

California Chess Journal

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Capablanca Scores 29-0-3 in San Francisco Simultaneous



By E.J. Clarke

When Jose Raul Capablanca stepped off the Shasta Limited at Oakland on April 10, and boarded the ferry for the city by the Golden Gate, he made history personally, as it was his first visit to the Golden Gate. It may have been a matter of clairvoyant knowledge that he was soon to make chess history in San Francisco, but of course, that was hidden from the sight of the normal-visioned committee of chess players from the Mechanics' Institute who met the world famous Cuban and escorted him across the bay and to his hotel in San Francisco. The following evening the youthful master made his bow at the Institute, when he faced 32 opponents, among whom were the best players of the bay cities. When Capablanca vanquished his final opponent shortly after midnight, the score stood: Capablanca, won 29, drawn 3. Messrs. Hallweger, Chilton and Fink were the three who saved the Institute from a whitewash. Chilton, perhaps, had a win, but he thought any old thing would do. It didn't, and the Cuban got away with a draw.

On Wednesday afternoon, Capablanca and Dr. Lovegrove sat down to an exhibition game. The latter offered his favorite Ruy Lopez, with which he defeated World Champion Lasker several years ago. But the skill of the Pan-American champion was too much for the local expert, and the latter resigned after 48 moves. In the evening Capablanca showed his

Continued on Page 17

De Guzman Wins State Championship



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The *California Chess Journal* is published six times yearly by CalChess, the Northern California affiliate of the United States Chess Federation.

A CalChess membership costs \$15 for one year, \$28 for two years, \$41 for three years, and includes a subscription to the *California Chess Journal* plus discounted entry fees into participating CalChess tournaments. Scholastic memberships for students under 18 are \$13 per year. Family memberships, which include just one magazine subscription, are \$17 per year. Non-residents may subscribe to the *California Chess Journal* for the same rates, but receive non-voting membership status.

Subscriptions, membership information, and related correspondence should be addressed to CalChess at POB 7453, Menlo Park CA 94026.

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.

Table of Contents

CalChess Labor Day State Championship
 De Guzman owns the Page 3 headline again 3

Sacramento Chess Club Weekend Swiss #9
 Shipman and MacFarland share top prize 8

Ridgecrest Scholastic
 It's in Northern California, really, it is 10

CalChess Scholastic Quads
 First event of the school year packs them in 12

A.J. Fink: Chess from the Fire
 Chess historian Neil Brennen on the San Francisco master 17

This Issue's Obligatory Wing Gambit
 You knew we'd get around to Peters-Shirazi some day 19

The Instructive Capablanca
 Using favorite games as complete roadmaps 20

Kolty Chess Club Tournament
 Three tied for first in the Braking Hard event 23

Miles Defense to King's Gambit
 From Eric Schiller's new book on gambits 23

Places to Play
 New listings for Fairfield and Walnut Creek 27

Tournament Calendar
 Go where no one will tell you that stupid "chess nuts boasting" joke 28

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.

Members of CalChess or interested parties who wish to support the quality and growth of chess as worthwhile activity in Northern California are encouraged to participate. Please send contributions to CalChess, POB 7453, Menlo Park CA 94026.

Gold Patrons (\$100 or more)

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De Guzman Wins CalChess Labor Day State Championship

| CalChess Labor Day State Championship | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| August 31–September 2, 2002 | | |
| Master | | |
| 1 | Ricardo De Guzman | 5.5 |
| 2 | Dmitry Zilberstein | 4.5 |
| 3–6 | Ronald Cusi | 4 |
| | David Pruess | |
| | Michael Pearson | |
| | Eric Schiller | |
| Expert | | |
| 1 | Ilan Benjamin | 5 |
| 2 | Alex Setzepandt | 4.5 |
| 3–5 | Jennie Frenklakh | 4 |
| | Juan Luaces | |
| | Gennadiy Fomin | |
| Class A | | |
| 1 | Edward Perpelitsky | 5.5 |
| 2–3 | Kris MacLennan | 4.5 |
| | Pierre Vachon | |
| 4–6 | Michael DaCruz | 4 |
| | Jeff Mallett | |
| | Ben Gross | |
| Class B | | |
| 1–2 | Perishant Periwal | 5 |
| 3–5 | Joselito Igarta | 4.5 |
| | Jamie Brett | |
| | Conrad Cota | |
| Class C | | |
| 1 | Aaron Garg | 5 |
| 2–4 | Juan Ventosa | 4.5 |
| | Richard Lee | |
| | Christopher Wihlidal | |
| Class D/E | | |
| 1 | Percival Adsua | 5.5 |
| 2–5 | Sathvik Tantry | 5 |
| | Simon Rubinstein-Salzedo | |
| | Ramil Yaneza | |
| | Alexander Kwan | |

International master Ricardo De Guzman saved his place in the Page 3 headline once again by winning the CalChess Labor Day State Championship held August 31–Sept. 2 in San Francisco.

De Guzman achieved a performance rating of 2645 while making a score of 5½–½. FIDE master

Dmitry Zilberstein was a clear second in the 28-player Open section with a 4½–½ score. De Guzman said his round 3 win against Zilberstein was a “hard game.”

Chief director Richard Koepcke said 150 players was the target attendance, but the event drew 183. John McCumiskey and Carolyn Withgitt assisted.

The annual CalChess general membership meeting was conducted over the Labor Day weekend, where CalChess members elected a new board of directors.

Berkeley Chess School director Elizabeth Shaughnessy joins the board as vice president, and Jim Eade returns in an at-large position. Richard Koepcke moved to the secretary post. The new board will conduct its first meeting at the Jim Hurt Memorial on Thanksgiving weekend.

White: Ricardo De Guzman (2514)
Black: Ben Haun (2004)
Queen's Gambit Declined
Notes by IM Ricardo De Guzman

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 e6 3. Bg5 d5

For many years I have played the Torre Attack as White, but this game is a typical Queen's Gambit.

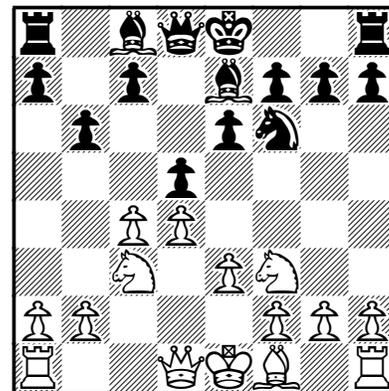
4. c4 Nbd7 5. Nc3 Be7 6. e3 b6?

Creates a hole on c6.

7. Bf6

After Black's recapture by the knight, White will be able to play Bb5, gaining time with a check.

7...Nf6



8. cd5 Nd5

On 8...ed5 9. Bb5 Bd7 10. Qa4, White has pressure on d5 and c6.

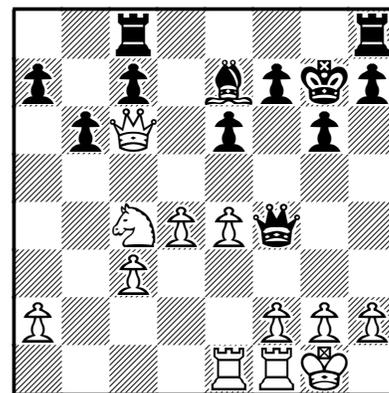
9. Bb5 Bd7 10. Bd7 Qd7 11. Ne5 Qd6 12. Qa4

White has a strong advantage.

12...Kf8 13. 0-0 Nc3 14. bc3 g6 15. e4

A good move. White binds the center—d5, especially, is no good for Black's pieces.

15...Kg7 16. Nc4 Qf4 17. Qc6 Rac8 18. Rae1



Black is positionally lost, with a permanent weakness on c6, and White has prevented Black from correcting it with the advance ...c5. White also has a good knight against Black's bishop.

Zilberstein's Best Endgames from CalChess State Championship

18...Rhd8 19. Re3 Bd6 20. g3

A strong move. White gradually gains space on the kingside.

20...Qg4 21. Kg2 g5?!

Creating more weaknesses.

22. e5 Be7 23. f4!

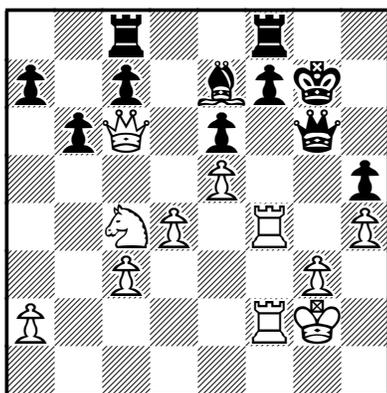
After Ref3, White will target the f7-pawn. White might also continue 24. h3 Qh5 25. g4 with f5 to follow.

23...gf4 24. Rf4 Qg6 25. Ref3 Rf8 26. Rf2

Making space for the f4-rook in case of ...Bg5.

26...h5 27. h4

The square g5 is taken away from Black.



27...Rfd8 28. Nd2

White is in no hurry. 28. Rf7 Qf7 29. Rf7 Kf7 30. Qf3 Kg6 31. g4 Rf8 32. Qe4 Kg7 33. gh5 Rf5 with ...Rcf8 next puts up resistance. 28. Nd2 starts a good centralizing maneuver.

28...a5

A harmless move, but Black is in a bind.

29. Ne4

An ideal square.

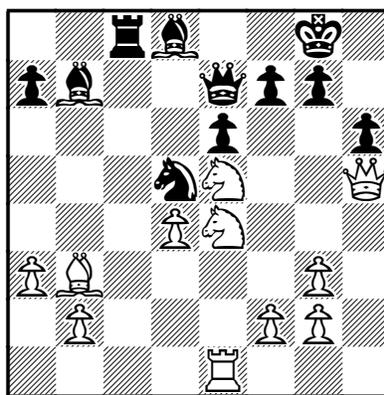
29...Rd5 30. Kh3 Rcd8 31. g4!

After g5, White will have a very strong grip on the position.

31...Kg8 32. g5 Rf8 33. Ng3 Rfd8 34. Rf7 Qf7 35. Rf7 Kf7 36. g6 Resigns

In view of 36...Kg6 37. Qe6.

White: Dmitry Zilberstein (2392)
Black: Mikhail Semionenkov (2007)
Notes by FM Dmitry Zilberstein

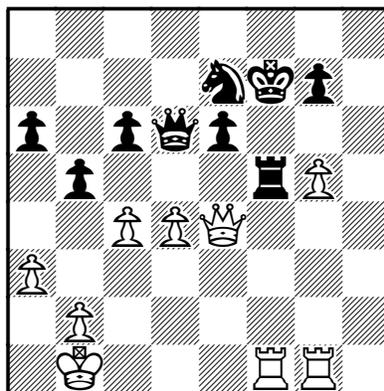


1. Nd6! Rc7

If 1...Qd6, then 2. Qf7 Kh7 (2...Kh8 3. Ng6 Kh7 4. Nf8 Kh8 5. Re6+) 3. Ba2!, with the idea 4. Bb1.

2. Nef7 Rd7 3. Qg6 Qf6 4. Nh6 Kf8 5. Qe8 mate

White: Dmitry Zilberstein (2392)
Black: Ron Cusi (2396)
Notes by FM Dmitry Zilberstein



1. c5! Qd5

1...Qd7 2. g6 Ke8 and then:
2...Ng6 3. Qg4+;
2...Kf8 3. Qe5+;
2...Kg8 3. Rf5 ef5 4. Qe5+ 3. Rh1! +-."

2. g6! Ke8

2...Ng6? 3. Qd5 cd5 4. Rf5 ef5 5. Rg6! +-.

