rxf1+ 35.Kg2 Rg1+  
36.Kf3 Re3+ 37.Kf2 Rxe1+  
38.Kf3 Rgf1+ 39.Kg2 Rf2# 0-1

**Bill Shauck 1998 – Brett  
Hofler 1800**

**Round 2 A**

*Bird's Opening*

1.f4 Nf6 2.Nf3 c5 3.b3 d5 4.e3  
Nc6 5.Bb2 Bf5 6.Bb5 a6  
7.Bxc6+ bxc6 8.0-0 e6 9.Ne5  
Qc7 10.g4 Bg6 11.d3 Nd7  
12.Qf3 0-0-0 13.Nxd7 Rxd7  
14.f5 exf5 15.gxf5 f6 16.fxg6  
hxg6 17.h3 Bd6 18.Nc3 Re7  
19.Nd1 Rhe8 20.Rf2 f5 21.Re2  
d4 22.e4 fxe4 23.Rxe4 Rxe4  
24.dxe4 Bh2+ 25.Kh1 Qe5  
26.Nf2 Bf4 27.Re1 Kb7 28.Nd3  
1-0

To be continued in the next  
issue...

## MAKING THE TOP 50 LIST

by FM Craig Mar

The year was 1986, and I'd gotten tired of being a Master and of being a Senior Master. But there was still one more challenge left—I'd never made the "Top 50" in the U.S. At the time, I was about 2430 and the lowest player in the Top 50 was around 2490; thus, I needed to gain about 60 rating points to make it.

I knew I had to play Masters, International Masters, and Grandmasters to get the rating points; playing 60 "B" players didn't appeal to me, as one unlucky draw could wipe out the entire effort.

I diligently studied my own weaknesses to correct them. I found that my openings with White were weak, I needed to put more pressure on my opponent to equalize. I studied new patterns in the middlegame of an advanced nature, by switching from 1.e4 to 1.d4. In short, one must add new knowledge and abilities to improve. I played a lot that year, from New York to Los Angeles. I must have played around thirty players over 2300 that year, gaining the required 60 points while improving my game.

But back to 1994, I realize that it's easier to maintain and sit on my rating now than it was to gain the 70 points needed to break 2500 back then.

Now that I have successfully graduated from Law School, I found some free time to play chess. The following game was played in the North-South match this year.

**Javier Torres (2427)– Craig Mar (2511)**

King's Indian Defense

*Annotated by FM Craig Mar*

**1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. h3!?**

Out of book already, this is the rare Makogonov variation.

**5...0-0 6. Bg5**

But this is going too far! The main line of the Makogonov is 6. Nf3

e5 7. d5 Na6! 8. Be3 Nh5 as Kavalek-Kasparov, Bugojno 1982.

**6...c5!**

Many years ago I learned to avoid the move ...e5 in analogous positions because the bishop pin was tremendous.

**7. d5**

If 7. dc5 then 7...Qa5!, and if 8. cd5 Ne4 9. de4 then simply 9...Re8 with a strong attack. White must watch out for Black's tactical tricks on the long diagonal.

**7...b5!**

Transposing to a Benko from an Averbakh-type setup is a trick I learned from Jay Whitehead and Kasparov, see the supplemental games.

**8. cb5 Qa5!?**

Normal would be 8...a6, but I thought it would be good to put White's Queen on a funny square, the usual square being c2.

**9. Qd2 a6**

To the novice, it seems strange to sack a pawn, for what?

**10. ba6 Na6!**

Learning to break the rules is the road to Master in chess, and also the reason few people master the game. Those who learn and can apply the rules become Experts, but those who know when to break a rule are playing at an even higher level.

On the natural 10...Ba6 11. Ba6 Qa6 12. Ne2 and White has no problems. Also, the move ...Rb8 can be tried with the idea of ...Rb2.

**11. Nf3 Nb4**

Torres probably saw what was coming but couldn't find a way to prevent it.

**12. Be2**

On 12.Bd3? Nd3 13.Qd3 Ba6, with a winning initiative. Or 12.Bc4 Ba6 13.Ba6 Qa6! with attack.

**12...Ne4!**

This is a rare type of combination in queenpawn openings, because normally this piece configuration doesn't arise or the knight can be

trapped. Here, I thought the knight could escape.

**13. Ne4 Nc2 14. Kd1 Na1 15. Qa5 Ra5**

Although I didn't know it, Black is winning. It is hard to believe that one loss of tempo with 5.h3 could lose for White.

**16. Be7 Ra2??**

This blunder was based on a miscalculation. I thought that after 16...Re8! 17.Nf6 Bf6, White would be OK. But Black, with pawn structure intact, would win easily despite White's powerful bishop. Sometimes obvious is best!

**17. Nd6!**

Re-establishing parity.

**Rb2 18. Nd2!**

White has extinguished Black's initiative. Now, I had to try to win it again.

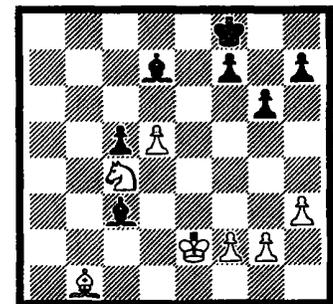
**18...Bd7 19. Bf8 Kf8 20. Bd3 Bc3 21. N6c4 Rb8**

The meal has gotten away, and Black's only advantage is his two bishops.

**22. Ke2 Nb3 23. Nb3 Rb3 24. Rb1!?**

In his desire to simplify, White gives Black more winning chances. Instead, keeping the rook would have been better.

**24...Rb1 25. Bb1**



Now a static maneuvering game commences, with Black having the superior position.

**25...Ke7 26. f3 Bd4 27. Bc2 f5!?**

A bold decision; also 27...h5 is possible.

**28. Nb6 Be8 29. Ne8 Kf6 30. Nd6 Bd7 31. f4 Ke7 32. Nc4 Bc8 33. Ba4?**

Too active, passive defense is called for here, 33.Bb3 is better.

33...Ba6 34. Kd3 Bg7 35. Bc6 Bh6 36. g3 Bg7

The key to endgame mastery is piece placement and pattern recognition. Black's goal in the maneuvering game is to create weaknesses on the kingside and a possible king invasion. Players often forget the king is a strong endgame piece, worth at least 3 points, and, like a "Pac-man," it eats pawns quickly and efficiently.

In the limited time I had left, a half hour, Black's short-term goals were to: 1) watch the passed d-pawn; 2) weaken or force White to play g3, then attack the pawn via f2; and 3) make some good moves. It has been my experience that many players forget about 3).

37. d6?

White loses patience, but passive defense just isn't Javier Torres. Of course, this psychological nuance is something I learned after the game. The correct defensive formation was with the B on b3, followed by moving the king. At this stage, however, it's too late.

J7...Ke6 38. d7 Bf6

The advanced pawn must fall and the rest is "technique." In one's training, it is a good idea to practice intuitively making good moves, without much calculation, to improve technique and positional play.

39. Ba4 Kd5 40. Bb3 Bb5 41. g4 fg4 42. hg4 h6!

Black has a won game, but he must still bring the ship in to dock. 43.g5, followed by 44.Kc3, was a subtle threat, getting out of the pin and freeing the Knight.

43. Ba2

White has been out-maneuvered and the text move is forced.

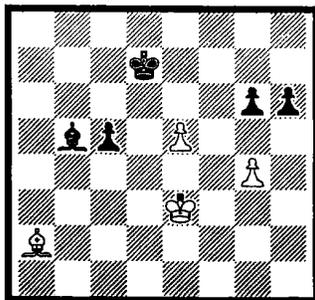
43...Ke6

Now it is time to grab the pawn and nurse a same-colors bishop ending to victory.

44. Ke3 Kd7 45. Ne5!

Best chance.

45...Be5 46. fe5



Another stage of the game has been reached. I thought it would be easy with the extra pawn, and we were both down to our final five minutes.

46...Ke7 47. Bd5 Bd7 48. Kf4 g5

A difficult decision, since this prevents Black from creating a second passed pawn. However, it fixes the pawn on a white square, which is always desirable in same-colored-bishops endings.

49. Kf3 Be6 50. Be4 Bd7?

I thought about 50...c4, but felt it was a bit too committal. Also, 50...Ba2! would make progress, followed by 51...c4. However, there is no harm in waiting without disturbing the water.

51. Bd5 Ba4 52. Bc4!

White defends well, not only preventing the King's penetration but stopping the passed pawn. Now we're down to three minutes!

52...Bd1 53. Kg3 Ke7 54. Kh3

Only move.

54...Bc2 55. Kg3 Bg6

Having made no progress maneuvering, I decided to give it one last try.

56. Kf3 Bf7 57. Bd3 Bd5!

Home at last, the e-pawn must fall and the rest is easy.

58. Ke3 Ke6 59. Be2 Ke5 60. Bf1 c4 61. Be2 Be6 62. Bf1 Bg4 63. Bc4 Bf5

The two connected passers win easily.

64. Bb5 Be6 65. Kf2 Kf4 66. Bc6 h5 67. Bb7 h4 0-1

### Cornelius -Whitehead

1980 Bagby Invitational

San Francisco, CA

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. Be2 0-0 6. Bg5 c5 7. d5 b5! 8. cb5 a6 9. ba6 Qa5 10. Bd2 Ba6 11. Nf3 Qb4 12. Ba6 Na6 13. Qc2 Qc4 14. Qb3 Qd3 15. Kd1 Ng4 16. Ne1 Nf2 17. Kc1 Qd4 18. Nf3 c4 19. Qb7 Qc5 20. Na4 Qc7 21. Qc7 Nc7 22. Nb6 Ra6 23. Be3 Nh1 24. Kc2 f5 25. ef5 Rf5 26. Rh1 Nd5 27. Nc4 Rc6 0-1

### Tukmakov-Kasparov

1980 USSR Championship

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. Be2 0-0 6. Bg5 c5 7. d5 b5 8. cb5 a6 9. a4 h6 10. Bd2 e6 11. de6 Be6 12. Nf3 ab5 13. Bb5 Na6 14. 0-0 Nc7 15. Re1 Nb5 16. Nb5 d5 17. ed5 Nd5 18. Ne5 Re8 19. Rc1 Bf5 20. Nc6 Qd7 21. Rc5 Re1 22. Qe1 Re8 23. Qc1 Nb6 24. b3 Re2 25. Ba5 Be4 26. Ne5 Qe7 27. Nd4 Ra2 28. Bb6 Be5 29. Qe3 Qc5 0-1

### Keres-Spassky

1965 Candidates Match

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. f4 c5 6. d5 0-0 7. Nf3 e6 8. Be2 ed5 9. cd5 b5 10. e5 de5 11. fe5 Ng4 12. Bf4 Nd7 13. e6 fe6 14. de6 Rf4 15. Qd5 Kh8 16. Qa8 Nb6 17. Qa7 Be6 18. 0-0 Ne3 19. Rf2 b4 20. Nb5 Rf7 21. Qa5 Qb8 22. Re1 Bd5 23. Bf1 Nf1 24. Rff1 Nc4 25. Qa6 Rf6 26. Qa4 Nb2 27. Qc2 Qb5 28. Re7 Nd3 29. Qe2 c4 30. Re8 Rf8 31. Rf8 Bf8 32. Ng5 Bc5 33. Kh1 Qd7 34. Qd2 Qe7 35. Nf3 Qe3 0-1

**1995 Pan Pacific International Chess Tournament  
Holiday Inn (Chinatown), San Francisco  
February 21–March 4, 1995**

*Participants will include:*

*Maurice Ashley (Highest-rated African-American player)  
Walter Browne (6-time U.S. Champion)  
Nick deFirmian (former U.S. Champion)  
Boris Gulko (Current U.S. Champion)  
Robert Huebner (Former World Championship Candidate)  
Viktor Korchnoi (Former World Championship Finalist)  
John Nunn  
Zsofia Polgar  
Xie Jun (Women's World Champion)  
Josh Waitzkin (U.S. Junior Champion)*

*The Pan-Pacific Organizing Committee members pledge to match individual contributions up to a total of \$15,000. In addition to the matching funds, recognition will be given in the California Chess Journal and the official program as follows:*

*Tournament Sponsor: \$1,000 and over*

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*For information, contact Jim Eade (415) 931-7643 or [JimEade@aol.com](mailto:JimEade@aol.com)*

**TOURNAMENT REPORTS**

**29th ANNUAL 1994 LERA  
SUNNYVALE CLASS  
CHAMPIONSHIPS**  
August 20 and 21, 1994

Number of players: 133  
T.D.: Jim Hurt and Ted Yudacufski

<b>Open Section</b>		
First/Second:	3.5	\$300
Craig Mar (2518)		
Burt Izumikawa (2395)		
Third	3.0	\$150
Artak Akopian (2347)		
<b>Expert</b>		
First	3.5	\$300
Joseph Jurjevich (2138)		
Second/Third	3.0	\$70
Jorge Aramuni (2000)		
Matthew Gross (1922)		
<b>A Section</b>		
First	3.5	\$260
Christopher Au (1953)		
Second/Fifth	3.0	\$70
Steve Lender (1946)		
Rudy Dira (1889)		
Bret Hofler (1800)		
Jerry Sze (1797)		
<b>B Section</b>		
First	4.0	\$225
Colin Hurt (1780)		
Second/Fourth	3.0	\$75
Sergey Ostrovsky (1700)		
Lora Kao (1635)		
Richard Ligda (1624)		
<b>C Section</b>		
First	4.0	\$150
Boris Orlov (1502)		
Second	3.5	\$90
Christopher Pontod (1480)		
Third/Sixth	3.0	\$15
Eric Shen (1565)		
Russell Knecht (1537)		
Stephen Croft (1435)		
Brian Rothbach (1415)		
<b>D/Unr. Section</b>		
First/Second D	3.0	\$30
Adam Lischinsky (1373)		
Andrew Huey (1228)		
First E	3.5	\$60
Michael Feng (1133)		
First F	2.5	\$60
Johanthan Lonsdale (964)		
First Unrated	3.5	\$60

Gennadiy Reznikov

**Craig Mar – Clarence  
Lehman**  
**Sunnyvale 1994**

King's Indian: Four Pawns

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f4 0-0

The Four Pawns Attack is a useful opening to have in one's repertoire because it changes the character of the game. Black will have to seek counterplay on the queenside and center instead of the kingside, where he usually plays.

6.Nf3 c6?! 7.Bd3

The problem with slow systems like this one is that it gives White time to develop behind his pawn center. After completing his development white will almost certainly stand better.

7...a6 8.0-0 b5 9.e5 Ne8

Crossing Black's plan of breaking up the center with an eventual ...e5. A similar idea put this set-up out of business against the Samisch (5.f3). It's even better here because white has managed to play f4 in a single move.

10.h3

9...Nd7 is more consistent with Black's set-up.

10...b4

Making it harder for Black to find a good square for his queen-bishop, and preparing an eventual g2-g4, f4-f5 pawn storm. Also to be considered is 10.b3, though Black might be able to achieve some measure of counterplay after 10...bxc4 11.bxc4 dxe5 12.dxe5 Qb6+.

11.Ne2

Closing the queenside can't be right. Black has no hope for counterplay on any other segment of the board.

11...f5 12.Be3 Qa5 13.Qe1 Nc7

Now White has the initiative on both sides of the board.

14.a3 c5 15.d5 Nd7

Closing the center before initiating an attack on the wing.

16.e6 Nf6 17.Bd2 Qb6 18.Kh2 Nfxd5!?

Avoiding the cheapo 18...Ncxd5 19.cxd5 c4+. Now it's only a matter of time before White's mating attack crashes through, so Black laskes out with an unsound piece sacrifice in a desperate bid for counterplay.

