

Volume 8, Number 1

January/February 1994

California Chess Journal



\$ 3⁰⁰

★THE ONLY SOURCE OF CURRENT AND COMPLETE INFORMATION ON NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHESS★

*Kolty's 90th Birthday
and San Francisco
Championship*

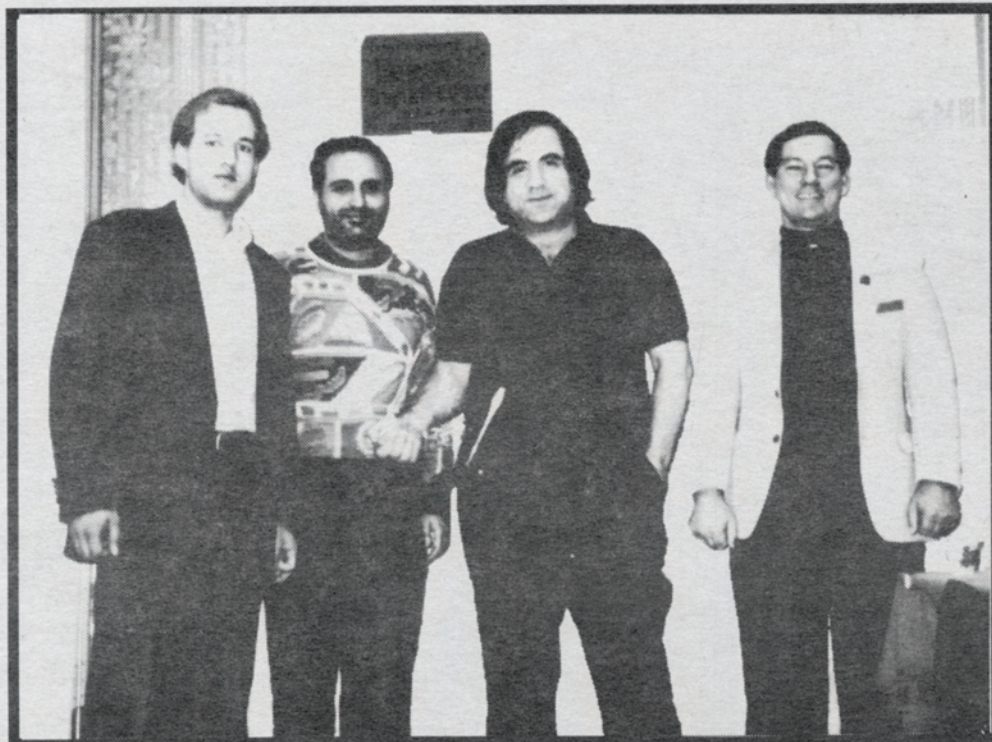
*Silicon Valley
Fall Championship*

*23rd Capps
Memorial*

*Sands Regency
Western States Open*

*11th Livermore
Open*

*and much
more...*



*3-way tie for first between (l-r) Grandmasters Alexander Shabalov,
Dmitry Gurevich, and Roman Dzindzichashvili at the Sands
Regency Western States Open, organized by Jerome Weikel*

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Volume 8, Number 1

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EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Happy New Year!

Now that the Holiday Season is over, it's time to shake off the "spirits" of the Season and go back to work—on your chess game, that is. Judging from some of the circumstantial evidence, many Northern California players achieved new goals last year. For example, the number of Masters on the USCF list increased from 98 to 122, a whopping 25% increase! If there was that much growth at the top of the food chain, there must also have been considerable growth at the intermediate levels, with large numbers of players "growing" a class.

And there was growth in the total number of players, up about 500, so that Northern California now has an all-time high 4200+ USCF members, the highest total ever in our state. Growth in this category reflects the steady influx of new members, at a rate much higher than the rate at which oldsters drop out or fail to renew, and this new blood benefits everyone, first by supporting the tournament activity that allows us to practice our art, and second by providing nourishment for those higher on the food chain.

The calendar for the first quarter of 1994 is so packed with attractive events that it would take too much space to list them all. But noteworthy are the first LERA tournament of the year, February 5-6, the 30th anniversary of this event; the 20th People's tournament on February 19-21; The first Silicon Valley tournament of the year, at a spectacular new site found by Pat Howlett, on February 25-27; the Mechanics' Amateur on March 4-6 (see flyer insert); the great fun North-South Match and Interstate Open in Visalia on March 19-20; and the Ray Orwig's State Scholastic Championships on March 26-27 at St. Mark's School in San Rafael.

There is something here that can benefit players of any age or rating. Games of Berkeley now offers a 10% discount to CalChess members on all purchases of chess books and equipment, and they recently increased and improved their stock of the latest books. Provided with the means and the opportunity, you need only supply the motivation, and your rating will soar in '94! How many Masters will there be on the 1/95 list? —CW

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Izumikawa Wins Final Silicon Valley Grand Prix Tourney for 1993

by NM Peter Yu

Once again organizer **Pat Howlett** and his associates have introduced a shiny new venue to Bay Area Chess via the now popular Silicon Valley "Circuit". This fifth and latest edition, the Silicon Valley Fall Championship, was held over the October 15th-17th weekend at the downtown San Jose Hilton. One hundred and nine players participated in this, the largest Silicon Valley tournament of 1993. Chief TD Pat Howlett and assistant TD **Craig Smith** directed this four-section event which featured either a three and two-day optional playing schedule.

Even before the first round was played, this autumn weekend was shaping up to be a showdown of monumental proportions. The reason was that this competition would not only determine the tournament winners, but also which three players will finish atop the Howlett Financial Tax Services (HFTS) Micro-Prix ladder. HFTS Micro-Prix Points are awarded based on individual performances in Silicon Valley Tournaments over the past year. All five of the Micro-Prix point leaders were entered and armed for battle: NM **Peter Yu** (23 points), FM **Burt Izumikawa** (20 points), **Steven Lender** (18 points), FM **Renard Anderson** (17 points), and **Mark Dean** (16 points). Since each point scored in the tournament counts as two Micro-Prix points, the race was far from over.

Spectators were treated to an abundance of fighting chess, with master versus master pairings as early as round one of this five round marathon. Friday night, the "slow" schedule, saw all master match-ups on boards one through three. While Izumikawa (2375) and NM **Mike Arné** (2348) defeated NMs **Allen Becker** (2201) and **Eleuterio Alsasua** (2200), respectively, board three's WIM **Julia Tverskaya** (2320) did the opposite against NM **Tom Dorsch** (2200). As customary with Silicon Valley Swisses, one of the top seeds always loses in the first round. This statistic was repeated Saturday morning as round one of the "fast" schedule showcased two 2300's butting horns...so much for those "easy" first round pairings! Board one saw Anderson-Yu follow the first 16 moves from Nunn-Timman, Linares 1988, with Yu upsetting top-seeded Anderson in a theoretical struggle.

As both schedules merged in the second round, NM **Cliff Hart** (2288) of Santa Cruz shocked the crowd by toppling second-seed FM **Richard Lobo** (2375) of England. Lobo had just come off of a perfect 4-0 win two weeks earlier, when he tied with GM Nick deFirmian in the San Francisco Championships. Other notable round two results include Izumikawa's victory over Dorsch and Arné's triumph over Yu. NM **Ivan Roa** (2244) and **Robert Taylor** (2084) adjourned their long game, not knowing that this would later play a major factor all the way into the last round!

Round three produced the only perfect score in the top section when Izumikawa dispatched Hart while Arné and Roa played to a draw. Both Yu and Tverskaya managed to put their early losses behind and chipped in wins against lower-rated opponents. The reverse was true in Anderson-**David Herscovici** (2113), as David brought down his much higher-rated goliath in a tense battle. By the end of this second day of play, the top two seeds had withdrawn. It became clear that endurance would prove key in deciding the winners.

Sunday morning saw Arné, who was only a half point behind the pace, against the section's leader Izumikawa. With the black pieces, Arné refused an early draw offer from the higher-rated Izumikawa, and went to reach a positionally better game. But time pressure and mesmerizing tactics eventually took its toll on Arné, as he hung a piece and quickly lost the game. Board two put masters Hart and Roa at odds, with Roa's round two game still unresolved after adjourning a second time against Taylor. Just when everyone thought the long and many playing sessions had physically worn Roa out, he demonstrated surprising resources to hold a truly inferior Rook and pawn ending. On board three, Yu-Tverskaya featured a rematch between these two King's Indian specialists. This time White prevailed as Black miscalculated and lost one of her prized attackers. Meanwhile, expert **Mike Anderson** (2044), who had missed round one and was the odd-man in round two, quickly blazed a comeback trail by drawing and beating master opponents in the last two rounds.

The final round began with an air of uncertainty. Both the top two sections had unfinished adjourned games even after some players began making their last round moves. While it was no mystery Yu-Izumikawa was a forced pairing, both players waited as long as possible for an outcome between round two's game (!) Roa-Taylor. Soon after the top board started to play, Roa edged out Taylor to maintain a three points out of four position. This set up M. Anderson-Roa on board two, and Arné-Hart on board three. For hours the fate of the top finishers rested on the result of board one. Although the top board eventually ended peacefully, Yu declined an early draw offer from Izumikawa in hopes of winning a share of first (game follows article). Surprisingly, bottom-seed M. Anderson beat Roa quite convincingly on board two to give him equal second with Yu, both a full point behind tournament winner Izumikawa. Neither Arné nor Hart could beat each other and thus were shut out of the money. Top U2200 prize was split between **Herscovici** and **Mark Gagnon** (2153), after the former lost to the latter in their last-round encounter. Below is a complete list of tournament winners as well as a final top standings for the 1993 HFTS Micro-Prix. Annotated games between top pre-tournament and HFTS contenders follow this article.

Silicon Valley Fall Championship Winners

Section I (2100 +)

1st	FM Burt Izumikawa (2375)	4.5
2nd/	NM Peter Yu (2339)	3.5
U2300	Mike Anderson (2044)	

Section II (1900-2099)

1st	Enoch Cruz (2004)	5
2nd	Lev Frenklakh (2047)	4
3rd/	David McCooney (2040)	3.5
4th	Sinan Kaptanoglu (1997)	

Section III (1600-1899)

1st/	Riley Hughes (1887)	4
7th	Danilo Patricio (1855)	

Continued on page 4

Silicon Valley

Continued from page 3

Section III (1600-1899)

1st-7th (continued)

Manuel Mangrobang (1846)
Rodrigo Dioso Jr. (1845)
David Trestor (1822)
Akram Hanna (1666)
Shaun Deierl (1644)

Section IV (U1600)

1st Mark Dean (1496) 4
2nd/6th Ingmar Monson (1580) 3.5
Anthony Rozenvasser (1573)
Gundars Augusts (1540)
Ian Barker (1393)

Top Unr. Alex Tocitu 4.5
Robert Kline

HFSTs Micro-Prix Points (1992-93)

(Top ten finishers, out of 38 points)

1st NM Peter Yu 30 points
2nd FM Burt Izumikawa 29 points
3rd Mark Dean 24 points
4th Steven Lender 22 points
5th FM Renard Anderson 18 points
6th Don Lieberman 17 points
7th Teri Lagier 16 points
David Herscovici 16 points
9th Roy Jackson & Horst Remus 14 points

White: FM Renard Anderson (2379)

Black: NM Peter Yu (2339)

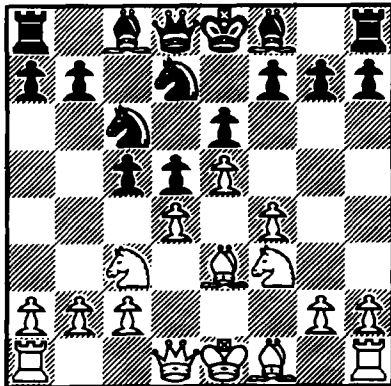
French Steinitz [C11]

Annotated by NM Peter Yu

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. e5

This was the fourth time I've played Renard as Black. In Anderson-Yu, San Jose 1989, Renard entered the ultra-sharp MacCutcheon variation: 4. Bg5 Bb4 5. e5 h6 6. Bd2 Bc3 7. bc3 Ne4 8. Qg4 g6 9. Nf3 c5 10. Bb5?! (wastes time forcing Black to develop) Bd7 11. Bd3 Bc6 12. 0-0 Nd7 13. Be3 Nc3!? (Qa5 looks safer and better) 14. dc5 Ne4 15. h4 Ndc5; a pawn up, Black eventually won. 4...Nfd7 5. f4

5. Nce2!? c5 6. c3 is interesting, as in Bruce Till (2037)-Yu, Rockville 1991 (refer to *CCJ* Vol. 6, No. 1). Also playable is 5. Nf3 c5 6. dc5 Ne6 7. Bf4 Bc5 8. Bd3 f6 9. ef6 Nf6 10. 0-0 0-0 with an unclear position, Liz Neely (2219)-Yu, San Jose 1993. 5...c5 6. Nf3 Nc6 7. Be3



The first point of theoretical division. Black can choose either ...a6, ...Qb6, ...Be7, or the text. Although I have long preferred the freeing 7...cd4 for its simplistic and direct approach, the alternatives are not without merit.

7...a6 led to a draw in Anderson-Yu, San Jose 1986: 8. Qd2 b5 9. dc5 Nc5 (Bc5! is book) 10. a3 (Bd3 or Qf2 are better tries) Qa5 11. Ra2 b4 12. ab4 Qb4 13. Bd3 Bd7 14. Qf2 Nd3 15. cd3 Qb7 16. 0-0 Nb4 17. Ra5 Nd3 18. Qc2 Bb4 19. Raa1 Nc5 20. Nd4 Rc8 with sharp play for both sides.

7...Qb6 leads to an ambitious piece sacrifice after 8. Na4 Qa5+ 9. c3 cd4 10. b4 Nb4 11. cb4 Bb4 12. Bd2 Bd2 13. Nd2 g5!? 14. Nb2 (Rb1!? maybe better) gf4 15. Nd3 b6 16. Kf2 Ba6 17. Nf3 Rc8 with some compensation for Black, as in Anand-Dreev, Madrid 1991.

7...Be7 is without doubt the least appealing of Black's choices. Such a passive, waiting strategy just begs to be punished, but White's course is not clear. For example, 8. Qd2 0-0 9. Be2 cd4 10. Nd4 Nd4 11. Bd4 Nb8 12. 0-0 Nc6 13. Bf2 Bd7 14. Nb5 a6 15. Nd4 (so far Timman-Hort, Linares 1983) Nd4 16. Bd4 Qc7 intending ...Bc5 is okay for Black according to Timman. 7...cd4 8. Nd4 Bc5!

Best by test. 8...Nd4 9. Bd4 Nb8 was long thought of as equalizing, but this premature knight maneuver has recently been refuted. I learned this the hard way in Anderson-Yu, Palo Alto 1989, when after 10. Bd3 Nc6 11. Bf2 Qa5 12. 0-0 Bc5 13. Kh1 (the immediate Nb5! Bf2 14. Rf2 0-0 15. Qh5 +- refutes this whole line according to theory) Bd7 14. Nb5! Be7 15. a3 a6 16. Nd4 g6 17. Nf3 Qc7 18. b4 Black's position was difficult, although I eventually managed to draw. One final possibility worth mentioning is 8...Qb6, a risky move which seeks counterplay by scrambling White's normal course of development. The obvious drawback to this double-edged sword is that Black's queen will be exposed to attack. The simple 9. Qd2! Qb2 10 Rb1 Qa3 11. Bb5! should give White ample play for the poisoned pawn.

9. Qd2 a6!?

ECO cites 9...Nd4 10. Bd4 Bd4 (10...a6 11. 0-0-0 Qa5 12. h4! b5 13. Kb1 deFirmian-Yu, Sunnyvale 1990, refer to *CCJ* Vol. 4, No. 5) 11. Qd4 Qb6 12. Qb6 (or Nb5 Qd4 13. Nd4 +=) Nb6 13. Nb5 as giving White a slightly better endgame. But White practically has no losing chances in this line unless he or she is really bad in the endgame. The text poses greater complications for the first player.

10. 0-0-0 0-0 11. Kb1

A waiting move which lacks bite. Much better is 11. h4!, which GM Nick deFirmian used to defeat World Championship contender GM Nigel Short. DeFirmian (2608)-Yu, San Francisco 1993, illustrates White's plan very well: 11. h4! Bd4 12. Bd4 b5 13. h5! Qa5 14. Kb1 b4 15. Ne2 Nc5 16. Bc5! TN (previously only Qe3 which allows ...Ne4 was tried) Qc5 17. Rh3 a5 18. Rg3 f5 (forced, otherwise White plays f5 followed by Queen to h6 or g5 winning) 19. h6 (ef6 has got to be good for White) g6 20. Nd4 Bd7 21. Bb5 Nd4 22. Bd7 Qc7 23. Ba4! Nc6 24. c3 Rfc8 25. Rc1 Qb7 26. c4 Ne7 27. Rd3 dc4?! (Rd8! defends, as 28. Bb3 Rac8! 29. cd5 Rc1+ 30. Kc1 Nd5 31. Bd5 Rd5 32. ed5 Qd4 33. Qb5 probably draws due to Black's chances for perpetual) 28. Rd7 Rc7?? (my original plans of c3!, or Qe4 29. Bc2 c3! are both excellent practical tries due to deFirmian's time pressure) 29. Rd8+ (whoops, Black now loses instantly) Kf7 30. Be8+ 1-0.

Other tries include 11. Be2, which often transposes back to 11. Kb1 lines, or 11. Nb3, which lacks practical tests by White. The text may be the least successful of the bunch.

11...Bd4

Or ...Nd4, either way the idea is to exchange off the "good"

bishop in order to mobilize the queenside pawns and give the "bad" bishop a future on a6.

12. **Bd4 b5** 13. **Qe3?!**

Too slow, again 13. h4 is good.

