

California Chess Journal

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Yury Shulman Leads UTD at Pan-Am Intercollegiate, Wins Kolty International



No Boys Allowed at Sojourner Truth Tourney
Jessie Jean's Returns Chess to the Coffeehouse
Record Turnout at December Weibel Quads
Berkeley Chess School Founder Wins Award

California Chess Journal



Editor: Frisco Del Rosario
Contributors: Michael Aigner, Vinay Bhat, Lanette Chan-Gordon, Tom Dorsch, Allan Fifield, Barbara Goodkind, Dr. Alan Kirshner, Alan Kobernat, Cassandra Lawson, Andy Lee, Timothy Ma, Michael O'Brien, Mark Pinto, Anna Rudolf, Roxanne Samer, Dr. Eric Schiller, Alvin Setzepfandt, Yury Shulman, Aaron Stearns, David Steel, Bonnie Yost
Photographers: Michael Aigner, Kevin Batangan, Lanette Chan-Gordon, Allan Fifield, Richard Shorman

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The *California Chess Journal* gladly accepts submissions pertaining to chess, especially chess in Northern California. Articles should be submitted in electronic form, preferably in text format. Digital photographs are preferred also. We work on a Macintosh, but articles and photographs created in lesser operating environments will be accepted at 126 Fifteenth Ave., San Mateo CA 94402-2414, or caitekin@best.com. All submissions subject to editing, but we follow the unwritten rule of chess journalism that editors shouldn't mess with technical annotations by stronger players.

The deadline for submissions for the May/June issue is April 2. We're not kidding.

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Table of Contents

Koltanowski International	
Annotated games by GM Shulman, IM Bhat, more	3
Avant! Foundation Awards \$25K to Shaughnessy	
Berkeley Chess School founder recognized	3
CalChess Directors Meeting Minutes	
Bylaws discussed, fundraising required	14
Kris MacLellan Named Scholastic Rep to CalChess Board	
First job is to ask Elizabeth for money	14
Sojourner Truth Chess Tournament for Girls	
First California tournament with no line at boys' restroom	16
CalChess Scholastic Quads	
332 kids drive Kirshner closer to the brink	19
Jessie Jean's Open and Action Tournaments	
Have an espresso before that sudden-death time scramble	22
Pan-Am Intercollegiate Championships	
Cal and Stanford tops among schools you've heard of	28
Fresno County Championship	
Peters, Ivanov, Akopian share first prize	32
Places to Play	
Club listings	35
Editorial	
"Where's the shiny, coated cover stock?"	35
Tournament Calendar	
If they don't offer the CalChess discount, ask 'em why	36

CalChess Patron Program

Recent financial problems at the USCF have impacted a variety of programs, including those which formerly provided some level of funding to state organizations.

Traditionally, as an inducement to state organizations, the USCF returned \$1 of each adult membership and 50 cents of each youth membership to the state organization under SASP (State Affiliate Support Program). In 1999, SASP was cut in half, and in 2000, because of continuing financial difficulties, SASP was eliminated.

This resulted in a shortfall to the CalChess budget of nearly \$2000, and impacts our entire budget. The primary expense is the cost of producing and mailing the *California Chess Journal*, which has recently been expanded from four to six issues per year.

At the February 3, 2001, meeting of the CalChess Board in Santa Clara, it was decided to implement a Patron Program to help offset this drop in revenues. Members of CalChess or interested parties who wish to support the quality and growth of chess as a worthwhile activity in Northern California are encouraged to participate.

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Shulman, Ehlvest Lead the Field at Koltanowski International

Fifty chessplayers representing seven countries — the United States, India, Belarus, England, Russia, Estonia, and the Philippines — competed in the Koltanowski International the week before Christmas at the Mechanics Institute Chess Room in San Francisco.

The Koltanowski International awarded \$8,000 in prize money. Alex Yermolinsky, the Mechanics Institute's resident grandmaster, directed the event, assisted by Steve Brandwein.

The field included four grandmasters and seven international masters. Jesse Kraai, Vladimir Mezentsev, and Cyrus Lakdawala each earned an international master norm at the event. It was Kraai's third and last norm required for the title.

The one-game-per-day (December 14-22, plus one off day) format enabled several Bay Area players to squeeze chess activity around work schedules and Christmas shopping.

Koltanowski International

December 14-22, 2000 • San Francisco

1	Yury Shulman	7	\$2000
2-4	Jaan Ehlvest		
	Mladen Vucic		
	Jesse Kraai	6.5	\$1000
1 U2400	Eric Schiller	6	\$750
2-3 U2400	Richard Lobo		
	Aaron Stearns	5.5	\$375
1-3 U2200	Patrick McCollum	5	
	Andy Lee		
	Roger Poehlmann		\$500

White: Yury Shulman (2636)

Black: Jesse Kraai (2439)

King's Indian Defense

Notes by GM Yury Shulman

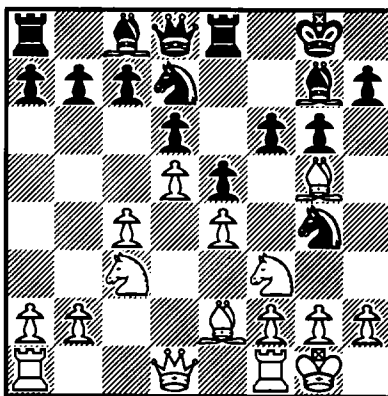
1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. Nf3 0-0 6. Be2 Nbd7

Usually I prefer 6...e5, but I was afraid that my opponent, with an IM norm in his pocket, might exchange on e5 resulting in a game with drawish tendencies.

7. 0-0 e5 8. Be3 Re8

This line is not so often seen in grandmaster practice. Moldavian grandmasters Bologan, Rogozenko, and Iordacescu have found a way to develop Black's kingside initiative after 9. d5 with 9...Nh5 with the idea ...Bf8, ...Ng7, ...Be7 and ...f5 to follow.

9. d5 Ng4 10. Bg5 f6



11. Bh4

Just once have I met this logical move in my previous games, in 1993 when I was still an expert. 11. Bd2 is another principal line: 11...Nf8 12. Ne1 h5 13. Nd3 f5 14. f3 (14. ef5 e4 15. Bg4 hg4 16. f6 Qf6 17. Nf4 Bf5 18. Be3 c5 19. dc6 bc6 20. Qa4 Rac8! with a good game for Black in Shipov-Shulman, Alushta 1994) Nh6 15. c5 f4 16. Rc1 a6! and Black had good prospects for a kingside attack in Djurhuus-Shulman, Moscow (ol) 1994.

11...h5 12. Nd2

A. Chekaev has chosen 12. Ne1 Nf8 13. b4 a5 14. a3 with an interesting game.

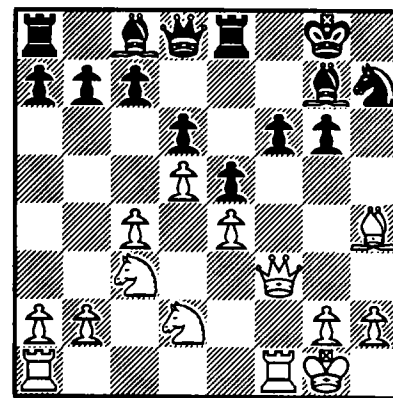
12...Nf8 13. Bg4

Though this move was played by Najdorf, I believe it cannot be recommended. White offered interesting an pawn sacrifice in the game Buckley-McNub, Hampstead 1999: 13. b4 Qe7 14. c5!?, which Black wisely refused. If 14...dc5 15. bc5 Qc5 16. Nb5 Qb6 17. Rc1 Re7 18. Qb3, Black cannot prevent both threats — 19. d6 and 19. Nc7 — and has a clearly worse position.

13...hg4 14. f3?

This continuation gives the initiative to Black. Stronger was 14. b4.

14...gf3 15. Qf3 Nh7



16. Nd1

16. Bf2 was played in Najdorf-Geller, Moscow 1967, and after 16...f5 17. Qg3 f4 18. Qg6, Black couldn't get sufficient compensation for the pawn. An improvement for Black would have been 17...Nf8 18. c5 f4 19. Qd3 g5 with good attacking prospects on the kingside.

16...Rf8 17. g4 Bh6 18. Rf2 c6!

GM Shulman on the King's Indian Defense

Very important idea! Usually in the King's Indian, it is not in Black's favor to open the c-file and the entire queenside, but this is an exception. The black bishop on h6 controls the c1-square — the key square for white rooks — so when a black rook goes to c8, it will not face an unpleasant counterpart on c1. Also, Black can bring his queen into the game on a5 or b6.

19. Rg2 Bf4

I wasn't sure about an immediate ...cd5 because White could recapture with the e-pawn, freeing the e4-square for his knight. Another way to develop Black's initiative was 19...Kg7, planning to penetrate on the h-file with ...Rh8 combined with ...Bg5 or ...Bf4, and ...Ng5, but I believe that this was slower.

20. Nf1 cd5

In the post-mortem, my opponent said he was more afraid of 20...b5!? 21. dc6 bc4 22. Nde3 Qb6 23. Kh1 Qc6 (23...Be3? 24. Ne3 Qc6 25. Nd5 gives White good pressure on the f-file) 24. Nd5 Rf7 and White cannot get his pawn back because of 25. Nf4 ef4 26. Qf4? g5-+. I believe that 20...cd5 gives Black better chances.

21. cd5

Now 21. ed5 doesn't make so much sense, because a knight cannot go to e4 so easily, and Black can even try 21...b5 22. cb5 Qb6 23. Kh1 Qb5 with open files for the rooks and the a6-f1 diagonal for the bishop.

21...Bd7 22. Nc3 Rc8

It looks like 22...Qa5 23. Bf2 Ng5 24. Qd3 Qa6 25. Rd1 Rac8 would have been just a different move order.

23. Bf2

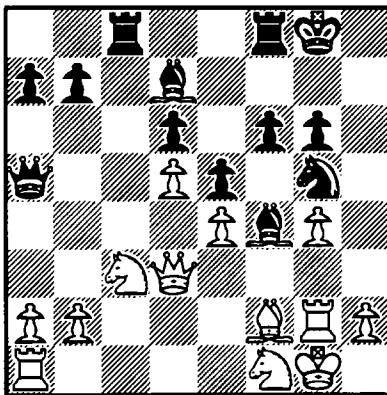
White does not quite have time for 23. Kh1 because

23...Qa5 with the idea of ...b5 — or even an immediate 23...b5 — will create unpleasant queenside pressure.

23...Ng5

If White were able to play h4, it would leave the knight on h7 offside, but tactics help Black bring the knight back to the game.

24. Qd3 Qa5



25. h4 Qa6!

A nice trick.

26. Rd1

If White takes on a6 with the queen, Black has the in-between moves 26... Nh3 27. Kh1 Nf2 28. Rf2, so after 28...ba6 Black's two bishops and White's weak kingside pawns give Black a clear advantage.

26...Rc3

It seems to be a sacrifice, but Black is able to recover the exchange in all variations.

27. Qa6

Two other possibilities were 27. Qc3 and 27. bc3. For instance, 27. Qc3 Rc8 (27...Qe2 also looks promising: 28. Ra1 [28. Qd3 Bg4 29. Qe2 Be2 30. Rb1 Nh3 31. Kh1 Bf3=+] Rc8 [28...Ne4 29. Qe1 gives White some relief] 29. Qa3 Nf3 30. Kh1 Qe4 31. Qd6 Nh4 32. Bh4 Rc2 and Black's attack looks decisive.) 28. Qc8 (28. Qd3 Bb5 29. Qa3 Qa3 30. ba3 Nh3 31. Kh1 Be2 or 28.

Qa3 Qa3 29. ba3 Nh3 30. Kh1 Bg4! also lead to winning advantages for Black.) Bc8 29. hg5 fg5 gives Black a big advantage because of the threat 30...Bg4 and 31...Qe2. Also, 27. bc3 Bb5 28. Qb1 Nf3 29. Kh1 Bf1 30. Rf1 Nd2-+.

27...Rh3!

Threatening 28...Nf3 mate. After 27...ba6 28. bc3 Ne4 29. c4 Rc8, Black has sufficient compensation, but I doubt he has more than that.

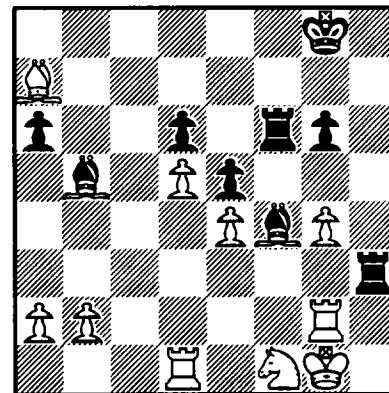
28. hg5

28. Qd3? Nf3 29. Qf3 Rf3.

28...ba6 29. gf6 Rf6

29...Kf7 also deserved consideration: 30. g5 Rfh8 (30...Rh5 is interesting with idea of ...Bh3) 31. Ba7 R8h5 32. Bb8 is unclear.

30. Ba7 Bb5



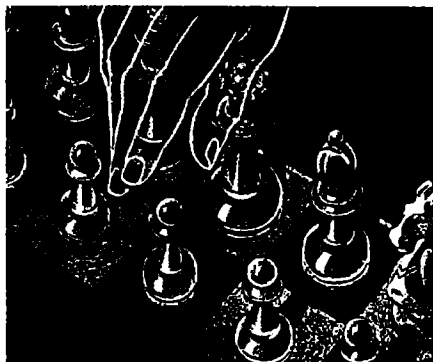
31. Bf2

31. Rc2 was a better try, but after 31...Rh4 32. Rc8 (worse are 32. Rg2 Bf1 33. Rf1 Bh2 34. Rh2 Rf1 35. Kf1 Rh2-+ and 32. Ne3 Rh7 33. Bb6 Rb7-+) Kg7 33. Rc7 Kh6 34. Ne3 Be2, Black also has a clear advantage.

31...Be2 32. Bh4 Bd1 33. Bf6 g5?

An easier win is 33...Bf3! 34. Be7! (34. Rc2 Be4 35. Rc8 [35. Rc7 Rh1 36. Kf2 Bd3 37. g5 Rf1 38. Kg2 Rc1-+] Kf7 36. g5 Bd5-+) Be4

Continued on Page 6



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GM Shulman Wins Koltanowski International

Continued from Page 4

(34...Bg2?! 35. Kg2 Rd3 36. Bd6 gives White two pawns for an exchange and good drawing chances) 35. Re2 Bd5 36. Bd6 Rh4 (36...Rh1 37. Kf2 Bc4 38. Re1 Bf1 39. Rf1 Rh2 40. Kf3 Rb2 41. Re1 is not so clear) 37. Kf2 (37. Be5?? loses a piece after 37...Rg4 38. Kf2 Rg2 39. Ke1 Re2 40. Ke2 Be5) Rg4, and Black keeps an extra pawn and two bishops.

34. Be7 Rh6

It wasn't too late for 34...Bf3: 35. Rc2 Be4 36. Rc8 Kf7 37. Rc7 Kg6=+.

35. Kf2 Kf7 36. Bd8 Rh3

Threatening 37...Bf3, so White has to give a pawn back.

37. Ng3 Bg4 38. Bb6

On 38. Nf5 Bf5 39. ef5 Rd3, the d5-pawn is falling and White cannot take on g5 in view of a rook check on d2.

38...Rh8 39. Ba5 Ke7

39...Rc8 40. Bc3 Rc4 wins the e-pawn, but I had to keep in mind the drawish magic of opposite-colored bishops.

40. Ne2 Be2 41. Ke2 Rh3 42. Bb6 Kf6 43. Kf2?

43. Kf1! was the only move: 43...Rh1 (or 43...Kg6 44. Bc7 Re3 45. Re2) 44. Rg1 and it's not so easy to prove that Black has winning chances!

43...Kg6 44. Bc7

44. Bd8 was an alternative, but Black could get the better game after 44...Kh5 (44...Re3?! 45. Bg5!) 45. Be7 g4 (45...Re3 46. Bg5 Re4 47. Be7=) 46. Bd6 Re3 47. Bc5 Re4.

44...Re3 45. Bd6 Re4 46. Bc5

If 46. Be7 Rd4, and after Black wins the d6-pawn, the white king doesn't penetrate on g4 as happened in the game.

46...Rc4 47. b4 Kf5 48. d6 Ke6

Black is going to play...e4, so my opponent tries to get the g5-pawn for his d6-pawn, but the rook ending will be lost for White because his king is too far from the battle.

49. Kf3 e4 50. Kg4 Bd6 51. Bd6

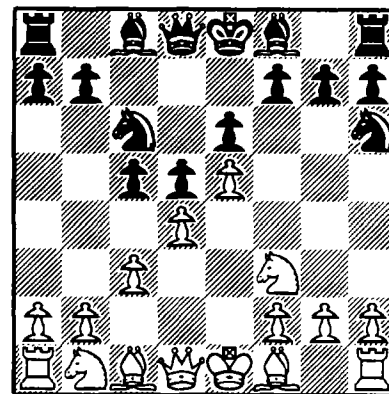
I thought 51. Be3 more stubborn, but it doesn't really help: 51...Rb4 52. Bg5 Rb1+.

51...Kd6 52. Kg5

52. Rb2 Ke5 53. b5 ab5 54. Rb5 Kd4 and the e4-pawn will cost White his rook.

52...Ke5 53. Rb2 Rc8

53...e3 was easier and my opponent was even surprised that



This has become more popular in recent years. The idea is the same as in the line with 5...Nge7 — to bring the knight to f5 — but

“This opening line seems like an exception... after all, each position must be assessed on its own merits” — IM Vinay Bhat

I didn't play it, but the game continuation is also an easy win.

54. a4

On 54. b5, the main idea for Black is to not let the white rook simultaneously defend the a2-pawn and give checks from behind: 54...Rg8 55. Kh5 ab5 56. Rb5 Kf4 57. a4 (57. Rb7 would leave the a2-pawn hopeless) e3 58. Rb7 Re8+.

54...Rg8 55. Kh4 e3 56. b5 Kf4

Black will get a rook for his pawn and White king is too far to help his pawn to create any counterplay

57. Resigns

White: Jaan Ehvest (2628)

Black: Vinay Bhat (2414)

Advance French

Notes by IM Vinay Bhat

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. e5 c5 4. c3 Nc6 5. Nf3 Nh6

this way, the bishop on f8 is not restricted and the knight can come to f5 when the time is right.

6. a3

The idea behind such an advance is to play b4. Then Bb2 will safeguard the d4 pawn against the combined attack of Black's queen and knights. Also, White no longer has to worry about ...Qb2, and has also ruled out ideas such as ...Na5 or ...Bb4. An aggressive feature is the chance of dislodging the black knight from c6 with b5. Also, assuming Black has played ...Qb6, White can gain time to carry out the strong knight manoeuvre Nc3-a4-c5 by attacking the queen en route.

Alternatives for White include 6. dc5 Bc5 (6...Ng4? 7. Qa4!), and 6. Bh6 gh6, doubling Black's pawns — usually, such doubled pawns are to be avoided, but this opening line seems like an exception. After all, each position must be assessed on its own merits.

Bhat Beats Ehlvest's Advance French

Black's idea in this variation is to attack White's center with ...Bg7 and ...f6.

6...Nf5 7. b4 cd4 8. cd4 Qb6

Now we are back in more mainstream lines.

9. Be3

9. Bb2 is the main alternative and slightly more popular. Now Black is at a crossroads. He can play either 9...Bd7 or 9...Be7. The first of these allows White to drive back the knight with 10 g4, when after 10...Nh6 11 Rg1 the crux of the position is whether the disruption of White's kingside is more important than the offside knight.

