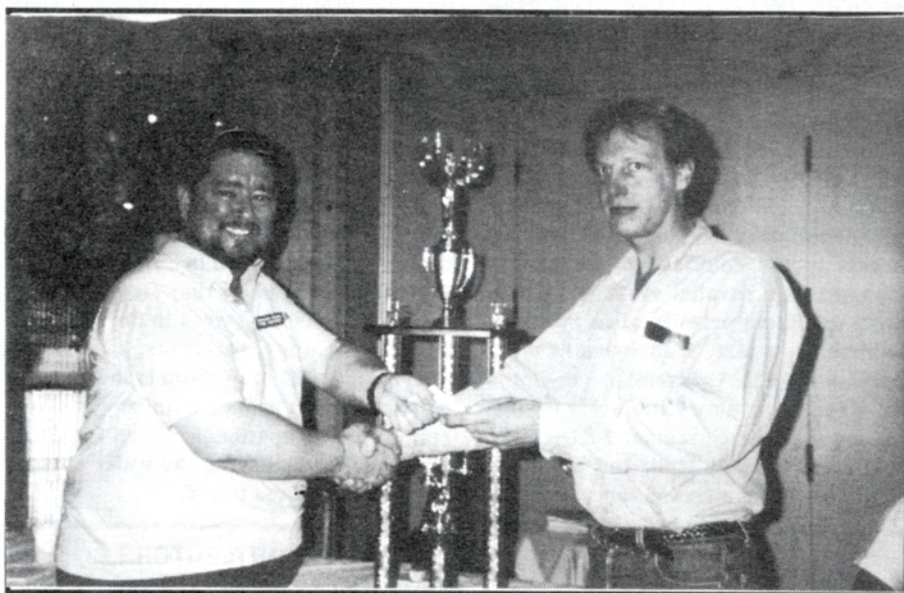


California Chess Journal



\$ 3.00

★THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHESS★



Grandmaster Nick de Firmian (r.) winner of 1992 State Championship receives trophy and check from CalChess President Tom Dorsch (l.)

**GM Nick de Firmian
Wins '92 State
Championship**

**Neil Falconer Wins
U.S. Senior Open**

**Peter Lee is State
Junior Champ**



**Northern California Junior Invitational Winners
2nd: Rooshin Dalal, 1st: Peter Lee, 3rd: Adrian Keatinge-Clay**

**Annotated Games
by
GM Walter Browne
and SM Vadimir
Strugatsky**

Palo Alto Futurity VI

...and much more

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Volume 6, Number 5

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The *California Chess Journal* is published bi-monthly. CCJ is the official state publication of CalChess, the Northern California Chess Association.

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Editor's Message

Here are some recent highlights from the fastest-growing state in the USCF system:

•Northern California added 618 new USCF members in the period 7/1/91-6/30/92, by far the largest increase in the U.S. The increase meant reapportionment of another vote to Northern California, the only one of the ten largest states to gain.

•Neil Falconer, former state champion and last year's recipient of the Koltanowski award, won the 1992 U.S. Senior Championship by defeating top-ranked GM Arthur Dake in the final round.

•Alan Tse, of Berkeley, successfully bid on the 1993 U.S. Junior Open, beating out bids from Fon du Lac, WI, and New Orleans, LA.

•Northern California has been chosen to host the 1995 U.S. Open, at the Hilton Hotel in Concord (1 mile from BART).

•CalChess' first non-profit tournament, the Labor Day Festival, was the largest in the country on Labor Day weekend. (A parallel event with same entry fee, same prize fund in Southern California—a state with twice as many people—drew 134 players).

•The Livermore Club holds its 10th Livermore Open November 7-8 (Register 8:30-9:30 at Danla Hall, 2nd & N Sts), and is expecting a record turnout for the

third year in a row.

•CalChess' second non-profit tournament, featuring low entry fees and enlarged class prizes, will be held January 16-18, 1993, in Burlingame, and will retain all the features that made the Labor Day Festival the most popular tournament this year, *plus* the Games of Berkeley State Championship, an invitational round-robin for the state's top masters sponsored by Games of Berkeley, and the 3rd Region XI Women's Championship, the country's largest women's event.

Chess in Northern California continues to grow, providing more and better opportunities than ever for those who love chess to exercise their skills, either for the exquisite artistry of the game or to satisfy the competitive instinct. There are beautiful moves to be made, rating points galore, and hours of enjoyment to enrich the lives of all who choose to participate!

Congratulations to our Games Editor, Jim Eade, who married the love of his life on October 3rd in San Francisco. For their honeymoon they flew to Paris to spend enchanting week in the "City of Light". Congratulations, Jim and Sherry, from all of us! Jim is the second editor married in four months. Is matrimony an occupational hazard for CCJ editors? We're having the water cooler at the CCJ offices tested.

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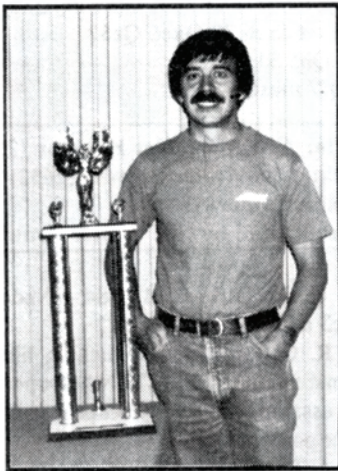
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Players Enjoy First Labor Day Festival

by NM Tom Dorsch

The first CalChess tournament event, the Labor Day Chess Festival, drew 214 players to the main event, and at least sixty others attended the collateral events, including "Kolty's show," NM Mike Arné's simul, and both open and invitational blitz events. This represented a substantial 25% increase over attendance on the same weekend last year.

The main event became a showdown between the three GMs, DeFirmian, Browne and Fishbein. Browne was able to defeat Fishbein with his resilient Najdorf, but two draws to other players, and a draw with DeFirmian, put him a half-point back. Clear first went to GM Nick DeFirmian (2602), 1992 Northern California Champ, who only yielded draws to GMs Browne and Fishbein on his cruise to the \$1000 first prize. He was trailed by GM Walter Browne (2632), SM Vladimir Strugatsky (2511), and NM Emmanuel Perez (2362) with 4.5 points, and GM Alexander Fishbein (2592) and SM Paul Cornelius (2349) with 4.



"A" Champion Sinan Kaptanoglu

The Expert winners were James Al-Shamma (2153) and Keith Mehl (2131). "A" Champion was Sinan Kaptanoglu (1955), who scored the only perfect six for six. Nelson Sowell (1874) came in second place with five points. Tied for third were William McCann (1922) and William Tate (1874) with 4.5 points. "B" honors went to John Juan (1853) with 5.5-0.5. Matthew Gross (1717) scored 5-1 to win clear second. The "C" winner was Scott Nollet (1515) with 5.5-0.5 who drew second-place winner Kenneth White (1594).

The "D" trophy went to Richard Yang (1443/03), and the Unrated prize went home with Arseny Karjin, a twelve-year-old from Russia. The Top Senior trophy went to Ludwig Arndt (1930) with his score of 4-2.



"B" Champion John Juan

The CalChess Junior Invitational State Championship, sponsored by Heuristic Software, was won by fifth-seed Peter Lee (1940), who scored five wins and two draws to romp to victory as 1992 Junior Champ. Tied for second were Adrian Keatinge-Clay (1986) and Rooshin Dalal (1802). The favorite going into the tournament was Albert Rich (2122), but he was handicapped by the flu at the outset and was unable to show his true colors until the second half of the tournament, when it was too late to catch up. The average rating of the participants was just over 1900.



"D" Champion Richard Yang

GM Walter Browne and SM Greg Kotlyar won the Master Invitational Blitz event held Friday night. They outpointed



"C" Champion Scott Nollet

the field of twenty masters and Socrates, the Heuristic Software program that won the Harvard Cup. GM Alexander Fishbein came in third place followed by SM Burt Izumikawa. The Under 2400 prize was by seventeen-year old NM Mikulas Manik, the Czechoslovakian Junior Champion, who is a visiting transfer student, living in Bakersfield for the year.

The Blitz Open held Saturday afternoon between the first and second rounds of the main tournament had fifty-five players. The winners of each of the five eleven-player sections were SM Dov Gorman, Mikulas Manik, GM Walter Browne, Fredric Dutter and Gady Costeff. SM Dov Gorman won the round-robin play-off. Timothy Trogden won the U1800 prize and young Vinay Bhat won the U1600 prize for his strong performance.

Grandmaster George Koltanowski gave his remarkable show, a rare but always welcome event in Northern California. We had originally booked a room that would hold sixty spectators, but by the time the show started, we had put in twenty more seats and still had many standing along the walls. *S.F. Chronicle* colleague Steve Rubinstein assisted George as he dazzled the audience with his unique treasure of chess lore, his wit, and his amazing Knight's Tour.

Friday, September 4, NM Mike "Strongman" Arné took on thirty-four players, including some of the best regulars of the Burlingame Chess Club, in a simul that lasted until nearly 3 a.m. Bloodied but unbowed, Mike persevered to

Continued on page 4

Labor Day

Continued from page 3



Senior Champion Ludwig Arndt

win most of the close games, offer a few draws, and concede full points to only a few diehard Experts who succeeded in exploiting the time differential to their advantage.

Many people were involved in making this festival a success. The directorial staff consisted of Carolyn Withgitt, Peter Yu, Alan Tse, and Julie Regan. Ray Orwig directed the Junior Invitational. Several volunteers assisted, including Don Wolitzer, Chuck Pigg, Jim Eade, Emmie Yu, and Neil Regan.

The staff thoroughly enjoyed the event and plans to return for another tournament in January.

White: GM Walter Browne (2632)

Black: NM Zoran Lazetich (2330)

Modern Defense [B08]

Annotated by GM Walter Browne

1.d4 d6 2.e4 g6 3.Nf3 Bg7 4.Nc3 Nf6
5.Be2 0-0 6.0-0 Bg4 7.Be3 Nc6

7...Nfd7!?

8.Qd2 Re8

A rather unusual move. 8...e5 is most common when 9.d5 is most popular although I've preferred 9.dxe5 dxe5 10.Rd1 Qe8 11.Qc1 Rxd8 12.Rxd8 Qxd8 13.Rd1 over the years when Black may equalize with best play!

9.Rad1

9.h3?! Bxf3 10.Bxf3 e5 11.d5 Nd4! seemed to fit in with my opponent's plans as 12.Bd1 c6! confirms with good play.

9...a6

TN?! This seems a little too eccentric. 10.d5 Bxf3 11.gxf3!

I have to admit that I was impressed with a similar recent idea by Kamsky who usually doesn't shine in the openings.

11...Nb8

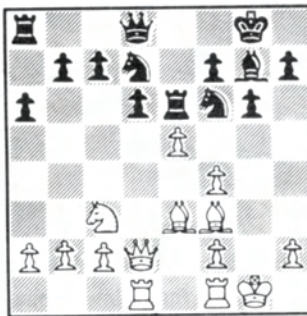
11...Ne5 12.f4 Ned7 13.Bd4 c5 14.dxc6 bxc6 15.e5 forces c5 with favorable complications for White.

12.f4 Nbd7

12...e6? 13.dxe6 Rxe6 14.e5 Nfd7 15.Bc4 Re8 16.Qd5 wins.

13.Bf3 e5 14.dxe6 Rxe6

14...fxe6 15.e5 dxe5 16.Bxb7 Rb8 17.Bc6. 15.e5!



15...dxe5 16.fxe5 Rxe5 17.Bxb7 Qb8

17...Rb8 18.Bc6 Re7 19.Bc5 Re5 20.Ba3 wins.

18.Bc6!

Driving the Knight further from my King.

18...Nf8 19.Bd4 Rh5 20.Bxf6 Bxf6 21.Nd5 Bg7 22.Bxa8

Now that there isn't any serious counterchance.

22...Qxa8 23.f4 Qd8 24.c3 c6 25.Ne3 Qb6 26.Kh1 Qa5 27.a3 Qa4 28.Qg2 Qb5 29.f5 Bh6 30.Ng4 Bg5 31.Qf3 Qb7 32.fxg6 hxg6 33.Ne5 Rh7 34.Qxc6 Qb3 35.Qd5 Qxb2 36.Qg2 Qxg2+ 37.Kxg2 Ne6 38.Rd7 Bf4 39.Ng4 Kg7 40.h3?

40.Ra7 was simpler.

40...Rh8 41.Ra7 g5 42.Rxa6 Rd8 43.h4! Kg6 44.hxg5 Kxg5 45.Nf2 Rd2 46.Kf3 Kf5 47.Ra5+ 1-0

White: GM Walter Browne (2632)

Black: NM Emmanuel R. Perez (2362)

Meran Defense [D47]

Annotated by GM Walter Browne

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Nf3 c6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Qc2 Bd6 7.Bd3 dxc4 8.Bxc4 0-0 9.0-0 e5 10.h3

10.Bb3!?

10...Qe7 11.Bb3 Bc7 12.Bd2! h6?!

13.Nh4! Ne8

13...exd4 14.Nf5!? Qe5 15.f4 Qa5 16.exd4 Nb6? 17.Ne7+ Kh8 18.Ncd5.

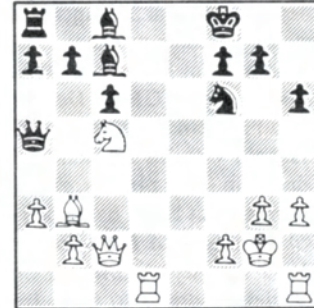
14.Ng6 Qd6 15.g3 exd4 16.exd4 Qxd4 17.Ne4! Ne5 18.Bc3 Nf3+ 19.Kg2 Qd7?

19...Bxh3+!? 20.Kxf3! (20.Kxh3 Qxe4 21.Qxe4 Ng5+ 22.Kg2) Qd7 21.Nxf8 Qg4+ 22.Ke3.

20.Rh1 Nd4 21.Bxd4 Qxd4 22.Rad1 Qb4 23.a3 Qa5?!

23...Qb6.

24.Nxf8 Kxf8 25.Nc5 Nf6



25...Bd6 26.Qh7! Qxc5 (26...Nf6 27.Qh8+ Ng8 28.Rxd6) 27.Rhe1 Be6 (27...Nf6 28.Qh8+ Ng8 29.Re8+! Kxe8 30.Qxg8+ Kd7 31.Qxf7+ Kd8 32.Re1 Bd7 33.Qg8+) 28.Be6 fxe6 29.Rxe6 Rd8 30.Rd3!.

26.Qc4 Nd5 27.Rxd5! exd5 28.Qxd5 Be6 29.Nxe6 fxe6 30.Qxe6 Qe5?

30...Qh5 31.Re1.

31.Qf7 mate 1-0

White: GM Alexander Fishbein (2592)

Black: GM Walter Browne (2632)

Sicilian Najdorf [B96]

Annotated by GM Walter Browne

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.Qd2?!

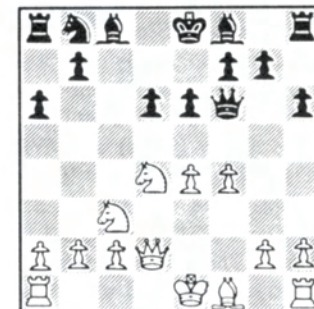
R. Calvo played something like this against me in Madrid '73, whereupon I recall essaying h6 and promptly gaining a better position.

7...h6! 8.Bf6

8.Bh4? Nxe4! 9.Bxd8 (9.Qf4 Ng5)

Nxd2 10.Bc7; 8.Be3?!

8...Qxf6 9.f4



9.0-0-0 Nd7 10.f4 Qd8 11.f5 Ne5 (Nc5? 12.b4) 12.fxe6 fxe6 13.Kb1 (13.Be2 Qg5!) Be7 14.Nf3! Nxf3 (Qa5!?) 15.gxf3 0-0 16.f4 and White won in Ndblovu-Diallo (OL) NoviSad '90.

9...g5! TN 10.f5

10.g3?! (10.Nde2!? gxf4 11.Nxf4 h5 is what Alex feared yet I saw a viable alternative which I will reserve for a future customer!) gxf4 11.gxf4 Qh4+ 12.Qf2 and I've the pleasant choice of an immediate ending or the sly confounding Be7!.

10...Nc6 11.Nxc6

11.Nf3 g4! 12.Ngl h5 and White squirms!

11...bxc6 12.Bc4

Aha! He wants to castle kingside.

12...Qe5!

Against basic principles yet it fits the position perfectly as Alex can't castle kingside and I may trade Queens on f4 if he castles queenside plus I free my Bishop on f8 and eye a5 and h2!

13.fxe6?!

As I take control of the f-file later 13.0-0-0 was best.

13...fxe6 14.Bb3 Bg7 15.Rd1 Ke7 16.0-0 Bd7 17.Na4 Raf8 18.Rxf8 Rxf8 19.Nb6

Alex banks on what seems to be his only chance.

19...Qc5 20.Kh1 Rf2 21.Qd3 Qd4! 22.h3

Although Alex can get opposite-color Bishop he will lose a pawn and I'll retain a better King position and Rook placement which wins easily.

If 22.Qxd4 then ...Bxd4 23.Nxd7 Kxd7 24.c3 Be5 25.Rb1 Re2.

22...Qxd3 23.Rxd3 Rf1+ 24.Kh2 Bxb2 25.Nxd7 Kxd7 26.c3 Re1 27.Bc2 Rc1 28.Bb3 Bxc3 29.g3 Be5 30.Kg2 c5 31.Rf3 c4 32.Ba4+ Ke7 33.Rf1 Rxf1 34.Kxf1 Bxg3 0-1

White: SM Vladimir Strugatsky (2511)

Black: SM Burt Izumikawa (2496)

Meran System [D47]

Annotated by SM Vladimir Strugatsky

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 d5 3.c4 c6 4.Nc3 e6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Bd3 dxc4 7.Bxc4 b5 8.Bd3 Bb7

"Wade's System"—L. Pachman, The Queen's Gambit. "Rarely seen these days"—A. Karpov, The Closed Openings in Action.

9.e4

If 9.a3, Black plays b4!? anyway.

9...b4 10.Na4

10.e5 bxc3 11.exf6 cxb2 12.fxg7 Bxg7 13.Bxb2 c5! is good for Black

10...c5 11.e5 Nd5 12.0-0 cxd4 13.Nxd4

This variation has recently gained popularity. White sacrifices a pawn for better development and hopes of leaving

Black's King in the center. However, Black has sufficient defensive resources. The older 13.Re1 is probably more promising.

13...Nxe5

13...a6 led to trouble after 14.Nxe6! fxe6 15.Qxh5+ Ke7 16.Bg5+ N5f6 17.exf6 gxf6 18. Bh4 Qe8 19.Qg4+ Kf7 20.Rfe1 ±. Smagin-Sveshnikov, Sochi 1987.

14.Bb5+ Nd7 15.Re1 Rc8 16.Qh5 g6 17.Qe5

Recent practice proves that the natural 17.Qe2 is not dangerous for Black after 17...a6 18.Bxa6 Bxa6 19.Qxa6 Bg7 20.Bg5 Nc7!