13...**b4** 14. **Na4**

"Knight on the rim is grim." Better is 14. Ne2 Qc7 15. Ng3 a5 16. Bb5 Nd4 (Ba6!?) 17. Rd4 f6!? 18. e6 Nf6 19. Re1 Qc5 20. Ba4! =, as in Sznepik-Lautier, Dortmund 1989.

14...**Nd4** 15. **Qd4**

Now we see that White's 13th was a wasted move.

15...**Qa5** 16. **b3 Bb7**

Up to this point, both players have been following Nunn-Timman, Linares 1988. In that game, Nunn continued 17. Bd3? Bc6 18. Nb2 Qc5! 19. Qc5? Nc5 20. Rd2 a5 21. Rc1 a4 +- eventually losing. Here, however, Renard finds the right idea: maneuvering the Bf1-e2-f3.

17. **Be2 Rfc8**

Intensifying the pressure, although 17...Bc6 right away may have been preferred. Clearly Black must be at least equal if he can afford such choices.

18. **Bf3 Bc6** 19. **Nb2 Qc5** 20. **Rhe1**

White finds good moves, but Black's attack comes quickly.

20...**a5**

Exchanging queens would be smarter, as Black's king will not be as easily stormed as White's.

21. **Qd2 Bb5**

Black must try hard to prevent White's knight from reincarnating on d3.

22. **f5 a4** 23. **fe6 fe6** 24. **Bg4 Nf8**

A cozy defensive nest.

25. **Be2 ab3** 26. **cb3**

White removes a potential liability from Black's heavily stockpiled c-file.

26...**Be8!** 27. **Nd3 Bg6**

Piñata!

28. **Ka1 Qc3**

Possibly better is 28...Qd4+ 29. Qb2 Rc3, but play begins to hasten for both sides as White enters time pressure.

29. **Qb2 Nd7** 30. **Qc3 Rc3** 31. **Nb4 Rb3**

Black allows this exchange in order to slowly chisel away White's shelter.

32. **Bg4 Nf8** 33. **Nc6 Rba3**

As planned, Black regains the initiative.

34. **Rd2 R8a4** 35. **Nd4 Bd3!**

Forcing a favorable exchange.

36. **Be6 Ne6** 37. **Ne6 Bc4** 38. **Rc1 Ra2** 39. **Ra2 Ra2** 40. **Kb1 Re2?!**

For some reason, I rejected 40...Rg2 thinking White had some type of threat.

41. **Rf1!?**

White's only hope now is to hold a losing endgame.

41...**Bd3!** 42. **Ka1**

A minor finesse gaining a tempo in the ensuing king and minor piece ending. Obviously 42. Kc1?? Rc2 was out of the question.

42...**Ra2** 43. **Ka2 Bf1** 44. **Nf4 g5** 45. **Nh5**

Not 45. Nd5?? Bc4 -/+.

45...**Bg2**

At this point I stopped recording as White had less than 5 minutes remaining in sudden death time controls and had long since ceased in keeping score himself. I only remember a few more moves before the flurry of play produced a second pawn advantage for Black followed by the full point.

46. **Kb3 Kf7** 47. **Kc3 Ke6** 48. **Kd4 0-1 (eventually)**

This win not only upset the tournament top seed, but also prevented him from surpassing me in the HFTS Micro-Prix race.

White: NM Peter Yu (2339)

Black: FM Burt Izumikawa (2376)

English Opening [A13]

Annotated by NM Peter Yu

1. **c4 e6**

This was the third time I met Burt as White, each time he employs something different. Last December we played twice in the same weekend:

Yu-Izumikawa, Palo Alto 1992, Black tried 1...e5 2. Nc3 d6 3. g3 f5 4. Bg2 Nf6 5. e3 Be7 6. Nge2 0-0 7. 0-0 c6 8. d4 Be6 9. b3 Nbd7 10. Bb2 Qe8? 11. d5! and White wins a pawn, although the game eventually was drawn.

In Yu-Izumikawa, Santa Clara 1992, Burt fared better with 1...Nf6 2. Nc3 c5 3. g3 e6 4. Bg2 d5 5. cd5 ed5 6. e3 Nc6 7. d4 cd4 8. ed4 Be7 9. Nge2 0-0 10. 0-0 Bg4 11. Qb3 Qd7 12. Be3 13. Na5 13. Qc2 Bf5 14. Qc1 Rac8 15. Nf4 Bb4 16. Bd2 Nc4 17. Be1 Rfe8 =+, and Black continued on to earn the full point.

2. **Nf3 d5** 3. **b3**

The c4 pawn is not really in danger, but White already has a setup in mind.

3...**Nf6** 4. **g3 Bd6** 5. **Bg2 0-0** 6. **0-0 c6**

Other alternatives include 6...c5 or 6...b6 followed by ...c5. The text is solid, but passive.

7. **d3**

Also too passive. 7. d4 is better since Black cannot control the e4 square as effectively with his Bishop encapsulated on c8. For example, 7. d4 Ne4 8. Nfd2!? f5 9. e3 (not 9. f3 immediately since Black has ...Nd2 10. Nd2 or Bd2 and f4!) Nbd7 10. f3 Nd2 11. Nd2 Nf6 12. e4 +=.

7...**Qe7**

If 7...Nbd7 8. Ba3 exchanges off Black's "good" bishop.

8. **Nbd2 e5**

Here Burt offered a draw, which would give him clear first in the tournament and does not even guarantee me a piece of second. Under such circumstances, any self-respecting master would politely decline. But complicating the decision was the fact that Burt was my closest competitor in the HFTS Micro-Prix Points, a race which I have been leading since the second "circuit" tournament last year. A draw would give me first in the Micro-Prix contest, while a loss would enable Burt to pass me. Despite this temptation to "cash in" prematurely, and the fact that Black's position is already at least equal, I fought on because a full point could potentially win as much as \$650 taking into account both sets of prizes. Thus, the additional money for a win was substantially greater than the difference between \$300 for a "worse-case" draw, and \$200 if I lost. My financial training sensed this risk worth taking. (I want to know, does anybody else subject himself to such calculations during money rounds?)

9. **cd5**

In round two, NM Mike Arné got an excellent game after playing e6-e5-e4 in a similar position. Here, I felt White needed to play e4 to stop Black's advance. I wanted to exchange off the e-pawns first so my knight could post on c4.

9...**cd5** 10. **e4 de4**

10...d4 is comfortable for White since I can play for f4.

11. **de4 Rd8**

Now Black's advantage begins to appear. White's queen

Continued on page 6

Silicon Valley

Continued from page 5

lacks shelter due to the open files and her natural cove on e2 is unsafe because of an eventual ...Ba6.

12. Qc2 Nc6 13. Bb2 Nb4 14. Qb1

White finds temporary shelter and plans to play Nc4, but Black has the initiative.

14...Bc5!

Seizing control of the d-file and offering a poisoned pawn. If 15. Be5? Ng4! (not Nd3? 16. Bf6 +-) followed by Nd3 is devastating.

15. Nc4 Nd3 16. Nce5

16. Nfe5 loses to ...Nb2 17. Qb2 Bd4.

16...Nb2 17. Qb2 Ne4 18. Rae1 f5

A committal move, but necessary if Black wants to keep his edge on the position. From e4 the knight eyes the key f2 square and strongly complements Bc5. In stark contrast, retreating the knight would lose the exchange to 19. Nc6.

19. Nc4 a5 20. Qe5 Be6

Exchanging queens is good for White: 20...Qe5 21. Nfe5 b5 (Nd2? 22. Rd1+-) 22. Nc6 Re8 (22...Rd7 23. N4e5 wins a pawn after exchanging on e4) 23. Nd2! +-.

21. Ne3 g6 22. h3

White prepares to undermine Black's Ne4 by threatening its anchor. A slow plan is better than no plan.

22...Bb4 23. Rc1

Forced, to prevent ...Nc3 winning a pawn.

23...Bd6 24. Qb5

The only other playable alternative was the unsightly 24. Qa1?! White's difficult position is compounded by increasing time pressure.

24...Bc5 25. Rfe1 Rac8 26. Rcd1!

Once again forced.

26...Rd1 27. Nd1 Ng3 28. Qa5

White barely maintains material equality. Although 28. Ng5?! Qg5 29. Re6-e8+ was worth consideration, the text is more practical given the time situation.

28...Ne4

Not 28...Bb4? 29. Re6! +-.

29. Qb5 Rd8 30. Ne3

White safely reaches time control with seconds to spare. Black, however, misplays his last move before the reprieve.

30...f4?! 31. Ng4 Bg4 32. Qc4+

Burt told me after the game that he missed this defensive shot.

32...Qe6 33. Re4 Qc4 34. Rc4 Bf3 35. Bf3

A tough choice. 35. Rc5 Rd1 36. Kh2 Rd2 37. Rc3! (more drawish may be Bf3 Rf2+ 38. Bg2 f3 39. Kg3 Rg2+ 40. Kf3 Ra2 41. Rc8+ Kg7 42. Rc7+ Kh6 43. Rb7 +/=) Bg2 38. Kg2 Ra2 39. Rc8 Kg7 40. Rc7 Kh6 41. Rb7 +/= may give slightly more winning chances than what was played.

35...b6 36. Rf4 Rd2

Black equalizes by one tempo, as White cannot play b4 quick enough to keep the pawn advantage.

37. Bg4 Ra2 38. Be6+ Kg7 39. b4 Ra1+

Burt noted that 39...Ra4? 40. bc5!! Rf4 41. c6 allows White to queen.

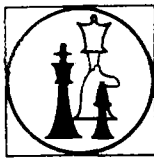
40. Kg2 Bd6 41. Rf7+ Kh6 42. Rb7 Bb4 43. Rb6

43. Bg8 is dangerous as it allows Black the outside passer: 43...Bb4 44. h4 Kh5 and White at best regains a pawn. Seeing as neither side would try anything desperate, Burt offered another draw with his next move.

43...Bf8 1/2-1/2

This time I had little choice. The position has worn itself out for both sides. Although the same outcome could have been settled earlier on, I personally felt better knowing that I had given the game my best shot. Board two's game quickly ended in my favor, as the only person who could lock me out of second place was defeated. In the end, Burt went home with over \$650 dollars and I got over \$500 for our efforts in both the tournament and Pat Howlett's Micro-Prix contest. I sometimes wonder if Caissa would have dealt a different fate had White accepted Black's first draw offer on move eight. The moral of this story: don't chicken out.

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Readers' Games

by FM Burt Izumikawa

White: FM Burt Izumikawa (2349)

Black: NM Emmanuel Perez (2369)

Calchess Labor Day

State Championship - 9/93

Ruy Lopez [C92]

Annotated by FM Burt Izumikawa

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5. 0-0 Be7 6. Re1 b5 7. Bb3 0-0 8. c3 d6 9. h3 Nd7

The Strongpoint Variation of the Ruy Lopez, popularized by Karpov in K-K V. In this variation, Black seeks to contest the square e5 and will play Bf7, and Bb7, seeking space on the queenside.

10. d3!?

A quiet move, which avoids the main line d4 and the central tension involved with this move. Instead, White prepares to transfer his Queen-Knight to the kingside before initiating a break with d4 and/or a4.

10...Bf6 11. Nbd2 Nc5

ECO recommends 11...Nb6 12. Nf1 Be6 13. Ne3 Qd7 =. **12. Bd5 Bb7 13. Nf1 Ne7 14. Bb7 Nb7 15. Ne3 g6 16. d4 Bg7 17. a4**

At first, I wished to play against the Black Bishop by a future de or d5. However, this allowed Black's Knight to jump into c5 and free his game. Therefore, I decided to play to prevent d5 and f5 breaks by using Qb3 as a deterrent.

17...ed4 18. cd4 Qd7 19. Ng4 Kh8 20. ab5 Qb5 21. e5 Nf5 22. Bg5

It seems the last few moves have really favored Black as his knights suddenly spring to life. Although I was uncertain whether my extra center pawn was more of a weakness than a strength, it is important to fight to prove the latter. Slow or passive play allows de and Rfd8 with great activity. **22...de5 23. de5 Nc5 24. Qc2 Ne6 25. Bf6 Rfb8 26. Rab1 c5 27. Red1 Bf6 28. Nf6 Ned4 29. Nd4 cd4**

In these last moves before the time control, Black has played very ambitiously. However, trading minor

pieces means he must also worry about his king. Here, or a move earlier, it may have been more prudent to play Ra7 and reserve Rd7 or Ned4 after seeing how White tries to improve his position.

30. Qe4 Kg7?

On the last move before the time control, Black slips, although it was natural to prevent the threat of Qf4, g4 and Qh6. Better would have been 30...Qb7! 31. Qf4 Rc8, where g4 is well met by Nh4. However, the text does set up a clever trap.

31. Nd5!

Luckily, for me, I had time to find this move, or I would have surely gone in for 31. g4? Nh4 32. Rd4? Qe5! 33. Nh5 Kg8 where Black is fine. White could try 32. Kh1, but 32...Qb3 33. Rd3 Qc2 looks OK for Black also.

Qb7

31...Rb7 or 31...Rc8 does not prevent 32. Nc7.

32. e6

It looks as though Black survives 32. g4, e.g. 32...Rd8 33. gf Qd5 34. f6 Kh8 35. Qf4 Rd7 36. Qh6 Rg8 37. Rbc1 Qe5 38. Rc8 Qf6. Perhaps, the reader can find a win for White in this line.

32...fe6 33. Qe5 Kf7 34. Nc7

An important move, preventing

Black's queen from transferring to the kingside.

34...Ra7 35. Qe6 Kf8 36. Rbc1 Qb6

36...Qb2 only opens lines for White, e.g. 37. G4 Ng7 (37...Nh4 38. Qf6) 38. Qc4 where White threatens Qc5 and Rd3.

37. Qe5

37. Rc6 allows 37...Qb3 38. Qf6 Kg8 and the black queen gets to f7.

37...Kg8 38. Qd5 Kh8 39. Qe5 Kg8 40. g4

Finally, White weakens his King in order to get the d4 pawn and open lines.

40...Nh4 41. Qd5 Kh8 42. Rc6 Qb3 43. Qd4 Kg8 44. Rd3

Not 44. Qa7 Qd1 45. Kh2 Rf8 when Nf3 is coming. I'd like to say I saw the following forced sequence back on move 40, but I actually only saw it on this move.

44...Nf3

Of course not 44...Qb7 45. Qd5 Kh8 46. Qe5 Kg8 47. Rd7.

45. Rf3 Qf3 46. Qa7 Rd8 47. Rc1 Qh3 48. Qe3

And White escapes a piece up.

48...Qg4 49. Qg3 Rd1 50. Rd1 Qd1 51. Kg2 Qc2 52. Qe5 Qa4 53. Qe8 1-0

A tense, hard-fought struggle where only precise moves would allow the attack to continue.

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Livermore Open

by Carolyn Withgitt

The 11th Livermore Open was held November 6-7 in historic Dania Hall in downtown Livermore. Organized by the troika of Don Wolitzer, Charles Pigg, and Keith Mehl, this tournament has always seemed to be one of the most hospitable and congenial—great directing, free fresh coffee (thank you, thank you!), lots of free parking, the ever-present psychedelic chartreuse and yellow chess set of Dan McDaniel, and plenty of house players so no one ever lacks an opponent.

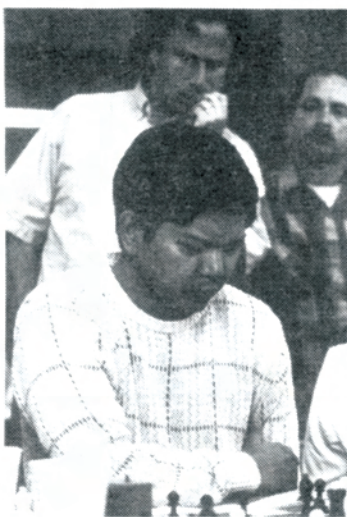
Tying for first in the Open section were NMs Emmanuel Perez (2400) and Cliff Hart (2289), scoring 3.5-0.5 each. Tied for third were NMs Mike Janniro (2211) and Eleuterio Alasua (2200). William Haines (2067) and Clarence Lehman (2018) tied for first and second in the Under 2150 category with 3-0, and Tom Langland (2040) came in third with 2.5.

In the Reserve (Under 1950) section, first-place honors were shared by Greg Hamer (1673) and Jonathan Baker (1582) with 3.5 each. Tied for third-sixth were David Betanco (1900), Marc Weeks (1863), Rodrigo Dioso (1845), and Von Motschenbacher (1756), each with 3 points. Walter Lesquillier (1746) won the Under 1750 prize with 2.5-1.5; and tied for second-fifth with 2 points each were Ralph Melendez (1703), Ken White (1601), Aravino Balakrishnan (1559), and Jeff Hodge (1500).

In the Booster (Under 1550), John Wainright (1518) and Tov Fisher-Kirshner (1230) tied for 1st place scoring 3.5 points each. Tied for third were Michael Marque (1348), Andrew Handler (1128), and Giovanni Bolotaolo (Unr.).