19.cxd5 Nxd5 20.Bc4 Qc6 21.axb4 cxb4 22.b3! Bxa1

White sacrifices an exchange reasoning that weaknesses on the dark squares will be fatal for Black. Also strong is 22.Rc1 Bxb2 23.Rc2 Bf6 24.Ned4 Qb7 25.Bxc4 Qxc4 26.Bxb4 since 26...Bxd4 27.Rd2 regains the extra piece.

23.Qxa1

Black must fall for it, otherwise he has nothing to show for his piece.

23...Nb6 24.Ned4

23...Be6 24.Ned4 is resignable.

24...Qb7 25.Be2 a5 26.Ng5 a4!? 27.Bf3

Hoping to distract White's mating attack. 26...h6 27.Bf3 d5 28.Nf7 Kh7 29.Qe1 deoesn't help Black's cause.

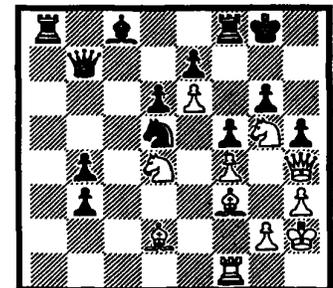
27...axb3 28.Qe1 Nd5

28.Qxa8 wins the exchange, but White has bigger fish to fry.

29.Qh4

A curious self pin. 28...d5 would have been marginally better. Perhaps Black feared 29.Qe5.

29...h5



30.Bxh5! Nf6

This sacrifice destroys Blacks pawn cover and decides the game.

31.Bxg6 Kg7 32.Nxf5+! Kxg6

An elegant finish leading to a forced mate.

33.Qh6+

32...Kg8 33.Bf7+ is mate in three.

33...Kxf5 34.g4+ Nxf4+  
35.hxg4+ Kxg4 36.Qh3# 1-0  
[Koepke]

**Jurjevich, Joseph-  
Cater, David**

**Sunnyvale 1994**

1.e4 e5 2.Bc4 Nf6 3.d4 exd4  
4.Nf3 Nxe4 5.Qxd4

4...Nc6 transposing to the Two Knights Defense is probably safer.

5...Nf6 6.Bg5 Be7 7.Nc3 0-0  
8.0-0-0

This may be premature. ECO claims eventual equality after either 7...Nc6 or ...c6, though White should be able to find improvements in both variations.

8...c6 9.Qh4 d5 10.Bd3 h6  
11.Rhe1

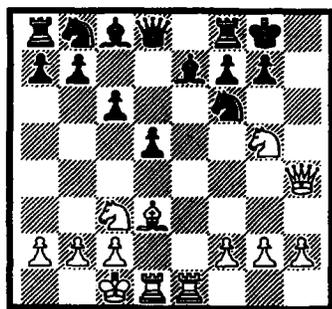
An unfortunate necessity. The other defense 10...g6 11.Rhe1 Be6 12.Nd4 is hardly playable. Notice that if the king were still on e8, then Black could calmly reply with ...Be6.

11...hxg5

There is no immediate breakthrough sacrifice (11.Bxh6 Ne4!), so white is content to build his position.

12.Nxg5

For better or worse, Black has to sit tight, and try to hold on. 11...Be6 or ...Re8 should have been tried.



12...Be6 13.Bh7+

12...g6 13.Qh6 with an almost unstoppable threat of Bxg6

13...Kh8 14.Bf5+ Kg8 15.Rxe6  
g6 16.Rxf6

15...fxe6 16.Bxe6+ Rf7 17.Nxf7 threatens mate and the queen.

16...Bxf6 17.Qh7# 1-0

**Sze, Jerry-Whitaker, Robert  
Sunnyvale 1994**

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.e3 Nf6

White usually plays this when he wishes to avoid the modern version of the QGA (3.Nf3 Nf6 4.e3 Bg4). In doing so, he must be prepared to handle the isolated d-pawn positions that arise when Black replies 3...e5.

4.Bxc4 e6 5.Nf3 Bb4+!? 6.Nc3  
0-0

If this doesn't work out, then 6.Bd2 is probably good for a small edge. A sample line is 6...Bxd2+ 7.Qxd2 0-0 8.Nc3 Nbd7 9.Rd1±.

7.0-0 c5 8.a3

If you're into really old games, check out 7...b6 8.Ne5: SteinitzGunsberg Match game #7 from 1890. The text results in a transposition to the Nimzo-Indian in which white is up one tempo by having played Bc4 in a single move.

8...cxd4 9.exd4 Be7?

To be considered is 9.axb4 dxc3 10.Qb3 cxb2 11.Bxb2 with more than enough compensation for the pawn.

10.Bf4

9...Bxc3 is good enough for dynamic equality. The reason being White will have to spend several tempi redeploying his forces after 10.bxc3 Qc7 11.Qd3 Nbd7 12.Bg5 b6 before he can proceed with his own operations on the Kingside. The text move is rather passive, and does nothing to hinder white's development. I doubt that Black can equalize here.

10...a6 11.Ne5

This is a loss of time that Black can ill afford; 10...Nc6 is a better try for equality.

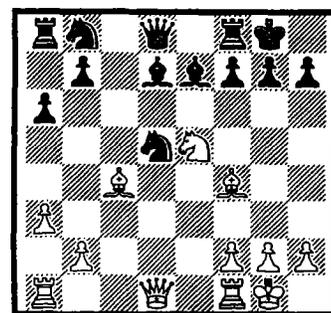
11...Bd7 12.d5

Having said A, Black had to say B with 11...b5 12.Bb3 Bb7. Though after 13.Qd3 f followed by shifting the rooks to the center and an eventual Bc2, White is close to obtaining a crushing attack.

12...exd5

Cracking open Black's underdeveloped position is certainly thematic. However, when considering this push, the attacking side must always be on the look-out for simplifying variations that lead to a draw. As we shall see, that is a very real possibility here. The calm 12.Qe2 Nc6 13.Rd1 is preferable to the text move.

13.Nxd5 Nxd5?



14.Nxf7!

13...Be6! is the right way to try to dissipate the attack. Now White's best continuation is 14.Nxe7+ Qxe7 15.Re1 (threatening 16.Nxf7) Rc8! (not 15...Bxc4 16.Nxc4 Qd7 17.Bd6 winning the exchange.) 16.Bxe6 fxe6 17.Qb3 Nc6 18.Nc4 with the advantage, though Black is still alive and kicking.

14...Rxf7

Now Black's position is cooked.

15.Qxd5 Bc6? 16.Qxf7+

The ugly looking 15...Be8 is better, though hardly saves Black since after 16.Qxb7 Nd7 17.Rad1 Kf8 18.Bxf7 Kxf7 19.Qd5+ White is up material and still attacking. 16...Kh8 17.Be5 Bf6 18.Bxf6 gxf6 19.Rae1 Nd7 20.Re7 1-0

**"THE KNIGHT LIFE"  
MODESTO CHESS NEWS**

*by Joseph C. deLeon*

John Charles Barnard of Sonora, Ca. was the champion of the "Thursday Knight Fights July 1994" chess

tournament held July 7-28, 1994!!! John was undefeated with a score of 3.5-.5 !!! Young David McDaniel (1206) of Modesto, Ca. wins the Second Place trophy/Plaque (with a whopping 903 point difference from the First-Place Champion)!!!! David has a bright future in Chess!! Congratulations, David.

KnightLife Chess Tournament with Joseph C. de Leon, T.D. held the chess contest at ROUND TABLE PIZZA 2903 E. Whitmore Avenue Ceres,, Ca. The USCF-rated 4-Round THURSDAY KNIGHT FIGHTS Open Chess Contest attracted 16 entries (including one Chess Master and two Super Experts!). Our Chess Club welcomes, Steven Carroll, our newest USCF member!!!

~~1000~~ John C. Barnard 3.5 - .5  
~~1000~~ David McDaniel 2.5 - 1.5  
~~1000~~ Robert Raingruber 2.5 - 1.5

WHAT A TOURNAMENT !! What "fights"! Upsets! Fly-weights going "the distance" with Heavyweights! Kids using "King-Fu" on "Groan-Ups" (and winning)! Special Mention goes to youngster "Little Ceasar" Ceasar O. Cuellar with the biggest upset (485 point difference) for Round 4 against "Mauler" Mauricio Melendez!

Below are some games from this tournament!

**Cuellar, C-Melendez, M**  
**Ceres 1994**

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 exd4 4.Nxd4 Qf6 5.Nxc6 Qxc6 6.Bd3 Nf6 7.Qe2 a6 8.Nc3 Bb4 9.Bd2 0-0 10.0-0 d6 11.a3 Bxc3 12.Bxc3 d5 13.exd5 Nxd5 14.Be5 Re8 15.Qe4 f5 16.Qd4 Nf6 17.Rfe1 Bd7 18.Qc4+ Be6 19.Qxc6 bxc6 20.Bxc7 Ra7 21.Be5 Bd7 22.Bd4 Rb7 23.Rxe8+ Nxe8 24.Bxa6 Rc7 25.Bb6 Kf7 26.Bxc7 Nxc7 27.Bc4+ Kg6 28.a4 f4 29.a5 c5 30.Be2 Kf7 31.a6 Ke6 32.a7 Bc6 33.Bf3 Bxf3 34.gxf3 Na8 35.c3 Kd6 36.Ra6+ Kc7 37.Re6 Kb7 38.Re7+ Nc7 1-0

**McDaniel, D-Carroll, C**  
**Ceres 1994**

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 exd4 4.Bc4 Nc6 5.0-0 Bg4 6.Bxf7+

Kd7 7.h3 Bxf3 8.Qxf3 Ne5 9.Qf5+ Ke7 10.Qe6# 1-0

**Raingruber, R-Barnard, J**  
**Ceres 1994**

1.c4 c5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nc3 Nc6 4.g3 g6 5.Bg2 Bg7 6.0-0 0-0 7.d3 d5 8.cxd5 Nxd5 9.Bd2 Bg4 10.Rb1 Rc8 11.Qa4 h5 12.a3 Nb6 13.Qd1 c4 14.dxc4 Nxc4 15.Bc1 Qxd1 16.Nxd1 Bf5 17.Ra1 Bc2 18.Ne3 Nxe3 19.Bxe3 Be4 20.Bc1 Na5 21.Nd2 Bxg2 22.Kxg2 Rfd8 23.Nf3 b6 24.Rb1 Nb3 25.Bg5 Kf8 26.e4 Ke8 27.e5 Rd5 28.Rfe1 Rcc5 29.Bf4 e6 30.Re2 a5 31.h4 a4 32.Rbe1 b5 33.Rb1 Rc4 34.Rbe1 Nc5 35.Rc1 Rxc1 36.Bxc1 Nd3 37.Bf4 Nxf4+ 38.gxf4 Bh6 39.Kg3 Kd7 40.Rc2 Rd3 41.Rc5 Rb3 42.Rc2 Bf8 1/2

**Lowell Chess Team ties for second in National Championship**  
*By Peter Dahl*

Lowell High School Chess Team of San Francisco tied for 2nd place at the 1994 National High School Chess Championships held in Dearborn, Michigan, from April 29th through May 1st. The team consisted of seniors Alex Dubrovsky and Peter Lee and juniors Brian Jew and Dmitry Karshstedt.

The 1st place winner was Edward R. Morrow High School of New York. Morrow team consisted of three masters and three experts, and was clearly the best of the 38 teams that competed in the Championship Division. The winners finished with a total of 23 points, and tied with Lowell at 19.5 was Masterman High of Philadelphia.

Individually, Lee scored 5.5 points out of 7 and tied for 4th through 18th place. Dubrovsky and Karshstedt scored 5 points each and tied for 19th through 37th place out of a total of 218 players in the Championship Division. Jew finished with 4 points.

In the National Speed Chess Championship, Lee tied for fifth through eighth place overall and Jew

took first place in the Consolation Section.

Here's Karshstedt's last round draw that helped Lowell earn a tie for 2nd place.

**Karshtedt, Dmitry (1902)-**  
**Wheat, James (2216)**  
**Dearborn, Michigan 1994**

*Annotated by Peter Dahl and Dmitry Karshstedt*

1.Nf3 d5 2.c4 c6 3.g3 Nf6 4.Bg2 dxc4 5.Ne5 Nbd7 6.Nxc4 e5 7.Nc3 Qc7 8.d3 g6 9.Bd2 Bg7 10.Qc1! 0-0

Trading off Black's darksquared bishop greatly weakens his kingside.

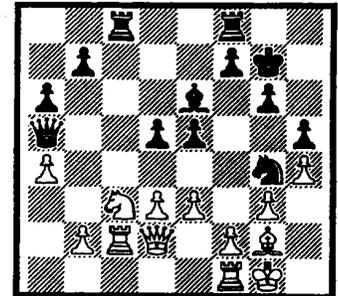
11.Bh6 Nb6 12.Bxg7 Kxg7 13.Ne3 Be6 14.h4 h5 15.a4?! Rad8

15.b4 attempting to undermine c6 with 16.b5 is much better.

16.0-0 Nbd5 17.Nexd5? cxd5

Allows Black to recapture with the pawn, forming a powerful center.

18.Qd2 Ng4 19.Rac1 Qb6 20.Nb5 Rc8 21.e3 a6 22.Nc3 Qa5 23.Rc2



23...d4 24.exd4 exd4 25.Ne4 Qxa4 26.Nc5

25...Qxd2, taking control of the c-file was better, in view of the initiative that White gets after Black's text move.

26...Qb5 27.Rfc1 Rb8?! 28.Qf4

Black didn't need to fear 27...Bf5 28.Bb7?! because of 28...Rc5, 29...Qb7. 28...Qb4 29.Nxe6+

Gives white a powerful attack. Again, 28...Bf5 was better.

29...fxe6 30.Rc7+ Kh8 31.Qg5 Rxf2! 32.Qxg6 Rxc2+

White settles for the draw that clinches a tie for 2nd for the team.

However, he could win with 32.Be4! and if 32...Qb2 (threatening 33...Rf1+ and mate next move), then 33.Rh7+!! and now White mates. 32...Rg8 loses also, because of 33.Bg6 Rg6 34.Qh5+! 33.Kh1

The rook is untouchable: 33.Kxg2 Qd2+ and Black mates. 33...Rh2+ 1/2

**THE 12TH LIVERMORE OPEN**

*By Don Wolitzer*

The 12th Livermore Open, held at Dania Hall in Livermore, on April 30 and May 1, 1994, produced a surprise. The organizers, Chuck Pigg, Don Wolitzer and Keith Mehl, who directed, expected to draw their usual 60-65 players. However, thanks to a boost from the upcoming National Scholastic, tournament drew a record 82 players, of which 40 were under the age of 14!

The Open drew 14 players, and as expected, Emmanuel Perez (2409), the highest rated player, won with a 3.5 - .5 score, drawing with Rob Kichinski in the last round.

**Open**

1st	3.5	\$215.
Emmanuel Perez		
2nd/3rd	3	\$140
Rob Kichinski, Gregg Richter		
4th/6th	2.5	\$63.33
Daniel Burkhard, Benjamin Zapata, Richard Meamber		

**Reserve**

1st/2nd	3.5	\$132.50
Duane Catania, Paul Lillebo		
3rd	3	\$50
Phuong Bach		

**Under 1750 in Reserve**

1st/2nd	3	\$92.50
Calixto Magaoay, Mike Stambaugh		
3rd/4th	2.5	\$17.50
Delbert Baldwin, Scott Jones		

**Booster**

1st/2nd	4	\$70
Ulf Jensen, Adam Lischinsky		
3rd/4th	3.5	\$20
Todd Gozelanski, Thang Nguyen		

A few samples of the play, first from the Open:

**Kichinski, Rob (2212)-  
Hamm, Erwin (2021)  
Livermore 1994**

*Annotated by Rob Kichinski*

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6  
4.Ba4 Nf6 5.d4 exd4

Played by Morphy in his treatment of the Ruy Lopez. For an insightful discussion of this line, see "Chess from Morphy to Botvinnik" by I. Konig.