Instead, 9...Be7 enables Black to answer 10. g4 with 10...Nh4, when the knight isn't pushed back. So White normally chooses between 10. Bd3 or 10. h4. The latter idea is to advance g4 whilst keeping the black knight out of h4, so Black usually responds 10...h5. Then it becomes a question of who has benefited most from the insertion of the two rook pawn moves.

9...g6!?

This is not the main move in this line, but I was not aware of the main line theory in this position, and I did not want to risk playing something I did not know against a strong GM. 9...f6! is considered to be the most challenging response. Then after 10. Bd3 Ne3 11. fe3 fe5 12. b5 Nd4! 13. ed4 e4 14. Be4! de4 15. Ne5 g6 16. 0-0 Bg7 17. Kh1 Be5 18. de5 Qb5 19. Nc3 Qe5 20. Qb3 the position is very unclear. Black is no less than three pawns up, but he is way behind in development and the dark squares around his king are inviting for White's knight, especially if he can get control of the e4 square. Other moves include 9...Be7, 9...Bd7, and 9...Ne3.

10. Bd3 Ne3 11. fe3 Bh6 12. Qe2

This is the normal move in this position. 12. Qd2 is the latest wrinkle, a played by Morozevich at the FIDE knockout championships at India just a week before this game. Ehlvest, who was at that tournament, admitted that he did not remember the game, and neither was I aware of it. In any case, though, it does not seem too dangerous as the white queen always feels the pressure of the h6-bishop: 12...Bd7 13. Nc3 Ne7 14. g4 gave a small advantage to White in Morozevich-Milos, WCh 2000.

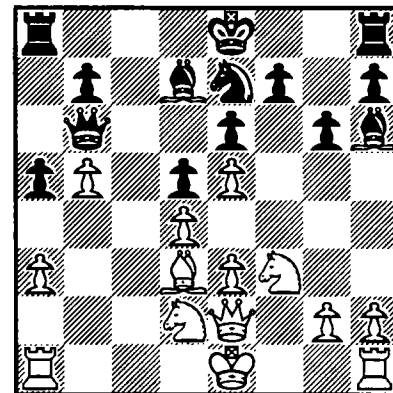
12...Bd7 13. Nbd2

The idea is to come to c5 again, but via b3. If 13. Nc3, the plan is to go to c5 via a4, which would give White a major advantage. Then 13...Ne7 stops Na4 just in time, and the Nc3 is a target: 14. 0-0 Rc8 15. Rac1 Nf5 16. Bf5 gf5 17. Rc2 Qa6! 18. Rfc1 Rc3 19. Qa6 Be3 20. Kf1 Rc2 21. Qb7 Rc1 22. Ke2 f4 and Black was winning in Wall-Lputian, 1999.

13...a5!

This is necessary if Black wants to stay in the game. Ian Thompson repeated this variation against Ehlvest later in the tournament, but I am assuming he didn't know of this game. After 13...Ne7? 14. Nb3 a6 15. Nc5 Bb5 16. Bb5 ab5 17. g4, White got a large advantage — he has more space and Black has no counterplay. Ehlvest-Thompson, San Francisco 2000.

14. b5 Ne7



Now White is at a crossroads. Either he allows Black to fix the a- and b-pawns with ...a4 (as he did in the game) or he can play a4 himself but allow Black's knight to get to f5.

15. g4

Stopping ...Nf5. However, this is probably the wrong decision.

15. a4!?

A) 15...Rc8 16. Nb3 Angling for c5.

A1) 16...Nf5?

A1a) 17.Bf5?! ef5! (17...gf5? 18. h3!, with the idea of g4 and g5, gives White a small advantage. Although the black bishop on h6 can get to b4, the light squared bishop will be forever entrenched on d7.) After this, White doesn't have too many winning chances. Black can just play ...Bh6-f8-b4 and then Bd7-e6. His king can stay in the center, and White will not be able to make any progress on the c-file or on the kingside.

A1b) 17. g4! and Black cannot take on e3:

A2) 16...Rc3! 17. Nc5 Rc5! (not as good is 17...Nf5 18. g4 Be3 19. gf5 Bd4 20. fe6 Be6 21. Nd4 Qe5, but Black still has compensation in this position — the two pawns, active pieces, and the poorly-placed White king all give Black some hope.) This exchange sacrifice is a common theme in these lines. Black gets a lot of compensation in the form of two

CalChess on the Web
<http://www.kirshnerisms.com/CalChess/index.html>

Bhat Deals Ehlvest His Only Kolty Loss

bishops, an extra pawn, and an extremely solid position. Then 18. dc5 Qc5 19. Kf2:

A2a) 19...Nf5 20. Bf5 ef5 (on 20...gf5, Black threatens ...f4, winning the e3-pawn. He also has ideas of ...Rh8-g8-g4-e4, which would cause serious problems for White. The drawback of capturing with the g-pawn is that the Bd7 will be entombed for quite some time (until Black can play ...f6 and ...Bd7-e8-h5). I think this drawback outweighs the advantages, as White can guard the e-pawn with Racl-c3, and then consolidate his material advantage.) 21. Rac1 Qb6 22. Rhd1 and Black is too slow.

A2b) 19...0-0 20. Rac1 Qb6 when Black is doing fine. The loss of the exchange isn't a big problem because White can't take much advantage of it. Also, Black has two bishops, and some weak pawns to harass. 21. g4 White's idea is to start an attack on the kingside. If White does get the chance to play h4-h5, and so on, then the extra exchange will be a problem, but Black can stop that idea with 21...f6 22. ef6 Rf6 and the threat of ...e5-e4 is hard to meet. White can't move his king because the e-pawn will hang, and on 23. h4, Black can play 23...e5 24. g5 Rf7 25. Kg1 Bg4 when Black is winning!

B) 15...Nf5 16. g4 Be3 (16...Ne3? 17. g5) 17. gf5 Bd4 18. Rc1 gf5 and the position is very messy. Black is probably OK in any case though — he has three pawns for the piece, and White's pieces and king are not on great squares.

Finally, 15. Nb3!? 15...Rc8 (15...Nf5!? 16. g4 a4 17. Nc5 Qa5 18. Qd2 Qd2 19. Kd2 Be3 20. Ke2 Bd4 21. Nd7 Kd7 22. Ra2 Bc5 23. gf5 gf5) 16. a4 transposes to 15.a4!? Rc8 16.Nb3.

15...a4

Now White is stopped from getting a knight to c5 and his a-

and b-pawns are fixed. This means that many endgames will be favorable for Black because of the weak white pawns that can be attacked by the pair of bishops.

16. 0-0 0-0 17. h4!?

White tries to start an attack on the kingside, but this is completely unfounded. White should probably play quietly with 17.Rfc1 and try to exchange off pieces and survive with his weaknesses, of which there are many, at a3, b5, and e3. Black also has two bishops. I have to admit I prefer Black's position.

17...Rac8

Heading for c3.

18. h5? gh5! 19. g5

This makes sense, but it fails miserably. The alternatives are 19. gh5 and 19. Rf2. After 19. gh5 Nf5 (White is still kicking on 19...Rc3 20. Kh1 Kh8 21. Rg1 Nf5 22. Nf1), White must take or the e3- and d4-pawns will fall. 20. Bf5 ef5 and now:

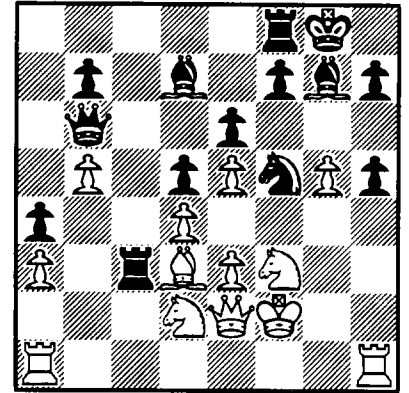
A) 21. Rf2? Bb5 22. Rg2 Kh8 23. Qe1 Rg8+;

B) 21. Kh1 Rc3 22. Rg1 Kh8 23. Ng5 (23. Nf1 Bb5 24. Qd2 Qc6+) 23...f6! Opening up the center and the e8-h5 diagonal. 24. ef6 Qf6 25. Ndf3 Be8!+ The h5-pawn is lost, and after that, the curtain falls on White;

C) 21. Qf2!? 21...Rc3 22. Rfe1 Kh8 23. Nb1 Rd3 24. Nbd2 Qb5 25. Nf1 Rg8 26. Kh1 Rc3 with the idea of ...Qb5-d3 and then either ...Qe4 or ...f4.

19. Rf2 was an interesting option, but the attack still fizzles out quickly: 19...hg4 20. Rg2 Nf5 21. Rg4 Kh8 22. Nf1 Rg8 23. Rg8 Rg8 24. Kh1 Qc7 and Black is pretty much winning with an extra pawn, more active pieces, and two bishops, while White's king is still seeking shelter.

19...Bg7 20. Kf2 Rc3! 21. Rh1 Nf5



22. Ne1

This stops the threat of ...Bb5, but it leaves White vulnerable on the kingside. 22. Rh5 was the best practical chance, although it fails as well. 22...Bb5!? (22...Rd3? is an idea in some lines, but I doubt that it works here: 23. Qd3 Bb5 24. Qc3 is better for White. I can't see how Black continues with his attack.) 23. Bb5 (23. Rb1 Bd3 24. Qd3 Qc6 25. Qb5 Qb5 26. Rb5 Ra3 27. Rb7 Ne3 is easily winning for Black.) 23...Re3 24. Qf1 and Black has three main choices here, but all three lead to better positions for Black!

A) 24...Bxe5!? 25. Bd3 (25. de5 Ra3 26. Kg2 Ne3 27. Kh3 Nf1 28. Ra3 Qb5 29. Nf1 Qf1 is winning for Black, and so is 25. Kg2 Bd4 26. Ra2 Qc7!?) 25...Bd4 and now:

A1) 26. Nd4 Qd4 27. Nf3 Qg4!? (27...Qb2! 28. Be2 Re2 29. Qe2 Qa1+) 28. Rh3 Rd3 29. Qd3 Qh3+;

A2) 26. Bf5 Ra3 27. Kg2 Ra1 28. Bh7 Kg7 29. Bb1 f5 The idea of ...f5 is to cut off any attempts by White to stir up play on the kingside. 30. Qh1 However, White still has some chances in this position, although Black must be winning;

B) 24...Rc3 is probably the worst of the three choices. Black ends up better, but White can still fight. 25. Bd3 Be5 26. Bf5 Bd4 27. Kg2 ef5.

Stearns Second Under 2400 at Kolty

C) 24...Nd4 This was what I planned during the game:

C1) 25. Ke3 Nf5! 26. Kf4 (26. Kd3 Qb5 27. Kc2 Ne3; 26. Ke2 Ng3) 26...Bxe5!! 27. Ke5 (27. Ne5 Qe3 28. Kg4 Qg3 mate) 27...Qd6 28. Kf6 e5! 29. Kf5 Qe6 mate;

C2) 25. Nd4 Qd4 26. Nf3 Rf3! 27. Kf3 Qe4 28. Kf2 (28. Kg3 Qe5 picks up the a1 rook) 28...Qf4 29. Kg1 Qg4 and the h5-rook hangs;

C3) 25. Bd3 25...Nf5 and now:
C3a) 26. Kg2 Be5 (26...Qb2!?) 27. Bf5 ef5 28. Ne5 Re5 is also better for Black;

C3b) 26. Bf5 26...Re5!? 27. Kg2 Rf5 when Black is much better — he has four pawns for a piece, and White's pieces are uncoordinated and exposed.

22...h4

Now the threat of ...Ng3 causes more problems for White.

23. Qh5 Be5! 24. Kg2

Black is winning on 24. de5 Qe3 25. Kg2 (25. Kf1 Ng3 picks up the queen) Qd2 26. Be2 (26. Qe2 Qg5 27. Kf2 Qg3 28. Kf1 Ne3 29. Qe3 Qe3+, or 26. Kg1 Qe3 27. Kg2 Rd3 28. Nd3 Qg3 29. Kf1 Qd3 30. Ke1 Qc3 and mate follows in six more moves) Re3 and the house falls down, and on 24. Bf5 Bg3 (24...ef5? 25. Rh4! Re8 26. Qh7 Kf8 leaves Black with only a small advantage.) 25. Kg2 ef5 and Black has two bishops, two extra pawns, and a strong attack.

24...Bg3

24...Ne3 25. Kf3 Nf5 is also good enough to win.

25. Ndf3 Ne3 26. Kg1 Nf5

Keeping things simple. 26...Rd3!? 27. Nd3 Qb5 28. Nfe1 (28. Nde1 Qf1 mate) Qc4 29. Rh4 Bh4 30. Qh4 Nf5, and Black is winning, but there is still some work to be done.

27. Rd1 e5! 28. Resigns

28. Bf5 Bf5 29. Nh4 Be4 30. Neg2 Rc1! leaves White with too many problems to solve. For

example, 31. Ne3 Qd4 is the end for White.

White: Aaron Stearns (2329)

Black: Nambiar Vivek (2187)

French McCutcheon

Notes by NM Aaron Stearns

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. Bg5 Bb4 5. e5 h6 6. Bd2 Bc3 7. bc3 Ne4 8. Qg4 g6 9. Bd3 Nd2 10. Kd2 c5

Although I play the French Defense as Black, I am happy to meet it as White. Playing against the McCutcheon is especially fun. At this moment White has advantages in both space and time. Further, because of the good bishop against bad, and the open b-file, White has better prospects in the ending. The position of the white king looks a little precarious, but with a little care the pawn mass will help to keep it safe. Meanwhile, White can open up the kingside and put Black's king under pressure.

11. Nf3 Nc6 12. h4 Qa5 13. Qf4 cd4!?

My opponent was happy to open the c-file and isolate my doubled c-pawns. I was also happy since in the resulting position I have a well-posted queen and clear squares in front of my kingside pawns so that they can advance. 13...Bd7 was a reasonable alternative although we might have transposed into the game after 14. Rhb1.

14. Nd4 Nd4 15. Qd4 Bd7

Here I had to choose between attacking on the kingside or the queenside. I thought that opening up the kingside here might be to my opponent's advantage because after the position gets a little loose, he could castle queenside and mount a counter attack using the likely-to-be-opened g-file. Thus, I thought it was best to stall any action on the kingside until he moved his queen rook.

16. Rhb1 Bc6 17. a4 a6?

Black said that he wanted to prevent Bb5 because he thought I would get a lot of pressure after ...Bb5 ab5. I agree that White would have a good position, but Black would generally not be compelled to initiate the exchange. Further, I must carefully consider trading the bishops since Black might be able to counterattack with ...Rc4 in the future.

18. Rb6!

I played this move for two main reasons. First, I wanted to restrain Black's pawns for the foreseeable future. Second, I wanted to isolate Black's queen.

18...0-0?

White's next is too obvious to award with an exclamation, Black is strategically lost. White can attack on the kingside while Black's queen is held on the other side of the board.

19. h5 Kg7!

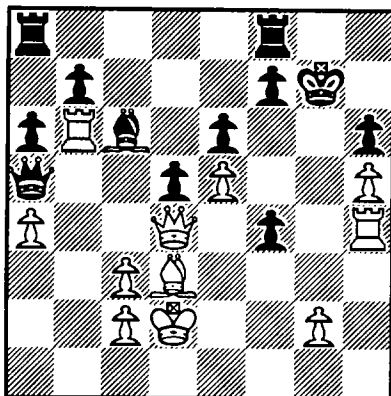
The most accurate defense. During the game I thought Black's best try was 19...g5 20. f4 gf4, but he would not last long after 21. Rf1. For example, 21... Kg7 22. Qf4! Qb6 23. Qf6 Kg8 24. Rf3.

20. Rh1!

Most players would find it easy to leave behind the a4-pawn. With regard to White's kingside attack, the pawn is of no value. A concern, though, is the activation of Black's exiled queen. After 20. Rh1 Qa4 21. Rb4 Qa5, it looks as if the queen will help in the defense after an eventual ...Qd8. However, after 22. hg6 fg6 23. Qh4 h5 24. Qg3, the attack is coming too fast. Similar attacks prevent the activation of the black queen throughout the rest of the game.

Lee Shares U2200 Prize at Kolty

20...g5 21. f4 gf4 22. Rh4



22...f5

Black would like to make room for his king to run with a move like 22...Rg8, but that does not work here since White has 23. Rg4 Kf8 (23...Kh8 24. Qf4 Rg4 25. Qh6 Kg8 26. Bh7 Kh8 27. Bg6+-) 24. Qc5 Ke8 25. Rg8 Kd7 26. Qd6 mate.

23. ef6 Rf6 24. Rg4!

The most precise move. White chooses a forcing line which denudes Black's king.

24...Kf7 25. Rf4 Rf4 26. Qf4 Ke8

Moving the king to the g-file would prolong the game only for a few more moves, all of which would be forcing. For example, 26...Kg8 27. Qg3 Kf7 28. Qc7 Kf6 29. Rc6.

27. Qc7 Resigns

A picturesque final position. The black queen is still cut off from the action by the placement of the white rook. The only way to prevent White's threatened mate starting with 28. Bg6 is 27...Bd7, but then 28. Re6 picks up the queen.

White: Andy Lee (2163)
Black: Daniel Rensch (2267)
Nimzo-Indian Defense
Notes by NM Andy Lee

1. d4

This was the crucial last-round game with \$500 on the line.

1...Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e3 b6 5. Ne2 Bb7

5...Ba6 is more aggressive.

6. a3 Be7?!

Black needs to capture on c3 to avoid losing space in the center.

7. d5 0-0 8. Ng3 a5 9. Be2 b5?

This loses a pawn. Black had to try 9...Na6, although 10. Rb1 gives him problems.

10. Bf3

Now 11. d6! is a dangerous threat.

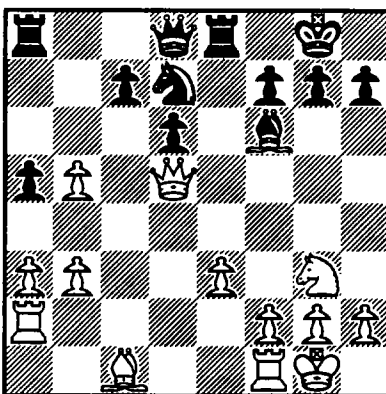
10...Qc8

The alternative is 10...b4 11. d6! Bd6 12. Bb7 Ra7 13. ab4 Rb7 14. ba5.

11. cb5 Nd5 12. Bd5! ed5 13. Nd5 Qd8 14. 0-0 d6 15. Qd4?!

Pressing the attack too soon. 15. Nh5 is also tempting, but the simple 15. e4 is best, since it frees the queen from defense of the Nd5 and opens a diagonal for the passive queen bishop.

15...Bd5 16. Qd5 Nd7 17. b3 Bf6 18. Ra2 Re8



19. f4?

Critically weakening the center. White should hurry to consolidate with 19 a4.

19...Nb6! 20. Qc6 a4?

This looks strong, but it loses critical time. Black should play for the center with 20...d5! 21. Rc2 Rc8 22. Rd1 Re6 23. Qc5 d4!, since 24. ed4? loses to 24... Re1!

21. ba4

21. b4? d5! gives Black all the compensation in the world.

21...Na4 22. Rc2 Nc5 23. Rd1 Qe7 24. e4!

Threatening the devastating 25 e5.

24...Qe6!

A nice countershot. 24...Ne4?! leads to a lost ending after 25. Re2 d5! 26. Qd5 Nc3 27. Re7 Nd5 28. Re8 Re8 29. Rd5 Re1 30. Kf2 Rc1 31. Ne4.