White: Emmanuel Perez (2400)
Black: Mark Gagnon (2150)

1. c4 b6 2. Nc3 e6 3. d4 Bb7 4. Nf3 Bb4 5. Qb3 c5 6. a3 Bc3 7. Qc3 Nf6 8. dc5 bc5 9. g3 0-0 10. Bg2 Ne4 11. Qc2 d5 12. 0-0 Nd7 13. Rd1 Nb6 14. cd5 ed5 15. a4 Nc4 16. b3 Qf6 17. Bf4 Na5 18. Ne5 Rad8 19. Ng4 Qg6 20. Bc7 Rde8 21. Ba5 Qg4 22. f3 Qf5 23. fe4 de4 24. Bc3 c4 25. bc4 Rc8 26. Bd4 Bd5 27. c5 Rc6 28. e3 Rh6 29. Rd2 Rc8 30. Rb1 Qg6 31. Bg7 Rh5 32. Bd4 f5 33. c6 1-0



Co-champion SM Emmanuel Perez

White: Mike Janniro (2211)
Black: Emmanuel Perez (2400)

1. c4 Nf6 2. Nc3 e6 3. d4 d5 4. e3 c6 5. Nf3 Nbd7 6. Bd3 Bd6 7. 0-0 0-0 8. e4 dc4 9. Bc4 e5 10. Bg5 Qa5 11. a3 h6 12. Bh4 ed4 13. Qd4 Bc5 14. Qd2 Bb6 15. Bf6 Nf6 16. e5 Qc5 17. Na4 Qc4 18. Nb6 ab6 19. ef6 Ra5 20. fg7 Kg7 21. Rfe1 Rd5 22. Qe3 Qc5 23. Qe7 Qe7 24. Re7 Kf6 25. Rae1 Rd7 26. R7e4 Rd5 27. h3 Rfd8 28. Kh2 Be6 29. g4 h5 30. Rf4 Kg7 31. g5 Rd1 32. Re2 R8d5 33. Ne5 R1d2 34. Re3 R5d4 35. Rf6 Bd5 36. Nf7 Rd1 37. f4 h4 0-1



Mark Gagnon and co-champion NM Cliff Hart

White: Eleuterio Alasua (2200)
Black: Rob Kichinski (2233)

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 b6 4. g3 Ba6 5. Nbd2 Bb7 6. Bg2 Ne4 7. 0-0 f5 8. Ne5 g6

9. Nd3 Qc8 10. Ne4 fe4 11. Nf4 d5 12. cd5 ed5 13. Bh3 Qd8 14. Ne6 Qd7 15. Bf4 Bd6 16. Bd6 cd6 17. Rc1 Na6 18. Nc7 Qc7 19. Rc7 Nc7 20. Qa4 b5 21. Qa5 Bc8 22. Bc8 Rc8 23. Rc1 Kd7 24. Qa7 Rhf8 25. Qb7 g5 26. b3 b4 27. Qb4 Rb8 28. Qa4 Nb5 29. Qa6 Ke6 30. e3 Rf7 31. Qa5 Ra7 32. Qd2 Ra3 33. Rc2 Rba8 34. Qe2 Rb8 35. Qh5 Rg8 36. Qh7 Raa8 37. a4 Na3 38. Rc7 1-0

White: Tom Langland (2040)
Black: Rob Kichinski (2233)

1. c4 e5 2. Nc3 Bb4 3. g3 Bc3 4. bc3 Nf6 5. Ba3 d6 6. Bg2 0-0 7. c5 Re8 8. cd6 cd6 9. d3 Nc6 10. Rb1 d5 11. e3 Qa5 12. Qb3 Bf5 13. Kd2 Qa6 14. Bf1 d4 15. c4 Na5 16. Qb5 Nc4 17. dc4 Bb1 18. Qa6 ba6 19. Bg2 Rad8 20. Kc1 Ba2 21. c5 de3 22. fe3 Rd3 0-1

White: Jonathan Baker (1582)
Black: Jim Stewart (1849)

1. e4 d5 2. ed5 Qd5 3. Nc3 Qa5 4. d4 Nf6 5. Bc4 c6 6. Bd2 Qb6 7. Nf3 Bg4 8. Bf7 Kf7 9. Ne5 Kg8 10. Ng4 Qd4 11. Nf6 ef6 12. Qe2 Qe5 13. Be3 g6 14. Qc4 Kg7 15. 0-0-0 Be7 16. Rhe1 Qh5 17. g4 Qh4 18. Qe6 Re8 19. g5 fg5 20. Bd4 Kh6 21. Rd3 Qf4 22. Kb1 g4 23. Be3 Bg5 24. Qe8 Qh2 25. Qf8 Kh5 26. Rdd1 1-0

White: Von Motschenbacher (1756)
Black: Duane Catania (1900)

1. c4 Nf6 2. Nc3 g6 3. g3 Bg7 4. Bg2 c6 5. e4 d6 6. Nge2 0-0 7. 0-0 Be6 8. d3 Qc8 9. f4 Bh3 10. f5 Bg2 11. Kg2 Nbd7 12. h3 c5 13. Rb1 a6 14. Nf4 gf5 15. Nfd5 Qd8 16. ef5 Nd5 17. Nd5 Nf6 18. Nf6 Bf6 19. Bh6 Qa5 20. Bf8 Rf8 21. a3 Kh8 22. Qc1 Qc7 23. Qe3 Rg8 24. g4 Bg5 25. Qe4 a5 26. Kf3 b5 27. cb5 d5 28. Qd5 Rd8 29. Qb3 Qh2 30. Qc3 Bf6 31. Rh1 Qh1 32. Rh1 Bc3 33. bc3 Rd3 34. Ke4 Rc3 35. Rb1 Ra3 36. b6 Ra4 37. Kd5 Rd4 38. Kc5 Rd8 39. b7 1-0

White: Charles Pigg (1715)
Black: Angelo Meola (1650)

1. e4 e5 2. f4 ef4 3. Nf3 g5 4. d4 Nf6 5. Bc4

continued on page 9

Livermore Open

continued from page 8

d5 6. e5 Nd5 7. Ne5 Be6 8. Qe2 c6 9. Nd2 Bg7 10. Ne4 Be5 11. de5 Nd7 12. Nd6 Ke7 13. Bd2 N7b6 14. Bd5 Bd5 15. Bb4 Kd7 16. Nb7 Qe8 17. 0-0-0 Kc7 18. Na5 a6 19. Bd6 Kc8 20. Rhe1 Qe6 21. b3 g4 22. c4 Bg2 23. Qg2 f3 24. Qf2 Nd7 25. Nc6 h5 26. Ne7 Kd8 27. Nd5 h4 28. Nb6 Qh6 29. Kb2 Qf4 30. Nd7 g3 31. Qb6 1-0

White: Hank Cox (Unr)
Black: Andrew Handler (1128)

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. Nf3 c5 5. e3 Nc6 6. cd5 ed5 7. Bb5 Bg4 8. 0-0 Qd7 9. Re1 Ne4 10. Ne4 de4 11. Ne5 Bd1 12. Nd7 Kd7 13. Rd1 cd4 14. Rd4 Kc7 15. Bc6 Kc6 16. Re4 Rd8 17. h3 Rd1 18. Kh2 Bd6 19. f4 Kd5 20. Ra4 Rc8 21. e4 Ke6 22. e5 Be7

23. Ra7 f6 24. Rb7 fe5 25. fe5 Rcc1 26. Rc1 Rc1 27. a4 Re1 28. a5 Re5 29. a6 Bd6 30. Rg7 Rg5 0-1



Chief TD Keith Mehl

Short Tournament Reports

MODESTO CLUB

Joseph de Leon sends in this report from the central valley:

Paul Cripe (2288) and Michael Powell (1220) both won first place in their own respective divisions on the "Chess Fight at O.K. Corral" "Thursday Knight Fights" tournament October 1993!!

Knightlife Chess Tournaments sponsored the latest "chess-gunfights" with Joseph de Leon presiding as "Sheriff" and Leon Aldrich as assistant "Deputy"! The four-round contest was held from October 7-28, 1993. Twenty-six players competed. Our club welcomes its newest junior tournament players, Danny Vizcaino, Johanna Garcia, and Cesar Cuellar.

The Winners:

Divison I 1st/2nd Place "Top Gun"

Paul G. Cripe (2288) 3-1 (trophy on tie-breaks)
Robert Raingruber (2040)

Divison II

1st Place "Top Gun, Too"

Michael Powell (1220) 3.5-0.5

2nd-4th: Chuck Wray (1190) 3-1 (trophy on tie-breaks)

Mike Pittman (1429)
David McDaniel (1176)

Ed Elizondo won the Best Game award and below is that game.

White: Ed Elizondo (2065)

Black: Paul Cripe (2288)

Sicilian Dragon [B79]

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cd4 4. Nd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 g6 6. Be3 Bg7 7. f3 Nc6 8. Qd2 0-0 9. Bc4 Bd7 10. h4 Ne5 11. Bb3 Qa5 12. 0-0-0 Rfc8 13. Kb1 Nc4 14. Bc4 Rc4 15. Nde2 Rac8 16. Bd4 Be6 17. Nd5 Qd2 18. Nf6 Bf6 19. Rd2 Kg7 20. c3 h5 21. f4 Bg4 22. e5 de5 23. fe5 Be5 24. Be5 f6 25. Bd4 b6 26. Re1 e5 27. Bf2 R8c7 28. Ng3 Kf7 29. Kc1 b5 30. Ne4 R4c6 31. Nd6 Ke6 32. Nb5 Rb7 33. Nd4 1-0

VISALIA CLUB

The Visalia World Championship chess tournament held from Oct 20-Nov 10, 1993 was won by Ben Levy (1590) of Visalia with a perfect 4-0 score. Ben, sixth seed in the tournament, began his conquest of the title with a first-round victory over top-rated Darren Russell (1860). Ben is now negotiating with Fischer, Karpov, and Kasparov for a play off match for the World's Chess Crown. 18 players participated. The tournament was directed by Allan Fifield at the Wednesday night club meeting.

WALNUT CREEK QUADS

Twenty players competed in the quads held on Halloween. Eric Baudry directed the event at the Theatre Caffe on Main Street and sent in the following results. Winning the first quad with 2.5 points was Tom Stevens (2050). In Quad II fourth-seed Steve Wallington (1683) scored a big upset to win his group with 2.5 points, drawing Victor Spear (1814) in the first round. In Quad III Victor Manning (1656) and Jo Djordjevic (1615) tied for first with two points each. Michael Bennett (1368) won Quad IV with 2.5 points and the only perfect score of the day was earned by John Amenta (1285) who won the fifth quad.

Continued on page 23

What's the best way to
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The Critical Zone

by FM Craig Mar

[Mar is back from law school, ready to jump back in to his true sport again.-Ed.]

At some point when I was a master I was able to utilize and identify a concept, a pattern, which is difficult to precisely define or measure. Evaluating a position based on control over the initiative, the ability to dictate the critical zone, is an invaluable skill. Amateurs often get hung up on evaluating a position based on material, "Let's see, I have a rook which is worth 5 points, you have a bishop worth 3 points, thus I'm 2 pawns ahead."

Masters think differently, often disregarding the point count, but instead looking at the true worth of each piece according to the position. A strong attack occurs usually in a small corner of the board and is effective despite being a pawn down, a piece down, or only the exchange down. The critical zone is where the action takes place, the main "theater of war." To control the zone is to control the initiative. He who has an attack controls the game. An overwhelming preponderance of force in a limited area of the board is often decisive, sometimes simply shifting pieces toward the enemy king is sufficient. The absence of pawns on one wing may signal that a dangerous avalanche is forthcoming, and his control remains, regardless of what's happening elsewhere.

In the following game, Black creates an overwhelming amount of force on the K-side. The difficulty lies in fashioning such a position, winning them or playing them are easy for most players, but how did Kramnik achieve such a position?

White: GM J. Lautier (2640)
 Black: GM. V. Kramnik (2685)
 English Opening [A21]
 Annotated by FM Craig Mar

1. c4 e5 2. Nc3 Bb4

Black employs the well known tournament strategy of leaving known theory as soon as possible.

3. Nd5 Bc5

On 3...Ba5 4. b4 c6 5. ba5 cd5 favors White.

4. Nf3 e4 5. Ng5?

An alternative is 5. d4 Bf8 6. Ng5 c6 7. Nc3 d5 8. cd5 cd5 9. h4 with an advanced French with colors reversed. 5...e3!

Flashy, but White is still better.

6. d4! e2 7. Kf2

Despite loss of the castling privilege, White still retains a lead in development.

7...Be7 8. Ne7 Qe7!

Not the natural 8...Ne7 as Black must try to control e4.

9. e4

Do not be fooled into thinking White is better because he has the two bishops. They are a long-term advantage, but the knights create dynamic chances as in the Chigorin's. The general rule is that the knight is equal to the bishop in the middlegame, but loses a bit of value when the queens come off the board.

9...d6

Does White have a powerful or overextended pawn center? It can be shredded by c5 or f5. What's required is a hair trigger sense when the pawns cramp and when they're a target: here the truth appears to be in-between, White has a vulnerable center subject to attack.

10. Bd3 Nc6 11. Bc2! Nf6 12. Re1?

A serious inexactitude, losing the initiative, fatal against such a strong opponent. The subtle 12. h3! gives White a promising initiative denying Black a good square for the bishop.

12...Bg4! 13. Qd3 Nd7!

Two smart moves by Kramnik and Black has an excellent game. What follows is a big mess.

14. Ba4

If Black is allowed the knight fork Nb4 the game will be equal.

14...h6 15. e5?!

White decides to mix it up, but as is usually the case when the position demands quiet defense, it will backfire. The quiet 15. Nf3 was better.

15...de5 16. d5 Nd4! 17. Qe4

This is the move White had relied on, but it meets with a forceful reply.

17...Be2!

An "In your face" type move, maintaining his initiative.

18. Nh3

White retreats meekly, but the alternatives weren't any better. If 18. Nf3, then 18...Bf3 19. gf3 b5! 20. cb5 f5! with a punishing initiative. Best may be 18. Bd7 Kd7 although Black's still better.

18...b5! 19. Bb5 Nb5 20. Qe2?!

Better was 20. cb5 Bb5 21. d6! Qf6 22. Kg1 0-0 with opposite-colored bishops and practical chances after 23. Qb4! though Black is still better. The text yields Black a powerful kingside initiative.

20...Nd4 21. Qd1

White hangs on for dear life.

21...Qh4 22. Kf1!

Both 22. Kg1 Nc2! and 22. g3 Qh3 are hopeless.

22...0-0 23. Be3 Nf5 24. Qc2 Ne3 25. Re3 f5!

At last the pawns start marching. Note how the two pawns covering White's king are little cover as the e- and f-pawns bust the K-side wide open.

26. Kg1 Rae8 27. Nf2 e4!

Cramps White's knight and prepares the devastating f4 at the proper time. Also note how White's own 4-to-2 pawn majority doesn't play because he's too busy defending against the attack. The kingside is the *critical zone*.

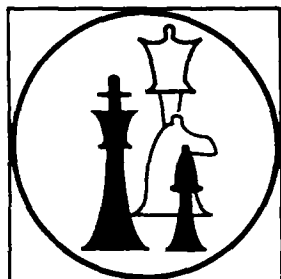
28. Qc3

28. c5! looks more active in a probably lost position.

28...Nf6 29. g3 Qh5 30. Rf1 Nd7!

The knight is headed for f3.

Continued on page 27



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FIDE Chess

by FM Jim Eade

When I first began playing chess in New England, because of Bobby Fischer, there were few active Experts, and a Master sighting beyond the omnipresent John Curdo was rare indeed. I made the top ten list in Massachusetts with an Expert rating, which may not make the top ten in many states today. Times have indeed changed.

Having made Master in 1981 after moving to California, I set my sights on a 2300 rating. After all, I reasoned, if I was rated 22xx, people might say I was just an over-rated Expert, but, if I made 2300, nobody would be able to deny me entry into the Master class. Besides, once you got to 2300 the rating formula changed and it became harder to win and lose points.

Once I got to 2300, I looked around for the next goal and couldn't find it. What is more, even a 2300 rating was no longer special. Players such as Rey, Whitehead, and Winslow were not only getting higher ratings, they were getting international titles.

I couldn't compete for first prize against International Masters and Grandmasters, and, although Masters had become just another class, they were not yet eligible for class prizes. (The best paydays I ever had on a regular basis were as a class "C" player.) It felt as though I had entered some sort of chess wasteland. The effort needed to improve my game in order to compete was more than I could manage while working a 50+ hour week. I drifted out of the tournament scene, as did, I suspect, quite a few others running into the same problems.

A couple of years ago Mike Arné figured out for me what my next goal should be. Mike decided that those of us around 2300 were not going to get any better if we kept playing in weekend Swisses. He chose to organize a series of all-Master round-robins, which were not only USCF, but also FIDE-ratable. Our new goal was to compete against players slightly better than ourselves, rise to their level of competition, and achieve FIDE ratings.

For me personally, Informant 54 will always have a special meaning, because it published my first FIDE rating of 2245 (Mike's was a stratospheric 2400!). I didn't have far to look for the next goal: FIDE Master. With the July, 1993 FIDE rating list, I managed a 2310 rating with 28 rated games (four more than the minimum requirement) and FIDE has confirmed that they are about to award me the FM title.

Where is the next goal? I'm not sure, but looking back over the last couple of years, I realize how much I have enjoyed the FIDE chess. It is serious chess against serious players, players who have befriended me and become friends of mine. It occurred to me to reflect back and consider how different this feels from the chess wasteland of the preceding years, and how much difference an organizer or two can make in the quality of our chess lives.

I'm totally in favor of using funds for scholastic chess--who isn't?--but I have often criticized our chess officialdom for spending money on scholastic chess, making players feel valued during their school years, and then ignoring them after they graduate. What good does it do to draw them into our fold, if we don't retain them? I'm not talking about professional careers necessarily, but simply about the opportunity to compete and the goals to keep them interested. Chess is not much fun if you are paired way up or way down, and you are likely to lose interest if you can not find players to play who are roughly your own strength.

The real lesson is: don't wait for chess officials! They can't do it all. Make it happen yourself. If you think tournaments should be run differently, run one the way you think it should be run! I have not always played chess well over the past two years, but this period has easily been the best (and most fun) chess of my life.

