

California Chess Journal

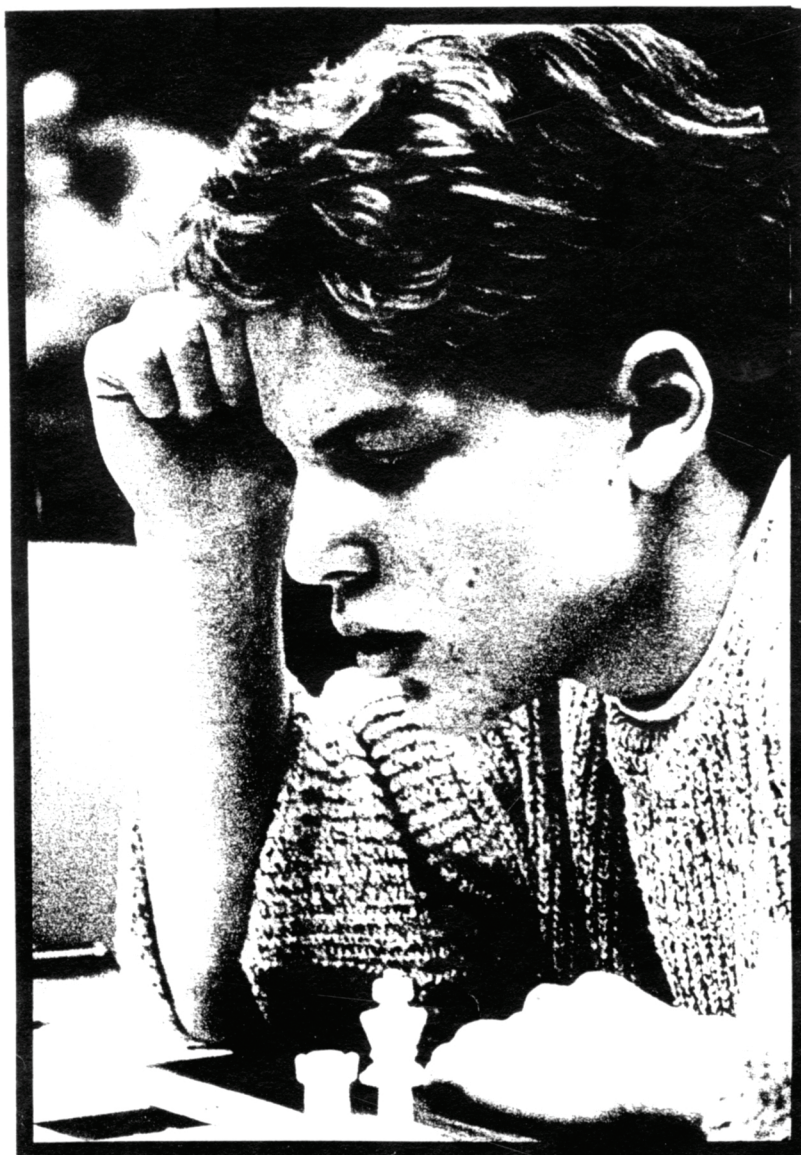
1991 Best State Magazine Award

Official Publication of **CalChess**

Vol. 5, No. 5

October/November 1991

\$2.50



Alan Stein victorious at
Denker Tournament of
High School Champions

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by NM James Eade

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Defense

Book and Software Reviews

Palo Alto Scholastics

... and much more!

READERS' LETTERS

Mr. Dorsch,

I am addressing this letter to you since you are the columnist concerned on an article in the *CalChess journal* about the Sacramento Open.

Mr. Dorsch, I was really surprised upon reading your column about those unnecessary and annoying remarks of Mr. Fauber about our game. I have nothing against my lost games being published, but to add sarcastic remarks about my faulty "general thinking" is really uncalled for and very unprofessional. Losing a game is bad enough and to be insulted in print is like a slap in the face.

As an officer of CalChess, you should not use your position and influence to get back at anybody that you fancy. If you have something against me, don't use your journal as a weapon to degrade me.

Enclosed is my card and I don't want to be a part of your organization, ever.

-Emmanuel Perez

Tom Dorsch replies:

I have since spoken to Mr. Perez, and assured him that the annotations in our magazine are never intended to "degrade" or "insult" losers of particular games, only to illuminate the reasons therefor. Though I played no role in the selection or annotation of that game, I must say that when I read Mr. Fauber's comments, they did not

strike me as personally offensive to his opponent. His award-winning style is designed to make his annotations interesting and informative to the readers.

Mr. Perez is a fine player, and there is no doubt that his wins exceed his losses. We would love to see some of his wins—with his own notes—submitted to this publication.

R. E. Fauber replies:

In a letter to CalChess President Tom Dorsch, Emmanuel Perez charges that Dorsch used his "position and influence to get back at" Perez by publishing Fauber-Perez in the C CJ.

The way the game got published was that editors need games to go with tournament reports. The only games the editor got were two which I sent and so faute de mieux these were the games that accompanied the report Dorsch wrote. He had no involvement in the selection of games or the notes thereto.

Furthermore, there was no sarcasm in the notes. Trying to explain why Black did not choose to go for equality at move 20, "faulty general thinking" seemed as plausible a reason as any and more charitable than most.

When Emanuel Lasker wrote of Janowski "that he may stand to win six times but finds it regrettable that the game should end and that finally he manages to lose," that was sarcasm.

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California Chess Journal is published bi-monthly.

Advertising 1/4 page \$20
(camera-ready) 1/2 page \$30
Full page \$60

Full flyer insertions also available.

Subscriptions: N. Calif residents—\$10/yr, \$19/
two yrs, includes CalChess membership.

Out of state—\$12/yr, \$22/yr.

Send all advertisements and subscriptions (check or
M.O. payable to CalChess) to:

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1991 Northern California Open Championships

by Frisco Del Rosario

The 1991 Northern California State Championships, held Labor Day Weekend in Burlingame, near the SFO Airport, drew 163 players to compete for the title in their class. Players literally came from all over the region, from points as far south as Santa Barbara, Visalia, and Bakersfield, as far east as Tahoma and Norden, as far north as Eureka, and as far west as Hawaii! The Open Section winner, and 1991-2 state champion, is **International Master Jay Whitehead** (2577), who scored 5 out of 6 and took the title on tiebreaks over NM **Richard Lobo** (2333).

The tournament was sponsored by CalChess, the new USCF affiliate for Northern California, and organized and directed by CalChess VP **John C. Barnard**, with the assistance of **Bill Wall, Francisco Sierra, Diane Barnard, and Carolyn Withgitt**. It was held for the first time in the luxurious Airport Conference Center. A guaranteed prize fund of \$6000 drew one of the largest crowds of the year and added nearly fifty new members to the state association. CalChess held its first annual meeting at the tournament. Since it began selling memberships in February 1991, CalChess has quickly grown to five hundred members, with the universal cooperation and support of area tournament directors and the success of its publication, *California Chess Journal* (1991 Chess Journalists of America award for best state magazine under 1000 circulation).

Other winners at the state championship included: U2400, **Bill Chesney** (2379), **Renard Anderson** (2375), and **Vitaly Kanzaveli** (2323), 4-2 each; U2300, **Filipp Frenkel** (2239) and **Jerry Walls** (2135); U2200, **Joe Welch** (2167); U2100, **Patrick Herbers** (2084), 5-1; U2000, **Sean Fitzpatrick** (1997) 5-1; U1900, **Larry Sims** (1864) 4.5-1.5; U1800, **Kenneth Phillips** (1796), 4.5-1.5; Under 1700, **Charles Dodd** (1698) and **Adrian Keatinge-Clay** (1696), 5-1 each; U1600, **Rusty Bernardo** (1568) and **Kenneth White** (1520), 5-1 each; U1500, **Robert Shiloh** (1419) and **Michael Grindstaff** (1414); U1400, **Paul D. Marsch** (1336), U1300, **Parin B. Dalal** (1286), and Unr. winners were **Walter Catibog** and **Daniel Houlder**.

Junior prizes were awarded to **Robert Shiloh** (Under 18), **Adrian Keatinge-Clay** (U16), **Harish Bhat** (U14), **Jennie Frenklakh** (U12), **Jordy Mont-Reynaud** (U10), and **Jeffrey Lonsdale** (U8). The senior prize was captured by **Jim Hurt**, popular director of the LERA tournaments. He scored an impressive 3 wins and 3 draws.

Below are some games from the tournament.

White: IM Jay Whitehead (2577)

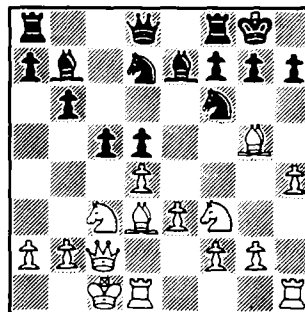
Black: SM Richard Lobo (2333)

QGD/Cambridge Springs [D61]

ANNOTATIONS BY FRISCO DEL ROSARIO

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.Bg5 d5 4.c4 Be7 5.Nc3 0-0 6.e3 Nbd7

An unusual move order. Now 7.Rc1 is common.
7.Qc2 b6 8.cxd5 exd5 9.Bd3 Bb7 10.h4 c5 11.0-0-0



11...h6

A reflexive play that is refuted energetically. The game Rubinstein-Teichmann, Carlsbad 1907, continued 11...Rc8 12.Kb1 Re8 13.dxc5 Rxc5 14.Nd4 Ne4 15.Bxe4 dxe4 16.Ndb5 Ba6 17.Qa4 Bxb5 18.Nxb5 Bxg5 19.hxg5 Re7 20.Rd4 Qa8 and White's active pieces gave him an edge. The legendary Rubinstein, coincidentally, shares a birthday on Oct. 12 with Jay Whitehead.

12.Kb1!

Simple! White sidesteps a pin on the c-file before continuing his attack and welcomes 12...hxg5? 13.hxg5 Ne4 (others lead to 14.Bh7+ and 15.Bg8!) 14.Nxe4 dxe4 15.Bxe4 Bxe4 16.Qxe4 g6 17.Qh4.

12...a6

12...cxd4 13.exd4 Rc8 intending 14...Ne4 looks better.

13.Bf5 c4 14.g4 Ne8 15.Rdg1 Nd6

15...hxg5 still leads to 16.hxg5 g6 17.Bxg6+-.

16.Bxd7 Qxd7 17.Ne5 Qd8 18.Bxe7 Qxe7 19.g5 h5 20.g6!

Prepares a pretty sacrifice and also severs any protective ties to the h-pawn. If 20...f6 21.Qe2, 22.Qxh5, etc.

20...Rfe8 21.gxf7+ Nxf7 22.Rxg7+!! Kxg7 23.Rg1+ 1-0

When master Philipp Frenkel sits down to play, he usually aims for a game like this:

White: NM Philipp Frenkel (2239)

Black: C. Faulkner (Unk.)

Sicilian Grand Prix [B23]

ANNOTATIONS BY FRISCO DEL ROSARIO

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 d6 3.f4 Nc6 4.d3

The standard Frenkel pawn formation, played against 1...c5, 1...e5, 1...Nf6, 1...g6, you name it.

4... Nf6 5.Be2 g6 6.g4 Nd4?

Black puts up a fight with 4...Bg7 7.g5 Nd7 8.Nf3 Qa5 9.Bd2 b5.

(continued on page 9)

LERA Victory Marks Jay Whitehead's Return

by NM Tom Dorsch

The traditional LERA summer event attracted 173 players, competing in six sections. In addition to the regular prizes there were brilliancy prizes, and for the juniors trophy prizes. This August 17th-18th tournament was directed by Jim Hurt and Ted Yudacufski. Below is a list of the winners of the tournament followed by the "Brilliancy" games and a special write-up by Randi Mont-Reynaud on the tournament within a tournament, the junior competition.