25. Qd5

Practically forced, since neither 25. Qc7? Rac8 26. Qb6 Qb3 27. Rcd2 nor 25. e5?! Bh4 26. ed6 Bg3 27. hg3 cd6 is too appealing.

25...Qg4?

Black should bail out into the ending with 25...Qd5 26. Rd5 Ne4 27. Ne4 Re4 28. Rc7 and now 28...Rd4! gives chances to draw, but the tempting 28...Bd4? runs into 29. Rd4!! Rd4 30. b6 Rb8 31. b7 Re4 32. a4 h6 33. Rc8! (33. a5? Re1 34. Kf2 Rc1! =) Re8 34. Re8 Re8 35. a5) and White's pawns are unstoppable.

26. Rc4 Rad8 27. Rf1!

The last two prophylactic moves have created an unenviable position for Black. One rook guards the fourth rank and the other threatens to come to f3 and trap the queen after Nf5.

27...Qd7 28. a4 Ne6 29. Be3 Rb8 30. Rfc1 Bd8?!

Black needed to keep the rooks connected.

31. f5 Nf8 32. Bd4 Qe7 33. Ba7

There are two winning attempts on the kingside, 33. f6 and

Continued on Page 12

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Kobernat Crunches the Anti-Dutch

Continued from Page 10

33. Nh5, but Black has enough pieces on the kingside and in the center to escape to an ending against both moves. 33. a5 is the natural winning attempt against the abandoned queenside, but the text move is even better, since it ties down Black's queen and rook before the pawn advances.

33...Rc8 34. Qb7 Qd7 35. b6?

35. Bd4! and Black has no way to stop the speedy a-pawn. After 35. b6?, Black gets tons of counterplay.

35...Bg5 36. R1c2 Be3 37. Kh1 c5 38. Qd5

38. Qd7? is even worse, since it lets the black knight out.

38...Ra8 39. Rb2 h6 40. Rb3 Bd4?

The bishop needs to continue converging the c1-square with 40...Bg5, after which White has nothing better than 41. b7 Ra7 42. b8(Q) Rb8 43. Rb8 Ra4 44. Ra4 Qa4, but the win is much more difficult without both rooks.

41. b7 Ra7 42. b8(Q) Rb8 43. Rb8 Ra4 44. Rc1

The key move. Now one white rook attacks Black's weak back rank while the other defends its own.

44...Be5 45. Rcb1 Ra7

The immediate 45...Qe7 is met by 46. Qc6 and it's all over.

46. Nf1!

Rerouting the knight to a powerful post on f3, c4, or d5.

46...Qe7 47. Nd2 Bf4

No better is 47...Kh7 48. Nf3 Nd7 49. R8b7 Rb7 50. Rb7 Qe8 51. Rd7! Qd7 52. Ne5 Qa4 53. Nf3.

48. Nf3 Rd7?

Black finally cracks, but there was no way to save the position: 48...Kh7 49. Qc6! Nd7 (49...Qd7 50. Qb6!) 50. Qc8! Nb8 51. Rb8

Ra1 52. Ng1 Rg1 53. Kg1 Bh2 54. Kh1! lead to unstoppable threats on the back rank.

49. Qa8 d5 50. Re8 Qd6 51. e5 Resigns

White: Eric Schiller (2229)

Black: Alan Kobernat (2109)

Dutch Defense

Notes by NM Alan Kobernat

1. d4 f5 2. Nc3

2. Nc3 and its close relatives — 2. Bg5 and 2. e4, as well as the less common 2. h3, 2. g4, and 2. Qd3 — have the common goal of taking Black away from the normal Dutch variations arising from 2. c4, 2. Nf3, or 2. g3. They all succeed more or less, and a Leningrad Dutch (involving a kingside fianchetto) player isn't happy to abandon his strategy as soon as move 2, but sometimes Black needs to play ...d5 to contest White's e4 advance.

2...d5

2...Nf6 and 2...g6 are the main alternatives.

3. e4

Anyway! White plays in the spirit of the Staunton and the Blackmar-Diemer gambits.

3...de4

3...e4? 4. Qh5 g6 5. Qd5 Nf6 6. Qd8 Kd8 7. Bc4 gives White the advantage.

4. f3

The coffeehouse master Gedult used to play 4. Bg5 here, and Benjamin has tried 4. Bf4. By transposition, we have reached an unlikely variation of the Blackmar-Diemer Gambit: 1. d4 d5 2. e4 de4 3. Nc3 f5 (3...Nf6 is almost always played) 4. f3.

4...Nf6

Older sources cite 4...e5 5. de5 Qd1 6. Kd1 as the way to Black's advantage, but I've found play to be equal. Interesting is 5. Be3 when 5...f4 seems quite strong (6.

Bf2? e3 and 6. Bc1 Qh4 both lead to big Black advantages), but 6. fe4! fe3 7. Qh5 Kd7 8. 0-0-0! ed4 9. Bb5 Ke7 (9...c6 10. Rd4 Bd6 11. e5+) 10. Rd4! Qd4 11. Qe8 Kd6 (11...Kf6 12. Nf3! +- Qc5? 13. e5 Kf5 14. Qc8 and mate in 4) 12. Nf3 and things are so bad for Black that the desperate 12... Qc3 can be ignored for a bit: 13. Rd1 Kc5 14. Qf8 Kb5 15. bc3 +-.

5. Bg5

5. fe4 fe4 6. Bc4 Nc6 is equal.

5...Nc6

A common idea for Black in the Staunton Gambit, counterattacking d4 while the pawn on f3 makes the natural defense Nf3 unavailable. 5...ef3 6. Nf3 h6 7. Bf6 ef6 and 8. Bc4 or 8. Nh4 lead to the type of game White aims for.

6. Bb5

6. d5 Ne5 7. fe4 Ne4 8. Ne4 fe4 9. Qd4 Nf7 10. Bf4 e5 or 10...e6 are equal.

6...Bd7

I spent time thinking about 6...Qd6, but couldn't evaluate it. Literally I would examine 2-4 moves and lose my train of thought — even the sequence that had gotten me there. After 6...Qd6, 7. d5 a6 8. dc6 ab5 9. Qd6 cd6 10. Nb5 Kf7 11. cb7 Bb7 looks even.

7. Bf6

7. fe4 fe4 8. Nge2=

7...ef6

As usual, recapturing with the g-pawn leads to trouble: 7...gf6 8. fe4 Bg7 9. d5 Ne5 10. Bd7 and 11. Qh5.

8. fe4 fe4 9. Nge2

9. Bc6 Bc6 10. d5 Bd7 11. Ne4 Qe7 12. Qe2 Bf5 13. Ng3 Bg4 14. Qe7 Be7 15. h3 Bd7 16. N1e2 0-0 17. c4 Rae8 18. 0-0 is a little better for Black after either 18...b5!? or 18...Bc5. The move

Schiller Scores on Both Sides of Tarrasch

played in the game enables Black to hold the extra pawn without too much pain. Also, allowing me to play ...f5 twice in the same game must at least be a psychological error.

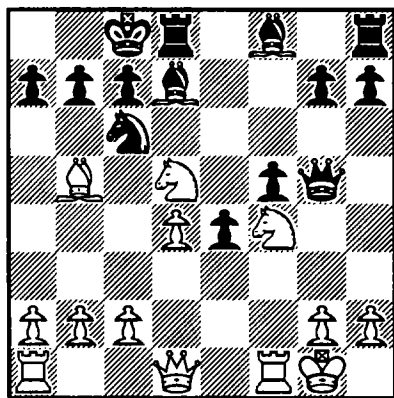
9...f5 10. Nf4

Black also has an advantage after 10. 0-0 Bd6 11. Qd2 a6 or 11...0-0.

10...Qg5 11. 0-0 0-0-0

Perhaps 11...Bd6 was more accurate.

12. Ncd5



12...Bd6

12...Ne7! increases Black's edge: 13. Nh3 Qh6 14. Ne7 Be7 15. Bd7 Rd7 16. Rf5 Qe3 17. Kh1 (17. Nf2 g6 18. Rf7 Bh4 19. Qg4 Bf2 20. Rf2 Rf8 21. Raf1 Rf2 22. Rf2 Qd4).

13. c3 Rhe8 14. b4?!

Or 14. Qh5 h6 with a big lead.

14...Ne7! 15. Bd7 Rd7 16. Nh3 Qg6?

Better is 16...Qh6, since 17. Ne7 Rde7 18. Rf5 can be met by 18...Qe3 19. Rf2 Qc3, and White's position is collapsing.

17. Ndf4 Qh6 18. Qa4 g5

18...a6 first might be easier.

19. Qa7 c6 20. Qa8 Bb8 21. Ne2 f4

21...Qd6 22. Ng3 (22. g3 Qh6+) h5 23. Ng5 h4 24. Nf7 Qd5+.

22. b5 f3 23. Ng3 g4?

23...fg2 24. Kg2 Nd5 is surer.

24. bc6?

White had a chance to equalize by 24. Nf2! fg2 25. Rfe1 Rf8 26. Ng4 Qf4 27. Re4 Qf3. By capturing on c6, White enables Black to guard e4 with his rook.

24...Nc6 25. Nf2 Qf4

Also winning was 25...e3 26. Ng4 f2 27. Nf2 ef2 28. Rf2 Qe3 29. Nf5 Qc3 30. Rb1 Re1 31. Re1 Qe1 32. Rf1 Qe4.

26. gf3 gf3 27. Rab1 h5 28. Rb6 Nd8

Overly cautious in mutual time trouble. 28...h4 wins because 29. Rc6 bc6 30. Qc6 Kd8 is not a problem for Black.

29. Nh3

29. Rb5 h4 30. Rc5 Nc6 31. Rc6) leads to the previous note.

29...Qe3 30. Kh1 h4 31. Nf5 Qe2 32. Rg1

Stops the mate on g2, but not the one on h2. 32. Rf2 Qe1 33. Ng1 Rg8! 34. Qb7 Rb7 35. Ng3 Qf2 36. Nf3 ef3 37. Rc6 Nc6 and mate next.

32...Qh2 mate

White: Eric Schiller (2229)

Black: Igor Ivanov (2523)

Tarrasch Defense

Notes by FM Eric Schiller

1. d4 d5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. e3 c5 4. c4 e6 5. Nc3

I won with the Tarrasch as Black in the previous round, so why not try my luck as White?

5...Nc6 6. cd5 ed5 7. Bb5 Bd6 8. dc5 Bc5 9. 0-0 a6!?

Black routinely castles here.

10. Bd3 Bg4 11. h3 Bh5

Black can't retreat to f5 in this move order, so it is a question of exchanging or retreating to h5.

12. a3 0-0 13. g4 Bg6

13...Ng4? 14. hg4 Bg4 15. Nd5! Ne5 (15...Qxd5?? 16. Bh7 Kh7 17. Qd5) 16. Be2+.

14. Bg6 hg6 15. Ne2 Re8 16. Qd3 Qe7 17. b4 Bd6 18. Bb2 Rad8

An "automatic" move, but perhaps not best. After 18...Qe4!?, the queens are forced from the board and Black sheds the isolated pawn: 19. Qe4 de4 20. Nd2.

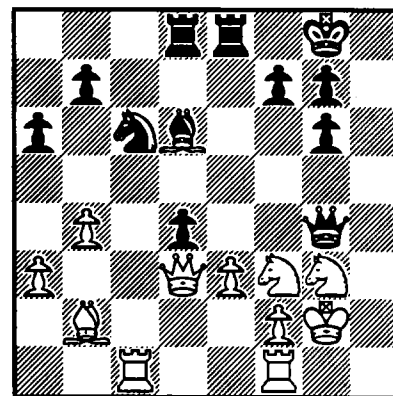
19. Rac1 Ng4?!

I hadn't even considered the sacrifice here, after rejecting it at move 13. It is unsound but White must play carefully. On 19...Qe4 20.Qxe4 dxe4 21.Nfd4 Ne5!, the knight will get to d3, but White can create some counterplay by 22. g5 Nd3 23. Rc2 Nd5 24. Nc1.

20. hg4 Qd7 21. Kg2

Computer analysis prefers moving a knight, but by advancing the king I get to support the g3-square and threaten the deadly doubling of rooks on the h-file. Is 21. Nh2 Bh2 22. Kh2 Qg4 really better than the game?

21...Qg4 22. Ng3 d4!?



Offering up the pawn four different ways. I decide to take it with the queen, after getting rid of the pesky knight. 22...Bg3 23. fg3±.

23. Rc6!?

23. ed4 Ne7 (23...Bg3 24. fg3) 24. Rh1 Nd5! is unclear, while 23. Nd4 Bg3 24. fg3 Ne5 25. Qb3 Qe4

Three Make IM Norms at Kolty Int'l

26. Kg1 Qg4 seemed a bit risky. 23. Bd4 was probably best. I just didn't want the pin on the bishop, and my plan was to set up a battery with the queen ahead of the bishop, aiming at g7. I was a bit concerned about the ...Ne7-f5 plan. I also thought he might get in ...Nd4 and I'd have to recapture with the pawn, then ...Bg3 forces fg3, and ...Re2 would be available. I should have worked concretely on the line, which computers find easily.

23...Re3?

23...Bg3! was correct. Then:
A) 24. Rg6?! This was the prime candidate for me during the game. I don't know whether I would have played it if I actually had to analyze the position at the

board. 24...Qg6 (24...fg6 25. Qc4 Qe6 26. Qe6 Re6 27. Nd4 Rd4 28. Bd4) 25. Qg6 fg6 26. Kg3 de3 27. fe3 Re3=;
B) 24. fg3!
B1) 24...Re3? 25. Rg6!!
B1a) 25...Qg6 26. Qg6 fg6 27. Nd4 Rd3! 28. Ne6 Rd2 29. Kh3 Re8 30. Bc1! Rc2 31. Nc5 — winning another pawn — Rb8 (31...Re7 32. Bg5 Re5 33. Kg4 Rc4 34. Rf4 and Black's position is hopeless) 32. Bf4 Rf8 33. Kg4! and sooner or later White's forces will converge on Black's king;

B1b) 25...fg6;

B2) 24...bc6.

24. Qd4 Qf3

24...Qd4 26. Nd4 Rg3 26. fg3 bc6 27. Nc6 Rc8 28. Rc1 +-.

25. Kg1 Bf8

25...Qf6 26. Rd6 Rg3 27. fg3 Qd4 28. Rd4 Rd4 29. Bd4+-.

26. Qd8!

After 26. Qe3 Qe3 27. fe3 bc6 28. Bd4 Rd5, Black might be able to get rid of the remaining pawns.

26...bc6 27. Qd4

Good enough, but missing the shot 27. Bg7!! Kg7 28. Qd4+-. Not 27. fe3?? Qg3 28. Kh1 Qh3+=.

27...Rd3 28. Qe4 f5 29. Qxf3

Simplest. If 29. Qe6 Kh7 30. Qe8, then 30...Qg4!.

29...Rf3 30. Rc1 Rb3 31. Rc2 a5

32. ba5 Ba3 33. Rc3! Rb2

33...Rc3 34. Bc3 Bc5 35. Ne2+-.

34. Ra3 Kf7 35. a6 Rb8 36. Ne2 Ke7 37. Nd4 Kd6 38. a7 Ra8 39. Ra6 Kc5 40. Ne6 Kb5 41. Nc7

Resigns

CalChess Directors Set Budget, Seek Cash

The CalChess board of directors met on February 3 in Santa Clara.

Board of directors is in place until September 1, at which time there will be elections for open board positions.

Tom Dorsch will lead a donor program.

Motion passed unanimously: Budget is \$6500 for California Chess Journal (ad revenue will also go to editor), \$700 for miscellaneous membership services, and \$200 for Denker Tournament of High School Champions representative.

California Chess Journal will be published by editor Frisco Del Rosario six times a year.

Frisco Del Rosario to take over membership secretary responsibilities from Doug Shaker.

Motion Passed: Tournament organizers paying a suggested

minimum fee of \$1 per adult entrant (.50 for scholastic tournaments) will receive CalChess mailing labels, and half-page ad for each tournament, if ad is provided to editor by submission deadline.

Richard Koepcke will act as chairman of bylaws committee. Intent is to write updated bylaws. Tom Dorsch will provide copy of current bylaws to Doug Shaker, for publication to CalChess alias.

Bylaws Committee will examine and define Governance Guidelines for CalChess tournaments (that is, CalChess scholastics and Labor Day state championship).

Need Scholastic representative identified. Alan Kirshner to address.

Next meeting is May 26, 2001, at Memorial Day tournament.

Mechanics Institute Library Wants to Buy California Chess Magazines

The Mechanics Institute Library wants to buy a complete run of *Chess Voice* and *California Chess Journal* magazines. Contact John Donaldson in the chess room at (415) 421-2258.

MacLennan Named CalChess Board Scholastic Rep

Kris MacLennan has accepted the non-voting scholastic representative seat on the CalChess board of directors.

MacLennan is a junior at Oakland's Skyline High School, and directs scholastic tournaments at the Berkeley Chess Club.

Avant! Foundation Awards \$25,000 to Berkeley Chess School Founder

By Lanette Chan-Gordon

The Avant! Foundation, which recognizes people who are outstanding in their contributions to society, awarded Berkeley Chess School founder and president Elizabeth Shaughnessy \$25,000 on January 10. The grant was one of the first MAGIC (Making a Great Investment in the Community) awards. Shaughnessy was one of six individuals chosen from a field of more than 1,000 nominees.

Shaughnessy founded the Berkeley Chess School in 1982. It is a non-profit organization dedicated to introducing chess to children of all socioeconomic backgrounds. Avant! Foundation director Dr. Steve Lehane said Shaughnessy stood out from the other candidates because of her passion for her work and her initiative to get the work done. "(Such people) often go unrecognized. We give the \$25,000 with no strings attached and it draws a spotlight to these projects."

"I credit Gerald Hsu (president and CEO) of the Avant! Corporation for his generosity and foresight in recognizing and supporting people like myself. It's a wonderful honor for me and of course gives a big boost to our program," said Shaughnessy.

The Avant! Corporation is a software company in Fremont.

Shaughnessy, an Irish immigrant and former Irish women's chess champion, began playing chess when she was 5. She started the Berkeley Chess School 19 years ago when she volunteered to teach an afterschool class at her children's elementary school. Expecting no more than 10



Berkeley Chess School founder Elizabeth Shaughnessy and a big check.

Photo by Lanette Chan-Gordon



children, she was overwhelmed when 72 children showed up. She noticed that half of the children were minority students and half were white, and half were boys and half were girls. She understood then that chess cuts across all ethnic, cultural, gender and socioeconomic barriers.

The Berkeley Chess School is in over 100 schools and serves over 3,000 children in Northern California. It is currently the largest organized chess program on the west coast. Children who have gone through her program have

won numerous awards on the local, state and national levels, but, Shaughnessy says that the goal has never been to find the next Bobby Fischer, but to simply

expose kids to the game. She said, "The goal is to help kids to be able to go into the classroom, pay attention, think critically, learn how to memorize, gain social skills, and to take responsibility for their own actions. In chess, you have to take responsibility for the choices you make because you're on your own when you play. It also levels the playing field. Sometimes you win and sometimes you lose. The game allows kids who may not do as well academically to see that they are as smart as those who get straight A's. When kids win, other kids look up to them and admire them."

One of Shaughnessy's most difficult tasks is finding teachers — she is always looking for chess players who have an interest in teaching children.