Here are some of the games from events that I have organized and directed. They are always hard fought, if not always well-played, and it was a source of continuous amusement to watch the match-ups. Anybody could beat anybody else on a given day. For example, in one such event, I beat Margulis, who beat Dorsch, who beat Shakhnazarov, who beat me! The ratings given are the FIDE ratings of the players at the time the games were played.

White: NM "Hogeye" Bill Orton (FIDE 2265)

Black: FM Jim Eade (FIDE 2240)

French, Advance variation [C02]

Annotated by FM Jim Eade

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. e5 c5 4. c3 Nc6 5. Nf3 Bd7 6. a3.

6. Be2 is the most usual nowadays, but there is nothing wrong with the text.

6...f6

More aggressive than the stereotypical 6...c4, which is also quite playable.

7. Bd3

Dolmatov suggests 7. ef6!? gf6 8. Nh4 Qe7 9. Qh5 Qf7, with a complex position according to Psakhis.

7...cd4

Black becomes fixated on trying to decide how the moves a3 for White and f6 for Black change the typical Milner-Barry Gambit lines, but the simple 7...fe 8.de Qc7 is good for Black.

8. cd4 Qa5

Driving the bishop to d2, because 9.Nc3 is met by taking on e5 and playing ...d4.

9. Bd2 Qb6 10. 0-0 Nd4 11. Nd4 Qd4 12. Bc3 Qh4

Even though the bishop is passive on c3, Black was no longer happy with having gotten in ...f6.

13. Nd2 f5 14. Qb3?

14. Qe2 keeps the pressure on. Now Black can play for exchanges, which White must try to avoid.

14...Bc6 15. Nf3 Qa4 16. Qa2 Bb5

As is so often the case in this type of French position, once the white-square bishops depart—Black losing his "bad" bishop, White losing his "good" bishop—Black's endgame prospects improve dramatically.

17. Rfd1 Bd3 18. Rd3 Nh6 19. Bd4 Rc8 20. b3 Qa6 21. Qd2 Be7 22. b4 Nf7 23. Rc3 Kd7

Black's King is safe, and by contesting the c-file further exchanges are forced. From this point on, Black's extra pawn seals White's fate.

24. Rac1 b6 25. Ne1 Ng5 26. f3 Rc3 27. Rc3 Rc8 28. Nd3 Rc4 29. Nf4 Rc3 30. Qc3 Qc4 31. Qe3 g6 32. Ne2 Nf7 33. f4 g5 34. g3 g4 35. Nc3 Nd8 36. Na4 Kc7 37. Nb2 Qc2 38. Bc3 Nc6 39. Kf1 Qb3 40. Qc1 a6 41. Nd1 Kb7 42. Bb2 a5 43. ba5 Qd3 44. Ke1 Qe4 0-1

White: FM Jim Eade (FIDE 2240)

Black: NM Luis Busquets (2265)

Stonewall Attack [A45]

Annotated by FM Jim Eade

1. d4 Nf6 2. e3 g6 3. Bd3 Bg7 4. f4 0-0 5. Nh3 d6 6. Nf2 e5 7. 0-0 Nc6 8. c3 Re8 9. Qf3 Qe7 10. Nd2 ed4 11. ed4 Bf5 12. Bf5 gf5 13. Qh3 Qd7 14. Nf3 Ng4 15. Nh4 Nd4! 16. cd4 Bd4 17. Qd3 Re4 18. Bd2 Rae8 19. Bc3?

19. h3!

19...Bb6?

19...Bf2 20. Rf2 Nf2 21. Kf2 Rf4 is probably better for Black.

20. h3! Nf2 21. Rf2 1-0

White: FM Isaak Margulis (FIDE 2355)

Black: FM Jim Eade (FIDE 2240)

French, McCutcheon variation [C12]

Annotated by FM Jim Eade

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. Bg5 Bb4 5. ed5 ed5 6. Bd3 0-0 7. Nge2 Nbd7 8. 0-0 Be7 9. Ng3 g6 10. Re1 c6 11. Qd2 Re8 12. Qf4 Kh8?

12...Kg7 saves a tempo.

13. Re2 Kg7 14. Rae1 Ng8 15. Be7 Re7 16. Re7 Ne7 17. Nh5?

There are insufficient attacking chances for the material, but the simple 17. Qd6 keeps up the pressure.

17... gh5 18. Qg5 Kf8 19. Bh7 Ke8 20. Qh5 Nf6 21. Qh4 Nh7 22. Qh7 Be6 23. Ne2 Kd7 24. Nf4 Qh8 25. Qd3 Nf5 26. Qb3 b6 27. c3 Nd6 28. Nd3 Nc4 29. Qa4 a5 30. Qd1 Rg8 31. b3 Nd6 32. f3 f6 33. Qd2 Qh4 34. g3 Bf5 35. Nf4 Qg5 36. Rc1 Be6 37. Qg2 Bf7 38. Re1 Re8 39. Re8 Ne8 40. Qh3 f5 41. Qf1 Nc7 42. Qe2 Qe7 43. Qd2 Qg5 44. Qe2 Qf6 45. Nd3 Kc8 46. Ne5 f4 47. g4 Kb7 48. Qe1 Ne6 49. h4 c5 50. Qd2 Kc7 51. Qf2 cd4 52. cd4 Kd6 53. Qb2 Be8 54. Qa3 Kc7 55. g5 Qg7 56. Qc1 Kb7 57. Qc3 Qh7 58. Qe1 Qf5 59. Ng4 Nd4 60. Qe8 Nf3 61. Kf2 Qg4 62. Qe7 Kc6 63. Qf6 Kb5 64. g6 Qg3 65. Kf1 Qe1 66. Kg2 Nh4 67. Kh3 Qg3 0-1

White: FM Jim Eade (FIDE 2240)

Black: FM Isaak Margulis (FIDE 2355)

Torre Attack [A48]

1. d4 g6 2. Nf3 Bg7 3. c3 Nf6 4. Bg5 0-0 5. Nbd2 d5 6. e3 Bf5 7. Be2 b6 8. b4 c5 9. Ne5 Ne8 10. g4 Bc8 11. Bh4 c4 12. Nec4 dc4 13. Bf3 Nc7 14. Ba8 Na8 15. Qf3 Nc7 16. Nc4 Nd5 17. Rc1 Bb7 18. e4 Qc8 19. Nd2 Nf6 20. Bf6 ef6 21. 0-0 Re8 22. Rfe1 Bh6 23. Rcd1 Qe6 24. d5 Bd5? 25. ed5 Qe1 26. Re1 Re1 27. Nf1 Nd7 28. Kg2 Rc1 29. Ng3 Ne5 30. Qf6 Ng4 31. Qd4 f5 32. h3 1-0

White: NM Tom Dorsch (FIDE 2190)

Black: Isaak Margulis (FIDE 2355)

Sicilian 2.c3 [B22]

1. e4 c5 2. c3 d6 3. d4 Nf6 4. Bc4 Nc6 5. f3 cd4 6. cd4 d5 7. ed5 Nd5 8. Ne2 g6 9. Nbc3 Be6 10. Qb3 Nb6 11. Be6 fe6 12. Be3 Qd7 13. Ne4 Qd5 14. Nf4 Qb3 15. ab3 Nd5 16. Nd5 ed5 17. Nc5 e5 18. Ne6 Bb4 19. Kf2 Kd7 20. Nc5 Bc5 21. dc5 d4 22. Bd2 Ke6 23. b4 Kd5 24. b5 Nd8 25. Rhc1 Ne6 26. b4 Nc7 27. c6 b6 28. Ke2 Nb5 29. Kd3 Rhc8 30. Bg5 Rc7 31. Rc2 Rac8 0-1

White: NM Oleg Shakhnazarov (FIDE 2290)

Black: FM Isaak Margulis (FIDE 2335)

Sicilian Sozin [B86]

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cd4 4. Nd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 d6 6. Bc4 e6 7. Be3 a6 8. Qe2 Qc7 9. 0-0 b5 10. Nc6 bc4 11. Qc4 Bb7 12. Ne5 Qc4 13. Nc4 Ne4 14. Ne4 Be4 15. Nd6 Bd6 16. Rd6 0-0 17. f3 Bd5 18. b3 Rfd8 19. Rd8 Rd8 20. Rd1 Rd7 21. c4 Bc6 22. Rd7 Bd7 23. Kb2 e5 24. Kc3 f5 25. Kb4 Kf7 26. Ka5 Bc8 27. Kb6 Ke6 28. b4 f4 29. Bf2 g5 30. a4 Kd6 31. Bc5 Ke6 32. a5 e4 33. b5 ab5 34. cb5 Ke5 35. a6 Be6 36. Kc7 ef3 37. b6 1-0

White: NM Oleg Shakhnazarov (FIDE 2290)

Black: FM Jim Eade (FIDE 2240)

French; Milner-Barry Gambit [C02]

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. e5 c5 4. c3 Nc6 5. Nf3 Bd7 6. Bd3 cd4 7. cd4 Qb6 8. Nc3 Nd4 9. Nd4 Qd4 10. 0-0 Qe5 11. Re1 Qb8 12. Nd5 Bd6 13. Qg4 Kf8 14. Bd2 h5 15. Qh3 Nh6 16. Ne3 Kg8 17. g3 Bc5 18. Qh5 Qd6 19. Qe2 Bc6 20. Bc3 Be3 21. Qe3 Nf5 22. Bf5 ef5 23. Rad1 Qg6 24. Qf4 Qh5 25. h4 Rh6 26. Rd3 Rg6 27. f3 Qh6 28. Qh6 Rh6 29. Re5 Rg6 30. Kf2 Re6 31. Rf5 Rae8 32. g4 a6 33. h5 Bb5 34. Rd4 g6 35. Rg5 Kh7 36. hg6 Rg6 37. Rf5 Re2 38. Kg3 Be8 39. Rd8 Rge6 40. Kf4 b5 41. Rh5 Rh6 42. Rh6 Kh6 43. Be5 f6 44. Re8 fe5 45. Re5 Rb2 46. Re6 Kg7 47. Ra6 1-0

continued on page 27

San Francisco Championship

by NM Tom Dorsch

The 1993 San Francisco Championship, held October 2-3 at the San Francisco Hyatt Regency in Embarcadero Center, was, in the immortal words of Ed Sullivan, "a really big shew!" The two-day event drew 248 players to the main tournament, 63 players for the special Scholastic Tournament, and over 700 spectators to participate in the special Grandmaster George Koltanowski 90th Birthday Celebration on Sunday, October 3, in the Grand Ballroom.

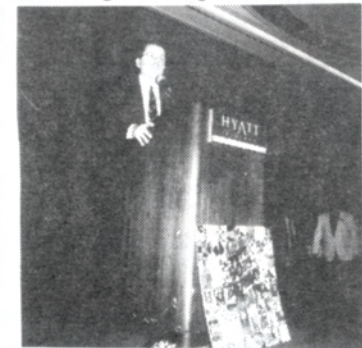
The winner and new San Francisco Champion is Grandmaster Nick de Firmian with a perfect 4 points, winning the title on tie-breaks over Richard Lobo of Daly City. International Master Vincent McCambridge and Ignacio Marin, both of San Francisco, followed with 3.5 points. The hard-fought event produced its share of upsets, but our out-of-state guests did very well. USCF Executive Director Al Lawrence tied for first in the Expert Section, and USCF V.P. Fred Gruenberg won all his games.

Koltanowski's performance on Sunday was the highlight of the weekend. We had blocked out the Grand Ballroom for six hundred seats—a number we thought more than adequate for a chess show, but by the time Kolty was rolling through his chess problems, stories, and Knight's Tour, at least 100-200 spectators were lined standing-room-only along the wall, and a large group of youngsters clustered on the floor at the foot of the dias, in rapt attention. Kolty was in excellent form, and as he reeled off the names and phone numbers as the knight selectively hopped to every square, it was easy to see how this man could set a world record for blindfold chess that has withstood all challenges for fifty-six years.

The tournament was sponsored by the San Francisco Chronicle, where Kolty has written a daily chess column, the only one in the United States, for forty-six years, another legendary accomplishment. With well over 18,000 bylines in the paper, he is their senior columnist. In fact, with his lifetime of accomplishment, still working as hard at 90 as he did at 40, he is probably the senior chess columnist in the world, along with being the world's oldest Grandmaster. The Associate Publisher of the Chronicle, Anthony Newhall, learned the moves when he and his father attended a Kolty performance in 1957, and he was there to offer his homage. George's wife Leah, still a big fan after forty-seven

years of marriage, sat front and center for the show.

A delegation of dignitaries from the USCF, led by President Denis Barry, Vice President Fred Gruenberg, Secretary Rachel Lieberman and Executive Director Al Lawrence, had culled the archives of Chess Life for rare photos of Kolty, and presented an attractive montage to recollecting his



USCF Director Al Lawrence

years as USCF President, Director of U.S. Opens, and indefatigable promoter of chess in America. The Mechanics' Institute Chess Club, represented by Neil Falconer, President (and 1992 U.S. Senior Champion), gave Kolty a plaque in honor of his many contributions to chess in San Francisco.

**Co-champion
FM Richard
Lobo**



Championship Section

Master

1-2	GM Nick de Firmian (2612)	4
	Richard Lobo (2375)	4
3-4th	IM Vincent McCambridge (2522)	3.5
U2400		

Ignacio Marin (2376) 3.5

Vladimir Strugatsky (2497)	3
FM Renard Anderson (2379)	3
Burt Izumikawa (2375)	3
Henry Robles (2317)	3
Frank Say (2306)	3
Aaron Stearns (2271)	3
Eugene Levin (2219)	3
Paul Gallegos (2216)	3
Keith Mehl (2206)	3

Expert

1-8	Agnis Kaugars (2170)	2.5
	Robert C. Armes (2165)	2.5
	Leon Monderer (2155)	2.5
	John O. Ang, Jr. (2142)	2.5
	Kip M. Brockman (2070)	2.5
	Paul Liebhaber (2061)	2.5
	Walter Wood (2035)	2.5
	Al Lawrence (2027)	2.5

**USCF President
Denis Barry
with Kolty**



Premiere Section

"A"

1-3 Sean Dailey (1935)	4
Kris Judkins (1900)	4
Riley Hughes (1887)	4

"B"

1-2 Rolando Macabeo (1715)	3
Joe Lonsdale, Jr. (1530)	3
3-6 Akram Hanna (1666)	2.5
John Sinclair (1637)	2.5
Micah Fisher-Kirshner (1574)	2.5
Hendrik Damen (1504)	2.5

Booster Section

"C"

1 Jeff Ensley (1508)	4
2-3 Carol Ruderman (1576)	3.5
Bleys Rose (1559)	3.5
Donald Westfall (1530)	3.5

"D/E"

1 Mark Patrick (1316)	3
2-4 Louis Spate, Jr. (1383)	2.5
2-4 Tony Lambert (1357)	2.5
2-4 Jorge Aguayo (1230)	2.5
2-4 David Johnson (1292)	2.5

Unr

1 Alexander Lirisman (Unr)	4
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"Rug" skittles



Kolty and his Knight's Tour

San Francisco Scholastic Championship

by Dr. Alan M. Kirshner

On Sunday, October 3, 1993, fifty-nine young people competed in a four-round swiss at the San Francisco Hyatt Regency. Alan Kirshner and Patrick Jackson directed the event. Fifty-five players contested the Kindergarten through Sixth Grade Division and four individuals participated in a Junior and Senior High School Division. We restricted entries to new scholastic players or those rated under 1200.

The scholastic section took place in an isolated hallway/parlor near the main tournament. The K-6 Division played game in thirty minutes, and the Jr./Sr. High School Division sported game in forty-five.

Our objective was to bring in many first-time scholastic players and complete the tournament before the 2:30 pm Kolty show. We succeeded, much to our own surprise, on both counts. Admittedly, some young players lacked familiarity with many chess rules. We resolved problems without any conflict and the parents were respectful of the tournament rules and the children. I must admit that I warned them that I would isolate them, similar to the dungeon in the film "Searching for Bobby Fischer," if they failed to behave.

Erin Miranda (1050) won the first place trophy in the K-6 Division, on tie breaks, with a perfect 4-0. Brian Cuayu (1067), 4-0, took second and Chris Montes (975), 4-0 took third. We awarded seven other place trophies (Eitan Joffe, Solan Yang, John Casnocha, Thomas Hu, Jonathan Lonsdale, Thomas Doung, and David Petty). We awarded five trophies for ratings groups: Andrei Trifonov (1040), best under 1100; Alex Casnocha (836), best under 1000; Janet Corona (881), best under 900; Michael Lin (647), best under 800; Timothy Cao (470), best under 700. The five trophy winners in the unrated category were: Nitay Jaffe, Angel Taylor, Mark Kunitomi, Philip Zeyliger and Alon Neidich. The Junior and Senior High School trophy winner was Gavin Zee of Hayward.

White: Henry Mar (1658)

Black: Hans Poschmann (1806)

King's Gambit [C35]

Annotated by Henry Mar

1. e4 e5 2. f4

As many know, the King's Gambit is rarely played in serious tournament chess today, since it is a double-edged sword that could go either way, i.e. one "misstep" and it is all over!

2...ef4 3. Nf3 Be7 4. Bc4 d6 5. 0-0 Nf6 6. d3 0-0 7. Bf4

White now regains his pawn.

7...Be6 8. Bb3 Nbd7?

8...Bb3 or 8...Qd7 is better.

9. Be6!

This induces a structural weakness at e6.

9...fe6 10. Ng5! Qc8 11. Ne6 Re8 12. c3 Ne5 13. Ng5 h6 14. Qb3 Kh8 15. Be5

The dismantling of defense begins.

15...hg5 16. Bf6 gf6 17. Rf5 Kg7 18. Nd2 Bd8?

18...Rf8 is better.

19. Raf1 c6

19...Rf8 is now mandatory.