17...Qf6 18.Nf3 Bg7

The Russian Meran expert Sorokin successfully tried 18...h6!? against Scherbakov, USSR Ch. 1990. After 19.Bf4 Be7 20.Rac1! Rd8! 21.Qxf6 Bxf6 22.Nc5 Bc8, Black has no problems.

19.Qe2

Or 19.Bxd7+ Kxd7 20.Qe2 Qe7 21.Qb5+ Kc7 22.a3 Kb8 23.axb4 a6 24.Qa5 Qb4 25.Qxb4 Nxb4 26.Bf4+ Ka7 27.Be3+ Kb8, with a draw by repetition. Dokhoyan-Akopian USSR Ch. 1991.

19...Qe7 20.Ne5 Bxe5 21.Qxe5 Qf6

Black decided to avoid an equal endgame after 21...0-0 22.Bxd7 Qxd7 23.Bh6 f6 24.Qxe6+ Qxe6 25.Rxe6 Rfe8 (Rf7?! 26.Nc5!).

22.Qe4?!

Looks attractive in light of 22...a6? 23.Bxd7+ Kxd7 24.Nb6+, or 22...Bc6? 23.Bxc6 Rxc6 24.Qxd5, but Black has a much stronger response.

Better was 22.Qd6, with a repetition after 22...Qe7 23.Qe5; or 22.Qxf6 Nxf6 23.Bg5! (23.Be3?! a6! 24.Bxd7+ Nxd7; 23.Bh6?! Ke7) 0-0 (less convincing is 23...Nd5 24.Rac1 Rxc1 25.Rxc1 a6 26.Bxd7+ Kxd7 27.Nc5+ Kc7 28.Nxe6+ Kb8 29.Nc5, and White has some pressure) 24.Bxd7 (24.Rad1 Bc6!) Nxd7 25.Be7 Rfe8 26.Bxb4, with equal chances in the endgame.

22...Rc7! 23.Bh6

I have to burn bridges since Black is prepared to castle safely, and 23.Bxd7+ Kxd7 does not look promising at all.

23...g5! 24.Rac1! Rxc1 25.Rxc1 Qxh6 26.Nc5 0-0!

Oops. I missed this move, anticipating a crushing victory after "the only" 26...Bc8 27.Nxe6! Now Black feels only minor inconveniences for his extra pawn.

27.Nxd7

27.Bxd7 didn't work; Black has 27...Ba8! 28.Nxe6? Nf4!

27...Rd8 28.Ne5 Ba8 29.Rd1?! Rb8?! 30.Bc6 Bxc6 31.Nxc6 Rb7 32.Qe5 Qg7 33.Qd6 h6 34.h4 b3! 35.axb3 Rxb3

36.hxg5 hxg5?

Up to this point, Izumikawa played very well to reach a dominant position, but now something strange happens to him, and Black loses in a mere six moves. After 36...Qxg5!, White's chances for survival are minimal.

37.Nd4! Rb6

37...Rxb2 allowed 38.Nxe6, equalizing.

38.Qd8+ Kh7 39.Nf3! Kh6

After 39...f6 40.Qe8!, White generates enough counterplay for a draw.

40.g3

With 41.Kg2 and Rh1 in mind, suddenly White's threats become serious.

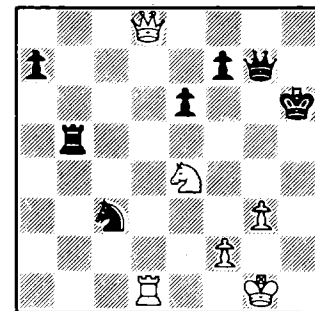
40...Rxb2

Prevents 41.Kg2? Ne3—But White has prepared a surprise.

41.Nxg5! Nc3?!

Of course, 41...Qxg5 is met by 42.Qh8. Black should have tried to secure a draw by 41...Qf6 42.Qxf6+ Nxf6 43.Nxf7+ or 41...Rb4 42.Nf3.

42.Ne4! Rb5?!



This is a blunder, but Black's choice was not easy. 42...Nxd1 43.Qh4+ Kg6 44.Qg4+ Kh7 45.Nf6+ Qxf6 (45...Kh8? 46.Qh5) 46.Qxf6 Rxf2! 47.Qh4+ Kg7 48.Qg4+ Kh7 49.Qd1 Rf5 led to a position which may be objectively drawn, but is very hard to defend in sudden-death time controls. The position after 42...Nxe4 43.Qh4+ Kg6 44.Qxe4+ Kf6 is not a piece of cake either, but Black seems to hold in all variations: A) 45.Qh4+ Kg6! (45...Qg5? 46.Qh8+ Qg7 47.Qd8+! Kg6 48.Rd4 f5 49.Rd7, with a devastating attack) 46.Rd4 f5, and 47.g4 is bad due to 47...Rb1+!; or B) 45.Rd7 Rb5! 46.Qd4+ Kg6 47.Qd3+ Rf5 48.g4 Kh6!; or C) 45.Qa8!? Rb4! 46.Qf3+ Kg6 47.Qd3+ f5 48.Qd8 Rb7.

White: GM Nick DeFirman (2602)

Black: SM Vladimir Strugatsky (2511)

French Defense [C19]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 Ne7 5.a3 Bxc3 6.bxc3 c5 7.Nf3 Nbc6 8.Be2 Qa5

Continued on page 6

Labor Day

Continued from page 5

9.Bd2 cxd4 10.cxd4 Qa4 11.Rb1 Nd4
12.Bd3 Nec6 13.0-0 b6 14.Nd4 Qd4
15.Re1 Bd7 16.Qh5 0-0-0 17.Re3 Rdf8
18.Qe2 Kb8 19.Bb5 Rc8 20.Qe1 Qc5
21.a4 d4 22.Reb3 Rhd8 23.a5 Qe5 24.Qc1
Na5 25.Bf4 1-0

White: GM Alexander Fishbein (2592)
Black: NM Paul Cornelius (2349)
French Defense [C01]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 exd5 4.Nf3 Nf6
5.Bg5 Be7 6.Bd3 Bg4 7.0-0 0-0 8.Nbd2
Nbd7 9.c3 Re8 10.Qc2 Nf8 11.Rfe1 h6
12.Bh4 Bf3 13.Nf3 Nh5 14.Be7 Rxe7
15.Qb3 c6 16.Rxe7 Qxe7 17.Re1 Qc7
18.Qa3 Nf4 19.Re7 Qc8 20.Ne5 Nd3
21.Nd3 Ng6 22.Re3 Qf8 23.Qb3 Rb8
24.Qa4 Ra8 25.g3 Qd6 26.Nc5 Qc7 27.h4
Nf8 28.Qa3 Ng6 29.Nd3 Qd7 30.h5 Nf8
31.Re7 Qf5 32.Ne5 Qh5 33.Rb7 Ng6
34.Ra7 Ra7 35.Qa7 Ne5 36.dxe5 Qxe5
37.Qa8 Kh7 38.Qc6 Qe1 39.Kg2 Qe4
40.Kh2 Qe2 41.Qd5 Qb2 42.Qf7 Qc3
43.Qf5 Kh8 44.a4 Qc6 45.a5 Kg8 46.Kg1
g6 47.Qb1 Qe6 48.Qb8 1-0

Brilliance Prizes

Open	Gary Lambert	\$50.00
Expert	Chris Mavraedis	\$50.00
"A"	Jim Hurt	\$50.00
"B"	Matthew Gross	\$50.00
"C"	T. Scott Jones	\$50.00



Chess is exhausting! Eight-year old Vinay Bhat and mom after his simul game with Mike Arné.

White: Gary Lambert (2065)
Black: NM Joe Welch (2216)
"Master" Brilliance Winner
Smith-Morra Gambit [B21]

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cxd4 3.c3 dxc3 4.Nxc3 d6
5.Bc4 Nf6 6.e5 Ng4 7.e6 Ne5 8.exf7 Nxf7
9.Bxf7 Kxf7 10.Nf3 e6 11.0-0 Be7 12.Ne4
h6 13.Bf4 e5 14.Be5 dxe5 15.Nxe5 Kg8
16.Qb3 Kh7 17.Nf7 Qb6 18.Qc2 Bf5
19.Neg5 Bxg5 20.Qf5 g6 21.Ng5 hxg5
22.Qf7 Kh6 23.Rae1 Na6 24.Rxe6 Qxe6
25.Qxe6 Rhe8 26.Qh3 Kg7 27.Qd7 Kh6
28.Rd1 Rad8 29.Qh3 Kg7 30.Rd7 Rxd7
31.Qxd7 Kf8 32.g3 Re7 33.Qb5 Kf7
34.Qg5 Nc7 35.Qf4 Kg8 36.Qf6 Rg7
37.h4 a6 38.Qe5 Kh7 39.f4 Rf7 40.h5
gxh5 41.Qxh5 Kg8 42.Kf2 Kf8 43.Qc5
Kg7 44.Qe5 Kf8 45.f5 Ne8 46.g4 Re7
47.Qh8 Kf7 48.g5 1-0



Richard Shorman scrutinizes the "brilliance" nominees

White: Wade Regensberg (2181)
Black: Chris Mavraedis (1904)
"Expert" Brilliance Winner
Albin Counter-Gambit [D00]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 d4 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.g3
f6 6.exf6 Nxf6 7.Bg2 Bc5 8.0-0 Bg4 9.Bg5
h6 10.Bxf6 Qxf6 11.Nbd2 0-0-0 12.Ne4
Qe7 13.Nc5 Qc5 14.Qa4 Rhe8 15.Rfe1
Bxf3 16.Bxf3 Ne5 17.Bg2 Kb8 18.b4 Qe7
19.c5 h5 20.Rab1 Qf6 21.Rb3 d3 22.Ra3
a6 23.c6 d2 24.Rd1 Nd3 25.Rxd3 Rxd3
26.cxb7 Re2 27.Bf1 Qf2 0-1

White: Joseph DeLeon (1900)
Black: Jim Hurt (1967)
"A" Brilliance Winner
English Opening [A29]

1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Nf3 Nc6 4.g3 d5
5.cxd5 Nxd5 6.Bg2 Be6 7.0-0 f6 8.a3 Qd7
9.Nxd5 Bxd5 10.d3 Bc5 11.b4 Bb6 12.Bb2
0-0-0 13.Rc1 Kb8 14.Qc2 g5 15.Rfd1 h5
16.Ne1 Bxg2 17.Nxg2 h4 18.d4 hxg3
19.fxg3 exd4 20.e3 Qh3 21.Ne1 dxe3
22.Rxd8+ Rxd8 23.Ng2 Rd2 24.Qe4 e2 0-1

White: Matthew Gross (1693)
Black: Harold Himes (1633)
"B" Brilliance Winner
French Defense [C00]

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Be3 dxe4 4 Nd2 Nf6 5.f3
exf3 6 Ngxf3 a6 7 Bd3 Nc6 8 0-0 Nb4
9.Bc4 b5 10 Bb3 Bb7 11 Qe1 Bd6 12 Ng5
Nbd5 13 Bf2 0-0 14 Bh4 Nf4 15 Nge4 Kh8
16 Bg5 N4d5 17 Bd5 Bh2 18 Kh2 Qd5
19.Rf6 h6 20 Qh4 Kg8 21 Rh6 f5 22 Rh8
Kf7 23 Qh5 g6 24 Rh7 1-0



GM George Koltanowski casts his spell over the standing-room-only audience on Labor Day



The Lonsdale Family of Fremont, Joey, Jeffrey, Joe Sr., and Jonathan playing NM Mike Arné in the Friday night simultaneous exhibition

White: T.Scott Jones (1521)

Black: Eric Shen (1440)

"C" Brilliancy Winner

English Opening [A16]

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d5 3.cxd5 Nxd5 4.e4 Nf6
5.d4 e6 6.Nf3 Bb4 7.Bd3 c5 8.0-0 0-0 9.a3
Bxc3 10.bxc3 b6 11.Bg5 h6 12.e5 hxg5
13.Nxg5 Ba6 14.exf6 Bxd3 15.Qxd3 1-0



GM Walter Browne playing "Socrates" with a crowd watching every move in the Master Invitational Blitz Tourney

Chess Then and Now...an interview with Alfred Hansen by Bruce Jewett

Once upon a viewing of a simultaneous exhibition, in the mid-1950's, a 30-year-old Alfred Hansen began a lifelong passion for chess, as well as a long friendship and collaboration with Blindfold Champion GM George Koltanowski.

In the following decades Hansen raised a family, ran a successful construction business, went through several power boats, fished a lot, served on community boards, played in countless tournaments, and generally bettered chess in Northern California by nurturing the San Mateo-Burlingame Chess Club and the Koly Chess For Youth Foundation.

When he is not deprecating his latest level of play, you might get him to admit to winning the National Open "B" Section in Las Vegas in 1983. This year, he won the Upset Prize at the US Senior Open.

A very jaunty 67 years of age, Hansen is gradually withdrawing from organizing club and other events. "I don't want to officiate anymore. I just want to have fun playing chess," he said, in a room set aside in his home as a virtual museum of antique

chess sets, chess-related art and literature.

In 25 years as a founding member of the San Mateo-Burlingame Club, he served numerous times as President, Board Officer, and Tournament Director. He is optimistic about the growth of the club, saying, "We're getting more members now because the younger, concerned players are getting more people interested in the game. We're in as good shape as we've ever been."

Hansen has seen the club grow from a handful of people to about 150 active members. "Dress in tournaments has become better," he says. "Back in the 1960's we had players with buttocks coming out of their jeans."

Hansen was a co-founder, with Koltanowski and the late John Marks, of the Koly Chess for Youth Foundation, which provides volunteer chess instructors to elementary schools in San Mateo County. So many schools are interested, that currently there are not enough volunteers to cover them all. The Foundation is funded by interest from private investments, and by \$1 from each tournament entry fee paid to the San Mateo-Burlingame Club.

"I see players getting better and better," he said. "Mainly because of the books and computers we didn't have 30-40 years ago. The level of play in all divisions is definitely going up."

Hansen feels that many players of the royal game miss a vital point of the chess experience. "Over the years I began to realize what an important social function chess is. A lot of players, unfortunately, are introverted and withdrawn. They don't take full advantage of the social situation of the game, which is so important—simply getting to know other people of different backgrounds."

Reflecting that social consciousness, Hansen frequently cites the contributions of others—especially those of Scott Wilson, Wilfred Goodwin, Harold Edelstein, and Herb Rosenbaum.

After years of working for chess and for others, he reiterates, "I'm looking forward to just playing in the tournaments and doing things in the Koly Foundation. Let the younger people come so they can revitalize everything."

Local Masters Find FIDE Fever

by NMs Mike Arné and Peter Yu

As part of the effort to promote Master chess in Northern California, Jim Eade and I, Mike Arné, have been organizing futurity tournaments. A futurity is a tournament oriented toward getting ELO or FIDE (international) ratings for the participants. FIDE ratings are useful for international play and are a prerequisite for obtaining international titles.

The last three Palo Alto Futurities have used a format popular in Europe. We play a five-man, double-round, Scheveningen-style match between a FIDE-rated team and a FIDE-unrated team. The time control is game in sixty minutes (the fastest control that FIDE allows for rated games).

Results have been impressive, with eight more local players earning FIDE ratings. They are:

Allen Becker 2255 (est.); Jim Eade 2245; John Pope 2245; Gabriel Sanchez 2290; Bob Sferra 2295 (est.); Joseph Siroker 2245; Mike Splane 2300+ (est.); and Peter Yu 2310+ (est.).

This brings to eighteen the total of Bay Area players rated since we began this effort ten months ago. This more than doubles the active FIDE player pool in the Bay Area and increases the national total by nearly 10%.

The sudden-death format and uniformly strong competition test the stamina of the participants. But as one player put it, "I've played more games against Masters this weekend than I have in a whole year of weekend Swisses."

If Game/60 vs. Master competition interests you, a series of Masters-only Swisses will be held at the Chess Academy of Palo Alto on October 24, November 21, and December 12. For more information, contact Mike Splane at (415) 326-5949. Advance registration is required.

White: Mike Arné [FIDE 2400]

Black: Allen Becker (USCF 2146)
Sicilian Najdorf [B90]

Annotations by NM Mike Arné

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Be3

This is usually played with the idea of f3, Qd2 and 0-0-0, followed by a pawn storm on the kingside. White has a different plan in mind.

6...e5 7.Nf3

First played by Hübner in his 1980 Candidates Match with Portisch. White will play a4 and Bg5, put his Bishop on c4, and then maneuver the Knight on f3 to e3. By restraining b5 and d5, White hopes to prevent Black counterplay and then to infiltrate via the weakened light squares in the center.

7...Qc7 8.a4 Be7 9.Bg5 Nbd7 10.Nd2 b6?!

Black really needs to play ...h6 here. If the Bishop retreats to h4, then he has the option of ...g5. After 10...h6 11.Bh4 g5 12.Bg3, we reach (by transposition) the game Makarichev-Cheshkovsky, USSR (Ch) 1978, which continued 12...Nf8 13.Nc4 Be6 14.Ne3, unclear (ECO). An exchange on f6 will make Black's position less cramped, and allows him, after ...Nf6 and ...Be6, to organize ...d5 while White's pieces are still awkwardly placed in the center. White's plan is slow, but once his pieces get to their target squares, Black will be throttled. The best way to cross up this sort of plan is to strike back quickly and try to open up the position.

11.Bc4 Bb7 12.Bb3 0-0 13.0-0 Rac8

13...d5 is not possible due to 14.exd5 Nxd5 15.Nxd5 Bxd5 16.Bxd5, winning the exchange.

14.Nc4 Rfd8

14...d5 fails to 15.exd5 Nxd5 16.Nxd5 Bxd5 17.Be7, again winning the exchange.

15.Ne3
Now White has reached his target setup. Three minor pieces bear down on d5, while the fourth will be exchanged for one of the defenders of d5 (the Knight on f6). Black hasn't made any obvious errors, yet White has a big advantage. Black's mistake has been in mixing a committal positional idea (6...e5) with a slow hedgehog-type follow-up plan. In a Sicilian with ...e5, Black must play actively because once White gets the initiative, he will be all over the pawn weaknesses in the center.

15...Qc5

Black hopes to hold up White's play in the center via pressure on the a-pawn and to generate counterplay via ...b5-b4.

16.Rc1!

Defending the c-pawn and threatening to occupy d5 with a Knight.

16...b5 17.axb5 axb5 18.Bxf6 Nxf6 19.Ncd5 Bxd5 20.Bxd5 Nxd5 21.Nxd5 Bg5 22.Ra1!

Now 22...Qxc2 fails to 23.Qg4! h6 24.h4 followed by 25.Ne7+.

22...Rf8 23.Qg4 h6 24.c3

This is the kind of position that White strives for against the ...e5 Sicilian. The Knight on d5 dominates the Black Bishop, which is hampered by the pawns fixed on d6 and e5. White occupies the open a-file, the b5 pawn is weak, and Black has no counterplay down the c-file.