1991 LERA Sunnyvale Class Championships Winners

Open

| | | |
|---------|--------------------------|--------|
| 1st | Jay Whitehead (2577) | 4-0 |
| 2nd | Ronald Cusi (2408) | 3.5-.5 |
| 3rd-6th | Burt Izumikawa (2422) | 3-1 |
| | Richard Lobo (2333) | |
| | Vitaley Kanzaveli (2323) | |
| | Ivan Roa (2200) | |

Expert

| | | |
|---------|-------------------------|--------|
| 1st-3rd | Jaroslav Skrenek (2138) | 3.5-.5 |
| | Arthur J. Silbar (2070) | |
| | Bala Venkatraman (1976) | |

'A'

| | | |
|---------|------------------------|--------|
| 1st | H.C. Robles (1893) | 4-0 |
| 2nd | Rod McCalley (1987) | 3.5-.5 |
| 3rd-8th | William Bricker (1995) | 3-1 |
| | Frank Feng (1994) | |
| | Brian Seymour (1962) | |
| | Jason Ochoa (1932) | |
| | Dante Fangon (1926) | |
| | Peter McKone (1844) | |

'B'

| | | |
|---------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1st-4th | Robert Barnett (1774) | 3.5-.5 |
| | Ursula Foster (1747) | |
| | William Tate (1719) | |
| | Cliff Roberson (1718) | |

'C'

| | | |
|-------|-------------------------|--------|
| 1st | Scott Johns (1594) | 4-0 |
| 2nd | Max Tomushev (1579) | 3.5-.5 |
| 3-7th | Jennie Frenklakh (1580) | 3-1 |
| | Leonard Trottier (1551) | |
| | Nikunj C. Oza (1550) | |
| | Ruperto Labaria (1528) | |
| | Charles Hughes (1524) | |

'D'/Unr.

| | | |
|---------|------------------------|--------|
| 1st-2nd | Parin B. Dalal (1286) | 3.5-.5 |
| | Noli R. Dahilig (Unr.) | |

White: Jay Whitehead (2577)

Black: Andrew McManus (2274)

Open Section Brilliancy

Torre Attack [A48]

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.Bg5

Only a decade ago, this natural-looking move was regarded as "irregular" or called merely Queen's Pawn Opening. Now it is all the rage. Three things have to happen before an opening becomes trendy. In the first place, there must be new (or forgotten) analysis, lines not so exhaustively explored. In the second place, the trendsetters—the World Champion or influential GMs—must employ it. And last but not least, the opening must pose complex or unresolved strategical problems.

3...Bg7 4.Nbd2

White can rush his center pawns forward more aggressively, but the current fashion is to bolster the d-pawn, restricting the scope of Black's fianchettoed King's Bishop. This plan looks modest, but current tournament results heavily favor White. Expect this opening to lose popularity when a consensus forms about a good defensive plan for Black.

4...0-0 5.e4 d6 6.c3 Nbd7 7.Bc4 a6

Black really provokes White's further advance in the center by ignoring it completely. 7...e5 was playable.

8.e5 d5?

Loses a pawn. Relatively best at this point was 8...dxe5 9.dxe5 Nb6 10.Bb3 (10.exf6 exf6) 10...Ng4, when 11.e6 gives White a positional edge.

9.Bb3!

Better than 9.exf6 exf6, when Black has a playable position.

9...Ne4 10.Nxe4

Of course not 10.Bd5? Ng5 11. Ng5 e6, when White loses material.

10...dxe4 11.Nd2 Kh8 12.Nxe4 f6 13.Bh4! fxe5 14.Ng5 Nb6 15.dxe5 Qe8

If 15...Qd1 16.Rd1, White is a pawn up and has all the play. Black surmises that his chances are better if Queens remain on the board.

16.e6 Qc6 17.0-0 Bf6 18.Qe2 Nd5 19.Qf3 Nb6

Now the threat Be4 forces the exchange of Queens in a situation that is at least as favorable for White as four moves earlier.

20.Nf7+ Kg7 21.Qxc6 bxc6 22.Bg3 Nd5 23.Rfe1 a5 24.Ba4 Ra6 25.Ne5 c5 26.Nd7 Rd8 27.Rad1 Nb6 28.Bb5 Ra7 29.Nxf6 1—0

The discovered attack wins another piece.

White: Doug Dekker (2051)

Black: Jon Kirby (2060)

Expert Section Brilliancy

Richter-Veresov Attack [D01]

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d5 3.Bg5 Nbd7 4.f3 c6 5.e3 e5 6.Bd3 Qb6
7.Nge2 exd4 8.exd4 Bd6 9.0-0 0-0 10.Kh1 Qxb2 11.Rb1
Qa3 12.Rb3 Qa5 13.Qe1 Re8 14.Qh4 b5 15.g4 b4 16.Bxf6
Nxf6 17.g5 Ba6 18.gxf6 Bxd3 19.cxd3 bxc3 20.Rg1 Rxe2
21.Rxg7+ Kf8 22.Rb7 c2 23.Rg8+ 1-0

White: Peter McKone (1844)

Black: Brian Seymour (1962)

“A” Section Brilliancy

Four Knights Game [C48]

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bb5 Nd4 5.Nxd4 exd4 6.e5
dxc3 7.exf6 cxd2+ 8.Bxd2 Qxf6 9.0-0 Be7 10.Bc3 Qg5
11.Re1 0-0 12.Re5 Qf6 13.Bd3 h6 14.Rh5 Qe6 15.Bf5 Qc4
16.Qd2 d5 17.Bxg7 Bg5 18.Rxg5 Bxf5 19.Bxh6+ 1-0

White: Steven Gaffagan (1501)

Black: Graeme Fordyce (1728)

“B” Section Brilliancy

KID Averbakh System [E73]

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Be2 0-0 6.Bg5 h6
7.Be3 e5 8.d5 Nbd7 9.Qd2 Kh7 10.Bd1 Nc5 11.f3 Nh5
12.Bc2 g5 13.0-0-0 Nf4 14.g3 Ng6 15.Nge2 a5 16.f4 gxf4
17.gxf4 f5 18.Rhg1 Qh4 19.Bc5 dxc5 20.Rxg6 Kxg6 21.d6
cxd6 22.Qxd6+ Kh7 23.Qxc5 Qxh2 24.Rg1 Rf7 25.Rxg7+
Rxg7 26.exf5 Qh1+ 27.Nd1 e4 28.Qd5 Rd7 29.Qe5 b6
30.f6 Bb7 31.Qf5+ Kh8 32.Qxd7 Rb8 33.Qg7# 1-0

White: Kenneth White (1520)

Black: Sesto Lucci (1295)

“C” Section Brilliancy

Hungarian Defense [C50]

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Be7 4.Nc3 d6 5.d4 exd4 6.Nxd4
Ne5 7.Bb3 Nf6 8.f4 Bg4 9.Qd2 Ng6 10.f5 Ne5 11.h3 Bh5
12.g4c5 13.Ba4+ Nfd7 14.Nce2 cxd4 15.Nxd4 Bh4+ 16.Kf1
Nc4 17.Qb4 Ncb6 18.Bb5 Bf6 19.Qxd6 Bxd4 20.Qxd4 0-0
21.gxh5 Rc8 22.h6 Nf6 23.Qxd8 Rfxd8 24.Bg5 Nxe4
25.Bxd8 Ng3+ 26.Kf2 Nxf1+ 27.Rxh1 Rxd8 28.hxg7 Kxg7
29.Rg1+ Kf6 30.Bd3 Nd5 31.h4 Nf4+ 32.Ke3 Nd5+ 33.Ke4
Nb4 34.a3 Nc6 35.c3 Re8+ 36.Kf4 Ne5 37.Be4 b6 38.Rd1
Nc4 39.Rd7 a5 40.b3 Nxa3 41.Rd6+ Kg7 42.f6+ Kh6
43.Rxb6 Rc8 44.Rb7 Rf8 45.Kf5 Kh5 46.Bd5 Kxh4 47.Rxf7
Rh8 48.Rg7 Kh5 49.Rg8 Rxg8 50.Bxg8 1-0

White: Kevin Simler (1394)

Black: T. Scott Jones (1546)

“C” Section Honorable Mention

Caro-Kann Defense [B17]

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nd7 5.Qe2 Ngf6 6.Nd6#
1-0

LERA JUNIOR REPORT

by Randi Mont-Reynaud

Although many area junior players were away on vacation, the LERA Junior Class Championships attracted a number of young chess players, from age five to fourteen, from Unrated to Class “B”. The Unrated trophy was awarded to a new player, **Sebastien Trempont**, age seven, from Menlo Park by way of Belgium. Trempont was ecstatic over his win against an adult at his first tournament. Spunky **Marijo Mont-Reynaud** (971), at age five the youngest competitor in the tournament, played determinedly (*yes, with clock and readable notation!*) over the two-day event and secured the Class “E” trophy after besting Trempont in Round Four. Class “C” juniors included Northern California’s Elementary Champion, **Jennie Frenklakh**, age eleven, of Monterey, **Kevin Simler** (1394), age nine of Fremont, and **Jordy Mont-Reynaud** (1541), who finally turned eight in August. Round One was marked by major upsets as Jordy, who blundered his Queen early in the game, nevertheless defeated Frenklakh. Frenklakh’s early loss, however, spurred her on to win all of her next three games and take the junior Class “C” trophy, as well as a four-way split for the third place cash prize! Also in Round One, young Simler received a Brilliancy “Honorable Mention” for a five-move checkmate. The junior Class “B” trophy was won by **Dmitry Karshedt** (1608), age 14, of San Francisco. Other junior participants included **Dave Cater** (706), **Brian Jew** (1699), **John Mini** (1735), and **Nikhil Prakash** (780). Don’t underestimate this next generation! We’re all looking forward (*aren’t we?!*) to seeing this group of strong juniors (*gulp!*) at the upcoming Thanksgiving LERA...

And speaking of strong juniors, the following game illustrates what I mean.

White: Art Wake (1790)

Black: Dmitry Karshedt (1610)

Dutch Defense [A80]

1.d4 e6 2.Nf3 f5

Black’s last move constitutes the Dutch—a good opening to play against a stronger opponent.

3.e3 Nf6 4.Bd3 b6 5.Nbd2 Bb7 6.0-0 Nc6 7.b3 Bd6 8.Re1 h6 9.Bb2 g5

Rather wild opening play, but this was my plan—to travel the unexplored lands.

10.Nc4 Rg8 11.Nxd6 cxd6 12.c4 h5 13.d5 Nb4 14.Bb1 h4 15.Nd4!

It looks like Black is in a tough situation: White threatens 16.dxe6.

15...Kf7!

The only defense. If 15...Qe7 16. Nb5 intending 17.dxe6 dxe6 18.Nxd6+ or 17.Nc7+.

16.Nb5 Ne8 17.Qh5+ Kf8 18.Qh6+ Kf7 19.Qh5+ Kf8

(continued on page 27)

Innovative Openings

by Ganesan

The French Tarrasch Variation

One of the first things we learn as chessplayers is the relative value of the pieces: a Knight is 3 points, a Rook 5 and so on. We spend the rest of our careers discovering when such simple arithmetic breaks down. Many opening variations, for example, end in dynamic balance despite material inequality.

A subset of such positions arises when one side sacrifices the exchange. For example, in the Vienna Opening, after 1. e4 e5 2. Nc3 Nf6 3. Bc4 Nxe4 4. Qh5 Nd6 5. Bb3 Nc6 6. Nb5 g6 7. Qf3 f5 8. Qd5 Qe7 9. Nxc7+ Kd8 10. Nxa8 b6, White is temporarily a whole Rook up but has to continue very precisely to neutralize Black's tactical threats. There are also opening exchange sacrifices for long-term positional compensation. The thematic ...Rxc3 in the Sicilian disorganizes White's position and Black often ends up winning the pawn on e4 as well. Although White is still numerically the equivalent of half a pawn up, the dynamics of such positions certainly favor the opponent. Another example of such a sacrifice is seen in our feature game. Here, Black obtains a minor piece and a pawn for his Rook—plus easy development and piece and pawn control of the center.

White: Roy Fengsrud (Norway)

Black: A. Ganesan

Correspondence 1989-90

French Tarrasch [C06]

1.e4 e6

The French Defense is mentioned (like many other openings) in Lucena's 1497 book Repetición de Amores e Arte de Axedres con CL juegos de partido—incidentally the oldest known printed work containing chess analysis. The opening's present name derives from the Parisians' use of the move in the first game of their 1834 correspondence

match against London. The French won the game, and the next, to collect a prize of five thousand francs. In the twentieth century, the French has remained as one of the major defenses to 1. e4, without ever becoming the most popular.

2.d4 d5 3.Nd2

Popularized by the great classicist Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch, who played this way towards the end of the nineteenth century. For most of his career, however, Tarrasch himself preferred the more active 3.Nc3, with which he scored many fine victories. Compared to 3.Nc3, 3.Nd2 is really a prophylactic move that prevents the pinning 3...Bb4. White also retains the option of playing c3, usually a useful move since Black will attack the center with the thematic ...c5. Over time, Tarrasch's idea has been a favorite with both tacticians like Paul Keres and positional players like Anatoly Karpov.

Besides 3.Nc3 and 3.Nd2, the other move likely to give Black the most trouble is 3.e5. This immediate locking of the center comes and goes out of fashion, and seems to be on the way up right now. See Sveshnikov's article in New In Chess Yearbook 20 for illustrative examples.

In the early days of the French, White preferred 3.exd5 exd5, hoping to exploit the advantage of the move in this completely symmetrical position. Today, the Exchange Variation is considered relatively harmless. A recent postal game of mine, M. Burke-Ganesan, Golden Knights 1990, went 3.exd5 exd5 4.Nf3 Bd6 5.Nc3 c6 6.Bd3 Nf6 7.0-0 0-0 8.Bg5 (better is 8.Ne2 as in Larsen-Petrosian, Havana 1966) 8...Bg4 9.Bxf6?! Qxf6 10.Na4? Qf4 11.Be2? Bxf3 12.Bxf3?? Qxh2#. Postalites often thumb their noses at OTB play, insisting that theirs is the purest form of chess. I give this game merely to illustrate my own Golden Rule: Postal chess is at least as imperfect as OTB chess!