No Boys Allowed – 164 Girls Play in Sojourner Truth Tourney

The Sojourner Truth Chess Tournament for Girls drew 164 young ladies from four western states to the Menlo Park Community Center Jan. 13 and 14, who competed in 10 sections. Director Doug Shaker nearly achieved his aim of conducting one section for each grade level: "I want as many girls as possible to be able to say, 'I'm the best girl chessplayer at my grade level'."

The Sojourner tournament ran alongside the USCF Region XI Women's Open, which attracted 12 women, including 12-year-old Anna Rudolf of Hungary. Rudolf won the most recent Zoltan Kovacs Memorial, a tournament for girls in Budapest, where first prize included a trip for her and her father to the United States and Sojourner. Rudolf, who won two Hungarian championships for girls under 14 and girls under 12, opted to play in the stronger event.

Rudolf scored $3\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ to win the Region XI Women's Open, one-half point ahead of WIM Sharon Ellen Burtman, defending champion Chouchanik Airapetian (who swept a 25-board simultaneous exhibition on Jan. 13), and Colette McGruder. Rudolf did not meet the residency requirement to win the Region XI title, which went to McGruder on tiebreaks.

Shaker founded the Sojourner Truth tournament three years ago after running a chess club for girls for his daughter, who didn't like playing against boys. She has dropped chess in favor of basketball, but attendance at Sojourner Truth has climbed each year, from 100 to 120 to this year's 160. Shaker said he is surprised at the number of girls who only play in this event, citing their first provisional rating based on five games, then a second provisional rating based on 10.

Shaker named the tournament after Sojourner Truth, a runaway slave-turned-preacher who spoke for freedom and women's rights, most notably in her "Ain't I a Woman" speech at the 1851 Women's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio. "I thought that speech was pretty swift," said Shaker, who preferred the name which might strike a chord with girls who had never played in a chess tournament. "I couldn't name it after the Polgar sisters," he said, "If [the girls] knew about the Polgars, they already play tournament chess."

The Sojourner tournament is one of two girls' tournaments held in the United States each year. The



Barbara (left) and Lauren Goodkind finished first and second respectively in the 11th/12th grade section of the Sojourner Truth Chess Tournament for Girls. The Goodkinds attend Woodside High School in Redwood City, and the Burlingame Chess Club.

other is the Virginia Young Women's Championship in March, and, according to Shaker, they are easier to run than open events: "Girls are more interested in a fair result than an advantageous result," he said.

White: Amira Ahdut (939)
Black: Barbara Goodkind (826)
Exchange French
Notes by Barbara Goodkind

1. e4 e6 2. Nc3 d5 3. ed5

3. Nc3 does not fit in with the exchange French, for White would like to be able to move the c-pawn

to c3 to bolster her d-pawn or to c4 to gain a greater hold on the center.

3...ed5 4. Qe2

Interferes with the development of White's queenside. 4. d4, 5. Nf3, and 6. Bd3 will lead to an equal game.

4...Be6

Here 4...Be7 will hasten Black's ability to castle and put a rook on e8.

5. Qb5

I didn't see this, which wins a pawn.

5...c6

Intending to make it a sacrifice of two pawns. 5...Nd7 6. Qb7 Rb8 7. Qa7 is a typical sequence when one side goes hunting for a queen knight pawn.

6. Qb7 Nd7

Now if 7. Qc6, Black planned 7...Ne7.

7. Nf3 Ngf6 8. d4 Be7 9. h4 h6 10. Ne5 Ne5 11. de5 Ne4 12. Qc6

Better is 12. Ne4 de4 13. Qc6 and 14. Qe4.

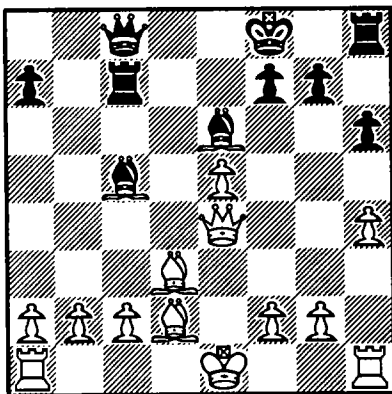
12...Kf8 13. Ne4 de4 14. Bd2

If 14. Qe4, Black has pressure after 14...Bd5.

14...Rc8 15. Qa4 Rc7 16. Qe4 Qc8

...Bd5 is still OK.

17. Bd3 Bc5



18. 0-0-0 Qb8

Black can steal the a-pawn by 18...Ba2, and if 19. b3, then 19...Ba3 mate.

19. f4 Rb7 20. Bc3 Ba2 21. f5

Now it seems that 21. b3 does trap the bishop because Black's king rook is out of the game:

21...Ba3 22. Bb2 Bb2 23. Kb2 Bb3 24. cb3 Rb3.

21...Bb4

Black is threatening ...Bc3. Perhaps this is best met by 22. Qd4 to preserve the pawn structure, and e6 looms as long as White keeps her c3-bishop.

22. Bb4 Rb4 23. Qe2 Rb2 24. e6 Qb4 25. Qe4

Sometimes a game of chess hangs in a single move: White wins on 25. e7 Ke8 (25...Kg8 26. e8(Q) Kh7 27. f6 g6 28. Bg6+-) 26. Bb5.

25...Rb1 mate

White: Roxanne Samer (1015)
Black: Barbara Goodkind (826)
French Defense
Notes by Roxanne Samer

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. e5 Nc6

Black makes more pressure against the d4-pawn by playing ...c5, ...Nc6, and ...Qb6.

4. Bb5

White's pawn wedge suggests a kingside initiative, for which 4. Nf3 and 5. Bd3 prepare well.

4...Bd7 5. Nf3 f6 6. Bc6

So that if Black plays ...fe5, White's knight takes firm hold of e5.

6...Bc6 7. 0-0 f5

Black needed only a draw to clinch first place. Perhaps that influenced her decision to lock the position.

8. Nc3 h6

Now I could tell she wasn't going for a typical French Defense.

9. a3 g5 10. g3

Weakens the king position, especially in the absence of her

light-squared bishop, but White wanted to contest f4 in case Black played ...f4 and also secure h4 for the knight if Black played ...g4. Also, if Black plays ...h5-h4xg3, White is planning fg3, after which Rf2 guards the pawn on h2.

10...Qe7 11. Qd3 0-0-0 12. Bd2

Aiming for b4 and a trade of bad bishop for good bishop.

12...g4 13. Nh4

Threatening 14. Ng6.

13...Qg7 14. Ne2

Heading for f4 in order to coordinate with the other knight on g6 and to hit the base of the pawn chain at e6.

14...Be7 15. Nf4 Bd7

15...Bh4 16. Ne6 Qg6 17. Nd8 Bd8 is probably good for Black, because the minor pieces can assist in Black's kingside attack while the white rooks haven't room to roam. Also, Black's good bishop is preserved.

16. Nhg6 Rh7 17. Ne7 Qe7

17...Ne7, developing, is preferable.

18. Bb4 Qg7 19. Qc3 Re8 20. Bd6 Bc6 21. Bb4 Qf7 22. Qc5 a6

22...Kb8 is safer, to prevent the white queen from rushing into a7 and then the eighth rank.

23. c4

White hadn't seen the danger in opening the black bishop's diagonal toward the white king. Also, d5 will be an excellent square for a black piece, in front of the backward pawn.

23...Ne7 24. Rac1 dc4 25. Qc4 Ng6 26. Bd2 Nf4 27. Bf4

Without knights but with opposite-colored bishops on the board, the middlegame advantage will belong to the player with the initiative because her bishop cannot be opposed.

27...h5

The faster 27...Qh5 and ...Qh3 could be a problem!

28. Rfd1 h4 29. Rd2 hg3 30. fg3

Goodkind and Samer Sisters Among Top Winners at Sojourner



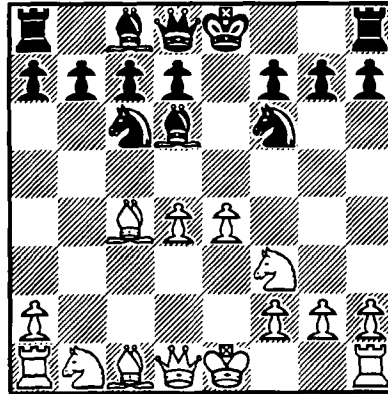
Roxanne Samer of Eugene, Ore., placed first among 9th and 10th graders. Her sister Zoe led the 7th-grade section.

bishop and rook out. Better is 5...Bc5.

6. d4 ed4 7. cd4

White has achieved a full pawn center at the cost of one pawn.

7...Nf6



8. Nc3

White avoids an annoying pin by 8. 0-0, which threatens 9. e5, and if 9...Ne4, White could win a nice miniature by 9. Re1 f5 10. Nc3 Bb4 11. Ne4 Be1 12. Bg5 Ne7 13. Ne5 fe4 14. Qh5 g6 15. Bf7 Kf8 16. Bh6.

8...Bb4 9. Bd2 Bc3 10. Bc3 Ne4

Perhaps White has slipped, but Black still needs to get her pieces out!

11. Qc2

A stronger counterattack is 11. Qb3. Similarly, in Morphy-Golmayo, Havana 1864, White met a threat to his minor piece on c3 with Qb3: 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3.

Continued on Page 31

Rh3 31. b4

Aiming to dislodge the bishop from the c-file.

31...Re7 32. Bg5 Rd7 33. Bf4 Be4 34. Qc5 Qh5

Enables White to make a little combination to win a pawn.

35. Qf8

White's pieces are out of touch with each other on 35. Qa7 Rh7 36. Qa8 Kd7.

35...Rd8 36. Qe7 Qg6 37. Qc7 mate

White: Cassandra Lawson (952)
Black: Anna Hauswirth (656)
Evans Gambit
Notes by Cassandra Lawson

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Bc5 4. b4 Bb4 5. c3 Bd6

Blocks the d7 pawn, making it very hard for Black to get her

Sojourner Truth Chess Tournament for Girls

11-12th Grade

- 1 Barbara Goodkind 4-1
- 2-3 Lauren Goodkind 3-2
- 2-3 Amira Ahdut 3-2

9-10th Grade

- 1-2 Roxanne Samer 4-1
- 1-2 Stefanie Botelho 4-1
- 3 Melissa Andrada 3.5-1.5

8th Grade

- 1 Elisha Garg 4.5-0.5
- 2-5 Riana Nalumisa 3-2
- 2-5 Arundathi Gururajan 3-2
- 2-5 Kavitha Ratnam 3-2
- 2-5 Lauren Williams 3-2

7th Grade

- 1 Zoe Samer 5-0
- 2-3 Christine Hsueh 4-1
- 2-3 Rebecca Wong 4-1

6th Grade

- 1-2 Kate Yaropolova 4.5-0.5
- 1-2 Sherin Rehmat 4.5-0.5
- 3-5 Cassandra Lawson 4-1
- 3-5 Kelley Jhong 4-1
- 3-5 Rachel Bakamus 4-1

5th Grade

- 1 Iris Kokish 5-0
- 2-3 Carrie Ho 4-1
- 2-3 Kimberly Anonuevo 4-1

4th Grade

- 1 Melinda West 4.5-.0.5
- 2-3 Isabel Tseng 4-1
- 2-3 Caitlin Stanton 4-1

3rd Grade

- 1 Amy Wann 5-1
- 2-4 Emilia Krubnik 4-1
- 2-4 Vivian Fan 4-1
- 2-4 Alice Cheng 4-1

2nd Grade

- 1 Ankita Roy 4.5-0.5
- 2-3 Vivian Lo 4-1
- 2-3 Erin McCullough 4-1

Kindergarten-1st Grade

- 1 Liz Oliphant 5-0
- 2-4 Christina Hsu 3-2
- 2-4 Christine Tataru 3-2
- 2-4 Eeway Hsu 3-2

Region XI Women's Open

- 1 Anna Rudolf 3.5-0.5
- 2-4 Chouchanik Airapetian 3-1

- 2-4 Sharon Ellen Burtman 3-1
- 2-4 Colette McGruder 3-1

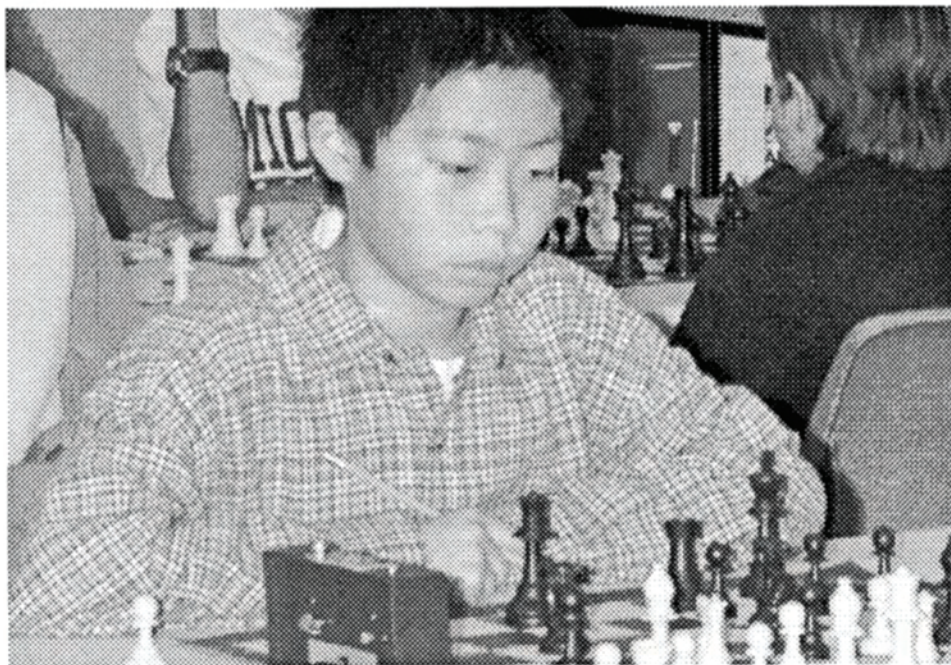
Record Turnout at CalChess Scholastic Quads in December

By Dr. Alan Kirshner

The lead article in the January/February *California Chess Journal* bore the headline: "CalChess Scholastic Quads Attract 167 and 190 Players to New Site," but my Weibel Quads drew 332 players on December 9, and I longed for the simpler days described that earlier article. That number exceeds any quadrangular event ever held in California and is larger than our state scholastic championship six years ago!

At the beginning of that week I had 180 players registered, and the mail brought in about 90 entries by week's end. What I did not expect was 59 late entries! The amazing part of this nightmare was that we only started 15 minutes late. I must say thank you a million times to the registration people and the Weibel custodian for this miracle. Dr. Dennis Alfaro, who ran his first successful quad in Alamo last May, showed up unexpectedly. He is a driven worker and along with the experience of Venu Subramaniam, we got everyone registered rapidly.

The difficult task is placing four people in each quad. I try to avoid pairing people from the same clubs and from dramatically different school grades. I also look to see if I can prevent those who have provisional ratings from being in the same quad with those with established ratings, and I must keep the ratings within a 100-point range. I then pass the four labels to Kim Ma, my efficiency expert. She and a few other parents plus her son Timothy place them on the wall charts and the tournament directors run them over to the posting area. We had prepared for 70 quads, but when Kim informed me we were going over 70, I panicked.



Timothy Ma won Quad #1 in the December CalChess Scholastic Quads after assisting the tournament directors during registration and pairings.

Photo by Shorman

I had no other place to seat anyone. Weibel custodian Miriam came to the rescue, opening two other classrooms. She always had a smile on her face and she handled this mass of kids and confusion with a relaxed posture (I need to take lessons from her).

Ewelina Krubnik appeared on the cover of the last issue of the *California Chess Journal* for her outstanding performance in the October and November CalChess Scholastic Quads, but she did not fare as well in December. Timothy Ma, whom she had defeated the month before, revenged his loss and took home the first place trophy in Quad 1. Tim also won his games against Michael O'Brien and Jared Wood. Since Ewelina annotated her win against Timothy for the January/February issue of the *Journal*, I invited Timothy to analyze their December game.

One of the main reasons for the dramatic increase in the

number of players at the December quads is the expansion of chess programs in the schools. Riley Hughes' Know Chess! program sent 59 players to these quads to prepare them for the state championships in March. Chris Torres and Nick Ayala, who run a few of my Success Chess School teams, inspired their players to attend. With the amazing growth at Weibel and Wisdom this year, it is no wonder that 332 children appeared

If Academic Chess, with its students all over Northern California, and Steve Cohen's Unofficial Peninsula Scholastic Chess League decided to direct players to U.S. Chess Federation events, our state championship would break the 2000-player mark, which would outdo states like Texas, New York and Arizona. Cohen has had a few players at the States and Eric Hicks's Academic Chess group at Blossom Hill always comes to

332 Children Crowd Weibel for Final Warmup Before State Championship

USCF tournaments, but they have hundreds of students who compete only in their local events but who would enjoy the competition and companionship of other skilled players in Northern California.

- Quad #1: Timothy Ma (1250)
 Quad #2: Aaron Wilkowski (1189)
 Quad #3: Andrey Sovgir (1155 p)
 Quad #4: Phil Jouriles (1103), Jeffrey Shih (1087 p)
 Quads #5 & 6 were run as an eight-player Swiss System tournament. Charles Fang (1057) won the first place trophy with three points and Donald Tien (1032) tied Nazee Moghadam (1014) for second place and the remaining trophies.
 Quad #7: Saurabh Sanghvi (1029), Stephan Goupille (1111)
 Quad #8: Steven Zierk (994)
 Quad #9: Ryan Ko (968)
 Quad #10: Kiril Kisilyov (967 p)
 Quad #11: David Chock (914)
 Quad #12: Elliot Sanborn (916 p)
 Quad #13: Rahul Subramaniam (912)
 Quad #14: Mihir Pendse (901), Brian Chung (886)
 Quad #15: Wesley Rou (882)
 Quad #16: Diane Wang (866)
 Quad #17: Brian Tsui (879)
 Quad #18: Alex Lowen (853)
 Quad #19: Brian Chao (845)
 Quad #20: Pavan Koka (814 p)
 Quad #21: Brian Lin (824), Allen Tu (808p)
 Quad #22: Tommy Liu (817)
 Quad #23: Kevin Hwa (814), Brian Tsai (796), Stacey Balter (789)
 Quad #24: Trevor Carothers (779)
 Quad #25: Kimberly Anonuevo (760)
 Quad #26: Alex Peyser (754)
 Quad #27: Aaron Garg (739)
 Quad #28: Ryan McGee (724), Trent Boorman (721)
 Quad #29: Kelley Jhong (717)
 Quad #30: Akash Pandey (713 p)
 Quad #31: Alok Pandey (703 p)
 Quad #32: Mahnoosh Moghadam (690)
 Quad #33: Spencer Yee (675 p)
 Quad #34: Aaron Li (669)
 Quad #35: Saggur Khraishi (649 p)
 Quad #36: Katherine Wu (653 p)
 Quad #37: Salil Babbar (636)
 Quad #38: Arnav Shah (625)
 Quad #39: Mukund Chillakanti (618 p), Stephen Cunningham-Bryant (617), Geoffrey Chen (615)
 Quad #40: Brandon Neal (610)

- Quad #41: Teddy Hanson (600)
 Quad #42: Iri Kokish (590 p)
 Quad #43: James Wilson (566), Margot Boorman (535), Dylan McCarty (531 p)
 Quad #44: Julia Herron (516)
 Quad #45: Jessal Shah (475)
 Quad #46: Kevin Lee (432 p)
 Quad #47: Vicky Hwang (400 p), Alexander Liu (406), Kiri Peterson (323)
 Quad #48: Evan Chua (U)
 Quad #49: Nathan Wang (U), Jayce Sontag (U)
 Quad #50: Ramon Qiu (U)
 Quad #51: Steven Tsiang (U), Michael Galindo (U)
 Quad #52: Christine Chen (U)
 Quad #53: Dylan Kim (U)
 Quad #54: Michael Wu (U)
 Quad #55: Jacob Seibert (U)
 Quad #56: Grace Liu (U)
 Quad #57: Christian Montecarlo (U), Christian Weeber (U), Joey Conley (U)
 Quad #58: Brian Fan (U)
 Quad #59: Jacqueline Sloves (U), John-Nathan Montecarlo (U)
 Quad #60: Forrest Jensen (U)
 Quad #61: Alexander Lun (U), Cory McDowell (U)
 Quad #62: Michael Dither (U)
 Quad #63: Ashwin Aravind (U), Chars Wagener (U), Michael Shimono (U)
 Quad #64: Kevin Zhang (U)
 Quad #65: Ryan Jennings (U)
 Quad #66: Jan Bruggen (U)
 Quad #67: Alice Cheng (U)
 Quad #68: Kevin Gan (U)
 Quad #69: Kunal Puri (U), Amy Wann (U)
 Quad #70: Vivian Lo (U)
 Quad #71: Brice Ponteri (U)
 Quad #72: William Hsia (U)
 Quad #73: Jim Su (U)
 Quad #74: Kevin Macario (U)
 Quad #75: Buck Dodd (U)
 Quad #76: Canaan Linder (U)
 Quad #77: Oliver Mausner (U)
 Quad #78: William Chen (U)
 Quad #79: Griffin Sloves (U)
 Quad #80: Christopher Wu (U)
 Quad #81: Vir Choksi (605)

White: Timothy Ma (1250)
 Black: Ewelina Krubnik (1311)
 Danish Gambit
 Notes by Timothy Ma
1. e4 e5 2. d4 ed4 3. c3 dc3
4. Bc4 cb2 5. Bb2 Bb4 6. Nc3 Bc3 7. Bc3 d5

Gives the opponent counterplay. Black maintains an advantage with 7...Nf6 8. e5 Qe7 9. Qe2.