24...f5 25.Qe2 fxe4 26.Qxe4 Qc4 27.Qxc4 Rxc4 28.g3?!

Probably a mistake—I wanted to play h4 to drive the Bishop from its active diagonal, but 28.g3 weakens the f3 and f2 squares. On 28...Rf3, 29.Rad1 followed by 30.Kg2 kicks away the Rook.

28...Rc5 29.Rfd1 e4

White threatens 30.Ra6 Rd8 31.h4. If 29...Rc6 30.Ra7 with Rb7 or Rd7 to come. 29...e4 is an attempt to complicate, as both players are getting a little short on time.

30.Ra6 b4?! 31.cxb4?

I was surprised by 30...b4. Fearing 31.Nxb4 Rcf5 32.Rf1 e3, I missed 33.f4!, stopping the attack cold. After rounding up the pawn on e3, White would win easily.

31...Rc2 32.h4?? Rfxf2! 1/2-1/2

The wheels come off the wagon in time pressure. Now, after 33.hxg5, there is a perpetual check. Encouraged by his fortuitous escape in this game, Allen went on to earn a FIDE rating.

White: NM Gabriel Sanchez (2346) [2290 FIDE]

Black: NM Peter Yu (2260)

King's Indian [E61]

Annotated by NM Peter Yu

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 g6 3.d4 Bg7 4.g3 0-0 5.Bg2 d6 6.e3

The Flohr System, which IM Andrew Martin labels a cautious and restrained idea. Similar to an English, White refrains from blocking his fianchettoed Bishop by developing his King Knight to e2. The only difference here is White has already played d4 whereas an English often postpones this push until the most opportune time.

6...Nc6

Black tries to attack White's early d4 which is already supported by e3. Theory prefers 6...c6, giving Black the option of the Kavalek System with 7.Nge2 Qa5 8.0-0 Be6! 9.d5 cxd5 10.Nd4 dxc4!? 11.Nxe6 fx6 12.Bxb7 Nbd7 13.Bxa8 Rxa8 and Black's Knight headed for d3 will more than compensate for the sacked exchange.

Another line for Black would be 6...c6 7.Nge2 a5 8.b3 Na6 9.0-0 e5 10.Bb2 Re8 equalizing. Petrosian-Larsen, Santa Monical 1966, continued 11.a3 Rb8 12.h3 h5 13.Qc2 Be6 14.Kh2 Qc7 15.Rac1 b5! and Black eventually won.

7.Nge2 Bd7 8.b3 e5 9.Bb2 Qc8 10.h3

White prevents an exchange of Bishops but forgoes safe castling.

10...Re8 11.d5

Black's pressure on White's uncastled King invites leads White to lock the center. White gains time for castling at the expense of muting his double fianchetto.

11...Ne7 12.g4 Rb8

A waiting move which allows the defensive resource ...b6 should White ever threaten a b4-c5 pawnstorm.

13.Ng3 h6 14.0-0

White has finally castled and his pieces seem less awkward than Black's. But Black's position holds one virtue which White lacks, a thematic plan. Although he has greater scope, it is unclear what kind of a plan White must follow with his outstretched pawn structure. Black, however, is winding up his cramped position in preparation for the unleashing ...f5. Such a straight-forward, simple-minded plan should never be underestimated in a King's Indian.

14...Nh7 15.Rc1 b6

There's no rush to play f5. Black first prevents White's offensive before proceeding with his own, unstoppable attack.

16.Kh2 f5 17.gxf5 Nxf5 18.Nxf5 gxf5

Suddenly, the game has become very exciting. Both sides try to claim a kingside attack, disregarding their own monarch's shelter. The race is on to see who can deploy more pieces quicker.

19.f4!?

Attempting to neutralize Black's thrust by preventing ...f4 and ...Ng5. The ultra aggressive 19.Qh5 leads to nothing after 19...Nf6 20.Qg6 Rf8 and 21...Be8.

19...exf4 20.exf4

Keeping Nc3 pinned and opening up the e-file for future infiltration.

20...Qd8 21.Rf3 Qh4 22.Qd2 Nf6

After the game, Sanchez confessed that he overlooked Nf6-Ng4+ and originally intended to play Qf2 at this point.

23.Rc1 Re7 24.Kg1 Rbe8 25.Qf2

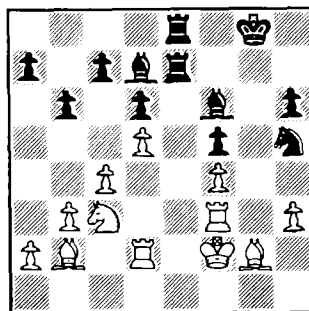
Black shows he can better support a kingside attack than his opponent. Faced with a rapidly deteriorating game, White offers to exchange Queens hoping to lessen Black's blow. A draw is offered, but Black declines.

25...Qxf2 26.R3xf2 Nh5 27.Rd2 Ng3 28.Rf3 Nh5

Seeing what White does. If 29.Rf1 trying for a repetition, Black has 29...Kh7

eliminating any intermezzo checks after Ng3-Bxc3-Ne2+. White cannot hold much longer and now makes a slight inaccuracy which costs him a pawn.

29.Kf2 Bf6!



30.Bf1 Bh4+ 31.Kg1 Re3 32.Rg2+?!

Losing the h3 pawn immediately. 32.Rxe3 Rxe3 33.Ne2 Ng3, also loses a pawn.

32...Kf7 33.Rxe3 Rxe3 34.Ne2 Rxh3 35.Rg7+

Approaching sudden-death time pressure, White forces a minor piece ending in which he hopes Black's pawn advantage will become immaterial.

35...Nxe7 36.Bxh3 Nh5

Throughout the game, Black has proven White's f-pawn to be weaker than his own.

37.Bd4 Kg6 38.Be3 Nf6 39.Nd4 Ng4! 40.Bxg4

Forced. If 40.Nc2 Bg3 nets another pawn. Now with two connected outside passers, plus the Bishop pair, Black's victory is imminent.

40...fxg4 41.Kg2 Be1 42.a4 h5 43.Ne6

White is lost. But like a true fighter, he sets one last trap.

43...Bxe6 44.dxe6 Kf6 45.f5 Bh4

Eliminating any hopes of queening with 46.Bg5+.

46.Bf2 Bg5 47.b4 Kxf5 48.c5 dxc5 49.bxc5 Kxe6 0-1

White: NM Tom Dorsch (2200) [2230 FIDE]

Black: NM Peter Yu (2260)

English Opening [A16]

Annotated by NM Peter Yu

1.c4

A surprise! I was expecting 1.e4 followed by the dreaded Dorsch Wing Gambit after 1...e6 2.Nf3 d5 3.e5 c5 4.b4!? Tom has fallen many a French player with this line, I was no exception. Even with the round-robin luxury of opening preparation, how can anyone effectively prepare against an opponent whose variation bears his name? Luckily, Tom never put the question to the test. Perhaps White wanted

merely to draw in this friendly futurity, but Black was hungry for chess and needed a win.

1...Nf6 2.Nc3 g6 3.Rb1

A rare move which tempts Black to abandon his King's Indian. However, Black can be just as stubborn as White's.

3...Bg7 4.g3 0-0 5.Bg2 d6 6.Nf3 Nc6

Black chooses a Panno-like setup versus White's fianchettoed position, in hopes of transposing into the King's Indian Panno after 7.d4 a6 8.0-0 Rb8. If 6...a5 7.0-0 c6 8.d3 Nbd7 9.a3 Nb6 10.Bd2 d5 11.cxd5 cxd5 12.a4 Ne8! 13.Nb5 Bd7 14.Qb3, ECO evaluates the position as unclear.

7.0-0 a6?!

Here Black tries too hard to transpose and fails to recognize how Rb1 makes this position unique. Black's main idea in the Panno is to attack on the queenside due to White's Bishop not being on the f1-a6 diagonal. However, Rb1 gives White a leg up on

action by evading Black's fianchettoed Bg7 and preparing b4. Thus, any queenside advance such as ...a6 will only help White breakthrough sooner, refuting the second player's core intentions.

Instead, Black should have chosen any one of these Book continuations:

a) 7...Bf5 8.d3 Qd7 9.b4 Bh3 10.b5 Nd8 11.Bd2 or 11.Nd5 =.

b) 7...a5 8.d3 Bd7 9.a3 Qc8 10.b4 axb4 11.axb4 Nh5 12.Qd2 Bh3 13.b5 Bxg2 14.Kxg2 Nd8 15.Bb2 e5 =.

c) 7...Nh5 8.d3 f5 9.Bd2 f4 10.b4 e5 11.b5 Ne7 =.

d) 7...Bd7 8.a3 Qc8 9.Re1 Bh3 10.Bh1 h6 11.Nd5 Nxd5 12.cxd5 Nd8 13.Bd2 c6 14.dxc6 Nxc6 =.

8.b4 e5

Realizing his mistake, Black quickly reverts back to simple chess: go for center and King.

9.d3 Ne7 10.a4 Bd7 11.Nd2 c6 12.Qc2 Ne8 13.b5

Finally White makes contact by mobilizing his domineering queenside. Meanwhile Black scrambles to develop his own threats on the kingside.

13...axb5 14.cxb5!?

A more positional crush was expected with 14.axb5, but Tom is a tactician. White not only eyes a potential Queenside passer, but also the strong c4-post for his Knight.

14...f5 15.Nc4 d5

Black goes for the center hoping to disrupt White's queenside attack.

16.bxc6 bxc6 17.Nb6

Between two masters, a game often hinges on the win a tempo.

17...Ra6 18.Ba3 Rf7 19.Bc5 Be6 20.Qb3 Nc7 21.Nd1 e4!

Continued on page 25

Neil Falconer Wins Senior Open

by Carolyn Withgitt

Northern California has another national champion! One of the mainstays of Northern California chess, Neil Falconer, is the 1992 U.S. Senior Champion. Well-known to chessplayers as the organizer of the Pan-Pacific Grandmaster tournaments, and as President of the Mechanics' Institute, home of the oldest chess club in the United States, Falconer scored 5.5 points, defeating top-ranked GM Arthur Dake in the final round. Several Masters competed in the field of 69 players, aged 50 and up. The event was held this year aboard the MS Noordam, cruising from Vancouver to Alaska, August 25-September 1. Falconer, an Expert player and S.F. attorney, was the recipient of the Koltanowski award at the 1991 U.S. Open for his many activities on behalf of chess.

An important assist goes to Alfred Hansen (1600), of Hillsborough, who won the Upset Prize for knocking off NM Allen Kaufman (2242) (game below).

The event was sponsored by the San

Diego Chess Club, organizers Alina Markowski and Jack Miller, and ably directed by our own GM George Koltanowski.

White: Neil Falconer (2061)

Black: Willa Owens (1561)

Ruy Lopez [C78]

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6
5.0-0 b5 6.Bb3 Be7 7.Bd5 Bb7 8.Nc3 d6
9.d4 exd4 10.Bxc6+ Bxc6 11.Nxd4 Bxe4
12.Nxe4 Nxe4 13.Nc6 Qd7 14.Nxe7 Kxe7
15.Re1 Qf5 16.Qf3 1-0

White: Alfred Hansen (1600)

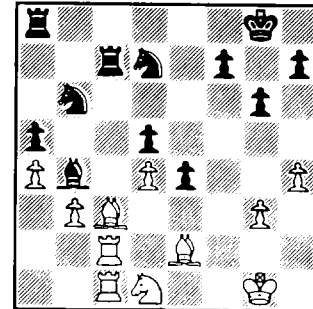
Black: NM Allen Kaufman (2242)

Upset Prize

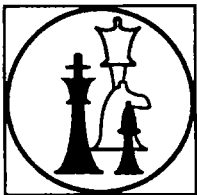
King's Indian Attack [A05]

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.d3 d6 3.e4 Bg4 4.h3 Bxf3
5.Qxf3 g6 6.g3 Nbd7 7.Bg2 c6 8.0-0 Bg7
9.c3 0-0 10.Nd2 a5 11.Rb1 Qc7 12.Re1 b5
13.Nf1 b4 14.Bd2 Rab8 15.d4 e5 16.h4 d5
17.exd5 bxc3 18.Bxc3 e4 19.Qd1 cxd5

20.Ne3 Qa7 21.g4 Nb6 22.Qd2 Ra8 23.b3
Rfc8 24.a4 Rc6 25.Recl Bf8 26.Qe2 Rac8
27.Qe1 Ba3 28.Rc2 Nfd7 29.Bf1 Qc7
30.Nd1 Qf4 31.Qe3 Qxg4+ 32.Qg3 Qxg3+
33.fxg3 Bb4 34.Rbc1 Nf6 35.Be2 Nfd7
36.Bb5 R6c7 37.Ba6 Ra8 38.Be2 1/2-1/2



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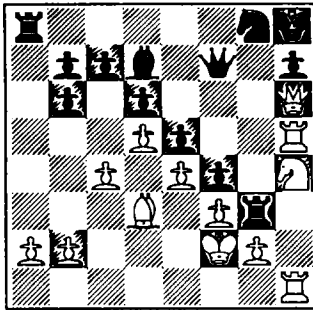
What is the Best Move?

by NM David Forthoffer

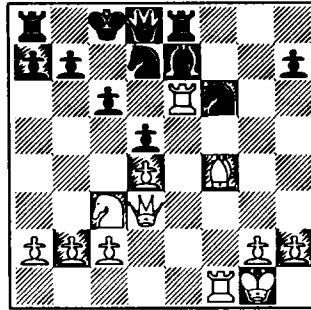
See if you can find the best move in each of the following positions. The best move involves tactics, often leading to mate or a decisive win. Sometimes it might be to just win a pawn, or find the only move to stave off immediate disaster.

If you understand the tactics, you'll know the best move. We're not talking subtle strategy!

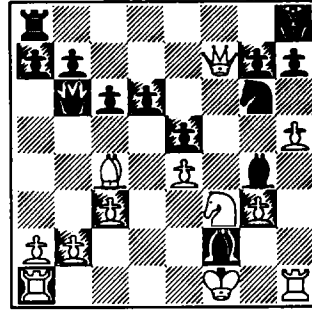
All of these positions were taken from the first two rounds of the 1992 CalChess State Championship. The answers are on page 12.



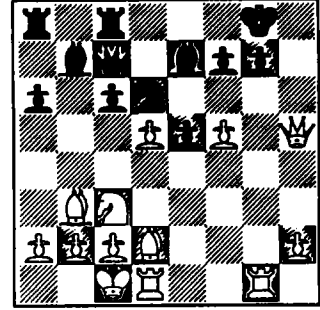
1. White to play



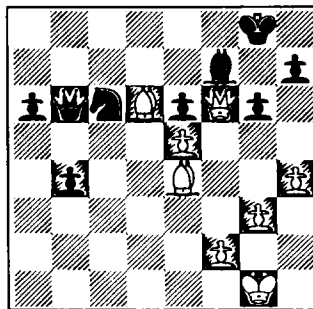
2. White to play



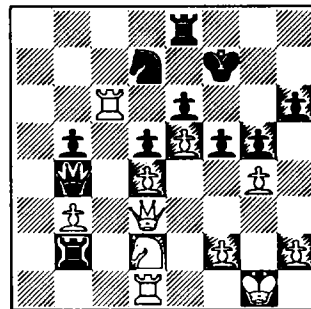
3. White to play



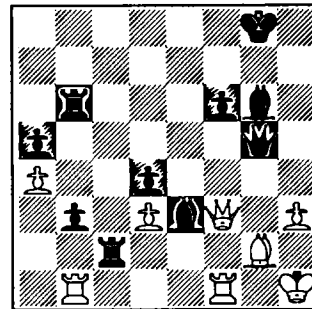
4. White to play



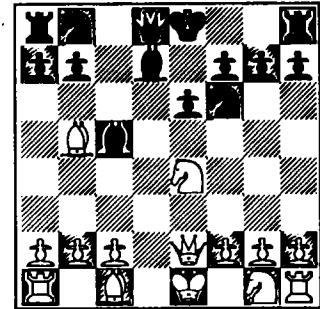
5. White to play



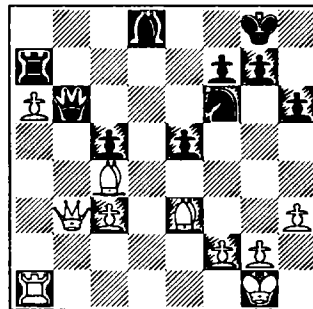
6. Black to play



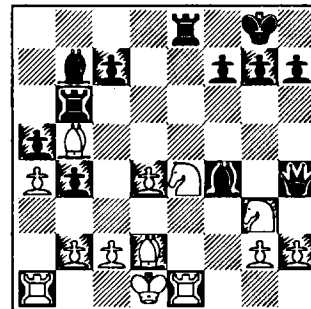
7. Black to play



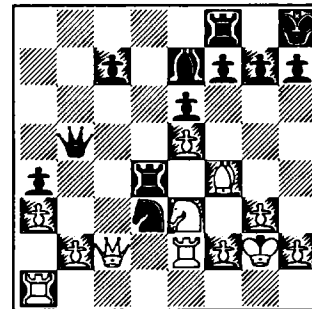
8. Black to play



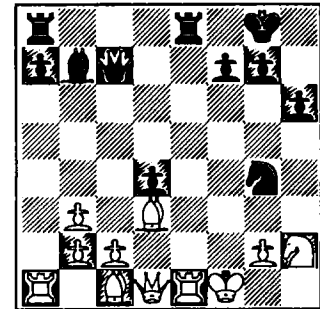
9. White to play



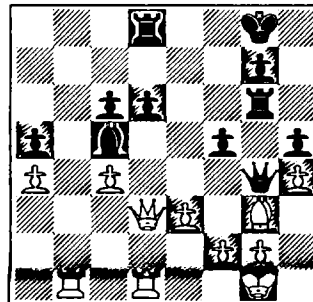
10. White to play



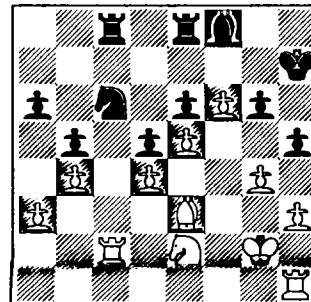
11. Black to play



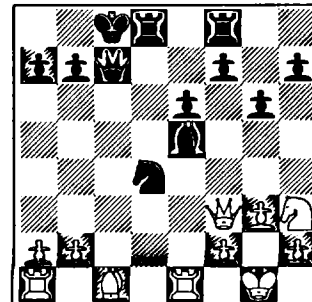
12. Black to play



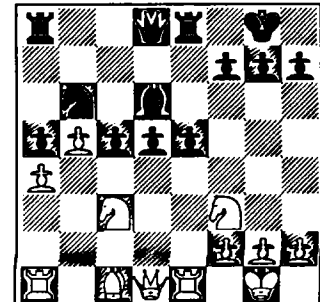
13. White to play



14. White to play



15. White to play



16. White to play

What is the Best Move?