3...Nf6

In his 1984 book, Play the French, John Watson says, "By immediately attacking the center and provoking 4.e5, Black creates a permanent imbalance, after which play is not only unclear, but full of risk for both sides." Black's other popular choice is 3...c5, which leads to two very different systems after 4.exd5: 1) with 4...exd5, Black accepts an isolated Queen Pawn for the sake of fluid development, as successfully demonstrated by Korchnoi in many draws against Karpov; 2) the livelier 4...Qxd5, after which play resembles the Sicilian, with all its associated dangers and winning chances for Black. Besides 3...Nf6 and 3...c5, there is a third major variation in the seemingly antipositional 3...Nc6. Black gets a cramped position, but can counterattack in the center, often meeting e5 with the break ...f6. Finally, 3...dxe4 transposes to the Rubinstein variation.

Because of the quiet nature of 3.Nd2, Black can also make any number of relatively unexplored waiting moves. For example, 3...a6, 3...Be7, 3...b6, 3...g6, 3...Ne7, and 3...f5 have all been tried with varying degrees of success.

4.e5 Nfd7

Not *de rigueur*, as some might think. In New In Chess Yearbook 17, Przewoznik and Konca devote an interesting article to 4...Ne4!?, concluding that Black's chances are no worse after 5.Nxe4 dxe4 6.Be3 c5.

5.Bd3

An important branch point. White can play 5.f4, gaining more space. At Oberhausen 1961, Portisch, a French player himself, played this way as White against Tal. He was hoping that Tal would show him how Black should treat this position, but instead the World Champion was steadily outplayed and lost. Still, after 5.f4, White's Kingside is weakened, and Black can create dangerous threats by energetic play. See the supplementary material for three recent examples.

5...c5

As in other French positions, Black can try 5...b6 followed by ...Ba6 to trade off his problem Bishop. However, this does cost valuable time and weakens the light squares.

6.c3 Nc6 7.Ne2

Most consistent with White's slow buildup. Black gets good play after 7.Ndf3 Qa5, but a sharp alternative is 7.Ngf3!? Qb6 (Watson recommends 7...f5!?, while 7...cxd4 8.cxd4 f6 and 7...Be7 8.0-0 Qb6 9.Re1 g5! 10.dxc5 [10.c4!?] 10...Bxc5 11.Qe2 g4 12.Nd4 Ndx5, Plaskett-Chernin, Jarvenpaa 1985, are other viable responses) 8.0-0, when taking the pawn requires Black to defend precisely. For example, in De Wit-Weyns, Belgium 1985/86, White was winning after 8...cxd4 9.cxd4 Nxd4 10.Nxd4 Qxd4 11.Nf3 Qb6 12.Qc2!? (12.Qa4 Qb4 13.Qc2 Nc5 14.Bd2 Qa4 is satisfactory for Black) 12...h6 13.Rb1!? Be7 14.Be3 Bc5 15.Bd2 Bb4 16.Bf4 0-0 17.Rfc1 Qc5 18.Bxh7 Kh8 19.Qe2 Qe7 20.Bc2 Rg8 21.Ng5. 7...cxd4

The immediate exchange is more flexible than Watson's recommendation, 7...Qb6, which commits Black to a particular line of play.

8.cxd4 f6

A very different system is the blockading 8...Nb6, which requires careful handling to contain White's space advantage. 9.Nf4!?

The closest to an attempt at refuting Black's move order. Another sharp try is 9.f4!? fxe5 10.fxe5 Nxd4 11.0-0 Qb6 12.Kh1 Nxe5 13.Nf4, Kupreichik-Vaiser, Sverdlovsk 1984.

Probably best is the simple 9.exf6 Nxf6 10.Nf3. Black can now play 10...Qb6, transposing to the 7...Qb6 variation. However, more thematic with Black's move order is to play ...Bd6 and ...0-0 right away, delaying the decision on where to put the Queen. See supplementary material. 9...Nxd4

Black could avoid the coming complications by 9...Qe7, but there is no objective reason for doing so. Winning a center pawn is usually worth some discomfort.

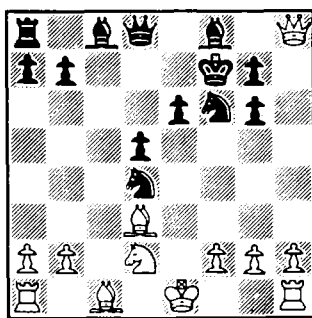
10.Qh5+ Ke7 11.exf6+

The most accurate move order. After 11.Ng6+ hxg6 12.exf6+, Black can play 12...Kxf6!? (12...Nxf6 transposes to our game) with the idea of ...Nc5. In Barle-Portisch, Ljubljana-Portoroz 1973, the sequel was 13.Qxh8 Kf7 14.0-0 (14.Qh3-Minic) 14...Nc5 15.Bb1 e5 (also good is 15...Qf6 16.Re1 e5 17.Nf1 Nce6 18.h4 e4 19.h5 Bd7 20.hxg6+ Qxg6 21.Ng3 Bc5 with advantage to Black, Kurcubic-Krstic, Yugoslavia 1985) 16.Nb3 (White should play 16.b4 first) 16...Ncxb3 17.axb3 Be6 18.Qh7 Qf6 19.h4 Ne2+ 20.Kh1 e4! 21.Bg5 Qe5 22.Re1 Bd6 23.f4 exf3 24.Qxg6+ Kf8 0-1.

11...Nxf6

Naturally 11...Kxf6?? 12.Qh4+ g5 13.Nh5+ is disastrous.

12.Ng6+ hxg6 13.Qxh8 Kf7



Also possible is 13...e5!? with the idea 14.Bxg6 e4 15.0-0 Ne2+ 16.Kh1 Nf4, but the text is more straightforward. The diagrammed position clearly illustrates Black's chances in this variation. He has a strongly posted Knight on d4, a central pawn duo, and a lead in development, while White's Queen is out of play. White's primary concern is to get his King to safety and trade off the powerful Knight by Nb3 or Nf3. In either case this will cost time and weaken White's pawn structure, but it is necessary. The further course of the game shows how dangerous it can be otherwise.

14.Qh4

In the line 14.0-0 e5 15.Nf3 (or 15.Nb3 Nxb3 16.axb3 Bf5 17.Bxf5 gxf5 18.Bg5 Bc5, Kramer-Chernin, US Open 1986) 15...Nxf3+ 16.gxf3 Nh5 (also 16...e4!? and 16...Bf5), White's Queen

remains misplaced. See supplement for an example.

Very interesting is 14.f4!?, e.g., 14...Qb6!? (14...Bd7 15.0-0 Bc5 16.Qxd8 Rxd8 17.Kh1 Nf5 is unclear) 15.0-0! Bd7 (better than 15...Nf3+ 16.Kh1 Nxd2 17.Bxd2 Qd4 18.Rf3, Arnason-Bjarnason, Iceland 1985) 16.Kh1, S.Arkeil-Quillan, British Ch. 1988.

14...e5 15.0-0

Apparently a novelty, but rather slow. More common is 15.Nf3 as in van der Wiel-Timman in the supplementary material. This game gives a model example of Black's chances, even in an endgame.

15...Bf5 16.Qg3?

After this White is lost, due to the possibility of a Knight fork on e2. He had to try 16.Bxf5.

16...Bd6?!

Played too quickly. If I'd spent more time on this position, I would have noticed that 16...e4 was already possible. Luckily, after the text, there is no good way for White to meet the threatened ...e4 anyway.

17.h3

This does not help, but other moves also fail.

17...e4 18.Qe3

White must return his extra material, for if 18.Qh4 g5.

18...Bc5 19.Nxe4

Faced with both ...Nf3+ and ...Nb3, White decides to give up a second piece, but Black's centralized minor pieces must win.

19...dxe4 20.Bc4+ Kf8 21.Qg3?

Once again the Queen returns to g3, with equally disastrous consequences. Black's reply wins a third piece for the Rook.

21...b5 22.Bxb5 Nxb5 23.Bg5 Nd4

Recentralizing his Knight and again threatening ...Ne2+.

24.Kh1 Qb6 25.Be3

Probably not best, but he's quite lost anyway.

25...Nd5 26.Qe5 Rd8 27.g4 Nxe3

Also good is 27...Bc8 28.Qxe4 Bb7. 28.fxe3 Nf3

By returning some of his material,

(continued on page 8)

(continued from page 7)

Black simplifies to his advantage. Now 29.Qg3 Rd2 is unpleasant.

29.Rxf3 exf3 30.gxf5 Bxe3 31.Rf1? f2 32.fxg6 Qc6+ 33.Kh2 Qf3 0-1

Supplementary Material

For a change, these games are provided unannotated and without putting the opening in perspective. Readers' opinions on the format they prefer are welcome. The first 3 games cover 5.f4. The next 3 illustrate Black's possibilities after 9.exf6, and the final 2 provide further examples of Black's exchange sacrifice.

Delchev-A. Dreev, Arnhem 1988/89

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.c3 c5 6.f4 Nc6 7.Ndf3 Qb6 8.g3!? cxd4 9.cxd4 Bb4+ 10.Kf2 g5 11.h3 gxf4 12.Bxf4 f6 13.Kg2 fxe5 14.dxe5?! Be7! 15.Rb1 Nf8 16.Ng5? Ng6 17.Qh5 Bxg5 18.Bd3?? Bxf4 19.Bxg6+ Kd8 20.Bxh7 Qc7 21.Qh4+ Qe7 22.Qxf4 Qxh7 23.Qf6+ Kc7 0-1

E. Ermenkov-V. Petkov, Bulgaria 1989

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.c3 c5 6.f4 Nc6 7.Ndf3 Qb6 8.h4!? Be7 9.h5?! f6 10.Bd3 cxd4 11.cxd4 fxe5 12.fxe5 0-0 13.Ne2 Ndx5! 14.dxe5 Nxe5 15.Nc3 Qc7! 16.Qe2 Nxd3+ 17.Qxd3 Qg3+ 18.Kf1 Bc5 19.Nd1 Bd7 20.Rh3? Rxf3+ 0-1

L. Ljubojevic-M. Gurevich, Linares 1991

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.c3 c5 6.f4 Nc6 7.Ndf3 Qb6 8.h4 cxd4 9.cxd4 Bb4+ 10.Kf2 f6 11.Kg3 0-0 12.Bd3? Nxd4! 13.Nxd4 fxe5 14.fxe5 Nxe5 15.Bc2 Ng6 16.Bxg6 hxg6 17.Nde2 Qf2+ 18.Kh3 Bd6 19.Qb3 e5 20.Kh2 Qxh4+ 21.Nh3 Bxh3 0-1

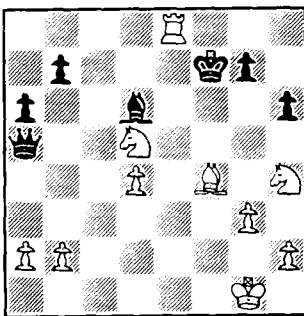
A. Sznajk-Rodgaard, Pohja 1985

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.c3 c5 6.Bd3 Nc6 7.Ne2 cxd4 8.cxd4 f6 9.exf6 Nxf6 10.Nf3 Bd6 11.0-0 Qc7 12.Nc3 a6 13.Bg5 0-0 14.Bh4 Nh5 15.Bg3?! Nng3 16.hxg3 g6 17.Rc1 Qg7! 18.Bb1 g5 19.Re1 g4 20.Ne5

Nxe5 21.dxe5 Bb8 22.Re2 Bd7 23.Qb3 Bc6 24.Rce1 Ba7 25.Nd1 Rf7 26.Bd3 h5! 27.Qc2 h4 28.gxh4 g3 29.Qd2 gxf2+ 30.Nxf2 Raf8 31.Rf1 Qg3 32.Qg5+ Qxg5 33.hxg5 Bb5 34.Bxb5 axb5 35.g6 Rf5 36.g4 Rf4 37.Kg2 Kg7 38.Kg3 Kxg6 39.b3 b4 40.Kg2 Bd4 41.Kg3 Rf3+ 42.Kg2 R8f7 0-1

