

California Chess Journal

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**Michael
Aigner Wins
LMERA Class
Championship,
Dmitry
Zilberstein
Shares First
Prize at
Berkeley
People's
Tournament**



**Inside: Annotations by GM Sisniega,
IM Donaldson, FM Zilberstein**

California Chess Journal



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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 frisco@appleisp.net. 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. Submission deadline for the July/August 2002 issue is June 1.

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CalChess Patron Program

Recent financial problems at the USCF have impacted a variety of programs, including those which formerly provided some funding to state organizations. Traditionally, the USCF returned \$1 of each adult membership and 50 cents of each youth membership to the state organization under its State Affiliate Support Program, but SASP was eliminated last year. This resulted in a \$2,000 shortfall to the CalChess budget — its primary expense is production and mailing of the *California Chess Journal*, now published six times per year.

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163 Entrants Deal with the Ubiquitous Drums, Unexpected Political Rally, Stolen Scoresheets, Elevator Mishaps

Zilberstein, Donaldson Share First Place at 29th People's Tournament

The 29th annual People's Chess Tournament held February 16-18 at the UC Berkeley student union building drew 163 players—the best turnout in years, according to director Mike Goodall, but a number of mishaps along the way caused Goodall to term the event a disaster.

Goodall said the school chancellor seized the tournament hall during round two to conduct a political rally for 90 minutes, and assistant director Richard Koepcke went to the hospital during round three to care for a kidney stone.

Further, said Goodall, 600 scoresheets were stolen from the site. "We almost didn't have enough scoresheets for the last two rounds—that would've destroyed the tournament experience for everybody," said Goodall. "Fortunately, I had some extra scoresheets, but what would a player want with 600 scoresheets?" he said.

In the last round, the elevator in the student union building got stuck and beeped loudly enough for all to hear.

However, said Goodall, the student activities office made a good profit this year, which should ensure that the venue remains open to chessplayers in the future.

White: Ricardo De Guzman (2492)
Black: Dmitry Zilberstein (2392)
Queen's Gambit Declined
Notes by FM Dmitry Zilberstein
1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 d5 4. Nc3 Bb4 5. Qa4



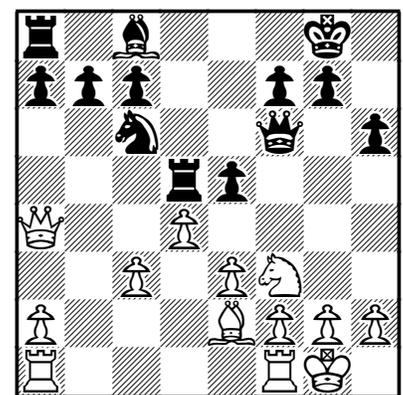
FIDE master Dmitry Zilberstein won the CalChess State Scholastic K-12 championship three times, a record he shared with Andy McManus and Vinay Bhat until Bhat won the event for a fourth time this April. A full report on the 2002 CalChess scholastics to come in July. Photo by Mark Shelton

White chooses the Ragozin Defense. 5. e3 transposes into one of the main lines of Nimzo-Indian Defense, and 5. Bg5 Nbd7 into the Manhattan Variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined.

5...Nc6 6. Bg5 h6 7. Bf6 Bc3?!

A dubious decision on my part. This move couldn't be recommended as Black simply loses a tempo. Instead, waiting for White to play a2-a3 and then capturing the knight or retreating to e7 or d6 seems much more logical.

8. bc3 Qf6 9. e3 0-0 10. Be2 Rd8 11. 0-0 e5 12. cd5 Rd5



13. Bb5?!

White promptly returns the favor, giving back the tempo Black lost on the 7th move. After the simple 13. e4 Rd8 (13...Ra5 14. Qc4) 14. d5 Ne7 15. c4 Ng6 16. g3

Top People's Prizewinners Both Solve the De Guzman Mystery

29th People's Chess Tournament February 16-18, 2002

Open

1-2	John Donaldson Dmitry Zilberstein	5	\$425
3-4	Michael Aigner Isaac Margulis	4.5	\$155
1 Exp	Matthew Ho	5	\$300
2-3	Victor Ossipov John Barnard	4	\$113
1 A	Paul Ganem	5	\$290
2-4	Ahmed Jahangir Walter Wood Steven Krasnov	4.5	\$75
1 B	Pierre Vachon	5.5	\$280
2	Jacob Lopez	5	\$140
3-5	David Taylor David Petty Teodoro Porlars	4.5	\$23
Reserve			
1-2	David Bischel Juan Ventosa	4	\$163
3-4	John Steele Henry Mar	3.5	\$25
Under 1400			
1	Dan Davies Mark Rudiger	3	\$75

Bg4 17. Qb3, White is better, but interesting variations arise from 13. de5?! At first glance, it seems White gets an advantage after 13...Ne5 14. Qe8 Kh7 15. Rad1 Nf3 16. Bf3 Re5 17. Qd8, but I prepared a nice combination: 15...Bh3!! and after 16. Qa8 Nf3 17. Bf3 (17. Kh1 does not help: 17...Bg2 18. Kg2 Rg5! 19. Kh1 Rh5! with mate in the very near future) Qf3!! 18. gf3 Rg5 19. Kh1 Bg2 20. Kg1 Bf3 mate. The best thing White can hope for is a draw after 15. Rfd1!, and then Black doesn't have a mate, but perpetual check.

13...ed4 14. Bc6 bc6 15. cd4 Bh3!

A classical example of dynamic equality! Black's static long-term disadvantage characterized by doubled, weakened pawns on

the queenside is compensated by a more immediate advantage: active pieces and concrete threats on the kingside.

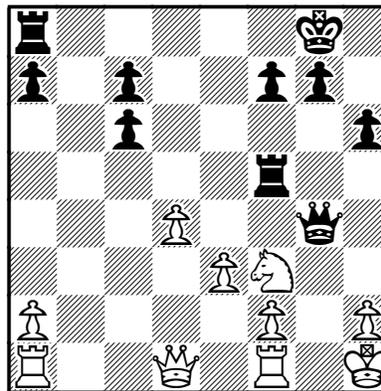
16. Kh1?

Defending against the lethal 16...Qf3!, White misses another less obvious but equally serious threat. Instead 16. Ne1! was needed (but not 16. Ne5 Qg5 17. g3 c5! [17...Bf1? 18. Qc6 Rad8 19. Rf1] 18. Qc6 Rad8 and Black's initiative is substantial). Then White would protect his "weakest link," the pawn on g2, and the knight would potentially play a role in preventing ...c6-c5 after Ne1-d3. For instance, 16. Ne1 Bg4 17. Nd3 Be2 18. Nf4 Bf1 19. Nd5 cd5 20. Rf1.

16...Bg2!

Exactly the second threat created by Black's 15th move.

17. Kg2 Qg6 18. Kh1 Qe4 19. Qd1 Rf5 20. Kg2 Qg4 21. Kh1



21...Rf3

Black has won one pawn, and looks forward to finishing off the game with ...Qg4-e4, but...

22. Qc2!

It is White's move and the best defense is counterattack.

22...Rf6!

For Black, the best defense is also a counterattack!

23. f4

Better is 23. f3, but Black is in control after 23... Rf3 24. Qc6 Rf1 25. Rf1 Rb8! 26. Qd5 Qg6 27. Rg1 Rb1.

23...Re8 24. Rae1 Qh3 25. Qf2 Rfe6 26. Qf3 Qf5 27. Rg1 Re4

27...c5 immediately was another attractive option. However, I first wanted to put all my pieces into the best possible positions before playing it.

28. Rg3!

Full credit to White, who complicates the situation in spite of a tough position. Now 28...Rf4 (or 28...Rd4) creates an unnecessary headache for Black after 29. Rg7! Kg7 30. Rg1.

28...g6!

Now ...Rf4 is again a threat.

29. Re2 Kh7 30. Kg2 c5

Finally!

31. dc5 Qc5 32. h4 Qf5 33. Kf2 c5 34. h5!

Only this, for otherwise White would suffocate in several moves as the c-pawn would become a factor. Coupled with my time pressure, White's countermeasures are both practical and timely.

34...Qh5?!

Black's desire to trade the queens is understandable given the lack of time, but it is not the best decision here and this is exactly what White wanted. 34...c4 is much more elegant and efficient. After 35. hg6 fg6 36. Qh1 c3 37. Rh3 h5, it is difficult to imagine that White can hold for long.

35. Qh5 gh5 36. Rh3 Kg6 37.

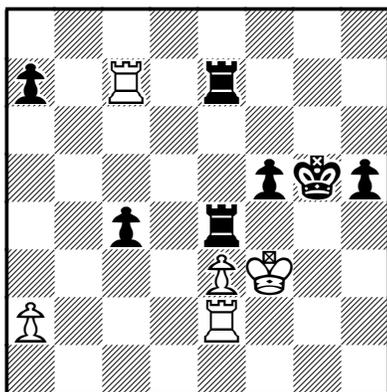
Kf3 c4 38. f5?

Should lose on the spot. After 38. Rg3 Kf6 (or 38...Kh7) 39. Rh3, White's skillful defense pays off as he recaptures a pawn and gets some drawing chances, perhaps.

38...Kf5?

Returning the favors seems to be the theme of this game. Instead, 38...Kg5 with ...h5-h4 and ...Kg5-f4 to follow leaves White three pawns down and with passive rooks. Now White activates his rook and the fun begins again.

39. Rh5 Kg6 40. Rc5 f5 41. Ra5 R8e7 42. Ra3 Kg5 43. Ra5 h5 44. Rc5 R7e5 45. Rc8 Re8 46. Rc7 R8e7



47. Rc8

Time trouble was over and at first I breathed a sigh of relief. Black must be winning, mustn't he? But as I started to think, to my amazement I found out that the position is more complicated than it seems at first glance. The problem is the rook on c8 is like a bone in the throat. Not only does it impede the potential movement of the c-pawn but also is in the ideal situation to harass Black's king either on the eighth rank or the c-file.

Moreover, if both White rooks become active, then watch out. To keep the rook on e2 at bay, Black uses a lot of resources—both rooks, and they are needed for something else. Having spent



Round five at the 29th annual People's Chess Tournament pitted FM Dmitry Zilberstein against IM Ricardo De Guzman (back to camera). Zilberstein won the game and tied for first in the event, but De Guzman bounced back to win the the Ohlone College Tournament in March. Isaac Margulis and Michael Aigner are behind Zilberstein. Identifiable outside the ropes are Gary Luke (cowboy hat) and Steve Bell (glasses).

Photo by Mark Shelton

something like 20 minutes of the sudden death control contemplating the next move, I became a little dismayed and played...

47...Rd7

One of the many possibilities, though none is decisive. Other options:

47...h4 48. Rg2 Kf6 49. Rf8 Rf7 50. Rh8;

47...Rh7 48. Rg2 Rg4 49. Rd2 h4 50. Rg8 Kf6 51. Rf8 Ke6 52. Re8 Re7 53. Rh8 Re4;

47...Rg7 is the same as the game;

47...a5 48. Rg8 Kf6 49. Rf8 Rf7 50. Ra8 h4 51. Ra5 Rg7 52. Ra6.

48. Rg2 Rg4

If 48...Kf6, then 49. Rc6! Ke5 50. Rgg6, and White has a dangerous initiative.

49. Rc2 Rd3 50. R2c4 Rc4 51. Rc4 Ra3 52. Rc2 Ra4

Yes, Black has lost his passed c-pawn, his pride and glory, but he has gained some positional advantages. First, the exchange of rooks in such positions is almost always beneficial to the stronger side. Second, Black's rook is in the

ideal position. It does everything imaginable: keeps the white rook on the passive second rank, prevents e3-e4, is ready to assist the movement of the h-pawn. Nevertheless, the lack of material gives White hope.

53. Rg2 Kf6 54. Rc2 Ke5 55. Rd2 h4 56. Rc2 Kd5 57. Rd2 Ke5 58. Rh2?

The final mistake of this dramatic encounter. Retreating back to c2 is the only way to go. It leaves Black with a dilemma. Either Black plays 58...h3 59. Kg3 Ke4 60. Kh3 Ke3 and hopes that this is a winning position, or tries to get the king to the queenside by 58...Kd5 59. Rd2 Kc5, and so on. In any case, Black would have had to make an intuitive decision and in such positions the difference between good and bad intuitive decisions can be the difference between winning and drawing.

58...Rg4!

Now it's over. White does not have time to move the rook behind the h-pawn! If White plays 59. Rb2, then 59...h3 60. Rb8 Rh4

Donaldson Rallies in Last Round of Presidents' Weekend Tournament

61. Kg3 Rh7 62. Rh3 Rh3 63. Kh3 Ke4. In effect, White does not have anything better to do than to move the rook back and forth on the h-file.

Meanwhile, Black's winning plan is as simple as taking candy from a baby. He moves his a-pawn to a3 and then the king to d3 or c3. With that first zugzwang, White must move the rook from the second rank and let the black king march to b1, when a second zugzwang occurs. The rook moves away from the h-file Rd2-h2 but Black finishes the deal with a ...Rg4-b4-b2 maneuver.

Something similar happened in the game, which from here was just a blitz. At the end, with the hanging flag around 100th move I mated with rook vs. king.