6.e5 Nd5 7.0-0

A precarious perch for the Knight. Better is 6...Ne4.

7...Bc5 8.c3

Safer is 7...Be7 8.c3 d3 9.Qxd3 Nb6.

8...0-0 9.cxd4

If 8...d3 9.Qxd3 Nde7, Black is cramped but solid.

9...Be7 10.Bb3 Nb6 11.d5 Na5 12.d6! cxd6 13.exd6 Bf6 14.Bc2

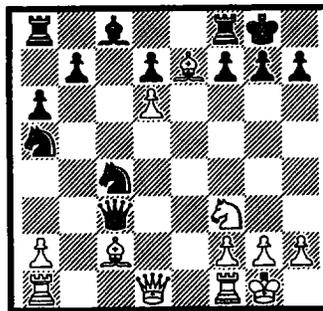
Black must now struggle to free his Queenside.

14...Nbc4 15.Nc3 Bxc3? 16.bxc3

Trading off the last defender of the Kingside in a dubious bid for freedom.

16...Qf6 17.Bg5 Qxc3 18.Be7

17...Qd6 18.Qxd6 Nxd6 19.Be7 wins an Exchange and Black's pieces are disorganized.



18...Re8 19.Bxh7+ Kxh7  
20.Ng5+ Kg6 21.Qg4

Of course, 20...Kg8 21.Qh5 leads to a quick mate.

21...Qd3 22.Ne6+

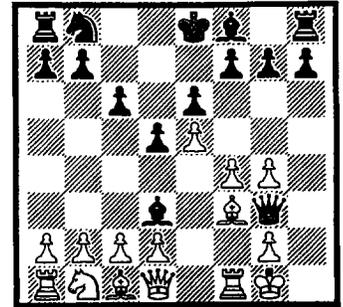
Loses instantly. Best is 21...f5 22.Qh4 Re7 23.dxe7 Nd6 24.Rae1 Ne8 25.Qh7+ Kg5 (25...Kf6 26.Qh5!) 26.h4+ and White wins quickly.

1-0

From the Reserve:

**Ade, John (1920)-  
Jones, T. Scott (1589)  
Livermore 1994**

1.e4 c6 2.f4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.Ne2 e6 5.Ng3 Nh6 6.Be2 Qh4 7.0-0 Ng4 8.h3 Qxg3 9.hxg4 Be4 10.Bf3 Bd3!



11.Qe1 Bc5+ 12.Kh1 Qxf4 13.g3 Qh6+ 14.Kg2 Bxf1+ 15.Kxf1 Qh2 16.d4 Bxd4 17.Bg5 Qg1+ 18.Ke2 Qxe1+ 19.Kxe1 Bxb2 0-1

And last, a well done for Judith Willis in the booster section. She was the smallest person in the tournament, but she plays some big chess! She finished with 2.5 points.

**Willis, Judith (Unr. Age 9)-  
Romero, Efraim (686)  
Livermore 1994**

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bc4 Bg4 4.0-0 Nf6 5.Nc3 e6 6.d3 h6 7.Re1 Nc6 8.Bf4 Nd4 9.Bb5+ Nxb5 10.Nxb5 e5 11.Bd2 Be7 12.Qe2 a6 13.Nc3 0-0 14.Qe3 b5 15.Nd5 Nxd5 16.exd5 f5 17.Qe2 Re8 18.c3 a5 19.d4! e4 20.dxc5 exf3 21.gxf3 Bh5 22.c6 Qb6 23.Qe6+ Kh8 24.Qxf5 g5 25.Re6 Kg7 26.Be3 Qc7 27.Bd4+ Kg8 28.Rxh6 Bd8 29.Rxh5 Qf7 30.Rh8# 1-0

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**Time Control:** 3-DAY SCHEDULE: 30 moves in 90 minutes, then Game in 60. 2-DAY SCHEDULE: Rounds 1-3: Game/60; Rounds 4-6: 30/90, G/60.

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**Entry Fee:** Advance: \$53 (Juniors \$26) 3-day schedule, \$52 (Juniors \$25) 2-day schedule; \$65 at door (Juniors \$35). \$6 DISCOUNT to CalChess members; \$15 DISCOUNT to guests of Grosvenor Hotel (one discount per room). Players may play up one section for \$10. Special: first-time USCF members: \$65 (includes 1 year USCF membership + entry to tournament, must be first-time USCF member, specify 2-day or 3-day schedule). GM/IM free.

**Re-entry Option:** \$39. After Rds 1-2 of 3-day schedule, new start on 2-day schedule.

**Hotel Rooms:** \$65 for 1-2 persons. Request "Chess Rate," reserve no later than 1/5/95. Call Grosvenor Hotel (Best Western) 1-800-528-1234 or 1-415-873-3200. Free 24-hr courtesy shuttle from SFO Airport.

**Registration:** Fri. 1/13 6-7 p.m.; Sat. 1/14, 8-9:30 a.m., Sun. 1/15, 8:15-9:15. a.m.

**Directors:** Carolyn Withgitt, Julie Regan, David Gross, Tom Dorsch.

**Information:** Tom Dorsch (510) 481-5351.

**Entries:** CALCHESS TOURNAMENTS, P.O. BOX 3294, HAYWARD, CA 94540-3294.

USCF membership required. USCF/CalChess rated (All games played will be rated in both systems, using both old USCF and new CalChess rating algorithms. CalChess membership not required.). No Smoking, No Computers, Wheelchair access. 1994 Annual Rating Supplement, CCA Minimums and Directors' discretion will be used to place players as accurately as possible.

• **CalChess/WBCA MASTERS INVITATIONAL.** Friday, January 13, 7:30 p.m. A round-robin 5-minute tournament open to Masters, limited to twenty players. Entry fee: \$10 WBCA members, \$15 non-members. 80% of entries returned as prizes.

• **“BEAT THE MASTER” SIMULTANEOUS.** Friday, January 13, 7:30 p.m. For a board fee of \$5, Northern California Masters will take on all comers. Warm up for the tournament or practice a new opening by playing a Master! Book prizes to all winners.

• **WBCA OPEN FIVE-MINUTE TOURNEY.** Sunday, January 15, 8:30 p.m. EF: \$10 (\$15 for non-WBCA members). Ten-player sections play for the title of Northern California Open Blitz Champion. 80% of entries returned as prizes.

• **REGION XI WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.** January 14-16. An open tournament for all women and girl players. Same round schedule and time control as Season Opener.

• **LINKLATER MEMORIAL STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.** An all-Master invitational state championship played by the top eight players in Northern California, sponsored by the Mechanics' Institute. The initial rounds will be played January 14-16 at the Grosvenor Hotel.

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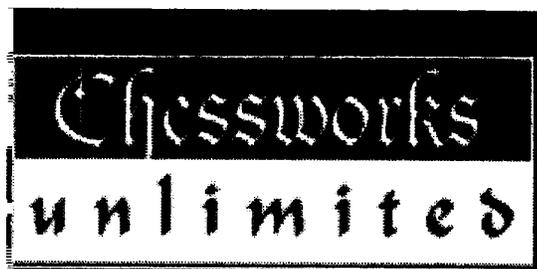
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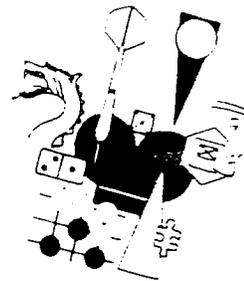
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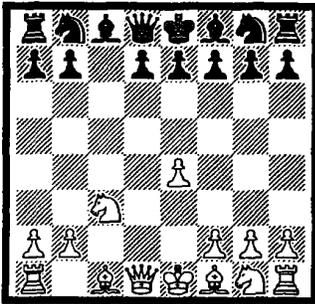
## CONFRONTING THE SMITH-MORRA GAMBIT

by *International Master John Watson* and *National Master Eric Schiller*

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cxd4 3.c3

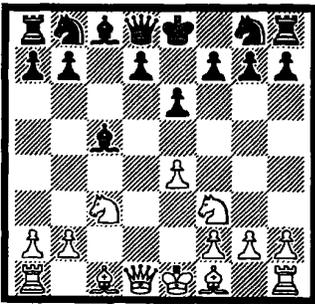
It is truly amazing how many players live in dread of this marginally sound gambit. Most of us probably have a friend or old sparring partner who plays it at every opportunity. In this article, we will present a system for Black which reliably blunts White's initiative, and which has scored well over the board.

3...dxc3 4.Nxc3



The gambit is also a frequent visitor on the Swiss scene. One solution is to decline it by 3...Nf6 4 e5 Nd5, with a variation of the 2.c3 (Alapin) Sicilian. Walter Browne has used this variation successfully for years. But it's more fun to just take the pawn.

4...e6 5.Nf3 Bc5



Introduced in the game before us, 5...Bc5 is a fairly obscure variation which immediately puts most opponents on their own resources and avoids lengthy book lines.

6.Bc4

Practically automatic for Smith-Morra players, but the alternatives are of note:

a) 6.Bd3 Nc6 7.0-0 Nge7 8.e5 d5 9.exd6 Bxd6 10.Ne4 Nd5

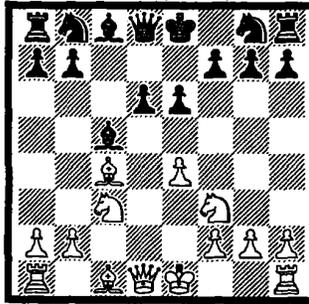
11.Nxd6+ Qxd6 12.Ng5 h6 13.Qh5 0-0 14.Nh7 Qe5! 15.Qh4 Rd8 16.Bxh6?! gxh6 17.Qxh6 f5 ♣ Bermen-Sermak, Bled 1989.

b) 6.Bf4 d6 7.a3 (7...Qd2 Nc6 8.Rd1 e5) 7...e5 8.Bg5 f6 9.Bd2 Be6 and Black will continue with ...Ne7, ...0-0.

c) 6.e5 d5 7.exd6 Bxd6 8.Nb5 Bb4+ ♣—Burgess (1994).

6...Ne7

Not necessarily best. 6...d6! is an important alternate move order, perhaps the most accurate. 6...d6 serves the dual function of discouraging a quick e5 and Ne4 by White, and of meeting Bf4 with ...e5 followed by ...Bg4. By developing his bishop before playing ...d6, Black has avoided the passivity this piece often endures after ...Be7, ...d6, and ...e5.



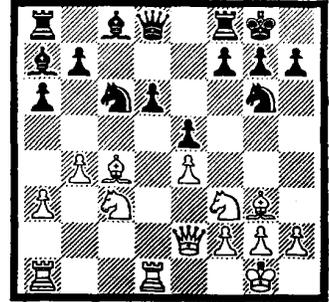
Play usually continues 7.0-0 a6! (One idea is to play ...Ba7 in response to Na4; another is to prevent that move and expand on the queenside by means of ...b5) and now White has two important strategies:

a) 8.Qe2 Ne7 9.Rd1 is Burgess's suggestion, but we are not too impressed: 9...b5 10.Bb3 Qb6!? (or 10...Qc7!?) 11.Bf4 Ng6 12.Bg3 0-0 (Black threatens to simply complete his development with e.g. ...Nd7-e5 and ...Bb7) 13.Qd2 Bb7 14.Bxd6 Bxd6 15.Qxd6 Qxd6 16.Rxd6 b4 and the e-pawn is falling;

b) 8.a3 Ne7 9.b4 Ba7:

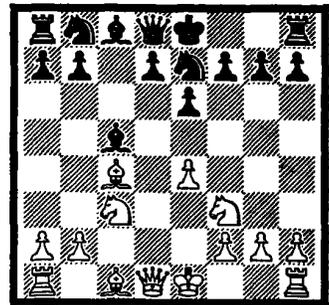
b1) 10.Bf4 e5 11.Bg5 h6 12.Bh4 g5 13.Bg3 Ng6 14.Qd2? (but 14.h3 h5 is also difficult for White) 14...g4! 15.Ne1 h5 and Black is better;

b2) 10.Qe2 0-0 (10...Ng6!?) 11.Bf4?! (logical, but:) 12...Ng6 12.Bg3 Nc6 13.Rfd1 e5!



A typical theme, Black is going to play ...Bg4 and ...Nd4, and is already much better: 14.Qd2? (14.h3 Be6 15.Nd5 Kh8! Δ...f5) 14...Bg4 15.Qxd6 Bxf3 16.gxf3 (16.Qxd8 Nxd8! 17.gxf3 Rc8 →) 16...Qg5! (Δ...Nd4,...h5,...Nh4 etc.) 17.Qd2 Qxd2 18.Rxd2 Nd4 19.Kg2 (19.Rd3 Rac8 20.Bd5 Rxc3) 19...Rac8 0-1, Down-Chandler, Walsall 1992.

A devastating performance. Note that Chandler not only switched sides and took up Timman's 5...Bc5, but added the finesse 6...d6. Although 6...Ne7 has been the usual choice in other games, we feel that this move order is a bit more accurate. But the same themes apply, so what follows is relevant to both cases:



7.0-0

a) 7.Bf4!? 0-0 8.Bd6 Bxd6 9.Qxd6 a6 10.a4 b6 Δ...Bb7 and ...f5, or ...Nc8 and ...d6. These lines are interesting and unclear; note that the 6...d6 move order would avoid them, if Black wishes.

b) 7.Ng5 Ng6 8.f4 (8.Qh5 Qf6 9.0-0 "maintains mutual chances."—Burgess (1994), but what's White's plan? Play might go 9...a6 10.Kh1 (Δ f4) 10...h6 11.Nf3 Nc6 12.a3 b5 13.Ba2 Bb7, and it

looks like Black has a good game as well as an extra pawn)  
 8...Nc6 9.Rf1 h6 10.Nf3 a6  
 11.Qe2 0-0 12.Bd3 Qc7 13.g3  
 Nd4 14.Nxd4 Bxd4 15.Bd2 b5  
 16.a3 Bb7 17.0-0 d5 ♣ Massey-  
 van Gerwin, ♠ 1990.

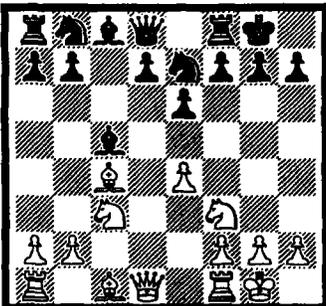
c) 7.e5 is considered a strong move by Shipman. Black should avoid the line 7...0-0 8.Ne4 Bb4+ 9.Kf1!, but he has two other moves:

c1) 7...Ng6 8.Ne4 Bb4+ (8...Be7!? 9.Nd6+ Bxd6 10.exd6± — Shipman; this assessment seems arbitrary. White could remain just a pawn down for nothing if Black can untangle, e.g. with ...Nc6, ...f6, ...Nce5-f7) 9.Kf1 0-0 (9...Be7 10.Nd6+ Bxd6 is like the last note, except that White's king is more of a problem) 10.h4 with an attack—Shipman. This doesn't seem right after just 10...Nc6!, and the White e-pawn gives him problems.

c2) 7...d5 8.exd6 Bxd6 9.Nb5 Bb4+ 10.Bd2 Bxd2+ 11.Qxd2 Qxd2+ 12.Kxd2 Na6 13.Nd6+ Kf8 14.Ng5 is another line Shipman likes for White, but even here what about 14...f6(!), e.g. 15.Ngf7 (15.Nxe6+?? Bxe6 16.Bxe6 Rd8; 15.Nxc8 fxe5 16.Nxe7 Kxe7 17.Rhe1 Rhd8+ 18.Kc3 Rd6∞) 15...Rg8 16.Nxc8!? Kxf7 17.Nd6+ Kg6!? (17...Kf8!?) 18.Nxb7 (18.Bxe6? Rgd8; 18.Rhe1 Nc7 19.Bxe6 Nxe6 20.Rxe6 Rgd8) 18...Nc7∞ Δ...Rab8, ...Ncd5.