A. Semeniuk-D. Komarov, Novosibirsk 1989

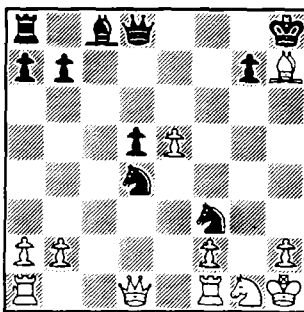
1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.Bd3 c5 6.c3 Nc6 7.Ne2 cxd4 8.cxd4 f6 9.exf6 Nxf6 10.Nf3 Bd6 11.0-0 Qc7 12.Nc3 a6 13.Bg5 0-0 14.Rc1 Bd7 15.Re1 Ng4 16.g3 h6 17.Be3 Rf6 18.Bf1 Raf8 19.Bg2 Be8 20.Nh4 Bh5? 21.Bh3 Nxf2 22.Bxe6+ Rxe6 23.Qxh5 Nd3 24.Qxd5 Rfe8 25.Bf4 Nxe1 26.Rxe1 Nb4? 27.Rxe6? Nxd5 28.Rxe8+ Kf7 29.Nxd5 Qa5



30.Bxd6? Kxe8 31.Nc3 Qb6 32.Be5 Qxb2 33.d5 b5 34.a3 Qxa3 35.Nf5 Qc1+ 0-1

Geo. Timoschenko-E. Gleizerov, Cheliabinsk 1989/90

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.Bd3 c5 6.c3 Nc6 7.Ne2 cxd4 8.cxd4 f6 9.exf6 Nxf6 10.Nf3 Bd6 11.0-0 0-0 12.Bf4 Bxf4 13.Nxf4 Ne4 14.Ne2 Rxf3!? 15.gxf3 Ng5 16.Kh1!? e5 17.dxe5 Nxf3 18.Bxh7+ Kh8 19.Ng1 Ncd4



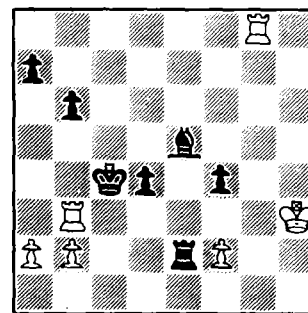
20.Nxf3! Bg4 21.Nxd4 Bxd1 22.Raxd1 Kxh7 23.Rd3 Qb6 24.b3 Rc8?! 25.f4 Qg6 26.Re3 Qb6 27.Rd1 Qh6 28.Rf3 Qg6 29.Re1 Qb6 30.Rd3 Qb4 31.Rdd1 Qc3 32.e6 Kg8 33.Kg2 Re8 34.Re2?! Kf8 35.Re5 Ke7? 36.Rxd5 Rh8? 37.Rd7+ Kf6 38.Rf7+ Kg6 39.Nf3 Rxh2+ 40.Kxh2 Qxf3 41.Rg1+ Kh6 42.Rgxf3 Qe2+ 43.Kh3 Qe3+ 44.Kh4 Qe1+ 45.Rg3 Qxe6 46.Rxb7 Qf6+ 47.Kh3 Qe6+ 48.Kh2 Qe2+ 1/2 - 1/2

J. Pirrot-G. Hertneck, Bundesliga 1989/90

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.c3 c5 6.Bd3 Nc6 7.Ne2 cxd4 8.cxd4 f6 9.Nf4 Nxd4 10.Qh5+ Ke7 11.exf6 Nxf6 12.Ng6+ hxg6 13.Qxh8 Kf7 14.0-0 e5 15.Nf3 Nxf3+ 16.gxf3 Nh5 17.Bxg6+ Kxg6 18.Kh1 Qh4 19.Qxf8 Kh7! 20.Rg1!? Qxf2?! 21.Qf7?? Bg4 0-1

J. van der Wiel-J. Timman, Brussels 1986

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.c3 c5 6.Bd3 Nc6 7.Ne2 cxd4 8.cxd4 f6 9.Nf4 Nxd4 10.Qh5+ Ke7 11.exf6 Nxf6 12.Ng6+ hxg6 13.Qxh8 Kf7 14.Qh4 e5 15.Nf3 Nxf3+ 16.gxf3 Bf5 17.Bxf5 gxf5 18.Bg5 Qa5+! 19.Kf1 g6! 20.Bxf6 Qa6+ 21.Kg2 Qxf6 22.Qxf6+ Kxf6 23.Rac1 Bd6 24.Rhd1 Ke6 25.Rc3 g5 26.Rdc1 Kd7 27.Rb3 b6 28.Rd3 d4 29.h4 gxh4 30.f4 Rg8+ 31.Kh3 Ke6 32.fxe5 Bxe5 33.Re1 Kd5 34.Rf3 Rg5 35.Kxh4 Rg4+ 36.Kh3 Re4 37.Rg1 f4 38.Rb3 Re2 39.Rg5? Kc4 40.Rg8



Bd6! 41.Kg2 Be5 42.Rg4 a5 43.Kf1 Rc2 44.Rxf4 a4 45.Rc3+ Rxc3 46.bxc3 Kxc3 47.Re4 a3 48.f4 d3 49.Ke1 Kb2 50.Kd2 Kxa2 51.Kxd3 Kb3 52.Rc4 Bb4 53.Rc1 a2 54.f5 b5 55.f6 Kb2 0-1

California State Open Championships

(continued from page 3)

7.g5Nxe28.Ngxe2Nd79.Be3b610.h4
Bg7 11.h5 Nf8? 12.h6 Bxc3+ 13.bxc3
Bg4 14.c4 Qd7 15.Qd2 Bxe2 16.Qc3
Rg8 17.Qg7! Bh5 18.f5 Qa4 19.Rc1
Qxa2 20.Qxg8 Qb2 21.Qg7 Qxg7
22.hxg7 1-0

White Jim Hurt (1941)
Black: Leo Jones (1994)
Colle System [D02]

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nd7 3.c3 Ngf6 4.Nbd2
b6 5.e3 Bb7 6.Bd3 c5 7.0-0 Qc7 8.Re1
Ne4 9.Ne5 Nxe5 10.dxe5 0-0-0 11.a4
a5 12.Qg4+ Qd7 13.Qe2 Kb8 14.Bxe4
dxe4 15.Qc4 Qf5 16.b4 axb4 17.a5 e6
18.a6 Bd5 19.a7+ Kc7 20.Qb5 Qxe5
21.a8Q Rxa8 22.Rxa8 Bxa8 23.Nc4
Qd5 24.Qxb6+ Kc8 25.Qa7 Qxc4
26.Qxa8+ Kc7 27.Rd1 Kb6 28.cxb4
cxb4 29.Bb2 Qa6 30.Bd4+ Kb5
31.Qb8+ Kc4 32.Ra1 Qxa1+ 33.Bxa1
f6 34.f4 exf3 35.gxf3 e5 36.Kg2 Kb3
37.f4 exf4 38.exf4 Ka2 39.Qa8+ Kb1
40.Bd4 Kc2 41.Qc8+ Kd3 42.Bb2 Ke4

43.Kg3 Kd3 44.h4 h5 45.Kf3 Kd2
46.Qc4 1-0

White: Jim Hurt (1941)
Black: Ed Bogas (1992)
Dutch Defense [A80]

1.d4 f5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Bg5 Ne4 4.Bh4 g6
5.e3 Bg7 6.Bd3 0-0 7.0-0 c6 8.Nbd2
Nxd2 9.Qxd2 Qe8 10.Bg3 d5 11.Ne5
Nd7 12.Nxd7 Bxd7 13.Be5 Bxe5
14.dxe5 c5 15.c4 e6 16.Rac1 Bc6
17.cxd5 exd5 18.Rxc5 Qxe5 19.Be2 f4
20.Bf3 fxe3 21.fxe3 Rad8 22.Rd1 Rde8
23.Bxd5+ Bxd5 24.Qxd5+ Qxd5
25.Rcxd5 Rxe3 26.Rd7 Rf7 27.Rxf7
Kxf7 28.Rd7 Re7 29.Rxe7+ Kxe7
Draw

White: Ursula Foster (1747)
Black: Brian Jew (1669)
Dutch Stonewall [A80]

1.d4 f5 2.f4 Nf6 3.Nf3 d5 4.e3 e6 5.Be2
Bd6 6.0-0 0-0 7.c4 c6 8.c5 Bc7 9.Nc3
a5 10.Na4 Ne4 11.Ne5 Nd7 12.Rf3
Qh4 13.Nxd7 Bxd7 14.Nc3 Qe7 15.Qe1
Kf7 16.Nxe4 fxe4 17.Rh3 Rh8 18.Bg4
Raf8 19.Bd2 Qd8 20.Qf2 g6 21.Qh4
Qxh4 22.Rxh4 h5 23.Be2 Bd8 24.Rh3
e5 25.g4 exf4 26.exf4 Bxg4 27.Bxg4
hxg4 28.Rxh8 Rxh8 29.Rf1 Kf6 30.b3
Rh3 31.Re1 Bc7 32.Re2 Rf3 33.Rf2
Kf5 34.Kg2 e3 0-1

White: John Chernoff (2116)
Black: Art Wang (2287)
Vienna Game [C26]

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Be7 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.d3 0-0
5.f4 exf4 6.e5 Ne8 7.Bxf4 d6 8.Nf3
dxe5 9.Nxe5 Nd6 10.Bb3 Bh4+ 11.g3
Bf6 12.0-0 Nf5 13.Qh5 Qd4+ 14.Kh1
Bxe5 15.Rae1 Bxf4 16.Qxf7+ 1-0

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Software Review



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Every bell and whistle for accurate and complete analysis of a game is there. "ChessWriter can read any ASCII file. This means any standard text file. This includes games from bulletin boards and typed on word processors (when saved in ASCII format). Games can also be "printed to text" from chess databases such as NIC base and ChessBase. These programs are strong on handling massive amounts of games but weak on displaying games. Most players prefer studying these games with ChessWriter."—from the User Manual.

In short, if you have a Mac, and you play chess,

Book Review



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San Francisco Defense

by Tom Stevens

Five years ago I began playing the defense 1...Nh6 (or if White opens 1.d4 then g6 2.any Nh6). This move provoked consternation, derision, and outrage among local chess players, although this wasn't my intention. I started playing Nh6 with the expectation that I would soon find out why it was unplayable. This I thought would teach me something useful about positional play, of which I am notoriously ignorant. Several hundred games later I still haven't figured out why it is unplayable, and now I am growing uncertain whether it actually is unplayable.

Surprisingly, Nh6 doesn't always lose. Over the years the defense has obtained wins against, for example, John Bidwell (twice), Arthur Wang, Tom Dorsch (twice), Paul Gallegos, Rudy Hernandez (twice), Richard Koepcke, Jim McFarland (twice), and Mike Splane, and a draw against IM Elliott Winslow. Since it is unlikely that I would attain these results with any other defense against players so much more skillful than I am, there is reason to suppose that Nh6 might have more value than is immediately apparent. (For reasons of brevity I have omitted mention of a couple of hundred losses with the defense. Evidently all of the bugs haven't quite been worked out of the system.)

One way of explaining an opening is to annotate a sample game or two. But there isn't much sense in me trying to analyze games since it may be said of my chess playing what Samuel Beckett said of a character in *Malone Dies*, that he "...did not know what he was doing, while he was doing it, nor what he had done, once he had done it." All I can do is try to present some of the general ideas of the opening.

The main idea is based on the observation that Nf6 in the King's Indian and related openings is not all that wonderful a move. The Knight then blocks the King Bishop, and also blocks the f-pawn. It invites the pinning move Bg5. And in the contingency of a pawn break

by White at e5, a crucial tempo is lost moving the Knight away.

Most players move the Knight as quickly as possible away from f6 to h5, e8 or d7. At d7, it cramps Black's game. On h5 or e8, it can't exactly be said to be centralized.

If Black is going to move the King Knight twice in the opening anyhow, why not evaluate its development on the basis of the square on which it lands after the second move? After Nh6, the Knight will usually go to f5 or f7. F5 is a great location, while f7 is not too bad, and certainly better than h5 or e8, all else being equal.

Attentive readers will intuit that in order to play Nf7 the f-pawn has to be moved first. This is a small problem since playing f5 is usually too loosening, especially when Black is behind in

"Surprisingly, Nh6 doesn't always lose"

development. This leaves f6, another inelegant move.

But a pawn at f6 does prepare the freeing move e5, and it also takes away the g5 square from White's minor pieces.

The next problem is that White will often play Bc4, threatening the f7 square, and impeding castling. But e6 and d5 will meet that threat, as long as Black gets time to make those pawn moves. There may be even more efficient ways to respond to Bc4, but early experiments have not proven successful.

White has four basic strategies available against 1...Nh6: 1) a Kingside attack involving a rapidly advancing h-pawn; 2) a Queenside attack with c4 and c5; 3) a central break, often with a pawn sacrifice; or 4) exploiting by sound development, which Black can hardly disrupt, the tendency of the King Bishop and King Knight to become bad or worse.

But at this point it can honestly be said that none of these strategies are

invincible. When Black plays precisely, there is no reason that White should get any more of an advantage than the slight one that usually comes from the advantage of the first move.

In general, the advancing h-pawn can be sidestepped with g5 after White plays h5. The Queenside attack can be met with Kingside counterplay beginning with f5. The central pawn break is made more difficult for White if Black on each move guards against a possible e5 or d5 with a tempo or a threat. This is difficult, but possible. Finally, if White relies on sound development, Black can with careful play free the Kingside minor pieces or at least exchange them, or best of all start a Kingside counterattack.