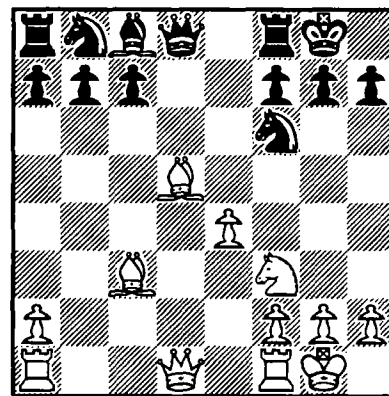
8. Bd5

I forgot about 8. Bg7!

8...Nf6 9. Nf3

Better is 9. Qf3 to avoid the queen trade if Black plays ...c6.

9...0-0 10. 0-0



10...Nd5

10...c6!? 11. Bf6 Qf6 12. Bb3 is still good for Black.

11. ed5 Nd7 12. Re1 Nf6

Missing 12...Nb6 13. Qd4 f6 14. Ba5, where Black remains in control of the position.

13. Bb4

13. Bf6 Qf6 14. Rc1 Qd6, gives a slight edge to Black.

13...Re8 14. Re8 Qe8 15. Qd3

To develop the rook. I should have played 15. Bc3 Qd8 16. Bf6 Qf6.

15...Qe4

Black would be winning after 15...Bg4 16. Re1 Qd7 17. Re5.

16. Qb3

Better is 16. Qe4 Ne5 17 Re1 brings near equality.

16...Qd5?

What a pity. Victory for Black was in sight: 16...Bg4 17. Rd1 Bf3 18. gf3 Qg6 19. Kh1 Qf5.

17.Rd1!

This seemed to shock Ewelina. Any move besides 17...Qb5 results in mate after 18. Rd8.

17...Qb5 18. Rd8 Ne8 19. Ng5!

Threatening 20. Qf7 Kh8 21. Qf8 mate or 20. Re8 mate, if her queen takes my knight.

19...Be6 20. Ne6

This coincidentally protects the rook.

20...Rd8 21. Nd8

A mate threat at 22. Qf7.

21...Qd7 22. Nb7 Qc6

Threatens my knight and checkmate on c1.

23. Nc5

Stronger would have been 23. Qf7! Kf7 24. Nd8 Kf6 25. Nd6 and White makes the point.

23...a5 24. Ba3 h6 25. h3 Nf6 26. Qa4 Qa4 27. Na4 Kh7 28. Be7 Kg6 29. Nc5

To play 30. Bd4 Nd5 31. Na6, although 29. Nc3 might have been better.

29...Nd5 30. Bd8

Wins a pawn.

30...Nb4 31. Bc7 Na2 32. Ba5 Nc1 33. Kf1!

I noticed that the knight was trapped so I went after it.

33...Kf5 34. Ke1 Ke5 35. Kd2 Na2 36. Kc2 Kd4 37. Kb2 Kc5 38. Ka2

Exchange is good when you are up material.

38...Kd4 39. Bb6

To protect the f2-pawn.

39...Kd3 40. Kb3 Ke2 41. Kc4 Kf1 42. g3 Kg2 43. h4 g5

43...Kf3 would have given some counterplay, but Black is lost in any case.

44. hg5 hg5 45. Kd5 f5 46. Ke5 f4 47. gf4 gf4 48. Kf4

Kh3 49. Kg5 Resigns

Ewelina realizes that the pawn will march forward for a queen.

White: Michael O'Brien (1504)

Black: Jared Wood (1305)

Alekhine's Defense

Notes by Michael O'Brien

1. e4 Nf6 2. e5 Nd5 3. d4 d6 4. Nf3 g6 5. Bc4 c6 6. 0-0 Bg7 7. Nbd2

A thoughtful development, avoiding doubled pawns from 7. Nc3 Nc3, and perhaps White will play c3 to strengthen his center.

7...0-0 8. Ne4

8. Re1 and 9. Nf1 seems a bit more orderly.

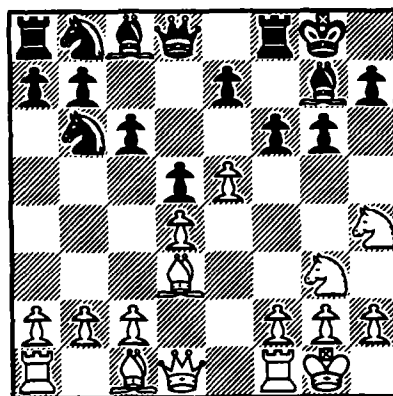
8...Nb6 9. Bd3 d5 10. Ng3

The position has taken on the character of an Advance Caro-Kann, and could have been reached also by 1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. Nd2 Nf6 4. e5 Nfd7 5. Bd3 g6 6. Ne2 Bg7 7. 0-0 Nb6 8. Nf3 0-0 9. Ng3. Black's counterplay should aim at the base of the pawn chain with...Bg4 (and capturing on f3), ...e6, ...c5, and ...Nc6.

10...f6

A constant drawback to Alekhine's Defense (and certain lines of the Advance Caro-Kann) is that Black's kingside is poorly defended in the absence of the king knight. To further weaken the kingside is asking for it.

11. Nh4



Rather speculative, but White has a hard choice here. A natural developing move like 11. Re1 might prompt Black to close the position with 11...f5, and White's lead in development loses some meaning. On the other hand, keeping the center open by 11...ef6 ef6 could result in a central advantage for Black after he plays ...f5. After 11. Nh4, Black's best reply is probably 11...f5, and White's minor pieces are a bit stifled.

11...Qe8

Black is taking White's kingside motion seriously, but knights should be improved before queens. 11...Na6 is actually a step toward defending the kingside after the knight goes to c7, then e6 or e8.

12. f4

Now it really seems like 12...f5 is called for.

12...fe5 13. de5 e6

Maybe 13...N8d7 or 13...Na6 is better, because it's not clear how powerful White's advance to f5 will be, considering that his e5-pawn would be loose.

14. Qg4 N8d7 15. Ng6

I wasn't sure about this but I think I would've been weak if I withdrew the knight or delayed my attack.

15...hg6 16. Bg6 Qe7 17. Qh5 Bh8

17...Rd8 18. Qh7 Kf8 19. f5 Bf6 loses way too much material.

18. f5 ef5

I didn't consider 18...Nf6, but it might be the saving move. It is too complex for me to figure out, but White seems to be ahead on 19. ef6 and then 20. Bg5 or 20. Bh6.

19. Nf5 Rf5 20. Rf5 Ne5 21. Bg5

Better is 21. Rf8! +-

21...Qc7 22. Rf8 Kg7 23. Bh6 mate

Jessie Jean's Open and Action Give Coffeehouse Chess a Good Name

By Bud Setzepfandt

Chessmom Catherine Gosk was looking for a place to hold chess tournaments in Santa Rosa when she walked into Jessie Jean's Coffee Beans and found a spacious table area with high ceilings and good light. Gosk invited popular Reno tournament organizer Jerry Weikel to have a look, and thus was born the Jessie Jean's Open and Action tournaments. Jessie Jean's proprietor Keith Givens is a chess enthusiast who provides the space for free and the Santa Rosa chess community is grateful to him for doing so.

The five-round Open conducted January 12-14 brought in 45 players including Vladimir Mezentsev, who won it with 4 ½-½, including a first-round bye. The Reserve Section (1600-1999) had four share first place: Lazar Schnaiderman, Ben Gross, Alex Setzepfandt, and Pat Mead, all with 3½-1½. The Booster Section (Under 1600) saw three share first place with 4 points each: Weston Leavens, Willie Campers, and Terry Anderton.

The Action tournament on Monday drew about 30 players divided into three divisions for four rounds at the game-in-50 time control. David Pruess took first in the Open section (Laszlo Rudolph of Hungary, accompanying his daughter during their visit to the U.S. for the Sojourner Truth Tournament for Girls, finished third), Mariusz Krubnik first in the Reserve, and Wesley Chen first in the Booster.

Weikel returns to Santa Rosa and Jessie Jean's on the weekend of March 16-18.

White: Mark Pinto (2204)
Black: Chethan Narayan (2217)
Semi-Slav Defense
Notes by NMs Tom Dorsch and Mark Pinto

1. d4

Although this game has many imperfections it was a spirited game and it is my hope the the readers will find it both instructive and entertaining. (MP)

1...d5 2. c4 c6 3. Nf3 Nf6 4. e3 e6

Both Pinto and Narayan are superb tacticians who flourish in extreme complications, so why are they playing like this? It's the game within the game, the psychological warfare that goes on between opponents. A slow dance is a better way to get acquainted, but fans of fireworks don't have long to wait before the waltz turns into a headbangers ball. Theory recommends that Black develop his white-squared bishop now to f5 or g4, no doubt a good idea. The text steers back to the Semi-Slav, which can lead either to the excruciatingly dull Exchange Variation, or to the Botvinnik Variation, "arguably the most complicated of all opening lines," according to Nunn. (TD)

5. Bd3 dc4 6. Bc4 b5 7. Bd3

This exchange and creation of the pawn wedge a6-b5-c6 is characteristic of many variations of the Semi-Slav, and always leads to interesting play. It is better for Black when White has already committed his knight to c3, because White now has the option of developing to d2, and later deploying the knight to weak black squares on the queenside instead of being constrained by the pawn formation. For that reason, Black should have made a

Jessie Jean's Open Tournament

Open Section

1	Vladimir Mezentev	4.5	\$275
2-4	Tom Dorsch	3.5	\$91
	Chethan Narayan		
	Mark Pinto		

1-2 U2200	Jerry Weikel	3	\$151
	Jerry Sze		

3-4 U2200	Vivek Nambiar	2.5	\$27
	Drake Wang		

Reserve Section

1-4	Lazar Shnaiderman	3.5	\$96
	Ben Gross		
	Alex Setzepfandt		
	Pat Mead		

1-3 B	Calixto Magaoy	3	\$94
	Maximo Fajardo		
	David Hirsch		

4-5 B	Matt Sankovich	2.5	\$22
	James Holwell		

Booster Section

1-3 C	Willie Campers	4	\$91
	Weston Leavens		
	Terry Anderton		

1-2 D	David Berosh	3	\$82
	Jamie Brett		

3-5 D	Narayan De Vera	2.5	\$48
	Peter Brett		
	Garland Comins		

Jessie Jean's Action Tournament

Open Section

1	David Pruess	3.5	\$100
2	Ricky Grijalva	3	\$50
3	Laszlo Rudolph	2.5	\$50

Reserve Section

1	Mariusz Krubnik	3.5	\$100
2	Robertino Oberti	3	\$50
3-5	Alex Setzepfandt	2.5	\$17
	Benjamin Haun		
	Teodoro Porlares		

Booster Section

1	Wesley Chen	4	\$80
2	Daichi Siegrist	3	\$50
3-6	Alan Howe	2.5	\$10

	John Meadows		
	Brenda Boudreaux		
	Aaron Wilkowski		
1 U1400	Narayan De Vera	3	\$50

few more developing moves (5...Bd6!?!; 5...Nbd7) before committing to this plan. (TD)

8. 0-0 Nbd7 9. a4! (MP)

The omission of Nc3 allows this way of playing, because Black doesn't have ...b4 with gain of tempo. White is trying to hinder black's natural plan of a ...c5 break. (MP)

9...Bb7 10. Nbd2 Nd5 11. Nb3

This is the first sign that peace negotiations are premature. With 10...Nd5, instead of completing his development, Black has signaled that he is ready to seize the initiative at all costs, even at the cost of castling. 11. Nb3 is a move of such surpassing modesty that it has to be seen as provocative. If that was its purpose, it has its desired effect two moves later, when Black in effect pushes all of his chips into the pot. (TD)

11...Nb4! (MP) 12. Be2 g5

Clearly Black intends to throw everything at White's kingside. These attacks can be extremely dangerous, even when they are not completely sound, because of the difficulty of threading a minefield under tournament time conditions. (TD)

13. Bd2

Grandmaster Yermolinsky suggests 13. e4. (MP)

13...g4 14. Ne1

14. Ne5? Ne5 15. de5 h5 16. Bb4 Bb4 17. Qd8 Rd8 leaves Black with a better game. (TD)

14...h5 15. Nd3! (MP) Nd3

Black would of course like to avoid exchanges, but 15...Nd5 16. Na5 (also 16. e4—Pinto) favors White, as does 15...c5 16. Ndc5 Nc5 17. dc5 Qd5 18. f3. (TD)

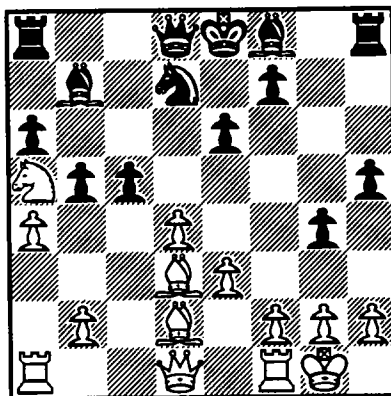
16. Bd3 c5? (TD)

It's too risky to let White get his knight to a5. Black would be better off locking the queenside with 16...b4 17. a5 Bd6, when his kingside attacking chances have better prospects, and he has not

left himself badly weakened on the queenside. (TD)

Black commits to sacrificing the bishop. (MP)

17. Na5



It's crunch time. Black can't really afford to trade off his most potent attacking piece, but he has nowhere to put it (17...Bd5 18.e4). What to do? Banzai! (TD)

17...Bg2 18. Kg2

Now what? Black desperately needs to activate more pieces, but it is not easy to do that. The best way is to lead with the minor pieces, but 18...Bd6 fails to 19. Nb7, and 18...b4 19. Nb3 Bd6 20. f4! ef3 21. Qf3 is good for White. Black decides that his mobilization has to start with the queen. (TD)

18...Qh4 19. f4! (TD)

This is the key to White's defensive setup. Black cannot afford to take en passant because of his own weakness at f7, and now White is able to exclude the key black bishop from the attack. (TD)

10...Nf6 20. Rg1

White starts losing the thread. Better is 20. Qe1, when black is hard-pressed to show that he has enough for the piece. (MP)

I prefer 20. ab5 Qh3 (20...c4? 21. Nc4) 21. Kh1 g3 22. Qe2, or 20. Qe2 c4 21. Bc2 Rg8 22. Rg1. (TD)

20...c4 21. Bf1?! (TD and MP)

21. Bc2, retaining control over

the square e4 and keeping Black's knight away, is a better choice.

(TD and MP)

21...Ne4 22. Be1

Sacrificing the base of his pawn chain, but Black already has enough pressure to force concessions. (TD)

22...Qh3 23. Kh1 Qe3 24. Bg2 Bd6

Or 24...h4 25. Qc2 Ng3 26. Bg3 hg3 27. Bc6 Kd8 28. Rg2, leading to positions similar to the game.. (TD)

25. Qc1

Better is 25. Qc2, and there can follow 25...f5 26. ab5 ab5 27. Nc4 Qg1 28. Kg1 Ra1 29. Nd6 Nd6 30. Qc6 Ke7 31. Qd7 Kf6 32. Qd6 Rc8 33. Qe5 Kf7 34. d5 Rcc1 35. Kf2, when White has a won game. (TD)

25...Qe2! (MP) 26. Nb7 Bb4! (MP) 27. Rf1

If 27. Bb4, 27...Nf2 mate. (MP)

27...h4? 28. Qd1? (TD and MP)

White can just take the bishop. After 28. Bb4 h3 29. Nd6 Nd6 30. Bc6 Ke7 31. f5!, White dominates. (TD)

After this move, White's advantage is greatly diminished. 28. Bb4+-. (MP)

28...Qe3 29. Qg4

29. Bxb4?? Ng3+- (MP)

29...Be1

Fritz 5.0 gives 29...Ng3 30. Bg3 hg3 31. h3 Rc8 32. f5 e5, when White's advantage is equal to 1.53 pawns.

30. Nd6! (MP)

This is better than 30. Rae1 Qe1. (TD)

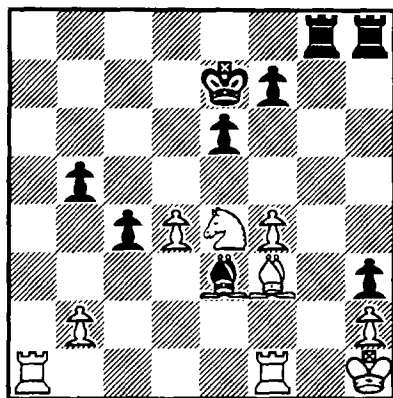
30...Ke7

30...Nd6 31. Rae1+-. (MP)

31. Ne4 Rg8 32. Qf3 Bd2 33. Qe3?! (MP)

Better is 33. Rad1 h3 34. Rd2 hg2 35. Rg2. (MP)

Pruess Wins First Jessie Jean's Action Tourney



Now that the dust has cleared, the game has transposed into an ending where White has an extra piece for a pawn. It's still a win for White. (TD)

36. Ra7 Kf8 37. Rb7? (TD)

This leads to a series of pawn exchanges, and that is the wrong plan. White forces the win with 37. Ng5. (TD)

More aggressive are 37. Ng5 and 37. Nd6, suggested by IM McCambridge. (MP)

37...Bd4 38. Rb5 Rh4 39. f5 ef5 40. Rf5 Bb2

Now it is starting to look more like a draw. Both the K+P ending (because of the rook pawn) and the B+K v. K ending (because the bishop is the wrong color for the queening square) are drawn. Without the option of queening, White will have to win with a mating attack—a difficult prospect with so little material remaining. (TD)

41. Rc5 Ke7 42. Rc4 f5 43. Nd2?! (MP)

Trading rooks helps Black. Better is 43. Rc7 Kd8 (43... Ke6 44. Nc5) 44. Ra7 fe4 45. Be2 Rbb8 46. Rb1 Be5 47. Rbb7 Rg1 48. Kg1 Bd4 49. Kf1 Ba7 50. Ra7 Rf8 51. Ke1. (MP)

43...Rc4 44. Nc4 Bd4 45. Na5 Kf6 46. Nc6 Be3 47. Nb4 f4 48.