While it's true that Black could have avoided these lines by 6...d6, it's also true that none of them seem to pose insurmountable problems.

7...0-0



7...Ng6 might be more accurate, according to Burgess. One example is 8.e5 0-0 9.Ne4 Be7 10.Bg5? (10.Nd6

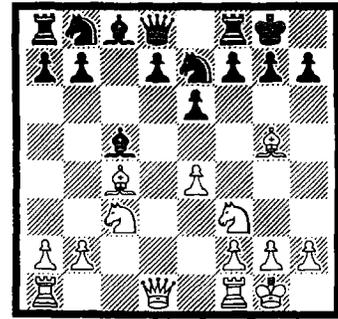
Qc7—Burgess) 10...f6 11.Be3 (11.exf6 gxf6 12.Bh6 d5 13.Bxf8 Kxf8 ♣ —Carr) 11...fxe5 12.Nfg5 h6 13.Bd3 Qe8 14.Qc2 d5 15.Rac1 hxg5 16.Nd6 Bxd6 17.Bxg6 Qd7 18.Bxg5 Nc6 ♣ Unko-Horvath, Tbilisi 1986.

### 8.Bg5

An interesting juncture:

- a) 8.e5 looks aggressive, but has some drawbacks, e.g.
  - a1) 8...d5 9.exd6 Bxd6 (or 9...Nf5Δ 10.Ne4 Nxd6!) 10.Ne4 Bc7 11.Qe2 Nbc6 12.Rd1 Nd5 13.Bg5 (What else?) 13...f6 14.Be3 Re8 ♣ Δ ...Na5 or ...Bb6 and/or ...Qe7-f7. If White does get his pawn back, it will generally give Black a positional edge;
  - a2) 8...Ng6 9.Qe2 (9.Ne4 Be7 is given in the note to 7...Ng6 above) 9...Nc6 10.Bg5?! Nd4! 11.Nxd4 Qxg5 12.Nf3 Qh5 ♣ Sowray-Brenninkmeijer, Dieren Open 1989;
  - b) 8.Bf4 f5!? (8...a6 9.a4 d6 is more natural, Δ...e5, ...Bg4) 9.e5(?) 9...a6 10.a4 Ng6 11.Bg5 Qc7 12.Qe2 Nc6 13.Rfe1 Nd4 14.Nxd4 Bxd4 ♣ Ebeling-Utasi, Ravenna Junior 1983;
  - c) 8.Qe2 Nbc6 (or 8...d6 Δ 9.Bf4 e5. This theme is worth remembering!) 9.Bf4 a6 10.e5 (10.a4 Ng6 11.Bg3 d6 12.Rad1 e5 13.h3 (13.Nd5 Bg4) 13...Be6 ♣, or here 13...Kh8 Δ...f5 ♣) 10...b5 11.Bb3 Ng6 12.Bg3 Na5 13.Bc2 Bb7 14.Ne4 Bb6 (14...Be7!?) 15.Rfd1 (15.Nd6 Bxf3 16.Qxf3 f5!) 15...Rc8 16.b4 (16.Rac1 Bd5 17.b3 Nb7) 16...Nc4 17.Rac1 Qe7 18.Nd6 Nxd6 19.exd6 Qf6 ♣ Spiegel-Pohl, ♠ 1989;
  - d) 8.Na4 Bb4! Δ...d5, ...a6. Shipman gives 8...Bb6 9.Nxb6 Qxb6 ♣.

So we return to the position after 8.Bg5, which sets up an annoying pin against the knight at e7. Fortunately for Black, the pin can be broken by advancing the f-pawn, since the a2-g8 diagonal is not weak.



8...f6 9.Bf4 Ng6 10.Bg3 Nc6 11.a3 Nge5 12.Ba2 a6 13.b4 Ba7

13...Nxf3+ 14.Qxf3 Ne5 15.Qe2 Ba7 16.Kh1 Qb6? 17.Rad1 Qc6 18.Rc1 b5 19.Nd5 gave White a strong initiative in Vogel-Knorr, ♠ 1990, ut 16...Qe7! was just fine for Black.

14.b5 Nxf3+

And here 14...axb5 15.Nxb5 Bb8 16.Nd6 Qe7 is another good option for Black.

15.Qxf3 Ne5 16.Qe2 Bc5 17.a4 Kh8 18.Kh1 axb5 19.Nxb5 b6 20.Bb3 Bb7 21.Rad1 Qe7

Suddenly it's clear that White has nothing for the pawn.

22.f4 Nf7 23.Bh4 Bc6 24.Rd3 g5! 25.Be1 gxf4 26.Rxf4 Ne5 27.Rh3 Rf7 28.Bc3 Rg8 29.Nd4 Bb7 30.Nf3 Ng6 31.Rg4 Rgg7 32.Qb2 Kg8 33.Qd2 Qd6 34.Nd4 Bxd4 35.Qxd4 Qxd4 36.Bxd4 f5! 37.Rg5 fxe4 38.Bc4

38.Kg1 would be met by 38...Nf4 . 38...d5 39.Bb5 Rc7 40.Bxb6 Rc1+ 41.Bg1 d4 0-1.

Chandler-Timman, Wijk aan Zee, 1982.

## Book Reviews

Chess Tactics for Students

by John A. Bain

Learning Plus, Inc.

Corvallis, Oregon

228 Pages, \$14.95

Reviewed by NM Eric Schiller

This oversized (8.5 x 11) book is an introduction to tactics designed by an experienced pedagogue for use in schools.

There are 13 chapters devoted to problems to be solved by students. There are instructional introductions to each chapter which define the tactical device under discussion, e.g., pins. Then there are a series of positions with a task for the student, and a hint to help.

In fact, there are so many levels of hint that I wonder if anyone could ever fail to find the solution to a problem. That may be a good pedagogical approach, but it seems to me that it is easy for students running just a bit ahead of the class to become bored.

The fourteenth chapter is more interesting and demanding, testing not only moves, but familiarity with the nomenclature of tactics as applied in the book.

The book concludes with a set of 18 principles. I can easily see a precocious child asking why the advice to open with a center pawn includes the c-pawn but not the f-pawn. This page really needs re-typesetting, because it uses abbreviations of pieces not employed elsewhere and suffers from overuse of upper case letters.

The prose is far from pedantic, and in most cases is clear and to the point. But there are times when the writing is stilted, for example "Use a Rook sacrifice check."

I am a bit concerned with the bare position approach adopted in the book. It seems to me that a book which makes no reference to the great players of the game, and fails to identify positions, deprives the student of the broad experience of the game. A single page of "Interesting Chess Facts" and "Interesting Chess

Quotes" hardly fills the bill. And even there, one finds a lot of terminology and a number of concepts that may well be unfamiliar to the student, such as 'time forfeiture' and 'absence forfeit'. At the very least, such tidbits would be better presented scattered throughout the text, perhaps as marginalia in Mad magazine style. Books by Kostyev represent, to me, a better balance between general chess education and specific instruction.

For that reason I can recommend the volume as one component of a successful chess course, but not as the entire course. That said, the problem of adding an additional book to use for the other aspects of the game is not easily solved, since most instructional volumes focus, properly, on tactics.

On the other hand, I believe that students who work through the course attentively will certainly obtain a grasp of chess tactics that can serve as a basis for an understanding of the Royal Game.

Production values are a mixed bag. The font used for the diagrams is non-standard and rather ugly, and in the oversized diagrams on the introductory pages they look particularly amateurish. Typesetting is crude at times, with straight quotes, hyphens instead of en-dashes, and other unprofessional choices, including a barely oblique italic over use of bold, and strange use of capitalization. The rest of the book is very well laid out, however, and it looks like many of the textbooks I have seen on other subjects. That alone should add appeal to teachers looking for a text.

The special teachers' edition is essentially the identical book, with the answers filled in. I would have preferred to see additional material for the teacher on how to correct typical mistakes by the student, explaining wrong answers. Without that, the teacher must still have a reasonable understanding of chess tactics in order to use the book effectively in a classroom situation.

The author may be contacted via e-mail: [bainj@csos.orst.edu](mailto:bainj@csos.orst.edu)

## SHORT TAKES

by Eric Schiller

It is hard to keep track of all the books that are being published these days, and harder still to try to review them all. In coming issues I will be presenting detailed reviews, but in this column I will simply point out some interesting new titles and provide a brief comment.

Chess Digest continues to produce a huge quantity of opening manuals, most of which are titled "Winning with..." or "Beating the ...". While I don't share Joel Benjamin's view that books with titles like that are never worth buying, primarily because these titles are assigned by the publisher and not by the author, a *caveat emptor* approach is certainly justified. After all, if Andy Soltis can write a book claiming to beat the French Defence with the Advance Variation, and then write another book claiming that the French is completely sound, we have a problem somewhere. It is true that such titles are not entirely unjustified. Ken Wmth and John Hall recently produced a book called *Winning with the Englund Gambit*. Now the Englund Gambit leads to a rotten position for Black if White has any clue about how to handle it. Still, it is *possible* to win with the opening against an ignorant opponent, so one can say that the title is not criminally wrong.

Batsford's "Winning with..." series tends to be of somewhat higher quality, and the authors generally do believe that their suggestion will lead to an advantage for White (or equality for Black). On the other hand, the title is sloppily applied. My book with Ray Keene, "Winning with the Hypermodern", is actually a treatise on the Hypermodern School of chess, not a recommended opening repertoire designed for practical results. One of the latest entries in the series, "Winning with the Dragon", by Chris Ward, is an excellent book, though it does avoid the main line (Soltis Variation 12...h5). Even so, it is more complete than the books Batsford calls "The Complete...". The bottom line: look before you leap!

**LESKI AT LARGE**

by International Master Marc  
Leski  
Goodall, Mike-  
deFirmian Nick E (USA)  
Berkeley (USA) 1979

.c4

"Mike asked me if I could notate his win against Nick in 1979, o here it is. is...I now expect Nick to notate some of my lost games NOT! ...Nf6 2.Nc3

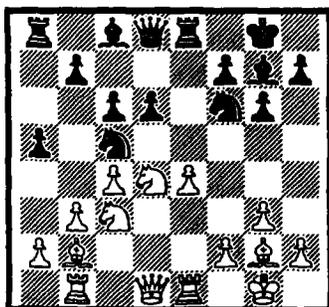
Black invites White to play d4 ince he wants to play a Modern 3enoni.  
2...g6 3.Nf3 Bg7 4.g3 0-0

White wants a quiet game instead of Nick's beloved Benoni after 4.d4 c5 i.d5 etc...  
5.Bg2 d6 6.d4 Nbd7

After a most sophisticated move order, White decides to transpose ack to the King's Indian Defense: fianchetto Variation.  
7.0-0 e5 8.e4 c6 9.b3 exd4

This move has a bad reptuation since David Bronstein crushed Zita in he Match Prague-Moscow in 1946, out more on this later...  
10.Nxd4 Re8 11.Bb2 Nc5

White follows Zita's footsteps but here the scientific move is 11.h3! followed by the development of the Queen Bishop on e3 or f4 instead of b2. If 11.Re1?! Black can draw with the combination 11...Ng4! 12.h3 Nxf2! 13.Kxf2 Qf6+ 13.Ke3 Qg5+ when White has to repeat the position with 14.Kf2 although I seriously doubt Nick would have played for a draw!  
12.Re1 a5 13.Rb1



13...Qb6 14.Nc2!

Right after 13.Rb1 this Queen move appears to be mistimed. Instead, 13...a4! with the idea 14.b4 a3! or 14.Qd2 Qb6 transposes in the Bronstein g game. Zita played 15.Ba1 and what followed was a text book example of King's Indian tactics on the dark squares: 13...a44 14.Qd2 Qb6 15.Ba1?! axb3 16.axb3 Ng4! 17.h3 Rxa1!! 18.Rxa1 Nxf2!! 19.Re3 Nxb3+ 20.Kh2 Nf2! 21.Rf3 Nxe4 22.Qf4 Ng4+ 23.Kh1 f5 24.Nxe4 Rxe4 25.Qxd6 Rxd4 26.Qb8 Rd8 27.Ra8 Be5 28.Qa7 Qb4 29.Qg1 Qf8! 30.Bh3 Qh6 0-1  
14...Ng4

White candidly attacks the d6 weakness.  
15.Re2 Ne5 16.Ne3 Ncd3?  
17.Na4!

Nick is under the impression that Black must win by force. He expects 17.Ba1? Nxf2 18.Kxf2 Ng4+ etc...  
17...Nxb2

White now wins a pawn.  
18.Nxb6!

On a better day Nick would have tried 17...Qa7 18.Bxe5! Nxe5 19.Qxd6 Bf8 with the Bishop pair for the pawn.  
18...Nxd1

This simple move leads to a won endgame since White now wins the d6-pawn.  
19.Rxd1! Ra6

Of course 19.Nxa8? leads to a slight advantage for Black in the endgame. (19.Nxa8? Ndc3 20.Rbe1 Nxe2+ 21.Rxe2)  
20.Nxc8 Rxc8 21.Rxd6 Bf8  
22.Rd1

The smoke has cleared. White is a pawn up but Nick expected to hold because of the Bishops of opposite colors.  
22...Bc5 23.h3! f6

Mike wants to invade the seventh rank and prepares f4.  
24.Kh2! a4

White's patience will be rewarded.  
25.f4 Nf7 26.Ng4 axb3 27.axb3 Kg7 28.Rd7 Ra1 29.h4 h5  
30.Nf2 b5 31.e5! fxe5

This passer wins the game.

32.fxe5 Ra7 33.Rxa7 Bxa7 34.e6 Nh6 35.e7 Bxf2

White wins the exchange. The rest is a matter of technique.  
36.e8=Q! Rxe8

36.Bxc6!? Ng4+! 37.Kg2 Nf6 38.Bxb5 Bc5! 39.e8=Q Nxe8 40.Bxe8+-. But not 36.Rxf2? Ng4+ 37.Kg1 Nxf2 38.Bxc6 bxc4 39.bxc4 Ne4! 40.e8=Q Rxe8 41.Bxe8 Nxg3 42.c5 Ne2+! 43.Kf2 Nd4 44.c6 Nxc6! 45.Bxc6 g5=.

37.Rxe8 bxc4 38.bxc4 Ng4+ 39.Kh3 c5 40.Bf3 Ne3 41.Be2 Kf7 42.Re5 Nf5 43.Kg2 Bd4 44.Re4 Ne3+ 45.Kf3 Nf5 46.Bd3 Nd6 47.Re2 Kf6 48.Ra2 g5 49.hxg5+ Kxg5 50.Ra6 Nf5 51.Re6 Bc3

A nice zugzwang to conclude this masterpiece of modern times!