Since nearly all of the games with 1...Nh6 have been played in San Francisco or in the San Francisco area, it seems reasonable to call 1...Nh6 the San Francisco Defense.

Some chessplayers observe that Nh6 is sometimes played somewhere in the first fifteen move of various other openings and insist on referring to the San Francisco Defense by the names of these various openings, as if 1...Nh6 were just a transposition. This generates confusion but it is protected speech under the First Amendment and I would defend with my life their right to misspeak it. Still, the defense has unique themes, unique critical positions, and unique tactical continuations, so clarity is served by giving it a unique name.

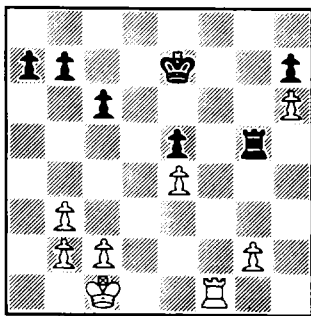
Below are some games that vaguely illustrate the principles outlined above.

White: IM Elliott Winslow

Black: Tom Stevens

1.e4 Nh6 2.d4 g6 3.h4 f6 4.h5 g5 5.Bc4 e6 6.Nc3 Nc6 7.f4 gxf4 8.Bxf4 e5 9.dxe5 fxe5 10.Be3 d6 11.Nf3 Qd7 12.Nd5 Ng4 13.Qd2 Ne7 14.0-0-0 Nxd5 15.Bxd5 Nxe3 16.Qxe3 Qe7 17.h6 c6 18.Bb3 Be6 19.Nh4 Bxb3 20.axb3 Rg8 21.Nf5 Qg5 22.Qxg5 Rxc5 23.Nxd6+ Bxd6 24.Rxd6 Rd8 25.Rxd8+ Kxd8

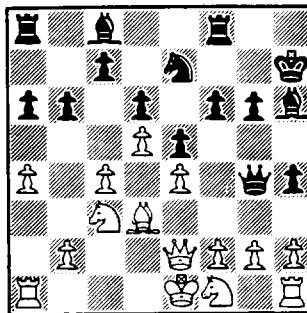
26.Rf1 Ke7



27.Rf5 Rxxg2 28.Rxe5+ Kf6 29.Re8 Rh2 30.Ra8 Rxh6 31.Rxa7 Rh2 32.Rxb7 Ke5 33.Re7+ Kd6 34.Re8 h5 35.b4 h4 36.Rh8 Ke5 37.Rh6 h3 38.b3 Kxe4 39.Rxc6 Rf2 40.Rh6 h2 41.Kb2 Kf3 42.b5 Kg2 43.b4 h1Q 44.Rxxh1 Kxxh1 45.Kb3 Kg2 46.c4 Kf3 47.b6 Ke4 48.Ka4 Kd4 49.Kb5 Rf7 50.c5 Kd5 0-1

White: NM Tom Dorsch
Black: Tom Stevens

1.d4 g6 2.c4 Nh6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.Bf4 f6 5.e3 e5 6.Bg3 Nf5 7.Bd3 d6 8.Nge2 Nc6 9.d5 Nce7 10.e4 Nxxg3 11.Nxxg3 h5 12.Qa4+ Qd7 13.Nb5 0-0 14.Qa5 b6 15.Qd2 Kh7 16.a4 Bh6 17.Qe2 a6 18.Nc3 h4 19.Nf1 Qg4



20.g3 Qh3 21.Ne3 hxxg3 22.fxxg3 f5 23.exf5 Nxxf5 24.Bxxf5 gxxf5 25.Ng2 Rg8 26.0-0 Bd7 27.Ra3 Raf8 28.a5 f4 29.Ne4 fxxg3 30.Nxxg3 b5 31.c5 Kh8 32.cxd6 cxd6 33.Ne4 Be3+ 34.Kh1 Bg4 35.Rxxf8 Bxe2 36.Rxxg8+ Kxxg8 37.Re3 Bf3 0-1

White: NM Rudy Hernandez
Black: Tom Stevens

1.e4 Nh6 2.d4 g6 3.f4 b6 4.Nf3 Bb7 5.Bd3 d5 6.e5 e6 7.c3 c5 8.0-0 Nc6 9.Be3 Rc8 10.Nbd2 Ng4 11.Bf2 Bh6 12.g3 0-0 13.Qe2 Qe7 14.a3 c4 15.Bc2 b5 16.h3 Nxxf2+ 17.Rxxf2 a5 18.Nh2 Bg7 19.Re1 b4 20.axb4 axb4 21.g4 Ra8 22.f5 Bh6 23.f6 Qc7 24.h4 bxc3 25.bxc3 Ra2 26.Nd1 Rb8 27.g5 Bf8

28.h5 Ba6 29.Qf3 Rbb2 30.Ree2 Nxd4 31.cxd4 c3 32.Ne3 Bxe2 33.Rxe2 Qb6 34.Qg4 Rxc2 35.Nxc2 Rxc2 36.Re1 gxxh5 37.Qh4 Qb2 38.Qf4 Rg2+ 39.Kh1 Qf2 40.Nf3 0-1

White: NM Mike Splane
Black: Tom Stevens

1.e4 Nh6 2.d4 g6 3.Bf4 d6 4.Qd2 Ng4 5.f3 e5 6.Bg5 f6 7.Bh4 Bh6 8.Qd3 Ne3 9.dxe5 Nc6 10.Bxxf6 Qd7 11.Na3 Rf8 12.g3 dxe5 13.Bxe5 Nxe5 14.Qe2 Qa4 15.Qxe3 Bxe3 16.Bb5+ Bd7 17.Bxa4 Bxa4 18.Ke2 Bxxg1 19.Rhxxg1 Nxxf3 20.Rgxf1 Nd4+ 21.Ke3 Rxxf1 22.Rxxf1 Rd8 23.b3 Bc6 24.c3 Nb5 25.Nb1 Nd6 26.Nd2 Rd7 27.Rf4 Re7 28.Kd3 g5 29.Rg4 h6 30.h4 Bd7 31.e5 Bf5+ 0-1

White: NM Arthur Wang
Black: Tom Stevens

1.c4 d6 2.g3 Nc6 3.Bg2 e5 4.Nc3 f5 5.d3 g6 6.e3 Bg7 7.Nge2 Nh6 8.0-0 0-0 9.Rb1 g5 10.f4 gxf4 11.exf4 Ne7 12.b4 c6 13.h3 Ng6 14.b5 exf4 15.bxc6 bxc6 16.Bxc6 fxxg3 17.Bxa8 Qh4 18.Bd5+ Kh8 19.Kg2 f4 20.Ng1 Bxc3 21.Bb2 Bxb2 22.Rxb2 Ng4 23.Re2 N6e5 24.Qa1 f3+ 25.Rxxf3 Rxxf3 26.Rxe5 Rf2+ 27.Kh1 Rh2# 0-1

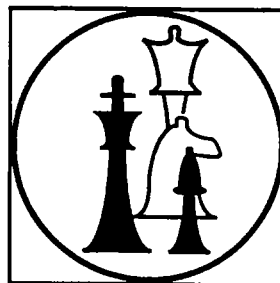
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Alan Stein Wins Denker Tournament of State High School Champions

Fifteen-year-old Alan Stein won this year's prestigious Arnold Denker Tournament of State High School Champions. Thirty juniors competed in this five-round championship. Ranked sixth overall, Stein scored four wins and a draw to take clear first.

With only three years of playing experience, Stein is already an accomplished tournament veteran. He lives in Los Altos and is a member of the Kolty Club in Campbell and the Palo Alto Club.

It was necessary for Stein to win his last-round game with Black against a higher-rated player in order to take clear first in the Denker. His opponent needed only a draw with White to take clear first. Stein chose his favorite Sicilian Dragon which has served him well in the past. At the crucial moment, with little time remaining, he found a complicated tactical solution to White's threats.

White: Corey Russell (2140)

Black: Alan Stein (2117)

Round 5

Sicilian Dragon Yugoslav Attack [B77]

ANNOTATIONS BY ALAN STEIN

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.f3 0-0 8.Qd2 Nc6 9.Bc4

This is the highly violent Yugoslav Attack.

9...Bd7 10.h4 h5 11.0-0 Rc8 12.Bb3 Ne5 13.Bg5 Rc5 14.g4

Also played is 14.Kb1 b5 15. g4.

14...hxg4

In this line Black is forced to open lines in front of his King, since if he doesn't do it on his own terms, White will gladly take care of it his way.

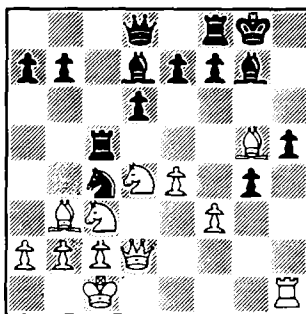
15.h5 Nxh5 16.Rxh5

The King is, of course, worth more than a measly exchange, but White should probably play 16.Nd5 Re8 and then 17.Rxh5 gxh5 18.Qh2, which has all been played before.

16...gxh5 17.Rh1?!

17.Nd5 is correct. 17.Qh2 should be met by 17...Nd3+ 18.cxd3 Bxd4 19.Qxh5 Be3+ 20.Kb1 Rxc5 21.Qh6! Rg6! 22. Qxe3 g3 with the idea of ...e6, and Black wins easily with his extra material.

17...Nc4!?



Electing to eliminate the potentially dangerous Bishop. After the game my opponent convinced me that 17...Nd3+ refuted 17.Rh1. To begin with, 18.cxd3 Bxd4 19.Rxh5 Qa5 wins for Black.

During the game I thought White might have something with his f-pawn, but after 17...Nd3+ 18.Qxd3 Bxd4 (necessary—I didn't examine it closely enough) 19.Qxd4 (19.Bxe7 Qxe7 20.Qxd4 g3) Rxc5 20.f4 Rg7 21.f5 and now perhaps 21...g3 22.f6 g2 23.Rg1 Rg6, White's attack fails.

However, White does have 19.Rxh5!, among even further choices. The light-squared Bishop proves to be a nuisance after all. Now White threatens 20.Nd5, and 19...Bxc3 20.bxc3 only gives White a new threat: 21.Qd4. Now 20...Qb6 runs into 21.Be3, so there remains 20...exf3, with the idea of 21.Qd4 Re5, but White simply plays 21.Qxf3 with fatal compensation for his sacrificed material.

In light of this last variation, 17...Nd3+ cannot be considered a sure-fire refutation. On with the game! 18.Bxc4 Rxc4 19.Bh6!

Sad to say, I had missed this two moves earlier.

19...e5

19...e6 was the move the spectators favored, but the players agreed that the position calls for forcing play. Maybe the spectators were right! The d5-square is especially weak now.

20.Nde2

Here I slowly began to realize that I was in trouble. I spent a long time on "normal" moves, not finding any satisfactory. Then finally, an interesting clearance-defense sacrifice occurred to me, and with five minutes remaining, I played...

20...d5?!

No matter what White does now, Black at least has his Rook to help defend. Perhaps surprised by the move, White suddenly goes astray.

21.Rxh5 Rc6 22.Ng3? Bxh6 23.Rxh6 d4 24.Nd5 f5!

Not only does this clear a defensive line for the f-Rook, but it aims to close lines for White's attack!

25.Nh5? f4! 26.Rxc6 bxc6 27.Nhf6+

Black was threatening 27...Qh4.

27...Rxf6 28.Nxf6+ Qxf6 29.fxg4 Bxg4 30.Qg2 Qh4

And when Black reached the time control (move 40) with a comfortable two minutes, White resigned. 0-1

White: James Lin (1785)

Black: Alan Stein (2117)

Round 1

Sicilian Dragon [B70]

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Bc4 Bg7 7.0-0 0-0 8.Kh1 Nc6 9.Be3 Bd7 10.f4 Rc8 11.Bb3 Qa5 12.h3 Nh5 13.Rf3 Nf6 14.f5?! Ne5 15.fxg6?! Nxf3 16.gxf7+ Kh8 17.Qxf3 Qe5 18.Rd1 b5 19.Bf4 Qh5 20.Ne6 Rxf7 21.Bxd6 Rxc3 22.bxc3 exd6 23.Nf4 Qe5 24.g4 Qxe4 25.Qxe4 Nxe4 26.Bxf7 Nf2+ 27.Kg2 Nxd1 28.Bb3 Nxc3 29.Nd5? Bc6 0-1

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Readers' Favorites

White: John Grefe (2445)

Black: Alan Stein (2194)

Berkeley 6/23/91

King's Indian Fianchetto [E62]

ANNOTATIONS BY ALAN STEIN

1.c4 Nf6 2.g3 g6 3.Bg2 Bg7 4.Nc3 0-0
5.Nf3 d6 6.0-0 e5 7.d4

White finally announces his intentions in the center.