20. Rg5! 1-0

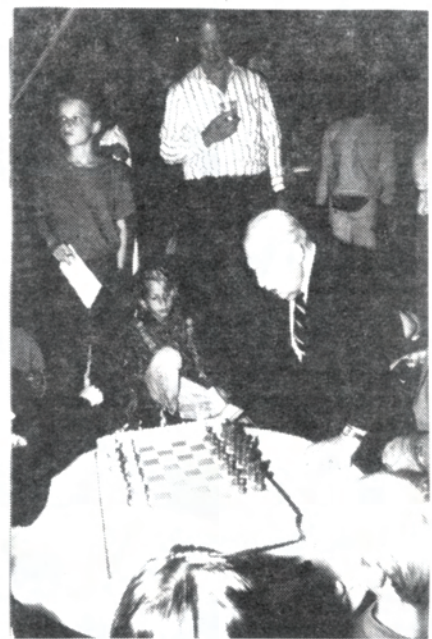
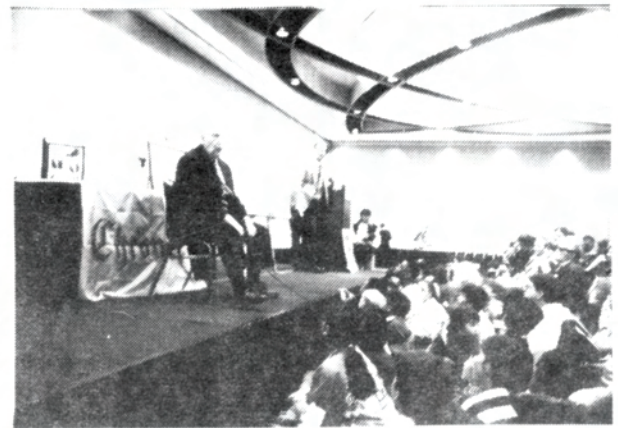
San Francisco Championship

October 2-3, 1993

*Kolty show and
90th Birthday celebration*

Championship Section

LR#	NAME	ST	PreRate	PstRate	1	2	3	4	TOTAL
1	DE FIRMIAN, NICK	CA	2654*t8	2663*t8	W--53	W--10	W--16	W---5	4.0
2	LOBO, RICHARD	CA	2364*s4	2399*s4	W--45	W--52	W--29	W--14	4.0
3	MC CAMBRIDGE, VIN	CA	2522*s2	2526*s2	W--38	W--51	W--17	D---4	3.5
4	MARIN, IGNACIO	CA	2366/10	2426/14	W--46	W--21	W---9	D---3	3.5
5	STRUGATSKY, VLADI	CA	2501*s4	2503*s4	W--54	W--31	W--08	L---1	3.0
6	IZUMIKAWA, BURT T	CA	2417*s4	2413*s4	W--37	D--23	D--18	W--35	3.0
7	ANDERSON, RENARD	CA	2373*s6	2372*s6	W--34	D--18	D--13	W--31	3.0
8	ROBLES, H C	CA	2317*s5	2323*s5	W--50	W--25	L---5	W--34	3.0
9	SAY, FRANK J	CA	2297*m0	2308*m0	W--24	W--32	L---4	W--38	3.0
10	STEARNS, AARON V	CA	2271*m0	2286*m0	W--56	L---1	W--47	W--32	3.0
11	LEVIN, EUGENE	CA	2219*x0	2232*x0	D--26	W--36	W--43	D--12	3.0
12	GALLEGOS, PAUL A	CA	2216*m5	2226*m5	W--41	D--47	W--23	D--11	3.0
13	MEHL, KEITH H	CA	2182*m4	2210*m4	W--67	D--14	D---7	W--39	3.0
14	LESKI, MARC	CA	2528*s2	2514*s2	W--35	D--13	W--30	L---2	2.5
15	SASATA, ROBERT	CA	2413*m2	2401*m2	D--36	W--26	D--19	D--18	2.5
16	YU, PETER C	CA	2307*s4	2308*s4	W--27	W--44	L---1	D--25	2.5
17	SHAKHNAZAROV, OLE	CA	2227*m2	2237*m2	W--62	W--33	L---3	D--21	2.5
18	PINTO, MARK A	CA	2216*m9	2239*m9	W--57	D--07	D--06	D--15	2.5
19	BURKHARD, DANIEL	CA	2214*x9	2214*x9	D--28	W--48	D--15	D--27	2.5
20	TANNER, ROBERT B	UT	2208*m4	2200*m4	L--47	W--60	W--54	D--24	2.5
21	KAUGARS, AGNIS	CA	2170*x2	2183*x2	W--40	L--04	W--37	D--17	2.5
22	ARMES, ROBERT C	CA	2165*x0	2172*x0	H----	D--58	H----	W--43	2.5
23	MONDERER, LEON	CA	2155*x6	2167*x6	W--68	D--06	L--12	W--47	2.5
24	LIEBHABER, PAUL S	CA	2133*m2	2144*m2	L---9	W--64	W--33	D--20	2.5
25	ANG, JOHN O	CA	2087*x7	2107*x7	W--69	L--08	W--56	D--16	2.5
26	WOOD, WALTER H	CA	2035*x2	2074*x4	D--11	L--15	W--48	W--44	2.5
27	BROCKMAN, KIP M	CA	2033*A0	2043*A0	L--16	W--69	X----	D--19	2.5
28	LAWRENCE, ALBERT	NY	2027*x2	2059*x2	D--19	H----	W--53	D--30	2.5
29	ORTON, WILLIAM R	CA	2240*m2	2242*m2	W--39	W--49	L--02	U----	2.0
30	FUENTES, ROMULO C	CA	2157*m7	2150*m7	H----	B----	L--14	D--28	2.0
31	WONG, RUSSELL	CA	2156*m2	2165*m2	W--66	L--05	W--46	L--07	2.0
32	MEJIA, CARMELITO	CA	2139*m2	2135*m2	W--61	L--09	W--41	L--10	2.0
33	ROMO, JOHN PAUL	CA	2131*x8	2122*x8	W--64	L--17	L--24	W--57	2.0
34	BAROUDI, ZIADA AB	CA	2119*x4	2131*x4	L--07	W--40	W--51	L--08	2.0
35	KEATINGE-CLA, ADR	CA	2119*x2	2129*x2	L--14	W--57	W--58	L--06	2.0
36	BISHOP, ALAN M	CA	2110*x4	2110*x4	D--15	L--11	D--42	W--59	2.0
37	FALCONER, NEIL E	CA	2103*x7	2105*x7	L--06	W--68	L--21	W--49	2.0
38	ROTOR, RAYMOND L	CA	2100*x0	2110*x0	L--03	W--63	W--55	L--09	2.0
39	SHENNUM, DONALD R	CA	2012*A2	2005*A2	L--29	W--50	X----	L--13	2.0
40	REGAN, NEIL O	CA	2008*x0	2017*x0	L--21	L--34	W--61	W--53	2.0
41	KAPTANOGLU, SINAN	CA	1997*x5	1993*x5	L--12	W--70	L--32	W--60	2.0
42	SMITH, GARY R	CA	1928*A4	1956*A4	L--44	D--45	D--36	W--56	2.0
43	SANGUINETTI, GEOR	CA	2175*x7	2151*x7	D--60	W--55	L--11	L--22	1.5
44	ZAPATA, RODOLFO B	CA	2146*x2	2124*x2	W--42	L--16	D--49	L--26	1.5
45	GREY, PETER G	CA	2109*x5	2100*x5	L--02	D--42	D--60	H----	1.5
46	THAKE, CONRAD	CA	2105*x2	2085*x2	L--04	W--59	L--31	D--50	1.5
47	MONT-REYNAUD, JOR	CA	2051*x4	2061*x4	W--20	D--12	L--10	L--23	1.5
48	CALILONG, MELANIO	CA	2000*x0	2000*x0	H----	L--19	L--26	W--69	1.5
49	STEVENS, THOMAS W	CA	2000*x2	2015*x2	W--65	L--29	D--44	L--37	1.5
50	STEGER, ERIC ALAN	CA	1841*B2	1840*B2	L--08	L--39	X----	D--46	1.5
51	MC COLLUM, PATRIC	CA	2200*m4	2187*m4	W--63	L--03	L--34	U----	1.0
52	CHERNOFF, JOHN	CA	2158*x0	2157*x0	W--59	L--02	F----	U----	1.0
53	GAGNON, MARK	CA	2110*m2	2100*m2	L--01	W--67	L--28	L--40	1.0
54	ANDERSON, MICHAEL	CA	2059*x7	2061*x7	L--05	W--66	L--20	U----	1.0
55	CHEN, MINGSON	CA	2041*x0	2000*x0	W--70	L--43	L--38	L--64	1.0
56	SEALS, JAMES C	CA	2031*x9	1999*x9	L--10	W--61	L--25	L--42	1.0
57	BROWN, MARK G	CA	2019*x4	1997*x4	L--18	L--35	W--69	L--33	1.0
58	GOODALL, MIKE	CA	2000*x0	2000*x0	H----	D--22	L--35	U----	1.0
59	LIEBERMAN, DONALD	CA	1904*A2	1903*A2	L--52	L--46	W--67	L--36	1.0
60	FIFIELD, ALLAN H	CA	1850*A4	1857*A4	D--43	L--20	D--45	L--41	1.0
61	SKRAINKA, BENJAMI	CA	1848*B0	1825*B0	L--32	L--56	L--40	X----	1.0
62	RUGGIERO, PAMELA	CA	2066*x5	2057*x5	L--17	H----	U----	U----	0.5
63	LONSDALE, JOE	CA	1983*A0	1959*A0	L--51	L--38	D--64	U----	0.5
64	OSTROVSKIY, SERGE	CA	1846*B7	1833*B7	L--33	L--24	D--63	L--55	0.5
65	SAGUISAG, PRECIOS	CA	2332*M2	2311*M2	L--49	U----	U----	U----	0.0
66	DIMAGUILA, CHARLE	CA	2027*x0	2002*x0	L--31	L--54	F----	U----	0.0
67	ALIOTO, JOHN	CA	2013*A0	1971*A0	L--13	L--52	L--59	F----	0.0
68	ROBINSON, STEPHEN	CA	1948*A9	1931*A9	L--23	L--37	U----	U----	0.0
69	SACA, M K	CA	1849*A7	1816*A7	L--25	L--27	L--57	L--48	0.0
70	EVSIOUNIN, IVAN	CA	0	1619/02	L--55	L--41	F----	U----	0.0



San Francisco Championship

October 2-3, 1993

Open Section

NAME	ST	PreRate	PostRate	1	2	3	4	TOTAL
SEAN C	CA	1914a0	1962a5	W--79	W--40	W--23	W--11	4.0
KRIS F	CA	1900a4	1956a9	W--55	W--46	W--17	W--5	4.0
RILEY J	CA	1887a4	1935a9	W--81	W--16	W--18	W--12	4.0
RUBEN	CA	1987a7	1999a7	D--51	W--32	W--22	W--28	3.5
MARIO L	CA	2046a6	2047a6	W--73	W--50	W--21	L--2	3.0
LIFTON F	CA	2028a5	2030a5	W--80	D--39	W--51	D--7	3.0
JOSEPH C	CA	1979a7	1991a7	W--41	D--22	W--25	D--6	3.0
MANI, RAM	CA	1973a9	1973a9	W--29	W--62	L--12	W--30	3.0
GREGORY	CA	1906a0	1913a0	W--60	W--53	L--11	W--39	3.0
PETER L	CA	1905a4	1906a4	W--44	L--28	W--63	W--46	3.0
STEVEN	CA	1900a2	1926a2	W--27	W--37	W--9	L--1	3.0
JACQ	CA	1893a2	1909a2	W--74	W--68	W--8	L--3	3.0
DT, DMITRY	CA	1856a4	1867a4	H----	D--64	W--42	W--48	3.0
ROLANDO	CA	1824a0	1858a2	L--34	W--56	W--35	W--37	3.0
GILBERT	CA	1802a0	1828a0	L--23	W--81	W--68	W--34	3.0
JOSEPH	CA	1608b7	1659b4	W--82	L--33	W--72	W--38	3.0
ROBERT W	CA	1975a4	1967a4	W--78	W--38	L--2	D--26	2.5
VERGEL	CA	1969a5	1963a5	W--52	W--24	L--3	D--23	2.5
H, JENNIE	CA	1953a5	1953a5	D--53	D--64	D--28	W--51	2.5
IAN	CA	1943a0	1925a0	W--65	L--22	D--48	W--53	2.5
VIRGILIO	CA	1921a5	1920a5	W--54	W--43	L--5	D--27	2.5
D, DANILO	CA	1855b5	1865b5	W--45	D--7	L--4	W--59	2.5
JHN R	CA	1851a4	1876a4	W--15	W--20	L--1	D--18	2.5
J, JOSEPH	CA	1840b4	1836b4	W--47	L--18	W--64	D--32	2.5
KEVAN Y	CA	1819b2	1812b2	D--30	W--59	L--7	W--60	2.5
LEONID	CA	1807a7	1810a7	L--68	W--74	W--67	D--17	2.5
IVAN	CA	1800a0	1810a0	L--11	W--66	W--70	D--21	2.5
AKRAM S	CA	1748b5	1792b7	W--61	W--10	D--19	L--4	2.5
JHN R	CA	1725a4	1739a4	L--8	W--58	D--33	X----	2.5
R, JOHN C	CA	1637c2	1689b5	D--25	W--72	W--36	L--8	2.5
KIRSH, MIC	CA	1565b5	1605b5	H----	L--51	W--57	W--50	2.5
HENDRIK	CA	1541c4	1574c4	X----	L--4	W--41	D--24	2.5
ERIC S	CA	1949a4	1912a4	D--64	D--53	D--29	D--43	2.0
ANDREW C	CA	1940a8	1924a8	W--14	H----	D--39	L--15	2.0
C	CA	1902a4	1865a4	L--47	W--55	L--14	F----	2.0
ANNETTE	CA	1896a0	1860a0	W--42	D--48	L--30	D--47	2.0
ANGEL T	CA	1853a0	1839a0	W--66	L--11	W--44	L--14	2.0
NG, MANUE	CA	1846a2	1829a2	W--57	L--17	W--54	L--16	2.0
CHRISTOPHE	CA	1812b0	1824b0	W--56	D--6	D--34	L--9	2.0
HN, HANS	CA	1785b5	1769b5	W--49	L--1	L--46	W--67	2.0
PAUL	CA	1766a2	1758a2	L--7	W--45	L--32	W--66	2.0
RAFAEL	CA	1765a4	1781a4	L--36	W--77	L--13	W--61	2.0
WILLIAM	CA	1700b0	1732b0	W--35	L--21	D--50	D--33	2.0
ROBERT	CA	1700b0	1717b0	L--10	W--75	L--37	W--70	2.0
CHUCK	CA	1688a4	1700a4	L--22	L--41	W--65	W--63	2.0
RY Y	CA	1669b8	1701b0	W--75	L--2	W--40	L--10	2.0
ESSY, ELIZ	CA	1652b9	1658b9	L--24	D--52	W--55	D--36	2.0
THOMAS H	CA	1625a0	1666c5	W--76	D--26	D--20	L--13	2.0
RY	CA	1482d7	1523c7	L--40	D--55	D--52	W--72	2.0
S SCOTT	CA	1838a4	1798a4	X----	L--5	D--43	L--31	1.5
URSULA	CA	1827a2	1821a2	D--4	W--31	L--6	L--19	1.5
IER, WALT	CA	1750b4	1728b4	L--18	D--47	D--49	H----	1.5
RICHARD H	CA	1738a5	1735a5	D--19	D--33	D--60	L--20	1.5
FELIX	CA	1719b7	1720b7	L--21	W--61	L--38	D--56	1.5
ROSENDO L	CA	1713b0	1700b0	L--2	D--49	L--47	W--73	1.5
KENNETH J	CA	1682b5	1663b5	L--39	L--14	E----	D--54	1.5
V, DALE B	CA	1649c0	1625c0	L--38	D--73	L--31	E----	1.5
V, KARL E	CA	1631b4	1630b4	L--63	L--29	D--74	W--80	1.5
BRUCE C	CA	1610b5	1617b5	H----	L--25	W--73	L--22	1.5
, URI	CA	1346d5	1355d5	L--9	B----	D--53	L--25	1.5
EV, MICHAEL	CA	1829b2	1788b2	L--28	L--54	W--81	L--42	1.0
, DAVID JO	CA	1822b5	1819b5	W--70	L--8	U----	U----	1.0
B, ARKADI	CA	1760b5	1732b5	W--58	L--9	L--10	L--45	1.0
CARLOS	CA	1694c0	1700c0	D--33	D--13	L--24	F----	1.0
D, PAUL B	CA	1667b0	1656b0	L--20	L--35	L--45	W--81	1.0
WALLACE L	CA	1661b0	1649b0	L--37	L--27	W--80	L--41	1.0
, JOHN W	CA	1653b8	1644b8	H----	D--19	L--26	L--40	1.0
ROBERT M	CA	1612b7	1622b7	W--26	L--12	L--15	U----	1.0
RG, FRED	IL	1604b0	1629b0	W--77	U----	U----	U----	1.0
T SCOTT	CA	1563c2	1562c2	L--62	W--80	L--27	L--44	1.0
, JOHN T	CA	0	1238/01	W--83	U----	U----	U----	1.0
DHN	CA	1806a0	1800a0	H----	L--30	L--16	L--49	0.5
NBACH, VON	CA	1742a2	1694a2	L--5	D--57	L--59	L--55	0.5
KEN	CA	1685b5	1664b5	L--12	L--26	D--58	U----	0.5
, JAMES W	CA	1903a7	1853a7	L--46	L--44	U----	U----	0.0
F, DANIEL	CA	1891a5	1865a5	L--48	U----	U----	U----	0.0
MICHAEL J	CA	1847b2	1802b2	L--69	L--42	U----	U----	0.0
ERIC S	CA	1775b7	1767b7	L--17	U----	U----	U----	0.0
OUGH, RICH	CA	1735b2	1726b2	L--1	U----	U----	U----	0.0
LY, MEREDI	CA	1716b0	1651b0	L--6	L--70	L--66	L--58	0.0