3. Qd5 ed5

Three alternative recaptures:
a) 3...Rd5 4. Rf7 Ng6 5. Rg7 Ne7 6. Rh7! Rd7 (Rd4 7. Rgg7+-) 7. Rgg7 +- is zugzwang, with the idea Kc2-d3-e4-e5;

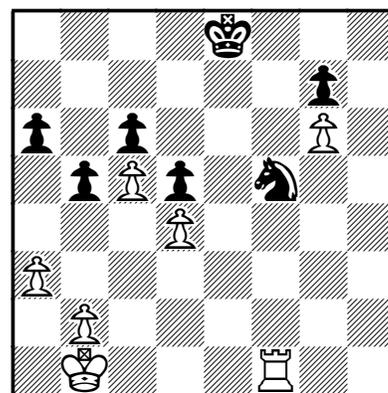
3...cd5 4. Rf5 Nf5 (4...ef5 4. Re1 Kd7 6. Re5! same as line (c) below) 5. Rg4 Ne7 (5...a5 6. Rf4! [idea Rf5! + -] or 5...Ke7 6. Rf4! Nh6 7. c6 Kd6 8. c7 Kc7 9. Rf7 + -) 6. Rf4 Nxe6 7. Rg4 Ne7 8. Rxe7 Nf5 9. Rg4 + -;

c) 3... Nd5 4. Rf5 ef5 5. Re1 Kd7 6. Re5 Ne7 7. Kc2 — zugzwang, and there could follow:

c1) 7... Ke8 8. Re6 Kd7 9. Rd6;
c2) 7...Ng6 8. Rf5 Ne7 (8...Ke6 9. Rg5 Kf6 10. Rg6!) 9. Rf7 g6 10. Rf6!;

c3) 7...f4 8. Kd3.

4. Rf5 Nf5 5. Rf1!!



5...Nd4

Two others:

a) 5...Ne7 6. Re1 Kd7 7. Kc2



International master Ricardo De Guzman has dominated the Northern California tournament scene for two years. Photo by John Tu

Ng6 8. Rg1 Ne7 9. Rg7 Ke6 10. Kd3 a5 11. b3 with the plan Rh7-h8-a8xa5;

b) 5...Nh4 6. Re1! Kd7 7. Kc2 Nf3 (7...Ng6 transposes to 5...Ne7) 8. Rf1 Nd4 9. Kc3 Ne6 10. Rf7 Ke8 11. b3 zugzwang +-.

6. Rf7 Ne6 7. b4!

Zugzwang.

7...Kd8 8. Kc2 Ke8 9. Kd2 Kd8

10. Ke2 Ke8 11. Kf2 Kd8 12.

Kg3 Ke8 13. Kg4 d4 14. Kf5 Nf8

15. Rg7 d3 16. Rh7 Resigns

White: Adrian Keatinge-Clay (2307)

Black: Eric Schiller (2206)

Panov Attack

Notes by FM Eric Schiller

1. d4 d5

I approached my first tournament back after a long layoff with some concern. I hadn't played since Memorial Day, and though I played decently at that event I wasn't confident that I could do better than break even. When I saw the strength of the field, almost all masters and talented

candidate masters, I decided to relax and treat the tournament as a training exercise.

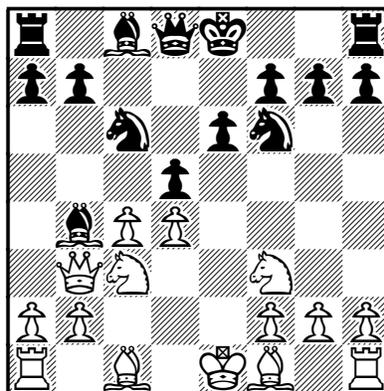
2. Nf3 e6 3. c4 c5 4. e3 cd4 5. ed4 Nf6 6. Nc3 Bb4

The game has transposed to the Nimzo-Indian lines of the Panov Attack.

7. Qb3!?

Usually White captures on d5, or develops the bishop to d3. This move caught me by surprise. Turns out followed Petrosian's plan, a strategy also employed by Kasparov!

7...Nc6



8. Bg5

8. Bd3 0-0 9. 0-0 dc4 10. Qc4 Be7 11. a3 Na5 12. Qa2 b6 13. b4 Nc6 14. Rd1 Bb7 15. Bc4 Qc7 16. d5 Ne5 17. Ne5 Qe5 18. de6 Ng4 19. ef7 Kh8 20. Bd5 Qh2 21. Kf1 Rf7 22. Bb7 Qh1 23. Ke2 Rf2 24. Kd3 Rd8 25. Bd5 Ra2 26. Resigns, Ambartsumjan-Kasparov, Minsk 1978.

8...dc4!

The exchange at c4 gives Black a later option of ...Na5.

9. Bc4 Be7!?

Deliberately inviting Bb5, which Black could have avoided by castling first and then retreating the bishop.

10. Bb5 0-0

10...Bd7 11. 0-0 0-0 is another plan, but I decided to give White another opportunity to capture on c6. Unlike Petrosian, I hate bad bishops, and had plans for the little fellow beyond standing guard on d7! 12. Bd3 Rc8 13. Rad1 h6 14. Bc1 Qb6 15. Qb6 ab6 16. Ne5 Rfd8 17. Nd7 Rd7 18. Na4 Nd5 19. Bc4 Ra8 20. Nc3 Ncb4 21. Nd5 Nd5 was agreed drawn in Matanovic-Petrosian, European Team Championship, Oberhausen 1961.

11. Bc6 bc6 12. 0-0 Ba6

Black has traded a weakness at c6 for a powerful pair of bishops. He can always get rid of the weakling by playing ...c5, though that gives White a queenside pawn majority.

13. Rfd1 Rb8 14. Qc2 Nd5 15. Bc1?!

I expected an exchange at e7. Adrian said after the game that he just underestimated my reply. 15. Be7 Qe7 16. Ne5 Rfc8 17. Rac1 Nf4 is difficult to evaluate. The kingside annoyance is enough to preserve the c-pawn, or get it to c5, after which the bishop can retreat to b7.

15...Nc3! 16. bc3 Qc7!

This is the right square for the queen. Eventually, the e5-square is

CalChess State Championship

Attracts an Unexpected 184 Players

where the battle will take place.

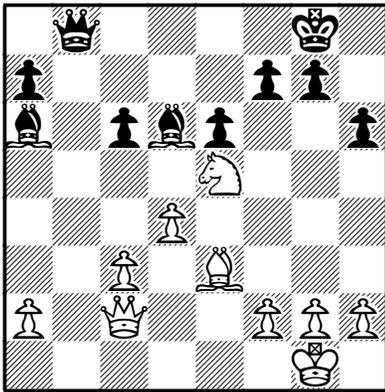
17. Be3

17. Ng5 Bg5 18. Bg5 Bc4 is equal.

17...h6

An important move. Not only is White deprived of g5, but the h7-square will eventually prevent any problems on Black's back rank.

18. Rab1 Rb1 19. Rb1 Rb8 20. Rb8 Qb8 21. Ne5 Bd6!



The offer at c6 is countered by the threat at h2.

22. Nf3?!

22. h3 Be5 23. de5 Qe5 24. Ba7 Qe1 25. Kh2 Bc4 was an interesting alternative. Chances are about even, since White's passed pawn can't get across the light squares.

22...Qb5!

White has problems on the back rank.

23. Nd2

23. Qc1 Qa4 24. Qb1 Bc4.

23...Qh5

23...Qe2 is stronger, perhaps, but I was hoping to provoke White into moving one of the barrier pawns, and didn't mind wasting a tempo.

24. g3 Qe2 25. Qe4 Qb5 26. c4 Qa4 27. c5

27. Bf4 Bb4! will win the c-pawn.

27...Bf8

Giving the black king some protection, so that Bh6 doesn't become an option for White. 27...Be7!? was playable.

28. Qg4?

Understandable, but the queen should've been sent to protect the back rank. The exchange of pawns turns out in Black's favor. 28. Qb1 would have been wiser.

28...Qa2

Black wants an outside passed pawn, so the c-pawn holds no interest. 28...Bc5 29. h3 Bb6 30. Ne4 did not appeal, as the black king has no defense.

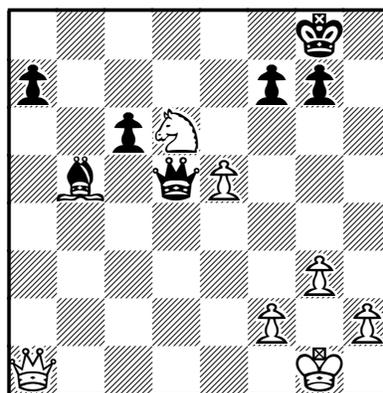
29. Bh6 Bd3 30. Be3 Qd5

Now Black has plenty of defense, a powerful passer, and the bishop pair.

31. Qd1 Bb5 32. Qa1 e5!?

After deciding that the ending following the coming exchanges is winnable. Black could've also played 32...a6.

33. de5 Bc5 34. Bc5 Qc5 35. Ne4 Qd5 36. Nd6



36...Be2

36...a5! was stronger, but I wasn't sure about the queen endgame. 37. Nb5 (37. Qa5?? Qd1 38. Kg2 Bf1 and Black wins) Qb5 38. Qd4 Qd5 (38...a4?? 39. Qd8 Kh7 40. Qh4 draws) 39. Qc3 and Black still has a significant advantage.

37. Nf5?!

A practical move, setting up threats at g7, but the knight had a better move. 37. Nc8! would have kept things less clear, and then Kh7 38. Na7 c5 could have been expected.

37...Qd7 38. Nd4

The sacrifice 38. Ng7 is refuted by 38...Bf3! but not 38...Kg7?? 39. e6!.

38...Bc4! 39. Qc3 Bd5

Now White has to worry about mating threats from h3 or along the back rank.

40. f3 Qc7!

The theme seen at move 16 returns. The flashpoint is e5, and the queen hits it from c7.

41. Nf5 a5 42. Qe3

White could have tried 42. Kf2!? but not 42. Ng7?? Kg7 43. e6 f6 and Black wins.

42...Be6 43. Nd6 Qb8! 44. g4 a4 45. Nf5?

Enabling Black to pick off another pawn and exchange into a won endgame. 45. Kg2 Qb2 is still miserable for White.

45...Bf5 46. gf5 Qb1 47. Kf2 Qf5 48. Qd4 Qc2 49. Kg3 Qg6 50. Kf2 a3

It is all over now.

51. Qd8 Kh7 52. Qh4 Qh6 53. Qe4 Kg8 54. Kg3 Qg6 55. Resigns

Sojourner Truth Chess Tournament for Girls

Saturday and Sunday, January 11th and 12th, 2003 • Menlo Park Recreation Center, 701 Laurel Street, Menlo Park, CA

Date: Kindergarten through Sixth Grade sections: Saturday, January 11th, 2003

Seventh Grade through Twelfth Grade sections: Saturday, January 11th & Sunday, January 12th, 2003

Location: Menlo Park Recreation Center, 701 Laurel Street, Menlo Park, California.

Hotels: Closest hotels are the Menlo Park Inn (650-326-7530), Mermaid Inn (650-323-9481), the Stanford Arms Motel (650-325-1428) and the Stanford Park Hotel (650-322-1234). Other close hotels: Sheraton (650-328-2800), Westin Palo Alto (650 321-4422), Super 8 (650-493-9085), Stanford Motor Inn (650-493-3153), Red Cottage Inn (650-326-9010), Best Western Riviera (650-321-8772).

Eligibility: All players must be female juvenile members of the United States Chess Federation. USCF memberships can be purchased on the entry form. Homeschoolers are welcome in age-appropriate section.