Continued from page 11

To count as solving a problem, you should have examined all the **bold face moves**.

1. Eric Baudry - Eric Shen: 25 Ng6+ resigns. On any**g6 27 Qxh7+ Qxh7 28 Rxh7** mate.
2. Charles Pigg - Matthew Gross: 18 Rxc6+ resigns. If 18 ... bc 19 Qa6 mate.
3. Rodolfo Zapata - John Romo: 21 h6 resigns. If 21 ... gh 22 Qf6 mate. 21 hg? wins but it's not the best move. Mate is more complicated and takes longer: 21 hxg6 h5 22 Qf5 Be3 23 Qxg4 Bh6 24 Rxh5 Qc7 25 Qh3 d5 26 exd5 b5 27 d6 bxc4 28 dxc7 Rf8 29 c8Q Kg8 30 Qhe6+ Kh8 31 Qxf8 mate
4. Parin Dalal - David Newton: 19 Rxg7+ resigns If 19 ... Kxg7 20 Qh6+! Kg8 21 Rg1+ and mates next move.
5. Dan McDaniel - Joe DeLeon: 45 h5 Qd8 [gh 46 Qh6 mates shortly] 46 Bxc6 Qxf6 47 exf6 White wins
6. Ernest Templar - John Meadows: 28 ... Nxe5 Black wins a pawn
7. Scott Wilson - Steve Ramsey: 42 ... Qxg2+ 43 Qxg2 Rxg2 44 Kxg2 Bxd3 Black has squelched White's counterplay, and has an easily won ending.
8. Mike Splane - Pamela Ruggiero: 8 ... Bxf2+ 9 Kxf2 [9 Nxf2 Qa5+] 9 ... Nxe4+ 10 Qxe4 Qb6+ Black has won a pawn.
9. Alexander Fishbein - Romulo Fuentes: 30 Bxf7+ Kf8/h8 [Rxf7 31 Qxf7+ Kxf7 32 a7 and White has won the exchange] 31 Qc4. White has won a pawn.
10. Bob Bullock - Diana Ong: 21 Nf6+ gxf6 22 Rxe8+ Kg7 23 Nf5+ Kg6 24 Nxb4+ White wins
11. Haryanto Daud - Emmanuel Perez: 26 ... Rxf4 27 gxf4 [27 Rd2 Rd4] 27 ... Nxf4+ 28 Kf1/f3 Nxe2 29 Qxe2 Qxe5 Black has won two pawns
12. Tim Trogon - James Seals: 21 ... Bxg2+! 22 Kxg2 Qxh2+ 23 Kf3 Qh3+ 24 Kf4 g5+ 25 Kf5 26 Ne3+ Kf6 27 R/Qe6 mate.
Also winning is 21 ... Qxh2 22 Bh7+ (Rxe8+ Rxe8 23 Qxg4 Qh1+ 24 Kf2 Qe1+ mate; this was the game continuation) Kxh7 23 Qd3+ g6 24 Re4 Bxe4 25 Qxe4 Rxe4 26 Be3 Rxe3 27 any Qh1 mate.
Also winning is 21 ... Nxb2+ 22 Kf2 (Kg1 23 Nf3+) Rxe1 23 Qxe1 Ng4+ 24 Kf1 Qh2 25 Be4 Re8 26 Bf4 and mate is far off.
But the *best* move is 21 ... Bxg2+.

13. Valentin Pepelea - Robert Vaccarezza: Not

[29 Re1?? ("preparing" 29 Rb7, seeing only that 29 Rb7 could now be answered by Bxe3) f4 Black wins a piece] [29 Rb3? Bxe3 30 fxe3 Qxg3 Black has won a pawn and still has pressure.] [29 Kh2?? f5! 30 ef Bxf2 Black wins at least a piece.]

Best is 29 Kf1! (so now the pawn defends the Bishop) Re8 30 Re1 Rge6 31 Bf4 Qxh4 32 Qxf5 Qh1+ 33 Ke2 Qxg2 34 Rb7 (threatening mate in 5) Qg6 35 Qxg6 Rxg6 36 Rh1 Rg4 37 Kf3 g6 38 Rd7 (threatening Rb1). White has dynamic equality.

14. Steve Gaffagan - George Waters: 31 Rhc1 Na7 32 Rc7+ resigns

15. Oleg Shakhnazarov - Vladimir Strugatsky: After White moves his Queen, Black can fork the Rooks on c2. White must lose the exchange. But with careful play, White can get some counterplay with a Rook on c1 pinning the Knight on c2 against the Black Queen and King. Afterward, Vladimir said that instead of such a position he would prefer to be only a Pawn ahead with a dominating position. If you are objectively lost, the *best* line is one that gives your opponent the most problems. White loses the exchange with a terrible position in all the below lines, and Black does not have any difficult moves to find.

[22 Qg4 f5]

[22 Qd1 Nc2 23 Bd2 Nxa1]

[22 Qc3 Ne2+]

[22 Qg2 Nc2 23 Bh6 Nxe1 24 Rxe1 Rfe8 25 Rc1 Qxc1+ 26 Bxc1 Rd1+ 27 Qf1 Red8]

[22 Qh1 Nc2 23 Bh6 Nxa1 24 Rxa1 (Bxf8 Nc2) Rfe8 25 Rc1 Qxc1+ 26 Bxc1 Rd1+]

The *best* line for White is 22 Qe4! f5 23 Qh1! (Qxe5?? Nf3+) Nc2 24 Bg5 (now that Black cannot play f6) Rde8! (other moves give White enough counterplay to avoid losing the exchange, so White has temporarily deactivated a Black piece) 25 Rac1! Bxb2 26 Qf3 Kb8! (threatening Nxe1) and Black has a clear advantage. For example, 27 Red1 Bxc1 28 Rxc1 Nd4!

16. David Moulton - David Forthoffer: 18 Bg5! [Nxd5? Nxd5 19 Qxd5 e4 20 Rd1 exf3 21 Qxd6 Qxd6 22 Rxd6 Re1 mate] 18 ... Be7 [18 ... f6 19 Nxd5

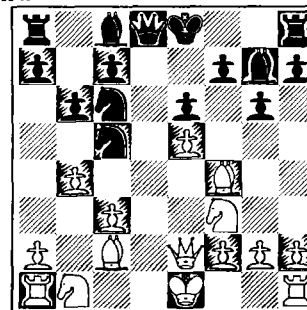
fxg5 20 Nxb6 Qxb6 21 Qd5+ Kf8 (21 ... Kh8 22 Nxg5 Ra7 23 Nf7+ Rxf7 24 Qxf7 winning) 22 Nxg5 Ra7 23 Nxb7+ with a very strong game] 19 Bxe7 Rxe7 20 Rxe5 Rd7 White has won a pawn, with a winning position. The game continued 21 Qc2 g6?! 22 Rd1 d4 and here White did not like 23 Ne4 c4, missing 24 Re8+!

Author's Note: I apologize for the poor quality of the diagrams. I had intended to use ChessBase's chess fonts for Windows, but they didn't work on my PostScript printer. So I built my own TrueType font with CorelDraw 3.0. But it seems that pieces on a shaded background are too complicated. Also, some of the pieces don't look good. I'll try to improve those next month.

The positions were found by using ChessBase 4.0 to look at the games. Some tactics were checked with the built-in KnightStalker. I added variations and comments to selected games, which were exported to a text file. A ChessBase utility was used to convert board descriptions to diagrams. I used Word for Windows 2.0 to apply the chess fonts and prepare camera-ready copy. I hope this approach reduces work while improving quality and quantity.

P.S. Last month's article on the Alekhine's had a mistake. In the below position, R.W. Kermeen said 13...Nb7 loses a piece. It doesn't.

P.S. Last month's article on the Alekhine's had a mistake. In the below position, R.W. Kermeen said 13...Nb7 loses a piece. It doesn't.



13 ... Nb7? 14 Ba4 Qd7! 15 Qe4 b5 (Nbd8? 16 b5) 16 Bxb5 Nbd8 17 Ba4 Qd5 White has won only a pawn.

13 ...Nd7 14 Be4 Bb7 15 Qb5 Ncd4! and I like Black's game!

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Labor Day Crosstables

Master

1	DE FIRMIAN, NICK	CA	2602#S0	2619#S5	W--23	W---6	W--12	W---3	D---2	D---5	5.0
2	BROWNE, WALTER S	CA	2632#T2	2634#T2	W---8	D--11	W---4	W---5	D---1	D---3	4.5
3	STRUGATSKY, VLADI	CA	2511#S2	2525#S4	W--25	W--24	W--20	L---1	W--12	D---2	4.5
4	PEREZ, EMMANUEL R	CA	2362#M4	2383#M6	D--18	W--30	L---2	W--23	W---9	W--10	4.5
5	FISHBEIN, ALEXAND	WY	2592#B5	2586#S5	D--16	W--17	W--11	L---2	W---6	D---1	4.0
6	CORNELIUS, PAUL A	CA	2349#M2	2383#M7	W--26	L---1	W--24	W---7	L---5	W--12	4.0
7	KELSON, RICHARD	CA	2391#M4	2370#M4	L--24	W--29	W--22	L---6	D---8	W--16	3.5
8	ROA, IVAN	CA	2238#M5	2244#M5	L---2	W--27	L--13	W--22	D---7	W--19	3.5
9	CROSS, STEVEN D	CA	2222#M4	2237#M4	H----	H----	W--14	W--16	L---4	D--13	3.5
10	SPLANE, MIKE K	CA	2212#M4	2226#M4	D--29	H----	W--21	H----	W--18	L---4	3.5
11	MANIK, MIKULAS	CA	2160/04	2300/10	W--27	D---2	L---5	L--18	W--21	W--17	3.5
12	IZUMIKAWA, BURT T	CA	2496#S4	2482#S4	W--15	W--21	L---1	W--13	L---3	L---6	3.0
13	LAZETICH, ZORAN	CA	2330#M4	2319#M4	L--21	W--25	W---8	L--12	D--17	D---9	3.0
14	LAMBERT, GARY B	CA	2065#A0	2103#A5	W--28	L--20	L---9	L--13	W--26	W--18	3.0
15	NEELY, LIZ	CA	2229#X2	2206#X2	L--12	L--28	D--26	W--14	L--19	W--21	2.5
16	FURTHOFFER, DAVID	CA	2228#X0	2230#X0	D---5	D--18	H----	H----	W--24	L---7	2.5
17	FUENTES, ROMULO D	CA	2208#X4	2198#X4	H----	L---3	D--19	W--27	D--13	L--11	2.5
18	MOULTON, DAVID P	CA	2200#M0	2200#M0	D---4	D--16	D--23	W--11	L--10	L--14	2.5
19	ROBLES, H C	CA	2287#C0	2262#M5	L--20	H----	D--17	D--24	W--15	L---8	0.0
20	SANCHEZ, GABRIEL	CA	2318#M2	2317#M2	W--19	W--14	L---3	U----	U----	U----	2.0
21	JANNIRO, MIKE E	CA	2243#M4	2228#M4	W--13	L--12	L--10	W--29	L--11	L--15	2.0
22	PLENO, HORACIO M	CA	2005#A0	1999#A0	B----	H----	L---7	L---8	D--27	U----	2.0
23	EADE, JAMES V	CA	2309#M0	2278#M0	B--1	W--26	D--18	L---4	U----	U----	1.5
24	SHAKHNAZAROV, OLE	CA	2251#M0	2230#M0	W--7	L---3	L---6	D--19	L--16	U----	1.5
25	PINTO, MARK A	CA	2239#M5	2238#M5	L---3	L--13	D--29	W--26	U----	U----	1.5
26	ANDERSON, MICHAEL	CA	2108#X5	2089#X5	L--6	L--23	D--15	L--35	L--14	W--27	1.5
27	WEISS, SEGGEV	CA	2085#X5	2039#X5	L--11	L--8	B----	L--17	D--22	L--26	1.5
28	WELDM, JOSEPH	CA	2266#X7	2259#X7	L--14	W--15	U----	U----	U----	U----	1.0
29	KUIGIERO, PAMELA	CA	2117#X5	2112#X5	D--10	L--7	D--25	L--21	U----	U----	1.0
30	DAUD, HARYANTO	CA	2169#X0	2163#X0	H----	L---4	U----	U----	U----	U----	0.5

Expert

1	AL-SHAMMA, JAMES	CA	2153#X0	2182#X2	W--20	W--26	W--18	W---6	L---5	W---4	5.0
2	MEHL, KEITH H	CA	2131#X7	2164#X4	W--14	D--3	D--10	W--21	W--6	W--5	5.0
3	RICCA, ROBERTO	CA	2135#X0	2151#X2	W--28	D--2	H----	W--20	L---4	W--12	4.0
4	ZAPATA, RODOLFO B	CA	2109#X6	2137#X8	D--30	D--25	W---8	W--19	W--3	L--1	4.0
5	GAGNON, MARK	CA	2100#X8	2120#X8	W--17	W--8	L---6	W--12	W--1	L--2	4.0
6	BISHOP, ALAN M	CA	2030#X7	2077#X9	W--15	W--19	W---5	L--1	L--2	W--11	4.0
7	REGENSBERG, WADE	CA	2143#X5	2134#X5	D--12	L--18	W--17	D--22	H----	W--16	3.5
8	ROMO, JOHN PAUL	CA	2117#X2	2120#X2	W--29	L---5	L---4	W--15	D--10	W--13	3.5
9	HAINES, WILLIAM C	CA	2114#X2	2113#X2	D--13	D--22	L--21	W--25	D--16	W--17	3.5
10	STEPHENS, MARK	CA	2053#X4	2063#X4	D--11	W--13	D--2	D--18	D--8	H----	3.5
11	HOWLETT, PATRICK	CA	1979#X7	2008#X7	D--10	W--16	L--12	W--26	W--18	L--6	3.5
12	ONG, ALLEN VINCENT	CA	2060#A2	2068#A4	D--7	W--30	W--11	L--5	D--13	L--3	3.0
13	STEVENS, VINCENT	CA	2025#X0	2032#X0	D--9	L--10	W--27	W--24	D--12	L--8	3.0
14	GROSS, BENJAMIN L	CA	2000#X2	2008#X2	L--2	D--17	L--15	W--23	D--24	W--29	3.0
15	VENKATRAMAN, BALA	CA	2075#X0	2049#X0	L--6	L--24	W--14	L--8	D--25	W--21	2.5
16	WAIDE, JAMES C	CA	2062#X0	2041#X0	D--24	L--11	W--28	H----	D--9	L--7	2.5
17	LAHIRI, INDRA	CA	2020#X2	2017#X2	L--5	D--14	L--7	W--28	W--21	L--9	2.5
18	MAVRAEDIS, CHRIS	CA	1879#A4	1919#A6	W--27	W--7	L--1	D--10	L--11	U----	2.5
19	FITZPATRICK, BEAN	CA	2105#X9	2092#X9	W--21	L--6	W--24	L--4	U----	U----	2.0
20	BLESZYNSKI, RICK	CA	2083#X0	2089#X0	L--1	W--29	W--25	L--3	U----	U----	2.0
21	MUKHARJI, ASHISH	CA	2028#A2	2009#A2	L--19	W--25	W--9	L--2	L--17	L--15	2.0
22	ELROD, DENNIS C	CA	2022#A2	2039#A2	D--25	D--9	D--26	D--7	U----	U----	2.0
23	REGAN, NEIL D	CA	2018#X0	2000#X0	L--26	L--21	L--29	L--14	B----	W--24	2.0
24	ALEXANDER, PETER	CA	1900#A0	1903#A0	D--16	W--15	L--19	L--13	D--14	L--23	2.0
25	FLYNN, FRANK	CA	2137#X0	2104#X0	D--22	D--4	L--20	L--9	D--15	U----	1.5
26	UCHON, JASON	CA	2099#X2	2073#X2	W--23	L--3	D--22	L--11	U----	U----	1.5
27	JESTADT, JESSE	CA	2089#X7	2059#X7	L--18	D--28	L--13	W--29	U----	U----	1.5
28	FURD, CLIFTON P	CA	2086#X2	2027#X2	L--3	D--27	L--16	L--17	W--29	U----	1.5
29	OVERTON, OWEN R	CA	2089#A6	1955#A6	L--8	L--20	W--23	L--27	L--28	L--14	1.0
30	DUTTER, FREDRIC L	CA	2177#X0	2159#X0	D--4	L--12	U----	U----	U----	U----	0.5

"A"