Nd3 Kf5 49. Nf2 Rh8 50. Bc6 Bf2

This exchange makes it impossible for White to make further progress. After a few more desultory moves, Black forces the draw with a stalemate maneuver. (TD)

51. Rf2 Rd8 52. Rf1 Rd2 53. Kg1

The winning plan suggested by Yermolinsky is 53. Ra8, with a threat to win the h-pawn, then the f-pawn. (MP)

53...Kg4 54. Bf3

Yermolinsky suggests 54. Rc1 with the idea of Bb7-c8. (MP)

54...Kh4 55. Ra1 Rb2 56. Ra5? (MP)

56. Ra8 Rb1 57. Kf2 Rb2 58. Be2 Rb3 59. Rg8+- — Yermolinsky.

56...Rb1 57. Kf2 Rf1! (MP) 58.

Ke2 Rf2 59. Kf2 Drawn

White: Paul Gallegos (2200)
Black: Jerome Weikel (2064)
Caro-Kann Defense
Notes by NM Tom Dorsch

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5

The venerable and ancient Caro-Kann is by reputation Black's least risky response to 1. e4. It is a staple with Karpov, Petrosian and others who would rather avoid the messy complications of the Sicilian or White's durable positional advantage in the Ruy Lopez.

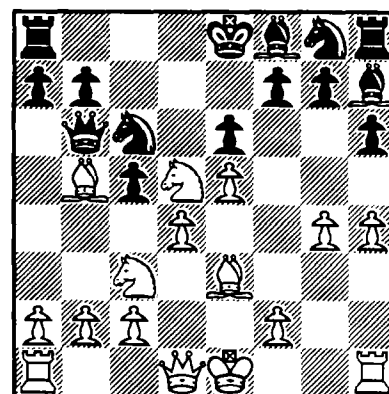
3. e5 Bf5 4. Nc3 e6 5. g4 Bg6 6. Nge2 c5 7. h4 h6 8. Nf4

The move recommended by the standard reference works is 8. Be3. Gallegos is a superb tactician, and he does very well in sharp and little-explored lines. This may be part of his "home cooking." The drawback is that White loses momentum in the center by weakening the key square d4, and by blocking the thematic advance f2-f4-f5. This allows Black to quickly assume the initiative.

8...Bh7 9. Bb5 Nc6 10. Be3 Qb6

Now White has a dilemma. d4 is weak, and Black is ready to consolidate by 11...0-0-0. He must either regroup for defense of d4 or try a risky sacrifice.

11. Nfd5?!



11...ed5 12. Nd5 Qa5 13. Bd2 Qd8

Of course the bishop on b5 is indirectly protected by the threat of the knight fork on c7. White winds up with two pawns and some initiative for the piece. Of course, the initiative is the main thing. He has to find a way to convert that into additional material, or the two pawns are not enough.

14. Qf3 Nge7

This gives up another pawn, but succeeds in chopping some wood. 14...Rc8 would have been safer, holding on to the pawn =+.

15. Ne7 Be7 16. Bc6 bc6 17. Qc6 Kf8 18. c3

White would like to quickly mobilize some forces, but his own position is too porous. For example, if 18. 0-0-0, he has to worry about 18...cd4 19. Ba5 Rc8 and the weakness of c2 is a factor. If 18. d5, then 18...Rc8 19. Qa6 Qd7. Yet 18. c3 also allows Black to quickly exploit the holes in

Continued on Page 26

JESSIE JEANS OPEN CHESS TOURNAMENT

(Two tournaments!)

TD Jerome (Jerry) Weikel

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REGISTRATION: 6-7:30 p.m. March 16th at site (also 10-11 a.m. March 17). Must be a USCF member — bring USCF card. Memberships available at site. Adults = \$40, Senior (65+) = \$30, Youth (under 20) = \$20, Scholastic (under 15) \$13

ROUND TIMES: Fri (March 16) - Round 1 - 7:30 PM

Sat (March 17) - Round 2 - 11 AM, Rd.3 - 6PM

Sun (March 18) - Round 4 - 9 AM, Rd.5 - 2PM

TOURNAMENT #2 — MARCH 18

Sunday (March 18) - Action (Game/50 minutes) Tournament - 4 round Swiss \$30 entry fee.

(Prize Fund = 65% of all entry money paid back to all classes of players that are represented proportionally)

Registration: (Sunday) 9-10 AM, Rd.1-10 AM, Rd. 2-12 noon, Rd. 3-3 PM, Rd. 4-5 PM

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Traveling north on Hwy 101 take College Exit, turn right, then turn left on Mendocino Ave. Go thru Pacific St. intersection and it is on the right side of block next to Burger King. Park in rear.

Traveling south on Hwy 101 take Steel Lane Exit, turn left. Next take a right onto Mendocino Ave. Jessie Jeans is located next to Burger King.

A great place to stay is at Los Robles Lodge (4-star hotel/motel !!), 1985 Cleveland Ave., Santa Rosa, Ca, 95401. 1-800-255-6330. Special Chess rates!! 2 nights = \$72!!! ask for Cheryl & mention the Chess Tournament.

Make checks payable and mail (by March 11) to: Jerome Weikel, 6578 Valley Wood Dr., Reno, NV 89523. (775) 747-1405. Checks not received by March 16 will require cash payment at site plus late fee.

Sets will be provided. Bring clocks.

Caffeinated Chessplayers at Fast Time Controls

Continued from Page 24

White's position and recover material.

18...cd4 19. cd4 Rc8 20. Qa4 Qd5 21. 0-0 Rc4 22. Qa7 Rd4 23. Qb8 Bd8 24. Bb4 Kg8 25. f3 Bd3 26. Rf2 Kh7

White has nominal material equality—three pawns for the piece—but a lost position because of the vulnerability of his king. Now that Black has completed mobilization, the end comes quickly. White's queen is embarrassingly exposed, and he has few options because it also protects his bishop.

27. Qd6 Bh4 28. Rg2 Qc4 29. Qc5 Qb4 30. Qc7 Bc4 31. a4 Bd5 32. a5 Bf3 33. Qf7 Rf8 34.

Resigns

White: Chethan Narayan (2217)
Black: Tom Dorsch (2200)
Nimzovich Sicilian
Notes by NM Tom Dorsch

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nf6

This is one of the many minor lines of the Sicilian at Black's disposal, and it is also a milestone

in the development of the hypermodern school. "This move was first played by Nimzovich against Spielmann at the San Sebastian Tournament in 1911, and then against Schlechter, also at San Sebastian, a year later. It was the first illustration of the idea that the rapid advance of the center pawns has its drawbacks, as it creates some positional weaknesses, thus giving the opponent chances for counterplay and the opportunity to equalize by attacking these pawns."—*The Sicilian Defense Book 1*, Gligoric and Sokolov (Pergamon, 1970).

3. Nc3

Some very sharp variations, that ultimately favor White, are possible after 3. e5 Nd5, but they are sufficiently complex to offer chances for the well-prepared player on either side. With the text, White aims to steer the game back into familiar territory, but Black's fourth move makes clear that there's no turning back from the road less traveled.

3...Nc6 4. d4 d5 5. ed5

This is White's best, and perhaps only, way to push for an edge.

5...Nd5 6. Ne4?

This violates the general rule against moving the same piece twice in the opening. More common answers are 6. dc, 6. Nd5, and 6. Bc4, all of which can give White a satisfactory game.

6...cd4 7. Bc4

If 7. Nd4 e5, Black has an easy game. White decides to give up a whole pawn, hoping for an attack.

7...Bg4

7...e5!? also looks very attractive.

8. 0-0 e6 9. h3 Bf3 10. Qf3 Be7 11. Qg3

White mounts a demonstration against g7, but does not have quite enough force to break through. White is struggling to convert his small initiative into enough of a threat to win a pawn or more, while Black is attempting to consolidate, and then take the initiative by advancing his center pawns.

11...0-0 12. Bh6 Bf6 13. Rae1 Kh8 14. Nf6 Qf6 15. Bd2 Qg6 16. Qb3 Nb6 17. Bd3 Qh5 18. c4

This leads to a blockade instead of an opening. With two bishops, White would be better off aiming for an open position. Therefore, better was 18...c3. Black also now has a passed pawn, further reducing White's chances for survival unless he can score a knockout in the middlegame.

18...Rab8 19. Re4 Nd7 20. Be2 Qc5 21. Rh4 f5 22. Qg3 Nf6 23. a3 a5 24. Rb1 e5 25. b4 ab4 26. ab4 Qd6 27. c5 Qe6 28. Rc1 Ne4

Both sides are quietly pursuing their separate agendas. Black is preparing to push his center pawns, White is setting up his attacking motif, a plan to win

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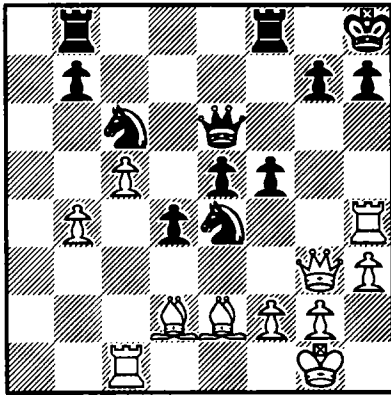


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Black's queen. Because of the price White is willing to play, Black "falls" for the trap.



29. Rh7?! Kh7 30. Qh4 Kg8 31. Bc4 Qc4 32. Rc4 Nd2

The dust has cleared, and White has given up two bishops and a rook to win Black's queen. The resulting position is easily won for Black.

33. Rc2 Ne4 34. f3

It would be great for White if he could just roll his queenside majority and create a distraction that would give him chances to win some material back or at least shoot for perpetual check. Unfortunately, 34. b5 is met with 34...d3, and Black's pawns prove to be more dangerous.

34...Nc3 35. Rb2 b5!

This puts a stop to White's queenside ambitions. Now White can either wait for Black to push through his d-pawn, or bust open his own kingside in an attempt to, ideally, push a pawn to g6 and set up some kind of mate or perpetual. What else is White to do?

36. g4 Nd1 37. Ra2 Ne3 38. g5 Ne7 39. Kf2 Ra8 40. Re2 Ra1 41. Qh5

Now that the Black rooks are becoming active, White's last chance to prolong things was to sacrifice immediately on e3. By waiting, he is forced to make the trade at a time when it does him little good.

41...Rf1 42. Kg3 f4 43. Kh2 N744. Qg6

Forced. If 44. g6, Black 44...Rh1.

44...Nh4 45. Qe6 Kh8 46. fe3 47. Qe7 Rf2 48. Kg1 Resigns

White: David Preuss (2354)
Black: Juan Luaces (2098)
Modern Defense
Notes by NM Tom Dorsch

1. e4 g6 2. d4 Bg7 3. Nc3 d4 f4 a6

Black could transpose familiar lines of the Austri Attack with 4...Nf6, but p keep things murky and untheoretical.

5. Be3 b5 6. Nf3 Bb7 7. Bd3 Nd7 8. 0-0 Ngf6

Black is now threatening to win the e-pawn with 9...b4. the usual recipe is for White to play a prophylactic move (9. a3, 9. Bd2, 9. e5). Pruess instead elects to make a wild piece sacrifice.

9. Ng5?! b4 10. Ne2

I have the feeling that Pruess's original intention was 10. Bc4 or 10. e5, but then he saw something he didn't like. In fact, after 10. Bc4 e6 11. Be6 fe6 12. Ne6 Qc8 13. Ng7 Kf7 14. e5 bc3 15. ef6 cb2 16. Rb1 Nf6, Black is better. Relatively preferable is 10. e5 bc3 11. ef6 ef6 12. Nf3 cb2 13. Rb1, when White has some compensation for the pawn.

10...h6 11. Ng3?!

In for a penny, in for a pound? Certainly White has well-known difficulties in this type of position if he loses his e-pawn, so he sacrifices a knight for attacking chances instead.

11...hg5 12. fg5 Nh7 13. Qf3 Rf8 14. a3 c5 15. dc5 dc5 16. ab4 Bd4?

So far so good, but here Black misses a beat. Better was 16...Bb2 17. Ra4 Ne5 18. Qe2 Nd3 19. cd3 Bc6! followed by 20...Bd4.

17. Bd4 cd4 18. Qg4 e6

Black is showing signs of disorganization. Positionally, 18...e5 is stronger. However, Black wants to save the e5 square for his knight, so he can exchange another set of minor pieces. Yet when the time comes, he allows White to avoid the trade.

19. h4 Ne5 20. Qf4 Qb8

Best was 20...f6, the last chance for this freeing maneuver. Also playable was 20...Nd3 21. cd3 Rc8.

21. Be2 Nc6 22. Qg4 Qd8?

Here 22...Nb4!? was best, 22...Qe5 was an improvement.

23. Ra4 Ne5

23...Qb6 was Black's last chance to retain the upper hand on the queenside. After this series of moves, White opens a new front, and this time it is decisive.

24. Qf4 d3 25. cd3 Nd3 26. Qe3 Ne5

In this case, the third time for the knight is not the charm.

27. b5 a5 28. Rd1 Nd7 29. Qc3 Qb6 30. Kh2 Rg8 31. Rad4 Nhf8 32. Rd6 Qc5 33. Qd2 Qc7?

Black is worried about both the pin on the d-file and the potential of the passed pawn on b6. It is very difficult to secure his king at the same time that he prevents the advance of the pawn. But 33...Qc7 just provokes the advance with gain of tempo and leads to an immediate unraveling. Better was 33...Rd8, although after 34. Qa5 Rh8 35. h5 Qg5 36. Qc7 Be4 37. Ne4 Qh4 38. Kg1 Qe4 39. Bf3 Qe3 40. Kf1, it is not clear how Black will be able in the long-term to stop the further advance of the b-pawn.

34. b6 Nb6

The white bishop enters the game with decisive effect.

35. Bb5 Ke7 36. Qd4 Nd5 37. Rd5 ed5 38. Qf6 mate

California, Stanford Tie for Third at Pan-Am Intercollegiate

Teams from the University of Texas at Dallas and the University of Maryland at Baltimore County shared first place at the Pan-Am Intercollegiate Chess Championships held Dec. 27-30 in Milwaukee. Both schools award chess scholarships and actively recruit chessplayers — UTDallas was led by grandmaster Yury Shulman and international master Balas Szuk, while the top players on the UMBC team were IM Eugene Perelshteyn and FM William Morrison. UTD and UMBC finished with 5½-½ match scores.

The home teams — seventh-seeded University of California at Berkeley and fifth-seeded Stanford — finished tied for third place with 4-2 match scores. California's tiebreaks (based on overall scores) were the best among the six teams tied at 4-2.

The California Golden Bears were masters Dmitry Zilberstein (3½-2½) and Charles Gelman (a heroic 5-1 in his last Pan-Am), plus experts Anthony Rozenvasser (3-3) and David Steel (4½-1½). The Stanford Cardinal team was FM Philip Wang (3-3), masters Etan Ilfeld (2½-3½), Jordan Mont-Reynaud (4½-1½), Michael Aigner (4-2).

The Cal-Stanford match was tied 2-2, in which Black won every game— Wang and Mont-Reynaud won for Stanford, Rozenvasser and Steel for Cal.

White: Dennis Rylander, University of Texas at Dallas "A" (2267)
Black: David Steel, California (2087)

Nimzo-Indian Defense
Notes by David Steel

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. Qc2 c5 5. dc5 Bc3 6. Qc3 Ne4 7. Qa3

If 7. Qg7, then 7...Qa5+ 8. Kd1 Nf2 9. Kc2 Rf8 and Black has the edge, as seen in: 10. Bg5 Qc5 11. Qf6 Nc6 + and 10. Bh6 Qc5 11. Qf8 Qf8 12. Bf8 Kf8 13. Nh3 Nh1 14. e3, where White gets the piece back but perhaps Black can retain some winning chances.

7...Na6 8. Be3 b6

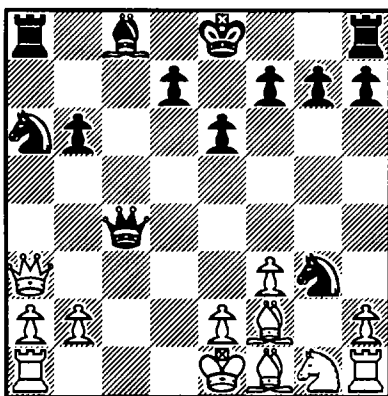
An interesting gambit. White chose the sharpest continuation, but what if he had played a little more slowly? After 9. cb6 ab6 there might have followed:

10. g3 Bb7 11. Bg2 Nac5 12. Qb4 Ra4 13. Bc5 Rb4 14. Bb4 Qf6 +/-

10. Nf3 Bb7 11. Qb3 Qe7 12. g3 d5 13. cd5 Bd5 14. Bb6 Nb4 15. Rc1 Na2 16. Rc7 Nc3 -+;

10. Qb3 Qe7 11. Bb6 (11. Qb6 Nb4!) Rb8 12. Qe3 (12. a4 Qd6 13. a5 Qd2 mate) Qb4 13. Kd1 Rb6 14. Qe4 Rd6 15. Kc2 Rd2 16. Kc1 Qb2 mate.

9. cb6 ab6 10. f3 Qh4 11. g3 Ng3 12. Bf2 Qc4



13. hg3

On 13. Bg3 then 13...Nb4 14. Qa8 Nc2 15. Kf2 Qc5 16. Kg2 (16. e3 is best, when 16...Na1 [16...Ne3 also meets 17. Bd6] leads to Black's defeat after 17. Bd6 Qc2 [17...Qc1 18. Ba6] 18. Be2 f6 19. Nh3 +, and on 16...Qe3 17. Kg2 0-

0, the simple 18. Qe4 Qd2 19. Qe2 gives White the win.) 16...Ne3 17. Kh3 (17. Kf2 Nc2 is a draw) Qh5 (17...Qf5 forces a simple mate: 18. Kh4 g5 19. Kh5 Qg6 mate) 18. Bh4 f5 was my intention, when 18...f5 shuts the white queen out from defending on e4, and if Qa4 instead, then ...g5 and ...f4 will seal the white king's tomb. However, I had not noticed that 19. Qc8 wins for White because the bishop cuts off e7.

13...Nb4 14. Qa8 Nc2 15. Kd2 Na1 16. Qe4 Qa2 17. Bd4 f5?

Rozenvasser suggested 17...d5 18. Qd3 Nb3 19. Ke1 Ba6 as the only way for Black to play. A most principled continuation leads to a perpetual check: 20. Qc3 0-0 21. Bg7 Rc8 22. Qf6 Qb1 23. Kf2 Rc1 24. Nh3 Be2 25. Qd8 (25. Ke2? [25. Be2 Rh1] Qc2 26. Ke3 Qd2 mate) Kg7 26. Qg5=, or White can try 20. Qe3 0-0 21. Kf2 Rc8 22. Bg2 (or 22. Nh3) Rc2 to get chances to win.