Special: The Women's Regional Open Championship for California, Arizona and New Mexico will also be played on site at the same time. One of our woman stars will give a simultaneous exhibition on Saturday evening.

Game Times: Kindergarten through 6th grade: Saturday 10:00 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:15 p.m., 2:30 p.m., and 3:45 p.m. Lunch break after round two. Fourth and Fifth rounds may be earlier if all games in the section finish before the time limit. Trophies awarded as soon as final standings are known, probably 5:00 p.m.

7th grade through 12th grade: Sat. 10:00 a.m., 1:15 p.m., 3:45 p.m.; Sunday 10:00 a.m., 1:15 p.m. Lunch breaks at noon, each day. Trophies awarded as final standings are known, probably Sunday, 3:45 p.m.

Entry Fee: \$25, if postmarked by 12/31/02, check made payable to CEA. Afterwards, entries are \$40. Registrations accepted on site, Saturday 9:00 to 9:30 a.m. No refunds after January 10th. One half-point bye available if requested at time of registration.

Sections: There will be a separate section for each grade level through eighth grade: Kindergarten, First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth. There will be two sections for high school: Ninth-Tenth Grade and Eleventh-Twelfth Grade. If any section has fewer than six entrants, it will be combined with another section. Entrants will only play other entrants in their section.

Format: A five round Swiss system tournament.

Time Control: K-6 sections: Game/30 (i.e., each player has a maximum of thirty minutes for all of their moves in the game). 7-12 sections: Game/60.

Prizes: Trophies will be awarded to the top 10 players in each grade. In the case of a tie, the standard US Chess Federation tie break method will be used. Participation trophies or medals to all others.

Scholarships: Entry fee scholarships are available for players who need them. Have your chess coach or other adult email the director with your request.

T-Shirts: A limited number of t-shirts with tournament logo will be available. The real thing is white and red on a black t-shirt and looks great. Purchased with entry: \$15. At the tournament, \$20.

Equipment: Players need to bring their own chess clocks. As a special offer we have CEA Quartz Chess Clocks for just \$25. We have enough chess sets for the tournament.

Questions: Richard Peterson 1608 Saguaro St. Ridgecrest, CA 93555 email: ascachess@aol.com, phone: 1-888-331-4442, fax: 1-760-377-4375.

Entry Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Grade: _____ Date of Birth: _____

USCF #: _____ Expiration: _____ Rating: _____

Entry fee (\$25 postmarked by 12/31/02; \$40 later): USCF membership (\$13 if 14 or under, \$25 if over 14):

T-shirts (\$15 each): Youth M Youth L Adult S Adult M Adult L Adult XL Adult XXL

Half point bye request (if desired) for round:

Total:

Send entry & check (payable to CEA) to: Richard Peterson 1608 Saguaro St. Ridgecrest, CA 93555

Shipman, MacFarland Share First Place at Sacramento Weekender #9

Sacramento Chess Club Weekend

Swiss #9

August 24–25, 2002

Master/Expert

1–2 Walter Shipman 3 \$150
James MacFarland

Under 2200

1–2 Uri Andrews 2.5 \$33
William Quanrud

Reserve

1 Benjamin Tejes 4 \$100

2 Conrad Cota 3 \$70

Under 1600

1–2 Bob Baker 2.5 \$33
John Eid

Amateur

1 Pascasio Felisilda 4 \$100

2 Erin Harrington 3.5 \$70

Under 1400 and Junior

1–3 Anyon Harrington \$42

Daniel Hartley

Jeff Kottcamp

By John McCumiskey

The Sacramento Chess Club held its ninth of its "Weekend Swiss" events on August 24 and 25 at a new location, the Learning Exchange. Fifteen of the 40 participants were scholastic players.

International master Walter Shipman and James MacFarland tied for first place with 3–1 scores in the seven-player master/expert section. The pivotal game was in round 2 when Shipman defeated MacFarland. While Shipman drew his last two games and MacFarland won his final two pairings, Shipman won the first place trophy on tie-breaks.

Turlock's Benjamin Tejes mowed down field in the 15-player reserve section. In round 1, Tejes knocked off his closest competitor, Conrad Cota, who finished with 3 points, and never looked back.

In the amateur section, Pascasio Felisilda was the victor with a perfect score of 4 points. Following Felisilda with 3.5 points was Erin Harrington.

Thanks go to the Learning Exchange for the use of their facility for the event. The 10th edition of the Sacramento Chess Club Weekend Swiss will be held December 14 and 15 at the Learning Exchange. To view crosstables of the Sacramento Chess Club Weekend Swiss #9 or for a flyer for the next Sacramento Chess Club event, go to the Weekend Events section of the Sacramento Chess Club Website at www.lanset.com/jmclmc/default.htm.

White: Stephen McKee (1475)

Black: Jeff Kottcamp (1397)

Dutch Defense

Notes by Frisco Del Rosario

1. c4 f5

In a typical Dutch—1. d4 f5—Black hopes eventually to equalize in the center with ...e5. Against the English Opening, a Dutch player should probably be happy to play 1...e5 and follow with ...f5.

2. Nc3

2. e4 fe4 3. d3 ed3 4. Bd3 is a From's Gambit in reverse, and the question is whether c4 is a useful inclusion for White.

2...Nf6 3. d4

Black's neglect of the center has afforded White some advantage.

3...g6 4. h4 d6 5. h5 Nh5 6. e4

6. Rh5 gh5 7. e4) is more in the spirit of things.

6...Nf6 7. Bd3 fe4 8. Ne4 Bg7

Otherwise White would've played 9. Nf6 and 10. Bg6.

9. Qe2

Black's development will be confused by 9. Nf6 Bf6 10. Bh6.

9...Bf5

Considering that Black is four moves from castling queenside, 9...0-0 and hoping for the best might be the right thing to do.

10. Nf6 Bf6 11. Bf5 gf5 12. Qh5 Kd7 13. Qf5 e6 14. Rh7 Rh7 15. Qh7 Kc8 16. Be3 Nc6 17. O-O-O b6 18. Ne2

The double threat 18. Qe4 is the first move to consider. Then 18. Qe4 Qd7 19. Nf3 Kb7 20. Ne5 is possible.

18...Bg5

Trailing in development and down a pawn, the last thing Black should be doing is offering to swap his developed pieces. 18...Kb7 19. Qe4 Qd7 20. Nf4 Rh8 gives Black some activity at the relatively small cost of the backward e-pawn.

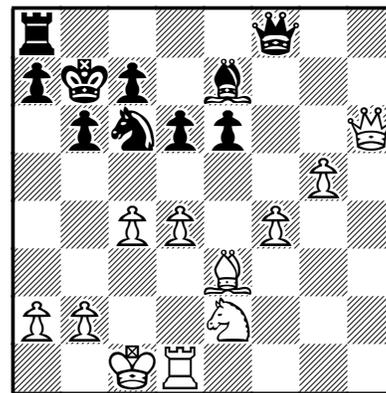
19. f4

19. Qe4 Be3 20. fe3 Qd7 21. Nf4 is a consistent path.

19...Be7 20. g4 Qf8

Maybe Black didn't like 20...Qd7 and ...Kb7, clearing the rank for his rook, because it creates a pin on the bishop.

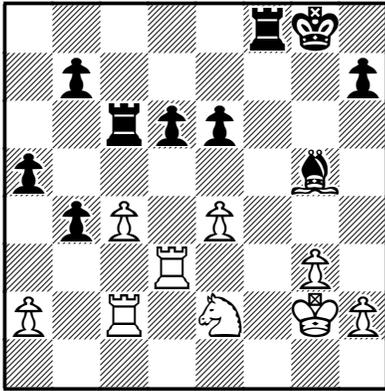
21. g5 Kb7 22. Qh6



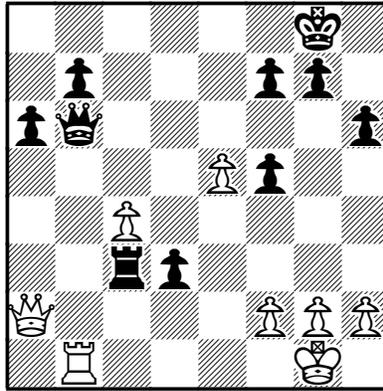
Continued on page 26

Tactical Shockers from Sacramento Chess Club Weekend Swiss

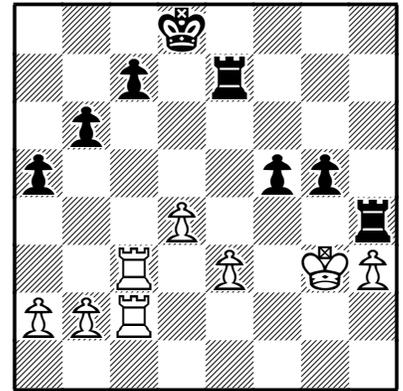
These positions are from games played at the 9th Sacramento Chess Club Weekend Swiss held in August. Solutions on page 26.



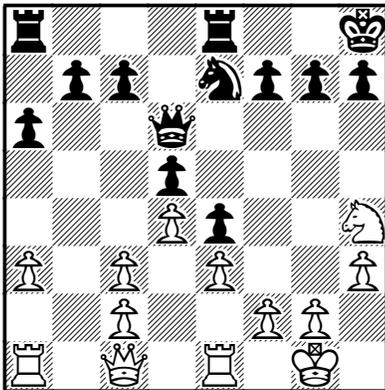
1. Hartley-Kelly, White to play.



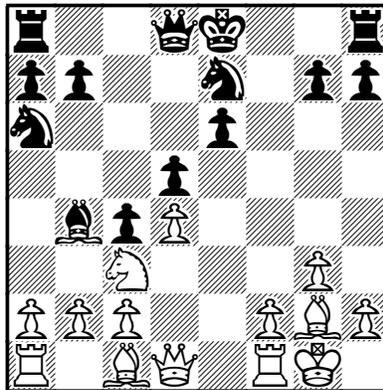
4. Plata-Hubble, Black to play.



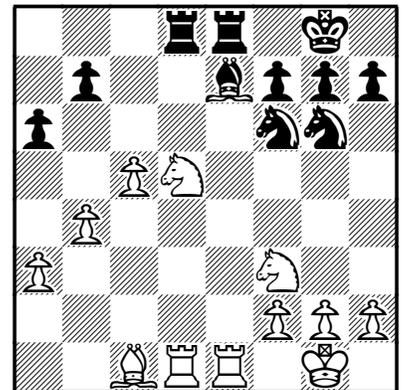
7. Maser-Shipman, Black to play.



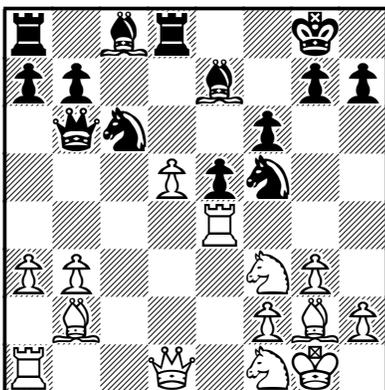
2. Inferrera-Suckstorf, Black to play.



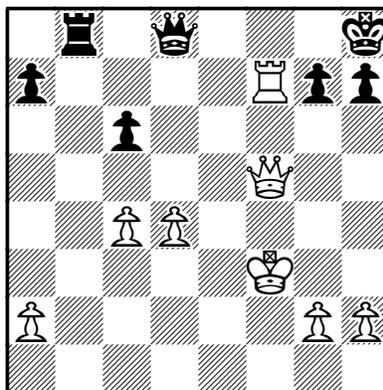
5. Steger-Salazar, White to play.