1	FAPTANGLU, SINAN	CA	1955#A5	2038#X5	W--34	W--23	W---6	W--13	W--5	W--3	6.0
2	SMELL, NELSON H	CA	1874#A7	1934#A4	L--19	W--35	W---8	W--25	W--13	W--6	5.0
3	MC CANN, WILLIAM	CA	1922#A2	1959#A7	W--39	W--40	D--17	W--9	W--19	L--1	4.5
4	TATE, WILLIAM	CA	1874#A5	1933#A4	D---5	W--18	L---9	W--26	W--28	W--16	4.5
5	BROWN, MARK G	CA	2021#A9	2015#A9	D---4	W--21	W--25	W--17	L---1	D--9	4.0
6	MEDIA, CARMELITO	CA	1942#X5	1964#X5	D---7	W--8	L---1	W--32	W--27	L--2	4.0
7	KHAMKAR, SHARAD S	CA	1933#X2	1948#X4	L--6	W--30	L--3	W--40	W--32	W--24	4.0
8	ARNOLD, LUDWIG J	CA	1930#A2	1951#A2	W--31	L--6	L--33	W--33	W--18	W--21	4.0
9	REMUS, HORST	CA	1836#A0	1887#A2	D--10	W--38	W---4	L--3	W--17	D--5	3.5
10	DRURY, MARK L	CA	1928#A4	1924#A4	D--9	L--32	W--39	W--34	D--21	D--13	3.5
11	LIEBERMAN, DONALD	CA	1900#A0	1900#A0	W--30	L--28	D--34	L--23	W--25	W--26	3.5
12	HAND, CAMERON R	CA	1885#A0	1910#A2	D--24	D--26	W--33	D--28	W--23	U----	3.5
13	MERRICK, JEFFREY	CA	1871#A0	1901#A2	W--15	W--36	W--28	L--1	L--2	D--10	3.5
14	WOLITZER, DONALD	CA	1856#A0	1886#A0	L--36	W--29	D--26	D--18	W--15	H----	3.5
15	SEALS, JAMES C	CA	2018#X4	1976#X4	L--13	D--33	W--38	D--20	L--14	W--28	3.0
16	HURT, JAMES E	CA	1967#A0	1957#A0	H----	H----	L--22	W--37	W--20	L--4	3.0
17	FORDYCE, GRAEME	CA	1909#B7	1908#B9	W--27	W--19	D--3	L--5	L--9	D--23	3.0
18	MANNING, THOMAS R	CA	1904#A0	1897#A0	D--32	L--4	W--41	D--14	L--8	W--31	3.0
19	MANGROBANG, MANUE	CA	1892#A2	1908#A2	W--2	L--17	W--40	W--31	L--3	U----	3.0
20	CHU, ERIC	CA	1888#A0	1881#A0	W--29	L--25	D--23	D--15	L--16	W--34	3.0
21	MINZNER, CARL F	NM	1881#A0	1900#A0	D--26	L--5	W--27	W--36	D--10	L--8	3.0
22	KARBNI, WILLIAM	CA	1872#A5	1892#A5	H----	H----	W--16	W--24	L--6	U----	3.0
23	ROSENBAUM, HERBER	CA	1837#A0	1836#A0	X----	L--1	D--20	W--11	L--12	D--17	3.0
24	CHAMBERS, GILBERT	CA	1800#A4	1825#A4	D--12	W--41	D--36	L--22	W--31	L--7	3.0
25	AMERI, HOSSEIN	CA	1751#B2	1747#B2	B----	W--20	L--5	L--2	L--11	X----	3.0
26	SAMATRA, MARIO L	CA	1973#A7	1934#A7	D--21	D--12	D--14	L--4	W--27	L--11	2.5
27	BETANCO, DAVID F	CA	1900#A7	1900#A7	L--17	D--39	L--21	W--35	L--26	W--40	2.5
28	MC DANIEL, DAN A	CA	1803#A0	1816#A0	W--37	W--11	L--13	D--12	L--4	L--15	2.5
29	VACCAREZZA, RUBER	CA	1743#B0	1758#B0	L--20	L--14	L--37	W--30	W--33	D--35	2.5
30	PEPELEA, VALENTIN	CA	2118/04	1836/09	L--11	L--7	L--35	L--29	W--40	X----	2.0
31	LAGIER, TERT	CA	1873#A0	1849#A0	L--18	W--42	W--7	L--19	L--24	L--18	2.0
32	STEWART, JAMES W	CA	1863#A5	1858#A5	D--18	W--10	H----	H----	L--7	F----	2.0
33	ESCANO, EMMANUEL	CA	1857#A	1815#A	D--41	D--15	L--12	L--8	L--29	B----	2.0
34	BOLES, ROBERT L	CA	1851#B0	1820#B0	L--1	W--37	D--11	L--10	D--39	L--20	2.0
35	NIKOLIC, IVAN	CA	1800#A0	1800#A0	U----	L--2	W--30	L--27	D--37	D--29	2.0
36	GONSALVES, RICHAE	CA	1995#X4	1955#X4	W--14	L--13	D--24	L--21	U----	U----	1.5
37	DE LEON, JOSEPH C	CA	1991#A2	1926#A2	L--28	L--34	W--29	L--16	D--35	U----	1.5
38	TROSDON, TIMOTHY	CA	1832#A5	1808#A5	H----	L--9	L--15	X----	U----	U----	1.5
39	EDELSTEIN, HAROLD	CA	1814#A2	1800#A2	L--3	D--27	L--10	H----	D--34	F----	1.5
40	TEEHAN, GREGG	CA	1872#A2	1818#A2	W--42	L--3	L--19	L--7	D--30	L--27	1.0
41	HOMAN, STEPHEN	CA	1858#A0	1826#A0	D--33	L--24	L--18	F----	U----	U----	0.5
42	GALLAGHER, FRANCI	CA	1975#A6	1934#A6	L--40	L--31	U----	U----	U----	U----	0.0

Continued on page 26

LERA Peninsula Class Championships

by SM Vladimir Strugatsky, NM Steve Cross and NM Mike Janniro

The annual LERA Summer Swiss was held August 15-16. Jim Hurt, now retired and living near Lake Tahoe, organized the event and Ted Yudacufski of Monterey directed. Jim, incidentally, is still very active in the chess community. In addition to organizing four of Northern California's largest tournaments, he teaches chess at two of his local schools and is a tough competitor in weekend events.

Over 140 players competed in 6 sections.

Open: Vladimir Strugatsky (2499) 4-0; 2nd: Henry C Robles (2183) 3.5-0.5; 3rd-5th: Liz Neely (2214), Mike Janniro (2201), and Ivan Roa (2248) 3-1.

Expert: 1st-2nd: Edward Syrett (2140), Walter Wood (2060) 3.5-0.5; 3rd-5th: Jason Ochoa (2111), Rick Bleszynski (2061), Kevin Ziegler (2033) 3-1.

"A" Section: 1st-2nd: Ronald Perez (1858), Romulo Aguilar (1825) 3.5-0.5; 3rd-4th: Prasad Paranjpe (1890), Valentin Pepelea (1822) 3-1.

"B" Section: 1st: Joe Ferrante (1676) 4-0; 2nd: Stephen Thorn (1683) 3.5-0.5; 3rd-9th: Mike Cerezo (1641), John Meadows (1645), Scott Johns (1649), Romeo Balingongan (1751), Ursula Foster (1761), Maurice Newton (1785), Carlos Galinato (1794) 3-1.

"C" Section: 1st: Raymond Cordova (1477) 4-0; 2nd-3rd: Charles Faulkner (1515), Parin Dalal (1470) 3.5-0.5.

"D/E/Unr." Section: 1st D: Jon Graff (1299) 2.5-1.5; 1st E: Ed Fernandez (1081) 3-1; 1st Unr: Rudy Cardoza (Unr.) 4-0.

There was a small simultaneous scholastics event. Five-year-old Jonathan Lonsdale (Unr.) beat top seed Marijo Mont-Reynaud (913) and went home with first prize! Jonathan is the youngest of the Lonsdale brothers, including Jeffrey and Joey, to play on the local tournament circuit. And you know what they say about Judith...

Richard Shorman judged the Brilliancy prizes based on games played the first day and they were announced on Sunday morning. Below are the brilliancies plus a few interesting games.

White: SM Vladimir Strugatsky (2498)
Black: NM Matvey Temkin (2262)
King's Indian [E60]

Annotated by SM Vladimir Strugatsky

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.g3 c5 5.Bg2 cxd4 6.Nxd4 Nc6 7.Nc3 a6?!

Mistimed. Theoretical 7...0-0 8.0-0 Nxd4 9.Qxd4 d6 10.Qd3 a6 is more appropriate here.

8.0-0?! 0-0?!

Both players failed to grasp the main drawback of 7...a6. White should have played 8.c5! immediately, while Black missed 8...Nxd4 9.Qxd4 d6, with reasonable chances. 9.c5!

Restraining ...b6 and ...d6. Now an adequate development of queenside pieces becomes Black's major challenge.

9...Qc7 10.Nb3

10.Bg5!? deserves attention.

10...b5 11.Bf4

White is better after 11.cxb6 Qxb6 12.Be3 Qc7 13.h3, but I already felt that my position promised more than that.

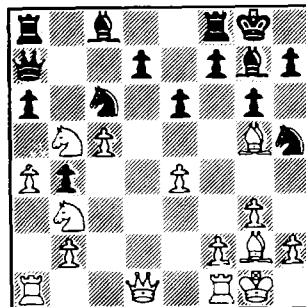
11...Qa7 12.e4!

12.a4 b4 13.Nb5!? was very tempting, but 13...axb5 (13...Qb7? 14.Na5!) 14.axb5 Qb7 15.Rxa8 Qxa8 16.bxc6 dxc6 provides a strong outpost on d5. Now Black has to worry about 13.a4 b4 14.Nd5.

12...Nh5 13.Bg5 e6

Black is planning ...Bb7 and then ...Nc6-e5-c4, organizing counterplay. How is White to take advantage of the awkward placement of Black's pieces?

14.a4 b4 15.Nb5!



15...Qb8?

Granting the d6 square to White's Knight, even for the price of a pawn, is almost suicide in this position. Black would be better off choosing 15...axb5 16. axb5 Qb7 17. bxc6 dxc6 (17...Rxa1? 18. cxb7!). Now White would have to find the strong

move 18. Qd2!, with a clearly better position. The natural 18.Rxa8 Qxa8 allows Black to be back in the game: 19.Qd2 Qa4! or 19.e5!? (a promising pawn sacrifice) 19...Bxe5 20.Qe2 Bg7! (20...Bc7 21.Ra1 Qb7 22.Qf3! Bd7 23.Rd1 Bd8 24.Bxd8 Rxd8 25.g4! Ng7 26.Qf6+ +-; or 20...f6 21.Ra1 Qb7 22.Bh6 Rd8 23.f4! Bc7 24.Qe4 Bd7 25.f5! gxf5 26.Qh4 Be8 27.Nd4 ±) 21.Ra1 Qb7 22.Na5 Qa7!.

16.Nd6 Bxb2 17.Ra2 Bg7 18.a5!

A very important move that prevents the freeing maneuver ...a6-a5 and ...Bc8-a6. Now Black's queenside is paralyzed.

18...Qc7 19.Qc1

19.Qd2 may have been more precise.

19...Nd4 20.Nxd4 Bxd4 21.Be7! b3

Black's activity is temporary. 21...Qxc5 loses to 22.Rc2, and 21...Bxc5 loses to 22.e5! Rb8 (22...Bxd6 23.Bxd6 Qxc1 24.Rxc1) 23.Rc2.

22.Ra4 b2 23.Qc2 Bg7

This loses immediately, but Black's position is hopeless anyway. 24.Rc4 decides in response to both 23...Bxc5 and 23...Qxc5.

24.e5 Rb8 25.g4!

The Knight on h5 is trapped.

25...Nf4 26.Rxf4 Bxe5 27.Bxf8

Of course there are many ways to clinch the game, but it is always nicest to calculate a forced checkmate.

27...Bxf4 28.Qc3! Kxf8

28...e5 29.Qc4 +-.

29.Qh8+ Ke7 30.Qe8+ Kf6 31.Qxf7+ Ke5 31...Kg5 32.Ne4+ Kxg4 33.h3+ Kh5 34.Bf3+ Kh6 (Kh4 35.Qxh7 mate) 35.Qf8 mate.

32.Qg7 mate 1-0

White: NM Steve Cross (2245)

Black: SM Vladimir Strugatsky (2499)

Open Section Brilliancy

Catalan Opening [E02]

Annotated by NM Steve Cross

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.g3 dxc4 5.Qa4+ Nbd7 6.Qxc4 b6 7.Bg2 Bb7 8.0-0 c5 9.Nc3 Rc8 10.Bg5!

So that if 10...h6 11.Bxf6 Qxf6 12.d5 ± or 11...Nxf6 12.Rad1 ±.

10...cxd4 11.Qxd4 Bc5 12.Qh4 0-0 13.Rfd1?!

A case of the wrong Rook. White should play 13.Rad1, to meet a later ...h6 with Bc1, without blocking the Queen's Rook.

13...Qe7 14.e4 Rfd8

If 14...h6?!, White can try the interesting sacrifice 15.Rxd7!? Qxd7 16.Bf6 gxf6 17.Qh6, with compensation.

15.e5!? Bxf3 16.exf6

If 16.Bxf3? Nxe5 17.Be4, Black has the pleasant choice between 17...h6 and 17...Rxd1+ 18.Rxd1 Nxe4! 19.Bxe7 Nf3+, and Black stands better. But not 17...Ng6?? 18.Bxg6 hxg6 19.Ne4 +-.

16...gxf6 17.Ne4?

The beginning of a faulty combinaton, based on the lines:

1) 17...fxg5 18.Nxg5 Nf6? 19.Bxf3 (threatening 20.Be4) Kg7! +=.

2) 17...Bxe4? 18.Bxe4 Nf8 19.Bxf6.

3) 17...Bxd1 18.Nxf6+ Nxf6 19.Bxf6 with the threat 20.Qg5+.

Note that if White's Rooks were now on d1 and f1, this combination would be sound, so Black may have had to retreat his Bishop to e7 instead of playing with his Queen there, after 13.Rad1.

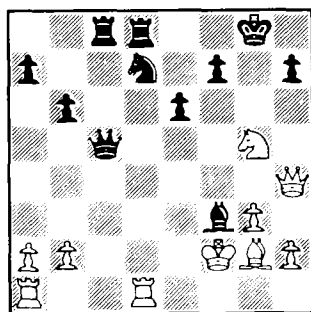
Correct now is 17.Bxf6, when Black has only a slight advantage, e.g. 17...Qxf6 18.Qxf6 Nxf6 19.Bxf3 Bd4.

If 17.Bh6? Bxd1 18.Rxd1 f5.

18.Ng5 Bxf2+!

The refutation!

19.Kxf2 Qc5



If 20.Qd4, then 20...Bxg2, threatening 21...Qg5 -+.

If 20.Rd4, then the simplest is 20...Ne5!, attacking the Rook and defending f7, since there is no perpetual after 21.Qxh7+ Kf8 22.Nxe6 fxe6 23.Qh8+ Kf7 24.Qh7+ Kf6 25.Qh4+ (25.Qh6+ Ng6) Kg6 and Black wins.

On 20.Rd4, 20...Qc2+! also wins, as in the game: 21.Kxf3 Ne5+ 22.Ke3 Nc4+ 23.Kf3 (23.Rxc4 Rd3+) Qf5+ 24.Qf4 Rxd4 or 24.Rf4 Rd3+ 25.Ke2 (25.Kf2 Qc5+) Rd2+ 26.Ke1 (26.Kf1 Ne3+) Qd3 27.Qxh7+ Qxh7 28.Nxh7 Rg2.

Still, 20.Rd4 was the best practical chance in time trouble, because of the traps if Black tries to win without calculating this far. For instance, if he goes after the pinned Rook with:

1) 20...h6? 21.Nxf3 e5 22.b4! Qc2+ 23.Rd2 +-.

2) 20...Nf8? (protecting h7) 21.Nxf3 e5 22.Qg5+! Ng6 23.b4! +-.

3) 20...Nf6? 21.Nxf3 e5 22.Qg5+ Kf8 23.Qxf6 exd4 24.Qh8+ +-.
20. Kf3 Ne5+ 21.Ke2 Qc2+ 22.Ke1 Rxd1 23.Rxd1 Nd3+ 24.Rxd3 Qxd3 25.Qf4 Qb1+ 26.Ke2 Rc2+ 27.Kf3 Qd1+ 28.Ke3 Qe2+ 0-1

White: Tom Dorsch (2240)

Black: Steve Cross (2315)

English Opening [A20]

Annotated by NM Steve Cross

1.c4 e5 2.Nf3

A kind of reverse Alekhine's.

2...e4 3.Nd4 Nc6 4.e3 Nf6

MCO mentions 4...Nxd4 5.exd4 Qf6 6.d5 Bc5 7.Qe2 Qg6 8.Nc3 Nf6 9.d3 0-0 10.dxe4 Ng4, a promising pawn sacrifice.

5.Nc3 Bb4 6.Qc2?! Nxd4

Indirectly guarding the e-pawn.

7.exd4 0-0 8.Be2 d5 9.0-0 c6 10.cxd5 cxd5 11.d3 Bf5 12.Bg5 Rc8 13.Rfd1 Qb6 14.Rac1 exd3 15.Bxd3 Ne4 16.Qb3 Bg4!

A double attack on the Rd1 and the Ng5, now that the Knight is unpinned. 17.f3?? would lead to the first of the smothered mates.

17.Nxd5 Bxd1 18.Rxc8 Qxd4!

18...Rxc8? 19.Nb6, and White gets the better of the desperado combination. Black wins on 18.Nb6? Rc1!

19.Rxf8+ Bxf8 20.Qxd1 Qxf2+ 21.Kh1 Nxg5

Black is winning. Bishops of opposite color favor the attacker in the middlegame. **22.Qc1 Ne6 23.h3 Qd4 24.Bc4 h6 25.Ne3 Nf4 26.Ng4 Qe4 27.Qf1 Bc5 28.a3 b5**

Deflection (from f7).

29.Bxb5?

Makes Black's task easier without the h-pawn.

29...Nxh3 30.Bd7 Nf4 31.b4 Ne2 32.Qd1 Bd4 33.Qb3 h5 34.Nh2 Qb1+

And the second.

35.Qxb1 Ng3 mate 0-1

White: NM Mike Janniro (2201)

Black: SM Burt Izumikawa (2471)

English Opening [A36]

Annotated by NM Mike Janniro

1.c4 Nf6 2.g3 g6 3.Bg2 Bg7 4.Nc3 0-0 5.e4 c5 6.Nge2 Nc6 7.0-0 d6 8.d3 a6 9.h3 Rb8 10.f4

Books suggest a4 to stop the counterplay on the queenside.

10...Ne8

If 10...b5 11.e5 wins a Knight.

11.f5

Now if 11.a4, f5. White's kingside attack is halted and Black continues with

...Bd7, ...Nd4 and ...b5.

11...b5 12.Rb1

The queenside needs to be developed. 12.Qc2 e6 13.g4 exf5 14.gxf5 also seems to hold, but it looks very passive.

12...e6

Taking away the d5 square for the White Knight and threatening to win a pawn at f5. Exchanging the f5 pawn does not look good for White. After recapturing Black can play f5 at the correct moment.

13.g4 b4 14.Na4 Nd4

Again threatening the f5 pawn.

15.Nxd4 Bxd4+

Black's position seems better than White's, his pieces are better placed to take advantage of the pawn formation: White's pawn structure is under more pressure than Black's.

The next few moves increase the activity of the White position more than Black's: there should be something better for Black.

16.Kh1 exf5 17.gxf5 Ng7

Maybe 17...gxf5 followed by ...Kh8 and ...Rg8 would have been better.

18.Qg4 Bd7 19.b3 Qc8 20.Bf4

The Bishop move keeps the game alive.

20...gxf5 21.Qg3 Be5 22.Bxe5 dxe5 23.Qxe5 fxe5 24.Rg1

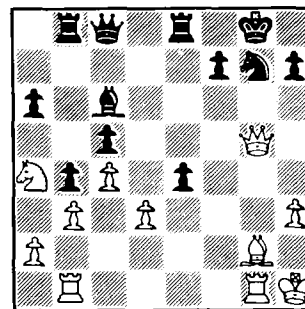
Possible was 24.Nxc5 Bxh3 25.Nxe4 Bf5 to keep the material even. But the White King is bare and the Black King is well defended, so I gave up the pawn to line a Rook up on the King.

24...Re8 25.Qg5

Looks like 25.Qg3 is better. I felt the Black King would soon be in danger so I was not interested in 25.Qxc5.

25...Bc6

Both sides are now looking for a mate, White at g7 and Black at h3.



26.Qg3

If 26.Bf1 e3+ 27.Kh2 Qc7+ 28.Rg3 f6 29.Qxf6 e2, looking good for Black.

26...Re6 27.dxe4 Rg6 28.Qh4

White can not allow the Black Knight to h5 and g3. Black only had five minutes for the next three moves.

Continued on page 27

Letters to The Editor

Dear Editor:

Isn't it obvious that the man who is playing the "Revenge Match of the Century" against Boris Spassky is not Bobby Fischer but an imposter?

Consider this:

1. Would the real Bobby Fischer have played so many bad moves?
2. Does the man look like the Bobby we all remember?
3. Would the real Bobby Fischer have "spit" on the U.S. government, announce that he has paid no income taxes for many years, and then declare that he will continue to live in the U.S.?