7...Nbd7 8.Qc2!?

This did not strike me as being correct, as Black now completes his development with gain of time. However, while writing this article I did indeed find 8.Qc2 in BCO 2, with 8...exd4 9.Nxd4 Nb6 10.Rd1 ending in =, or 10.Bg5 ending in "unclear". Also, I discovered in Marovic's book, Play the King's Indian Defense, that 10.b3? allows excellent counter-play by 10...c5! I haven't yet been able to find 9.Ne5 anywhere.

8...exd4 9.Nxd4 Ne5!? 10.b3?!

One of the many "ABC's of Chess," by Bruce Pandolfini (I think on the Queen's Indian) in *Chess Life*, shows that bad things can happen to a player who tries to fianchetto his Bishop on the same diagonal as his opponent, thereby leaving his Rook a potential target, even if for only one move. Apparently White should indeed play 10.Rd1 or 10.Bg5! as an attempt at refutation.

10...c5!

First of all, this is not yet a serious weakening of d5, since White has neglected to play e4. Secondly, it begins to pave the way for Black's K-Bishop to White's undefended Rook. There is not really much standing in the way of the Bishop, as will soon become clear.

11.Ndb5

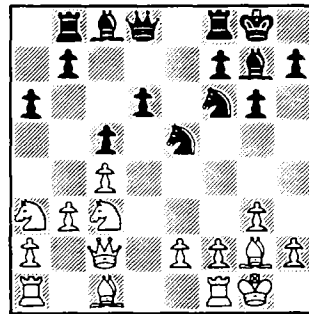
I expected 11.Nf3 after which I was probably going to play 11...Bf5 and White's Queen has difficulty moving anywhere comfortably. For example, 12.Qd2 Ne4!, or 12.Qb2 and the White Queen looks ridiculous, though that may well be White's best line. I was extremely glad to see the move played, since now the White

Knight is removed from the scene of the forthcoming action. The problem for White here is that with all of these active pieces on the board flying around a center free of pawns, events are going to happen with blinding speed, and every White piece is needed to fight the mobile Black army. Besides, a Knight on the rim...

11...a6

One of the many problems with 8.Qc2 in conjunction with 10.b3 is that now the d6-pawn does not hang (at least not immediately), which is what counts. 12.Na3 Rb8!?

This protects the b-pawn and prepares the following pawn sacrifice, which also develops the Rook.



13.Rd1 Bf5 14.Qd2

14.e4 Bg4 causes White serious problems after 15...Nf3+.

14...b5!

By no means did I calculate this sacrifice out to any definite conclusion, but rather I followed the basic principle of opening the position when ahead in development. It should be noted that, before playing 14...b5, I actually did a considerable amount of calculation to make sure there was no clear refutation. A pawn sacrifice can be wonderful based on principle, but tactics come first.

15.cxb5 axb5 16.Ncxb5

16.Naxb5 does look better on principle but after 16...d5 17.Bxd5 I had planned 17...Qa5, when White's troubles are overwhelming. For example 18.a4? Nxd5 19.Qxd5 (19.Nxd5 Rxb5!) Rfd8 20.Qxc5 Rxd1+ 21.Nxd1 Qe1+,

and White can give up. 18.Bc4 Rfd8 19.Qe1 Rxd1 20.Qxd1 Nxc4 21.bxc4 Ne4 22.Nxe4 Bxe4! is no better.

16...d5!

The point of 14...b5 is now clear: Black liberates his center. After 16.Naxb5 d5

17.Bb2!

17.Bxd5 Nxd5 18.Qxd5 Qxd5 19.Rxd5 Nd7 will be winning for Black. White desperately needs to bring his pieces into play.

17...d4 18.b4 Ne4 19.Bxe4?!

Suddenly White has no pieces around his King, putting him in a precarious situation. Probably one reason White played this move was just to catch his breath.

19...Bxe4 20.bxc5 Qd7

With more than just the b5-Knight in mind.

21.Qf4?

This meets a swift punishment.

21...Bc6 22.Bxd4 Qh3 23.f3 g5! 24.Qe3

24.Qxg5 Bxf3.

24...Ng4 25.Qxg5 Qxh2+ 26.Kf1 Qh1+ 27.Bg1 Bxf3 28.exf3 Qxf3+ 29.Ke1 Rfe8+ 0-1

White: Alan Stein (2185)

Black: Paul Houry (1951)

Georgia State Championship May 1991

Sicilian Najdorf [B96]

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 b5 8.Qf3 Qb6 9.0-0-0 Nc6 10.e5 Bb7 11.Nf5 Nxe5 12.Rxd6 Bxd6 13.Qxb7 Qxb7 14.Nxd6+ Ke7 15.Nxb7 Nc6 16.Bd3 Rbc8 17.Re1 Kf8 18.f5 Rc7 19.Bxf6 gxf6 20.Nc5 b4 21.N3e4 exf5 22.Nxf6 Nd4 23.Ncd7+ Kg7 24.Nb6 Kxf6 25.Nd5+ Kg7 26.Nxc7 Rc8 27.Nxa6 b3 28.axb3 Nxb3+ 29.Kd1 Nd4 30.Nb4 and Black resigned on move thirty-seven. 1-0

White: David Cater (2081)

Black: Mark Pinto (2276)

Stanford Quads

Dutch/Staunton Gambit [A82]

ANNOTATIONS BY

NM RICHARD KOEPCKE

1.d4 f5 2.e4 fxe4 3.f3 d5 4.Nc3 Nf6 5.Bg5 Bf5!?

A provocative move—White attempts to hold the e-pawn at all costs. However, f5 may not be the best square for the Bishop. A more flexible try is 5...Nc6 preserving the option of Bg4. 6.g4!?

Also provocative—the normal reply would be 6.fxe4 dxe4 7.Nge2 transposing to a book line. Now the game takes an original path.

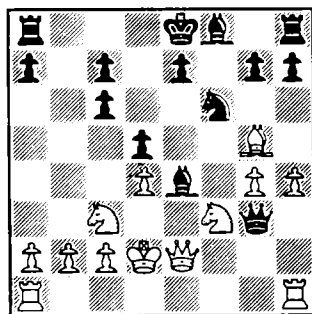
6...Bg6 7.h4 Nc6

I would prefer 7...exf3 here, clearing e4 for Black's pieces. After the text White can regain his pawn with 8.h5 Bf7 9. Bxf6 exf6 followed by Bg2, but at the cost of an overextended position. Instead he chooses to complete his development before starting the middle game.

8.Bb5 Qd6 9.Bxc6? bxc6+?!

Hoping to launch an immediate Kingside attack, Black voluntarily wrecks his Queenside. The rest of the pieces should be brought into the game first.

10.Qe2 Qg3+ 11.Kd2 exf3? 12.Nxf3 Be4?



13.Ne5!

Oops, Black probably overlooked this when he started this sequence on move ten. White has a forced win because Black's Kingside pieces are cut off from the Queenside and Black cannot easily develop his remaining forces to fend off the attack in time.

13...Bxh1 14.Rxh1??

The immediate 14.Qa6 is crushing. The text gives Black the breather he needs to escape the mating net via 14...Nd7!. Unfortunately for White the tricky 15.Nxc6 Qd6 16. Nxe7 Bxe7 17.Nb5 misses the mark; e.g., 17...Qb4+ 18.Kd1 (18.Kc1 Kd8! -+) Nf6! 19.Nxc7+ Kd8 20.Nxa8 h6 and eventually the Knight on a8 will be lost. White will not have sufficient compensation for the piece.

14...h6?? 15.Qa6!

Now everything is right again. Black cannot avoid being mated without a large material loss.

15...Qg2+ 16.Kc1 Qxh1+ 17.Nd1 Nd7 18.Qxc6 0-0-0 19.Qa6+ 1-0

White: Mike Splane (2260)

Black: David Waits (1939)

French Winawer [C15]

ANNOTATIONS BY

NM MIKE SPLANE

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Bd3

One of the main problems facing 1.e4 openings is the French Defense. I was searching for a way to avoid playing Black's type of game with a locked pawn chain when I came across this move in Tartakower's Best Games of Chess.

4...c5

The other main try is 4...dxe4 5.Bxe4 Nf6. I play 6.Bg5, transposing into a position that can arise from the MacCutcheon variation [C12]. Keres suggested 6...h6, and my games continued 7.Bxf6 Qxf6 8.Nf3 c5, when I have been unable to demonstrate any advantage for White. White should try to prevent c5, or limit its effect with 8.a3 Bxc3+ 9.bxc3 c5 10.Nf3 with pressure on the Queenside and a space advantage, or 8.a3 Ba5 9.b4 Bb6 10.Nf3.

The main line after 6.Bg5 is 6...c5 7.Bxf6 Qxf6 8.Ne2 cxd4 9.Qxd4 Qxd4 10.Nxd4 with an equal game. My novelty against this line is 7.Qf3 Qxd4 (7...cxd4 8.Rd1) 8.Rd1 Qe5 (8...Qxe4 9.Qxe4 Nxe4 10.Rd8#) 9.Qd3 followed by Bxf6 and Nf3 with a strong attacking position for the pawn.

5.exd5 Qxd5

5...exd5 6.dxc5 Nc6 7.Bd2 Bc5

with an equal game. I agree that White should play 6.dxc5 to prevent 6...c4, but I don't think that 7.Bd2 is necessary. White can always meet d5-d4 with a2-a3. I like to play 7.Ne2 threatening to hold onto the pawn with 8.Be3. Black should not play 6...Bxc3+ 7.bxc3, because White can use the d4 square as a great outpost for his minor pieces, and Black even has trouble winning the pawn back. I think Black should meet 7.Ne2 with Bc5, which I consider Black's best line against this opening.

6.Bd2 Bxc3

6...Qxg2?? 7.Be4. Black can try 6...Qxd4 7.Nf3, when White has a big lead in development for the pawn.

7.Bxc3 cxd4

7...Qxg2 8.Qf3 Qxf3 9.Nxf3 cxd4 10.Bxd4 f6 11.Rg1 Kf7 12.Nd2 Ne7 13.Bc5 Nbc6 14.Nc4 Rd8 15.0-0 Rd5 16.Nd6+ Kf8 17.Ba3 h6 18.Bc4 Rxd1+ 19.Rxd1 e5 20.Nxc8 Rxc8 21.Rd7 Re8 22.Bd5 1-0, Mazurenko—Kac, Correspondence 1979. This game shows White's basic plan.

8.Bxd4 e5

8...Qxg2 9.Qf3 Qxf3 10.Nxf3 transposes to Mazurenko—Kac, *supra*. White can try for more with the wild 9.Qd2 Nc6 10.0-0-0, but this line is untested at the grandmaster level.

9.Bc3 Qxg2?

9...Nf6 is the real test. Perek-Florian, Hungary 1973, went 10.Be2 Nc6 11.Qxd5 Nxd5 12.Bd2 Nd4 13.0-0 Bf5 14.c3 Rc8 15.Be3 Nxe2+ 16.Nxe2 Nb4 17.Rd2 0-0 18.Kd1 1/2-1/2. Tom Crispin surprised me with this move, and I also tried 10.Be2 with a quick draw as a result. I think White can try for more with the exchange sacrifice 10.Qe2 Qxg2 11.0-0-0 Qxh1 12.Bxe5. Now Black has to meet several threats. If 12...0-0 13.Nf3 Qg2 14.Rg1 Qh3 15.Rxg7+ Kxg7 16.Bxf6 Kg8 17.Ng5 wins, or 12...Be6 13.Bxf6 threatens 14.Be4, so Black doesn't have time to recapture on f6.

10.Qf3 Qxf3 11.Nxf3 f6 12.Rg1 g6

Black doesn't have 12...Kf7 because he advanced the e-pawn allowing 13.Bc4+.

13.Nxe5 Be6

13...fxe5 14.Bxe5 wins a piece,

(continued on page 19)

Philippines vs. Rest of the World

by NM James Eade

There are many strong Filipino masters who play at the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club in San Francisco, and they decided that their team was better than the best of the rest. Their team captain, Henry Robles, issued a challenge to Joe Tracy, a regular at the Mechanics', to assemble a team of his own. The match would be held at game/30 time controls and would be a double round of five to six boards, depending upon how many players could be enticed into battle. The only restriction was that there would be no titled players.

At stake was a wager of fifty dollars per board to the winning team. Those of us who regularly spar with Robles and his compatriots knew that they would field a powerful team, but everyone was surprised at the strength of the team that Tracy put together. First Craig Mar committed, then myself, and then Paul Whitehead and Richard Lobo appeared set. Unfortunately, Lobo could not make it on the day of the match.

Joe went to work and negotiated for the right to allow Jay Whitehead to take first board. Finally, it was agreed that Jay could play, but only on the condition that Joe's team give 6 to 5 money odds and that in case of a draw, Henry's team would get the money. This seemed agreeable to everyone (much to our later dismay!) and the match got underway.