White: John Donaldson (2526)
Black: Ricardo De Guzman (2492)
Catalan Opening
Notes by IM John Donaldson

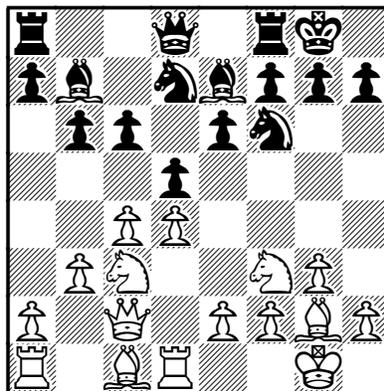
1. Nf3

Dimitry Zilberstein went into the final round of the event leading with 4.5, but drew quickly with Michael Aigner, giving me the opportunity to catch him with a win. Ricardo, who had lost a long, tough game to Dimitry in round five could grab a share of second with a victory.

1...Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. g3 d5 4. d4 Be7 5. Bg2 0-0 6. 0-0 Nbd7 7. Qc2 c6 8. b3 b6 9. Rd1 Bb7 10. Nc3

Submission Deadline

The submission deadline for the July/August 2002 issue of the *California Chess Journal* is June 1.



10...b5

Spasky's gambit. Black hopes to activate his queen bishop at a6, sometimes at the cost of a pawn.

11. c5

11. c5 has evolved as the main answer to 10...b5 because Black has full compensation for the pawn after 11. cb5 cb5 12. Nb5 Qa5 13. a4 Rfc8 14. Qa2 Ba6 15. Bd2 Qb6 16. Nc3 (16. Bf1 Ne4 17. e3 Nd2 18. Qd2 Nf6 19. Rdc1 Ne4 20. Qe1 f6 21. Rc8 Rc8 22. Rc1 Kf7 23. Rc8 Bc8 24. Qc1 Bd7 25. Qc7 Bb5 26. Qb6 ab6 27. Bb5 Bb4 with an inevitable draw after ...Nd2, Espig-Spasky, Tallinn 1975) 16...Rab8 17. Rab1 Ne4 18. Ne4 de4 19. Ne5 Ne5 20. de5 Bc5, Sosonko-Andersson, Beverwijk 1976.

11...b4 12. Na4 Ba6?!

12...a5 is considered more accurate, when 13. Nb2! (the plan to bring the knight to d3 is strong) 13...Ba6 14. Nd3 Bd3 15. ed3 Ne8 16. a3 Nc7 17. ab4 ab4 18. Bd2 Nb5 19. Bb4 Bf6 20. Bc3 Nc3 21. Qc3 Qc7 22. b4 g6 23. Rdb1 Ra1 24. Ra1 Rb8 25. Ra4 gave White a decisive advantage in Razuvaev-Lputian, Vilnius 1980.

13. a3

13. Nb2 Bb5 14. Nd3 a5 15. a3 a4 is what Black is looking for.

13...ba3 14. Nc3!

14. Ra3 Ne4 followed by ...f5 gives Black a good Stonewall since his queen bishop is much more active than normal.

14...Bb7

Not a good endorsement for Black's opening play.

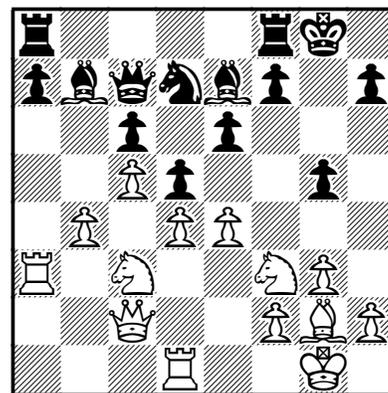
15. Ra3 Ne8 16. b4 Nc7 17. Bf4!?

17. e4 is normal and best, where White gives up one square—d5—in return for lots of pluses. The text is based on a concrete idea to achieve b4-b5.

17...g5 18. Bc7

18. Bd6 Bd6 19. cd6 Ne8 20. Rda1 a6 21. h4 was another promising idea, but having played 17. Bf4 with the idea of trading, I didn't want to stop midstream.

18...Qc7 19. e4



19. b5 and 19. Rda1 are both reasonable, but my idea was to take on d5 and then play b5.

19...de4?!

Here 19...g4 20. ed5 ed5 21. Nd2 Nf6 22. b5 Qd7 23. bc6 Bc6 was Black's best try, where White has only a slight pull. I was expecting 19...f5, holding the center, but after 20. ed5 ed5 21. Re1 Rf7,

Scoresheet Caper Confounds Campus Cops

both 22. b5 and 22. Re7 Re7 23. Qf5 look very nice for White.

20. Ne4 h6 21. h4 g4

In the postmortem, Ricardo and I looked at 21...gh4 22. Nh4 a5? 23. Qd2 ab4 24. Ra8 Ra8 25. Qh6 b3 26. Ng6! fg6 27. Qg6 Kh8 28. Qh6 Kg8 29. Qe6, winning.

22. Ne5 Kg7

White wins immediately after 22...f5 23. Ng6 fe4 24. Qe4 Rf7 25. Qg4.

23. Nc4 Nf6?

This drops material. 23...Rfd8 was more stubborn.

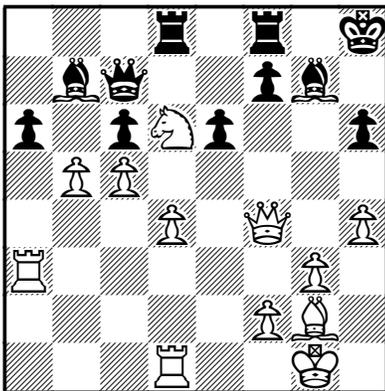
24. Nf6 Bf6 25. Qe4

With twin threats to take on g4 and to play b4-b5.

25...a6

Saving the g-pawn loses: 24...h5 26. b5 cb5 27. Qb7 Qb7 28. Bb7 bc4 29. Ba8 Ra8 30. Rc3 a5 31. Rc4 a4 32. c6 a3 33. c7 Rc8 34. Rb1.

26. Qg4 Kh8 27. Nd6 Rad8 28. Qf4 Bg7 29. b5!



The prosaic 29. Bf1 also wins, but the text is more thematic and fun to play!

29...ab5

Black had no good answer. 29...e5 30. de5 ab5 31. Qf7 Rf7 32. Nf7 Qf7 33. Rd8 Bf8 34. Rf3 is completely winning for White.

30. Ra7 Rb8

Or 30...Rd6 31. Qd6 Qd6 32. cd6 Rb8 33. d7 Bf6 34. Rc1.

31. Nb7 e5

31...Rfc8 32. Qc7 Rc7 33. Bc6 Rc6 34. Na5 Rcc8 35. Rf7 also wins for White. A great fighter, Ricardo continues to battle on, but his position is too far gone.

32. Qf5 Rfe8 33. Be4 Kg8 34. de5 Re5 35. Rd7 Rf5 36. Rc7 Re5 37. Bc6 b4 38. Ba4 Re1 39. Kg2 Ra1 40. Nd6 b3 41. Bb3 Rb3 42. Rc8 Resigns

White: Marty Cortinas (1779)

Black: Antonio Artuz (1636)

Nimzo-Indian Defense

Notes by Frisco Del Rosario

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

Nimzovich's most enduring contribution to opening theory. Black is ready to finish his kingside development in the shortest number of moves, while the minor pieces coordinate to control the center (the knight hits e4 and d5 directly while the bishop pin disables the white knight from doing the same).

4. Qc2

Capablanca's move is a most logical reply. The queen fights directly for control of e4 and prevents the doubling of White's pawns should Black play ...Bc3.

4...d5

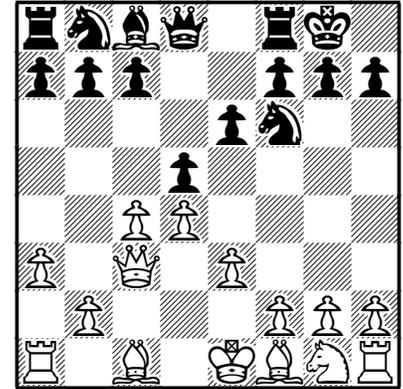
4...d5 is contrary to Black's idea of surrounding the center with piece play, but Botvinnik said if Qc2 leaves the d4-pawn unprotected, then maybe Black ought to take it by ...dc4 and ...Qd4.

5. e3 0-0

It is remarkable how rapidly Black develops in the Nimzo-Indian, and with two pawns in the center, to boot. White's trumps are greater space in the center and queenside (the d- and e-pawns are equal, but the c4-pawn is yards

better than the c7-pawn) and that Black will probably concede the bishop pair.

6. a3 Bc3 7. Qc3



Black has a lead in development and solid control of e4. White has a broader share of the center and two bishops. Both players have some positional imbalances with which to work.

7...Nbd7 8. c5

White is pressing one of his positional advantages by extending his spatial plus on the queenside. However, this move works against two of the other aspects in White's favor, the bishop pair and the center advantage. The player with the bishops should strive to open the game for his bishops, but 8. c5 closes lines. Also, White is deprived of exchanging cd5, which could establish a superior number of pawns in the center, and would also enable a rook to coordinate with the queen on a half-open c-file. Further, 8. c5 takes away Black's option to play ...dc4, going away from the center and enabling White's bishop to develop with recapture. The most natural move is 8. Nf3, but it might not be the best, because White might want to leave his f-pawn free to move to f3, where it controls e4 and helps White grow in the center with a later e4. If the knight developed

Best Attendance in Years at 29th People's Chess Tournament

instead to e2, it might go next to g3 or c3 with an eye on e4. If White opts for that plan, then 8. Bd3, aimed at e4 and Black's king position, gets the bishop out before Ne2 blocks it.

8...c6

Not a progressive move. The better-developed side should look for a way to exploit his lead in time (White has made five pawn moves!) by opening the game for his pieces. 8...b6 makes room for the bishop and threatens to win a pawn by 9...bc5 10. dc5 Ne4, but 9. b4 (9. c6 Ne4 is good for Black) a5 does not make enough of an impact. 8...e5 does not make an immediate threat, but it opens a diagonal for the bishop, and when Black follows with ...Re8, he'll have ...ed4 in store to open the line toward the uncastled king.

9. Nf3 Qc7 10. Bd3 Re8 11. 0-0 Nf8

Black has done a good job preparing ...e5, so it is time to play it. 11...e5 threatens to win a piece or gain a long-term advantage in space by ...e4, and then if 12. de5 Ne5 13. Ne5 Qe5 with ...Bf5 next, Black's extra space in the center and a little more development gives him a comfortable equality. 11...Nf8 makes a mess of Black's game, for even if Black went on with ...Ng6, he couldn't continue with ...e5 because Bg6 would then win a pawn. The black bishop is unhappy that his side missed the ...e5 train.

12. b4 a6

Stalling b5, which would've gained more space, but didn't threaten to gain material or time. To give some play to his pieces, Black might've just given up a pawn by 12...Ng6 13. a4 e5 14. Bg6 ed4 15. Bh7.

13. Bb2

White has smartly connected his rooks and coordinated queen and bishop, and now he has to find a way to get his pawns out of the way. A likely operation is Ne5, Rae1, f3, e4.

13...N6d7

Another backward move, taking his best piece away from the center and defense of the kingside. A moment ago, Black was about equa, but suddenly he is almost lost.

14. e4

Glad for the black knight's leave!

14...de4

The final mistake, lifting the blocker in front of the white d-pawn, so the d-pawn can go forward to unleash the queen-and-bishop battery. Black has stuffed his pieces up so badly that it's hard to find a useful move. 14...f6, with the idea of sacrificing a pawn on e5 to make room for bishop and rooks, is plausible.

15. d5 Nf6 16. d6

Two clever in-between moves—threatening checkmate and the black queen—enabled White to ignore Black's pawn on e4 while meeting one of White's dream goals in the Nimzo-Indian: to roll forward with the center pawns while unleashing the bishop pair.

16...Qb8 17. Be4 Rd8

Unless Black has a minor piece to sacrifice on d6—and Black has certainly shown unwillingness to shed material so far—the rook is biting on the tip of an iceberg. This was probably Black's last chance to play ...e5, giving up a pawn, but freeing his bishop and improving his rook.

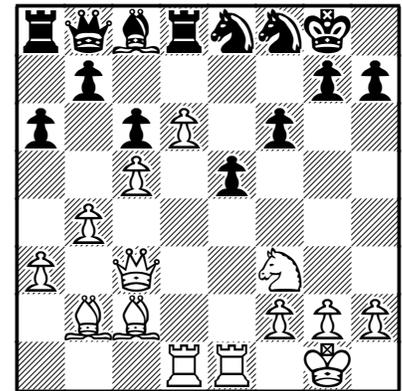
18. Bc2

Since the f6-knight is pinned by the mate threat on g7, White needs a way to smite the knight. 18. g4 Ng6 19. g5 Nh5 (19...Ne8 20. h4 is probably a slower death) 20. Ne5 foreshadows Bf3, and the jumble of black pieces on the queenside will soon witness the demolition of the other side.

18...Ne8

Black is ready for a game of shuffle chess.

19. Rad1 f6 20. Rfe1 e5



21. Bb3

White could coax another black piece to the a2-g8 diagonal by 21. Ne5 fe5 22. Re5, threatening 23. Re8 or 23. Re7, and then 23... Ne6 23. Bb3 wins.

21...Kh8 22. Nh4

Or 22. Ne5, transposing to the previous note.

22...Be6 23. f4 Bb3 24. Qb3 Nd7

24...ef4 25. Re7 with Nf5 to come is too much to bear, but the knight on f8 is the only piece that prevents Greco's checkmate.