52.Bxf5 Kxf5 53.Rh6 Kg5 54.Rd6 Bb4 55.Rd5+ Kg6 56.Kf4 Kh6 57.Rd6+ Kg7 58.Kg5 Be1 59.Rd7+ Kf8 60.Rd3 1-0

**ALAN STEIN**

Stein, Alan-Pruner, Earl  
Berkeley (USA) 1994

Russian Game

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nxe5 d6 4.Nf3 Nxe4 5.d4 d5 6.Bd3 Be7 7.0-0 Nc6 8.Re1 Bg4 9.c4 Nf6 10.cxd5 Bxf3 11.Qxf3 Qxd5 12.Qh3 0-0!? 13.Nc3 Qxd4

13.Be3, which I didn't give proper attention during the game, would be better if it saved the pawn on d4, but it doesn't: 13.Be3 Nxd4 14.Bxd4 Qxd4 15.Rxe7 Qxb2, or 14.Nc3 Nf3+! (Kao)  
14.Bc2 Qc5

I wasn't very satisfied with the idea of Nb5, attacking the queen, as I felt the knight was beter in the center. With my queen on h3 I want to activate my pieces with an eye towards a kingside attack. 14...Qg4 is not good now due to 15.Bxh7+  
15.Be3

A reasonable move, introducing the possibility of ...Qh5  
15...Qa5 16.a3

I expected 15...Qh5

16...Bd6

I thought for a while and decided that this move was a very useful improvement to my position, controlling b4 and allowing b2-b4 in some crucial lines. I still thought Black should play 16...Qh5, but I didn't expect him to now, after having just moved it to a5.

17.g4!? h6?

Although this looks reckless at first sight, it actually generates some strong attacking chances, and White's king is not in any grave danger straightaway. 17.g4 also prevents ...Qh5, albeit in an extreme way. Of course, also possible is 17.Rad1.

18.Bxh6

Allowing a thematic sacrifice. Better would be 17...g6, to which I would probably respond 18.Qh4, and then if 18...Nd5? 19.b4 Nbd4 20.axb4 Qxb4 21.Nd5 wins. After another move, say, 18...Nd7 19.Rad1 the position is very sharp.

18...gxh6 19.Qxh6

My opponent played this too quickly. I don't think he realized that moves I like 18...Nd4 needed to be analyzed here as well. Don't be fooled into making "automatic moves" reflexively. Especially in complex positions like this one, always check that there are no good moves that have escaped your attention. The position after 18...Nd4 is actually quite complicated, but it looks like White comes out on top using the idea of g4-g5 at the correct moment, for example: 19.b4 a) 19...Bb4 20.axb4 Qxb4 21.Nd5! Nxd5 (21...Nf3 22.Kh1, 21...Qxb2 22.Nf6 gxf6 23.Bxg7!!+-) 22.Bg7 f5 (22...Kxg7 23.Qh7+ Kf6 24.Qh6#) 23.Qh8 Kf7 24.Kh7+- b) 19...Qa6 20.g5 Nc2 (20...gxh6 21.gxf6+- Bxh2+ 22.Kxh2 Qf6 23.Be4 Qf2 24.Kh1) 21.gxf6(21.Bxg7? Nh7) g6 22.Bxg7+-

19...Nd4 20.Re3! Bf4

With the idea of Re3-h3 and a mating attack. I didn't waste too many seconds on 20.Qf6.

21.Qxf4

Giving back a whole piece is not a very challenging way to defend, but

Black is in big trouble. Another possibility is 20...Nxc2 21.Rh3 Nh5 22.Rxh5(22.b4 Bf4) Qxh5 23.Qxh5 Nxa1, which seems a bit more stubborn. In fact, if White doesn't put something together, he'll lose, but the exposed Black king provides the queen, knight, and kingside pawns with plenty of play.

21...Nxc2 22.Re5 Qb6

22.Rh3 may be better. I was in time pressure here and thought that Rh3 was not as good because of the possibility of ...Nh5 by Black with play similar to the line given to move 20.

23.Rd1! Nh7

I had underestimated 22...Qb6, but fortunately I found this strong move, which keeps White in the game. Black is prevented from playing the strong ...Nd4, and 23...Rfd8 doesn't succeed in trading pieces because of 24.Qg5 Kh8(24...Kf8 25.Qh6 Kg8 26.Rg5#) 25.Qh4 Kg7(25...Nh7 26.Rd8) 26.Rg5 Kf8 27.Qh6 Ke7 28.Re5 Qe6 29.Re6 Ke6(29...fxe6 30.Qg7) 30.Rd8 Rd8 31.g5, winning. Also the d-rook may now get lifted to the kingside as an additional attacking piece.

24.Nd5 Qxb2?! 25.Nf6+

After 24...Qa6 White also has an excellent position, e.g., 25.Qf5!, preventing ...f5, allowing Rd3, and attacking the knight on c2. However the text is even easier to deal with, a consideration which is rather important since I had very little time. I don't know that I would have found 25.Qf5!. In the game Black plays on until one move before time control since I had just a minute or two.

25...Nxf6 26.Qxf6 Qxe5 27.Qxe5 Rfe8 28.Qg5+ Kf8 29.Qc5+ Kg8 30.Qxc2 Re7 31.Qf5 Rae8 32.Rd7 Rxd7 33.Qxd7 Re6 34.Qxc7 1-0

Baroudi, Ziad-  
Stein Alan (USA)

Sacramento Open 1994

1.d4 Nf6 2.g3 g6 3.Bg2 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Ne2?! 0-0

The knight is better placed on f3.  
6.0-0 e5 7.d5!?

The choice between ...c5 and ...e5 is easy in view of the knight on e2, which the pawn at e5 plays against.

7...c6

Releasing the tension and taking any pressure off Black. Better would be 7.c3 or 7.Nbc3.

8.c4 a5 9.Nbc3

Part of a common set-up.

9...Na6

Worth considering is 9.Nec3!?

10.f3? cxd5

Better is the typical 10.h3, as the text move weakens white's King's position and allows Black the following strong sequence, hindering White's development. Also this makes exd5 (after ...cxd5 by Black) lose appeal.

11.cxd5 Qb6+ 12.Kh1 Bd7 13.Rb1 Rac8?! 14.Bd2

The typical ...Rfc8 is correct here. I was preserving the possibility of ...f5, but the correct plan is simply to play on the queenside.

14...Rc7

14.Bg4 is better, with the idea of Qd2. ...h6 would be a slight disimprovement to Black's position.

15.g4?

This only weakens White further.

15...Nb4

15...Rfc8 is better.

16.Nc1! Rfc8 17.a3 Na6 18.N1e2? Nc5

18.Nd3 is much better.

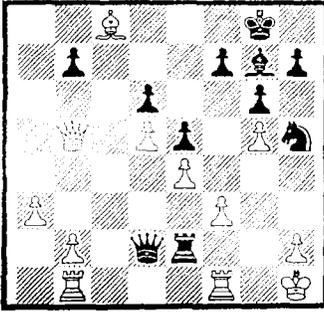
19.Be3 a4 20.g5

An unacceptable pawn sacrifice.

20...Nh5

Preventing ...Bh6 after taking the pawn, but Black's knight will be well placed instead.

21.Bxc5 Rxc5 22.Nxa4 Bxa4 23.Qxa4 Rc2 24.Bh3 Qe3 25.Qb5 Rxe2 26.Bxc8 Qd2



27.Bh3?

26...Rc2 was also possible.

27...Rxh2+

27.Qxe2 Qxe2+

28.Kg1 Nf4 29.Rbd1 Nxb3# 0-1

**Wolski Thomas (USA)–  
Stein Alan (USA)**

**Concord, California 1994**

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 c5 4.exd5 Qxd5 5.Ngf3 cxd4 6.Bc4 Qd6 7.O-O Nf6 8.Nb3 Nc6 9.Nbxd4 Nxd4 10.Nxd4 a6 11.Re1 Be7? 12.c3

Loses a tempo, which is not a good idea. Better would be 11...Qc7 12.Bb3 Bd6. I was concerned about 13.Nf5, but it's not the end of the world. It's a well-analyzed line. One good place to find it is in Psahkis's French Defense.

12...0-0 13.Qf3 Qc7 14.Bb3?! Bd6

I had expected 14.Bd3, immediately taking aim at the kingside. After 14...Bd6, White can play 15.Bg5!, stirring up a storm around Black's king. This seems like the appropriate punishment for Black's eleventh.

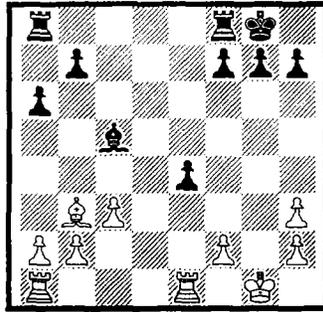
15.Qh3? e5

Better would be 15.h3, or the aggressive 15.Bg5, abandoning the lowly h-pawn in favor of rapid development, similar to the idea given above, only the king bishop is on b3 instead of d3. Also, after 14.Bd3 Bd6 15.Qh3 would be playable.

16.Nf5 e4! 17.Bg5

Black threatens 17...Qc5. 17...Wa5 would have been a mistake in view of 18.Bxf6 Bxf5 19.Qh5 gxf6 20.g4, with something of a mess. The text saddles White with an extremely bad set of doubled pawns.

17...Qc5 18.Bxf6 Bxf5 19.Bd4 Bxb3 20.Bxc5 Bxc5 21.gxh3



21...Rfe8 22.Rad1 Re7

On 22.Bd5, Black plays 22...Rad8, increasing his activity. If White takes the e-pawn he'll get into trouble, for example, 23.Be4 Rd2 24.Bh7 Kf8, and B Black threatens both ...Rf2 and ...g6, trapping the bishop.

23.Rd5 Ba7 24.Red1

23...b6 would be a mistake, restricting the movement of the dark-squared bishop.

24...g6 25.Rd8+ Rxd8 26.Rxd8+ Kg7 27.Bd5

Black begins to take the initiative.

27...f5 28.Ra8

I spent some time on 27...Re5 with the idea of ...Rf5, but giving away all the queenside pawns is not worth the quick attack on f2.

28...b5 29.Kf1 Kh6! 30.b3

Avoiding 29...Kf6 30.Rf8 and 31.Rxf7. Black wants to keep the rooks on for a while yet, to increase his advantage.

30...Kg5 31.Rf8

30...f4? 31.Be4

31...e3 32.fxe3

I was trying to get a passed e-pawn, as the tactics seemed particularly strong with one. One case in point might be if Black gets a pawn to e2 with a king blockading it on e1, and ...Bf2 wins. Now, however, I am obligated to avoid the trade of rooks.

32...Rxe3 33.Ra8 Re7 34.Rf8 Re5 35.c4 Bc5 36.Rf7

Maintaining the tension of the two pawns favors Black, who preserves the possibility of b5-b4, powerfully fixing White's a-pawn.

36...h5 37.Rc7 Bb4 38.Rc6 bxc4 39.bxc4 Re1+ 40.Kf2 a5 41.a3 Bc3 42.Kf3 Bd4

Keeping Black's king away from f4.

43.h4+

A very natural move, improving the position of the bishop. Now it controls many important squares.

43...Kxh4 44.Rxg6 Rf1+ 45.Ke2 Ra1 46.Bf7 Rxa3 47.Rh6 Kg5 48.Rxh5+ Kf6 49.Bd5 Kg6 50.Rh4

Deactivating the White rook.

50...Bf6 51.Rf4 Be5 52.Rf3 Ra2+

A choice of evils. After 52.Rf2, Black does not win the h-pawn, but the White rook is quite inactive. Unfortunately, White also has to keep a constant lookout on Black's a-pawn.

53.Kd3 Rxh2 54.c5? Rh4

In view of the game continuation, 54.Be6 is better.

55.Be6

See the note to Black's forty-second. White's king is kept behind the fourth rank.

55...Rd4+ 56.Kc2 f4 57.Rd3 Rb4! 58.Rb3

Fully intending to allow White's rook to become active, so that Black's pawns may be less attended.

58...Re4 59.Rb6 Kg5 60.Ra6 a4 61.Kd3 Re3+ 62.Kd2 a3 63.c6? Bc3+!

A bad move in a bad position.

64.Kc2 Rxe6 65.Kxc3 a2! 66.Kb2 f3

66.Ra2 Rc6 67.Kd3 Kg4 wins for Black, as does 67.Kd4 Re6.

67.Ra3 Re2+ 68.Ka1 f2 69.Rf3 Re1+ 70.Kxa2 f1=Q 0-1.

# ANDERSON ANALYZES

by Renard Anderson

Renard Anderson – Ronald Holt

Orlando 1993

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4  
4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7  
7.f3 Nc6 8.Qd2 0-0 9.Bc4 Ne5

9...Nd7 10.h4! Nb6 11.Bb3 Na5  
12.Qd3 Nxb3 axb3 d5 14.N4b5 Be6?  
(14...a6 15.Bb6 Qxb6 16.Nd5 Qd8  
17.Nbc3 b5 Informant 54/212)  
15.exd5 Bf5?! (15...Nd5 16.Nd5 Qd5  
17.Qd5 Bd5 18.0-0-0! xa7,c7) 16.Qd2  
Re8 17.0-0-0+, 1-0 (33): Anderson-  
Cripe, Berkeley 2/15/93

10.Bb3 Bd7 11.h4 Rc8 12.0-0-0  
Nc4

12...h5 13.Bg5 Rc5 14.g4 hg4  
15.f4 Nc4 16.Qe2 b5 17.f5 gf5 18.Bf6  
Bf6 19.ef5 Rf5 20.Rhg1 Rf4 21.Nc6!!  
Qb6 22.Ne7 Kh8 23.N7d5 Qf2 24.Qf2  
Rf2 25.Ne4 Bb2 26.Kb1 Re2 27.Ng3  
Rf2 28.Bc4 bc4 29.Kb2 Ba4 30.Ka1!  
Bc2 31.Rd4 f5 32.Rc4 Rb8 33.Rc1 Bd3  
34.Rc7 f4 35.Nh5 g3 36.Ndf6 Bf5  
37.Ng7 Rbb2 38.Ra7 Bd7 39.Nd7??  
(39.Ngh5!+) 39...Kg7 40.Nc5?! Kh6  
41.Nd3 Rbc2?? (41...g2Δ 42...Rf1+)  
42.Re1 Rfe2 43.Re2 Re2 44.Nf4 Rf2  
45.Nh3 g2 46.Ra5 Rf3 47.Rg5 Rh3  
48.Rg2(T) drawn, RWA-NB A. Stein;  
LERA 3/28/93

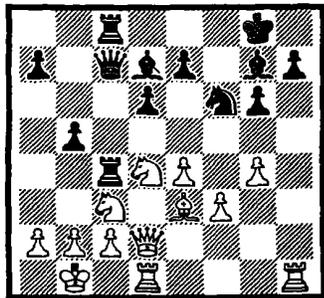
13.Bxc4 Rxc4 14.g4

14.h5 is more common.

14...Qc7

14...h5 15.gxh5! [Dragoneer Chris  
Ward prefers either 14...Qa5 or 14...b5  
in his new book on the Dragon.-ed.]

15.h5 Rc8 16.hxg6 fxc6 17.Kb1  
b5



18.Nd5! Nxd5 19.exd5 Qb7

19...Be5 20.Qf2± or 20.Qd3Δ  
!1.Rxh7!±

20.Qh2 h6 21.Rd2! Qxd5  
22.Bxh6!