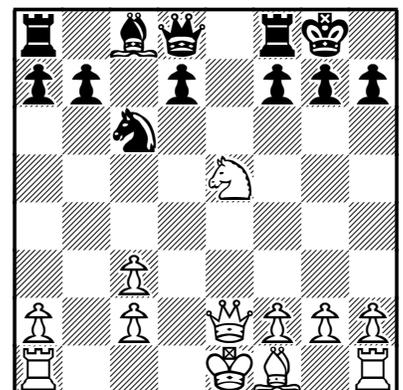
8. E. Harrington-Parmon, Black to play.



3. Leotaud-Tejes, Black to play.



6. Cota-Shaw, White to play.



9. G. Harrington-Hartley, Black to play.

Ridgecrest an Unlikely Ground for Scholastic Chess Dynasty

No one would expect the city of Ridgecrest, tucked behind the southeast corner of the Sierra Nevadas 400 miles from San Francisco, to be a scholastic chess factory, but Ridgecrest can claim four national scholastic champions as its own. The Petersons—Andrea and NM David—and the Nakamuras—NM Asuka and IM Hikaru—all lived in Ridgecrest while they were winning national titles.

Dr. Dwight Morgan, a high school biology teacher who uses chess as a tool in his work as a school counselor, keeps the Ridgecrest scholastic program going with a Swiss System tournament every month.

Unlike the big city scholastic organizers who sweat blood to find venues, Morgan has the help of nine local schools who provide their sites, as well as local merchants and families who share the expenses for trophies and door prizes. Morgan passes on the savings to the players by charging no entry fees.

Morgan, who gave some chess lessons to Asuka Nakamura, is in his third year in charge of the Ridgecrest program.

The September 14 tournament held at Burroughs High School drew 57 players from kindergarten through 12th grade. The event was sponsored by the family of Carlos Batista, a Burroughs graduate who was killed in a car accident the summer after his graduation. Batista was an active member of the Ridgecrest scholastic chess program, first as a player, and later as a scout for sponsors.

Morgan directed, assisted by Scott Finholm and Alan Van Nevel.



A shot from the Sept. 14 tournament in Ridgecrest.

Photo by Frisco Del Rosario

The next Ridgecrest scholastic is at Gateway School on December 7.

White: Eric Ford (UNR)
Black: Scott Nguyen (UNR)
Larsen's Opening

1. b3 e5 2. Bb2 Nc6 3. d4

White should've played this at move one. Now 3...ed4 4. Bd4 costs White his best piece, while 3...ed4 4. Nf3 d5 gives Black some advantage in the center.

3...d6 4. de5 de5

Black loses his castling privilege, but (Ne5 5. e4 returns the central edge to White.)

5. Qd8 Kd8 6. g3

White likes to fianchetto his bishops, and Bg2 will aim at the knight that guards e5, but there is another target for the bishop on f7: 6. Nf3 Bd6 7. e4 Nge7 (propping up the c6-knight) 8. Bc4.

6...Nf6 7. Bg2 Bd7 8. Nh3

White couldn't win a pawn by 8. Bc6 Bc6 9. Be5 because of 9...Bh1. Now he has a knight on the rim—maybe Black should keep it there with 8...h6.

8...Bh3 9. Bh3 Bb4 10. Bc3 Bc3 11. Nc3 Nd4 12. 0-0-0 e4

Always unpin. 12...Ke7 also connects the rooks.

13. Rd4 Ke8 14. f3

The capture 14. Ne4 is stronger than the threat to capture, and it even includes a threat to check and capture.

14...ef3 15. ef3 Rd8

A bad mistake, enabling White to checkmate in three beginning with 16. Re1.

16. Rd8 Kd8 17. Rd1 Kc8

Illegal moves happen in scholastic events.

18. f4

Check!

18...Kb8 19. Ne2 h5 20. g4 hg4

21. Bg4

Suddenly it's a brand new ballgame.

21...Ng4 22. h3

The h-pawn is a goner, but by moving it to h3, White prevents ...Rh2, which makes an additional threat.

22...Nf2

Not 22...Rh3, for 23. Rd8 mate.

23. Rd2

White has the more aggressive rook after 23. Rd7, and his king and knight are closer to the center after 23...Nh3 24. Rf7.

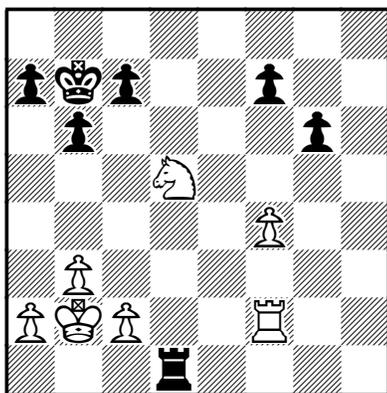
23...b6 24. Nd4 Kb7

The winner of a game of chess is the player who makes the *next-to-last* mistake.

25. Rf2 Rh3 26. Nf5

White's knight is not as well-placed after Black's obvious reply (unless it hops right back to d4), so first improving the king by 26. Kd2 is in order.

26...g6 27. Ne7 Rh1 28. Kb2 Re1 29. Nd5 Rd1



30. Ne3

Among Black's safe rook moves, 30...Rd8 and 30...Rh1 give the rook the most scope. 30...Rh1 is probably the better of the two, staying behind White's pawns

should the chance to make threats arise, but White will win soon if he remembers to make threats himself by Nc4-e5.

30...Rd6 31. Ng4

Preventing a pin by ...Rf6 while on the way to e5.

31...f5 32. Ne5 Rd4 33. Kc3

White dallies for a few moves, and it costs him. The object of the endgame, said Capablanca, is efficient play. White can capture both black pawns in three knight moves, and then he would be five moves from making a new queen. His rook is ideally placed behind the passer-to-be.

33...Rd5 34. Rg2 Rc5 35. Kd4 a5 36. Rg6

White had to play 36. Ng6 or 36. c4 to save the pawn and to contain the black rook.

36...Rc2 37. a4 Rb2 38. Kc4 Rc2 39. Kd3

39. Kd4, leaving d3 for the knight, would keep it all together for White.

39...Rf2 40. Ke3 Rb2 41. Rf6 Rb3 42. Kd4

Black gains more momentum by pushing his passed pawn with a check. White's f-pawn looks fastest on 42. Kd2 (43. Nd3 c5 is another headache) c5 43. Rf5.

42...c5 43. Kd5 b5

The alternative 43...Rb4 44. Nc4 leaves White in control.

44. ab5 Rb5 45. Rf5 a4 46. Nd3

46. Nc4 halts both black pawns, and includes the forking threat 47. Nd6.

46...c4 47. Ke4

The last mistake. White is still winning after 47. Nc5 Kb6 48. Rf6 and 49. Kc4.

47...Rf5 48. Kf5 cd3 49. Ke4 d2 50. Kd3 d1(Q) 51. Resigns

www.calchess.org

Ridgecrest Scholastic Tournament September 14, 2002

K - 5 Schools

| | | |
|---|----------------------------|------|
| 1 | Richmond Elementary School | 15.5 |
| 2 | Pierce Elementary School | 14.5 |
| 3 | Gateway Elementary School | 11.5 |
| 4 | Charter Elementary School | 7.5 |
| 5 | St. Ann's Catholic School | 6.5 |

Middle Schools

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|------|
| 1 | Murray Middle School | 14.5 |
| 2 | Charter Middle School | 8.5 |

High Schools

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|----|
| 1 | Burroughs High School | 13 |
|---|-----------------------|----|

Individual awards (CEA ratings)

K-5 Section: 1100-1200

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----|
| 1 | Caleb Andrews | 5 |
| 2-3 | Sandy Nguyen Vincent Person | 3.5 |

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-----|
| 4 | Geronimo Mirano | 2.5 |
|---|-----------------|-----|

K-5 Section: 1000-1100

| | | |
|---|----------------|-----|
| 1 | Tyler Franks | 4 |
| 2 | Megan Flatman | 3.5 |
| 3 | Michael Norris | 3 |

K-5 Section: 900-1000

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| 1 | Cristian Rodriguez | 4.5 |
| 2 | Kurt Spoons | 4 |
| 3-4 | Max Higa Danny Hahaj | 3 |

| | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 5-7 | Patrick Cooper Robert Kruse Zack Noga | 2.5 |
|-----|---|-----|

K-5 Section: 800-900

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-----|
| 1 | Sarah Askew | 3.5 |
| 2 | Kenneth Flatman | 3 |

K-5 Section: 700-800

| | | |
|---|----------------|---|
| 1 | Nathan Brannon | 3 |
|---|----------------|---|

K-5 Section: 500-700

| | | |
|---|--------------|-----|
| 1 | Brandon Zurn | 3 |
| 1 | Adam Jorden | 4.5 |
| 2 | Eric Ford | 3.5 |

6-12 Section: 1300-1400

| | | |
|---|--------------|-----|
| 1 | Scott Nguyen | 5 |
| 2 | Kyle Person | 2.5 |

6-12 Section: 1200-1300

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-----|
| 1 | Bruce Boesch | 4 |
| 2 | Mitch Wright | 3.5 |
| 3 | Douglas Dunaway | 3 |

6-12 Section: 1100-1200

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| 1-2 | Joe Parry Jason Sanders | 3 |
| 3-4 | Ian Gaugh Devin Benham | 2.5 |

6-12 Section: 1000-1100

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|
| 1-2 | Casey Hahaj Matthew Binford | 3 |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|

6-12 Section: 800-1000

| | | |
|-----|------------------------|-----|
| 1-2 | Ben Cox Aaron Askew | 2.5 |
|-----|------------------------|-----|

220 Participate in First CalChess Scholastic Quads of the School Year

The first CalChess Scholastic Quads of the 2002-03 school year drew 220 children to the Marina Community Center in San Leandro on October 13. Chris Torres led the directing staff.

White: William Hsia (807)
Black: Stephen Wu (806)
Evans Gambit

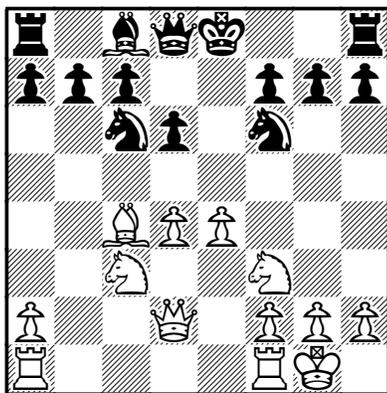
1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Bc5 4. b4 Bb4 5. c3 Bc5 6. d4

Because of the check at move 7, many Evans Gambiteers prefer to castle here.

6...ed4 7. cd4 Bb4 8. Bd2 Bd2 9. Qd2 Nf6

Black hasn't played ...d6, so 10. e5 could embarrass the knight.

10. Nc3 d6 11. 0-0



11...Be6 12. Be6

12. d5 Na5 13. de6 Nc4 14. ef7 Kf7 15. Qd4 is good for White.

12...fe6 13. Rfe1

A threatening move like 13. d5 or 13. Ng5 gives White more hope of justifying his pawn sacrifice.

13...e5

Pretty much forcing White to mix things up. 13...0-0 was safer.

14. d5 Nd4

14...Ne7 15. Ng5 and Ne6 looks promising for White.

15. Nd4 ed4 16. Qd4 c5

Enabling White to open the game while the black king is still in the center.

17. dc6 bc6 18. e5

A very good move.

18...c5

White also has a huge lead on 18...de5 19. Qe5 Kf8 20. Rad1.

19. ef6 Kf8

Now 20. fg7 is a winner.

20. Qd5 gf6 21. Red1

White needs to bring in some new force, either by 21. Rad1 or 21. Re6 with Rae1 next.

21...Ke7 22. Re1 Kf8 23. Re2 Rb8 24. Rae1 Kg7 25. Qe6

A more aggressive move is needed. 25. Re7 Kh6 26. Qd2 and mate will follow.