Booster Section

PLR#	NAME	ST	PreRate	PostRate	1	2	3	4	TOTAL
1	ENSLEY, JEFF	CA	1595/11	1674/15	W--90	W--22	W--14	W--13	4.0
2	MACAPINLAC, MANUE	CA	0	1875/04	W--33	W--17	W--41	W--21	4.0
3	LIRISMAN, ALEXAND	CA	0	1907/03	X----	W--42	W--29	W--15	4.0
4	PERELMAN, VADIM	CA	1569/06	1622/10	W--93	D--32	W--30	W--23	3.5
5	ROSE, BLEYS W	CA	1552c5	1568c5	W--77	W--48	W--19	D--6	3.5
6	WESTFALL, DONALD	CA	1530c0	1552c2	W--53	W--45	W--56	D--5	3.5
7	RUDERMAN, CAROL C	NJ	1500sb7	1515sb7	W--54	D--34	W--35	W--56	3.5
8	FENA, LEONEL L	CA	0	1753/03	W--73	H----	W--72	W--27	3.5
9	KLINE, ROBERT G	CA	0	1666/04	D--62	W--94	W--34	W--24	3.5
10	BOOTMAN, ALEXANDE	CA	0	1809/04	W--28	D--25	W--32	W--26	3.5
11	CAROLIN, JAMES A	CA	1765/03	1710/07	W--43	L--16	W--71	W--42	3.0
12	BAKER, JONATHAN N	CA	1649c7	1660c7	F----	W--53	W--69	W--47	3.0
13	ROENVASSER, ANTH	CA	1589c0	1576c2	W--58	W--63	W--44	L--1	3.0
14	GOOD, SYLVER DEAN	CA	1578c0	1585c0	W--75	W--31	L--1	W--48	3.0
15	SPRINGER, ROBERT	CA	1557c2	1572c2	X----	W--47	W--46	L--3	3.0
16	CORRY, JEFF	CA	1527c5	1530c7	W--95	W--11	L--21	W--60	3.0
17	WODGE, BETTY	CA	1500c0	1509c0	W--51	L--2	W--55	W--76	3.0
18	COCHRAN, CRAIG	IL	1432c4	1448c4	W--49	L--21	W--79	W--58	3.0
19	FIGUEROA, BENJAMI	CA	1400c0	1400c0	B----	B----	L--5	W--37	3.0
20	PATRICK, MARK EDM	CA	1292d3	1286d5	L--83	W--89	X----	W--97	3.0
21	MUNIZ, DAVID B	CA	0	1693/04	W--72	W--18	W--16	L--2	3.0
22	TREGUI, CAMILO	CA	0	1616/04	W--71	L--1	W--51	W--46	3.0
23	FLEMMING, BILL	CA	0	1483/03	L--31	W--72	W--70	X----	3.0
24	STEINHEBEL, MARC	CA	1574/05	1555/09	W--74	W--70	D--26	L--9	2.5
25	LEE, GORDON	CA	1550c0	1531c0	W--78	D--10	W--52	L--4	2.5
26	IMADA, TODD	CA	1548c6	1554c6	W--80	W--83	D--24	L--10	2.5
27	GULLMES, AKE	CA	1534c2	1538c2	H----	W--66	W--62	L--8	2.5
28	LEONARD, BRENT L	CA	1507c0	1506c0	L--10	W--96	D--65	W--38	2.5
29	WHITLOW, DARRYL	CA	1472c0	1472d2	W--97	W--52	L--3	D--33	2.5
30	COEN, CHARLES F	CA	1458/03	1473/07	D--87	W--37	L--4	W--63	2.5
31	SPATE, LOUIS D	CA	1437c4	1458c4	W--23	L--14	D--40	W--69	2.5
32	HARPER, GEORGE F	CA	1430c0	1440d2	W--89	D--7	L--10	W--82	2.5
33	KALLSTRON, GEORGE	TX	1370/11	1389/15	L--2	W--86	W--59	D--29	2.5
34	LAMBERT, TONY	CA	1332/12	1372/16	W--76	D--7	L--9	W--68	2.5
35	JOHNSON, JOHN T	CA	1238/01	1334/04	W--67	W--65	L--7	H----	2.5
36	AGUAYO, JORGE A	CA	1230e2	1238e2	L--82	W--85	D--68	W--61	2.5
37	NEARY, MICHAEL	CT	1120/05	1195/09	D--66	L--30	W--82	W--65	2.5
38	ESTEVES, ANDRES S	CA	0	1472/03	H----	W--87	W--88	L--28	2.5
39	DONG, FRED T	CA	0	1403/04	L--44	W--67	D--63	W--91	2.5
40	CAMPBELL, ELIZABE	CA	0	1492/04	L--42	W--73	D--31	W--62	2.5
41	FERGUSON, ROBERT	CA	1524/06	1504/09	W--96	W--79	L--2	F----	2.0
42	GURWITZ, JACOB	CA	1491d2	1510d4	W--40	L--3	W--45	L--11	2.0
43	CRANE, MARK T	CA	1490c0	1468d2	L--11	W--97	L--60	W--74	2.0
44	WOOD, DAVID	CA	1467/09	1435/13	W--39	L--36	L--13	W--77	2.0
45	DAVIDSON, BRENT W	CA	1422b7	1408d7	W--55	W--67	L--12	W--81	2.0
46	KAVANAU, JERRY I	CA	1428c3	1413c5	W--84	W--82	L--15	L--22	2.0
47	ONG, DIANA	CA	1379d9	1378d9	W--59	L--15	X----	L--22	2.0
48	GRAFF, JON	CA	1266c4	1282c4	W--57	L--5	W--84	L--14	2.0
49	CORTIAS, MARTIN	CA	1260/14	1249/18	L--18	L--84	W--78	W--73	2.0
50	SU, KATWIN	CA	1252d4	1223d4	H----	L--57	W--80	2.0	
51	CAMERON, SCOTT	CA	1231d5	1231d5	L--17	W--90	L--22	W--95	2.0
52	MC DANIEL, DAVID	CA	1161e7	1160e7	X----	L--29	L--25	W--84	2.0
53	BLTRAN, VALERIE	CA	999c0	1044e2	L--6	L--12	W--93	W--70	2.0
54	DAVIS, EMORY	CA	976/11	1011/14	L--77	L--59	X----	W--75	2.0
55	CHAFFINO, RICHARD	CA	973/15	1026/18	L--45	X----	L--17	W--71	2.0
56	NEWMALL, ANTHONY	CA	0	1356/04	W--81	W--44	L--6	L--7	2.0
57	MONAHAN, KENNETH	CA	0	1248/04	L--48	W--77	W--50	L--19	2.0
58	MACABEO, CARLOS L	CA	0	1285/04	L--15	W--74	W--81	L--18	2.0
59	LUBLINER, STEVEN	CA	0	1213/04	L--47	W--54	L--31	W--79	2.0
60	BROWN, ZACHARY	CA	0	1332/04	L--6				

23rd Annual Carroll Capps

by FM Jim Eade

Seventy-one players dined on a pre-Thanksgiving chess feast during the 23rd annual Carroll Capps tournament, held from November 11-14, 1993, at its traditional site, the Mechanics' Institute chess room. Tournament Director **Mike Goodall** served as chef for the weekend, concocting savory pairings for all to enjoy. There was a three-way tie for most gluttonous, as **IM John Grefe**, **NM Emmanuel Perez**, and rising star **Adrian Keatinge-Clay** all managed 4.5 points in the five-round event.

This year, the upsets on the top boards began in round two. **IM Marc Leski** was unceremoniously bounced by expert **Allen Ong**, as was former co-champion **FM Renard Anderson**, who was defeated by expert **Ben Gross**, a mainstay of the Mechanics' chess room. **SM Robert Sasata** was held to a draw by expert **Tom Stevens**, giving another boost to the San Francisco Defense (1. any Nh6).

The upsets continued in round three as perennial contender **SM Richard Lobo** was dropped by **NM David Blohm**, while **Adrian Keatinge-Clay** made his move with a win over **NM David Bragg**. Keatinge-Clay kept pace with Grefe in the next round with a win over **NM Oleg Shakhnazarov**, setting up their last-round battle analyzed below.

Here is the list of prize winners:

1-3	John Grefe (2444) Emmanuel Perez (2387) Adrian Keatinge-Clay (2115)	4.5
U2200	Mark Gagnon (2136)	4
U2000	Brian Jew (1927)	3.5
U1800	Jonathan Baker (1570)	3
U1600	Chris Fillius (1526)	2.5
Unr.	Vladimir Andreev	3.5

This issue we thought we'd let the computers do some work for a change. I've just purchased a new computer program, Socrates™ and asked it (politely) to analyze some of the games from the Capps. The results are given below.

It should be mentioned that the deepest search that completed in a reasonable time (5-6 hours) was at eight ply, which I don't consider deep enough to be especially useful. My machine is a 486/66, with 20 mb of RAM, and the developers believe that it should be able to run up to 12 ply in that amount of time, which would be very strong.

Hopefully, they will be able to convince me (and others) so that we all may enjoy first-rate analysis from the newest generation of programs. As I become more familiar with the program, I'll report on its strengths and weaknesses.

White: NM Rommel Castillo (2282)

Black: IM John Grefe (2444)

English Opening [A16]

Annotated by FM Jim Eade

1. c4 Nf6 2. Nc3 g6 3. e4 d6 4. g3?

Socrates considers this a mistake, preferring 4. d4.

4...Bg7 5. Bg2 0-0 6. Nge2 c5 7. d3 Nc6 8. h3 a6 9. Be3 Rb8 10. Rc1 b5

Socrates evaluates Black's advantage as 3/10ths of a pawn at this point.

11. b3 Ne8 12. 0-0 Nc7 13. Qd2 Nd4 14. f4 f5

Personally, I think this is a fine move, but Socrates thinks Black's losing some of his edge.

15. Bd4 cd4 16. Nd5 Nd5 17. ed5 Bd7

Socrates wanted to play 17...e6.

18. c5?

Socrates considers this a mistake and gives instead: 18. Kh2 Qb6 19. Rce1 bc4 20. dc4 Qb4 21. Qb4 Rb4.

18...dc5 19. Rc5 Qb6 20. Rfc1 b4 21. Rc7 Qd6

Socrates now considers the position as even and settled on 21...Rfd8 instead of the text.

22. R1c5 Rfc8 23. Qc2 Rc7

Socrates is gradually beginning to like Black again.

24. Rc7 Bb5 25. Nc1 Bf6 26. Qc5 Qc5 27. Rc5 Kf8 28. Kf2 Ke8

Now, Socrates is evaluating Black's advantage as worth 1/2 a pawn.

29. g4 Kd7 30. Kg3 Kd6 31. Rc2 h6 32. h4?

Socrates questions this and suggests 32. Re2. Black is up the equivalent of a pawn now, in Socrates' humble opinion.

32...Re8?

Socrates says Black should first capture on g4.

33. h5?

Another question mark and the variation given instead is 33. g5 Bg7 34. Ne2 Rh8 35. Nc1 e5 36. de6.

33...Rg8 34. gf5 gf5

It's a pawn and a half now.

35. Kf2 Bh4 36. Kg1 Rg4 37. Kh1?

Socrates prefers 37. Ne2 Bf6 38. Rd2 Be8 39. Kf1 Bh5 40. Bf3 Rh4.

37...Rg3?

Socrates would have captured with 37...Rf4.

38. Re2?

Better is 38. Kg1 according to Socrates.

38...Re3 39. Re3 de3 40. Bh3?

40. Bf3 Be1 41. Kg2 Kc5 42. Kf1 Bd2 43. Ne2 is better for White.

40...Be8

Now Black's edge is worth more than two pawns.

41. Kg2 Bh5 42. Kf1 Bg4 43. Bg2 Bf6

43...Bg3 44. Ne2 Be2 45. Ke2 Bf4 46. Bf3.

44. Ne2 Kc5

44...h5 45. Ng1 h4 46. Bf3 h3 47. Bg4 fg4 48. Ke2.

45. Ke1 h5

Now it's three pawns.

46. Bh1 h4 47. Bg2 h3

Four and counting.

48. Bh1? Bh4 49. Kf1 h2 0-1

Continued on page 19

Continued from page 18

White: IM John Grefe (2444)
 Black: Adrian Keatinge-Clay (2115)
 English Opening [A35]

Annotated by FM Jim Eade

1. c4 Nf6 2. Nc3 c5 3. Nf3 e6 4. e3 Nc6 5. d4 d5 6. cd5 ed5 7. Be2
 Be7 8. dc5 Bc5 9. 0-0 0-0 10. b3 Be6 11. Na4 Bd6 12. Bb2 Qe7
 13. Nd4 Rac8 14. Rc1 Nd7 15. Nb5 Bb8 16. Ba3 Nb4

Suddenly the evaluation jumps from a slight edge to White to
 1/2 a pawn.

17. Na7?

17. Rc8 Rc8 18. Nac3 Nf6 19. Qd4 a5 20. Qb6 Bc7 is better
 for White.

17...Rc1

Now, we're back down to 3/10ths of a pawn.

18. Qc1 Qh4??

Black should have played 18...Qd6, followed by 19. g3 Na2
 20. Qb2 Nb4 21. Qd4 Ba7.

19. g3 Qe4 20. Nc3 Na2

White's edge is worth a pawn and a 1/2.

21. Ne4?

21. Na2 is better.

21...Nc1

White has given back a 1/2 pawn.

22. Rc1 de4 23. Bf8 Kf8 24. Nb5 Bb3 25. Bc4?

And another. White should have continued with 25. Bg4 Ke7
 26. Bf5 Nf6 27. Nc3 Be6 28. Be4 Ne4 29. Ne4.

25...Ba4 26. Nc3 Bc6 27. Bd5 f5 28. Bc6 bc6 29. g4 g6 30. gf5
 gf5 31. Ne2 c5 32. Ng3 Bg3 33. hg3 Ke7 34. Kf1 Kd6 35. Ke2
 Nf6 36. Ra1 Kd5 37. Ra8 Ng4 38. Rf8 Ke5 39. Rc8 Kd5 40. Rd8
 Ke5 41. Rd2 Ke6 42. Kd1 Ne5 43. Kc2 Nd3 44. Kc3 Kf6 45.
 Kc4?

45. f3 Nb4 46. fe4 fe4 47. Kc4 Nd3 48. Kd5 Kf5.

45...Kg5 46. f4 Kg4 47. Rh2 1/2-1/2

White: Barry Nelson (2134)

Black: Brian Jew (1927)

French Wing Gambit [C00]

Annotated by FM Jim Eade

1. e4 e6 2. Nf3 d5 3. e5 c5 4. b4?

As expected, Socrates gives this very playable move a ques-
 tion mark.

4...cb4 5. d4 Nc6 6. a3 ba3

Socrates believes that Black is up about 1/2 a pawn.

7. c3 Bd7

7...Be7.

8. Bd3 Qb6

I think this move wastes time and Socrates might agree and
 debits Black debits Black a couple tenths.

9. 0-0 Rc8 10. Na3 Na5 11. Rb1 Qd8 12. Bg5??

12. Qc2 Ba3 13. Ba3 h6 14. Bc5 b6 15. Bd6 Nc4.

12...Be7?

12...f6 13. ef6 gf6 14. Bc1 Rc3 15. Nb5 Bb5 16. Bb5.

13. Be7 Ne7 14. Nb5 Bb5 15. Bb5 Nac6?

15...Kf8.

16. Qa4 Qd7?

16...a5, now it's almost even again.

17. Rb3??

Oops, there goes 1/2 a pawn. It would have been better for
 White to play 17. Qa7 Na7 18. Bd7 Kd7 19. Rb7 Rc7 20. Rc7 Kc7.
 17...a6 18. Bc6 Nc6 19. Qa3 Ne7?

19...Na7 20. Nd2 Nb5 21. Qb4 Qe7 22. Qe7 Ke7 23. Rfb1.

20. Rfb1 Rc7 21. Qd6?

21. Ne1.

21...Qc8 22. Qa3 0-0 23. Ne1 Nc6 24. Nd3 Na7 25. Nc5 Nb5 26.
 Qc1?

26. Qa5 Rc6 27. R1b2 Re8 28. h3 h6 29. Rb4 Qc7.

26...b6

Black's up a pawn's worth now.

27. Na4?

27. Na6 Nd4 28. Qe3 Rc3 29. Rc3 Qc3 30. Qc3 Ne2.

27...Nd4 0-1

Letter to Editor

8/30/93

Dear CalChess readers:

Jordy and his family wish to thank members of the
 Bay Area chess community who have given so generously of
 their time and resources over the past months, to further Jordy's
 endeavor in Bratislava. First, thanks to all the anonymous
 donors of financial contributions—we couldn't have gotten
 there without you! The Kolty Foundation for Youth helped us
 quite a bit. We are also very grateful to several individuals who
 helped Jordy by playing (and hbeating him) during the year:
 John Ang, Lee Corbin, Doug Dekker, Frisco Del Rosario, Alan
 Ong, John Romo, John Simpson, Mike Splane, Ian Kudevitsky,
 Kevin Ziegler, and others who (lost) and may wish to remain
 anonymous! A special thank you to Jordy's trainer, Dmitry
 Zernitsky, who continues to help Jordy become competitive
 internationally. Finally, a big thanks to the indefatigable Gabe

Sanchez, for the many hours he has spent with Jordy and who
 helped keep our spirits up during the dark days of Rounds 4, 5
 and 6 in Bratislava. We don't want to leave home without
 him! Here's to next summer in Hungary!