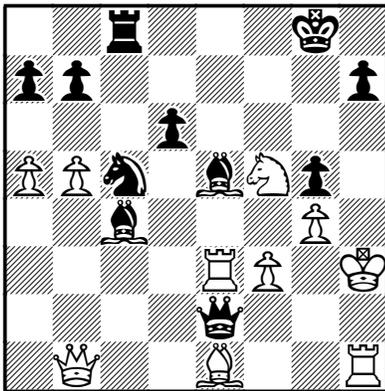
25. Rd3 b6

25...h6 doesn't help: 26. Ng6 Kh7 27. Ne7.

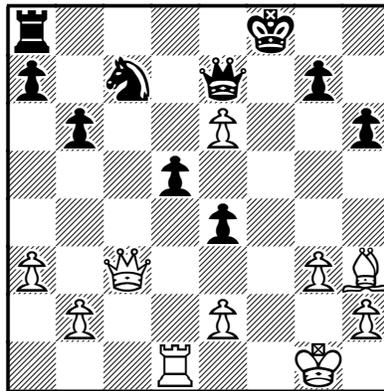
26. Ng6 Resigns

Tactics from the People's Tournament

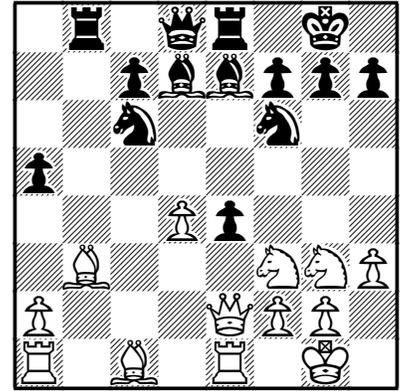
These positions were taken from games played at the Berkeley Peoples' Tournament in February. Solutions on page 23.



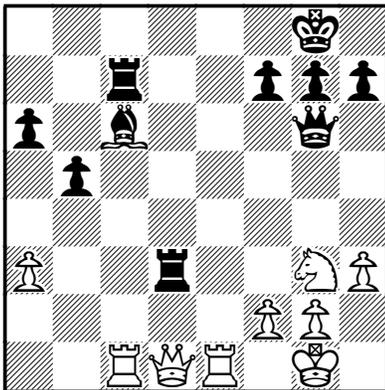
1. Marshall-Lovett, Black to play.



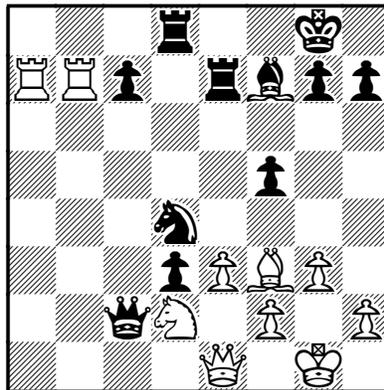
4. Wood-Yu, White to play.



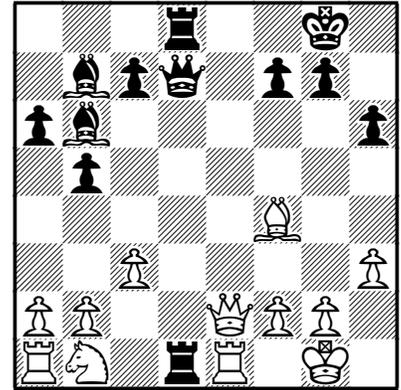
7. Porlares-Zandvakili, White to play.



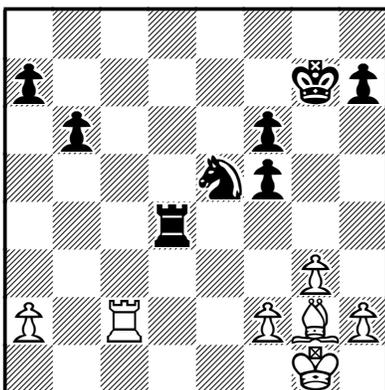
2. Lum-Clapp, White to play.



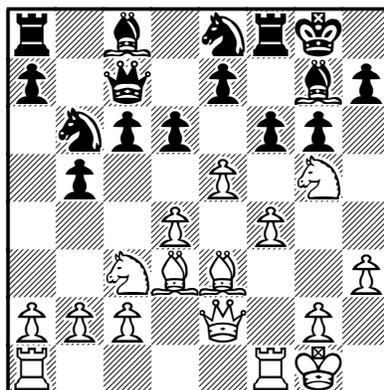
5. Setzepfandt-De Guzman, Black to play.



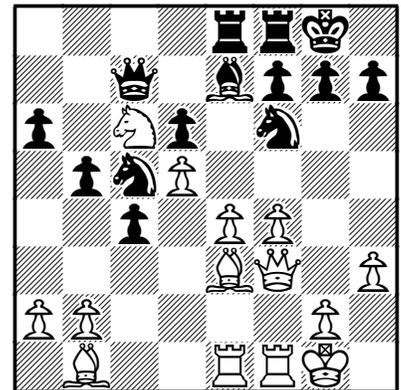
8. Grabiak-T. Haun, Black to play.



3. Gazit-Bruce, Black to play.



6. Kelson-Peckham, White to play.



9. Dorsch-Blaurer, White to play.

LMERA Peninsula Class Championship Goes to Aigner and the Birds

35th LMERA Peninsula Class Championship March 9–10, 2002

Open

1	Michael Aigner	3.5
2–3	Robin Cunningham	3
	Akash Deb	
4–7	Vinay Bhat	2.5
	Paul Gallegos	
	Michael Pearson	
	Jerry Sze	

Reserve

1–2	Diane Barnard	3.5
	Bruce Matzner	
3–5	Walter Wood	3
	Erik Stuart	
	Adam Lischinsky	
1–3 B	Ricky Yu	2.5
	Daichi Siegrist	
	Ankit Gupta	

Booster

1	Philip Perepelitsky	4
2	Nathan Wang	3.5
3–8	Corey Chang	3
	Ahmad Moghadam	
	Tyler Barnard	
	Antonio Rabadan	
	Charles Ling	
	Chien Liu	

National master Michael Aigner upset international master and top seed Vinay Bhat to score $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ and win the open section of the 35th LMERA Peninsula Class Championship held March 9–10 in Sunnyvale.

Rod McCalley and Peter McKone directed some 90 players in three sections, and for the second straight time increased the prizes over the advertised prize fund. The organizers plan for another LMERA event in October, but said that chessplayers are once again in danger of losing the LMERA venue.

White: Michael Aigner (2261)
Black: Vinay Bhat (2505)

Bird's Opening

Notes by NM Michael Aigner

This game took place in the last round, with both combatants coming off difficult draws with white against significantly lower-rated opposition. A win, plus the accompanying first place prize, would go a long way to smooth over some ruffled feathers. Speaking of feathers...

1. f4

They don't call me "fpawn" for nothing.

1...d5 2. Nf3 g6 3. e3 Bg7 4. d4 Nf6 5. Bd3 0-0 6. Nbd2

The Stonewall Attack is usually a 1. d4 opening, but can easily be played from Bird's Opening as well. The primary advantage is the relative ease in which White achieves his desired setup. White has several plans involving a kingside attack which often prove successful at the amateur level, but rarely at the master level. At the master level, the Stonewall Attack has the drawback of being quite drawish.

6...c5 7. c3 b6

Opening theory says that one way for Black to achieve equality is to trade the light-squared bishops. He can accomplish this either with 7... Bf5 or by preparing for ...Ba6 with the text.

8. Qe2 a5 9. a4 Ba6 10. 0-0

So far the game has followed standard theory. The keen reader will notice that the same position may be reached in the Dutch Defense with the colors reversed. White's extra tempo provides him with theoretical equality instead of a slightly worse position as Black in the Dutch. Here Black has nothing to be concerned about, unless he is trying too hard to win.

10...Qc8?!

Black hopes to obtain a small structural advantage after 11. Ne5 Bd3 12. Qd3 Qa6 13. Qa6 Na6, threatening to permanently fix the pawn chain with 14...c4 and leaving White with a bad bishop. Black could have also tried 10...Bd3 11. Qd3 Nbd7 12. b3 Ne8 13. Ba3 Rc8 14. Rfc1 Ndf6 15. Ne5 Nd6 with roughly equal chances.

11. e4!

The drawback of ...Qc8 is that it no longer x-rays White's d4-pawn, allowing White more freedom to break in the center and open up the position for his bad bishop on c1. Since an e3-e4 break is one of the standard plans in the Stonewall Attack, White immediately seizes the opportunity.

11...de4

Forced, as White would not hesitate to push the e-pawn one square further.

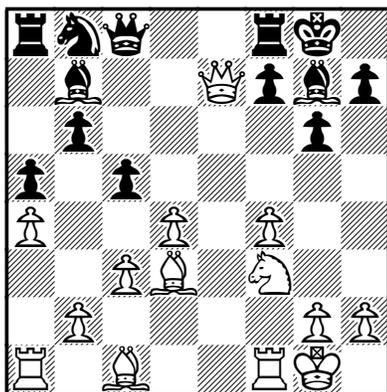
12. Ne4 Ne4 13. Qe4 13...Bb7?

In making this decision, Black probably underestimated White's 15th move. Black has two superior alternatives:

A) 13...Bd3 14. Qd3 cd4 15. Nd4 Rd8 16. Qe4 Bd4 17. cd4 Nc6 18. Be3, and White can't be happy with his isolated queen pawn, although a draw is still a likely outcome;

B) 13...cd4 14. Ba6 (14. Qa8? [14. Nd4 Bd3 15. Qd3 transposes to the above] Bd3 15. Rd1 Be2 16. Re1 Bf3 17. Qf3 dc3 gives Black two good pawns for the exchange) 14...Na6 15. Nd4 e6, where Black has a comfortable knight outpost on c5 and control of the long diagonal.

14. Qe7



14...Nc6

Perhaps Black should have tried the counterintuitive 14...Bf3!? 15. Rf3 cd4 16. f5?! dc3 17. f6 Re8 18. Qa3 cb2 19. Bb2 Bf8 20. Qb3 Bc5 21. Kh1 Nc6, resulting in a position best described as unclear, although my silicon companion prefers Black slightly.

15. Qh4!

The game has taken a tactical turn, with the outcome hanging in the balance of every single move.

15...Qd8

To demonstrate how critical Black's position is, consider how quickly a natural move turns into disaster: 15...cd4? 16. f5 dc3 17. f6 cb2 18. Bb2 Bh8 19. Ng5 h5 20. Qh5! gh5 21. Bh7 mate.

16. f5?

Perhaps the reader can relate to my experiences on this move, which during the game I thought was brilliant and winning, but further analysis proved that it loses by force! White should have instead won by playing 16. Ng5 h6 17. f5, intending to sacrifice the knight!

A) Taking the material is suicide: 17...hg5 18. Bg5 Qd5 19. fg6 fg6 20. Bg6 and black's king is just about mated;

B) Trying to complicate matters with 17...Nd4 18. fg6 (not allowing 18. cd4 hg5 19. Bg5 Qxd4 and trading queens) fg6 19. Rf8 Bf8 20. cd4 hg5 21. Bc4 Bd5 22. Bg5 does Black no good either;

C) Even the obvious fails: 17...cd4 18. f6! hg5 19. Bg5 Bh8

20. Bg6 fg6 21. f7 wins the queen and more.

16...Qh4 17. Nh4 Bf6?

I had anticipated this move during the game. On the bright side, my calculations were accurate: Black finds himself in a hail of tactics. However, both players missed a defensive resource that only a computer would find: 17...cd4! 18. f6 Bh8. After 19. Bg5 Rfd8 20. Be4 Rd6 21. cd4 Rd4 22. Rfe1 h6 23. Bh6 Bf6 24. Nf3 Rb4, Black's pieces dominate their white counterparts and threaten to win a pawn immediately. Even worse is 19. cd4 Nd4 20. Be3 Rad8 21. Rad1 Rfe8. The f6-pawn, while temporarily constricting the black bishop, is a far greater liability than an asset.

18. fg6 fg6

The consequences of 18...Bh4 19. gh7 require calculation:

A) 19...Kg7 20. Rf4 Bf6 21. Rg4 Kh8 22. Bh6 cd4 23. Rf1 Ne5 24. Rg3, and Black must lose material to prevent Rf6 and Bg7 mate;

B) 19...Kh8 20. Bh6 cd4 21. Rf4 Be7 22. Raf1 threatens Rg4 and Bg7 mate in addition to simply capturing the exchange, yet better appears to be 20...f6!? 21. Rf5! Rfd8 22. Rh5 Bg5 23. Bg5 fg5 24. Rg5 cd4 25. Be4, leaving White with three pawns for the piece and a more active position.

19. Bh6 cd4 20. Bc4 Kh8 21. Bf8 Rf8 22. Nf3

White has obtained a comfortable advantage, but to convert it into a win, he must maintain the initiative. Black is down an exchange, but he has the bishop pair and will win a pawn on the diagonal. If White should nap, Black's bishops might provide more than equality, perhaps even an advantage. An alternative to the text is 22. Bd5 dc3 23. bc3 Kg7 24. Nf3.

22...dc3 23. bc3 Bc3 24. Ng5!

The point of White's 22nd move was to expose the weakness in the position of Black's monarch, instead of allowing ...Kg7 as



Michael Aigner is one of the busiest people in Northern California chess. He plays in every weekend tournament he can, attends three chess clubs weekly, and serves as an administrator and TrainingBot editor for the Internet Chess Club. A mechanical engineering student at Stanford, Aigner presides over their chess club and plays fourth board on their "A" team, which finished third in the President's Cup tournament held in April. One of Aigner's students, Daniel Schwarz, won the junior high school section of the CalChess State Scholastic Championships held in April in Monterey.

Photo by Mark Shelton

in the alternative variation provided.