The results were as follows:

| <u>Rest of the World</u> | <u>Rd 1</u> | <u>Rd 2</u> | <u>Philippines</u> |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. Jay Whitehead | 1 | 0 | Young |
| 2. Craig Mar | 1/2 | 1/2 | Ronald Cusi |
| 3. Paul Whitehead | 1 | 1/2 | Rex DeAsis |
| 4. James Eade | 0 | 1/2 | Emmanuel Perez |
| 5. Paul Gallegos | 1 | 0 | Laguna |
| 6. Joe Tracy | <u>1/2</u> | <u>1/2</u> | Henry Robles |
| Totals | 4-2 | 2-4 | |

The final result was 6-6, a drawn match! After the first round the team representing the Rest of the World was feeling pretty cocky, but they failed to win a single game in the second round, and the Filipino team pocketed the cash! The last game was between Paul Whitehead and Rex DeAsis, and the match hung in the balance. Although Paul tried valiantly to win, Rex was equal to the task and forced a perpetual check and the draw.

OK, so it wasn't exactly the same as the U.S.S.R. vs. the Rest of the World matches, but we tried pretty hard! It's hard to keep score under game/30 conditions, but here is what we have:

White: Jay Whitehead

Black: Young

Board 1, Round 1

Queen's Indian [E12]

1.d4 e6 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.c4 b6 4.Nc3 Bb7 5.Bg5 Be7 6.Qc2 h6 7.Bf4 d6 8.e4 Nfd7 9.d5 e5 10.Be3 a5 11.Be2 Na6 12.0-0 g5 13.a3 Nf8 14.Qa4+ Nd7 15.b4 0-0 16.Qb3 Nf6 17.Nd2 Bc8 18.Rfc1 Ng4 19.Bxg4 Bxg4 20.f3 Bd7 21.g4 Qe8 22.Ne2 Ba4 23.Qc3 b5 24.bxa5 c5 25.dxc6 Qxc6 26.Rab1 Nc5 27.Ng3 Rfe8 28.Nf5 Bf8 29.h4 Ne6 30.cxb5 Qxc3 31.Rxc3 Rxa5 32.b6 d5 33.exd5 Rxd5 34.Ne4 Bg7 35.b7 Rb8 36.Ne7+ 1-0

White: Young

Black: Jay Whitehead

Board 1, Round 2

Torre Attack [A46]

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.Bg5 Be7 4.Nbd2 c5 5.e3 b6 6.c3 Bb7 7.Bd3 d5 8.Ne5 Nfd7 9.Be7 Qe7 10.f4 0-0 11.0-0 Ba6 12.c4 f5 13.g4 cxd4 14.exd4 Nxe5 15.fxe5 Qg5 16.Kh1 dxc4 17.Be2 Nc6 18.Nf3 Qxg4 19.d5 Nxe5? 20.Nxe5 Qe4+ 21.Nf3 exd5 22.Re1 Rfe8 23.Bf1 Qf4 24.Qxd5+ Kh8 25.Ne5 g6 26.Bg2 Rab8 27.Qd6 Kg7 28.Qc7+ Kh6 29.Nf7+ 1-0

White: Henry Robles

Black: Joe Tracy

Board 6, Round 1

Ruy Lopez Modern Steinitz [C72]

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 d6 5.0-0 Bd7 6.c3 g6 7.d4 Bg7 8.d5 Nce7 9.c4 Nf6 10.Nc3 0-0 11.Ne1 b5 12.cxb5 axb5 13.Bc2 Nh5 14.Be3 f5 15.f3 Nf6 16.a3 fxe4 17.Bxe4 Nf5 18.Bf2 Bh6 19.Nc2 Rb8 20.Kh1 Bf4 21.Qe1 h5 22.Rd1 Kg7 23.Nb4 Rh8 24.Nd3 Bh6 25.Nb4 Bf4 26.Bd3 h4 27.Kg1 Bg5 28.Ne4 Nxe4 29.fxe4 Nd4 30.Bxd4 exd4 31.Nc2 Bf6 and eventually drawn 1/2-1/2

White: Joe Tracy

Black: Henry Robles

Board 6, Round 2

French Rubinstein [C10]

1.d4 e6 2.e4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nd7 5.Nf3 Ngf6 6.Bd3 Nxe4 7.Bxe4 Nf6 8.Bg5 Be7 9.Bd3 0-0 10.0-0 b6 11.Qe2 Bb7 12.c3 c5 13.dxc5 Bxc5 14.Rad1 Qe7 15.Ne5 h6 16.Bxf6 Qxf6 17.Nd7 Qg5 18.Be4 Bxe4 19.Qxe4 Rfd8 20.Nxc5 Qxc5 21.Qh4 Rd5 22.h3 Qd6 23.Qa4 b5 24.Rxd5 Qxd5 25.Qa6 Rd8 26.Qxa7 Ra8 27.Qe7 Rxa2 and drawn after further play 1/2-1/2

Palo Alto Scholastics

by Randi Mont-Reynaud

Thirteen juniors participated in the scholastic tournament held August 25th at the Palo Alto Chess Club located in the Mitchell Park Community Center. The novice section drew an additional twelve young players. All in all, participants ranged in age from five to eighteen. First place winner with 4-0 in the Scholastic section was sixteen-year-old Avi Eyal (Unr.), newcomer to the Palo Alto Club from Saad Kibbutz, Israel. San Francisco's fourteen-year-old Dmitry Karshedt (1610) took the second-place trophy on tiebreaks with three points. Ky Dang (1730) of San Jose took third place, also with 3-1. The Under 1400 trophy was won by eight-year-old Jordy Mont-Reynaud (1394), also with three points. Another newcomer to the Palo Alto Club, eighteen-year-old Ari Consul of Palo Alto, took the Best Unrated trophy scoring 3-1.

Medals were awarded in the novice section, an unrated event. First place went to co-champions Marijo Mont-Reynaud (age five) and Jennifer Chin of Fremont.

Thanks to TD Carolyn Withgitt for her amazing "simul"—calmly conducting both the rated and novice events at the same time. Thanks also go to Alan Stein for his simultaneous exhibition for kids and adults in the afternoon. (He won all of his games!) We also want to thank Bill Wall, Lee Corbin, and other Palo Alto Club members for their indispensable help in setting up and assisting during the day, as well as their support in launching regularly-scheduled scholastic events. Another Palo Alto scholastic tournament will be held on Sunday, February 23, 1992 at the same location. CalChess will keep you and your juniors posted.

Below is a game that exemplifies the fighting spirit these juniors engage in. Though our youngest annotator and contributor to date, Karshedt has a thoughtful and mature analytical style that belies his age. I hope the readers will enjoy the following game, as seen through the eyes of a fourteen-year old.

White: Dmitry Karshedt (1647)

Black: Jordy Mont-Reynaud (1537)

Catalan Opening [E06]

ANNOTATIONS BY DMITRY KARSHEDT

1.d4 e6 2.c4 Nf6 3.Nf3 Be7 4.g3 0-0 5.Bg2 Nc6

5...d5 and then Nc6 is played more often.

6.0-0 d5 7.b3 dxc4 8.bxc4 Bd7

Black plays the opening rather inertly.

9.Bb2 Nb4 10.Ne5 c6 11.a3?!

A weakening move, but Black doesn't exploit it.

11...Na6 12.Nd2 c5 13.d5 exd5 14.cxd5

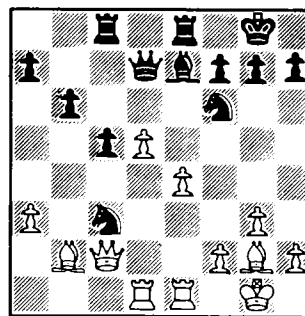
The strategic goals of both sides are now well-defined. White relies on his strong center and hopes to attack the

enemy King, while Black desires to advance his formidable Queenside pawns.

14...Nc7 15.e4 Qc8 16.Nxd7 Qxd7 17.Re1 Rfe8 18.Qc2 Rac8 19.Rad1 b6?

Jordy had to play 19...b5 followed by c4 to obtain counterplay.

20.Nb1 Nb5 21.Nc3 Nxc3?!



21...Nd4! could certainly give White a headache, but after the text move, White's initiative becomes decisive.

22.Qxc3

Threatening e5 and e6.

22...Bf8 23.e5 Nh5 24.f4! c4

Throughout the game, Jordy has been overly cautious. Now, when he finally begins active operations, it is just too late.

25.Qf3 g6 26.g4 Ng7 27.Bh3 Qb7 28.f5 b5 29.Qf4 Red8 30.f6 Ne8 31.e6 Bc5+ 32.Kf1 Rxd5?

In an already unenviable position, Black makes a move that leads to a quick loss.

33.Bg2 Nc7 34.Qh6 Nxe6 35.Bxd5, and White won easily. 1-0

General advice to Jordy: when you play a higher-rated opponent, attack rather than defend—you'll get a psychological advantage.

Readers' Favorites

(continued from page 17)

and 13...Ne7 14.Ng4 is also very good for White. 13...Nd7 is the best move. My first move out of book is a mistake.

14.0-0-0?

14.Be4 Nd7 15.Nxd7 Bxd7 16.Bxb7 Rb8 17.Bd5 Ne7 18.Bb3 is tremendous for White. Now Black escapes into an opposite-color Bishop ending.

14...Ne7 15.Be4 Nbc6 16.Nxc6 Nxc6 17.Bxc6 bxc6 18.Rge1 Kf7 19.Rd6 Rhe8 20.Rxc6 Rac8?? 21.Rxe6 1-0

White still held all the trumps in this ending with the potential connected passed pawns on the Queenside and the possibility of getting his Rook on the seventh rank.

Scott Wins Northern Nevada Championship

by Barry Brandt

The Northern Nevada State Championship recently concluded. The event began back in February with an eleven-player round robin. After that, the top three players and last year's reigning champion paired off and played in a double round robin. Experts Barry Brandt and Stewart Scott emerged as the two finalists for the title. Both are fierce competitors, and their match consisted of six games. After five rounds Scott won the match with 3.5 points and became the new champion, succeeding last year's champion Jerry Weikel. In addition to the honor of being this year's winner, Scott has earned the right to compete in the four-player state championship which will be held in Tonopah (half-way point between Reno and Las Vegas) in the middle of November.

Below is one of the games from the final match. -Ed.

White: Barry Brandt

Black: Stewart Scott

Northern Nevada State Championship

Catalan Opening [E06]

ANNOTATIONS BY BARRY BRANDT

I needed a win to continue the match. What to play? Here I was hoping for a Slav, or QGA with the possibilities of early tactics.

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6

A good choice for Black needing only a draw.

3.g3 Nf6 4.Bg2 Be7 5.Nf3 0-0 6.0-0 c6

...c5 is more active.

7.Re1?!

Attempting to muddy the position. I did, but to my detriment. Normal is 7.Nc3 or interesting is 7.b3 or 7.Qc2. Note this move is NOT in ECO for good reason.

7...Nbd7 8.cxd5?!

I was fearing 8.Nc3 dxc3. A good continuation would have been 8.Qc2 or 8.b3 with the later response to 8...Ne4 9.Nfd2!?

8...exd5 9.Ne5?

At this juncture I was bemoaning the placement of the Re1. This is a bad attempt to be able to kick the Black Knight if it moves to e4. Instead, after Black's predictable response the Knight goes to g4 with far greater threats. Time left is 1:20-1:09.

9...Nxe5 10.dxe5 Ng4 11.f4 Bb4!

Black has the upper hand.

12.Bd2 Bxd2

Black misses the devastating continuation: 12...Bc5+ 13.e3 d4! 14.b4 Bb6 15.Qe2 (the only move) Qe7 16.h3 dxe3 17.Bc3 Nf2 18.Kh2 Bf5! and Black has a winning position. 13.Qxd2 f6! 14.h3 Nh6 15.exf6 Qxf6 16.Nc3 Nf5 17.Kh2 Nd6?! 18.e4 Nxe4 19.Nxe4 dxe4 20.Rxe4 Bf5

(Time :47-:40)

21.Re5 Bg6

(Time :47-:22)

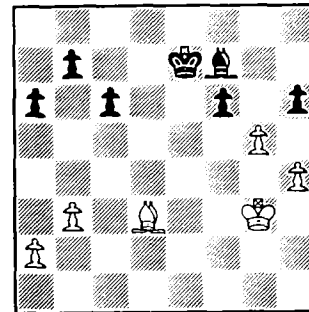
22.Qa5 Rfd8

(Time :45-:07)

23.Rae1 Rd7 24.h4 Qd8 25.f5 Qa5 26.Rxa5 Bf7 27.b3 a6 28.Rae5 Rad8 29.Kh3 Kf8 30.Bf3 Re8 31.Rxe8+ Bxe8 32.g4 Rd3 33.Kg3 Rd2 34.Re2 Rxe2 35.Bxe2 Ke7 36.g5 36.Kf4!? Kd6 37.Ke4 A) 37...Kc5? 38.Ke5 Kb4 39.Ke6! Ka3 (39...c5 40.Ke7 Bc6 41.Kf8) 40.Bxa6! bxa6 41.Ke7; B) 37...c5 38.g5 unclear). The time remaining was :05-:02. 36...Bf7 37.Bd3

Tricky is 37.Kf4 Kd6 38.Bd3 h6 39.f6 hgx5! 40.Kg5 gxf6 41.Kxf6 where Black will give up his Bishop for the h-pawn. His King then advances and forces off the exchange of the remaining White pawns.