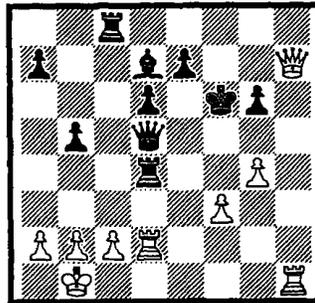
22.Nf5! Qe6 (22...Bf5?? 23.Rd5+-  
23.Bh6 gf5 24.Bg7 Kg7 25.Re2 Qf6  
26.g5±

22...Rxd4

22...Bd4 23.Be3+- and 22...Be5  
23.Bf4 Rd4 24.Qh7 Kf8 25.Qg6+-  
23.Bxg7 Kxg7

23...Rd2 24.Qh7 Kf7 25.Bd4 Ke8  
(25...Kf8 26.Qg7) 26.Qh8 Kf7  
27.Qg7+-.

24.Qh7+ Kf6



25.g5+! Qxg5 26.Rxd4 Bf5  
27.Re1 e6 28.Qh1! Rxc2 29.Ka1  
Qg3?

29...Qh5 30.Rh4 Qg5 31.Rh8 Qd2  
32.Rf8 Ke7 33.Ra8+±.

30.Qh8+ Kf7 31.Rh1 g5

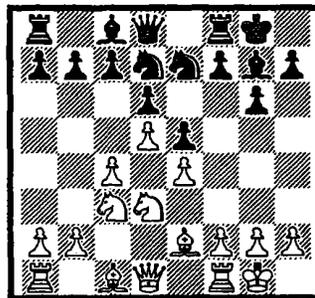
31...Bh3 32.R4h4

32.Rh7+ Bxh7 33.Qxh7+ Kf6  
34.Qxc2 d5 35.Qd1 a6 36.a3  
Qe5 37.Rg4 Kg6? 38.f4 1-0

Alex Yermolinsky –  
Renard Anderson

Concord, California 1993

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.Ne1 Nd7  
10.Nd3



10...f5

10.Be3 f5 11.f3 f4 12.Bf2 h5 13.b4  
Nf6 14.c5 g5 15.cxd6 cxd6 16.Rc1 Ne8  
(16...Ng6 17.Nb5 Ne8 18.Qc2 Bd7  
19.Na7 g4 20.Kh1 g3 21.Bg1 Ra7!  
22.Ba7 b6 23.Kg1 Qh4 24.h3 Bh3  
25.gxh3 Qxh3 26.Bd3??(26.Bb5! Nc7  
27.Bd7!+- 26...Nh4 27.Qe2 Nf6  
(27...Rf6! wins faster)) 28.Bb6?  
(28.Rf2)) 28...Ng4 29.a4 g2 30.fxc4  
Qh1 31.Kf2 gf=Q 32.Qf1 Qh2 33.Ng2  
f3 34.Qg1 fxc2 35.Ke2 Qg3 36.Qe3  
Qg4! (36...Rf3? 37.Rc8 Kh7? 39.Qg5))  
37.Kd2 Nf3 38.Kc3 Rc8 39.Bc4 g1=Q  
40.Rg1 Ng1 41.Qg1 Qe2 42.Bc5 Qe4  
and Black went on to win: NM  
Richard Koepcke-Renard Anderson;  
Palo Alto 4/24/93) 17.a4 Kh8 18.a5  
Ng8 19.Nb5 a6 20.Na3 g4?! 21.fxc4  
Ngf6 22.g5 Ne4 23.Rc8 Rc8 24.Bd3  
Qg5! (24...Ng5 25.Qh5 Kg8 26.Bh4  
e4! 27.Be4 ((27.Bg5? Nf6 28.Bf6 Qf6  
29.Bb1 Qd4+)) 27...Nf6 28.Qg5 Ne4  
29.Qd8+- anyway.) 25.Be4 Nf6 26.Nf3  
Qg4 27.h3 Qd7 28.Nd2 Bh6 29.Qf3  
Rg8 30.Bb1 Rcf8? (30...Rg7Δ ...R8g8,  
...Rg2) 31.Nac4 Rg7 32.Bh4 Bg5  
33.Bg5 Rg5 34.Ne4 Ne4 35.Be4 Rfg8  
36.Rf2 R8g7 37.Rc2 R7g8 38.Kh1 Kg7  
39.Bd3 Kh6 40.Qe4 R8g7 41.Nb6 Qf7  
42.Rc8 Rg8? (42...Rg3) 43.Rg8 Qg8  
44.Nc8 Rg7 45.Nd6 Rc7 46.Nf5 1-0 GM  
Dmitry Gurevich-Renard Anderson;  
Reno 10/30/92.

11.Bd2 Nf6 12.f3 h5 13.Rc1 f4  
14.c5 g5 15.cxd6 cxd6 16.Nb5  
Ne8 17.a4 Ng6 18.Nf2 Rf7  
19.Rc3 Bh6 20.h3 Nh4 21.Qc2  
a6 22.Na3 Bd7 23.Rc1 Rb8  
24.Qd1 b5 25.axb5 axb5 26.Nc2  
Qf6

26.Rb3?! b4 27.Rb4 Rb4 28.Bb4  
Qb6Δ ...g4, ...g3, ...Bh3±  
27.Nb4

26...Rg7; 26...Qb6 27.Kf1!  
(27.Be1? g4!)  
27...g4 28.fxc4

27...Qg6 28.Na6 Ra8 29.Nc7 Nxc7  
30.Rxc7 Raf8!  
28...Qg6 29.Bf3 Nf6 30.gxh5  
Nxb5 31.Ng4 Rg7?! 32.Nd3

31...Nf6 was better.  
32...Bxg4 33.hxc4 Nf6 34.Nf2  
Nxf3+ 35.gxf3 Nh5?? 36.Rc8+

35...Bg5 keeps the game alive.  
36...Rxc8 37.Rxc8+ Kh7 38.Qf1  
Rb7 39.Qc1 Ng3 40.Qc6 Ra7

41.Rc7+ Rxc7 42.Qxc7+ Bg7  
43.Bb4 Ne2+ 44.Kg2 1-0

Renard Anderson – Igor  
Ivanov

Fresno 1993

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4  
4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bc4 e6  
7.Be3 Be7 8.Qe2

7...a6 8.Qe2 Na5 (8...Qc7) 9.Bd3  
b5 10.b4 Nc4 (10...Nb7 11.0-0±)  
11.Bc4 bxc4 12.0-0± BCO2.

8...Na5 9.Bd3

8...0-0

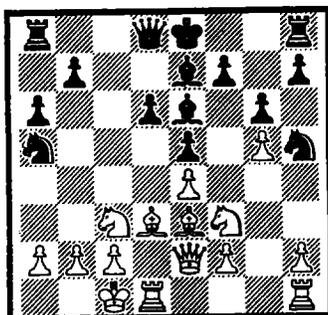
9...a6 10.g4 g6 11.0-0-0

10...Qc7!?

11...e5 12.g5

11...h6 or 11...Qc7 are better.

12...Nh5 13.Nf3 Be6



14.Nxe5!

13...Bg4 14.Rhg1±

14...dxe5 15.Bb5+ axb5  
16.Rxd8+ Bxd8 17.Qxb5+ Nc6  
18.Qxb7

Guarding e5.

18...Rc8 19.Rd1 0-0 20.Nd5 Na5  
21.Qb5 Nc4 22.Bc5 Bxg5+  
23.Kb1 Bg4 24.Rd3 Nd2+

24.Rg1

25.Rxd2 Bxd2 26.Bxf8 Kxf8  
27.a4 Nf4 28.Nb6 Rd8 29.Qxe5  
Be6!? 30.c4 h6 31.Nd5 Nxd5  
32.cxd5 Bd7

32.exd5

33.d6 Kg8 34.Qd4 Bf4 35.a5  
Be6 36.a6 Rc8!? 37.b3 Bxb3

37.b4

38.d7 Rd8 39.Qf6 Rxd7 40.Qxf4  
Kh7 41.Qb8 Bc4 42.Qb7!? Be6  
43.Qb6 Bc4 44.f3 Rd3 45.a7  
Rxf3 46.Kb2 1-0

## STRUGATSKY SCRUTINIZES...

Margulis Isaak (USA)–  
Strugatsky Vladimir (USA)  
Concord, California 1994

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 exd5  
4.c4

Those who still believe that the Exchange Variation is only good for a colorless draw should read an excellent article on this opening by Edmar Mednis in the September issue of Chess Life. My experience on the Black side of this variation has always been very pleasant, including my shortest win ever in 1981 (I cannot recall my opponent's name): 4.Nc3 Bb4 5.Bd3 Nf6 6.Bg5 0-0 7.Qf3 Bg4 8.Qg3 Re8 9.Kf1 Bxc3 10.bxc3 Ne4! 11.Bxd8?? (11.Be4! Qg5 12.Bf3 h5 13.h3, winning a piece, would have probably led to my shortest loss ever...)Nd2#.

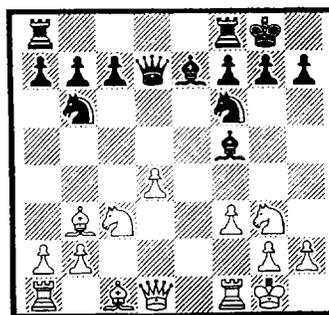
4...Nf6 5.Nc3 Be7 6.Bd3 dxc4  
7.Bxc4 0-0 8.Nge2 Nbd7 9.0-0  
Nb6 10.Bb3 Bg4!?

Margulis has no intentions to secure a safe draw. The plan he chose is well thought out. White is basically playing the popular variation 3.Nd2 c5 4.exd5 exd5 5.Ng3 Nc6 6.Bb5 Bd6 7.dxc5 Bxc5 8.0-0 Ne7 9.Nb3 Bb6 with colors reversed, and therefore, an extra tempo. The best continuation in the above variation is 10.Re1 with the idea of Be3, fighting for control over the dark squares. However, in our game Black's dark squared Bishop is positioned on e7 rather than on b4, which makes the development of light-squared Bishop to e6 more difficult. In Wolff-Dreev, Biel Interzonal 1993 White achieved an overwhelming position after 10.c6 11.Re1 Bf5 12.Ng3 Bg6 13.f4! Bd6 14.Rf1! Qc7 15.Kh1 h6 16.f5. After a long think, I decided to try a different plan.

11.f3 Bf5

11.Qd3 is met by 11...c5 12.d5  
Qc8!, threatening 13...c4

12.Ng3 Qd7



13.Nxf5 Qxf5

There are several reasons to give up two Bishops in this position. First, it is hard to find a reasonable place for the Black light-squared Bishop anyway (Wolff-Dreev is a good demonstration). Second, Black provokes a weakening f2-f3 move. And third, it is generally a good strategy to seek exchanges when playing against the isolated pawn. Weakness of isolated pawns is easiest to exploit in the endgame. 13.Re1 Re8 14.Re5!? was worth consideration, but then Black has 14...Be6! After 15.Bxe6 fxe6 or 15.d5 Bc5 16.Kf1 Bd5! 17.Rd5 Nfd5 18.Bd5 (18.Nd5 Qb5) Nd5 19.Qd5 Qd5 20.Nd5 Rad8 White cannot hope for an advantage.

14.Re1 Rfe8 15.Re5

If 14...Bd6, then 15.Ne4 is unpleasant for Black.

15...Qd7 16.Ne4 Nbd5 17.Bg5  
c6 18.Qe2? Nxe4

That's a mistake based on miscalculation. However, Black has already over-come opening difficulties. Even after the best 18.Nc5 Bxc5 19.Rxe8 Rxe8 20.dxc5 Qf5! active Black pieces provide sufficient compensation for the pair of White Bishops.

19.fxe4

[19.Bxe7 Nxe7! 20.Qxe4 Ng6  
21.Rxe8+ Rxe8 22.Qg4!? Qe7! Black has a big positional advantage: Strugatsky.]

19...Bxg5

19.Bxe7 would have allowed White to avoid a pawn loss, but after 19...Ne7! (19...Rxe7 20.Rxe7 Nxe7 21.Qxe4 leads only to equality; the tempting 19...Ndf6!? with 20.Bxf6 Qxd4+ 21.Kh1 Nxf6 in mind is ineffective after 20.Rd1! Re7 21.fxe4!) 20.Wxe4 (20.Rxe4 Nf5 21.Rd1 Rxe4 22.Qxe4 Re8 or 22.fxe4 Nxd4

23.Bxf7+ Qxf7 24.Rxd4 Qxa2, and Black is better) Ng6 21.Rxe8 Rxe8 22.Qg4! Qe7! Black has a big positional advantage.  
 20.exd5 Bf6

Only now White realized that planned 20.Rxg4 loses a pawn because of 20...Nf4 21.Qe3 Qxd4! 22.Qxd4 Ne2+, and Black reaches a winning endgame.

21.Rxe8+ Rxe8 22.Qd1? cxd5

Margulis, disappointed to find himself on the defensive, blunders another pawn. He should have played 22.Qc4, with excellent drawing chances due to the Bishops of opposite color.

23.Ba4 b5 24.Bb3 Re4 25.Rc1 g6 26.Qf3 Bxd4+ 27.Kh1 Bxb2 28.Rd1 Qe7 29.g3 Re1+ 30.Rxe1 Qxe1+ 31.Kg2 Qd2+ 32.Kh3

Simpler was 31...Qe4 32.Bxd5 Qxf3+ 32...Kg7 33.Bxd5 Bf6 34.Bb3 Qd7+

34.Qb3, attacking both b5 and f7 pawns, was a better try. Black would have had harder time finding the winning sequence 34...Qe2! 35.Bxf7 g5 36.Be6 (36.Qe6 g4) h5 37.g4 h4 38.Qd5 Be5 39.Qd7 Kh6 in the time pressure.

35.Kg2 Qd2+ 36.Kh3 Qd7+ 37.Kg2 a5 38.Qd5 Qxd5+ 39.Bxd5 Bd4 40.g4

This endgame is an easy technical win for Black. When two extra pawns in the opposite color Bishop endings become passed, win is normally guaranteed when the distance between these pawns is two or more files. Then King and Bishop on the weaker side are not able to coordinate the defense. In this case, the distance between potentially passed "b" and "f" pawns is three files.

40...f5 41.gxf5 gxf5 42.Kf3 Kf6 43.Bc6 b4 44.Ba4 Ke5 45.Bc2 46.Bd3 Bb2 47.Bc2 Bc1 48.Bd3 f4 49.Bb5 Kd4 50.Ke2 Kc3 51.Kd1 Kb2 52.Bc4 a4 53.Bb5 b3 54.axb3 a3 0-1

**Strugatsky Vladimir (USA)-  
 Remlinger Larry (USA)  
 Concord, California 1994**

1.d4

According to Strugatsky, this should be coded E70

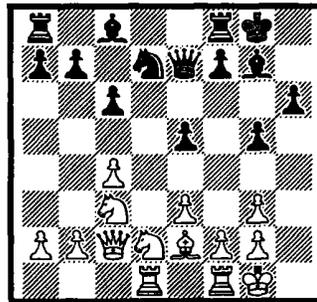
1...Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.Nc3 0-0 5.Bg5 h6 6.Bh4 d6

This offbeat variation contains some poison. White provokes Black to go for an exchange of White's dark-squared Bishop, hoping to exploit resulting kingside weaknesses in Black's camp.

7.e3 c6 8.Be2

Alternate plan 7...c5 seems more logical, since White's Bishop has already diverted its attention from the center.

8...Nbd7 9.0-0 g5 10.Bg3 Nh5 11.Qc2 Nxg3 12.hxg3 e5 13.dxe5 dxe5 14.Rad1 Qe7 15.Nd2



15...f5

Both sides consistently follow their plans. White wants to exchange light-squared Bishops and then direct one of its Knights to a dream square f5 (using route d2-e4-d6-f5, for example), where it would dominate Black's remaining Bishop. However, straightforward 15.Bd3 ran into 15...Nc5 16.Bf5 e4!, and 17.Be4? loses after 17...Bc3 18.Bh7 Kg7 19.bxc3 f5. Now White is prepared for 16.Bd3.