So, where is the real Bobby Fischer?

You'll recall that Bobby forfeited his title of World Chess Champion in 1975 and promptly disappeared. The Fischer sightings since then are in the same category as Loch Ness monster reports.

What really happened was that, after FIDE stripped him of his title in 1975, Bobby died of the fatal form of frustration known as a hissy fit.

After Bobby was refused entrance to both heaven and hell (the Devil could not cope with Bobby's incessant demands) he was reincarnated as Gata Kamsky!!!

My proof:

1. Gata was born in 1975!
2. Gata is the current US Chess Champion, as was Fischer a number of times.
3. Bobby and Gata have never been seen together!
4. Finally, Gata and Bobby are the only chessplayers in history who have scored above 2900 on the P.P. rating list. Since no other chessplayer has ever been higher than 2500 on this "Prickly Paranoids" list, Gata Kamsky must be the reincarnation of Bobby Fischer!?!)

Donald Lieberman
Santa Clara

P.S. The ultimate proof is that Rustam Kamsky has been heard screaming, in Russian, at Gata, "You're no son of mine!" (This is a loose translation of phrases that would be inappropriate in this quality chess magazine.)

Dear Editor:

The San Francisco Chronicle has demanded that one of the noblest Americans of them all, Bobby Fischer, be jailed because he "has moved against the legal ramparts of the United States" (editorial of Sep-

tember 3, 1992).

The legal ramparts of the United States are the Constitution and the revolutionary principles upon which it is based, not the dictates of any particular official, or of any clique of officials, or even of all the officials put together.

These ramparts have been attacked so violently by real neo-Nazis in recent administrations that they barely still stand. The Chronicle has been either despicably silent about these attacks, or else has acted like a berserk cheerleader exulting on the sidelines at the fall of rampart after rampart.

The replacement of the Eighth Amendment right to bail, with a system under which citizens can be imprisoned on a mere accusation whenever the capricious discretion of the judiciary allows it, is an attack on the legal ramparts of the United States. When the Second Amendment is reinterpreted to mean that private citizens have no rights whatsoever under it, that is an attack on the legal ramparts of the United States. But when Bobby Fischer plays chess, even in Yugoslavia, that is not an attack on the legal ramparts of the United States.

Displaying a shallow patriotism by howling for other Americans to be put behind bars is hardly a heroic defense of the principles the Chronicle claims it stands for. In fact, it's downright cowardly.

For Bobby Fischer to play chess in Sveti Stefan, Yugoslavia, is the free act of a free citizen, and for him to demonstrate his contempt for the intimidating drivel of capricious bureaucrats with momentary power who ordered him not to play chess is the proud act of a proud citizen. Both are endangered species. He isn't committing, or condoning, any atrocities anywhere (a disclaimer that can hardly be made for the current United States government itself, even with regard to its own citizenry). And, the ridiculously invidious definitions of illogical authoritarians notwithstanding, he isn't engaged in trade or commerce, any more than are reporters, lawyers, bankers, and other professionals who are gaining benefits from transactions in the same location.

The Chronicle, with its chronic unclarity on the concept, is confusing the United States with overtly fascist countries where an order from the government is absolute, and the citizen has no choice except to submit or else to be destroyed.

The attempt of the Chronicle and the

New York Times, from which the Chronicle's story was copied, to portray Bobby Fischer as a paranoid by, for instance, writing that he claimed Russia was stealing his books, without explaining that he was referring to copyright violations that almost everyone concedes occurred, is yellow journalism at its slimiest. To accuse him of being anti-Semitic because he is as critical of oppressors who are Jewish as he is of oppressors of any other sort is libelous.

To accuse him of being a fool begs the question of who is really being foolish—the people who still have the courage to oppose the arrogance of power in this country, or the people who think that the best way to cope with fascism is to ingratiate oneself with it.

Tom Stevens
Walnut Creek

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\$\$ based on 80 entries: \$500-240-150-100; 2000-2199/Unr \$200-100; 1800-1999 \$200-100; 1600-1799 \$200-100; U1600 \$200-100. Min. guarantee half each prize. Registration ends 9:15 am. EF \$40. Rounds 10-11-12-2-3-4-5.

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At site, all \$120 cash (\$60 cash, \$60 check OK) or \$110 money order.

VISA/MC entries at site only, \$130. IGMs \$60. Re-entry \$80.

SCHEDULE:

Choice: 3-day & 2-day merge after 3 rounds; all compete for same prizes.

3-day schedule: Registration ends Fri. 11 am. Rds 12-7, 12-7, 10-4:30.

2-day schedule: Registration ends Sat. 9 am. Rds 10-1-4-7, 10-4:30.

All: Bye available all rounds—rounds 4-6 must commit before tourney.

ENTRIES/INFORMATION

Continental Chess Association

P. O. Box 249, Salisbury Mills, NY 12477

(914) 496-9658

Reader's Games

by Richard Newey

First a little background on the '92 Stamer Tournament. In the first round, I was paired with Robert Haines (2312). To my great surprise, I was able to overcome a 675-point rating difference that was not in my favor, and get a draw! This explains how I got paired so high in round 2. The round 2 game, offered below, was even better. My first win ever against a Master! Maybe I just got lucky, but I think it is an interesting game and I hope you enjoy it. Incidentally, in winning the "B" prize with a score of 2-1/2, I had to face three Masters, an Expert, and an unrated player!

White: Richard Newey (1637)

Black: NM Bill Orton (2279)

Caro-Kann Defense [B16]

Annotations by Richard Newey

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nf6 5.Nxf6 gxf6

Which way to take back? A good question. Opening theory seems to be divided on this, with pluses and minuses for both 5...exf6 and 5...gxf6.

6.Be3

So I could play 7.Bd3 without losing a pawn.

6...Bf5 7.Bd3 e6

This is where we leave ECO for parts unknown. ECO's line is 7...Bg6 8.Ne2 Na6! 9.Qd2 Nc7 10.0-0 Nd5, which looks about equal. When I first saw ...e6, it looked like a blunder, but of course he will

recapture with the Queen.

8.Bf5 Qa5+ 9.Qd2

My development is looking good!

9...Qxf5 10.Ne2 Nd7 11.0-0-0?!

An oversight! Although this loses a pawn for little if any compensation, Black must play carefully with the open g-file. As I have learned from my own games, sometimes an opponent's blunder can be frustratingly difficult to take advantage of. In other words, "it isn't over until it's over."

11...Qd5 12.Kb1!

I am convinced that this is better than moving the Knight or a pawn. After making a blunder, I must stay calm and search for the best moves.

12...Qxg2 13.Nf4!

I like this move, because it forces the Queen away without 13.Rdg1 Qf3, and the Rg1 cannot move up on the file because of ...Qxh1+. Taking another move to protect with my Queen seems awkward and time-consuming, also allowing Black to play Bd6.

13...Qe4 14.Rhgl Nb6

Sometime sooner than in the game, Black should have developed the Bishop and/or castled queenside. ...Bd6 or ...Be7 now would allow Rg7, but how much of a threat this is is unclear.

15.Qc3

With the threat of 16...d5.

15...Nd5

Puts an end to the above threat, but the Knight has moved three times and the Bishop not at all!

16.Nxd5 Qxd5 17.Rg4 f5?!

This may be OK, but it calls for careful treatment now that my Bishop has so much scope.

18.Rgg1 0-0-0 ??

Black may be in trouble even without this. His best chance may be 18...Be7, but this is unclear and needs more analysis.

19.Bg5!

Black's undeveloped Bishop is in the way, interfering with the two Rooks and Black has no good moves. White wins the exchange.

19...Bd6 20.Bxd8 Rxd8 21.Qh3 Qb5?!

All effort should go to defensive maneuvers.

22.Rd3

This ends Black's hopes of Ba3, etc., and now my queen is free.

22...c5?! 23.dxc5 Be5?

This allows the exchange of Rooks and Queens, and it's endgame time.

24.Rxd8+ Kxd8 25.Qd3+ Qxd3 26.cxd3 Ke7 27.Rg2

To protect the f2-pawn after ...Bd4.

27...Bd4 28.b4 a5 29.c6!

I like this better than 29.a3 axb4 30.axb4 Bc3 31.b5 Bb4, etc., which may also be OK, but it doesn't look as promising to me.

29...bxc6 30.bxa5 Kd6 31.f3 Kc5 32.Rc2+ Kb5 33.a6 Kxa6 34.Rxc6 1-0

After this game, I treated myself to a nice lunch at a Chinese restaurant, and later enjoyed listening to the San Francisco Saxophone Quartet, which was playing on the sidewalk along Post Street.

Chess à la Carte

New Quads in the East Bay!

Dr. Pascal Baudry and his son Eric are organizing new monthly Quads in Walnut Creek. Berkeley Quads (formerly Walnut Creek Quads) and Richmond Quads continue on a monthly basis too, so East Bay players now have at least three Quads available every month.

Walnut Creek Quads are hosted downtown, at the Theatre Caffe, at the corner of North Main and Civic, a convenient five blocks from BART. Players can either play outside in the patio, or inside, in the air-conditioned cafe.

The parameters of the tournament are

exactly the same as the Berkeley Quads: 30 moves in 30 minutes, Sudden Death in 30 minutes. Entry fees are the \$12.00, with of course, \$2.00 discount for CalChess members. The winner of each quad gets \$24. Registration is on site only, from 10:30-10:50 am; no late entries. Games start at 11:00 am and end no later than 5:00 pm. For more information call Dr. Baudry, (510) 975-4165 or George Djordjelic at the Theatre Caffe, (510) 935-7779.

The next dates are Sunday, November 22, December 6, and in 1993 January 10, February 21, March 14, April 18, May 16, and June 27.

Twelve players showed up for the first edition of the Walnut Creek Theatre Caffe Quads, which was a good turn out, considering that the tournament had not been announced in *Chess Life* and had to rely on word-of-mouth. Tying for first in the top quad were Mark Gagnon (2160) and Dr. Pascal Baudry (2123), scoring 2.5 each. In Quad II there was a three-way tie between Annette Caruso (1800), Sanjar Soleyman (1700), and Richard Newey (1693), scoring 2-1 each. Joseph Fitzpatrick (1553) won the third quad outright with a perfect score.

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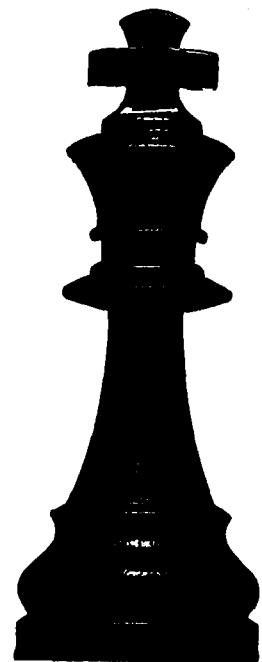
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Fischer Returns to Inspire Another Generation of Chess Players

by NM Peter Yu

White: GM Boris Spassky
Black: GM Robert Fischer
King's Indian Samisch [E84]
Annotated by NM Peter Yu

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3

Spassky chooses the Samisch Variation against Fischer's King's Indian Defense. 5.f3 is a very annoying move for Black to meet, because it bolsters the center against immediate attack and attempts to minimize future counterplay. Developing from behind his formidable pawn center becomes natural with moves like Be3, Qd2, Bd3, Nge2 followed by a choice of castling directions. Black has to beware of a quick kingside offensive or a slower positional crush, both of which are available to the first player.

5...0-0 6.Be3 Nc6

Fischer chooses this tactical move, a variation which he played during his previous career. The Samisch-Panno, as this variation is often called, sets its eyes on White's weak d4-square.

7.Nge2 a6 8.Qd2 Rb8 9.h4 h5

White initiates the flank action with an early h4. Fischer must respond 9...h5 otherwise a quick 10.h5 would deny that defensive resource. For example, 9...b5 10.h5! Nxh5?! 11.g4 Nf6 12.Bh6 Bxh6 13.Qxh6 e5 14.g5 Nh5 15.Ng3 Nxd4 16.Rxh5! Nxf3+ 17.Kf2 gxh5 18.Nxh5 as in Hurme-Khundt, 1981. Better would be either 10...Re8, or 10...e5, but the text avoids all these dangers. If White had chosen 9.g4, 9...b5 10.h4 h5! again stops the assault.

10.Bh6

Most lines continue with 10.0-0-0 b5, but Spassky chooses to postpone castling long in hopes of avoiding a queenside attack. Also playable was 10.Nc1.

10...e5

With Spassky's migration towards the kingside, Fischer correctly responds with central action. The way to bust an attack is to go for the center, since central control can cutoff your opponent's lines of communication.

11.Bxg7 Kxg7 12.d5!?

IM John Watson has suggested 11...Na5 12.Ng3 c5!? Of course, almost any move in the opening gives rise to an-

other variation. At this point, Fischer steers the game into uncharted theory.
 12...Ne7 13.Ng3 c6 14.dxc6 Nxc6 15.0-0-0 Be6

Fischer offers a gambit in order to get a jump on his attack. Although there appears to be no danger in taking the already weak d-pawn, White's under-developed state, stalled attack, and soon-to-be exposed King will be more than enough compensation for the brilliant Fischer. For example, 16.Qxd6 Qa5 17.Qd2 Rfd8 18.Qf2 Nd4 19.Bd3 Rbc8 20.Qf1 b5! -+.

16.Kb1 Ne8 17.Nd5 b5 18.Ne3 Rh8

Before Fischer can deploy his Queen, he prudently secures his Monarch against shots such as 18...Qb6 19.Nef5+.

19.Rc1 Qb6 20.Bd3 Nd4 21.Nd5

Spassky hopes Fischer will relieve some tension after 21...Bxd5 22.cxd5.

21...Qa7 22.Nf1 Nf6 23.Nfe3

Probably better was 23.Nxf6 Kxf6, since now Fischer can maneuver his Knight to c5.

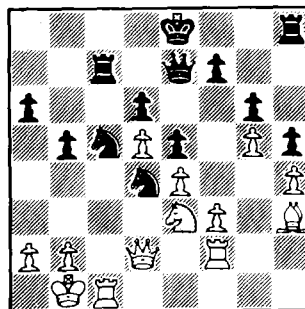
23...Bxd5 24.cxd5 Rbc8 25.Rcf1

Preparing a kingside attack.

25...Qe7 26.g4 Nd7 27.g5 Kf8! 28.Rf2 Ke8

Believe it or not, the center is a safer haven for Black's King due to White's threats of f4. Very few players will take such unexpected precautions in the middle of an otherwise normal game.

29.Bf1 Nc5 30.Bh3 Rc7 31.Rc1?



This must be a mistake, since Spassky never gets a tempo to capture the Black Queen.

31...Ncb3 32.axb3 Nxb3 33.Rc6 Nd2+ 34.Rxd2 Kf8 35.Rxa6 Ra7 36.Rc6 Kg7

Now that Fischer can release his last Rook, it should just be a matter of tech-

nique.

37.Bf1 Ra1+ 38.Kxa1 Qa7+ 39.Kb1 Qxe3 40.Kc2 b4 0-1

41.Be2 b3+ 42.Kc1 Ra8 43.Ba6 Qxf3, etc.

White: GM Bobby Fischer
Black: GM Boris Spassky
Ruy Lopez [E69]
Annotated by NM Peter Yu

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Bxc6 dxc6 5.0-0 f6 6.d4 exd4

ECO gives 6...Bg4 as the main line, after which Black may equalize with 7.de5 Qxd1 8.Rxd1 fxe5 9.Rd3 Bd6 10.Nbd2 Nf6 11.Nc4 0-0 12.Nfe5 Be2 13.Re3 Bxc4 14.Nxc4 Bc5 15.Rf3 Nxe4.

A better try for Fischer would be 7.c3, and after 7...Bd6 8.Be3 Ne7 or Qe7, White can secure a slight advantage with 9.Nbd2. In light of this, Black may steer for an unclear position with 7...exd4 8.cxd4 Qd7 9.Be3 0-0-0 10.Nbd2 g5 11.Qc2 Ne7 12.b4 Ng6 13.Rfcl as in Giplis-Shulman, USSR 1981.

7.Nxd4 c5 8.Nb3 Qxd1 9.Rxd1 Bg4 10.f3 Be6 11.Nc3 Bd6 12.Be3 b6 13.a4 0-0-0

Theory prefers 13...Kf7 14.a5 (14.Nd5 Rb8 15.a5 c4 16.Nd2 b5 17.b3 is unclear) c4 15.Nd4 b5 16.Nxe6 = (not 16.Nf5? Bxf5 17.exf5 Ne7 18.g4 h5 -+).

14.a5 Kb7 15.e5

Velimirovic-Matanovic, 1975 drew after 15.Bf4 Ne7 16.Bxd6 cxd6 17.axb6 Bxb3 18.cxb3 Kxb6. If 15.axb6, 15...cxb6 16.Bf4 Be7 17.Rxd8 Bxd8 18.Rd1 Bc7 also equalizes.

15...Be7 16.Rxd8 Bxd8 17.Ne4!?

White could have played 17.axb6 cxb6 18.Bxc5 Nh6! and still have the upper hand. Fischer's innovation may have surprised Spassky so much that he blundered the next move.

17...Kc6?

Better was 17...Bxb3 18.axb3. The text allows Fischer's attack to net at least a pawn.

18.axb6 cxb6 19.Nbxc5! Bc8

19...bxc5 allows Rxa6+, regaining a piece with a couple of pawns to boot.

20.Nxa6 fxe5 21.Nb4+ 1-0

Spassky will soon be down two pawns.

Getting Breakfast for Champions

Mom's Vacation at the World Youth Championship

By Randy Mont-Reynaud

So, what else is there to hear about the World Youth Championships that IM Jeremy Silman's culinary review in *Chess Life* (October issue) doesn't tell us? The event was a real eye opener to someone who is barely a class "D" player—and just a mom at that!

The bottom line, folks, is that our kids have a lot of work ahead of them if they (and we) want to be competitive in world chess. The gold medalist in the "Boys Under 10" was from London, Luke McShane, fully six months younger than our American candidate, Jordy Mont-Reynaud. The silver medal was won by Alexander Grishuk, of Moscow, who was scarcely three months older than McShane—and there's no way either of them was born knowing a single refutation of the Scheveningen! Children and youths from other nations have, in a nutshell, more and better organized formal training.

What else is new? Here's more local color about the event that Silman omitted: one U.S. player had an adjourned game in which she was two pawns up; she lost the game the next morning. Although the responsibility for the loss rests with her, neither of the American coaches were available during the adjournment.

Another story had it that, as a result of one parent's efforts, a U.S. player was unofficially "adopted" by the coaches of two former Soviet states. With them, she went over her games and prepared for the next day...the American girl was paired against one of their own that day and won!

And one more incident, it appears that two American youngsters, both under twelve years old, wandered out of the city on a train by themselves and accepted a ride back in a car with a stranger! Do we need Grandmasters, or perhaps just better babysitters, at world class events?