24...Rf6 25. Rad1 Bd4 26. Kh1 Rf5?

This final blunder, coming with seconds left on Black's clock, immediately ends the game. 26...Bc8 would have held out longer.

27. Rf5 gf5 28. Bb5 Bf6 29. Rd7

Perhaps 29. Nf7 was more precise, but how can trading into a won endgame be criticized?

29...Bg5 30. Rb7 Resigns

Black resigned as his time expired. The endgame after 30...Nd4 31. Rb6 Bd2 is a fairly easy win because White is up a rook for a knight and Black has three isolated pawns.

Grandmaster Sisniega to Teach in Berkeley Chess School Summer Camps

By Robin Seeley

What do you get when you mix a Shaughnessy with a Sisniega? Sibilant soup? No, chess champions. This summer, local chess mentor Elizabeth Shaughnessy and Mexican grandmaster Marcel Sisniega will collaborate on the Berkeley Chess School's summer camp. Sisniega will be the visiting grandmaster, teaching a group of high-ranked scholastic chess players. But love of chess is not the only thing that Shaughnessy and Sisniega have in common. Both have devoted themselves to teaching chess to children in their communities, both have been national champions, and both bring an international flair to the game of chess.

Elizabeth Shaughnessy is a native of Dublin, Ireland. She moved to Berkeley in 1970, the same year she became the Irish women's chess champion. Since then she has traveled to all corners of the globe as a member of the Irish Olympic chess team. On the homefront, she has been a community leader and chess mentor. In 1981, she began introducing chess to public schools in Berkeley through an after-school program. By 1984, every public school in Berkeley offered chess classes, and in 1995, Shaughnessy established the Berkeley Chess School as a non-profit corporation. At that time, Shaughnessy had also just finished serving the Berkeley community as the president and director of the school board for eight years. Then in 2000, Shaughnessy won the prestigious Avanti Foundation award in recognition of her tireless service in promoting chess for children.

The Berkeley Chess School now serves 130 schools and 4,000 students, and has trained many



Grandmaster Marcel Sisniega (white shirt, right) and chess students at the Parque Revolucion in Cuernavaca. Sisniega has his arm around Berkeley Chess School student Phil Jouriles. Photo courtesy Berkeley Chess School

chess champions. In addition to offering after-school programs and a weekly tournament at the Berkeley Chess Club, the Berkeley Chess School runs summer chess camps throughout the Bay Area.

Like Shaughnessy, Marcel Sisniega has an international background. He was born in Chicago to an American mother and a Mexican father, but has spent most of his life in Cuernavaca, a colonial city in central Mexico. Sisniega rose to prominence in the chess scene early in his life. At 16, he was the youngest Mexican champion in history, and he went on to win nine closed and six open Mexican national championships. He became an international master at the age of 18, and earned his grandmaster title at 33. During his chess career, he has won many international tournaments in Spain, Greece, Cuba, the United

States, and Mexico. Sisniega has also played for the Mexican Olympic chess team and was the Mexican national trainer from 1989 through 1991.

Sisniega has now moved on to a career as a playwright and filmmaker. Just last year, his film *Una de Dos* won several national prizes. But despite his artistic endeavors, Sisniega has not abandoned chess. He still gives free lessons to children twice a week at the Parque Revolucion in Cuernavaca, where he has coached several national scholastic champions. He has also produced an instructional chess video, written several books about chess, and is the chess columnist for *El Universal*, the Mexican daily newspaper.

So why are the former Irish and Mexican chess champions meeting in Berkeley this summer?

Continued on page 23

Kasparov Rex

By Marcel Sisniega
Translated by Robin Seeley

The former world champion Garry Kasparov demonstrated his relentless drive to crush his opponents even after he had already decisively won the 2001 grandmaster tournament in Linares, Spain. Some say he did it to ratchet his rating up a few more points. Others more subtly infer that he is driven by sheer love of the game.

Anyone who has played competitive chess knows that the game doesn't dole out gratification easily, unless you consider "agony" a kind of pleasure. But agony is a word whose etymological derivation links athletic competition with the struggle against death.

In chess, however, death is represented by checkmate. By defeating an opponent, a player postpones, in a figurative sense, his own death, thereby earning a kind of symbolic immortality. In Kasparov's case, he is prolonging the life of his father, who died when Garry was barely 7 years old.

There's an obvious connection between this loss and the superhuman drive that the so-called "King Kong" of chess has demonstrated throughout his career. Sigmund Freud wrote that the early death of the father often leaves a burden of Oedipal guilt. A boy feels guilty for having desired his mother and thereby having "caused," in a way, the disappearance of his father.

Thus, in addition to his considerable technical ability, Kasparov has another advantage *vis-a-vis* his opponents: a psychological predisposition for engaging in duels to the death. It is noteworthy that on January 23, 2001, during the tournament at Wijk aan Zee, he announced to the press that it was the 30th anniversary

of his father's death, which he commemorated with a victory over Alexei Shirov!

But it isn't that simple. Reuben Fine, who abandoned chess in order to devote himself to psychoanalysis, posits that the enemy's king represents the father of every player and the battle on the chessboard represents the reenactment of the classic Oedipal conflict.

If that's the case, chess victories have a special significance for Kasparov, because they allow him to overcome his own personal tragedy.

But Kasparov has always had an ally: his mother. It is well known that Clara Kasparova accompanies her son to all of his tournaments, and takes charge of providing his meals and generally acting as his road manager. Both mother and son have admitted that they don't know the meaning of the word "rest." Their whole world revolves around focussed resolve, exacting effort, and sacrifice. This pursuit of perfection forged the bond between mother and son after the father's death.

It is a foregone conclusion that this kind of conditioning results in lengthy games.

Linares 2001

White: Garry Kasparov (2800)

Black: Alexei Shirov (2700)

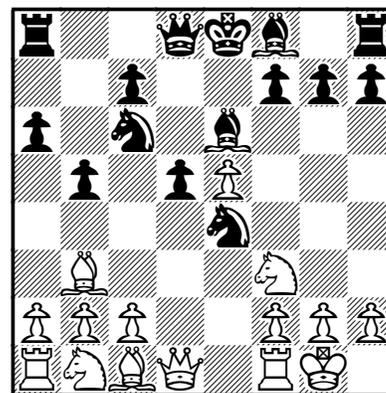
Ruy Lopez

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5. 0-0 Ne4

Since Shirov had recently lost with the Petroff Defense, he now employs the Open Defense to the Ruy Lopez.

6. d4 b5 7. Bb3 d5 8. de5 Be6

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9. Nbd2

A move that allows him to avoid the Dilworth Variation, which comes about after 9. c3 Bc5 10. Nbd2 0-0 11. Bc2 Nf2!? 12. Rf2 f6 13. ef6 Bf2 14. Kf2 Qf6 15. Nf1 Ne5 16. Be3 Rae8 17. Kg1 Nf3 17. Qf3 Qf3 18. gf3 Rf3 19. Bd4, and although this ending should favor White, Yusupov came up with a sequence that favors Black instead: 9...Nc5 10. c3 d4 11. Ng5!? If I'm not mistaken, it was Anatoly Karpov who originally tried this move against Viktor Korchnoi in 1978. 11...Qg5.

During the 1995 world championship match, Viswanathan Anand tried 11...dc3 against Kasparov, only to find himself confronted with an unavoidable sacrifice: 12. Ne6 fe6 13. bc3 Qd3 14. Bc2! Qc3 15. Nb3!! Nb3 16. Bb3 Qa1 17. Qh5 g6 18. Qf3 Nd8 19. Rd1 Rb8 20. Qd3 Be7 21. Qd7 Kf7 22. Bg5 Qd1 23. Bd1 Re8 24. Bg4 h5 25. Bh3 Resigns.

A few years ago the Indian wanted to do better with 11...Bd5, but he suffered when Peter Svidler responded with 12. Nf7! Kf7 13. Qf3 Ke6 14. Qg4! Ke7 15. e6, Be6 16. Re1 Qd7 17. Be6 Ne6 18. Nf3 Re8 19. Ng5 Ncd8 20. Bd2 h6 21. Nf3, and White had the advantage.

9...Nc5 10. c3 d4 11. Ng5 Qg5 12. Qf3 0-0-0

Continued on page 17

Success "C" Team Carries Knights to 83-37 Win Over Berkeley Bishops

The eighth annual meeting between students of the two largest chess schools in the Bay Area—the Success Chess School Knights and the Berkeley Chess School Bishops—resulted in a 83-37 win for the Success camp on March 3 in San Leandro.

Elizabeth Shaughnessy's Bishops and Dr. Alan Kirshner's Knights split up into three squads of 20 kids each. "Berkeley Chess School will win the top one, and lose the other two," Shaughnessy predicted at the start of the two-round event, but the Success "A" team scratched out a 21½-18½ win. Berkeley's Daichi Siegrist (1771) on board one was nicked for one draw by David Chock (1473), and on board two, Edward Chien (1351) scored 1½-½ for Success over Kevin Walters (1419).

The Success "B" team won 30-10, and the Success "C" team roared its way to a 31½-7½ margin. Kirshner said that his players on the lower boards have benefited from tournament-like practice in the classrooms, where the Success students begin keeping score and playing with clocks as early as possible in the program.

Success now leads the Knights vs. Bishops series 5-3.

Board three was a bright spot for the Bishops, where William Connick won twice.

White: Brian Chao (1251, Success)
Black: William Connick (1359, Berkeley)

Evans Gambit

Notes by Frisco Del Rosario

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Bc5 4. b4

4. c3 prepares the d4 advance, but it does not make a threat by itself. The pawn sacrifice 4. b4 enables c3 to come with an attack.



Berkeley Chess School founder Elizabeth Shaughnessy and her Success Chess School counterpart Dr. Alan Kirshner. Photo by Shorman

4...Bb4 5. c3 Bc5 6. 0-0 Nf6

Black's omission of ...d6 enables White to further his initiative with e5 with greater ease.

7. d4 ed4 8. cd4 Bb6 9. Nc3

In Morphy-Lichtenhein, New York 1857, the famed Louisianan played 9. e5 d5 10. ef6 dc4 11. fg7 Rg8 12. Re1 Ne7 13. Bg5 Be6, and then 14. Nc3 threatened 15. d5, and put Ne4-f6 mate in play.

9...0-0

If 9...d6, then 10. e5 de5 11. Ba3 was a frequent guest in Morphy's games. Castling hasn't brung Black out of the woods yet for 10. e5 is a hard move to meet.

10. Bg5

Black's kingside will take a structural hit, so perhaps it is best for Black to take it on his own terms by 10...h6 11. Bh4 g5 12. Bg3 d6 (but it is not immediately apparent how White shows that 12...Ne4 13. Ne4 d5 is rash).

10...d6 11. Nd5 Kh8

The developing move 11...Bg4 seems to be in order so that White will feel some pressure on e4 after he makes his capture on f6. After 11...Bg4 12. Bf6 gf6 13. Nb6 ab6, Black's extra pawn is nothing to write home about because his structure is a mess, but his lead in development and coordinated minor pieces give him some advantage.

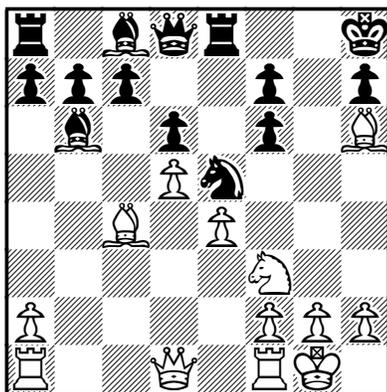
12. Nf6

In most such cases it is preferable to capture with the bishop to save a tempo, but in this instance the bishop can move away from the attack while making an attack of its own.

12...gf6 13. Bh6 Re8 14. d5

This move hems in White's bishop and frees the b6-bishop and the c6-knight. 14. Bf7 Re4 15. Bd5 keeps Black busy.

14...Ne5



15. Ne5

Maybe this is best White can do, for the c4-bishop cannot retreat progressively, and 15. Rc1, 15. Qb3, and 15. Qe2 don't seem forward-going. 15. Ne5 enables the queen to spring to the kingside, at least.

15...fe5

Black fixes his pawns and improves his center control at the cost of sealing up his rook.

15...Re5 leaves White without the ability to make an equal threat and with some unappealing ways to defend the e4-pawn. 16. f3 would've been preferred because it uses the smallest unit for a defensive task, but the pawn cannot move. 16. Bd3 — the next-smallest unit — puts an already-developed piece behind another pawn.

White might have a preference for 16. Qc2 over 16. Qd3 or 16. Re1. 16. Qd3 provides mobility across the third rank, but the c4-bishop might have to step back after all in case of 16. Qc2 Qe7 17. Rae1 f5 18. Bd3, when Bf4 is in the air. Then 18...Qh4 19. Bc1 fe4 is an uncertain position with a safer king for White. 16. Re1 looks like the wrong rook: with rooks on e1 and f1, the rooks support White's push into the center with f4 and e5, though there are difficulties with the pin on the f2-

pawn and the exposed nature of the h6-bishop. With rooks on e1 and a1 or b1 or c1, the other rook's role seems less defined.

16. Qh5

Black has judged that the inactivity of White's rooks and king bishop mean that this attack must fail. Black even succeeds in Purdy's suggested goal against opponent's threats—ignoring it.

16...Rg8

16...Rg8 prepares to develop with a threat by ...Bg4, and suggests to White that he leave his queen on h5: 17. Qf7 Bh3.