Sincerely,

Bernard and Randy Mont-Reynaud
 and Jordy



Sands Regency Western States Open

by NM Tom Dorsch, FM Jim Eade, and GM Dmitry Gurevich

Last year we called the Sands Regency Western States Open "Best in the West," and this year it was bigger and better than last year. Organizer **Jerry Weikel**, ably assisted by his efficient wife **Fran** and **Barbara Woodard** of the Sands, continues to provide chessplayers with the type of event that they crave: comfort, ambience, efficiency, and value wrapped around one of the best opportunities of the year to play good chess.

The prize fund in 1993 went to \$32,000, an increase of almost \$10k over the 1992 prize fund. The Sands Regency WSO now outdraws the American Open, making it the largest indigenous Western tournament—only the National Open and North American Open in Las Vegas attract more players, and their large turnouts depend heavily on players from the Midwest and East Coast.

Although the ambitious "based-on" of 440 players was not quite achieved, the organizers and the Sands Regency elected to pay 100% of the prize fund. This is the type of decision that is very difficult for an organizer to make, because reductions in projected attendance directly reduce income but do not reduce the major fixed expenses (hotel costs, directors' fees, etc.). The willingness to in effect raise the prize fund by paying the projected prizes despite lower attendance is an excellent display of the class of the folks who run the event. Jerry Weikel is one of those rarities, an idealist. His ambition is not to become wealthy by running chess tournaments, his ambition is to run first-class chess tournaments, tournaments that put the players first and the bottom line second. In these times when some tournaments are run like assembly lines, with sky-high entry fees and minimal regard for the players, it is reassuring that Weikel's tournaments do so well. In a world where avarice seems the dominant principle, it restores my faith that nice guys can succeed!

As usual, the chess was first-rate. The Reno tournaments are distinguished by especially competitive Open sections, and this year was no exception. Seven GMs, 10 IMs, one WIM, and forty-four national masters competed in the seventy-player section. When the smoke cleared, GMs Alexander Shabalov, Dmitry Gurevich, and

Roman Dzindzichashvili shared top honors with 5 points. These three worthies held a blitz playoff to determine the tie-break, and when the dust settled Dzindzhi came out on top. Tied for fourth were GM Walter Browne, IM Ben Finegold, GM Alexander Ivanov, and IM Igor Ivanov with 4.5.

The Expert champ, with 5/6, was **Enoch Cruz**, followed by **Robert Ciaffone**, **David Fletcher**, **Ziad Baroudi**, and **Richard Castellano**. The U2100 prize was split by **Jordy Mont-Reynaud** and **Guillermo Callo** with 4.5.

"A" Section winner was Sacramento junior **Winston Tsang**, with 5.5. The "B" prize went to **Rafael Yelluas**, who organizes the Triple Check sectional tournaments in Palo Alto. The "C" prize was won by **Buck Eng**, the "D/E" prize was split by **Mark Brill** and **Ken Sorenson**, and the "Best Club" competition was won for the second year in a row by the **Sacramento Chess Club**, **Stewart Katz**-President, followed by the **Seattle Chess Club**, second, and the **Burlingame Chess Club**, **Scott Wilson**-President, in third.

The awards ceremony could not be held until midnight, but all those who hung out until the end were served complimentary champagne by the hotel.

The fine staff of directors included **Peter Yu**, **Mike Bond**, **Alan Kantor**, and **Jimmy Weikel**. **Dwight Shaulis** did the tournament bulletins, **Jay Blem** of National Chess Equipment sold the latest books and the best equipment, and, as always, **Robert Spencer** displayed his legendary mastery of the sublime art of updating four demonstration boards at once never missing a beat.

White: IM John Grefe (2444)

Black: GM Dmitri Gurevich (2650)

Annotated by GM Dmitri Gurevich

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cd4 4. Nd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 Nc6 6. Bg5 e6 7. Qd2 Be7 8. 0-0-0 0-0 9. Nb3

More usual is 9. f4.

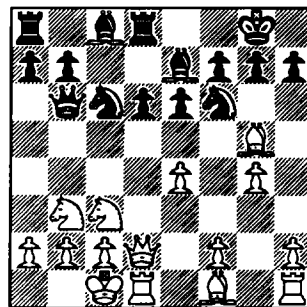
9... Qb6

Black has also tried 9...a6, 9...h6, and 9...a5, but with little success.

10. g4!?

I believe John came up with this move over-the-board and it may indeed be a nov-

elty. In any case, it is thematic and managed to catch me by surprise. The main line is 9. f3 Rd8 10. Be3 Qc7 11. Qf2 d5. 10...Rd8



Both the text move and 10...a6 are playable, but, as always, the main test of the gambit is its acceptance. After 10...Ng4!? 11. Rg1 Black has a choice of exchange sacs: 11...Nf6 12. Bh6 g6 (12...Ne8?? 13. Bg7) 13. Bf8 Bf8 14. Bd3 intending f4 and f5, or 11...Nge5 12. Be3 (12. Qe2!?) 12...Qc7 13. Be2 a6 14. f4 Ng6 with a very interesting position.

11. Bf6

Another surprise for me! I was expecting 11. Be3 Qc7 12. g5 (12. Qe2!?, 12. Be2!?) 12...Ng4 13. Bf4 Nge5.

11...Bf6 12. f4 Bh4!?

Perhaps this move isn't as bad as I thought during the game, but Grefe's suggestion of 12...Qb4!? is certainly a reasonable choice. For example, 13. Bd3 Bc3 14. Qc3 (14. bc3 Qa3 15. Kb1 a5 with chances for both sides). 14...Qc3 15. bc3 Kf8 intending Ke7 and Black is OK.

13. Kb1 a6?

13...Bf2 is preferable with the idea of 14...Be3 or 14...Qe3. If 14. f5 then 14...a6! (14...Qe3 15. Nb5—Grefe). I didn't realize Black's attack falls two tempi short of White's. Black should not be shy and exchange queens.

14. Bd3 Qf2

It's too late for 14...Bf2 because of 15. Rhf1. Now Black appears to win a tempo for his attack, but in reality he gives back much more when he is forced to retreat.

15. Ne2 b5 16. g5! b4 17. Rdf1

17. Rhf1!?

17...Qa7 18. f5!

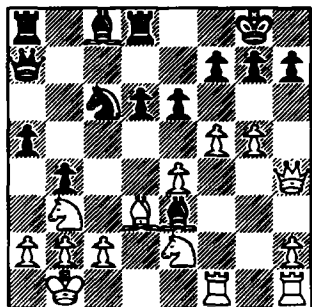
With the primary, but by no means

Continued on page 21

Continued from page 20

only threat of winning the bishop by 19. Qf4.

18...Bf2 19. Qf4 Be3 20. Qh4 a5



21. g6?!

Grefe played this promising looking move instantly, which left me with insufficient time to calculate the consequences of 22. Rf3!. I do not see an adequate defense for Black. For example, 21...a4 22. Nbc1 a3 23. Rh3 h6 24. gh6 Bh6 25. Rg1 Kf8 26. f6 threatening both 27. fg7 and 27. Rg7.

21...fg6 22. fg6 hg6 23. e5!

Black's situation is extremely serious. The unfortunate location of his rook on d8 means he cannot capture on e5, while 23...Qe7 loses to 24. Qe4!. I didn't like 23...Ne7 either because after 24. Bg6 Black must play 24...Bh6 anyway.

23...Bh6
Now I was spending my time calculating 24. Bg6 Qe7 25. Bf7 Kh8 and didn't notice 26. Rf6!. But even here, Black has some chances with 26...Qf8! 27. Rg1 (27. Nf4 Ne5) gf6 (the only move) 28. Rg6 Kh7. If 25...Kh8 isn't forced I'm convinced that White missed his best chance on move 21.

24. ed6

Now Black has time to connect his rooks and eliminate the bishop on d3.

24...Ba6 25. Rhg1 Bd3 26. cd3 Qe3

Now Black's position is very active. 27. Qe4?

This is a mistake on the same order as my 13th. Neither of us realized that the queen exchange favors Black. 13...a6? instead of 13...Bf2! changed Black's game from equal to lost and now John's move ruins his fine game. 27. Nbc1! is good after 27...Ne5?! (27...g5!?) 28. Rg3! Qd2? 29. Qe4! Nf7 30. Nb3! +.

27...Rd6

Taking on e4 immediately is even better.

28. Rg6 Qe4! 29. de4 Ne5 30. Rg3 Nc4!

NOW WHITE IS IN BIG TROUBLE.

31. Rfg1 Rad8 32. Rg6 Kh7! 33. Nec1 a4 34. Nc5 Nd2! 35. Kc2

If 35. Ka1 Nf3! is winning.

35...Rc8 36. N1d3 Ne4 37. Re6 Re6 0-1

I must confess that the position after 23. e5 is still far from clear to me!

White: IM David Strauss (2570)

Black: GM Dmitri Gurevich (2650)

Annotated by GM Dmitri Gurevich

1. Nf3 d5 2. d4 Nf6 3. c4 c6 4. Nc3 e6 5. e3 Nbd7 6. Qc2 Bd6 7. b3 0-0 8. Be2

Black has two plans in these positions: One is 8...Qe7 and then 9...b6 and 10...Bb7. The other is the game continuation.

8...e5!? 9. cd5 cd5 10. de5 Ne5 11. 0-0 Qc7!? 12. g3!

I was expecting 12. h3 Nf3 13. Bf3 Bh2 14. Kh1 Be5 15. Bb2 Be6! with the idea of Qd7 threatening Bh3. Originally, I considered 12. g3 a mistake because of 12...Bh3 13. Rd1 Ne4 with the ideas of 14...Ng4 or, at once, 14...Nf2 and 15...Ng4.

12...Bh3 13. Rd1 Ne4 14. Bb2 Ng4

But now things didn't feel so good anymore. For example, 14...Nf2? loses to 15. Ng5! and 16. Kf2.

15. Rd5!

Black has numerous sacrificial possibilities, but none of them work! 15...Ngf2 16. Rd6!; 15...Ng3 16. Bd3!, planning 16...Ne2 17. Qe2 Bh2 18. Kh1. Now it dawns on me why players like Kramnik do not play 8...e5. 12. g3 is a positional trap! Since 15...Nef2 16. Ng5 and 17. Bg4 is also out, it leaves only the text as offering practical chances.

15...Bg3 16. fg3! Nh2

What else?

17. Ne5

The moment of truth. If now 17...Ng3 then 18. Kh2 Be6 19. Kg3 Bd5 20. Qf5! and 21. Qf4 +.

17...Nf6

Hoping that after 18. Kh2 Nd5 19. Kh3 Qe5 20. Nd5 Qd5 Black would retain drawing chances.

18. Bd3??

The psychology of this blunder is that the f3-square has always been over-protected up until this point. As Gm Alexander Ivanov pointed out after the game: 18. Qd2! nails the lid down on Black's coffin.

18...Nf3!

Now, all that is required is technique. I managed to succeed, after all, it was my lucky day.

18...Nf3 19. Kh1 Ne5 20. Re5 Qe5 21. Ne4 Qe6 22. Nf6 gf6 23. Kh2 Rac8 24. Qf2 Rc5 25. Qf6 Qf6 26. Bf6 Rh5 27. Kg1 Rh6 28. Bd4 Bd7 29. Rf1 Rc8 30. Be4 Bc6 31. Rc1 Re8 32. Bg2 Bg2 33. Kg2 Rc6 34. Rh1 Rc2 35. Kf3 Ra2 36. Rh5 Ra6 37.

Rd5 Rae6 38. Ba7 b6 39. e4 R8e7 40. Bb8 Re4 41. Rg5 Kh8 42. Rb5 R4e6 43. Bf4 h6 44. Kg4 Kg7 45. Rd5 Rg6 46. Kf5 Rf6 47. Kg4 Re4 48. Rb5 Kg6 49. Kf3 Re1 50. Kg4 Rh1 51. Kf3 Rh5 52. Rb4 Rc6 53. Be3 Rf5 54. Kg2 Rc2 55. Kh3 b5 56. Rg4 Kh7 57. Bd4 0-1

White: NM Mark Pinto (2229)

Black: NM Tom Wolski (2399)

Annotated by FM Jim Eade

1. e4 c5 2. Nc3 Nc6 3. f4 g6 4. Nf3 Bg7 5. Bb5 Nd4 6. Bd3 d6 7. Nd4 cd4 8. Ne2 e6 9. c3 dc3 10. dc3 Ne7 11. 0-0 0-0 12. Ng3 f5 13. Qe2 Bd7 14. Bd2 Re8 15. Rae1 Qa5 16. a3 Rac8 17. Kh1 Kh8

It is interesting to observe White's treatment of this position. His unassuming opening left him with a spatial advantage, but fewer center pawns. However, White does not hurry to attack, but patiently maneuvers, first to complete his development and only then to probe Black's weaknesses.

18. Qf2 Qa4

The queen's mission accomplishes little and leaves her on a less than ideal post.

19. Be3 b6 20. Qe2 Ng8 21. Rd1 Rcd8 22. Bc2 Qc6 23. Rd2 Nf6 24. Rfd1 d5

Black undertakes this advance on White's terms. He probably needed to over-protect d6 or strive for this advance in a more dynamic position. As it stands, White can fix the center and proceed at his leisure.

25. ef5 ef5 26. Qf3 Qc7 27. Bd4 Bc6 28. Be5 Qb7 29. Rd4 Ng4 30. Bg7 Qg7 31. Nf1 Bb5 32. Bd3 Qh6?

This is a trick that's a treat for White!
33. Bb5 Re3 34. Qe3! Ne3 35. Ne3 a6 36. Ba6 Re8 37. Nd5 Qh4 38. g3 Qg4 39. Bf1 Qf3 40. Bg2?

After 40. Kg1 Black can resign.

40...Qf2! 41. Rf1

Forced.

41...Re1 42. Rd1 Qf1! 43. Bf1 Rd1 44. Nb6 Rf1

After the wood chopping is over Black has won back a ton of material, but is still faced with a lost ending.

45. Kg2 Rc1 46. Nc4

Or 46. Kf3 abandoning the h-pawn to its fate, but activating the white king and the queenside pawns.

46...Kg7 47. Kf3 Kf6 48. Ke3 Ke6 49. a4 Kd5 50. Kd3 Rd1 51. Nd2 Rh1 52. b4 Rh2 53. c4 Kc6 54. b5 Kc7 55. Nb3 Rh3 56. c5 Rg3 57. Kc4 h5 58. b6

58. a5 should win.

58...Kb7 59. Nd4 Rg1 60. a5 Rc1 61. Kb5 Rb1 62. Kc4 Rc1 1/2-1/2

A roller-coaster ride of a game!

T H E 2 1 S T A N N U A L

PEOPLE'S TOURNAMENT

\$3000.00 GUARANTEED & 20 OPP

FEBRUARY 19, 20, 21, 1994
Pauley Ballroom, MLK Student Union
UC Berkeley Campus • (Bancroft Rd. at Telegraph Ave.)

REGISTRATION: Saturday, February 19, 9:00 - 10:00 am

ROUNDS: Main: 11:00-5:00; 11:00-5:00; 10:00 - 4:30 • Reserve: 11:00-3:00-7:00; 11:00-4:00

TIME CONTROL: Main: 40/2, SD/1; Reserve: 40/90, 30/30, SD/30



	MASTER	EXPERT	A	B	RESERVE
1st	\$500	\$300	\$290	\$280	\$150
2nd	\$350	\$150	\$150	\$140	\$75
3rd	\$200	\$75	\$75	\$70	\$40
U2300	\$105			U1400	\$50

MAIN TOURNAMENT: 6-round Swiss in 4 sections • **ENTRY FEE:** Master: \$35; Expert \$34; A: \$33; B: \$32 **ALL:** \$5 more after 2/15; \$10 more after 10:00 a.m. 2/19.

RESERVE TOURNAMENT: 5-round Swiss open to U1600 & unrated only on Feb.19-20 • **ENTRY FEE:** \$16, \$5 more after 2/15; \$10 more after 10:00 a.m. 2/19.

DISCOUNTS: UCB students \$5 off, IMs & GMs EF refunded upon completion schedule. Calchess members \$2 off; Calchess \$12/yr

YOUNG PEOPLE'S TOURNAMENT (ages 14 and under) Monday 2/21 only. 4-SS. • **ENTRY FEE:** \$12; \$15 after 2/15. Registration 9:00 - 9:30 am. • **Rounds:** 10:00-12:30-3:00-5:30. TC: SD/60. USCF memberships required. Trophies to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Top under 13, 11, 9, and 7-year old.

PARKING: Low all day Saturday at Oxford & Bancroft lot (3 blocks west). Free street parking Sunday and Monday.

TOURNAMENT DIRECTORS: Alan Tse & Don Shennum

BOOK CONCESSIONS: National Chess & Games

ADVANCE ENTRIES TO: UCB Chess Club, ASUC SUPERB Productions, 201 Student Union, UC Berkeley, CA 94720. Checks payable to **ASUC SUPERB**.

Info: Alan Tse, ASUC SUPERB (510) 642-7477. NS, NC, Wheelchair accessible. USCF membership required. CCA minimum ratings & Director's discretion used.



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Tournament Short Reports

BANK OF AMERICA CLUB

The 1993 Fall Warm-Up Tournament was held on September 26, 1993. Club President **Joe Puechner** directed the tournament and sent in the following results: **Brian Jew** scored a perfect 4-0 to win first prize. In second place was **Peter Lewis** with three points. **William Grimaldi** came in third with 2.5 points. Tied for fourth were **Thomas Willis** and **Uwe Jacobs**, each scoring two points.