25...Re8 26. Qe8

White went on to win.

| CalChess Scholastic Quads October 13, 2002 | | |
|---|---------------------|-----|
| Quad Winner(s) | | |
| 2 | Rahul Subramaniam | 2 |
| | Marvin Shu | |
| 3 | Mihir Pendse | 2 |
| | Vincent Rubianes | |
| | Greg Bodwin | |
| 4 | Teddy Stenmark | 3 |
| 5 | Rolland Wu | 2 |
| | Tatsuro Yamamura | |
| 6 | Kenneth Law | 3 |
| 7 | Arnav Shah | 3 |
| 8 | Nick Rubianes | 3 |
| 9 | Alexander Lee | 2 |
| | Andrew Chien | |
| 10 | Iris Kokish | 3 |
| 11 | Vijay Mohan | 3 |
| 12 | Jonathan Hsu | 2 |
| | Adam Prewett | |
| 13 | Tejas Mulye | 2.5 |
| | Nathaniel Chow | |
| 14 | Aditya Sekar | 2 |
| | Arkajit Dey | |
| | Alan Wang | |
| 16 | Luiz Uribe | 3 |
| 17 | Fatima Uribe | 3 |
| 18 | Hugo Kitano | 3 |
| 19 | Peter Chien | 3 |
| 20 | Brandon Wong | 3 |
| 21 | Archit Sheth-Shah | 3 |
| 22 | Kevin Lee | 3 |
| 23 | Robbie Gordan | 2.5 |
| 24 | Raymond Zhong | 2 |
| | Alex Golding | |
| 25 | Aditya Aiyer | 3 |
| 26 | Stephen Wu | 2 |
| | Ojas Chinchwadkar | |
| 27 | Narayan Subramanian | 3 |
| 28 | Ahir Bala | 3 |
| 29 | Christopher Tsai | 3 |
| 30 | Jonathan Hsia | 3 |
| 31 | James Paquette | 3 |
| 32 | Alexander Lim | 3 |
| 33 | Desmond Chee | 3 |
| 34 | Calvin Lien | 3 |
| 35 | Kevin Ma | 3 |
| 36 | Suraj Kedarisetty | 2.5 |
| 37 | David Thao | 2 |
| | Sean Solis | |
| 38 | Aditya Kumar | 3 |
| 39 | Brynmor Saunders | 3 |
| 40 | Gabriel Lee | 2 |
| | Ankur Kumar | |
| 41 | Erika Ho | 3 |
| 42 | Satchel Genobaga | 3 |
| 43 | Sia Thao | 3 |
| 44 | Dilip Shekhar | 3 |
| 45 | Jennifer Paquette | 2.5 |
| | Allan Ko | |
| 46 | Julian Quick | 3 |
| 47 | Keyan Navid | 3 |
| 48 | Nicholas Lau | 2 |
| | Avinash Kumar | |
| 49 | John Lavrentjev | |
| 50 | Jeff Young | 2.5 |
| 51 | Stephen Yang | 3 |
| 52 | Alex Cloud | 3 |
| 53 | Nicholas Miller | 3 |
| 54 | Misra Sreyas | 3 |

2003 CALCHESS STATE SCHOLASTIC CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA

APRIL 12TH AND 13TH • 2003

REGISTRATION FORM— USCF MEMBERSHIP REQUIRED*

Name _____ USCF ID _____

Address _____ Rating _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Email _____ Date of Birth mo _____ day _____ yr _____

School _____ and USCF Registered Club** _____

Phone () _____ Grade _____ Age _____

*For all current or former USCF members. New USCF Membership or renewal (required if not a member) \$13 if 14 or under and \$25 from 15 through 19. If this is your first USCF event, you have the option of paying \$1 instead of joining USCF. ****You cannot compete for a Club if there are two other players from your school in the same section.]**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) _____ High School Championship K-12, | 2) _____ High School Premier U/950 K-12, |
| 3) _____ Junior High School Championship K-8, | 4) _____ Junior High Premier U/850 K-8, |
| 5) _____ Elementary Championship K-6, | 6) _____ Elementary Premier U/750 K-6, |
| 7) _____ Elementary Unrated K-6, | 8) _____ Primary Championship K-3, |
| 9) _____ Primary Premier U/600 K-3, | 10) _____ Primary Unrated |
| 11) _____ Kindergarten | |

Please Mark Your Section

_____ **Tournament Entry Fee \$30 (received by 3/26)** _____ **Late Fee \$50** _____

_____ **Blitz EF \$10, Blitz Late (after 3/26) \$15**

_____ **Bughouse EF \$10, Blitz Late (after 3/26) \$15. Bughouse Partner** _____

_____ **New USCF Membership or renewal (required) \$13 if 14 or under and \$25 from 15 to 19.**

_____ **New Players (never USCF members) who do not wish to join USCF at this time are \$1.**

_____ **CalChess Membership (REQUIRED) \$13 junior or & \$17 family (only 1 copy of California Chess Journal)**

_____ **T-SHIRT PRE-PURCHASE (Pick up at Tournament):** T-Shirt (\$14 in advance, \$18 at tournament): **Circle size** Youth M Youth L Adult S Adult M Adult L Adult XL Adult XXL

_____ **SUB-TOTAL OF ALL OF THE ABOVE**

_____ **TOTAL (Checks payable to Cal Chess)**

Send to: Richard Peterson

1608 Saguaro St.

Ridgecrest CA 93555

INFO: 1-888-331-4442

2003 CALCHESS STATE SCHOLASTIC CHESS CHAMPIONSHIPS SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA APRIL 12TH AND 13TH • 2003

SECTIONS: Kindergarten, K through 3rd Grade Sections: Saturday, April 12, 2002; **K-6 Sections, K-8 Sections and K-12 Sections:** Saturday and Sunday, April 12 & 13, 2002. **ALSO**

BLITZ AND BUGHOUSE: Friday Night, April 11, 2002.

LOCATION: Santa Clara Convention Center, Ballrooms A& B, 5001 Great America Parkway, Santa Clara 95054—across from Great America. Rooms available at **The Westin**, 5101 Great America Parkway (attached to the Convention Center). Call 1-800-WESTIN 1 to obtain the special tournament rate of \$109. To guarantee room rate, please make your reservation before March 11, 2002 and mention CalChess Scholastic Tournaments. Plenty of free parking on site.

DIRECTIONS: From Fwy 880: take I-237 West. Head South on Great America Parkway. The Convention Center is on the East corner of Great America Parkway and Tasman Drive. **From Fwy 101:** take Great America Parkway North. The Convention Center is on the East corner of Great America Parkway and Tasman Drive.

GENERAL INFO: All current or former USCF players must be current members of the United States Chess Federation.

New players who have never played in a USCF event have the option of paying \$1 in lieu of USCF membership.

We will run the tournament according to the United States Chess Federation Rule Book and any modifications made for scholastic competition.

ENTRY FEE: \$30.00, checks made payable to **CalChess Scholastics**, must be received by Tuesday, 4/4. A special Team or Club rate is available: 4 or more players are \$25 each as long as checks are received in one package from the coach no later than 4/3/03. After 4/4 all entries are \$50. **Membership in CalChess Membership is required.** CalChess membership is \$13 a year with six issues of CalChess Journal.

A special late registration will take place at the Santa Clara Convention Center in Room 203 on Friday, 4/11 from 6 to 7 PM. No registrations will be accepted on Saturday, 4/8. A \$10 fee will be charged for any changes requested after 7:00 PM on 4/11. No refunds will be made after 7 PM on 4/11. Only one half round bye will be permitted if requested before 4/12. Please check our internet site for confirmation of your entry and to see if you are in the correct division. (www.chesslogic.com)

SECTIONS:

KINDERGARTEN, K-3 SECTIONS (PRIMARY SCHOOL): Unrated, Under 600 Premier, & Championship (Open)

Will be on Saturday, 4/8, 5 rounds (each player will have a maximum of 30 minutes per round: Game/30), rounds at 10:00, 11:30, 1:30, 3:00, 4:30 with awards to follow. *Please arrive 1/2 hour before the first round to check the posted list to see if your application arrived.*

K-6 SECTIONS (ELEMENTARY SCHOOL): Unrated, Under 750 Premier, & Championship (Open); K-8 SECTIONS (JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL): Under 850 (includes unrated) & Championship (Open); K-12 SECTION (HIGH SCHOOL): Under 950 (includes unrated) & Championship (Open): Will be on both Saturday 4/12 and Sunday 4/13.

Six rounds (each player has a maximum of 75 minutes per round: Game/75), Saturday rounds at 10:00, 1:00, 4:00. Sunday rounds at 9:00, 12:00, 3:00 with awards to follow. *Please arrive 1/2 hour before the first round to check the posted list to see if your application arrived.*

PRIZES: Great Trophies to top 25 players in each Section. In the case of a tie the US Chess Federation tie break methods will be used. Trophies to all ties for 25th place. Trophies will be awarded to the top 8 schools and top 2 USCF Registered Clubs in all but the Kindergarten division (team score=4 best from each school, USCF Club score=4 best from each club); **NOTE: Players cannot compete for both a school and a club.** If player is eligible to compete for a school with two other players, s/he cannot compete for a USCF Club. Participation trophies to every participant not winning a bigger award.

NOTES: 1. All games in K-6 Championship (Open), Junior High School (K-8) and High School (K-12) Sections must be

recorded. Players should bring chess clocks. 2. In the last round players from the same school may face each other to determine individual championships. even if it affects team championship prospects. 3. Limited number of commemorative T-shirts for sale: Pre-purchase=\$14 At tournament=\$18. 4. 28th Anniversary commemorative chess sets and boards will be available for sale at tournament. 5. A playoff will be held on Saturday, April 19 if there is a tie in the High School Section for the representative from CalChess to the Denker Tournament. Tournament time controls and rules will apply for the playoff. Any contender not participating in the playoff will forfeit the opportunity to represent Cal Chess at the Denker Tournament of State High School Champions. 6. Any player using a telephone (pay or otherwise) without a monitor or a TD present will be subject to immediate dismissal from the tournament. This policy was made necessary after 20 false 911 calls several years ago. 7. Late Arrival Forfeits will occur 30 minutes from the announced round start time or 15 minutes from the actual start time, whichever is later.

CALCHESS ALL STATE TEAM - In all Championship Divisions, individuals who lose no more then one point will be named to the Cal Chess All State team and will receive a specially engraved All-State plaque in addition to their other awards.

FURTHER INFO: Call **Richard Peterson 1-888-331-4442 or 1-760-377-0061**
E-mail him at: *ascachess@aol.com*

CALCHESS STATE SCHOLASTIC BLITZ TOURNAMENT: Friday 4/11, 7-11 PM, **Santa Clara Convention Center**, \$10 checks made payable to CalChess Scholastics in advance. **Late on site registration on Friday, 4/5 from 6 to 6:30 PM is \$15.** Engraved plaques for top 5 places in K-3, 4-6, 7-8, 9-12 grades. May be split into two sections as numbers warrant.

CALCHESS STATE SCHOLASTIC BUGHOUSE TOURNAMENT: Friday 4/11, 4-7 PM, **Santa Clara Convention Center.** \$10 checks per player made payable to CalChess. **Late on site registration on Friday, 4/5 from 3 to 3:30 PM is \$15 per person.** Two engraved plaques for top team + 2 for best team in K-3, 4-6, 7-8, 9-12 grades. Highest grade of either team member will determine section for award.

CALCHESS COACHES MEETING: Saturday 4/12, 10:30 to 11:15 AM. All coaches, teachers and parents are welcome. Hosted by the CalChess scholastic committee.