17. Rad1

17. Be2 looks reasonable, stalling ...Bg4 and renewing the threat 18. Qf7 Bh3 19. Bf3.

17...Bg4 18. Bg7

18. Qf7 Bd1 19. Rd1 Qh4 with ...Raf8 to come looks like the end.

18...Rg7 19. Qh6 Rg6 20. Qc1 Bd1 and Black won.

Sisniega on Kasparov–Shirov, Linares 2001

Continued from page 15

Black cannot protect the piece. After 12...Bd7 would come 13. Bf7 Ke7 14. Bd5 Ne5, then White can choose between 15. Qe2 and 15. Re1, both with strong attacks.

13. Be6 fe6 14. Qc6 Qe5 15. b4 Qd5

Forced. The final result has been the subject of study. Shirov appears to recklessly accept this exchange with Kasparov.

16. Qd5 ed5 17. bc5 dc3 18. Nb3 d4 19. Ba3 g6

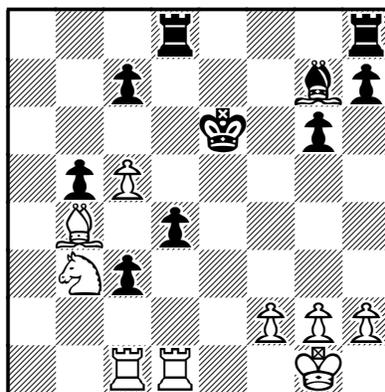
A move tested by Jan Timman against Shirov in 1996.

20. Bb4 Bg7 21. a4 Kd7 22. ab5 ab5 23. Rfd1

At first it seemed to me that this move was an innovation by Kasparov following the Shirov-Timman game, because the Spaniard played 23. Rad1 on that occasion, but the Dutchman Van

den Doel had already played this move in 1999.

23...Ke6 24. Rac1



24...Rhe8

This is an innovation, but it is likely that Black's position is already lost. Van den Doel-Timmermans continued: 24...Rd5 25. Ba5 Ra8 26. Rd3 Ra5 27. Na5 Rc5 28. Kf1 b4 29. Nb3 Rd5 30.

Ra1 c5 31. Ra6 Rd6 32. Nc5 Kd5 33. Rd6 Kc5 34. Rd8 b3 35. Rc8 Kb4 36. Ke2 Ka3 37. Rd1 c2 38. Rd3 Bh6 39. Rc2 Resigns.

25. Kf1 Kf5 26. c6

Kasparov increased the range of his bishop and weakened c7.

26...g5 27. Ba5 Rd6 28. Bb4 Rdd8 29. Rd3

Now he's got it right. The white pieces are coordinated to attack the pawns.

29...g4 30. Bc5 Ke4 31. Rcd1

There was also the winning sequence 31. Bd4 Kd3 32. Rc3 Ke4 33. Bg7, but playing it by the book is good enough.

31...h5 32. Nd4 b4 33. Re3 Kd5 34. Bb4

A little combination to keep it simple.

34...Kc4 35. Bc3 Re3 36. fe3 Rf8 37. Ke2 Kc3 38. Ne6 Resigns

Kirshner Hits the Brakes, but Still Draws 152 to Gomes Scholastic Quads

Gomes Scholastic Quads March 16, 2002

Quad Winner(s)

- 1 Timothy Ma
William Connick
- 2 Edward Chien
- 3 Lucian Kahn
- 4 Aaron Li
Vincent Banh
- 5 Rolland Wu
- 6 Marvin Shu
Tejas Mulye
Robert Chen
- 7 Zimran Jacob
Larry Zhong
- 8 Kevin Tai
Sally Freeman
- 9 Julianne Freeman
- 10 Skylar Durst
- 11 Aakarsh Gottumukkala
- 12 Victor Lin
- 13 Kevin Feng
- 14 Guy Quanrud
Rachel Connick
- 15 Kunal Puri
Jacqueline Sloves
Vivian Fan
- 16 Alexander Liu
Arkajit Dey
Arun Pingali
- 17 Kenneth Horng
- 18 Julian Quick
Steven Hao
- 19 Daryl Neubieser
- 20 Serena Banh
- 21 Robinson Kuo
- 22 Marko Pavisic
- 23 Kevin Lin
- 24 Timothy Liao
Nikit Patel
Bisman Walia
- 25 Sean Terry
- 26 Aditya Sanghani
Sean Wilkenson
Samson Wong
- 27 Kai Chen
Andrew Shie
- 28 Kenneth Law
- 29 Varun Cidambi
- 30 Linda Li
- 31 Jason Jin
- 32 Leslie Chan
Alex Hsu
- 33 Cory Yang
- 34 Mark Tai
- 35 Matthew Chan
- 36 Peter Zhao
- 37 Gerald Fong
- 38 Rohan Sathe
Mahesh Viswanath
Archit Sheth-Shah
- 39 William Jou

After the Weibel Scholastic Quads drew 432 entries in December, causing school personnel to open rooms never meant for chess and tournament staff to pull out its hair, organizer Dr. Alan Kirshner put on the brakes for the March 16 Gomes Scholastic Quads. Kirshner's tournament announcement in January said he would stop taking entries at 120, and within three weeks 152 entries poured in before anyone noticed the "full" sign at calchessscholastics.org.

Additionally, Kirshner and his staff ran four quadrangular sections for adult friends and family of the children.

White: Tejas Mulye (1020)
Black: Alexander Lun (1004)
Petroff Defense
Notes by Frisco Del Rosario

**1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. Ne5 Nc6
4. Nc6 dc6**

In this unnamed gambit, Black hopes rapid development will make up for his lack of central presence.

5. e5 Ne4

Now White has to be careful. For instance, 6. d3 Bc5 7. de4 Bf2 wins the queen.

6. Bc4 Bc5

Black's turn to take care. 6...Nf2 hopes for 7. Kf2 Qd4, but instead 7. Qf3 Qh4 8. Bf7 snares a piece.

7. 0-0

On the wild 7. Bf7 Kf7 8. Qf3 Nf6 9. ef6 Re8 10. Kf1, Black has no easy methods for dropping his rook on e1 or his bishop on g4. In fact, White's threat of 8. fg7 is bigger than anything Black can muster, but Black should find chances around the time White wants to develop his king rook.

7...0-0

Purdy advised "castle if you will, or castle if you must, but never castle just because you can." White is posed a defensive problem by 7...Bf2 8. Rf2 (8. Kh1 Qh4 and Black wins) Nf2, and now 9. Kf2 Qd4 or 9. Qf3 Nh3 give Black a good lead. White's best seems to be 9. Qf1 to guard the bishop and with a relative pin on the knight.

8. d3

8. Qe2 makes the same threat, but in case Black replies 8...Nf2 9. Rf2 Bf2, White's king is secure after 10. Qf2.

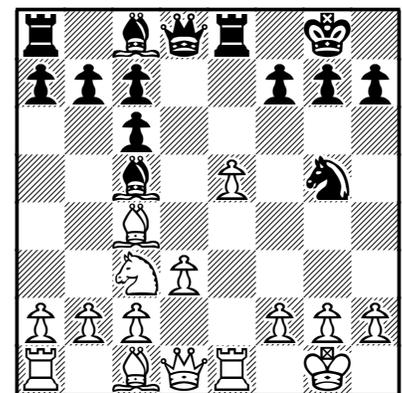
8...Ng5

8...Nf2 9. Rf2 Bf2 10. Kf2 Qd4 restores some material balance. The knight's hanging position on g5 enables White to secure the center with 9. d4.

9. Nc3 Re8

10. d4 is again a good answer.

10. Re1



10...Qd4

Black's queen will suddenly find herself on two skewers.

11. Be3

11. Bg5 Qf2 +.

11...Qe5 12. Bc5

Continued on page 23

SCS Summer 2002 Chess Program

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- teaches concentration and self-discipline
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- raises self-esteem
- promotes good sportsmanship
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**WEIBEL SCHOOL, FREMONT
JUNE 24-JULY 5**

WHEN, WHERE & WITH WHOM

- A two-week program from **June 24 through July 5** (no class on July 4) for children ages 4 to 13. Cost: **\$150** (family discounts) which includes a program T-shirt
- From **12:30 p.m. until 2 p.m.** at Weibel Elementary School, 45135 South Grimmer, Fremont, CA 94539
- SCS instructors will guide learning and play through rewards and positive reinforcement for three to six levels of beginners—those who know nothing about chess to those who have just begun to succeed at the game
- SCS encourages those children who are more experienced chess players to enroll in the Berkeley Chess School camp during these same weeks. BCS will be at Weibel in the mornings. For more info please call BCS at 510-843-0150.

INSTRUCTORS

Frisco Del Rosario is a U.S. Chess Federation-rated expert with many years of experience teaching chess to private students and in school classes. He is an instructor in six different schools on the peninsula. Frisco is the editor of the award-winning California Chess Journal. He enjoyed teaching chess for SCS so much last summer that he asked if he could join our staff again for 2002.



Micah Fisher-Kirshner has also been rated an expert by the USCF in both over-the-board and correspondence play. He won the first of his CalChess state championships while in 1st grade and his last as a high school senior. Micah attends the Elliott School of International Relations in Washington, D.C. He is studying Mandarin while pursuing a degree in

Far Eastern studies. For six years he has tutored and taught chess in summer programs.

Josh Eads has been proclaimed by parents and children alike as the instructor to have for new players. He returns again this summer.



Other instructors will be available if we have a large demand for the program. We will attempt to keep classes to a 15 student maximum.

**SCS JUNG SUWON CHESS PROGRAM, MILPITAS
JULY 22-AUGUST 2**

WHEN, WHERE & WITH WHOM

- A two-week program from **July 22 through August 2** Cost: **\$175** (family discounts) which includes a program T-shirt
- From **1 p.m. until 2:30 p.m.** at Jung SuWon Martial Arts Studio, 107 innis Circle, Milpitas, CA 95035
- SCS instructors will guide learning and play through rewards and positive reinforcement for three to six levels of beginners—those who know nothing about chess to those who have just begun to succeed at the game.
- Further information can be obtained by calling 1-408-629-9943 or writing ChrisTorres@SuccessChess.com

INSTRUCTOR

Chris Torres teaches chess at a number of schools and has many private students. He is the Director of Chess Instruction for SCS. He loves chess and has competed in a number of prestigious tournaments including the 1999 US Open. For two years, Chris was president of the Ohlone College Chess Club. The Ohlone College school newspaper used this photograph of Chris in a story they published on his success. You can read the article on his website: <http://members.aol.com/chesslessons>

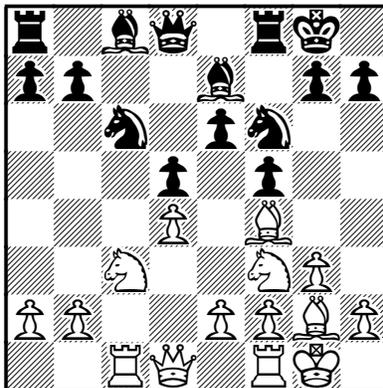


Other instructors will be available if we have a large demand for the program. We will attempt to keep classes to a 15 student maximum.



De Guzman Wins Palo Alto Open

Palo Alto Open Chess Festival January 6, 2002		
1	Ricardo De Guzman	6
2	Ryan Porter	5
1 Expert	Jerry Sze	4
1-2 A	Uri Andrews	4
	Sergey Ostrovsky	
1 B	Jan De Jong	4.5
1 C	Jose Vallejo	4
1-2 D	Andrew Powell	3
	Yamamura Tatsuuro	



In every issue of the *California Chess Journal* we can promise you three things: a bear on the cover, a Wing Gambit on the inside, and a headline that says Ricardo De Guzman won a tournament.

International master Ricardo De Guzman won the Palo Alto Open Chess Festival held Jan. 6 at the Palo Alto Jewish Community Center with a 6-0 score. Felix Rudyak directed 40 players in the game-in-30 event.

White: Jerry Sze (2004)
Black: Bruce Matzner (1822)
Stonewall Dutch
Notes by Jerry Sze

1. d4 f5 2. g3 Nf6 3. Bg2 d5

More common is 3...e6, which gives Black more options. The text is still OK as long as Black plays the Stonewall.

4. c4

I chose to play this move now rather than later because I wanted to give my opponent a chance to go wrong with his next move, and he obliged. 4...e6 is needed.

4...c6?! 5. cd5!

If White can capture on d5 against the Stonewall Dutch without opening the e-file for Black, he will get an excellent game.

5...cd5 6. Nc3 Nc6 7. Nf3 e6 8. 0-0 Be7 9. Bf4 0-0 10. Rc1

10...a6?

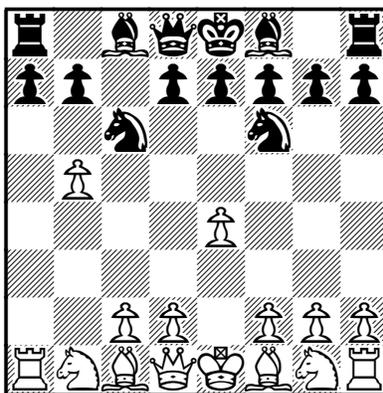
This move loses a tempo and it weakens the queenside. Better was 10...Ne4.

11. Na4! Bd7 12. Nc5 b6? 13. Ne6!

In this installment, we won't have to disturb the pieces on White's back row.

Milwaukee 1950
White: Kujoth
Black: Fashingbauer
Sicilian Wing Gambit

1. e4 c5 2. b4 cb4 3. a3 Nc6 4. ab4 Nf6 5. b5



This tactic shows why Black shouldn't have allowed White to play cd5 without getting the e-file in return.