16.g4!

Black prevents White's plans in a most radical way. (15...Nc5 would only help White build a stronghold on d6 after 16.b4 Ne6 17.c5) However, struggle for the control over central squares is far from over.

16...Nc5 17.gxf5 Bxf5 18.Nde4 g4?! 19.Bd3

It is not hard to see that White pieces are not very well coordinated at the moment. Black should have exploited this with 18...Rad8. Then 19.Bd3? is impossible due to 19...Rd3, and White has to resort to a reversed 19.f3 with likely equalizing exchanges on both "d" file and square e4. Now White manages to "untie" its pieces and gain an advantage. It is worth noting that opposite color Bishops in the position arising after 18...Ne4 19.Ne4 Be4 20.Qe4 do not make Black's life easier. On the contrary, Black will have no resources to defend its weak light squares from the imminent intervention by White's Queen and Bishop.

19...Nxd3 20.Qxd3 Rad8 21.Qe2 h5 22.c5 Kh8 23.Rxd8 Rxd8 24.Nd6 Bg6 25.Nce4 b6

This is the type of the position White was aiming at. Mobility of Black Bishops is severely restricted, and its advanced kingside pawns can only help White develop an initiative on this part of the board. Black correctly tries to seek counterplay on the queenside.

26.b4 bxc5 27.bxc5 Rb8 28.Qc2 h4 29.Rb1 Qc7 30.Rxb8+ Qxb8 31.Qb3 Qg8?! 32.Qb7

Black's best bet was 31...Qb3 32.axb3 a5!, with good drawing chances in the difficult for both sides endgame. For example, 33.f3? (33.Nd2 Bc2!) gxf3 34.gxf3 Bh6 35.Nc4 h3! 36.Kf2! (36.Kh2 Bh5!) Bf8 (36...h2 37.Ng3) 37.Na5 Be4 38.fxe4 Bc5 39.Nc6 Be3 40.Kg3 Kg7! 41.Kh3 (41.Ne5 Bf4!) Kf6.

32...g3 33.Qe7!

33...Qxa2 34.Qc8+ Qg8 35.Qxg4 33...gxf2+

Epicenter of the game is shifting to the kingside, where white Queen is more effective working with the Knights than black Queen with the Bishops.

34.Nxf2 Qxa2 35.Qxh4+ Kg8 36.Ng4 Qa1+ 37.Kh2 e4 38.Qg5! Kh7 39.Nxe4!

Another defensive attempt was 38...Qe1, trying to tie White pieces with the threat of perpetual check on the e1-h4 diagonal. Then White had 39.Nf6! Kh8 40.Nf5!. Resulting position

is the beautiful demonstration of the rare dominance of Knights over Bishops. Black is defenseless: 40...Bf5 41.Qh5; 40...Qa1 41.Qh4; 40...Bf6 41.Qf6; otherwise White simply takes the Bishop on g6.

39...Qb1 40.Nef6+

39...Bxe4 40.Qh5+ Kg8 41.Qe8+ and 42.Qxe4

40...Bxf6 41.Nxf6+ Kg7 42.Ne8+ Kf8 43.Nd6! Bf7

One more confirmation of the old rule that the Queen-Knight pair is most dangerous when Knight is well protected. Black is totally lost now.

44.e4 Qd1? 45.Qd8+ 1-0



### Jordy Mont-Reynaud – Walter Browne

WBCA Blitz Tournament 1994

1.e4

Before going into the game I thought that the other players had been playing defensively against Walter. Since they had all gotten creamed, I decided not to defend at all!

1...c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.g3??!

I played this so quickly that perhaps Walter thought it was a prepared variation. He took the better part of a minute to ponder my "sacrifice", then he finally responded.

5...e5 6.Nb3 Nxe4 7.Bg2

Compensation is underway for White—tee-hee!

7...Nf6 8.Nc3

Controlling the d5-square.

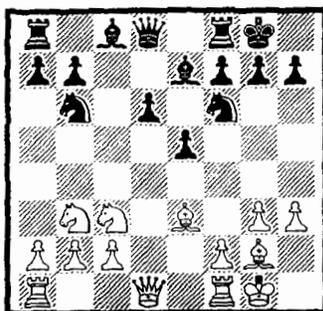
8...Be7 9.0-0 0-0 10.h3

Always a useful move.

10...Nbd7 11.Be3

And now back to basics!

11...Nb6



12.Qd3 Be6? 13.Bxb7 Rb8

[13... Bc4 14.Bxb6 Bxd3 (14... Qxb6 15.Qxc4 RRQxb7) 15.Bxd8 Raxd8 16.cxd3+-; 13... Bxh3!]

14.Ba6?

[14.Bxb6 Qxb6 15.Bg2 d5 16.Nxd5 Bxd5 17.Bxd5 Rfd8 RR18.c4]

14...Bxh3 15.Rfd1 d5 16.Na5 d4 17.Nc6 Qe8 18.Nxb8 dxe3 19.Qxe3 Qxb8

I was happy to have gone from a balanced position a pawn down to an unbalanced position.

20.a4 Qa8 21.Bf1 Bxf1 22.Rxf1 Nc4 23.Qe2 Nxb2 24.Qxe5 Re8 25.Qb5 Rb8 26.Qe5

I would have been quite happy with a draw here.

26...Bf8 27.Rab1 Rb6 28.a5 Nc4 29.Qd4?

White should hold the a-pawn with Qf5 or Qg5.

29...Rxb1 30.Rxb1 Nxa5

Black's pieces are not coordinated so White has some compensation for the material.

31.Nb5 Nc6 32.Qe3 h5 33.Rb3 Ng4 34.Qf4?

This is a mistake because it allows Bc5. 34.Qc3 was better. When I was analyzing the game later, one of my trainers tweaked his beard, thought a while and finally offered the comment that "This leads to a complicated position with unclear play". Or maybe he said, "an unclear position with complicated play." Or both. Then he yawned.

[34.Qc3!? h4 35.Nc7 Qd8 36.Qxc6 Qd1+ 37.Kg2 h3+ 38.Kxh3 Nxf2+ 39.Kh2 Qh5+ 40.Kg1 Bc5-+]

34...a6

34...Bc5 would have been stronger, with the idea that if 35. Rf3, 35... Nce5 is strong.

35.Nc7 Qc8 36.Nd5 Qd7 37.Rd3 Qe6 38.Ne3 Nce5 39.Rd1 Nxe3 40.Qxe3 Qf5 41.Kg2 Qxc2 42.Rd8 Qc6+ 43.f3 Qc2+ 44.Rd2 Qc7 45.Kh3 Kh7

I hung my queen a few moves later, but the honorable Grandmaster Walter Browne, 6-time United States Champion, loses on time. And the crowd went wild!!!!

1-0

### World's best young players compete in Szeged

by Subru Bhat

In all my travels across the continents, I had never been to a place where people line-up for ice cream at 8 o'clock in the morning! Well, not until we reached the Hungarian city of Szeged by the Tisza river. Szeged is a cosmopolitan university town that we reached by train from Budapest. My wife and I were there with our son Vinay who was representing the United States in the Boys Under 10 category in the 1994 World Youth Chess Championships. The Championships were held from first through ninth August. Vinay finally finished tied for sixth after playing nine rounds of chess in the desert-like heat of Szeged.

It was a thrilling experience to see the best boys and girls from 82 countries gathered together to decide who were best among them. The royal game was played without much pomp and splendor but in the true spirit of sportsmanship. The participants, coaches, managers, and parents numbered over a thousand which was a bit too much for the hosts to handle. However, they were always gracious, hospitable, and friendly.

Celebrity chess players like Joshua Waitzkin from New York (Searching for Bobby Fischer) competed in the Under 18 category. He played for the gold medal in the ninth and final round but lost and instead took fourth place. Fourteen-year-old Peter Leko of Hungary, the youngest grandmaster in the world, played in the Under 16 category and won 8 out of 9 rounds and the gold medal as well. Last year's Under 10 gold medalist Etienne Bacrot from France won the silver medal this

year in the Under 12 category. Thus he proved that last year's medal was no fluke. He was favored to win his section this year as well overtaken by the Armenian player Levon Aronian in the eighth round.

Vinay's results are listed below:

Round	Opponent	From	Result
	Armenia		Draw
	Australia		Draw

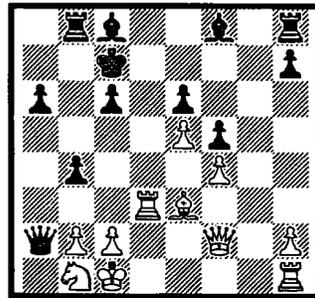
The competition was fierce, as the best players from 82 countries participated in the 100-plus degree heat of Szeged. Overall the representatives from the former Soviet bloc countries performed much better than the rest of the world. Vinay's performance against players from these countries was extremely impressive 3 wins, 1 draw and 1 loss.

**Bhat, Vinay (USA)-  
Niadich, Arkadij (Latvia)  
Szeged, Hungary 1994**

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.f4 g6 4.Nf3 Bg7 5.Bb5 e6 6.e5 f5 7.d4 cxd4 8.Nxd4 a6 9.Be2 Bf8 10.Be3 Qc7 11.Qd2 Nxd4 12.Qxd4 Ne7 13.0-0-0 Nc6 14.Qd2 b5 15.g4 Qa5 16.gxf5 gxf5 17.Bh5+ Kd8

3	Georgia	Win
4	Latvia	Win
5	Philippines	Loss
6	Czech Republic	Win
7	Lithuania	Loss
8	Turkministan	Win
9	Vietnam	Win

Vinay obtained 6 out of the maximum 9 points. The first place (gold medal) was won by the Russian representative, Sergey Grishchenko with 7.5 points. 18.Qf2 Kc7 19.Bf3 b4 20.Nb1 Rb8 21.Rd3 Qxa2 22.Bxc6 dxc6



23.Qh4! Rb7 24.Qf6 b3 25.c3 1-0

The strength of junior chess in our Region IX (Arizona, Nevada, California and Hawaii) was evident by the number of players we fielded in this event. Four of the eleven juniors representing the United States were from this region.

The Rumanian candidate took second place (silver medal), and the candidate from Azerbaijan took third place (bronze medal).

Vinay's longest game, played against the player from Georgia, lasted well over six hours. The shortest game was against the candidate from Turkmenistan and lasted only an hour and ten minutes.

Boys U10	Vinay Bhat* CA	6.0
	6th/55	
Girls U-10	Courtney Olson VA	
	5.0	tied for 15th =/54
Boys U-12	Noah Siegel NY	
	5.0	tied for 20th/74
Boys U-12	Jordy Mont-Reynaud* CA	
	4.5	tied for 31st/74
Girls U-12	Irina Krush NY	
	4.5	24th/62
Boys U-14	Jacob Chudnovsky IL	6.0
	tied for 7th/73	
Girls U-14	Jennie Frenklakh* CA	
	5.0	tied for 18th/60
Boys U-16	Tal Shaked* AZ	
	5.0	tied for 21st/74
Boys U-18	Joshua Waitzkin NY	
	6.5	4th/75
Girls U-18	Anna Khan NY	7.0
	tied for 2nd/63	

\* designates players from US Region IX.

**SHORT GAMES FROM LOCAL EVENTS**

**Sheek, Justin (1462)-  
Fisher-Kirshner, Micah (1758)  
San Jose 1994**

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Bc5 4.Nc3 Nf6

This move is out of the book. Two main lines are 4.0-0 and 4.c3. After 4.0-0 then follows 4...Nd4 5.Nd4 Bd4 6.c3 Bb6 7.d4 c6 8.Ba4 d6 9.Na3 ed 10.cd Ne7 11.d5 0-0±. 4.c3 continues 4...f5 5.d4 fe 6.Bxc6 dc 7.Ne5 Bd6 8.Qh5+ g6 9.Qe2 f5 10.Bf4 Nf6 11.Nd2 0-0±

5.d3 h6 6.Bxc6 dxc6 7.0-0 Bg4 3.h3 Bxf3 9.Qxf3 Qe7 10.a3 g5 11.Bd2 Rg8

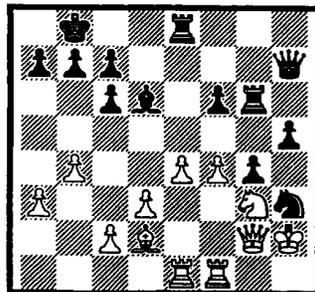
I think that pushing his pawns on the queenside might've given him a better game because we're both attacking where the kings are.

12.Qf5 Rg6 13.Ne2 Nd7 14.Qg4 0-0-0 15.Ng3 Kb8 16.Nf5 Qf8

17.b4 Nf6 18.Qg3 Bd6 19.Bc3 Nh5 20.Qf3 Nf4 21.g3 Nhx3+

Playing 21.g3 allowed me to further attack his king and open him up. Better for him might have been 21.g4 to pause my attack for a while.

22.Kh2 g4 23.Qe2 f6 24.Bd2 h5 25.f4 exf4 26.gxf4 Re8 27.Qg2 Qf7 28.Ng3 Qd7 29.Rae1 Qh7



30.e5!

I should have been prepared for his tactical move.

30...fxe5

This is a great move if he kept making the right moves. Fortunately he made mistakes which made him lose instead of me. Instead of 29...Qh7, better is 29...a6 to free myself from a back rank mate.

31.fxe5 Be7 32.Ne4 Ng5 33.Bxg5 Bxg5 34.Nf6 Bxf6 35.exf6 Rxe1 36.Rxe1 a6 37.Re7 g3+

All he had to play was 37.Re8+ Kh7 38.Qf2+ b6 and white's pawn can queen and I'm lost.

38.Kh1 Qh6

Here again, he could just take the g-pawn and after 38...Rxxg3 39.Rxxh7 Rg8 40.Kh3 and he wins my h-pawn and queens his f-pawn.

39.f7

My only hope was to mate him with a cheap tactic.

39...Qc1+ 40.Qg1 g2+ 41.Kh2 Qf4+ 42.Kh3 Qg3# 0-1

Notes by Micah Fisher-Kirshner (Age 12 or 13)

**Bhat, Vinay (USA)-  
Say, Frank (2309)  
California 1994**

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Be3 dxe4 4.Nd2 Nf6 5.f3 exf3 6.Ngxf3

The usual move to play would be 5...Nd5 when play would proceed with 6.Qe2 Nxe3 7.Qxe3 c5 8.dxc5 Qa5 9.0-0-0 when 9...Qxa2 is not a threat because 10...Qa4+ is met by 11.Nb2! when the Black Queen is misplaced.

6...Be7 7.Bd3 Nd5 8.Qe2 Nd7 9.Ne4 Nxe3 10.Qxe3 h6? 11.0-0-0

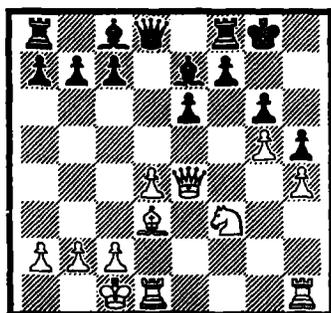
Obviously a mistake. Black must play 10...c5 at once to free his position because 11.dxc5 Qa5+- wins back the pawn. White should play 11.0-0-0.