CHESS ANALYSIS: National Master Robert Snyder, author of the best seller *Chess for Juniors*, will be outside the tournament hall on Saturday and Sunday to analyze player games.

TEAM ROOMS: Team Rooms Are Available and are recommended. We have a variety of sizes and prices range from \$400 to \$600 but they will be rented on a first come, first serve basis to all schools and groups. Call 888-331-4442 to reserve your team room.



Weibel Chess/Success Chess

Fall Scholastic Quads

Saturday, December 7, 2002

- Where:** Weibel Elementary School Multi-Purpose Room
45135 South Grimmer Blvd., Fremont CA 94539
- When:** 9 a.m.
- Cost:** \$18 by December 4 (No late entries)
- Information:** Dr. Alan Kirshner, (510) 657-1586, info@successchess.org
- Application:** <http://www.calchessscholastics.org/Weibel2.html>
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Capablanca's 1916 Visit to the Mechanics' Institute

Continued from Page 1

skill at 10-second chess, playing two games apiece with the following and winning every game: Messrs. Stamer, Fink, W. Smith, De Long, Professor Ryder, Hallwegen and Gruer. Thus he played 14 games in 45 minutes, an average of about game per three minutes, not counting delay in putting in a fresh opponent.

This was probably Capablanca's most impressive exhibition, and providing the liveliest entertainment for the spectators. It was a matter of observation that the master never faltered, never was at a loss for a plausible continuation, and never, so far as could be noticed, made a move solely because of call of time. His play apparently was the result of a plan and possessed coherence and objectivity. Neither were the Institute players on wholly unfamiliar ground, as the lightning game is quite a favorite here. A.B. Stamer defeated Marshall at five-second chess on the occasion of his last visit to the coast.

At the conclusion of play, the international master played against two teams in consultation at 30 moves an hour. Thus, Capablanca in reality made his moves at the rate of 60 moves an hour. At board No. 1, E.J. Clarke, A.J. Fink and Bernardo Smith had charge of the white pieces, assisted by Dr. Haber, Judge De Long, W. Smith and others. Capablanca defended with the French and turned it into a McCutcheon. The allies resigned on their 38th move.

At Board No. 2, the master was pitted against club champion E.W. Gruer, B. Forsberg the young Finnish expert, Professor A.W.

Ryder, a former Harvard University star, now at the University of California, and several other lesser stars who also threw the weight of their advice in the white side—all to no purpose, however, as Capablanca forced their surrender in 37 moves of a queen's pawn opening.

That concluded Capablanca's engagement in San Francisco. Thus he played all told, 49 games, winning 46, while 3 were drawn. Except for the charm of Capablanca's personality, his entire lack of the "swelled head,"

and his gentlemanly, courteous bearing, it would have been a far more bitter pill for the Institute players to swallow. During the history of the Mechanics' Institute it has entertained Zukertort, Lasker, Pillsbury, Marshall and several lesser lights of the chess world, but never before has a master been able to get away without the loss of several games during blindfold, simultaneous exhibitions or rapid chess.

Courtesy of John Donaldson and the Mechanics' Institute Chess Room, reprinted from the *American Chess Bulletin*, May-June 1916

Chess from the Fire: The Making of A.J. Fink

By Neil Brennen

The fate of the minor master has traditionally been historical oblivion. The injunction "minor master, minor work" acts as a deterrent to potential researchers. Yet there are many such minor figures worth exploring, and much interesting material, both chess and non-chess in nature, may emerge.

One such neglected figure is A. J. Fink, an internationally-known chess problem composer and a landmark figure in California chess. The following brief account of Fink's youth as a chessplayer is designed to whet the appetite for any prospective researchers.

Adolph J. Fink was born July 19, 1890 in San Francisco. According to an autobiography published in the chess column of the *Pittsburgh Gazette-Times* on June 11, 1916, Fink became "interested in checkers and chess a few months

before the earthquake and conflagration that played havoc with the Western metropolis. After the 'quake we (my folks and I) sought refuge on the hills and camped as thousands did. It was during this time that the study of both games commenced, but chess proved the more fascinating, perhaps on account of its intricate movements..."

When San Francisco began the task of rebuilding itself after the fire, the teenage Adolph Fink likewise began to build his game. Fink wrote that he "learned the openings, etc., and improved my play by joining the Mechanics' Institute, where I have since won several prizes, the foremost being first in the 1913 tournament." Fink included two games in his biographical sketch, but didn't mention where or when they were played. The name of the well-

Continued on page 18

San Francisco Chess after the Fire

Continued from page 17

known San Francisco master Walter Lovegrove as an opponent implies they were both played in the Bay Area, perhaps in the Mechanics' Institute tournament Fink won. Regardless of the lack of information on their province, we should be grateful for more historical material on chess in the Bay Area.

White: Walter Lovegrove
Black: A.J. Fink
Dutch Defense
Notes by A.J. Fink

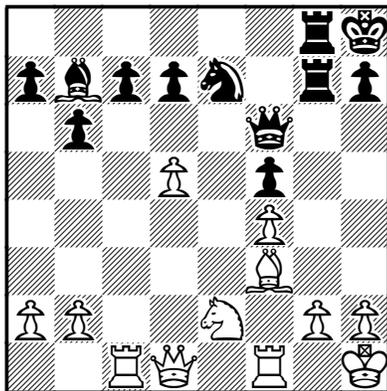
1. d4 f5 2. c4

2. e4 is considered stronger.

2...e6 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. Bg5 Be7 5. Nf3 O-O 6. e3 b6 7. Bd3 Bb7 8. Rc1 Kh8 9. Bf4

A lost move.

9...Nh5 10. O-O Nf4 11. ef4 g5 12. fg5 Bg5 13. Ng5 Qg5 14. f3 Nc6 15. f4 Qf6 16. d5 Ne7 17. Be2 Rg8 18. Kh1 Rg7 19. Bf3 Rag8 20. Ne2 ed5 21. cd5



21...Nd5

Questionable if sound.

22. Bd5

Just as Black planned.

22...Rg2 23. Bg2 Rg2 24. Resigns

Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, June 11, 1916

But it wasn't just in tournament play that Fink forged his game. In the *Gazette-Times* piece, he described himself as "fairly successful in the telegraph matches with Los Angeles, and masters I have met include Capablanca, Marshall, and Kostic, a draw from each in from each in simultaneous play."

Simultaneous Exhibition, San Francisco 1916

White: J.R. Capablanca
Black: A.J. Fink
Tchigorin Queen's Gambit Declined

Notes by Frisco Del Rosario

1. d4 d5 2. Nf3 Nc6

After Black blocks his c-pawn, his only chance to equalize in the center is to play ...e5, but ...Nc6 aims for just that.

3. c4 e6

Doesn't fit with the second move. 3...Bg4 presses on the white knight that fights for the e5-square, after which Capablanca might've gone for the simple 4. cd5 Bf3 5. dc6 Bc6, where White has an edge in the center.

4. Nc3 Be7 5. Bf4

Twenty years ago, the Queen's Gambit move order 1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Be7 was quite fashionable because it "forced" White to develop his queen bishop to f4 instead of the usual g5. It was found that the bishop is just as good on f4, so the early ...Be7 became just another variation.

5...Nf6 6. e3 a6

Black seemed to have an adequate answer to Nb5 with ...Bb4 and ...Ba5, but ...a6 is often played in Queen's Gambit Accepted with a view toward fast queenside expansion.

7. Rc1 O-O 8. Bd3 dc4 9. Bc4 Na5 10. Bd3 c5 11. dc5

Ordinarily in such positions, White will castle, and take on the isolated queen pawn after ...cd4 and ed4. Then White's center pawn controls more space than Black's center pawn, but it has no neighbors to defend it, or to kick an enemy piece off of d5.

In this game, White opted against the isolated pawn, probably for two reasons: one, the recapturing bishop is exposed to a discovered attack (a pawn fork by b4 is unlikely, but stranger things have happened); two, following ...cd4 and ed4, if Black plays ...Nd5, it would come with a biff to the f4-bishop.

11...Bc5 12. O-O

The pawn structure affords neither side any advantage in space, but White has an advantage in time: he has two extra moves in development, and Black will spend another move returning his a5-knight to the game.

12...Nc6

It takes nerve to permit one's opponent to make his threatened discovered attack. On 12...Be7, White might just continue developing with 13. Qc2 (moving the c3-knight still makes a discovery—14. Bc7 is the threat—but none of its moves are dangerous) and 14. Rfd1.

13. Ne4 Be7 14. Qc2 Nb4

Black was three moves behind without any material to compensate for his disadvantage in time, but he raises the pot by provoking a piece sacrifice so that he will have some material to show for his trouble. Moves that defend against White's combination of Nf6 and Bh7 14...g6, 14...h6 are lifeless and weakening.

15. Nf6 gf6

To recapture with the bishop leaves the knight loose: 15...Bf6 16. Bh7 Kh8 17. Qc5.

16. Bh7 Kg7 17. Qb1

Using Favorite Games as a Guide to Playing the Middle and End Phases

By Frisco Del Rosario

Four months ago, we talked about the necessity of learning checkmating patterns and endgame positions in order to have as many maps to victory as possible.

Occasionally one's favorite games will provide a blueprint for an entire contest. Koltanowski, in his blindfold miniature against Dunkelblum, obviously relied on Reti-Tartakover, Vienna 1910, as a guide. Bronstein once wrote that in any simultaneous exhibition game which began 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 Bg4, he hoped to recreate Morphy-Duke of Brunswick.

This is not to agree with the bananas who think that their opening encyclopedias are a sufficient map—players who follow their opening book knowledge all the way to a grandmaster's evaluation of "slight plus" usually find themselves in unfamiliar territory immediately thereafter. In other words, they fall "out of their books." The secret is to acquire the "book" at the *end* of the contest, where the points are won and lost, rather than at the beginning.

Capablanca-Villegas, Buenos Aires 1914, a most inspiring work by the young master, is my favorite game. Capablanca's first queen sacrifice has the primary intent of bringing about a favorable endgame, and his threat to make Morphy's Mate results in a helpful simplification.

When the endgame is reached, Capablanca plays with sparkling efficiency—his *second* queen sacrifice is merely the simplest road to queening.

Buenos Aires 1914
White: J.R. Capablanca
Black: B. Villegas
Queen's Gambit Declined

1. d4 d5

White wants to gain control of the center with e4, so it helps to get rid of Black's pawn on d5. 2. c4 is therefore a good move.

2. Nf3

2. Nf3 controls the center and develops a piece. White could continue with 3. c4.

2...Nf6 3. e3

Usually with a long-term view to achieving the e4 advance. White might follow with Bd3, 0-0, Nbd2, Re1, and e4. He could also play 4. c4.

3...c6 4. Bd3 Bg4 5. c4

Now Capablanca plays c4!, after having waited for Black's bishop to move away from the queenside. Maybe White will play Qb3 with a threat.

5...e6 6. Nbd2

Before developing his queen, White reinforces his f3-knight. Capablanca often mobilized his queen knight to d2 in games where Black might play ...dc4, because then he could retake with Nc4 with complete control of e5.

6...Nbd7 7. 0-0 Be7 8. Qc2

Breaking the pin with a move that coordinates queen and bishop, while leaving the g4-bishop staring into space.

8...Bh5

Black goes on a long and slow maneuver to swap his bad bishop for good, but it wastes a lot of time.

9. b3 Bg6 10. Bb2 Bd3 11. Qd3 0-0 12. Rae1

Preparing to finish his conquest of the center with e4.

12...Qc7 13. e4 de4

Otherwise White could've gone ahead with e5, chasing Black backward with a further annexation of space.