13...Be6 14. Rc6 Bd7 15. Rc1 Rc8 16. Qb3 Bb5

Having lost a pawn, Black decides to play for cheapos.

17. Rc8 Qc8 18. Rc1 Bc4?

Black's tactical tricks will backfire as White has prepared one of his own.

19. Qb6 Bd8 20. Qd6 Ne4 21. Qd5!

Forcing an easily won endgame.

21...Bd5 22. Rc8 Ba2 23. Ne5 Be6 24. Rc6 Resigns

This Issue's Obligatory Wing Gambit

5...Nb8

In Marshall-Rogosin, Marshall CC Championship 1940, Black lost a knight after 5...Nd4 6. c3 Ne6 7. e5 Nd5 8. c4 Ndf4 9. g3 Ng6 10. f4 plus 11. f5 to follow—one more pawn move than Kujoth made.

6. e5 Qc7

Threatening to fork on e5.

7. d4 Nd5 8. c4 Nb6 9. c5 Nd5 10. b6 Resigns

After a queen move, 11. Ra7 Ra7 12. ba7 creates a double threat of 13. a8 and 13. ab8.

Correction

In the March/April issue of the *California Chess Journal*, we reported that Aviv Adler won the 2nd place trophy in the fifth grade division at the 2002 Chess Education Association grade level championship. He won the 1st place trophy. We apologize for the error.

Akopian, Mendelyan Are 1-2 at Fresno County Championship

9th Fresno County Championship December 1-2, 2001

Open

1-2	Vahe Mendelyan	4	\$113
	Artak Akopian		
1-2 A	Diane Barnard	3	\$57
	Chris Pascal		
1 B	Stephen Ho	3.5	\$75
2 B	Richard Somawang	2.5	\$38

Reserve

1	Alan Howe	4.5	\$100
1 D	Richard Pacheco	2.5	\$50
2-3	Robert Grant	2	
	Branden Robinson		
1 E	Tyler Barnard	4.5	\$100
2 E	Robert Brown	3.5	\$50
U 1000	Timothy Castillo	3	\$50
2	Daniel Gomez	2.5	\$25
Unr	Cameron Hare	2	T

Masters Vahe Mendelyan and Artak Akopian shared first place at the 9th Fresno County Chess Championship held Dec. 1-2 in Fresno.

Stephen Ho, Daniel Gomez, and Tyler Barnard won upset prizes.

Bonnie Yost and Allan Fifield directed the event.

White: Richard Somawang (1708)
Black: Walter Stellmacher (1864)
Colle System

Notes by Allan Fifield

1. d4 d5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. e3 Bf5

Develops the bishop outside the pawn chain but leaves the queenside a little weak. White can gain a tempo now by 4. Bd3, but it would cost his good bishop.

4. c3 e6 5. Qb3

Correctly pressing on b7.

5...Qc8 6. Nbd2 Nbd7 7. Nh4 Bg6 8. Ng6

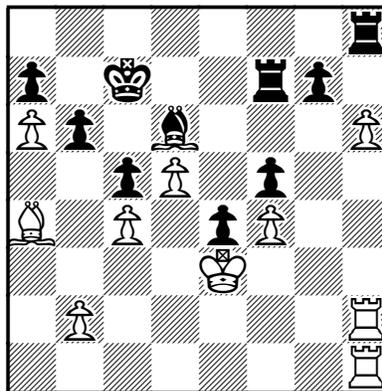
What's the hurry? The bishop can't run away, so White can make normal developing moves to give

Black a chance to err by ...h6, after which Ng6 fg6 further weakens his position.

8...hg6 9. Be2 c5 10. 0-0 Bd6 11. g3 Qc7 12. f4 0-0-0 13. a4 Rh7 14. a5 Rdh8 15. Rf2 Ne4 16. Ne4 de4 17. a6 b6 18. d5! e5 19. Qc2 f5 20. h4 Nf6 21. c4 Qe7 22. Qa4 Qd7 23. Bd2 Qa4 24. Ra4 ef4 25. ef4 Re8 26. Be3 Kc7 27. Rg2 Nh5 28. Ra3 Rhh8 29. Bd2 Rhf8 30. Re3 Nf6 31. Bc3 Rf7 32. Bf6 Rf6 33. Bd1 Re7 34. Ba4 Rf8 35. Rh2 Rh8 36. Rhe2 Rf7 37. Re1 Rhf8 38. Kf2 Re7 39. Ke2 Kb8 40. Kd2 Kc7 41. R3e2 Kb8 42. Rh1 Rh8 43. Ke3 Rf7 44. Reh2 Kc7

After a long period of somewhat aimless piece shuffling, the action is about to resume.

45. h5 g5 46. h6 gf4 47. gf4



47...g5 48. fg5!

Sacrificing the exchange for Killer Munchie Pawns.

48...Bh2 49. Rh2 Rhf8 50. g6

50. Kf4 should also win but would not be as much fun.

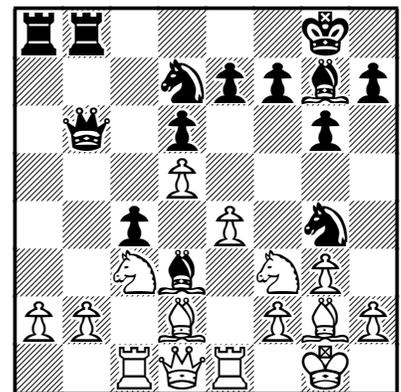
50...f4 51. Ke4 Re7 52. Kd3 Re3 53. Kc2 f3 54. Kd2 f2 55. Rf2! Rf2 56. Ke3 Rg2 57. h7 Resigns

White: Gary Hoffman (1841)
Black: Vahe Mendelyan (2230)
Benko Gambit
Notes by Allan Fifield

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 b5 4. cb5 a6 5. ba6 Ba6

This classic Benko Gambit position has caused endless pain for d4 players. It is still a little hard to believe all the play Black generates for the sacrifice of a pawn.

6. Nc3 d6 7. Nf3 g6 8. g3 Bg7 9. Bg2 0-0 10. 0-0 Nbd7 11. Re1 Qb6 12. Rb1 Rfb8 13. e4 Ng4 14. Bd2 Bd3 15. Rc1 c4



When Black successfully anchors a minor piece on d3 in the Benko, White rarely lives to an old age.

16. Rf1 Qb2 17. h3 Bf1 18. Bf1 Nge5 19. Ne5 Ne5 20. Rc2 Qa3 21. Be3 Nd3

Back again with a minor piece on d3.

22. Ne2 Nb4 23. Rd2 Qa4 24. Nd4 c3 25. Qa4 Ra4 26. Bb5 Bd4 27. Ba4 Be3 28. Resigns

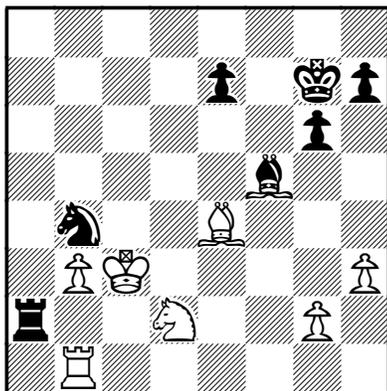
Berry Wins Arcata Club Championship

Ten players participated in the Arcata Chess Club Championship Round Robin held in November and December. Humboldt County's top-rated player, expert Gary Berry, won the event with an 8-0 score. Berry was playing in his first USCF-rated tournament since 1989 at the Berkeley Chess Club.

Unrated Phillip Lammers, a 16-year-old exchange student from Germany, took second place with a score of 6.5. Tournament director James Bauman tied for third place with Bob Clayton with 5.

White: Phillip Lammers (UNR)
Black: Gary Berry (2084)
Sicilian Dragon
Notes by Jerry Jackson

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cd4 4. Nd4 g6 5. c4 Nf6 6. Nc3 d6 7. f3 Nd4 8. Qd4 Bg7 9. Be3 0-0 10. Qd2 Be6 11. b3 Qa5 12. Bd4 Rfc8 13. Be2 a6 14. Rc1 b5 15. Nb1 Qd2 16. Nd2 Nd7 17. Bg7 Kg7 18. Kf2 Nb6 19. cb5 ab5 20. Bb5 Ra2 21. Ke3 Ra3 22. Rc8 Nc8 23. Rb1 Nb6 24. Kd4 Ra2 25. Kc3 d5 26. h3 f5 27. Bc6 fe4 28. fe4 de4 29. Be4 Nd5 30. Kd3 Nb4 31. Kc3 Bf5



32. g3

Better is 32. Kb4 Rd2 33. Bf5 gf5 34. Kc5.

32...Nd5 33. Bd5??



Gary Berry and Phillip Lammers play the game that decided last year's Arcata chess club championship.
Photo courtesy Arcata Chess Club

Better is 33. Kd3 Rd2 34. Kd2 Be4 35. Rb2.

33...Rc2! 34. Kb4 Rd2 35. Re1 Rd5 36. Re7 Kh6 37. g4 Bd3 38.

h4 g5 39. h5 Bb1 40. Re6 Kg7 41. Re7 Kf6 42. Re8 Rd4 43. Kc5 Rg4 44. b4 Re4 45. Rf8 Ke5 46. b5 Bd3 47. b6 Rc4 48. Resigns

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

Your article "How to Move a Knight" (March/April *CCJ*) contains the game Capablanca-Yates, New York 1924 with the note at move 6:

According to Golombek, Alekhine was critical of this move in his tournament book, but it is a reasonable move, making a hiding place for the bishop and shutting out ...Bg4. Obviously there was already some antagonism between Capablanca and Alekhine, who in 1924 was raising the funds necessary to make his challenge for the world championship.

I pulled out my old copy of *New York International Chess Tournament 1924* and checked on the note. Well, I wouldn't disagree with your note, but Alekhine's

comment comes across pretty reasonably. His point is that Bd3, for example, is more active. The move h3 is not strictly necessary—if Black plays ...Bg4, then play h3, for the bishop can't retreat to h5 because it gets trapped, while moving back shows ...Bg4 was useless, and exchanging for the knight is a mistake. Similarly, if Black plays ...Nh5, then the white bishop can move to e5, offering to trade off the Indian bishop on g7. Alekhine doesn't really criticize Capablanca, but merely says that by spending a move on h3 instead of a more active move, "Black obtains some counterplay, the defense of which will demand all of the world champion's care."

Jim Uren

Tale of Two Teachers

Continued from page 14

Phil Jouriles, one of Shaughnessy's students, discovered Sisniega while attending a Spanish immersion program in Cuernavaca last summer. Once the connection was made, it did not take much coaxing to encourage Sisniega to come to the Bay Area. He will be teaching the morning session at the Fremont campus of the Berkeley Chess School and the afternoon session at the Hillside School in Berkeley from June 24-28.

This summer, young chess players in the Bay Area can learn from a great teacher who is also a grandmaster. Indeed, it is only fitting that the Spanish term *gran maestro* means both great teacher and grandmaster.

Gomes Scholastic Quads

Continued from page 18

Black's vulnerable first rank shows on 12...Qc5 13. Re8.

12...Bf5 13. Re5 Re5 14. d4

Ree8 15. d5 cd5 16. Qd5 Rad8 17. Qf5 Re4 18. Ne4 Nh3 19. Qh3 b5 20. Bb5 c6 21. Bc6 Rd3 22. Qc8 Rd8 23. Qd8 mate

Solutions to Peoples' Tactics

1. Black checkmated in two moves by **1...Qf1! 2. Rf1 Bf1 mate.**

2. White showed the weakness of Black's back rank with the powerful **1. Qd3! Qd3 2. Rc6!**, when the threat of **3. Re8 mate** wins the rook on c7.

3. Black's knight forked with **1...Rd1 2. Bf1 Nf3 3. Kg2 Ne1.**

4. White arranged a skewer by **1. Rf1 and 2. Rf7**, winning a piece.

5. Black won a piece with

1...Qd2! 2. Qd2 Nf3.

6. White won material by **1. Nh7!** and then **1...Rf7** meets **2. Bg6**, while **1...Kh7** gets **2. Qh5 Kg8 3. Bg6.**

7. White played **1. Bf7! Kf7 2. Qc4** and then **2...Kf8 3. Ng5** wins, or **2...Kg6 3. Nh4 mate.**

8. Black overworked the white queen by **1...Qd5!**, for she cannot guard both e1 and g2.

9. White made a pawn fork after **1. Bc5! dc5 2. e5** with **3. d6** to follow.

"I was 2,335 miles from home at the 2001 Alabama state chess championship, and Sig made me feel right at home with his friendly customer service"—California Chess Journal editor Frisco Del Rosario

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Burying a Hasty Bishop

By Frisco Del Rosario

Black's queen bishop is a difficult piece to develop comfortably. In openings like the French Defense, Queen's Gambit Declined, and Stonewall Dutch, where Black plays ...d5 and ...e6 in the first few moves, the bishop could be hemmed in for a long time. On the other hand, if Black moves that bishop too soon, he could fall behind in any of the "elemental" ways—force, time, or space.

The standard Legal's combination wins material by exploiting a hastily-developed bishop:

Paris 1750

White: Kermur de Legal

Black: A.N. Other

Philidor's Defense

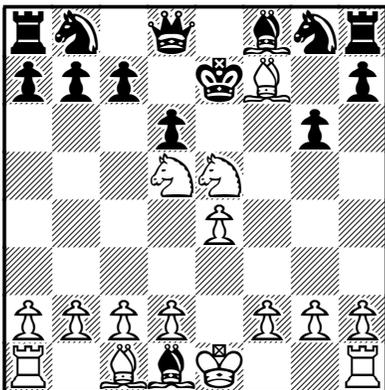
1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 d6 3. Bc4

3...d4 is a better move, making a threat, and establishing an advantage in the center. Then 3...Bg4—another premature bishop—loses time or force to 4. de5, most famously in Morphy-Allies, Paris 1837.