11...0-0 12.g4 Nf6 13.Nxf6+ Bxf6 14.h4! Be7

Not 14.Qe4? because 14...g6 15.Ne5 Qd5 and Black can get some defensive moves in to stop White's attack.

15.g5 h5 16.Qe4? g6

16.g6 is an easier way and correct way to continue the attack. It avoids any complications which could arise later on.



17.Ne5! Qd5? 18.Nxg6

Black has only one more chance to try to save his game. If 17...Qe8 White answers with 18.Be2!. Black has

a variety of choices here to try: if 18...Bd7 19.Qb7 Rc8 20.Bxh5 gxh5 21.Qf3 f6 (if 21...Bd6 22.Qxh5 Bxe5 23.dxe5 Bc6 24.Rhg1 Rd8 25.Rxd8 Qxd8 26.g6! fxe5 27.Qxg6 Kh8 28.Qg7#.) 22.g6! fxe5 23.Qxh5 Rf2 24.Qh7+ Kf8 25.g7+ Kf7 26.g8=Q+ wins. If 18...Bd7 19.Qb7 Rc7 20.Bxh5 gxh5 21.Qf3 Bd6 22.Qxh5 Bxe5 23.dxe5 f5! 24.g6 Qe7 25.g7 Rfd8 26.Qh8+ Kf7 27.g8+=Q+ Rxc8 28.Q. ERIC: take a look at this. I'm not sure this is not a truncated note. If 18...Bd6 19.Bxh5 gxh5 20.Qf3 Bxe5 21.dxe5 Bd7 22.Qxh5 Bc6 23.Rh1 Rd8 24.Rxd8 Qxd8 25.g6! wins. If 18...Kg7 19.Bxh5 gxh5 20.Rhg1 (not 20.Qf3 because of 20...f5 blunts White's attack.) Bd7 21.Qf3 Bc6 22.Qxh5 Rh8 23.Qg4 followed by the push of the h and g pawns give White the advantage though he is a piece down.

18...Qxe4 19.Nxe7+ Kg7 20.Bxe4 c6 21.Nxc8 Raxc8 22.Rdf1 Rcd8 23.c3 Rd7 24.Rf6 Rh8 25.Rhf1 1-0

**Bhat, Vinay (USA)-  
Fuentes, Romulo (2179)  
California 1994**

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.f4 d6 4.Bb5 Bd7 5.Bxc6 Bxc6 6.Nf3 g6 7.0-0 Bg7 8.d3 Qd7 9.Bd2

The Queen belongs on c7 in this variation. The normal move is 8...Nf6 9.Qe1 0-0 10.Bd2 e6 9...f5 10.Qe1 Nf6 11.e5 Nh5 12.Qe2

Puts the Knight out of play. 11...Nd5 is better.

12...Bxf3 13.Rxf3 dxe5 14.fxe5 Qd4+ 15.Kh1 0-0-0 16.Qe1

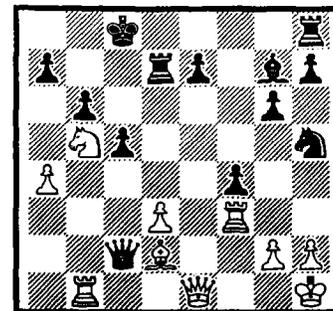
15...Bxe5?? 16.Nb5 Qd5 17.c4 Qe6 18.Nc7+. 15...Qxe5!? 16.Re3 Qd6 17.Nb5 Qd7 18.Bc3 Bxc3 17.Nxc3 Kc7∞

16...b6

∞ 16.Re1 Kb8 17.b3 Qd7 18.Na4 b6 19.Nb2 and white is ready to attack the Black Queenside with a4, etc.

17.a4 f4 18.Nb5 Qxe5 19.Qf1 Qxb2 20.Rb1 Qxc2 21.Qe1 Rd7

the third time white has made this move. ∞ 21.Nxa7+ Kb7 22.Ba5 Rd6 (Not 27...Kxa7 28.Bxb6+ Ka8 29.Bxd8 Rxd8 30.Qe1+-) 23.Nb5 Rc6 24.Na3 Qxa4 25.Nc4 b5 26.d4 with a winning attack!



22.d4!? c4??

22.a5 keeps the pressure on Black.

23.Rc3!

Black is winning with 27...Bxd4 28.Nxd4 Rxd4 29.Bc3 Re4 30.Qf1 Rd8 31.a5 Re2.

23...Qxa4 24.Qe6 Kd8 25.Rxc4 Qa6 26.Rbc1! Nf6 27.Rc8+ Qxc8 28.Rxc8+ Kxc8 29.Qc6+ Kb8 30.Bxf4+ 1-0

*Games submitted for publication should be provided in a common word processing format on either Macintosh or MS-DOS compatible disks. Diagrams should use one of the USCF Standard compatible fonts, such as Linares, Hastings or Tilburg. Games may also be sent via e-mail to the editor. Submissions in ChessBase, Chess Assistant, NicBase, PGN or USCF format are also welcome. Games submitted on paper by mail or fax are unlikely to be published, unless the editor finds himself with an unprecedented amount of spare time. If you have a game you wish to submit, but do not have access to a computer, please ask a friend to prepare the game for you.*

# CalChess Rating System

by Tom Dorsch, USCF Regional Vice President

The Board of CalChess has voted to implement its own rating system, to better serve chessplayers in Northern California. Effective immediately, tournaments submitted to CalChess (PO Box 3294, Hayward, CA 94540-3294), in the same format in which they are submitted to the USCF or other rating organizations, will be rated by CalChess. This means that directors who prepare rating reports in electronic format (using "Tournament Administrator," "Swiss-Sys," "Pair Plus," or any other commercially available software) can submit their tournaments on diskette; organizers who simply Xerox their crosstables can submit them in that format. CalChess will not charge a fee for rating tournaments submitted by organizers in the Northern California area.

The advantages of the CalChess rating system will soon be obvious to members. In the first place, CalChess ratings will be more accurate and more current. Using the USCF algorithm, we will be able to correct many mistakes that occur in national ratings because of our greater knowledge of local players. For example, in most large tournaments, there is a probability that one or more of the players will have his USCF ID number transcribed incorrectly. In New Windsor, they do not cross-check names and ID numbers. If transposing two digits changes a Northern California player with a 1999 rating into someone from Texas with a 1250 rating, USCF automatically rates the event with the incorrect rating. This changes the ratings of everyone in the section, because it affects the rating of everyone who played the "Texas" player, and the rating of everyone who they played, and so on. The mistake may not be noticed until someone complains, a process that takes months, and by then it is impossible to completely eradicate, which would require going back to the original tournament and re-rating everything that happened subsequently. The USCF makes an adjustment to the original event, but does not correct subsequent tournaments that were rated using inaccurate ratings. Local authorities will catch and correct this type of mistake before it is implemented. Because we publish a complete rating list in every issue of the California Chess Journal, our ratings will be more current than complete USCF ratings, published annually.

Another advantage of CalChess ratings is that we can provide rating services to some events that fall outside the scope of the USCF system. For example, some of Northern California's largest clubs, such as Palo Alto and Hayward, have players that are not current USCF members and these clubs therefore do not hold rated tournaments. The CalChess rating system will allow clubs to hold rated tournaments that do not require their members to

pay the annual fee of \$40 for USCF membership. This will permit some clubs to hold tournaments where it is not presently done, permit some members to play who do not presently play, and allow the flexibility to newcomers that will make chess in clubs and tournaments more attractive to them. Organizers can hold "Beginner Opens" with low entry fees and no large membership costs to foster further rapid growth in Northern California chess.

The CalChess rating system will be implemented by starting every player in Northern California with his/her current USCF rating, starting with the 1994 USCF annual list (published in the January, 1995, Chess Life, distributed in early December). Players with old ratings will be started at their old rating games (no change from current procedures); foreign players will be started at their FIDE rating or an equivalent USCF rating (no change from current procedures); unrated players will start unrated and be given a provisional rating for their first 22 games (no change from current procedures).

Northern California tournaments will be rated, starting immediately. Over time, CalChess ratings may diverge slightly from USCF ratings. Some events in other states will be rated by USCF and not by CalChess; some events in Northern California will be rated by CalChess and not by the USCF. But if both systems rate accurately, using identical algorithms, the differences should be slight. Organizers will of course have the option "of using either or both ratings in their events. For example, the CalChess Season Opener Tournament on MLK weekend, January 14-16, will be USCF rated and will use USCF ratings as always, but it will also be rated by CalChess. CalChess membership is not required; all events in Northern California will be rated, and all players will be rated, regardless of CalChess affiliation.

This great experiment is designed to expand the market for chess in Northern California by offering more service to existing members, and offer low-cost rating services to a market that we do not presently reach. The measure of our success will be how well the new ratings work, and how much it helps chess grow in our state. A committee of enthusiastic and experienced organizers and programmers, led by Mike Arn of Palo Alto, is implementing the new system. The first rating list will be published in the next issue of the California Chess Journal, scheduled to be mailed at the end of January 1995.

As CalChess ratings develop over the next year, we hope they achieve their purpose of further illuminating the playing strength of those regular players who already participate, and increase the enjoyment of many more players who have not yet experienced the attractions of tournament chess.

## CHESS RESOURCES IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

CLUB  
DIRECTORY**BERKELEY**

Fridays, 7:30 p.m.  
Berkeley City Club  
2315 Durant  
A.Glasscoe 652-5324

**BURLINGAME**

Thursdays, 7:30 p.m.  
Burlingame Lions Club  
990 Burlingame Ave  
Scott Wilson 355-9402

**CAMPBELL**

KOLTY  
Thursdays 7-11:30 p.m.  
Campbell Comm Ctr  
Winchester/W.Campbell  
Fleffingwell(408)224-0743

**CARMICHAEL**

Senior Citizens Ctr. bnnn  
4701 Gibbons  
Rob'tPounds(916)961-8108

**CHICO**

Fridays 7-11 p.m.  
Rec.Rm. 1901 Dayton Blvd.  
P.Chamousis(916)872-3158

**DALY CITY**

Ren Yee (415)992-4937

**DAVIS**

Thurs 7 p.m.  
Hunt Hall UCD  
Dave Johnson 756-2752

**FRESNO**

Mondays 7 p.m.  
Round Table Pizza  
3870 N. Cedar Ave.

**D. Waickus****HAYWARD**

Mondays 7-9 p.m.  
Hayward Library  
Mission at C St  
Kerry Lawless 785-9352

**INCLINE VILLAGE, NV**

Lahey Computer Co.  
865 Tahoe Blvd. #2  
R.Straver(702)832-0361

**LIVERMORE**

Fridays 7-12 p.m.  
C. Pigg 447-5067

**MARYSVILLE**

Yuba-Sutter CC  
TomGiertych(916)671-1715

**MERCED**

Central Calif CC  
Friday 7 p.m.  
Scout Hut-Applegate Park-nr.26&N  
DaveHumpal(209)722-0764

**MODESTO**

Thursday 7 p.m.  
Round Table Pizza  
2908 El Whitmore: Ceres

**MONTEREY**

Open daily except Mon.  
430 Alvarado St.  
Yudacufski408-372-9790

**NAPA VALLEY**

Thursday 3:30 p.m.

*Places to play  
chess in*

Vets Home, Yountville  
B. Bailey (707)253-0648

**OROVILLE**

YMCA Chess Club  
Bill Bover(916)533-8432

**PALO ALTO**

Tuesdays 7:30 p.m.  
JCC Auditorium  
Arastradero Road  
Richard Koepcke 964-2640

**PETALUMA**

Wednesday 7 p.m.  
Markey's Cafe & Coffee House  
316 Western Ave.  
KeithH(707)578-6125

**RENO NV**

Mon/Thurs 7 p.m.  
Oldtown Mall CommCtr  
4001 S. Virginia  
J. Weikel (702)747-1405

**RICHMOND**

Fridays 5 p.m.  
Richmond Library  
26th & MacDonald  
John Easterling 529-0910

**ROSEVILLE**

Monday 6-10 p.m.  
1050 Melody Lane #6  
Allan Goff (196)723-8073

**SACRAMENTO**

Wednesdays 7-11 p.m.  
Senior Citizens Ctr  
915-27th St.  
Katz(916)444-3133

**SALINAS**

Mondays 5 p.m.  
Firehouse Rec Ctr  
E Alisal St (E of John)  
Jose Sandoval (no phone)

**SAN ANSELMO**

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Round Table Pizza  
Sir Francis Drake Blvd  
Bill Hard (415)332-0211

**SAN FRANCISCO**

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M.Wilkerson 421-2258

**SANTA CLARA**

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Mary Gomez Park  
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**SANTA CRUZ**

S.Kangas(408)464-0202

**SANTA ROSA**

Tuesdays 6 p.m.  
Santa Rosa College  
1270 Barnett Hall  
KeithH(707)578-6125

**STOCKTON**

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St Andrews Church  
4910 Claremont  
Ed Auerbach(209) 957-7620

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Lockheed Rec Ctr  
Jim Hurt (916)525-7912

**VALLEJO**

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Senior Citizens Ctr.  
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Rasmussen(707)642-7270

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(415) 566-4069

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Walnut Creek 94596

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Hayward 94540-3294  
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93291  
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P.O. Box 249,  
Salisbury Mills, NY 12577

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Pat Howlett, 4677 Old Ironsides  
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Santa Clara 95054

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Charles Pigg  
(510) 447-5067

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Salt Lake City UT  
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Hayward 94540-6305  
(510) 481-8580

Don Wolitzer  
(510) 455-4119

Raphael Yelluas, 2245 Latham St.  
#22, Mountain View 94040  
(415) 965-0579

**Electronic Resources**

Steve Mayer maintains an ftp site at  
ftp.netcom.com. and Chessworks  
unlimited maintains an ftp site at  
ftp.netcom.com in the directory  
/ftp/pub/chesskws

Send information about upcoming  
events to the Clearinghouse:  
Don Wolitzer, 2130 Mercury Rd.  
Livermore, CA 94550  
(510) 455-4119

Send tournament reports and  
annotated games to CCJ:  
Eric Schiller  
P.O. Box 1048,  
El Granada, CA 94018-1048  
chesswks@netcom.com  
(415) 712-0706

For information about CalChess,  
contact Carolyn Wiltshire (above)

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CHess CALENDAR (\* = CalChess discount)

DECEMBER

3	Sa	Berkeley Quads	Berkeley	Todd Imada *
3	Sa	BankAmerica Chess Club	San Francisco	Joseph Puechner,
4	Su	Triple Check Sect. + Schol. Quads	Palo Alto	Raphael Yelluas
9-11	F-Su	Silicon Valley Rolm Sect.	San Jose	Pat Howlett *
17	Sa	Lowell High Sectionals	San Francisco	Peter Dahl *

JANUARY

7	Sa	Berkeley Quads	Berkeley	Todd Imada *
13-16	F-M	CalChess Martin Luther King	to be announced	Tom Dorsch *
20-22	F-Su	Linkletter Invitational	San Francisco	MG
21	Sa	Lowell High Sectionals	San Francisco	Peter Dahl *
27	F	Ivanov Simul	San Mateo	Philip Rodriguez
28	Sa	Superbowl Warmup	San Mateo	Philip Rodriguez *
28-29	Sa-Su	Linkletter Invitational	San Francisco	Mike Goodall

FEBRUARY

4-5	Sa-Su	Linkletter Invitational	San Francisco	Mike Goodall
5	Sa	Berkeley Quads	Berkeley	Todd Imada *
18-20	Sa-M	People's	Berkeley	Todd Imada *
25	Sa	Lowell High Sectionals	San Francisco	Peter Dahl *
26	Su	Livermore Quick Open	Livermore	Charles Pigg *

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