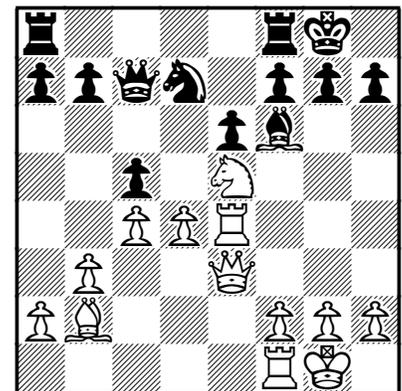
14. Ne4 Ne4 15. Re4 Bf6

15...Nf6 makes a direct threat, after which White might shift his rook to an attacking post on h4. ...Bf6 pins the d4-pawn, and so threatens 16...Nc5.

16. Qe3

Removing one heavy piece from the danger of the fork, and aiming right at Black's king position.

16...c5 17. Ne5



17...cd4

White blunted the f6-bishop's diagonal with a centralizing move, and Black now hopes for 17...cd4 18. Bd4 Ne5 19. Be5 Be5 20. Re5 Rfd8 with an even game.

18. Nd7

Had Capablanca devised this queen sacrifice at move 16?

18...Qd7

If Black accepts the queen sacrifice, White comes out ahead: 18...de3 19. Nf6 Kh8 (19...gf6 20. Rg4 Kh8 21. Bf6 is Morphy's Mate) 20. Rh4 h6 21. Rh6 gh6 22. Nd5 with a net gain of two minor pieces for a rook.

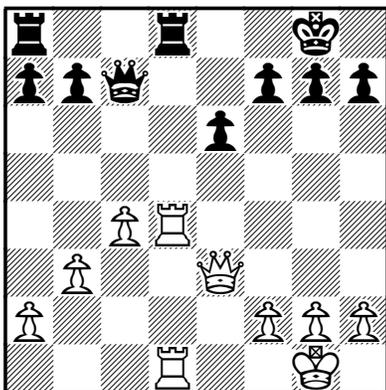
19. Bd4

Now the other point of White's 16. Qe3 becomes clear: White threatens 20. Bf6 gf6 21. Rg4 Kh8 22. Qh6 with mate to follow.

19...Bd4 20. Rd4

White has a better endgame. He has a lead in development plus control of the only open file. The unbalanced pawn majorities also favor White—the best piece for blocking a passed pawn is the king, and White's king is already on the side where Black has a potential passed pawn. White's 3-to-2 queenside majority is not so hindered, and he makes immediate use of it.

20...Qc7 21. Rfd1 Rfd8



22. b4

Aiming to advance the potential passed pawn to c5 as quickly as possible. White was not distracted by the gain of a pawn with 22. Rd8 Rd8 23. Rd8 Qd8 24. Qa7, which in this instance runs into 24... Qd1 mate, but even if it were not checkmate, White would have pursued the most efficient plan to make a new queen anyway.

22...Rd4 23. Qd4 b6

Black wants to stall the c-pawn's movement, and he also wants to move his a8-rook away from having to defend the a7-pawn.

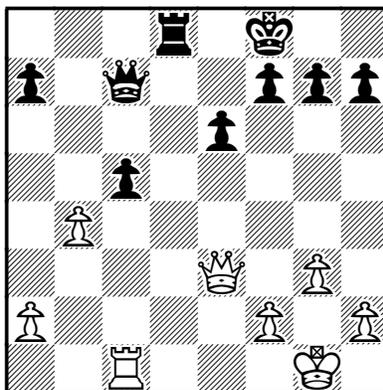
24. g3 Rc8 25. Rc1

Releasing one advantage—control of the open file—in order to put the rook behind the passed pawn.

25...Rd8 26. Qe3

The right square for the queen, preventing Black's rook from reaching the seventh rank, and helping the c-pawn make it forward.

26...Kf8 27. c5 bc5



28. Qe4

This game has a couple of those beautiful little Capablanca moves that are sparked by positional logic. If 28. bc5, then 28...Qc6 sets up a blockade. 28. Qe4 prevents that. And not 28. Rc5, for it doesn't create a passed pawn.

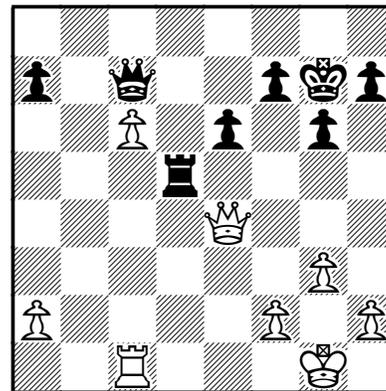
28...Rd5 29. bc5

Not 29. Qh7, for that doesn't move the passed pawn closer to its goal. Now Black mustn't play 29...Rc5 because of 30. Qb4, pinning.

29...g6 30. c6

Passed pawns must be pushed. White also has 31. Qb4 in store, with Qb7 to come.

30...Kg7



31. a4

White would like to play Qb4 and Qb7 to lift Black's blockade, but if he did that right away, Black could play ...Qb7 cb7 Rb5 to get his rook behind the passed pawn. 31. a4 is directed at the c-pawn's further progress.

31...Rd6

A direct threat to the enemy passer, but enabling a straightforward combination with the positional aim of advancing the passed pawn.

32. Qe5 f6 33. Qd6 Qd6 34. c7 Resigns

Internet Chess Club 2002
White: CherrylandCafe (2109)
Black: DarkSoul (2137)
Semi-Slav Defense

1. d4 d5 2. c4 c6 3. Nf3 Nf6 4. Nc3

Early in Capablanca's career, he favored 4. Nbd2, with the idea of coordinating his knights against e5 after ...cd4 and Nd4.

4...e6 5. e3

Avoiding the great complexities stemming from 5. Bg5 dc4.

5...Be7 6. Bd3 0-0 7. 0-0 Nbd7 8. Re1

Not as direct as 8. e4 de4 9. Ne4 Ne4 10. Be4 Nf6 11. Bc2 followed by Qd3, as in Capablanca-Scott, Hastings 1919.

8...b6 9. e4 de4 10. Ne4 Bb7 11. Bd2

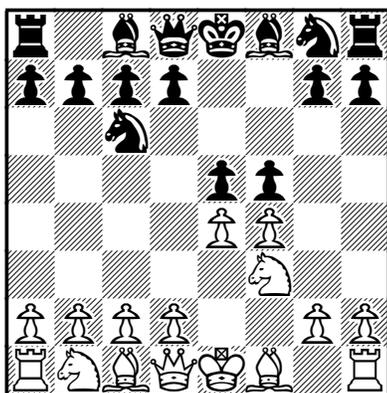
New, Interesting Gambits

By Eric Schiller

The analysis is from my new book *Gambit Chess Openings*, which covers over 900 gambits. It is available from Sigurd's Chess and other fine booksellers.

Miles Defense (King's Gambit)

1. e4 e5 2. f4 Nc6 3. Nf3 f5



This complex line became all the rage in the 1990s. The late Tony Miles made important contributions to the theory, and since the variation still hadn't acquired a name by 2002, it seems reasonable to honor an important contributor to the theory.

4. ef5

For alternatives, see the supplement.

4...e4

4...ef4 5. d4 d5 6. Bf4 Bf5 7. Bb5 Bd6 8. Bd6 Qd6 brought about a level game in Pigott-Gottschalk, 1975.

5. Ne5

5. Ng5!? Nf6 6. d3 Qe7 7. Be2 ed3 8. Qd3 Nb4 9. Qd1 gives White a slight advantage.

5. Qe2 Qe7 6. Ng5 Nf6 7. c3 h6 8. Nh3 d5 9. g4 h5 left White with a very awkward position in Wilsbeck-Lardot, 2001.

5...Ne5

White obtains a good game

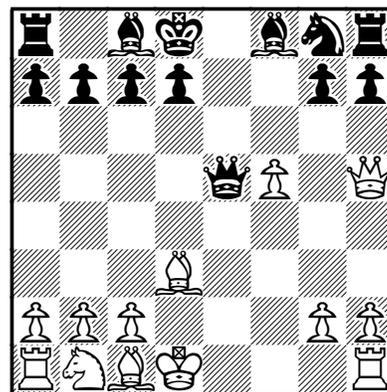
after this exchange so perhaps Black should attend to development instead. 5...Nf6 6. Be2 (for 6. Nc3, see sidebar—Editor) Bc5! (6...h5 7. Nc3 gives White a slight advantage.) 7. Bh5 Kf8 won in Ziegler-Pedersen, 1998. 8. Nf7 Qe8 9. Nh8 Nh5 10. Qe2 is far from clear, but Black seems to be doing well.

6. fe5 Qe7 7. Qh5 Kd8 8. d4!

8. Bc4!? Qe5 9. Bg8 g6 (9...h6? 10. Qf7 Be7 11. 0-0 c6 12. Nc3 d5 13. d3 1-0 Pidwell-Freire, 1998) 10. Qh4 Be7 11. Qh6 Rg8 12. Qh7 Rh8 (12...Qg7 makes the game even.) 13. Qg6 d5 14. Rf1 Rh2 15. Qg8? (15. f6! would have given White a more promising game.) 15...Kd7 16. Nc3 Bh4 17. Kd1 Qf5

18. Qd5 Ke7 19. Qf5 Bf5 20. Nd5 Kd6 gave Black plenty for the pawn in Jansen-Ouellet, 1999.

8...ed3 9. Bd3 Qe5 10. Kd1



Continued on page 24

"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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Miles Defense to the King's Gambit

The position is unclear, according to *NCO*.

10...Nf6 11. Qf3

11. Qh4!? is an interesting alternative. 11...Bd6 (11...Bc5) 12. Nc3 Re8 13. Ne4 b6 14. Bd2 Qb2 15. Bc3 Re4 16. Qf6 gf6 17. Bb2 Re5 18. Be5 Be5 was equal in Handoko-Motwani, 2000.

11...Bc5

11...d5!? 12. Nc3 c6 is a solid approach to the defensive task. 13. Bf4 Qd4 14. Re1 Bf5 15. Be5? Qe5! 16. Bf5 (16. Re5 Bg4 17. Rf5 Bf3 18. Rf3 Bd6 is clearly better for Black.) 16...Qh2 17. Ne2 Kc7 18. Nd4 Re8 19. Ne6 Kb8 20. g3 Bd6 21. Rh1 Qg3 where White resigned in Nowicki-Simmelink, 1998.

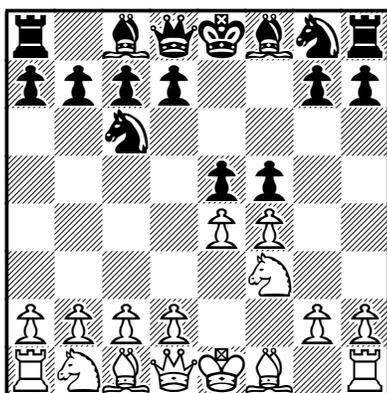
12. Nc3 d6 13. Bf4

13. Re1 Qh2 14. Bg5 Re8 15. Kd2 Re1 16. Re1 Bd7 17. Qb7 Rc8 18. Qe4 c6 19. Qe7 Kc7 20. Qg7 Rg8 21. Qf6 Qg2 22. Re2 Qg5 23. Qg5 Rg5 24. f6 Rg4 was equal in Rut-Ganesan, 1997, but 25. Ne4 gives White a slight advantage.