On the whole, however, the scene was really impressive: children and youth from all over the world, in all shades and sizes, in saris, veils, shawls and Reeboks. The Indians outsmoked the Germans. Nobody defected—seems our economy has gotten a bit of bad press. A Polish arbiter said, yes, he actually said, that women didn't belong in the tournament halls! (I wonder what he'd do with Judith?) Fred Waitzkin, author of *The Book on Parenting a Chess Prodigy* and father of Josh W. was there to reassure the rest of us parents that, in time, rooks would get castled, open files would be grabbed, and our hair would be as gray as his after all of this.

Now, here's one from the horse's mouth: The night before Round 1, at about midnight, I somehow got hold of a tournament bulletin which listed all of the players in each category, their nationalities and dates of birth. There I saw to my dismay that Jordy was listed in the Girls Under 10!! I ran to the tournament hall (only a mother would, right?) and found the head hacker responsible for the computer pairing program. He searched the pairing files and found that, indeed, my son was paired to play a girl in Round 1 for the next day! The programmer made the switch and thanked me for ensuring that the round would start on time. But I wasn't so sure. Indeed, back in my room, further study of the entries revealed a "girl" named "Mohammed"...

It wasn't only stuff like this that made the competition in all categories particularly tough; this year the dissolution of the So-

viet Union resulted in players from the different republics winning fifteen out of the thirty medals! To give you an idea of the challenges now and in the years to come, Russian master Sergei Rublevsky (2535) managed only fifth place in the "Boys Under 18". In "Boys Under 14", the Hungarian Peter Leko (2460) failed to take a medal; he finished fourth. Leko did, however, take first place in a Grandmaster blitz tournament that was held on one of the recess days. Our own Tal Shaked (2325) of Arizona finished with 6.5 points and tied for 13th out of 63. In the "Boys Under 16", the silver medalist, Peter Svidler of the former USSR, was taught by Dmitry Zernitsky, now living in Redwood City. Congratulations to Dmitry on the success of one of his former students—hopefully we'll see some future ones!

By the way, the Western United States was well-represented in numbers, if not in terms of performance. Northern and Southern California, Hawaii and Arizona contributed a total of seven players out of the eleven official U.S. delegates. But, the expense of travel made it impossible for Susan Urminska from Hawaii to compete. Nonetheless, although we are lacking the urban density of players, Grandmasters, and training centers, the West is producing, even out-producing, the East, in terms of the future of chess. What is disturbing, however, is that the West seems to garner far less than its share of support from national organizations; certainly far less than its talented youth merit!

White: Jennie Frenklakh (USA)

Black: Carmen Voicu (Romania)

Caro-Kann Panov [B13]

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 cxd5 4.Bd3 Nc6 5.c3 Nf6 6.Ne2 Bg4 7.f3 Bh5 8.Bf4 e6 9.Nd2 Bd6 10.Be3 Bg6 11.Bxg6 hxg6 12.g3 Qc7 13.Nb3 e5 14.dxe5 Nxe5 15.Ned4 Nc4 16.Nb5 Bxg3+ 17.Ke2 Qe7 18.Qc1 Bf4 19.Kd3 Be3 20.Qxe1 0-0-0 21.Nxa7+ Kb8 22.Nb5 Ne4 23.Kc2 Nf2 24.a4 Qg5 25.a5 Qf5 mate 0-1

White: Jordy Mont-Reynaud (USA)

Black: Krzysztof Jasik (Poland)

Ruy Lopez [C69]

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Bxc6 dxc6 5.0-0 Bd6 6.d4 exd4 7.Nxd4 Ne7 8.Nc3 0-0 9.Be3 c5 10.Nb3 c4 11.Nd4 c5 12.Nde2 Qc7 13.f4 Bg4 14.e5 Bxe5 15.fxe5 Qxe5 16.Bf4 Qe6 17.Qd6 Bxe2 18.Qxe6 fxe6 19.Nxe2 Nd5 20.c3 Rac8 21.Rae1 b5 22.a3 h6 23.Bd6 Rfd8 24.Bg3 Re8 25.Nf4 Nc7 26.Re5 g5 27.Nh5 Nd5 28.Rfe1 Kf7 29.Bf2 Rc6 30.Ng3 Rec8 31.Ne4 a5 32.Bxc5 Nf4 33.Nd6+ Rxd6 34.Bxd6 Nd3 35.Rf1+ 1-0

White: Jennie Frenklakh (USA)

Black: Dessislava Dimova (Bulgaria)

King Pawn Opening [C20]

1.e4 e5 2.c4 Nc6 3.d3 Bc5 4.f4 Bxg1 5.Rxg1 Qh4+ 6.g3 Qxh2 7.Rg2 Qh3 8.f5 g6 9.Qf3 Nd4 10.Qf2 gxf5 11.Be3 Nc6 12.exf5 Qg4 13.Nc3 a6 14.Nd5 Kd8 15.Be2 Qg7 16.Bb6 Nd4 17.Nxc7 Rb8 18.Ne6+ 1-0

Around the State

Berkeley Club

The August tournament attracted fifty-three players. The format is play as often or as seldom as you like, and the five players in the 2000+ section opted for seldom, with **Paul Liebhaber** (2000) taking first with a win a draw in two games. **Alan Estes** (1864) topped the 1700-1999 section with 3.5 points. **Mohammed Poorsina** (1434) romped through the 1300-1699 with four straight wins. Newcomer **Alan Potosnak** (Unr.) went three for three in the Under 1300 section. Here are two short games from the tournament.

White: Eric Hicks (1931)
Black: Bill Karnegas (1817)
 Sicilian Najdorf [B90]

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6
 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bc4 e6 7.Be3 b5 8.Bb3 Be7
 9.Qe2 0-0 10.0-0-0 Bb7 11.Bxe6 Nxe4
 12.Nxe4 Bxe4 13.Bb3 Nc6 14.Qg4 Nxd4
 15.Bxd4 Bg6 16.h4 h5 17.Qxg6 1-0

White: M.K.Saca (1896)
Black: Robert Smith (1891)
 Caro-Kann [B15]

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nf6
 5.Ng3 e5 6.Nf3 cxd4 7.Nxd4 e5 8.Bb5+
 Bd7 9.0-0

Saca intended to play 9.Qe2 but accidentally touched his King first.
 9...exd4 10.Re1+ Be7 11.Nf5 Bxb5
 12.Nxe7 Kf8 13.Qf3 Nc6 14.Nf5 Qd5
 15.Qa3 Kg8 16.Nh6+ gxh6 17.Qg3+ Qg5
 18.Bxg5 hxg5 19.Qxg5+ Kf8 20.Qh6+
 Kg8 21.Qxf6 d3 22.Re3 1-0

The September drew fifty-eight players in three sections. Top finishers in the 1800+ section were NM **Richard Kelson** (2397), NM **Steve Cross** (2245), and **Robert Smith** (1891) each with two points. In the 1400-1799 section, **Brendan MacIntyre** (1442) led the pack with 2.5 points. In the Under 1400 section, **Uwe Jacobs** (1322), **Josh Powell** (1269), **Dwight Kearney** (1291), and **Stephen Clarke** (1243) all collected three points. Below is one of the games from the event.

White: Robert Smith (1891)
Black: Alan Estes (1864)
 QGD/Cambridge Springs [D52]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 c6 5.e3
 Nbd7 6.Nf3 Qa5 7.Bxf6 Nxf6 8.Nd2 Bb4
 9.Qc2 0-0 10.Bd3 dxc4 11.Nxc4 Qg5 12.0-

0 b5 13.Ne5 Bb7 14.f4 Qh6 15.Rf3 g6
 16.Rh3 Qg7 17.Ne4 Nxe4 18.Bxe4 f5
 19.Bxc6 Rac8 20.Qb3 Bxc6 21.Qxe6+
 Kh8 22.Nxg6+ 1-0

Both tournaments were directed by **David Goldfarb** and **Alan Glasscoe**.

Berkeley Quads

Twenty-eight players competed in the August quads held at the Student Union on the U.C. campus. In the first group NM **Andy McManus** (2313), on summer vacation from Duke University, and NM **Mike Splane** (2308) had to share first place honors with 2.5 each. Their only draw was with each other. In the second section the rating difference between the top and bottom player was only forty-eight points, and the results were correspondingly close. **Sean Fitzpatrick** (2125) won the section with two points with two draws and a win. Tied for second were **Alan Kobernat** (2100) and **James C. Waide** (2077), each with an even score. Forty points was the spread in the third quad, but **Don Shennum** (2000), enjoying the home field advantage, could not be stopped. He sailed through the day with three points. **Mark Brown** (1973) came in second with 2-1. Another "home for the summer" player **Graeme Fordyce** (1864), who attends U.C. Santa Barbara, swept the fourth section with a perfect score. **David Goldfarb** (1901) gave up just one game to earn second place.

In Quad V **Brian Jew** (1847) also had a perfect day, winning all three of his games. The other three players, **Gilbert Chambers** (1824), **Riley Hughes** (1820), and **Dale Szpisjah** (1807) each scored one point. In the sixth quad **Ron Chestnut** (1768) scored 2.5-0.5 to win first place. Close behind was second-place finisher **Von Motschenbacher** (1562) with two points. In Quad VII **Lawrence West** (1367) of Etna travelled six hours to play and was not disappointed. He came in first place, giving up only one draw to **James Clark** (1297). Clark came in second.

The quads were directed by Cal Junior **Alan Tse**. Monthly quads are scheduled throughout the year.

Burlingame Club

The Swiss Action was a nine-round event held over three Thursday evenings, ending on September 3. **Scott Wilson** organized and directed this WRC (World Rapid Chess) Game/30 tournament. The first place Overall trophy went to NM

Ahmad Koopal (2151) with 7-2. **Steve Olujic** (2059) came in second Overall with 6.5 points. Class winners were as follows:

1st Expert: **Guy Batraski** (2002); 1st "A": **Julian Standen** (1833); 2nd "A": **Gary Lambert** (1805); 1st "B" (on tie-breaks): **George Koloboff** (1773); 2nd "B": **Scott Wilson** (1668); 1st "C": **Jim Zamboukes** (1583); 2nd "C": **Glenn McEnroe** (1586); 1st "D/E/Unr." (on tie-breaks): **Eron Sudhausen** (Unr.); 2nd "D/E/Unr.": **Michael McLoed** (Unr.).

The following week a Blitz Championship was held. **Scott Wilson** directed it as a modified swiss twelve-round event. (Ratings listed are Blitz ratings if available.) NM **Paul Gallegos** (2236) and **David Ruiz** (2075) tied with ten points each, so on a two-out-of-three playoff Gallegos won to secure the first-place trophy. **Ahmad Koopal** (2003) won the top Expert prize with 9.5 points. The next three prizes were won by the youngest players in the tournament. Nine-year old **Jordy Mont-Reynaud** (1812) win the "A" prize with 7.5 points. Fourteen-year old **Harish Bhat** (1703) won the "B" prize with 7-5, and his younger brother, eight-year old **Vinay Bhat** (1582) won the "C" prize with an even 6-6.

Daly City Club

On Saturday, August 29th **Dmitry Karshtedt** and **Brian Jew** played a simul against the club members. Senior Master **Ron Cusi** played sixteen players simultaneously on Saturday, October 3rd. **Ren Yee** is the program coordinator and is assisted by instructor **David Gibson** and coaches **Derace Kim**, **Jose Trotter**, and **Ernie Tolentino**. A new class for juniors will begin October 31st from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon and will run on consecutive Saturdays until December 19th. Classes meet upstairs at the Serramonte Library.

Fresno Club

The Fresno Amateur '92 was held the weekend of September 12-13. The players were divided into two groups. With the split between the sections being decided the morning of the tournament, the "B" players showed up not knowing whether they would end up at the bottom of Section I or the top of Section II. The top section ended up consisting of Experts, "A"s and "B"s. Masters were excluded. This was a John Charles Barnard event.

Alan Bishop (2035) scored 3.5-0.5 to secure first place. Tied for second with 3-1

were Ed Ellzondo (2065), Eric Woro (1827), Charles Dodd (1813) and Diane Barnard (1788). In Section II Michael Hubble (1491) ended up half a point over the rest of the field to win first place. Close behind were Joe Millares (1596) and Karl Bohlmann (1569), and Kurt Herra (1137) finishing with 3-1 each. Oscar Cabantac (1247) was the top "D" player with 2.5-1.5.

Hayward Club

The annual Club Championship was held over the summer. Jay Blodgett and Frisco Del Rosario directed the tournament which was an eight-rounder, two games per evening, Game/30 each. Rahim Gran (2050) had to be the sentimental favorite going into the tournament as he was the 1990 and 1991 Club Champion. But after six rounds the leader was Frank Brunet, a visiting student from France who was listed with an estimated 1700 rating, but was playing more like a 2000 player, and he had already played most of the higher-rated players. Fortunately he was stopped in the nick of the time, and Faruk (2000) won the championship half a point ahead of Brunet. The new champion's name has been added to the Club trophy and it will be his to keep until next year's championship.

Kolty Club

The Kolty Open was held from August 6-September 3. Liz Neely (2214) impressively swept the top section with a 5-0 score. Bruce Matzner (1902) earned second place with 4-1. Tied for third place were Michael Da-Cruz (1939), Gary Schuster (1814), and Jordy Mont-Reynaud (1800). Donovan Dyer (1264) won the Under1600 section, giving up only one draw. John Vargas (1166) trailed by just half a point to win second place. With no 3.5 scores, Art Gardner (1487), David Driedger (1341) and Ed Rendler (1235) shared third place scoring 3-2 each. Julle and Nell Regan were the directors.

Merced Action Amateur

John Charles Barnard organized and directed this Under 2200 event and sent in the following results:

1st: John Charles Barnard (2187); 2nd: Vladimir Timoshenko (Unknown); 1st "A": Timothy Trogdon (1923); 1st-3rd "B": Diane Barnard (1788), Tony Dykxhoorn (1720), and Kevin Storms (1719); 1st "C": Arthur Dykxhoorn (1420); 1st "D": Bill Thomas (1214); 1st "E": Arlene Motschenbacher (1038).

Modesto Club

The "Thursday Knight Fights II" was held

from 7/30/92-8/27/92. Twenty-four players competed in the five-round two-section swiss battle. In Section I Diane Barnard (1788) won first with 4-1. Tied for second were John Charles Barnard (2187) and Joseph C. de Leon (1900) 3.5-1.5.

In Section II Mike Hubble (1491) tied for first with Corbett Carroll (Unr.), each scoring 4-1. Hubble won the trophy on tie-breaks. Mike Hosford (1519) earned third place honors with 3-2. The "Best Game" plaque was won by Robert Ralngruber (2059) for the game below:

White: Robert Ralngruber (2059)
Black: Jose Ignacio Guerrero (1863)
King's Indian Defense [A16]

1. e4 Nf6 2. Nc3 g6 3. e4 d6 4. g3 Bg4 5. f3 Bd7 6. Bg2 e5 7. Nge2 Nc6 8. d3 a5 9. 0-0 Bg7 10. f4 Ng4 11. h3 Nf6 12. f5 Ne7 13. g4 c6 14. Be3 gxf5 15. exf5 h6 16. Ng3 Qc7 17. Qd2 d5 18. Bc5 d4 19. Nce4 Nc8 20. Rael Kd8 21. Re2 Nxe4 22. Nxe4 f6 23. Ng3 Be8 24. Ne4 b6 25. Ba3 Ra7 26. h4 c5 27. b3 Nd6 28. Ng3 b5 29. cxb5 Nxb5 30. Bb2 Rg8 31. Bd5 Rh8 32. Rc1 Qd6 33. Bc4 Nc7 34. Ne4 Qc6 35. Ba3 Bf8 36. Rg2 Nd5 37. Bxd5 Qxd5 38. Bxc5 Bxc5 39. Rxc5 Qf7 40. Rxa5 Bc6 41. Qb4 Qc7 42. Rxa7 Qxa7 43. Qd6+ Qd7 44. Qxf6+ Kc7 45. Qe5+ Kxb7 46. Nc5+ 1-0

On 8/20/92 a Quick-Chess contest was held. More slugfests and upset fights! John Charles Barnard (2054) gave up only two draws to win clear first with 5-1.

Joseph C. de Leon was chief director of the two events and was assisted by Club President Robert Ralngruber.

Visalia Club

Allan Fifield, President of the club sends in the following report:

The Club Round Robin tournament was won by Jon Cobbs (1635) with a score of 4-1. Second place was shared by Ben Levy (1548) and Lewis Martinez (1530) each with 3.5-1.5. The chance to play in a round robin was thoroughly enjoyed by all of the players, and no one forfeited any of their games.

The "Unnamed Monster" tournament was played at the new Game/15 time control. Again Jon Cobb (1635) won, with a score of 3-1. Jon recently returned to tournament chess after several years and is rapidly improving his rating of 1635.

Ben Levy won the top quad in the "Visalia Quickie", a G/15 event. Ben rated at 1548 was the lowest rated in quad and upset an Expert, "A", and "B" player on his way to a perfect victory. The Swiss Section was won by Lewis Martinez (1530)

Book Review

by NM Tom Dorsch

IMPACT OF GENIUS: 500 Years of Grandmaster Chess by R. E. Fauber. 390 pp., algebraic, 229 annotated games, \$19.95 paperback, \$29.95 hardcover. Available from I.C.E., P.O. Box B-19457, Seattle, WA, 98109 (call 1-800-26-CHESS).

"Impact of Genius" is history professor and chess aficionado R. E. Fauber's lithe and informed survey of 500 years of chess history, weaving a tapestry that includes annotations of 229 of the best games ever played, biographical sketches of the masters, and an analysis of the contributions each generation made to the game.

The fresh annotations to many classics, plus the profiles of the masters, makes an excellent and entertaining read, further illuminated by historian Fauber's overview of the cultural and social milieu within which the games were played.

Even students of the game will find new anecdotes about their favorite players, new insights into familiar masterpieces, and better appreciation of the interaction between the artist and his ambience. Either the biographical profiles of all the best players or the annotations of classic games is well worth the purchase price. Hats off to Fauber for a magnificent achievement, a well-written book that both instructs and entertains.

with 3.5-0.5. Louis Spate (1293) prevented a perfect score for Lewis with a dramatic stalemate.

Karl Bohlmann directed all three of the tournaments.

Yountville Amateur '92

Twenty-one players, competed in this Under 2200 event held September 12-13. John Charles Barnard organized and directed the event at the Veteran's Home. Tied for first place were Bill Haines (2114), John Romo (2117), and Clarence Lehman (2100). Michael Don Jones (1965) was the first-place 'A' finisher with Mark Weeks (1919) and Robert Hicks (1800) tying for second. Richard Newey (1637) won the 'B' section, and Bob Clayton (1700) and Richard McCullough (1625) tied for second place. In the combined 'C/D/E' section Bleys Rose (1561) led the field. Tied for 2nd-4th were Von Motschenbacher (1591), Mark Harris (1549), and John Ralsler (1332).