18. Qe5 Nb3 19. Ke3 Nd4 20. Qg7 f4 21. Kf2 fg3 22. Kg2 Rf8 23. Qd4 Qb1 24. Qb6 Resigns

White: Michael Aigner, Stanford (2214)

Black: David Steel, California (2087)

Bird's Opening

Notes by David Steel

1. f4 Nf6 2. Nf3 g6 3. Nc3 d5 4. e3 Bg7 5. g3 0-0 6. Bg2 b6 7. d3 Bb7 8. 0-0 c5 9. Ne5

This move is my opponent's first error, besides playing an opening for the black pieces with White. I think White should have proceeded with 9. Qe1 or Qe2 and attempted to follow with e4. A possibility is 9. Qe2 d4 10. ed4 cd4 11. Ne4 Nd5, whereupon might follow 12. Bd2 Nd7 13. Be1

cd4 11. Ne4 Nd5, whereupon might follow 12. Bd2 Nd7 13. Be1 (intending Bf2) Ne3 14. Rf2 when Black has at least ...Ng4 plus the stronger ...Rc8. White therefore should not make the move 13. Be1 — instead 13. c3 dc3 14. bc3 leads to an interesting position.

9...Nc6 10. Nc6 Bc6 11. g4 Qd7 12. g5 Ne8 13. Ne2 Nd6 14. Ng3 Rad8 15. h4 Nf5

Now 16. Bh3 is met by e6, with a similar structure to the game. If white tried 16. Qg4, then Black could play e5 with a wilder game, or simply 16...Ng3 17. Qg3 Rfe8.

16. Nf5 gf5

The transformation of the pawn structure seems favorable to the second player. The black kingside is now untouchable by a pawn storm, so White's only aggressive plan becomes breaking in the center with e4. However, this is not so easy to accomplish, and perhaps not even good.

17. Qf3 Qb7 18. Rb1 Rd6 19. Qh3 e6

White now has the option of 20. b4, causing complications. Then Black's most ambitious plan, 20...Qa6 21. a3 Qa4 22. Rf2 a5 23. bc5 bc5 looks good, while 20...cb4 would also favor Black.

20. Bd2 a5 21. Rfe1 Ra8!

This move is necessary to prepare ...a4, so if White replies b4, the rook gains scope after ...ab3. From here White continues to play nonchalantly, but closer inspection reveals that he could play 22. Qh1! at some time to aid his pawn's advance to e4. However, Michael Aigner loves to attack.

22. Re2 a4 23. h5 b5 24. Bf3 b4 25. Rg2 b3 26. cb3 ab3 27. a3 d4 28. Bc6 Qc6 29. g6 fg6 30. hg6 h6

Black has created some play on the queenside whereas White has only succeeded in braining himself on a brick wall on the kingside. It was apparent this



On the Cover: Philip Wang (left) faced grandmaster Yury Shulman on board one in Stanford's match against University of Texas at Dallas's "A" team. UTD won the match 3½-½. On boards two and three for the Cardinal are Etan Ilfeld and Jordan Mont-Reynaud.

Above: Same match, different angle, plus a couple of wallboard monitors.

Photos by Michael Aigner

would happen since Black's 16th move, so why White chose to do it is unclear. His position is now difficult: 31. Re1 de3 and Black wins a pawn on b2 or d3 depending on how White recaptures. 31. Re2 c4 32. e4 c3 33. Be1 c2 34. Rc1 Ra3 35. ba3 Qa4 looks winning for Black.

31. e4? fe4 32. f5 ef5 33. Qf5 e3 34. Be1 Rf8 35. Qh5 Rff6 36. Bg3 Rg6 37. Rf1 Rd5 38. Rf5 Rf5 39. Qf5 Qf6 40. Qd5 Kh7 41. Qe4 Qe6 42. Qf3 e2

The finer point is that on 43. Be1, 43...Qe3 ends the game.

43. Kh2 Rg3 44. Qg3 Be5 45. Resigns

White: Michael Aigner (Stanford) (2214)

Black: Kit-Sun Ng (University of Toronto) (2128)

Closed Sicilian

Notes by NM Michael Aigner

This was a big match for the Stanford Cardinal, as we faced a formidable team featuring two IMs (Yan Teplitsky and Igor

Zugic). Since I was the only member of the team playing a lower-rated opponent, it is obvious that I had to win.

1. e4! c5 2. Nc3

Although I have developed a reputation as a 1. f4 specialist, I prefer a more manly opening when I must play for a win. The closed Sicilian has become one of my pets in the past year.

2...d6 3. g3 Nc6 4. Bg2 Nf6

An unusual move order. More standard is 4...g6 and 5...Bg7 with a possibility of 6...Nf6.

5. d3 g6 6. h3

The point of Black's fourth move is that the immediate 6. Be3 is met by 6...Ng4 7. Bd2 Bg7 8. h3 Nf6, and White has nothing special. However, more precise for White is 6. f4, transposing into known lines.

6... Bg7 7. f4 e6

A very committal move! Black indicates very early that he is playing for a d6-d5 pawn break.

8. Nf3?!

Cal, Stanford Draw at Intercollegiate

This knight belongs on e2, so that White can castle and proceed with a normal kingside expansion plan (g4, Ng3, f5). The text also has the drawback of blocking the g2-bishop's diagonal.

8...a6

More accurate seems to be 8...Rb8, with the intent of advancing the b-pawn to b4 without blocking a6 as a possible square for the c8 bishop. I am also mystified that my opponent didn't castle somewhere around here.

9. Be3

This is an aggressive move that controls the d4 square and sets up tactics against the c5 pawn after undermining the d6-pawn with e4-e5.

9...Qc7 10. O-O b6

Although Black has played rather passively so far, he has a solid position, in part due to White's error on move 8. I anticipated that my opponent was preparing d6-d5: for example, 11. Qd2 d5 12. ed5 (12. e5 Nd7 intending to castle and play ...f6) Nd5 13. Nd5 ed5 14. d4 c4 and Black's bishops both become more active.

11. Ne2 d5 12. e5 Ng8?!

12...Nd7 followed by castling and ...f6 seems more precise. Obviously Black wishes to relocate the knight on either f5 or d5. White would like to play 13. c4 Ne7 14. Nc3, hitting the d5-pawn and threatening to hop to d6 via e4 if the pawn moves. Unfortunately, 14...d4 wins a piece. Hence, the following prophylaxis.

13. Bf2 Nge7 14. c4! O-O

Black finally castles, perhaps too late. Moving the d5-pawn permits the maneuver Ng5-e4-d6. White has significant pressure against Black's center and has a small but comfortable opening advantage.

15.Nc3 f5?

In the closed Sicilian, theory says that whoever manages to successfully support a pawn advance to f5 first has the advantage. However, here Black errs badly, and although the game lasts another 30 moves, this is a decisive positional blunder.

16. cd5

White rejects 16. d4 dc4 (16...cd4? 17. Nd4 Nd4 18. Qd4 Rd8 19. cd5 Nd5 20. Nd5 ed5 21. Bd5 Kh8 22. Ba8 Rd4 23. Bd4 with an advantage to White) 17. dc5 bc5 18. Bc5 Rd8 as promising but tricky. The text provides a clear positional edge to White.

16...Nd5 17. Nd5 ed5 18. d4!

This fixes Black's d5-pawn as a target for future tactics.

18...c4 19. Qd2 h6

White has obtained a favorable position with a somewhat static central pawn structure, but has to relocate his pieces in order to convert the point. Since Black has no immediate threats, White has time to maneuver his f3-knight to e3, where it attacks d5 in conjunction with the bishop and also supports g3-g4 to pressure f5.

20. Ne1 Be6 21. Nc2 Rfd8

Black desperately needs counterplay with his queenside pawns before White's pieces are coordinated for a decisive kingside attack. The text defends d5 while allowing the g7-bishop to access the b4 square via f8.

22. Ne3 b5 23. g4!

Having identified d5 as one target, White's next objective is to create a second weakness on f5.

23...Bf8

Worse is 23...fg4 24. hg4 where White's threat to make connected passed pawns on e5 and f5 is crushing.

24. gf5 gf5 25. Nc2

Eliminating all counterplay by Black, similar to 25. Kh2 Nb4 26.

Rg1 Kh7 and now 27. Bf1 to prevent the knight from getting to d3. From a psychological perspective, I hoped to frustrate my opponent by offering him zero chances as his clock ticked under 15 minutes to reach move 45.

25...Qf7 26. Bf3

White proceeds with a plan of rook activity along the g-file and bishop infiltration via h4 and h5, while still maintaining a watchful eye on the weaknesses on d5 and f5. I was already dreaming of playing 32. Qg2 with threats against black's king as well as the d5 pawn.

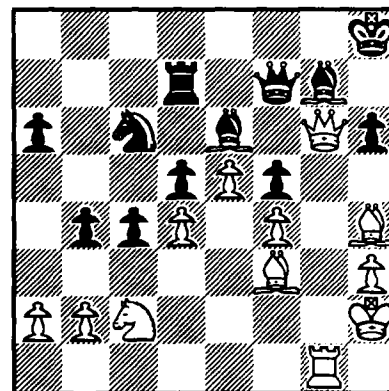
26...Ra7 27. Kh2 Qe8 28. Rg1 Rg7 29. Rg7 Bg7 30. Rg1 Kh8?

Better is 30...Kh7, keeping another piece on the key g6 invasion square. Despite the flurry of trades, White's advantage has increased — Black's three weaknesses (d5- and f5-pawns plus his king) are not easily eliminated in the face of White's increased piece activity.

31. Bh4 Rd7 32. Qg2 Qf7 33. Qg6

Black cannot afford to trade queens, as 33... Qg6 34. Rg6 loses one of the minor pieces on the sixth rank. Here it becomes obvious how critical Black's error on move 30 has become.

33...b4!



Black does what he should have been doing much sooner: counterattack! This is a critical moment of the game for White if he wants to win: (A) 34. Qf7 Bf7 and White's attack has disappeared. (B) 34. Bf6 Qg6! 35. Rg6 Kh7 36. Rg7 Rg7 37. Bg7 Kg7 with a dangerous endgame because of black's queenside majority. (C) 34. Bh5 b3 35. ab3 ab3 and now only the computer move 36. Na1! saves the day: 36...Nd4 37. Bf2 Nc6 38. Nb3. I quickly realized that the only way to proceed was to neutralize Black's pawns immediately.

34. b3! cb3 35. ab3 Rc7

At this juncture I considered the state of the match. With Stanford leading 1.5-0.5, but FM Philip Wang in an inferior position on board 1, I knew that I had to play cautiously, yet to win. In all likelihood, the result of the match would be determined by my game. Since my kingside threats were not yielding anything concrete, I

decided to regroup my forces for a second wave of attack. Also, by changing the focus of my attack, I force my opponent to respond accurately despite time pressure.

36. Qg2 Qf8 37. Qe2

Promising yet somewhat less clear is 37. Bd5 Bd5 38. Qd5 Ne5 39. fe5 Rc2 40. Rg2. Being a little low on time myself, I chose something more concrete.

37...Nb8?!

Certainly 37...Qc8 looks more normal. The text lets White's knight back to e3.

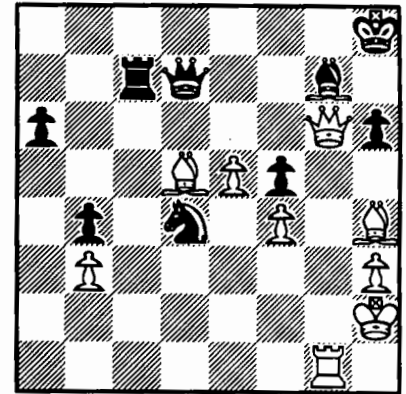
38. Ne3 Qc8 39. Qg2 Nc6 40. Nd5

Finally I have the courage to liquidate the pawn structure that was established on move 18. Ironically, maintaining the pawns with 40. Rd1 is more precise, as Black can't adequately defend d5. Nonetheless, White is winning.

40...Bd5 41. Bd5 Nd4 42. Qg6 Qd7

Here's a problem for all students of tactics: White to move

and win! HINT: moving the a3-bishop is wimpy.



43. Bf6 Rc2 44. Kg3

Mate in six! For example: 44...Ne6 45. Kh4 (45. Be6 works too) Rg2 46. Rg2 Qf7 47. Qh6 Kg8 48. Rg7 Kf8 49. Qh8 Qg8 50. Qg8 mate.

44...Ne2 45. Kh4 Rc7

Black makes time control with a few seconds to spare. But...

46. Qh6 mate

Girls Rule at Sojourner Truth Tournament

Continued from Page 18

Bc4 Bc5 4. b4 Bb4 5. c3 Bc5 6. 0-0 d6 7. d4 ed4 8. cd4 Bb6 9. Nc3 Nf6 10. e5 de5 11. Ba3 Bd4 12. Qb3, threatening 13. Bf7 Kd7 14. Qe6 mate. White nicely reached a won endgame after 12... Be6 13. Be6 fe6 14. Qe6 Ne7 15. Nd4 ed4 16. Rfe1 Qd7 17. Qe7 Qe7 18. Re7 Kd8 19. Rd1. 11. Qb3 also prevents Black from playing ...d5, but Black should probably reply 11...Nc3 12. Qc3 d5.

11...Nc3 12. Qc3 0-0 13. 0-0

White has connected her rooks, while Black needs three moves to do the same.

13...d6 14. Rae1 Bg4

Threatening 15...Bf3 and 16...Nd4.

15. Re3 Re8 16. Rfe1 Re3 17. Re3 h6

I don't see the purpose of this.

18. d5

Opening the queen's diagonal to the black king. The bishop can slide back to d3 to join the attack.

18...Ne5

If 18...Bf3, hoping for 19. dc6 Bc6, White answers 19. Rf3 Ne5 20. Rg3 with a won game.

19. Ne5 de5 20. Rg3 Qg5

Loses a bishop, but White's initiative was growing with Qe5.

21. h3 Qh4 22. Rg4 Qf6

White has a material advantage, better development, and greater center control.

23. f4

If 23...ef4, 24. Qf6 and Black's g-pawn is pinned.

23...Re8 24. Bb5 Re7 25. Bd3 Rd7

Black's game falls apart now. Better perhaps was 25...Kh8 to break the pin along the g-file.

26. fe5 Qe7 27. e6

Attacking the rook and uncovering a threat of checkmate.

27...Rd5 28. Qg7 mate

Anna Rudolf of Hungary won the Region XI Womens' Open held January 13 and 14 in Menlo Park with a score of 3½-½. Rudolf, 12, won a trip to the United States as first prize in the Zoltan Kovacs Memorial Chess Tournament for Girls, held last year in Budapest — it was mostly intended for the

Continued on Page 35

Akopian, Peters, Ivanov Split the Wishbone at Fresno Championship

By Bonnie Yost

Once again chessplayers were served a pre-Thanksgiving chess feast at the 8th Annual Fresno County Championship held November 18 and 19 in Fresno. Fifty-five players in the Open and Reserve sections sampled the excellent playing conditions — Allan Fifield served as maitre d' while Dennis and Marian Wajckus and I waited tables.

Based on tiebreaks, local player and senior master Artak Akopian was named the Open Champion. He and IMs Jack Peters and Igor Ivanov finished with four points each.

The Reserve Championship (under 1600) was won by young Benjamin Tejes with 4.5 points.

Our next event will be the 21st Annual San Joaquin County Championship on May 19 and 20.

8th Fresno County Championship			
Open Section			
1-3	Artak Akopian	4	\$317
	Jack Peters		
	Igor Ivanov		
1 Expert	Preston Polasek	3.5	\$150
2	John Barnard	3	\$70
1A	Keith Yost	3	\$100
2-4A	Chris Pascal	2.5	\$17
	Walter Stellmacher		
	Carolyn Withgitt		
1-2 B	Richard Somawang	2.5	\$110
	Raul Bugnosen		
Reserve Section			
1-2	Benjamin Tejes	4.5	\$150
	Ruturaj Pthal		
1 D	Richard Pacheco	3.5	\$140
2-3 D	John Estrada	3	\$30
	Rusty Friesen		
1-2 E	Daniel Hayman	2.5	\$50
	Summit Roshan		
1 U1000	Tyler Barnard	3.5	\$140
2-3 U1000	David Tataryan	2.5	\$30
	Nicholas Robinson		

White: Tyler Barnard (905)

Black: Rusty Friesen (1327)

Exchange Slav

Notes by Allan Fifield

1. c4 Nf6 2. Nc3 c6 3. Nf3 d5 4. cd5 Nd5 5. Nd5 cd5 6. d4 Bg4 7. Ne5 Bh5 8. Qa4 Nd7 9. e3 a6 10. g4 Bg6 11. Ng6?!

Opens a useful file for his opponent on the kingside.

11... hg6 12. Bg2 e6 13. 0-0

It is much too airy on the kingside.

13...Bd6 14. e4 Bh2 15. Kh1 Qh4 16. ed5 Bg3 17. Resigns

White: H. Daud (2153)

Black: Alvin Setzepfandt (1776)

Reti Opening

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 e6 3.Bg2 Be7 4.0-0 0-0 5.d3 d5 6.Nbd2 c5 7.e4 Nc6 8.Re1 Qc7 9.e5!

Thematic. If White can play e5 in this type of position without punishment he should always have a better game

9...Nd7 10.Qe2 Nb4?

From here the knight just gets kicked back to c6 with a loss of time. 10....b5 with the idea of gaining space on the queenside is one better idea.

11.Nf1

More or less forced but a move White wanted to make anyway.

11....b6 12.Bf4 Ba6 13.a3 Nc6 14.h4 Rac8 15.N1h2 c4?

Releasing the tension in the center helps White's coming kingside assault. Black's only chance here is to keep ...cd4 in reserve and disrupt White's kingside attack at the right moment.

16.d4 Qb7 17.c3

A perfect attacking position!

17...Rce8 18.Bh3 Qc8 19.Ng5 h6

There has to be a winning sacrifice here.

20.Ne6! fe6 21.Be6 Kh8 22.Qg4

The white bishop on e6 attacks everything.

22...Rd8 23.Bh6 gh6 24.Qg6 Nf6 25.Bc8 Resigns

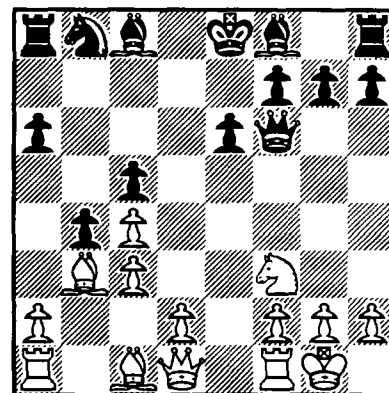
White: David Tataryan (936)

Black: S. Nunez (1310)

Center Counter Defense

Just like the old Saturday night fights, two brawlers bash it out head-to-head in the middle of the ring with no pretense of defense. In the end, young David Tataryan lands the last big punch to score a 374-point upset.

1.e4 d5 2.ed5 Nf6 3.Nc3 Nd5 4.Bc4 Nc3 5.bc3 e6 6.Nf3 a6 7.0-0 b5 8.Bb3 c5 9.c4 Qf6 10.c3 b4



Only 10 moves and slugging away at each other!

11.Bb2 Bd6 12.Qc1 0-0 13.cb4 Qg6 14.bc5 Bc5 15.d4 Bb7! 16.Bc2 Qg4 17.h3 Qh5 18.dc5 Bf3 19.gf3 Qf3 20.Qg5 f6 21.Qh4 g6 22.Be4!

Kapow! A nice snort at the end of a long string of tactical counterpunches but what is really impressive is how efficiently David, rated only 936, finishes off the game.