13...Qd4 14. Kd2 Bf5 15. Rhf1 Bd3 16. cd3

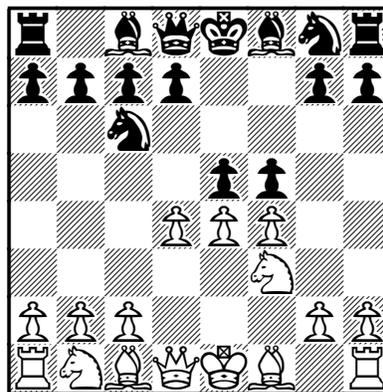
This position was reached in Gallagher-Wohl, 1992. Black can try 16...Qb4!? 17. Kc2 Bd4 18. Rae1 Rf8 19. a3. Black will still find it difficult to mobilize the queen rook. White has enough for the pawn, but no more.

Supplement: Options for White at move 4



White has many ways to resolve this complicated position. In addition to capturing at f5, as seen in the game above, there are: Making a further mess with 4. d4 (A), sensibly developing a knight (B), solid play with d3 (C), capturing at e5 with the pawn (D), attacking the knight at c6 (E) and positioning the bishop at c4 (F).

A) 4. d4



4...ed4 (4...fe4 is inferior. 5. Ne5 Ne5 6. fe5 d6, and Black eventually won in McKee vs. Bisguier, 2001 but 7. d5! causes a lot of problems for Black.) 5. Nd4 Nd4 (5...fe4 6. Nc6 bc6 7. Qh5 Ke7 was equal in Balzar-Wahls, 1991) 6. Qd4 fe4 7. Qe4 Be7 8. Nc3 Nf6 9. Qf3 d5 was equal in Gal-Pedersen, 2000.

White might do a bit better with 5. e5 Bb4 6. c3 dc3 7. bc3 Bc5 8. Bc4 Nge7 9. Ng5 d5! 10. ed6 Qd6, though Black's chances are no worse. In Nowicki-Kaniak, 1997 White tried 11. Qe2?!, but the obvious check at h5 is better. 11. Qh5 Ng6 12. Nf7!? Qe7 13. Kd1 (13. Kf1 Qe4!) 13...Qd7 14. Kc2 Na5! 15. Nh8 Nc4 16. Re1 Kf8 17. Ng6 hg6 18. Qh8 Kf7 is the sort of line one can expect. There is plenty of excitement, and hopefully this variation will receive some practical tests.

Continued on page 26

Evaluation of Subvariation in Miles Line Turned Upside-Down

National master Alan Kobernat, whose games are quoted twice in Eric Schiller's article on the Miles Defense, discovered a flaw in existing literature on the line.

1. e4 e5 2. f4 Nc6 3. Nf3 f5 4. ef5 e4 5. Ne5 Nf6

Two authors—Wahls in *New in Chess Yearbook 38*, and Johansson in *The Aggressor's Guide to the King's Gambit*—prefer 5...Nf6 to Miles' original idea of 5...Ne5 and ...Qe7.

6. Nc3 Nd4

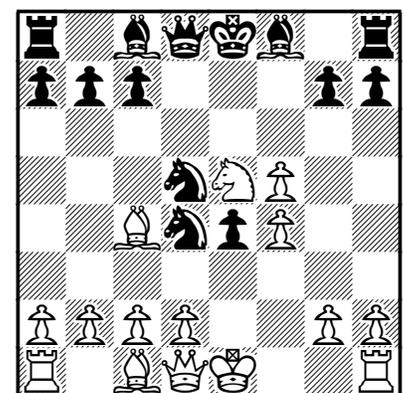
Gaining some space in the center, specifically to prevent White from playing d4. Both Wahls nor Johansson give it a "?", but considering that Wahls' big innovation here is 6...Bd6 7. d4 Bb4, you might think the whole

line is under one great big, dark cloud.

7. Bc4 d5

?—Wahls.

8. Nd5 Nd5



9. Qh5

Continued on page 26

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Continued from page 8

22...Qf5

White has a big lead after 22...Qh6 23. gh6 Rh8 24. Rh1 Bf8 25. h7, and then a peculiar knight race could follow: 25...Nb8 (heading for f6) 26. Nc3 (heading for g6 or f7) Nd7 27. Ne4 d5 28. cd5 ed5 29. Ng5 Nf6 30. f5.

23. Ng3 Qg4 24. Rg1

White might've been counting on 24. Ne4, and then noticed 24...Qf3.

24...Qf3

The game is about over after White's f-pawn becomes passed. 24...Rf8 develops the last black piece, and then none of White's

discovered attacks looks powerful. For example, 25. Ne4 Qf3 is still in the air.

25. Qe6

White is even threatening to remove the guard with 26. d5.

25...Bf8 26. Qe4

At first glance, a strong move, offering to swap queens and pinning the knight, but what if 26...Qe4 27. Ne4 Re8?

26...Qg4 27. Nf5

A different and stronger discovered attack is 27. f5. The trick 27...Qe4 28. Ne4 Re8 is then met by 29. Rg4. Also, 27. b4

followed by b5 wins more material.

27...Qe2 28. Qc2 Qf3 29. Qg2 Qh5 30. b4 Kb8 31. Qc6 Qe2 32. Qe8

Not only will 32. g6 win the f8-bishop, it will result in the white rook landing on g8.

32...Kb7 33. Qe4 d5 34. Qd5 c6 35. Qf7 Ka6 36. c5 bc5 37. Qb3 cb4 38. Rd1 Resigns

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Schiller on Miles Defense

Continued from page 24

B) 4. Nc3 fe4 (4...Nf6 5. Ne5 fe4 6. Ng4 Nh5 7. g3 Nd4 8. Bg2 d5 gave Black a solid position in Cabrera-Garcia, 2001.) 5. Ne5 (5. Ne4 d5 with a much better game for Black.) 5...Ne5 6. fe5 Qe7 7. Qe2 Qe5 8. Qe4 Qe4 9. Ne4 was equal in Henriques-Sirgado, 1998
C) 4. d3 Bc5 (4...ef4 5. Bf4 fe4

6. Qe2 Nf6 7. Nbd2 d6 8. Ne4 Ne4 brought the game into a complicated but balanced focus in Niespielak-Marciniak, 2001.) 5. Nc3 d6 6. fe5 de5 7. Bg5 Nf6 8. Nd5 was equal in Heinola-Kobernat, 1998.

D) 4. fe5 fe4 5. Ng1 Ne5 6. Nc3 Nf6 7. Qe2 d5 8. h3 Bd6 is clearly better for Black. Mera-De, 1996.

E) 4. Bb5 fe4 5. Bc6 dc6 6. Ne5 Qh4 7. g3 Qh3 8. Qe2 Be6 9. Na3 0-0-0 is far from clear. McCollum-Kobernat, 2000.

F) Not particularly inspiring is 4. Bc4 ef4 5. d3 Nf6 6. Bf4 fe4 7. de4 Qe7 8. e5 d6 9. Qe2 de5 10. Ne5 Ne5 11. Be5 Bg4 12. Qe3 0-0-0 13. 0-0 Re8 14. Re1 Qc5 15. Qc5 Bc5 and White tipped the king in Viktorov-Krivososov, 1996.

Evaluation in Miles Line Found Incorrect

Continued from page 24

Both authors stop here, awarding White a huge advantage. However...

9...g6 10. fg6 Nc2 11. Kd1

11. Kf1 Nf6 12. g7 Nh5 13. gh8(Q) Qh4+—Kobernat.

11...Nce3 12. Ke1 Ng2 13. Kf1 Ngf4 14. g7 Nh5 15. gh8(Q) Qh4 16. Bd5 Bh3 17. Ke2 Nf4 18. Kd1 Nd5

And Black is winning.

Change Your Address?

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Sacramento Tactics

1. White made a couple of knight forks by 1. Nd4! followed by 2. Ne6.

2. 1...g5! and the white knight has no retreat.

3. Black used the pin on the d-file with 1...Be6!

4. Black exploited White's vulnerable first rank by 1...Qb1 2. Qb1 d2!

5. First White forked two pawns by 1. Qg4, and then after 1...Nf5, he showed that the e6-pawn is overworked by 2. Nd5!

6. White simplified into an easy pure pawn ending by overworking Black's queen: 1. Qe5! Qg8 2. Rg7!

7. After 1...Reh7! 2. Rh2, a pin is created on the h-file, and Black hit the pinned pawn with 2...g4!

8. Black's e8-rook is overworked: 1. Ne7! Ne7 2. Rd8! (2...Rd8 3. Re7 Rd1 4. Re1).

9. Black won a piece by 1...Ne5 and if 2. Qe5, then 2...Re8!

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
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Larry Whitlow
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1953 Hopkins
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Burlingame

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Burlingame Lions Club
990 Burlingame Ave.
Tom Dorsch
(650) 322-0955
www.burlingamechessclub.com

Campbell

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

Carmichael

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Senior Citizens Center
4701 Gibbons

Fairfield

Wednesday nights
Fair Fix Cafe

Fremont

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

Fresno

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

Hayward

9 p.m.–1 a.m.
Nation's Hamburgers
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Humboldt County

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Livermore

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Merced

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

Monterey

Daily except Mondays
430 Alvarado St.
Ted Yudacufski
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Palo Alto

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

Palo Alto

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299 California Ave.
(650) 323-0478

Paradise

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Reno, Nevada

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Jerry Weikel
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Richmond

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Richmond Library
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Wednesdays 5:30-10 p.m.
Hart Senior Center
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Jim Mickle
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San Francisco

Daily
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57 Post St., Fourth Floor
John Donaldson
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San Francisco

Fridays 6:30 p.m.
Stonestown Chess Club
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Joan Arbil
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Second Saturdays 2:15-6:15 p.m.
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Francisco Sierra
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Santa Rosa

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Peter Menetti
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First and last Saturdays
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Stanford

Meets weekly during school year
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maigner@stanford.edu

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jacobgreen@msn.com
<http://www.geocities.com/jacobgreen87/STKNCHES.html>

Stockton Delta Knights

Sundays 1–4 p.m.
First Baptist Church
3535 N. El Dorado
Jacob Green
1-209-942-2812

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hometown.aol.com/visaliachess/myhomepage/profile.html

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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 |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| November 23 | Pierre St. Amant Memorial | San Francisco | ☆ |
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| Nov. 29-Dec. 1 | Jim Hurt Memorial | San Francisco | ☆ |
| Tom Dorsch, POB 7453, Menlo Park 94026 (650) 322-0955 tomdorsch@aol.com | | | |
| December 7 | Weibel Fall Scholastic Quads | Fremont | ☆ |
| Dr. Alan Kirshner, 66 Indian Hill Place, Fremont 94539 (510) 657-1586, info@successchess.com | | | |
| December 7 | Ridgecrest Scholastic | Ridgecrest | |
| Dwight Morgan, dmorgan@ridgenet.net, (760) 377-0034 | | | |
| December 14 | St. Marks Scholastic Quads | San Rafael | |
| Ray Orwig, (510) 223-7073 rorwig@mail.saintmarksschool.org | | | |
| December 14 | La Joya Middle School Scholastic | Visalia | ☆ |
| Allan Fifiela, P.O. Box 27, Visalia 93279, (559) 734-2784, fifiela@aol.com | | | |
| December 21 | Coastside Club Scholastic | Half Moon Bay | |
| Naomi Hirayasu, njh820@yahoo.com | | | |
| December 21 | Guthrie McClain Open | San Francisco | ☆ |
| John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258 imjwd@aol.com | | | |
| January 11-12 | Region XI Women's Open | Menlo Park | ☆ |
| Richard Peterson, 1608 Saguaro St., Ridgecrest 93555 (760) 377-0061 ascachess@aol.com | | | |
| January 11-12 | Sojourner Truth Tournament for Girls | Menlo Park | ☆ |
| Richard Peterson, 1608 Saguaro St., Ridgecrest 93555 (760) 377-0061 ascachess@aol.com | | | |

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