Burlingame Round-Robin

Each summer the Burlingame Club holds a five-round Round Robin Tournament. Given a generous schedule of seven weeks to complete the five games in order to accommodate players' vacations, the pace slows down a bit, but the competitive spirit is probably at its fiercest. Unlike the typical swisses, where you often are playing people somewhat higher and/or somewhat lower than your rating for most of the rounds, in the round robin each player faces his five closest-rated peers.

Tournament Director **Herb Rosenbaum** gave us our assignments on the first evening of the event. The top section consisted of masters and experts. **Guy Batraski** (2036) triumphed over the two masters to win the section with four points. **NM Peter Thiel** (2334), on summer break after graduating from Stanford University School of Law, and **NM Tom Dorsch** (2203) tied for second with three points each.

In Section II **Jim Seals** (2011) led the pack with his 3.5 result. This was probably the most closely-rated and evenly-matched group as there was a three-way tie for second place between **Carolyn Withgitt** (1879), **Mark Schneider** (1912), and **Julian Standen** (1815). They each scored 2.5 points. In an effort to break the tie to determine the winner of the cherished second place trophy a five-minute play-off was scheduled. Unfortunately **Schneider** didn't show up at the designated time, probably due to a mis-communication, so **Standen** and **Withgitt** duked it out. Needless to say, neither one of them could win two out of three, and after two weeks of play-off competition, (we lost track of how many games we played), **Standen** suggested to cut the trophy in half. A fitting prize for each of them!

Section III was also a tough group. **Mike Vasquez** (1816) triumphed with 4-1. Close behind was **Herb Rosenbaum** (1825). Section IV was led by then eight-year old **Jordy Mont-Reynaud** (1790). Managing to play in two Thursday night club championships (in two separate counties!) simultaneously, he coolly demonstrated why he is the top-ranking nine-year old (his birthday was in September) in the country, and also one of the most active players. His score of 4-1 was good enough to win first place. **Charles Clark** (1701) won second place with 3.5-1.5.

Cecilio Draculan (1701) won first place in Section V on tie-breaks over **Glenn McEnroe** (1686), each of them scoring 3.5 points. In Section VI **Von Motschenbacher** (1690) was the only player (among all of the forty-eight participants) to win all of his games. **Robert Yokota** (1561) came in second place with 3-2. **Bruce Jewett** (1493) and **Clarence Beale** (1504) tied with 3.5 each in Section VII. On playoffs **Jewett** won the first-place trophy. **Kent Rose** (1141) won Section VIII with four points. **Chris Campbell** (1143) came in second place.

Below is a game from Section II.

White: **Greg Phillips** (1850)

Black: **Jim Seals** (2011)

Dutch Leningrad [A81]

Annotated by **Jim Seals**

1.d4

White's best attempt to avoid mate in two.

1...f5

This was my first tournament experience with the Dutch. The idea is to commit early to a kingside attack.

2.g3

White's answer to vigorously defend on the kingside.

2...Nf6 3.Bg2 g6 4.Nc3

Up to now I was aiming for the Leningrad Variation: 4.c4 Bg7 5.Nf3 0-0 6.0-0 d6 with the idea of allowing the QB a larger scope than in the other Dutch variations. 4.Nc3 keeps the c-pawn from supporting the thematic d5 pawn thrust. Also playable is 4.Nf3 Bg7 5.0-0 ... 6.b3 += ECO.

4...Bg7 5.Nh3 0-0 6.0-0 d6

The thematic move in the Leningrad Variation. I might have gone home early with 6...e5 7.dxe5 Ng4 8.Bf4 (8.f4!?) c6 9.Qd6 Qe1 =+.

7.Nf4

Better is 7.Qd3.

7...c6

Correctly, I avoided 7...e5 8.dxe5 (8.Nd3 e4+= or 8.Nd5 c6=+) dxe5 9.Qxd8 Rxd8 10.Nfd5 and 11.Ne7+! is better for White.

8.Nd3

ECO gives: 8.d5 cxd5 9.Nfxd5 Nxd5 10.Qxd5+ Kh8 11.e4 Nc6 12.Be3 Bd7 13.Qd2 fxe4 14.Nxe4 Qa5 15.c3 Ne5 =.

8...Ng4

8...Ne4 threatens Bxd4 and 8...Nbd7

9.f4 c5 yield equality.

9.h3 Nh6

A great Blitz game try might be 9...e5 10.hxg4 exd4 with two pawns and attack for the King Knight.

10.Bxh6

10.e3 d5! leaves a bad Bishop. 10.Be3 Nf7 is followed by e5 =+.

10...Bxh6 11.e3 Qc7 12.Qe1

To avoid the Rd8 pin.

12...e5 13.dxe5 dxe5 14.f4 Nd7 15.Kh2 e4

15.fxe5 was needed even though it gives the Queen Knight a good square. Now the kingside is sealed off and several of White's pieces will snooze or wander around.

16.Nf2 Nb6 17.Qd2 Be6 18.Rfd1 Bg7

19.Qe1 Nc4 20.b3??

Much better is 20.Rdb1.

20...Na3

There are three kinds of mathematicians, those who can count, and those that can't.: 20...Qa5 21.Ne5 Qxe1 22.Rxe1 Ne3 +-.

21.Rac1 Rad8 22.Nb1! Rxd1 23.Nxd1 Nxb1 24.Rxb1 Rd8 25.Nf2 c5?!

A clever move to lock in my King Bishop.

26.c4 a6 27.Bf1 g5?!

Hope to pressure on g3 and open the g-file to attack White's King.

28.Rd1 Re8?

28...Rxd1 was the only move. Now I'm losing.

29.Qd2 gxf4 30.gxf4 Qf7

Another bad idea—trying to get the Queen to f6.

31.Be2 Qf6 32.Bh5 Bf7?

This lets the Queen in and exchanges another piece in a bad position.

33.Bxf7+ Qxf7 34.Qd5! b6

34...Qxd5 35.Rxd5 loses a pawn.

35.Nh1 Re6 36.Ng3 Rf6 37.Qd8+

37.Qa8+!

37...Bf8 38.Qd5

38.Qc8!

38...Rd6??

I should have continued to hold the position. I knew this would lose a pawn, but only a pawn. With his Queen on the board I stood to lose more. I'm only playing for a draw now.

39.Qxf7+ Kxf7 40.Rxd6 Bxd6 41.Nxf5 Bf8 42.Kg3 b5 43.Kg4 Kg6

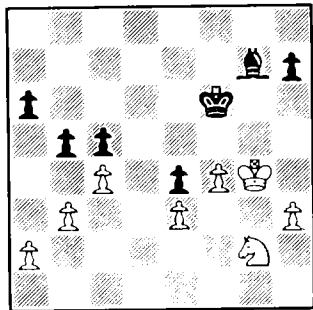
I offered Greg a draw here, because he had only seconds left to make the forty-five-move time control.

44.Nh4?

At last! Greg makes a bad move under severe time pressure.

44...Kf6 45.Ng2 Bg7?

I knew Greg would probably be asked to seal his next move. I didn't want to be the one to seal. Also, this move might give my king a well needed kick in the butt. I felt that the game was lost for Black but I wanted to look it over before resigning.



I analyzed two possibilities:

a) 46.f5! wins right away for White: 46...Ke5 47.Nf4 Bh6 and 48.Nd5 protects the White King pawn at e3 and Black will be forced to trade his last piece to stop the advance of the f-pawn.

b) 46.h4 h5! draws. E.g. 47.Kh5 Kf5 allows 48...Bc3 which will keep the White Knight defending e3 while the White King is trapped on the h-file, with no way to promote either the Rook pawn or Bishop pawn. If 47.Kg3 the White King and Knight are trapped on the side of the board.

The only other way to draw is with the White King at h7, White pawn at h6, the White Knight at g2, and the Black King at h5, and Black Bishop at d2. If the White King comes to g7, then Black's Bishop checks on c3 and keeps the White King in line. If the White's f-pawn advances the Black King snips it off.

46.Kh5

Naturally Greg picks a reasonable move which I didn't analyze. I decided that this was a 'wait and see' move which left all options open. If I could get King and Knight moves restricted at h4 then I could steer for the draw by keeping the White King on the h-file.

46...Bf8

To get 59 e7 and attack h4.

47.a3 bxc4

I needed to resolve this in any case to lock the queenside and hold the draw.

48.bxc4 Be7?

This allows 49.Kh6 Bd7 50.Kxh7 Kf7 51.Kh6 Kf6 52.Kh5 Kf5 53.Nh4+ Kf6 54.Kg4. But fear entered the game at this point and Greg played safe.

49.Kg4? Bd8! 50.Kg3 Ba5 51.Kf2 Bc3 52.Ke2 Bb2 53.a4 Ke6 54.Kd2 Bf6 55.Kc2 h5 56.Kb3 h4 57.Ne1 Bd8 58.Nc2

FIDE Fever

Continued from page 9

Black succeeds in gaining a tempo and uses the move to shut out White's overbearing fianchettoed Bishop.

22.d4 g5 23.f4 Ng6 24.e3 h5 25.Rf2!

White's tired of Black's incessant advances and makes a very fine move. Not only does Rf2 allow a defense along the second, it also prepares the annoying Bf1.

25...Ne8 26.Bf1 Raa7 27.Qb4

White now threatens to win with the unstoppable a5-Na4-a6-a7 etc. The question remaining is how can Black effectively conjure more serious threats of his own.

27...h4 28.a5 hxg3 29.hxg3 Nf6!? 30.Na4 gxf4 31.gxf4 Ng4 32.Qb8

Both sides have infiltrated their respective flanks. But can Black's mating attack succeed after exchanging Queens?

32...Ra8!

Remember, every tempo is crucial.

33.Qxd8+ Rxd8 34.Rfb2 Nh4 35.Be2 Bf8!

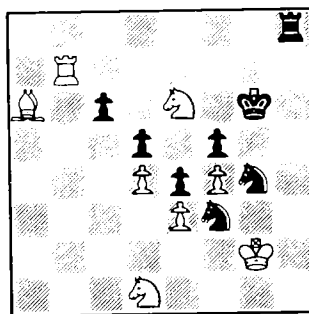
This move guarantees one Black Rook safe passage to the key h-file entryway.

36.Rb7 Bc8! 37.Rxf7 Kxf7 38.a6 Bxa6!

39.Bxa6 Nf3+

With White's threat eliminated and an important defender gone, Black has the perfect opportunity to justify his piece sac.

40.Kg2 Bxc5 41.Nxc5 Rh8 42.Rb7 Kg6 43.Ne6



43.Nd7! preserves a draw, after which 43...Rh2+ 44.Kg3 Rh1 45.Nf8+ Kf6 46.Nd7+ and both sides must call a truce. Even if White abandons his perpetual with 43.Nd7! Rh2+ 44.Kg3 Rh1 45.Be2, Black forces the draw after Rg1+-Rh1+-Rg1+ etc.

43...Rh2+ 44.Kg3??

By avoiding the draw now, White unintentionally walks into a mating net.

44...Nf6! 45.Nf8+ Kh6 0-1

White: NM Paul Gallegos (2200)
Black: NM Mark Pinto (2228) [2210] FIDE]

Sicillian Taimanov [B47]

Annotated by NM Mark Pinto

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

5.Nc3 Qc7 6.g3!? Nf6 7.Bg2 Nc6 8.Nb3 Be7 9.0-0 0-0!?

9...d6 was better.

10.f4 d6 11.Be3 b5 12.a3?!

Better was e5.

12...Bb7 13.g4 Rfe8 14.g5 Nd7 15.f5! Nce5 16.fxe6 fxe6 17.Nd4 Bf8 18.Bh3 Nc5 19.b4 Nc4! 20.Bc1 e5! 21.Nd5 Bxd5 22.exd5 exd4 23.bxc5 Qxc5 24.Be6+ Kh8 25.Kh1?! g6! 26.Rf7 Bg7 27.Rxg7 Kxg7 28.Qg4 Ne5 29.Qe4 Rf8 30.Bf4 Rxf4! 31.Qxf4 Rf8 32.Qe4 Qc3 33.Rb1 Rf2 34.Rd1 Nf3 0-1

White: NM Mark Pinto (2228) [2210]

Black: NM Mike Splane (2308)

Modern Defense [B06]

Annotated by NM Mark Pinto

1.e4 g6 2.Nc3 Bg7 3.f4 c5 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.Bb5 Nd4 6.Bd3 d6 7.Nxd4 Bxd4

7...cxd4.

8.Ne2 Bg7 9.c3 Bd7 10.0-0 e6 11.Bc2 Ne7 12.d4 0-0 13.Be3 cxd4 14.Bxd4 e5 15.Be3 Bb5 16.f5! f6 17.Bb3 Kh8 18.c4 Bc6 19.Nc3 gxf5 20.exf5 Qd7 21.Qh5 Qe8 22.Qh3 Rg8 23.Rf2 a5 24.Rd1 a4 25.Bc2 Qf7 26.Ne4! Nc8 27.b3 d5 28.cxd5 Bxd5 29.Rxd5! Qxd5 30.Qh4!?

30.Qh5! Ne7 31.Ng5!.

30...Rf8 31.Rd2 Qf7 32.Bc5 Ne7

32...Re8 33.Bd1.

33.Nd6 Qg8 34.Nb7 Rfb8 35.Nd6?

35.Qe4, playable last move.

35...axb3 36.Bxb3 Rxb3 37.axb3 Qxb3 38.h3? Nf5! 39.Qe4 Ra1 40.Kf2 Qg3 41.Ke2 Re1 0-1

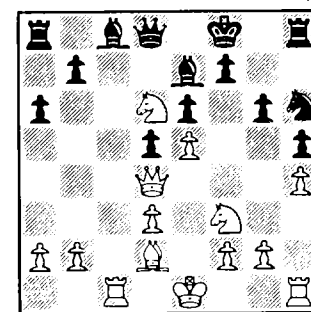
White: NM Mark Pinto (2228) [2210]

Black: NM Paul Gallegos (2200)

French Winawer [C17]

Annotated by NM Mark Pinto

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.Bd2 cxd4 6.Nb5 Be7?! 7.Qg4! g6 8.Bd3 Nc6 9.Nf3 Nb4?! 10.Qxd4 Nxd3+ 11.cxd3! a6 12.Nd6+ Kf8 13.h4 h5 14.Rc1 Nh6?



15.Bxh6+ Rxb6 16.Qf4 Rh7 17.Ng5 Bxg5 18.hxg5 Bd7 19.g4 h4 20.Rxh4! 1-0

LERA

Continued from page 15

28...Qf8 29.Rbf1 Re8

29...Ne6 should be considered.

30.Nb6 Rxc2

Time control...Black did not see White's thirty-third move.

31.Rxc2 Rxe4 32.Qg3

The g5 square is bad. 32.Qg5 h6 33.Qxh6 Re6 34.Qg5 Bxc2+ 35.Qxc2 Rxb6 and Black's up a Knight.

32...Re6 33.Nd5 Rg6 34.Qe5

The White King is now safe and up the exchange.

34...Kh8 35.Rxc6 hxc6 36.Rf6 Bd7 37.Rf4 Be6 38.Kh2 Bxd5 39.cxd5 Kh7 40.d6 Nf5 41.d7 Qd8 42.Rxf5 gxf5 43.Qe8 Qc7+ 44.Kg2 Qc6+ 45.Kf2 Qd6 46.d8Q

A few more checks and the game is over.

46...Qh2+ 47.Kf3 Qxh3+ 48.Kf4 Qh2+ 49.Kxf5 Qh5+ 50.Ke4 f5+ 51.Kd5 1-0

White SM Richard Lobo (2420)

Black: NM Ivan Roa (2248)

Open Section Honorable Mention

Queen's Gambit [D35]

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 d5 4.cxd5 exd5

5.Bg5 Be7 6.e3 0-0 7.Bd3 Nbd7 8.Nge2 b6 9.0-0 c5 10.dxc5 bxc5 11.Qc2 Bb7 12.Rfd1 h6 13.Bh4 Qb6 14.Rac1 Bc6 15.Ng3 Rfe8 16.Nf5 Bf8 17.Bg3 Ne5 18.Bf1 g6 19.Nh4 Rac8 20.Re1 c4 21.Red1 Rb8 22.Rb1 Qa5 23.Be2 Rb6 24.h3 Bg7 25.Nf3 Nfd7 26.Nd4 Ba8 27.Rd2 Nc5 28.Be5 Bxe5 29.Rbd1 Reb8 30.Qc1 Na4 31.Nxa4 Qxa4 32.b3 cxb3 33.Nxb3 Qh4 34.Bf3 Rf6 35.Nd4 Qg5 36.Qa3 a6 37.Rc2 Bd6 38.Qa4 Qe5 39.Qa6 Bb7 40.Qb5 Qh2 41.Kf1 Be5 42.Qa4 Ba6 43.Ke1 Qg1 44.Kd2 Qf2 45.Ne2 Rf3 0-1

White: Maurice Newton (1785)

Black: Steve Ramsey (1676)

'B' Section Brilliancey

Sicilian Najdorf [B86]

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bc4 e6 7.Bb3 Be7 8.0-0 b5 9.a3 0-0 10.Bg5 Re8 11.f4 e5 12.Nf5 Bf8 13.fx5 Bxf5 14.Bxf6 Qb6+ 15.Kh1 Bg6 16.Nd5 Qc5 17.Qf3 Ra7 18.Bg5 Rxe5 19.Be3 Bxe4 20.Bxc5 Bxf3 21.Bxa7 Bxd5

22.Bxd5 Rxd5 23.Bxb8 Rd2 24.Rad1 Rxc2 25.Bxd6 Rxb2 26.Be5 Rc2 27.Rd8 f5 28.g4 1-0

White Ursula Foster (1761)

Black: George Waters (1657)

'B' Section Honorable Mention

QP Opening, Irregular Defense [A46]

1.d4 e6 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nbd2 c5 4.c3 d6 5.e4 Nc6 6.Bb5 a6 7.Bxc6+ bxc6 8.dxc5 dxc5 9.0-0 Be7 10.Re1 0-0 11.Qc2 Qc7 12.Nc4 h6 13.e5 Nd5 14.Re4 a5 15.Rg4 f5 16.exf6 Nxf6 17.Rg6 h5 18.Rg5 Bd6 19.Nxd6 Qxd6 20.Be3 Rd8 21.Bxc5 Qc7 22.Bd4 Rf8 23.Re1 c5 24.Bxc5 Rd8 25.Qg6 Qxf7 26.Qxf7+ Kxf7 27.Ne5+ Ke8 28.Rxc7 Rd7 29.Nxd7 Bxd7 30.Rd1 Rb8 31.Re7+ Kd8 32.Re6 1-0



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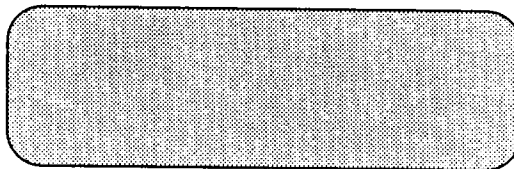
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