3...Bg4 4. Nc3 g6 5. Ne5

If 5...de5, then 6. Qg4 leaves White with an extra pawn, greater development, and the advantage of two bishops.

5...Bd1 6. Bf7 Ke7 7. Nd5 mate



The Blackmar-Diemer Gambit results in many games where Black loses a lot of time because of that queen bishop:

Paris 1972

White: David Gedult

Black: Leonhard

Blackmar-Diemer Gambit

1. d4 d5 2. e4 de4 3. Nc3 Bf5

The usual BDG move order 3...Nf6 4. f3 ef3 5. Nf3 Bf5 brings about tricks like 6. Ne5 c6 7. Bc4 e6 8. 0-0 Nbd7 9. Nf7 Kf7 10. Rf5.

4. f3 ef3 5. Qf3 Qc8

The double attack to f5 and b7 has gained a move for White because ...Qc8 is not a developing move.

6. Bf4 Bc2 7. Rc1 Bg6 8. Nb5 Na6 9. Nc7 Nc7 10. Rc7 Qb8 11. Bb5 Kd8 12. Qd5 mate

In the event that Black develops ...Bg4, and White questions the bishop with h3, Black's retreat ...Bh5 sometimes runs into g4, biffing the bishop again and gaining space and time on the kingside. For that reason, the nonpareil chess teacher Purdy advises not to play ...Bg4 when the enemy has not castled kingside, for he will be happy to rush you with h3 and g4, especially if *you* have castled kingside.

After the poor bishop has been chased back to h5 and g6, sometimes White can completely lock the bishop out of the game by playing another pawn (or a knight) to f5. In that case, Black's hasty bishop move results in a loss in time and space and—since the bishop is not playing—force.

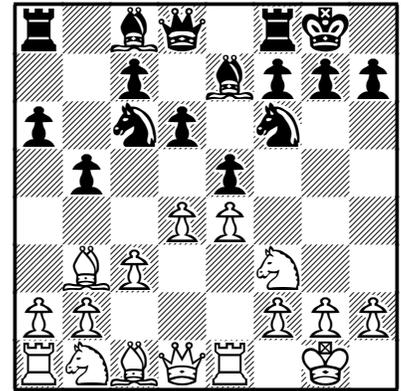
London 1922

White: J.R. Capablanca

Black: Yefim Bogoljubov

Ruy Lopez

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5. 0-0 Be7 6. Re1 b5 7. Bb3 d6 8. c3 0-0 9. d4



In theory, 9. h3 is the best move just because it does not allow Black to play ...Bg4 with pressure against d4, but then we wouldn't have this game to talk about.

9...ed4

If Black plays 9...Bg4, then White's 10. h3 sacrifices a pawn: 10...Bf3 11. Qf3 ed4 12. Qd1 dc3 13. Nc3, first played in Bronstein-Keres, Budapest 1950. There followed 13...Na5 14. Bc2 Re8 15. f4 b4 16. Nd5 Nd5 17. Qd5 c6 18. Qd3 g6 19. Kh1 Bf8 20. Rf1. Keres played 20...Bg7 but 20...d5 21. e5 Nc4 22. b3 Na3 23. Ba3 ba3, and Black has better chances with the extra pawn and a bishop to control the dark squares, said Botvinnik.

10. cd4 Bg4 11. Be3 Na5

Black doesn't really gain time by nudging the white bishops backward, for his knight is pushed back in return.

12. Bc2 Nc4 13. Bc1 c5 14. b3 Na5 15. Bb2

As time went on, 15. d5 was determined to make it most difficult for Black to equalize. For

starters, Black cannot play ...Nc6-b4 to gain the bishop pair.

15...Nc6 16. d5 Nb4 17. Nbd2 Nc2 18. Qc2 Re8

Golombek suggests 18...Nd7 and ...Bf6, trading bad bishop for good.

19. Qd3

Supporting the f3-knight so that the other may go to f1 and g3.

19...h6

Other than ...Nh7 (also making way for ...Bf6) and ...Ng5 to trade another piece, it is hard to see a reason for this move.

20. Nf1 Nd7 21. h3

In such positions, White will usually play Ng3 first, so that after the biffing h3, the bishop cannot retreat to h5. In this particular instance, ...Bh5 is a mistake, so White allows it.

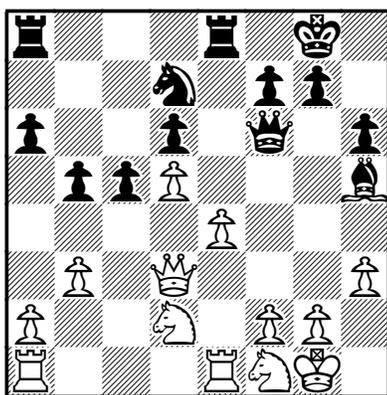
21...Bh5

Instead 21...Bf3 22. Qf3 Bf6 gives Black such good control of e5 that White's pawn majority in the center might be unable to go forward.

22. N3d2

Leaving the bishop to stare into space.

22...Bf6 23. Bf6 Qf6



24. a4

It's taken a long while for White to make any threats of his own! Sometimes chess is like that — White had to fend off Black's

queenside motions, but finally emerged from those skirmishes with greater board room in the center, and now a chance to take the initiative—a4 is always an important resource for White in the Ruy Lopez where Black has played ...a6 and ...b5; even if a4 does not make a direct threat, it typically creates holes in Black's queenside and/or makes a road into the game for White's undeveloped rook.

24...c4

Golombek praised this counterattacking move that provides another support point for the black knight, and makes a passed pawn (a large trump in case an ending arises). With his 27th move, though, White starts to remind his opponent that he controls the center while the black bishop is out of play.

25. bc4 Nc5 26. Qe3

Walking into the gaze of the enemy rook is usually a bad idea for a queen, but e3 is the square from which she supports White's advance to f4, and presses on black units. If White were to play f4 and e5, for instance, Black would be restrained from ...de5 because the knight on c5 would hang. In the other direction, after White builds his pawn wedge on g4 and f5, Black is dissuaded from a direct assault with ...g6 because the h6-pawn falls.

26...ba4

Golombek says that 26...bc4 is "also playable," because 27. Nc4 drops the e4-pawn, and says that White will continue with f4 and g5 as in the game. Nunn corrects that note by remarking that 27. f4 loses material to 27...c3, and therein lies the real objection to 26...ba4: it doesn't enable Black to make any threats, and even opens the a-file for the a1-rook, which was previously blocked by the white pawn on a4.

27. f4 Qe7

Sidestepping White's thematic spacegainer 28. e5, and in case of 28. f5 (threatening to trap the bishop by 29. g4), Black can answer 28...f6.

28. g4 Bg6 29. f5 Bh7

White's pawn structure is wretched, but the bishop is locked out, and White is playing with an extra piece.

30. Ng3 Qe5 31. Kg2 Rab8 32. Rab1 f6

Adding another brick to his black-squared blockade, and preparing to free the bishop with ...Bg8. On the other hand, White can post a piece later on e6.

33. Nf3

Lasker's advice was to develop the pieces behind pawns. Pawn moves carve out space for the pieces to move around in, and the pawns also shield the pieces from attacking moves that could drive the pieces backward.

33...Rb2

Black has to play as actively as he can: if 33...Qe7, White heads for e6 by 34. Nd4, and then Black cannot steal a pawn by 34...Rb1 because of 35. Rb1 Ne4 36. Re1.

34. Rb2 Qb2 35. Re2 Qb3 36. Nd4 Qe3

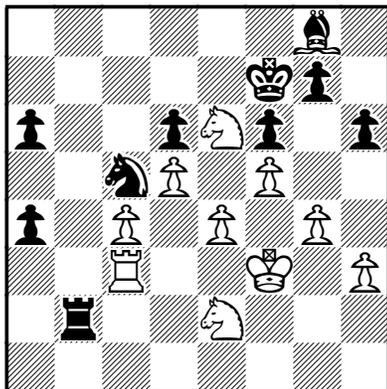
Black cannot afford 36...Qc4 because 37. Ne6 threatens to lift the blockades of the c4- and d5-pawns.

37. Re3 Rb8 38. Rc3

A farsighted move. It appears that White is guarding his c4-pawn in advance against ...Rb4—the only threat Black might make—but White is also anticipating the lift of Black's blockade on c5, after which his rook will be well placed to support the advance of his pawns.

38...Kf7 39. Kf3 Rb2 40. Nge2 Bg8 41. Ne6

Capablanca at London 1922, His First Tournament as World Champion



41...Nb3

41...Ne6 42. de6 snuffs the bishop for good.

42. c5 dc5 43. Nc5 Nd2

Perhaps Black rejected 43...Nc5 44. Rc5 a3 45. Ra5 a2 46. Nc1 for leaving him with too little counterplay.

44. Kf2

On 44. Ke3, Black gains another step by 44...a3, when 45. Ra3 runs into a knight fork.

44...Ke7

Capablanca suggested 44...Nb1 45. Na4 Nc3 46. Nb2 Ne4 47. Ke3 Nd6 as giving a good chance to draw, but Golombek says White is still winning after 48. Kd4 followed by Nf4-e6.

45. Ke1

A good move for three reasons: White now threatens 46. Na4 (not 45. Na4 because of 45...Ne4), makes a menace of Rd3 (getting behind the passed pawn and hitting the knight on d2), and avoids a pin on the second rank.

45...Nb1 46. Rd3 a3 47. d6 Kd8

Passed pawns are best blocked by kings. White moves immediately to attack the blockade.

48. Nd4

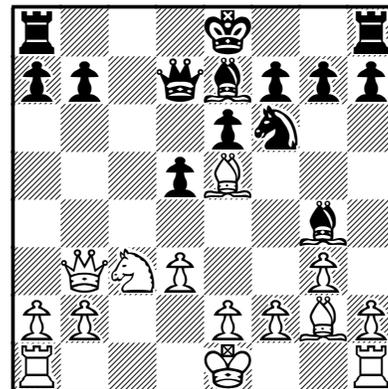
Threatening 49. Nc6 and then 50. d7 with check.

48...Rb6 49. Nde6

It is most fitting that the thematic move enables Black to at last return his bishop to play, but at the price of transforming White's ugly pawns.

49...Be6 50. fe6 Rb8 51. e7 Ke8 52. Na6 Resigns

Black can queen first by 52...a2 53. Nb8 a1(Q), but White still has the initiative and check-mates after 54. d7 Ke7 55. d8(Q) Kf7 56. Qd5.



12. h3 Bh5 13. e4

A good move, taking an equal share of the center while making a threat to capture on d5. White's diagonally-moving pieces are more actively placed than Black's, which gives him a slight advantage. Now 13...d4 14. Nb5 loses a pawn, and 13...de4 14. de4 surrenders space in the center. Black opts to sacrifice the d-pawn.

13...0-0 14. 0-0

White is prevented from castling after 14. ed5 ed5 15. Nd5 Nd5 16. Bd5 Bb4 17. Kf1 (17. Bc3 Rfe8 brings more black pieces into the game, and 17. Qb4 Qd5 peters out into 18. Qe4 Qe4 19. de4 Bf3).

14...Rac8

Tricky, but White is not lured into 15. ed5 ed5 16. Nd5 Nd5 17. Qd5 Qd5 18. Bd5 Rc5. Instead White annexes the whole kingside, a plan suggested by the d3-e4 pawns "pointing" in that direction, and by the dangling nature of the h5-bishop.

15. g4 Bg6 16. f4 h6 17. f5 Bh7 18. Rae1

Guarding the e5-bishop, so Black's skewer on the fifth rank doesn't operate, and therefore threatening to win a pawn or two with 19. fe6 and 20. ed5.

18...de4 19. de4

San Mateo 1994

White: Marc Leski (2514)

Black: Burt Izumikawa (2375)

Reti Opening

1. Nf3 d5 2. g3 Nf6 3. Bg2 Bg4 4. c4

The usual move in any case because it aims to increase the scope of the g2-bishop. White's pressure against the queenside white squares is more strongly felt in the black bishop's absence.

4...c6

4...dc4 is playable, though it gives up the center, and then a likely continuation is 5. Ne5 c6 6. Nc4 e6 7. Nc3 Nbd7, when White has a flexible game and the g4-bishop is susceptible to biffs.

5. cd5 cd5 6. Qb3 Qc7

Black knows he is inviting Bf4, but the alternative queen moves are to stay on the back rank with 6...Qc8 or to induce a different biff by 6...Qd7 7. Ne5.

7. Nc3 e6 8. d3 Nc6 9. Bf4 Qd7

9...e5 10. Ne5 Ne5 11. d4 wins a pawn, though 11...Qc4 will disturb White's queenside pawns.

10. Ne5

It must be time for this before Black makes use of his bishop by ...Bf3 and ...Nd4.

10...Ne5 11. Be5 Be7

White would like to play next 20. Rd1, and then if Black stays in touch with the b7-pawn by 20...Qc6, 21. Bd4 makes a double threat of capturing on a7 and advancing e5, with another double threat.

19...Qc6

Now, however, 20. Bd4 meets 20...Bc5. The g1-a7 diagonal also works for Black on 20. Bf6 Bf6 21. e5 Qc5 22. Kh1 Be5.