22...Qe2 23.Ba8 Qb2 24.Rab1 Qe5 25.Rb7 Rf7 26.Rf7 Kf7 27.Qh7 Ke8 28.Rd1 Qg5 29.Kh1 Qc5 30.Qg8 Ke7 31.Rd8 Nd7 32.Qe8 Kd6 33.Qd7 Resigns

White: Jack Peters (2525)
Black: Tom Dorsch (2223)
Nimzovich Sicilian

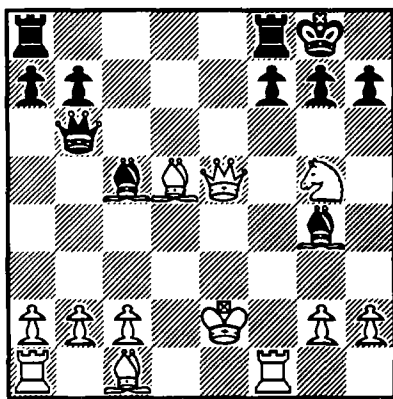
1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. e5 Nd5 4. Nc3 e6 5. Nd5 ed5 6. d4 Nc6 7. dc5 Bc5 8. Qd5 Qb6 9. Bc4 Bf2 10. Ke2 0-0 11. Rf1 Bc5 12. Ng5 Ne5

?!—Spassky.

13. Qe5 d5 14. Bd5

14. Qd5 (+/- Spassky) Re8 15. Kf3 Qf6 16. Kg3 Bd6 17. Rf4 Be6 18. Ne6 Re6 19. Qd6 Qg6 20. Rg4 Re3 21. Be3 Qd6 22. Kf2 Re8 23. Rf4 Re7 24. Bb3 Qe5 25. Re1 g5 26. Rf3 Kg7 27. Rd1 f6 28. Kg1 g4 29. Bd4 Resigns—Spassky—Circ Marianske Lazne 1962.

14...Bg4

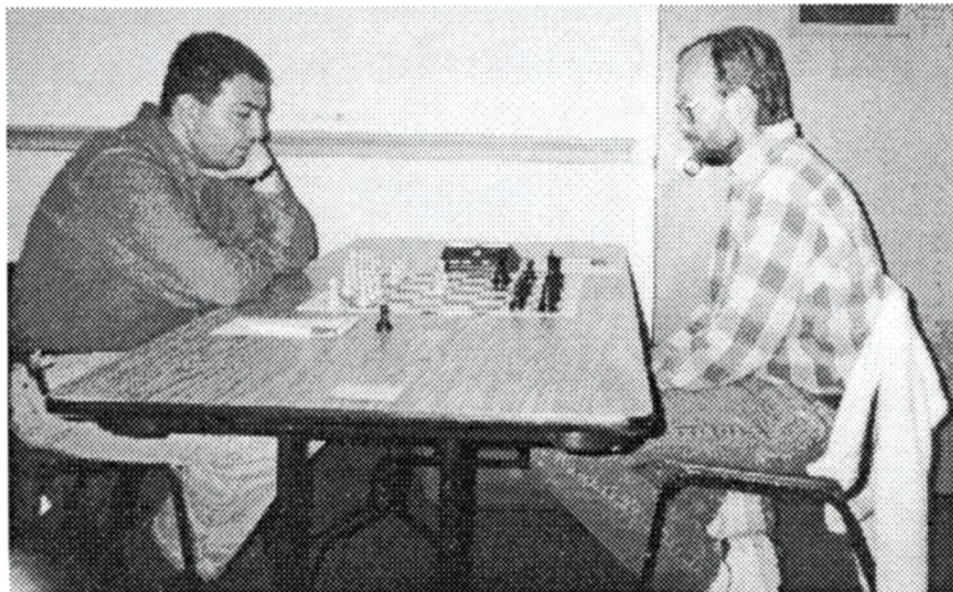


15. Rf3

Interposing with a minor piece relieves the pressure on f7, and would enable Black to play ...Rae8.

15...h6

15...Rae8? 16. Bf7 Rf7 17. Qe8 Rf8 +.



Artak Akopian (playing White) and Jack Peters tied for first place at the 8th Fresno County Championship.

Photo by Allan Fifield

16. Ne4 Bf3 17. Kf3

White's exposed king compensates somewhat for Black's sacrificed material, but Black has one fewer piece developed, and White's threats to exchange pieces give him the initiative.

17...Bd4 18. Qd6 Qb5

The other move to avoid an exchange of queens, 18...Qa5, enables White to further develop his game by 19. Bd2.

19. c4 Qa4 20. b3 Qe8 21. Rb1

White has a number of threats. One is to win a rook for bishop by 22. Ba3. Second, to capture a pawn on b7. Least menacing is 22. Bb2, which merely threatens to trade bishops, but if Black ducks the exchange by, say, 22...Bb6, then White wins with 23. Qg6.

21...Be5 22. Qg6

A Frank Marshall move!

22...Rd8

Now if 23. Ba3 or 23. Bh6, then 23...Rd5.

23. Qf5 Kh8 24. Ba3 g6

24...Rg8 25. Bf7 +.

25. Qh3 Bg7 26. Bf8 Qf8 27.

Re1 Qb4 28. Re3 Qb6 29. Ke2 Qa6 30. Ng5 Qa2 31. Kf3 Rf8 32. Nf7 Kh7 33. Qe6 Qd2 34.

Be4 Qd1 35. Kg3 Qh5 36. h4 Bd4 37. Rd3 Bg7 38. Rd5 Resigns

White: Artak Akopian (2323)
Black: Jack Peters (2525)
Sicilian Defense

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cd4 4. Nd4 Qb6 5. Nb3 Nf6 6. Nc3 e6 7. Be3 Qc7 8. Bd3 a6 9. 0-0 Be7 10. f4 d6 11. Kh1 0-0 12. Qf3 b5 13. Rae1 Bd7 14. Bg1 Rfe8?!

Is this an error weakening f7? Perhaps 14...Rac8.

15. Qg3 e5 16. Nd5 Nd5 17. ed5 Nb4?! 18. fe5 de5 19. Bh7! Kh7 20. Rf7 Bf8 21. Bc5 Resigns

White: Keith Yost (1872)
Black: T. Nunez (1690)
Sicilian Defense

1. e4 c5 2. Nc3 d6 3. f4 Nc6 4. Nf3 Nf6 5. Bb5 g6 6. 0-0 Bg7 7. d3 0-0 8. Bc6 bc6 9. Qe1 Rb8 10. b3 Nd7 11. Bb2 Qc7 12. Na4 Bb2 13. Nb2 Nb6 14. Qh4 h5?! 15. h3 Kg7 16. f5 d5 17. Qg5 Qd8 18. fg6 fg6 19. Ne5! Rf1 20. Rf1 Qe8 21. Rf1 Qf7 22. Nf7 Kf7 23. Qf4

And the last black rook goes.
23...Resigns

Rudolf Wins Region XI Women's Open



Anna Rudolf

Continued from Page 31

Kovacs winner to join the Sojourner Truth tournament, but with a FIDE rating of 2087, Rudolf chose instead to play in the women's event.

Rudolf won the Kovacs Memorial with 8½ of 9, and she has won two straight Hungarian championships for girls under 14, and under 12. Two years ago, she finished 10th in the world championship for girls under 12.

Rudolf studies chess with international master Bela Molnar, and her father Laszlo said she is an excellent student at school, although she perhaps spends a little too much time on the Internet.

During her first visit to the United States, Anna attended two chess events (Laszlo won a prize in the Jessie Jean's action tournament) in northern California, and spent a week visiting friends of her family in San Diego.

White: Diana Lanni (1950)
Black: Anna Rudolf (2087)
Philidor Defense
Notes by Anna Rudolf

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

White's pieces are scattered on 6. Bf7? Kf7 7. Ng5 Kg8 8. Ne6 Qe8 9. Nc7 Qg6 10. Na8 (10. 0-0!?) Qg2 11. Rf1 ed4! 12. Qd4 Ne5 13. f4 Nfg4! 14. Qd5 Nf7 with ...Bh4 to follow.

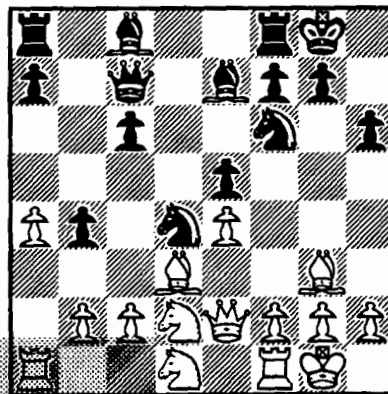
6...c6 7. de5?!

7. a4! 0-0 8. Re1 maintains White's space advantage.

7...de5 8. Qe2 b5 9. Bd3 0-0 10. Bg5 Qc7 11. a4 b4 12. Nd1 Nc5 13. Nd2 h6

13...a5!?

14. Bh4 Ne6 15. Bg3 Nd4



16. Qe1 Bc5 17. Nc4 Re8 18. Nde3 Nh5 19. c3 Ng3 20. hg3 Nb3 21. Rd1 Rb8 22. Qe2 Be6 23. Nf5 Bf5!?

23...Bf8! 24. Qe3 Kh7 and the knight will be evicted by ...g6.

24. ef5 e4 25. Be4 Qg3 26. Qc2 bc3 27. bc3 Qc7?

27...Qf4! makes a threat and there could follow 28. Bc6? Qc4, where White's attempts to regain the piece fail: 29. Bd5 (29. Bb5 Rb5 30. ab5 Nd4=+) Re2!.

28. f6! Bf8 29. fg7 Bg7 30. Nd6 Re5 31. Nf5 Nc5 32. f3 Qb6 33. Rb1 Qc7 34. Rb8 Qb8 35. Rd1 35. Bc6!

35...Ne4 36. fe4 Qe8 37. Nd6 Qe7 38. Qd3 Re6! 39. c4 c5 40. Qg3?!

40. Nf5! =

40...Rg6

Black has a clear advantage.

41. Qf4 Bd4 42. Rd4 cd4 43. Nf5 Qg5 44. Resigns

White: Anna Rudolf (2087)
Black: Colette McGruder (1915)
Closed Sicilian

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. Nc3 Nc6 4. g3 Bg4 5. h3 Bh5 6. Bg2 Nf6 7. d3 e6 8. Ne2 Bf3 9. Bf3 g6 10. Bg5 Bg7 11. Qd2 Qa5 12. c3 Ne5 13. Bg2 h6 14. Be3 Qa6 15. Rd1 c4 16. Nc1 cd3 17. Nd3 Nd3 18. Qd3 Qd3 19. Rd3 Ke7 20. Ke2 Rad8 21. Rhd1 Rd7 22. e5 de5 23. Bc5 Ke8 24. Bb7 Rd3 25. Rd3 Nd5 26. Bc6 Kd8 27. c4 e4 28. Rd1 Kc7 29. cd5 ed5 30. Bd5 f5 31. Rc1 Kd7 32. Ba7 Bb2 33. Rb1 Be5 34. Bc5 Rc8 35. Rb7 Rc7 36. Bb6 Rb7 37. Bb7 g5 38. a4 h5 39. a5 Bc7 40. Bc7 Kc7 41. Bd5 Kb8 42. Ke3 Ka7 43. Be4 f4 44. gf4 gf4 45. Kf4 Ka6 46. Ke5 Ka5 47. f4 Resigns

White: Elizabeth Shaughnessy (1570)
Black: Bonnie Yost (1023)
Scotch Game

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 d5 4. ed5 Qd5 5. Nc3 Bb4 6. Bd2 Bc3 7. Bc3 e4 8. Ne5 Nge7 9. Bc4 Qd6 10. Nf7 Qg6 11. Nh8 Qg2 12. Rf1 Nf5 13. d5 Nd6 14. dc6 Nc4 15. Qh5 g6 16. Qd5 Nd6 17. Qe5 Kd8 18. 0-0-0 bc6 19. Nf7 Kd7 20. Nd6 cd6 21. Rd6 Kc7 22. Rg6 Kb6 23. Rg2 Resigns

Places to Play

Send changes and new information to californiachessjournal@cattekin.vip.best.com.

Arcata

Tuesdays 6:30-11 p.m.
Arcata Community Center
321 Community Park Way
James Bauman
(707) 822-7619

Berkeley

Fridays 7 p.m.
Epworth United Methodist Church
1953 Hopkins
Alan Glasscoe
(510) 652-5324

Burlingame

Thursdays 7 p.m.
Burlingame Lions Club
990 Burlingame Ave.
Scott Wilson
(650) 355-9402
www.burlingamechessclub.com

Campbell

Thursdays 7-11:30 p.m.
Campbell Community Center
Fred Leffingwell
leffing@cisco.com
(408) 732-5188, (408) 526-7090 work

Carmichael

Mondays 6-10 p.m.
Senior Citizens Center
4701 Gibbons

El Dorado Hills

Sundays 5-8 p.m.
Oak Ridge Library
1120 Harvard Way
Troy Pendergraft
(916) 941-1625

Fremont

Fridays 7:30-11 p.m.
Borders Books and Music
Hans Poschmann
hspwood2@home.net
(510) 656-8505

Hayward

Mondays 9 p.m.
Lyon's Restaurant
25550 Hesperian Blvd.

Humboldt County

Bob Phillips
(707) 839-4674

Livermore

Fridays 7 p.m.-midnight
Lawrence Livermore Lab South
Cafeteria
Charles Pigg
(510) 447-5067

Merced

Fridays 6:30 p.m.
Merced Mall Food Court

Modesto

Tuesdays 7 p.m.
Doctors' Hospital Cafeteria
1441 Florida Ave.
John Barnard
(209) 785-7895

Monterey

Daily except Mondays
430 Alvarado St.
Ted Yudacufski
(408) 646-8730

Mount Shasta

Wednesdays 7 p.m.
George Washington Manor
Dick Bolling
(530) 926-3608

Oakhurst

Saturdays 4 p.m.
Cafe Baja
40029 Highway 41
(559) 642-6333

Paradise

Tuesdays 7-10 p.m.
Paradise Senior Center
Barry Nelson
(916) 873-3107

Porterville

Wednesdays 7 p.m.
Trinity Lutheran Church
Henderson at Indiana
Hans Borm
(559) 784-3820

Reno, Nevada

Sundays and Thursdays 6:30 p.m.
2850 Wrondel Way, Suite D
(775) 827-3867
Jerry Weikel
(775) 747-1405

Richmond

Fridays 6 p.m.
Richmond Library
26th at MacDonald

Ross Valley

POB 69
Ross CA 94957

Sacramento

Wednesdays 6-10 p.m.
Senior Citizens Center
915 27th St.
Stewart Katz
(916) 444-3133

Salinas

Weekend afternoons
Carl's Jr.
1061 N. Davis Rd.
Abe Mina
(831) 758-4429

San Anselmo

Tuesdays 7 p.m.
Round Table Pizza
Red Hill Shopping Center
Sir Francis Drake Blvd.
Jim Mickle
(415) 457-2719

San Francisco

Daily
Mechanics Institute
57 Post St., Fourth Floor
John Donaldson
(415) 421-2258

San Jose

Tuesdays and Fridays, 12 noon-4 p.m.
Willows Senior Center
2175 Lincoln Ave.
Jerry Marshall
(408) 267-1574

San Leandro

Saturdays 12 noon
Everybody's Bagel Shop
1099 MacArthur Blvd.
(510) 430-8700

Santa Clara

Second Saturdays 2:15-6:15 p.m.
Mary Gomez Park
Francisco Sierra
(408) 241-1447

Santa Rosa

Tuesdays 6-10:45 p.m.
Sonoma Coffee Company
521 Fourth St.
Keith Halonen
(707) 578-6125

Santa Rosa

First and last Saturdays
Rincon Valley Library
6959 Montecito Blvd.
Mike Havn
(707) 537-0162

Stanford

Mondays 7:30-10:30 p.m.
Student Union Rm. 550-550d
Adrian Keatinge-Clay
(415) 497-0598

Stockton

Fridays 7-11 p.m.
St. Andrew's Lutheran Church
4910 Claremont Ave.

Sunnyvale

Tuesdays 8 p.m.
LERA Bldg. 160
Ken Stone
(408) 629-5530

Visalia

Tuesdays 7 p.m.
Borders Books and Music
Mooney at Caldwell
Allan Fifield
(559) 734-2784

Woodland

Sundays 3:30-9 p.m.
Senior Citizens Center
630 Lincoln Ave.
Don Copeland
(530) 666-0868

Yuba City

Mondays and Wednesdays 7-11 p.m.
Carl's Jr.
Bridge St. and Highway 99
Tom Giertych
(916) 671-1715

Editorial — A Book by Its Cover

Thanks to you who had nice things to say about my first issue of the *California Chess Journal*, and thanks also to you who asked: "Where's the shiny, coated cover?"

We can't afford it, because it adds about a dollar to the cost of producing each copy of the magazine, and we are now aiming to publish six times a year instead of four. The CalChess board of directors at its February 3 meeting launched a patron program, the details for which are on page 2. If you send money, we will thank you very much and list you as a patron of CalChess —perhaps on shiny, coated paper!

Please enjoy 32 pages of chess news in this issue, including annotations by grandmaster Yury Shulman and a treatise on the Advance French by international master Vinay Bhat.

Tournament Calendar

Events marked with an asterisk offer discounted entry fees for CalChess members

Date	Event	Location	Discount
March 16-18	Jessie Jean's Open Chess Tournament	Santa Rosa	
Jerome Weikel, 6578 Valley Wood Dr., Reno, NV 89523 (775) 747-1405			wackykl@aol.com
March 18	Jessie Jean's Action Chess Tournament	Santa Rosa	
Jerome Weikel, 6578 Valley Wood Dr., Reno, NV 89523 (775) 747-1405			wackykl@aol.com
March 24-25	Ohlone Spring Sectional	Fremont	
Hans Poschmann, 4621 Seneca Park Avenue, Fremont 94538 (510) 656-8505			hspwood2@home.net
March 24	Central California Adult/Scholastic Amateur	Turlock	
John Barnard, 3505 Spangler Lane #103, Copperopolis (209) 736-1223			
March 30-April 1	A.J. Fink Memorial Amateur	San Francisco	
John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258			
April 7	Imre Konig Memorial G/30	San Francisco	
John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258			
April 14-15	LERA Spring Championship	Sunnyvale	
Riley Hughes, 4019 Rector Common, Fremont 94538 (510) 623-1889			knowchess@aol.com
April 20-22	Jessie Jean's Open Chess Tournament	Santa Rosa	
Jerome Weikel, 6578 Valley Wood Dr., Reno, NV 89523 (775) 747-1405			wackykl@aol.com
April 21	2001 Peninsula Game-in-15 Challenge	San Mateo	
Steve Cohen, POB 8024, Foster City 94404 (650) 349-7746			upscl@pacbell.net
April 22	Jessie Jean's Action Chess Tournament	Santa Rosa	
Jerome Weikel, 6578 Valley Wood Dr., Reno, NV 89523 (775) 747-1405			wackykl@aol.com
April 28-29	Walter Lovegrove Memorial Senior Open	San Francisco	
John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258			
May 5-6	Livermore Spring Championship	Livermore	
Riley Hughes, 4019 Rector Common, Fremont 94538 (510) 623-1889			knowchess@aol.com
May 13	Charles Powell Memorial G/60	San Francisco	
John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258			
May 19-20	San Joaquin Championship	Fresno	
Dennis Wajckus, 5924 East Illinois Avenue, Fresno 93727-3566, (559) 252-4484			
May 26-28	Koltanowski Memorial		
Tom Dorsch, POB 7453, Menlo Park 94026 (650) 322-0955			tomdorsch@aol.com

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 126 Fifteenth Ave.
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