The "Equalizer" prize, a prize won by lot—everyone except the first-place finisher is eligible—was won by **David Grey**. He won a beautiful french wooden chess felt, felted and weighted, with a hinged box and a vinyl board.

Formerly the tournaments were not rated, but now all of the games between USCF members are rated.

The 1993 Winterwonderland Tournament was the inaugural event at the Club's new location at Bank of America, 1 South Van Ness, Cafeteria 2nd Floor, in San Francisco. **Joe Puechner** directed the event. Winning the tournament was **Mike Fitzgerald**, scoring 3.5 points. On tie-breaks **John Brennan** nudged out **Leonard Loscutt**, both of them scoring three points. Tied for fourth were **Venie Sklenicka**, **Ken Duffy**, and **Guillermo Mendez**. One of the nice things about this tournament was that everyone wins something! The top finishers win cash prizes, but everyone else gets to take a turn (in finishing order) to select a book or equipment prize. The Equalizer prize was won by lot (cash winners excluded): **Ken Duffy** won the B.O.S.S. (Business Organizer Scheduling System-64K, SF5300 made by Casio).

The club meets once a month on the second Monday. For more information call **Joe Puechner** at (415) 386-1644.

BERKELEY QUADS

Forty-eight players competed in quads held November 20, 1993 at the U.C. Berkeley Student Union. Cal Senior **Alan Tse** directed the tournament and sent in the following winners list:

I	Paul Gallegos (2218)	2.5-0.5
II	Steven Gaffagan (1830)	3-0
III	Rachel Bussel (1724)	3-0
IV	Michael Bennett (1399)	3-0
V	Edward Cortez (Unr)	3-0

Scholastic Quads:

I	David Petty (1070)	3-0
II	Liam Macdermed (1026)	3-0
III	Robert Hammack (975)	3-0
IV	Azman Hussan (951)	2-1 and
	Winford Battle (Unr)	2-1
V	Sean Petty (676)	2.5-0.5
	and Danny Kasman (590)	2.5-0.5
VI	Jackie Wells (Unr)	2.5
VII	Russell Ghigeura (Unr)	2-1

HAYWARD CLUB

Rahim Gran showed that once again he is the King of Chess in Hayward, after winning the club championship for the fifth

time in the last six years. Twenty-nine players competed in the eight round swiss tournament held September 27-October 25, 1993. **Gran** gave up only one draw in Round 7 to 2nd place finisher **Enayatullah Arjmand (6.5-1.5)** **Bill Robbeloth** finished in third with six points and **Kip Brockman** garnered fourth with 5.5-2.5.

Leading the unrated players with five points each were **Dick Blacksmith** and **John Johnson**. **Ed Lewis** was third with 4.5-3.5. Ruus Elementary Chess Team's coach **Tony Lambert** brought many of his team players down for the championship. **Jullo Lima** led the Junior group with four points. Tied for second were **Eva Ortiz** and **Jorge Aguayo**. **Erin Miranda** came in fourth place.

Directing the event were **Carolyn Withgitt** and **John Johnson**. Below is one of the games from the event.

White: **Ed Lewis**
Black: **Rahim Gran**

1. d4 d5 2. Bg5 Nf6 3. Bf6 gf6 4. Nc3 e6 5. e3 c5 6. f4 Nc6 7. Bb5 h6 8. Bc6 bc6 9. dc5 Bc5 10. Qd3 a5 11. Nf3 h5 12. 0-0-0 Ba6 13. Qd2 Rb8 14. e4 Qb6 15. Na4 Qb4 16. b3 Qa4 17. c4 Ba3 18. Kb1 Bc4 19. Ka1 Bb3 20. Rb1 Bb4 21. Qb2 Bc3 0-1

LOWELL SECTIONALS

Peter Dahl directed the September 18, 1993. Winning the first section was **Vergel Dalusung (1947)** with three points. Tied for second were **James Jones (2167)** and **Kip Brockman (2070)**, each with two points. **Jim Stewart (1807)** won Section B with three points. Tied for second were **Eric Dick (1832)** and **Rolando Macabeo (1715)**, with two points. In Section C **Ake Gullmes (1535)** and **Ken White (1500)** tied for first place with 2.5 points.

Below is a game from the second section.

White: **Rolando Macabeo (1715)**
Black: **Walter Lesquillier (1735)**
French Defense [C02]

Annotated by **Peter Dahl**

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. e5 c5 4. c3 Nc6 5. Nf3 Qb6 6. Bd3 cd4 7. cd4 Bb4

Of course not 7...Nd4?? because of 8. Nd4 Qd4 9. Bb5 winning the queen.

8. Nc3 Nge7 9. 0-0 Bc3 10. bc3 0-0 11. Bh7! Kh8

If 11...Kh7 12. Ng5 Kg8 (12...Kg6 13. h4 Rh8 14. Qg4 f5 15. Qg3 Bd7 (if 15...f4 16. Qg4) 16. Ne6 Kf7 17. Qg7 Ke6 18. Qf6 mate), 13. Qh5 Rd8 14. Qh7 Kf8 15. Qh8 Ng8 16. Nh7 Ke7 17. Qg7 winning.

12. Bc2 Ng8 13. Ng5 Nce7 14. Qh5 Nh6 15. Nf7! Rf7 16. Bh6 Kg8 17. Bg5 Kf8 18. Qh8 1-0

After 18...Ng8 19. Bh7 wins more material.

At the Lowell High Action tournament held on October 31, 1993 NMs **Emmanuel Perez (2387)** and **Keith Vickers (2208)** tied for first place with four points each.

The old format of the three-round swiss will be resumed in 1994. The next Lowell Sectionals are January 22, 1994, February 26, 1994, and March 19, 1994. As always, free donuts, coffee and hot chocolate will be served all day long!

Development with Threats

by Dr. Andrew C. Kolbert

It is common knowledge that a substantial lead in development is a tangible advantage, and it is frequently this factor that leads to crushing attacks by strong players when faced with much weaker opposition. The weaker player dawdles in the opening, redevelops already developed pieces, or engages in lengthy knight maneuvers, while other pieces remain undeveloped. Meanwhile, the stronger player develops all of his pieces, castles early, and proceeds to take over the center. The underdeveloped player will generally not be capable of coping with the threats that will naturally arise from his opponent's dominating position.

One may ask, however, how one goes about obtaining a lead in development against a strong player. A strong player will generally not delay his development and waste time in the opening, unless he is given no choice. Therein lies the point of this article - how to give him no choice. If you can develop your pieces with threats, which your opponent must defend against, you can gain more time with which to develop more pieces, and the effect snowballs into a crushing lead in development. This point is nicely illustrated by the following game. In places we will be following Botvinnik's analysis from *100 Selected Games*, M. Botvinnik, Dover Publications Inc., New York (1960).

White: P. Keres

Black: M. Botvinnik

Absolute Champion of the USSR (1941) - Round 3

Annotated by Dr. Andrew C. Kolbert

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. Qc2 d5

The normal move is 4. ...c5 5. dxc5 O-O.

5. cd5 ed5 6. Bg5 h6 7. Bh4 c5 8. O-O-O

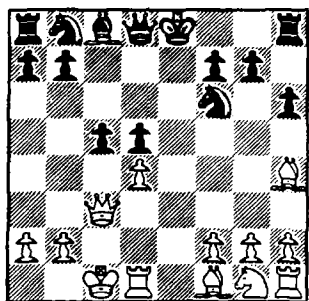
Surprisingly, this move virtually loses by force

8...Bc3

"The QN is enemy #1. It must be destroyed to secure the center and open the c-file."-Botvinnik.

9. Qc3

Or 9. Bf6 Qf6 10. Qc3 Nc6 -/(Botvinnik), but Keres sees no reason to do this as he still doesn't know what's going on.



9...g5!

Now this is the move that everyone's mother tells them never to do. However there is no rule in chess which doesn't have an exception and that is exactly what this is. First I should mention why this sort of way of breaking a pin on your king's knight is usually bad. This move weakens the squares f5, f6, and h5, which can no longer be defended with pawns. This is especially serious if you intend to castle kingside! Furthermore, after the bishop retreats to g3, the h file can be pried open with h4 which also serves to weaken the pawn on g5. However, a supposed weakness is only truly a weakness if it can be attacked--otherwise it is simply apparant. In this game Black realizes that if he ever loses the initiative and his opponent is able to complete his development, he will have problems because of his weakened kingside. However, he reasons that he will be able to generate enough threats to White's king to keep White defending, and away from any activity on the kingside.

10. Bg3

Now how does Black develop with a threat?

10...cd4!

Opening the c-file while gaining a tempo on the queen.

11. Qd4 Nc6

Again, developing with a threat.

12. Qa4

Where else can the queen go? 12. Qd3 blocks development of the king's bishop and allows an eventual Nb4 with further gain of time. The text move makes Black lose time unpinning his knight and is probably best.

12...Bf5

Now that the b1-h7 diagonal is occupied, Black must merely occupy the c-file with Rc8 and it will soon be mate. White cannot allow both lines to remain open. Which one should he close first?

13. e3 Rc8 14. Bd3

Keres decides to block the diagonal. However, "after 14. Ne2 a6 15. Nc3 b5 16. Qa6 b4 17. Bb5 Bd7 Black would have the advantage"-Botvinnik.

14...Qd7

Developing the queen with the threat of winning the White queen with Nd4 discovered check!

15. Kb1 Bd3 16. Rd3 Qf5

Getting the queen into the attack with gain of time!

17. e4 Ne4

White sacrifices a pawn to break the pin.

18. Ka1 O-O!

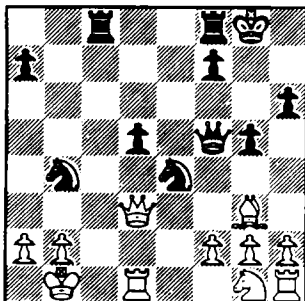
Once more, development with a threat! 18...Nc5 forking the Q and R, would be answered by 19. Re3+. 18...(O-O! now threatens ...Nc5.

19. Rd1 b5!

Sacrificing a pawn to bring the QN into the attack without loss of time.

20. Qb5 Nd4 21. Qd3

If 21. Rd4 Rc1 mate, or 21. Qa6 Ng3 22. hg3 Nc2+ 23. Kb1 Na3+ 24. Ka1 Qb1 25. Rb1 Nc2 smothered mate! Lastly, if 21. Qa4 hoping to defend against the smothered mate for after 21...Ng3 22. Qd4, but Black plays 21...Rc4 22. b4 Nc2+ 23. Kb1(b2) Rb4+ winning the queen. 21...Nc2+ 22. Kb1 Nb4 23. White resigns 0-1



23. Qb3 loses the queen to 23...Nd2+. All other queen moves lose to the smothered mate after 23...Nd2+ 24. Ka1 Nc2+ 25. Kb1 Na3+ 26. Ka1 Qb1+ 27. Rb1 Nc2 mate.

The game is over, and White never completed the development of his kingside!

The author would like to thank IM Sal Matera for pointing out this game 13 years ago at GM Bill Lombardy's Junior Chess Camp!

That game had a profound effect on my development as a player. Shortly after I saw it, this little gem was played. Neither player was a grandmaster, and the defense was not the very best, but the same principles apply.

White: Dr. Andrew C. Kolbert (1438)

Black: J. Havens (1671)

10th Hoosier Open (1980) - Round 4

Albin Counter Gambit [A04]

Annotated by Dr. Andrew C. Kolbert

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e5?!

The Albin Counter Gambit, the idea of which is to cramp White's development and encourage him to waste time holding on to the extra pawn.

3. de5 d4 4. Nf3 c5?!

More usual is 4...Nc6 followed by 5. Nbd2 Be6 or Bg4. Of course neither of us knew that.

5. e3 Nc6

After 5...de 6. Qd8+ Kd8 7. Be3 Black has a bad position as well as a pawn less.

6. ed4 cd4 7. Bd3 Bc5

If 7...Nb4 8. O-O Nd3 9. Qd3 +/-.

8. O-O Nge7 9. Nbd2 Qc7?

It is imperative that Black castle before trying to win back the pawn.

10. Re1

Inferior is 10. Ne4 Ne5 11. Nc5 Nf3+ 12. Qf3 Qc5. **10...a6?**

Creating a retreat square for the bishop, in case of 11. Nb3 Bb6 12. c5. However, this is unnecessary as Black can play 12...Ba5. Saving the two bishops is the least of Black's worries at this point. He should simply castle.

11. Ne4 Ne5

If the bishop retreats 12. Nd6+ is crushing, though 11...Bb4 would at least be consistent with Black's 10th move.

12. Bf4!

Developing with a threat!

12...Nf3+

12...N7g6 loses to 13. Be5 Ne5 14. Ne5 Qe5 15. Nc5.

13. Qf3 Qc6 14. Nc5!

Eliminating Black's only active minor piece.

14...Qc5 15. Re5

Vacating e1 with gain of time.

15...Qa7?

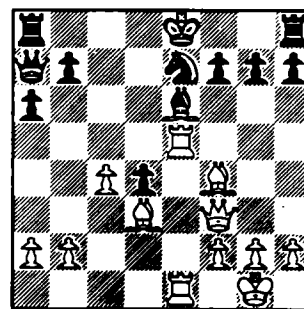
I would prefer 15...Qb4 or Qb6 which are more active.

16. Rae1

Developing the QR with a threat on e7.

16...Be6

Blocking the file so that hopefully, Black will have time to castle.



17. Re6!!

Today I would make a move like this almost immediately, and I imagine most strong players would as well, but 13 years and many hundreds of rating points ago I was just learning about positional sacrifices and this was a very difficult decision! I calculated to 17. ...fe6 18. Qh5 g6 or K moves 19. Qe5. White has the two bishops and Black's king will remain in the center. This combined with the weak Black pawns is more than sufficient compensation for the exchange. It may well be that it is possible to analyse to a forced win, but over the board it would be difficult and, in any case, unnecessary.

17...fe6 18. Qh5 Kd7

Or 18...g6 19. Qe5 Rf8 20. Qe6 b6 21. Bg5 Rf7 22. Be7 Re7 (Not 22...Qe7 23. Qc6) 23. Qg8 Kd7 24. Re7 Ke7 25. Qh7 King moves 26. Qg3 or Qa7 and 27. Bg3 White has three connected passed pawns for the exchange and will have no problems in the ending.

19. Qe5 b6

Or 19...Qb6 20. Re4 with threats to d4, e6, and g7.

20. Qe6+ Kd8 21. Bg5 Re8 22. Re5!

Most efficient. 22. Re4 Qd7 23. Qb6 and 24. Rd4 still leaves White with 3 pawns and the two bishops for the exchange and the attack for nothing, but the text is better. **22...Kc7**

Now 22. Qd7 is met by 23. Rd5 winning the Q for the R

23. Be7 Rac8 24. Qd6 Resigns 1-0

It is mate after 24...Kb7 25. Be4 Rc6 26. Qc6 Kb8 27. Bd6 Qc7 28. Qb7.

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Critical Zone

Continued from page 10

31. Kg2 Ne5 32. h3 f4!

Black initiates complications in White's time trouble, a good practical strategy.

33. gf4

If 33. Re4 fg3 34. Qg3 Rf3! leads to a decisive attack.

33...Rf4

White now blunders, but on the better 34. Ne4 Re4 35. Re4 Qg6 36. Rg4 Ng4 37. hg4 Qg4 38. Qg3 Qc4, Black should still win.

34. Re4 Qg6 35. Qg3 Rf2! 36. Rf2 Qe4 37. Kh2 Nc4 38. Qc7 Qd5

Time trouble possibly on both sides.

39. Qa7 Qd6 40. Kg2 Ne3 1-0

Time pressure is over and Black has a decisive kingside attack.

FIDE Chess

Continued from page 13

White: FM Isaak Margulis (FIDE 2335)

Black: NM Jim McCormick (FIDE 2290)

Sicilian Defense [B56]

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Nc3 d6 4. d4 cd4 5. Nd4 e5 6. Ndb5 a6 7. Na3 b5 8. Nd5 Nge7 9. c4 Nd5 10. ed5 Nd4 11. cb5 Be7 12. ba6 Qa5 13. Qd2 Qd5 14. Bb5 Bd7 15. Bd7 Kd7 16. 0-0 Rbc8 17. Qd3 e4 18. Qh3 Qe6 19. Qh5 Ra6 20. Be3 Nf5 21. Rac1 Ra5 22. Rfe1 g6 23. Qe2 Qa2 24. Bb6 Re5 25. Qa6 Rf8 26. Re4 Bf6 27. Qb7 Ke6 28. Nb5 Re4 29. Qe4 Kd7 1-0

White: NM Oleg Shakhnazarov (FIDE 2290)

Black: NM Jim McCormick (FIDE 2290)

Sicilian Dragon [B76]

1. e4 c5 2. Nc3 Nc6 3. Nf3 d6 4. d4 cd4 5. Nd4 g6 6. Be3 Bg7 7. Qd2 Nf6 8. f3 0-0 9. 0-0-0 Bd7 10. h4 h5 11. g4 Rc8 12. g5 Ne8 13. f4 Nc7 14. Nde2 Bg4 15. Bh3 Bh3 16. Rh3 Qd7 17. Rg3 Rfd8 18. f5 Ne5 19. Bd4 Nb5 20. Qf4 Nd4 21. Nd4 Kh7 22. Kb1 Rc4 23. Nd5 Rdc8 24. c3 b5 25. b3 R4c5 26. f6 ef6 27. Nf6 Bf6 28. gf6 Ng4 29. Nf5 Rg8 30. Rd6 Qc7 31. Rg4 Rf5 32. ef5 hg4 33. fg6 Rg6 34. h5 Rg8 35. Qe4 Kh6 36. Qe3 Kh7 37. Qd3 Kh8 38. Qd2 Kh7 39. Rd7 Qd7 40. Qd7 g3 41. Qf7 1-0

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