20. Kh1 Nd7 21. Bg3 Qb6

There are many good points to this move. Black sidesteps White's discovered attack e5, and has his own positional threat of 22...Qb3, ruining White's pawns. When White keeps his initiative by trading the queens himself, Black's knight is developed. In spite of all that, Black is offering to trade queens when he is practically a piece down.

22. Qb6 Nb6 23. Nb5

Very simply making the threats that he can make. First White hits the a7-pawn, and next

the e6-pawn.

23...a6 24. Nc7 Nc4

Creating an equal threat, but Black can make a bigger threat than White's by 24...Bd8, and then the curious 25. Rc1 Bg5 26. Rc2 (if the rook leaves the c-file, then 26...Bd8 again) self-pins the c7-knight, so the e6-pawn is holding up. One gets the feeling that Black is on thin ice, though.

25. fe6 fe6 26. Rf8 Bf8 27. Ne6 Nb2 28. Nf8 Kf8 29. Bd6

A neat move, keeping the bishop's scope outside the e5-pawn.

29...Ke8 30. e5 b5 31. Bb7 Rc4 32. e6 Resigns

Black can play 32...Bd3 to stall 33. Rf1, but judged that White's advantage is too great after 33. Ba6 or 33. Ba3.

MacLennan Wins Alameda County HS Title

Kris MacLennan won the Alameda County high school chess championship held March 3 in San Leandro, followed by David Petty in second place.

Berkeley High School won the team championship, and Tennyson High School of Hayward finished second.

Igor Garbouz won the junior high school section.

The Tennyson High team is new to the Bay Area scholastic scene. According to Tennyson

mathematics teacher Susan Reneberg, chessplayers began hanging around in her classroom five years ago, and she started a chess club last year. Tennyson track coach Jake Fargher and Reneberg coach the chess team.

[Editor's note: Forgive the lapse in objectivity, but the editor, a freshman at Tennyson in 1977, was most happy with this news. He wonders if anyone on the Tennyson team is a child of one his clubmates from those days.]



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Record Turnout for Sacramento Elementary Championship

Sacramento Elementary Championship and January High School Scholastic January 19, 2002

Grades K-3

1st Place: Graham McDaniel, 5.0
 2nd Place: Hayk Manvelyan, 4.5
 3rd Place: Mukund Chillakanti, 4.5
 1st Place Team: North Davis Elementary, 14.5 points
 2nd Place Team: Cesar Chavez Elementary, 13.5 points
 3rd Place Team: Cowan Fundamental School, 11.5 points

Grades 4-6

1st Place: Tyler K Wilken, 4.5
 2nd Place: Philip Jouriles, 4.5
 3rd Place: Trevor Showalter, 4.5
 1st Place Team: North Davis Elementary, 15.5 points
 2nd Place Team: Biggs Elementary, 15 points
 3rd Place Team: Berkeley Chess School, 13 points

Grades 7-8

1st Place: Daniel Schwarz, 5.0
 2nd Place: Nazee A Moghadam, 4.0
 3rd Place: Ahmad A Moghadam, 4.0
 1st Place Team: Arden Middle School, 14.5 points
 2nd Place Team: Commodore Skills Center Stockton, 11.5 points
 3rd Place Team: Arcade Middle School, 10 points

Grades 9-12

1st Place: Erin Harrington, 5.0
 2nd Place: Kao Saeteurn, 4.0
 3rd Place: William Terry, 4.0
 1st Place Team: Luther Burbank, 14 points
 2nd Place Team: Delta Knights, 9 points
 3rd Place Team: Nevada Union, 7 points

By John McCumiskey

San Juan Unified School District's Cowan Fundamental School hosted the 2002 Sacramento Elementary Championship and January High School Scholas-

tic on Jan. 19. The 189-player turnout broke the previous Sacramento record of 171 players at the 2001 version of this event. Three more participants would have filled all the available seats in the tournament hall—maybe next year!

In the 56-player K-3 section, North Davis Elementary's Graham McDaniel defeated Chadbourne's Tau Jeng in the last round giving him a perfect 5-0 score. North Davis Elementary won the team event with 14.5 points.

The Grades 4-6 section finished in a four-way tie for first place between Tyler Wilken of Cesar Chavez Elementary, Trevor Showalter of Sheehy, and Philip and Aviv Adler of the Berkeley Chess School, all finishing with 4.5 points. Wilken won the 1st place trophy in the playoff. The first place team in the 75-player section was won by North Davis Elementary with 14.5 points.

Arden Middle School's Daniel Schwarz swept the 29-player Grades 7-8 section with a perfect score of 5. Arden Middle School also won the team trophy with 14.5 points.

Erin Harrington, Esparto Chess Club, defeated five of the top 10 finishers in the Grades 9-12 section, which had 29 players. Sacramento Luther Burbank High School scored 14 points to win the team tournament.

White: Daniel Schwarz (1784)
 Black: Ahmad Moghadam (1305)
 Petroff Defense
 Notes by Daniel Schwarz

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. Ne5 d6 4. Nf3 Ne4 5. Nc3 d5

Here I missed 6. Qe2, winning the d5-pawn.

6. d4 Nc6 7. Bb5 Bd7 8. Nd5 a6 9. Bd3 Bf5 10. Nc3

And now if 10...Nd4, 11. Nd4 Qd4 12. Be4 wins a piece.

10...Bb4 11. Bd2 Nd2 12. Qd2 Bg4 13. d5 Ne7 14. Bc4 0-0 15. 0-0-0 b5 16. Bb3 Rb8 17. Qd4 Bf3 18. gf3 Nf5

It seems Black forgot that his bishop was hanging.

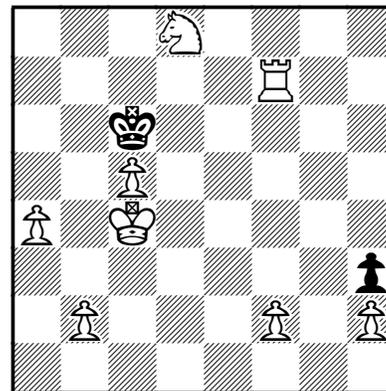
19. Qb4 Qg5 20. Kb1 Nd6 21. Rhg1 Qf6 22. Qd4 Qd4 23. Rd4 a5 24. a4 b4 25. Ne4 Nf5 26. Rc4 Rbc8 27. Rc5 Nd4 28. Ra5 Nf3 29. Rg2 Rfe8 30. Nf6 Kf8 31. Ne8 Re8 32. Rc5 Re1 33. Ka2 Nd4 34. Rc7 Ne2

With a clever threat of perpetual check beginning with ...Nc1. Fortunately, there is a way to escape.

35. c4 Nc1 36. Kb1 Nb3 37. Kc2 Nd4 38. Kd2 Nf3 39. Kd3 Ne5 40. Kd4 Nf3 41. Kc5 Re5 42. Kb4 Nd4 43. d6 Ne6 44. Rc8 Nd8 45. Rd8 Re8 46. Re8 Ke8 47. c5 Kd7 48. Rg7 h5 49. Rf7 Kc6 50. d7 h4 51. Kc4 h3

An interesting way to end the game!

52. d8(N) mate



Places to Play

Send changes and new information to frisco@appleisp.net.

Alameda

Fridays 8-11 p.m., Sun. afternoons

Javarama
1333 Park Street
Alameda
(510) 523-2116

Arcata

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

Benicia

Larry Whitlow
(707) 642-4725

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.
Tom Dorsch
(650) 322-0955
www.burlingamechessclub.com

Campbell

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

Carmichael

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

Fremont

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

Fresno

Carl's Jr.
3820 N. Cedar at Dakota
Fresno
(559) 275-0905

Humboldt County

Bob Phillips
(707) 839-4674

Livermore

Fridays 8 p.m.-midnight
Lawrence Livermore Lab

Building 415, Yellowstone Room
103

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

Palo Alto

Thursdays 12:30-2:30 p.m.
Avenidas Senior Center
450 Bryant St.
(650) 327-2811

Palo Alto

Cafe La Dolce Vita
299 California Ave.
(650) 323-0478

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 5:30-10 p.m.
Hart Senior Center
915 27th Street
John McCumiskey
(916) 557-7053 (days) (916) 428-5532 (eves)

Sacramento

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John Barnard
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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 Francisco

Fridays 6:30 p.m.
Stonestown Chess Club
Stonestown Senior YMCA Annex
3150 20th Ave.
Joan Arbil
(415) 332-9548

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

Daily 6-10:45 p.m.
Sonoma Coffee Company
521 Fourth St.
Peter Menetti
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First and last Saturdays
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Stanford

Meets weekly during school year
Michael Aigner
maigner@stanford.edu

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Fridays 6-11 p.m.
St. Andrews Lutheran Church
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Jacob Green
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jacobgreen@msn.com
<http://www.geocities.com/jacobgreen87/STKNCHES.html>

Stockton Delta Knights

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First Baptist Church
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Jacob Green
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(559) 734-2784
hometown.aol.com/visaliachess/myhomepage/profile.html

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Senior Citizens Center
630 Lincoln Ave.
Milo Nelson
(530) 792-1064
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Yuba City

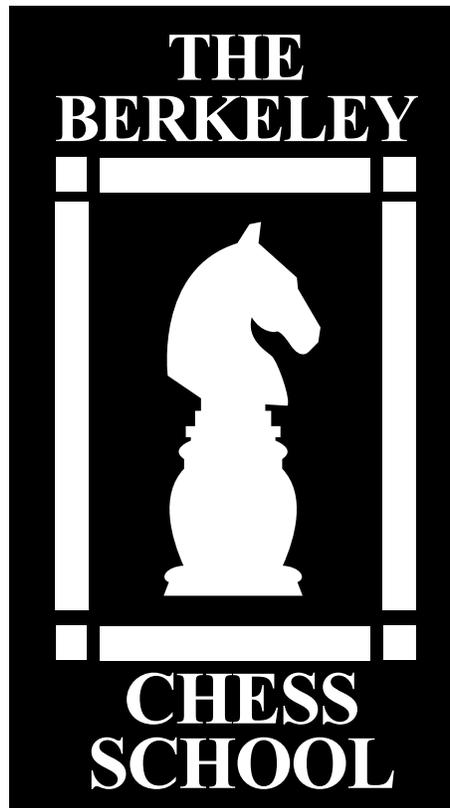
Mondays and Weds. 7-11 p.m.
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(916) 671-1715

Tournament Calendar

Events marked with an star ☆ offer discounted entry fees for CalChess members, and/or the organizers are making a contribution to CalChess from the entry fees. The *California Chess Journal* encourages participation in those events.

Date	Event	Location	CalChess
May 10-12	Bay Area Masters Spring Grand Prix II	San Francisco	
Guillermo Rey, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (650) 355-0305 reyg@ix.netcom.com			
May 18	Charles Powell Memorial G/45	San Francisco	☆
John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258 imjwd@aol.com			
May 25-27	3rd Koltanowski Memorial	San Francisco	☆
Tom Dorsch, POB 7453, Menlo Park 94026 (650) 322-0955 tomorsch@aol.com			
June 1-2	Berkeley Class Struggle	Berkeley	☆
Mike Goodall, 461 Peachstone Terrace, San Rafael 94903 (415) 491-1269 mike.goodall@worldnet.att.net			
June 7-9	Stamer Memorial	San Francisco	☆
John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258 imjwd@aol.com			
June 14-16	Bay Area Masters Spring Grand Prix III	San Francisco	
Guillermo Rey, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (650) 355-0305 reyg@ix.netcom.com			
June 22	William Addison Open G/45	San Francisco	☆
John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258 imjwd@aol.com			
June 29-30	Jessie Jeans Open	Santa Rosa	☆
Mike Goodall, 461 Peachstone Terrace, San Rafael 94903 (415) 491-1269 mike.goodall@worldnet.att.net			
July 5-7	Sacramento Chess Championship	Sacramento	☆
John McCumiskey, 6700 50th St., Sacramento 95823-1306 (916) 428-5532, jmclmc@lanset.com			
July 20	2nd Charles Bagby Memorial G/45	San Francisco	☆
John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258 imjwd@aol.com			
August 17	2nd Vladimir Pafnutieff Memorial G/45	San Francisco	☆
John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258 imjwd@aol.com			
August 17-18	San Luis Obispo County Championship	San Luis Obispo	☆
Barbara McCaleb, 234 Via La Paz, San Luis Obispo 93401 (805) 544-0717 bmccaleb@calpoly.edu			

Summer Chess Camps



The Berkeley Chess School is offering chess summer camps this year at three locations in the Bay Area: Berkeley, Fremont and Walnut Creek. All three camps begin June 24. Children who have completed K through 8th grade can enroll in the camps.

The dates and times are as follows:

Berkeley Camp: 4 weeks, June 24 through July 19, 2002. Camp is Monday through Friday from 1:00 to 5:00. There are a minimum of four class levels, from Beginner to Advanced. In addition, during the first week there will be a special Advanced class taught by international grandmaster Marcel Sisniega.

Walnut Creek Camp: 3 weeks, June 24 through July 12, 2002. Monday through Friday from 9:00 to 12:00. Three levels, Beginner to Advanced.

Fremont Camp: 3 weeks, June 24 through July 12, 2002. Monday through Friday from 9:00 to 12:00. Three classes are offered, Intermediate to Advanced. International grandmaster Marcel Sisniega will teach a special Advanced class for the first week only. Success Chess School is offering afternoon classes for beginners the first two weeks: www.SuccessChess.com/WeibelChess/Camps.html

Students may enroll by the week for any combination of weeks.

Please see our website, www.berkeleychessschool.org, or call us at 510-843-0150, for further information or to enroll.

www.berkeleychessschool.org