37...h6!? 38.f6+ gxf6



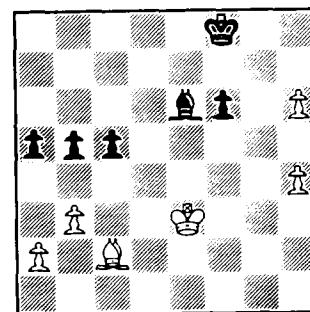
The wrong idea since the resulting exchange leaves Black without any practical winning chances. What I failed to recognize was that the critical h8 square could not be controlled by my Bishop.

39.gxh6 Kf8 40.Kg4 Be6+ 41.Kf4

41.Bf5 Bd5 42.Bc8 c5 43.Kf5 a5 44.Kxf6 b5 45.Ba6 a4 draw.

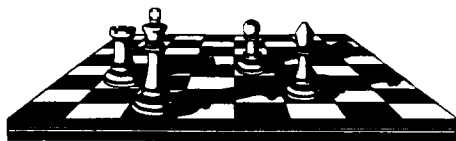
41...b5 42.Be4 c5 43.Bc2 a5 44.Ke3

Adjourned. 1/2-1/2



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Splinters

CAMPBELL-6/13/91-7/25/91

KOLTY OPEN & CANDIDATE MASTER TOURNAMENTS

The first overall winner of the Kolty Open was **Robert Faust** with 5-0. Tied for the Over 1800 with 4-1 were **William Johns** and **Michael Da Cruz**. The Under 1800 winners were **Gary Schuster** and **Ameri Hossein**, with 3-2. In Section 2 **John King** won with 5-0. **Jordy Mont-Reynaud** won the above 1200 group scoring 4-1. **Martin Mucciarone** and **Stuart Gibson** tied to win the Under 1200 prize with 3-2. The winners of the Kolty Candidate Master were **Alan Stein** and **Albert Rich**. **Eugene Lubarsky** came in third.

SANTA CLARA-7/13/91-7/14/91

HFTS CHESS CLUB SECTIONAL

SM Burt Izumikawa (2423) handily won this event with a perfect 4-0 score. In the "A" section there was a three-way tie between **Albert Rich** (1991), **Teri Lagier** (1924), and **William Johns** (1887), each scoring 2.5-1.5. As well as directing the tournament, **Pat Howlett** (1796) won the "B" Section with 2.5-1.5.

FRESNO-8/4/91

FRESNO OCTAGONAL SWISS

Twenty-one players came out to test their abilities at Fresno's octagonal sectionals. **Dave Quarve** directed this event and submitted the tournament report. **Alan Bishop** (2070) won the first section with a perfect 3-0. **Mark Danner** (1896) and **Darren Russell** (1863) tied for second with 2-1. In the second octagonal **Richard Somawang** (1627) and former Texan **James Parker** (1602) tied for first with 2.5-0.5. **Lewis Martinez** (1297) led the third group, defeating **Clarence Morrison** (1329), this year's San Joaquin Championship sectional titleholder. Second place was earned by **Zachary Parker** (1128). (Further note: *Dave Quarve has just completed a 29-page tournament booklet from this year's San Joaquin Championship. It includes light annotations*

in both descriptive and algebraic formats. To receive a copy send \$3.00 to Dave Quarve, 4663 N. Kavanagh Avenue, Fresno, CA 93705.)

STANFORD-8/11/91

STANFORD QUADS

Bill Wall directed and forty-eight players competed in thirteen sections. The winners were as follows: Section I: **Pascal Baudry** (2147); Section II: **Reynaldo Salvatierra** (2100); Section III: **Sean Fitzpatrick** (1997); Section IV: Three-way tie between **Don Lieberman** (1980), **Roy Jackson** (1853) and **Manuel Mangrobang** (1827); Section V: **Mark Keavney** (1747); Section VI: **Graeme Fordyce** (1728); Section VII: **Clayton Glad** (1671); Section VIII: **Ruperto Labaria** (1631); Section IX: **Jordy Mont-Reynaud** (1476); Section X: **Joey Lonsdale** (1337); Section XI: **Kevin Gerson** (1200); and Section XII: **Susan Levine** (1100).

MODESTO-8/6/91-9/3/91

MODESTO SUMMER SET OPEN

This five-round Swiss was directed by **John C. Barnard**. **Diane M. Barnard** (1793) scored several upset victories, drawing two Experts and beating one "A" player to secure first place with 4-1. Tied for second were **George A. Kirby** (2028) and **John C. Barnard** (2127), each with 3.5-1.5. Top "C" player **Von Motschenbacher** (1450) ended his tenure at the Modesto Club in top style by winning his section. He recently moved to the San Francisco Bay Area and is active at the Berkeley and Burlingame Chess Clubs.

SANTA CLARA-9/7/91-9/8/91

HFTS CHESS CLUB 4SS TOURNEY

For the last year, **Pat Howlett** has been directing a monthly four-round, two-day tournament. If the escalation in his rating over this last year is any indication of the benefit of playing these monthly events (at last count Pat's rat-

ing had gone up over 300 points this year), then this is the place to play for that monthly "tune-up". Every month brings a strong mix of players, and September was no exception. Thirty players competed in two sections. Section I had four masters, all with ratings over 2300. **IM Jay Whitehead** (2577) took clear first with 3.5-0.5, drawing his last round game with **Renard Anderson** (2375). Tied for second were **Burt Izumikawa** (2442) and **Albert Rich** (2013), each scoring 3-1. In Section II **Pat Howlett** (1827) won clear first with 3.5-0.5. Tied for second were **Art Marthinsen** (1976) and **William Johns** (1945), each with 3-1.

CAMPBELL-8/15/91-9/19/91

KOLTY SUMMER KNIGHTS

The Kolty Chess Club just finished their late summer chess tournament. The overall winner in Section I was **Doug Dekker** (2051), scoring 4.5-0.5. Best Expert was **Albert Rich** (2013) with 3.5-1.5. Best "A" was shared by **Michael Rumph** (1837), **Owen Overton** (1837), and **Lou Lucia** (1873), each with 3.5-1.5. **Robert Vaccarezza** (1689) scored 4.5-0.5 to win Section II. There was a four-way tie for Best "B": **Hossein Ameri** (1727), **Jim Ross** (1620), **Ranjit Chapaner** (1657), and **Greg DeForest** (1591), with 3.5-1.5 each. **Phil Herz** (1513) won best "C" with 4-1. In Section III the overall winner was **Quyen Nguyen**, 4.5-0.5. Best "D" was **Herbert Kanner** (1324), scoring 4-1, and Best "E" and "Unr." went to **Harish Bhat** (1098) with 3.5-1.5.

CERES-8/22/91-9/19/91

MODESTO CC 5-ROUND SWISS

Joseph de Leon directed the Modesto Club tournament held at Round Table Pizza in Ceres. The winners were as follows: 1st: **Joseph de Leon** (2012) 4-1; 2nd: **Ed Elizondo** (2035) 3.5-0.5; 3rd-4th: **Robert Raingruber** (2101) & **Charles Ford** (1618), 3-2 each. Gra-

(continued on page 27)

NORTH AMERICAN OPEN

**January 2-5, 3-5, or 4-5, 1992 at BALLY'S LAS VEGAS
\$40,000 GUARANTEED CASH PRIZES!**

OPEN SECTION: \$5000, 2500, 1200, 600, 400, 300, 200, 200. 2200-2399/Unr: \$2000, 1000, 500, 300, 200. Under 2200: \$2000, 1000, 500, 300, 200.

AMATEUR SECTION (under 2000): \$4000, 2000, 1000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 200. Under 1800: \$2000, 1000, 500, 300, 200.

RESERVE SECTION (under 1600): \$3000, 1500, 800, 400, 300, 200, 200, 200. Under 1400: \$1000, 500, 400, 300, 200.

CHOICE OF THREE SCHEDULES! All merge and compete for same prizes.

4-DAY SCHEDULE: Thurs. 7 pm, Fri. 7 pm, Sat. 12 noon & 7 pm, Sun. 10 am & 4:30 pm.

3-DAY SCHEDULE: Fri. 12 noon & 7 pm, Sat. 12 noon & 7 pm, Sun. 10 am & 4:30 pm.

2-DAY SCHEDULE: Sat. 10 am, 1 pm, 4 pm & 7 pm, Sun. 10 am & 4:30 pm.

TIME LIMIT: 40/2, SD/1. First three rounds of 2-day schedule are G/1.

HOTEL RATES: \$58 single or twin, \$68 3/rm. Ask for chess rate; reserve by Dec. 2 (800-634-3434). After Dec. 2, rate may be unavailable (call as early as possible).

SPECIAL AIRFARES AND CAR RENTALS: 5% OFF LOWEST AVAILABLE AIRFARE ON SEVERAL AIRLINES, low car rental rates. Call Gramercy Travel, Desk #5, 800-537-3881 (in NY, 914-967-5505).

ENTRY FEE: Postmarked by 10/10, 4-day schedule \$94, 3-day \$93, 2-day \$92. 10/11-11/10, 4-day \$99, 3-day \$98, 2-day \$97. Postmarked 11/11-12/20, 4-day \$104, 3-day \$103, 2-day \$102. If paid at tournament, all \$120 (\$115 if paid with money order). Re-entry \$80 (same or other schedule). No credit card or phone entries.

BLITZ CHAMPIONSHIP: Fri. 11 am, enter by 10:30. EF \$30, WBCA mem. \$25.

ENTRIES: Continental Chess, 450 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, NY 10553. Bring sets, boards, clocks if possible- none supplied.

6-SS, 40/2, SD/1 (2-day option, rds. 1-3 G/1), Bally's Casino Resort, 3645 Las Vegas Blvd. South, Las Vegas 89109. \$\$G 40,000. 3 sections: **Open**, open to all. FIDE rated, 200 Grand Prix Points. **Amateur**, open to under 2000. **Reserve**, open to under 1600.

Unrateds & Provisionals: Foreign/former foreign unr must play in Open, other unr many enter any section. No unr or foreign/former foreign provisional (4-19 games) may win over \$1000 in Amateur or \$500 in Reserve; no USA provisional may win over \$2000 in Amateur or \$1000 in Reserve. Prizes, EF and schedule: see above.

Reg. ends hour before your first game. Bye: all, rds 5-6 must commit before tmt. U2200 in Open, limit 1 bye. Re-entry \$80 (same or other schedule, with or without byes). Open Section place prizes paid 1/5, all other prizes mailed (no later than 1/13). Hotel rates, special airfares, entries: see above. Free parking.

Pinto's Picks

by NM Mark Pinto

White: Pat Howlett (1739)

Black: Karl Forsberg (1799)

LERA Memorial Day 1991

Center Counter [B01]

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 Qxd5 3.Nc3 Qa5 4.d4
Nf6 5.Nf3 Bg4 6.Bd2 c6 7.Bc4 Nbd7
8.Nd5 Qd8 9.Nxf6 Nxf6 10.Bxf7+!
Kxf7 11.Ne5+ Ke8 12.Nxg4 Qxd4
13.Nxf6+ exf6 14.Qh5+ g6 15.Qe2+
Kf7 16.0-0-0

Black's lagging development and poor piece placement will soon prove decisive.

16...Qa4 17.Bc3 Qf4+

No better is 17...Qxa2 18.Rd7+
Kg8 19. b3.

18.Kb1 Qc7 19.Rhe1 Kg7 20.Qe6 Qf4
21.Rd7+ 1-0

White: Rahim Gran (2029)

Black: Bill Haines (2127)

LERA Memorial Day 1991

Nimzovich Defense [B00]

1.e4 Nc6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 Qxd5 4.Nf3
Bg4 5.Be2 e6 6.0-0 Nf6 7.Be3 Rd8
8.Re1 Bb4?! 9.c3 Bd6 10.h3

The question of where Black will put his King will be difficult to answer.

10...h5!? 11.Nbd2 Qf5 12.Nh4 Bxe2
13.Qxe2 Qa5 14.b4 Qa3

Black has used a lot of time to misplace his Queen.

15.Nb3 Nd5 16.Bg5! Nxc3 17.Qf3
Qxb4 18.Nf5 Kf8 19.Rxe6! Kg8

Of course not 19...fxe6 because of 20.Nh6+ and mate soon.

20.Re3 f6 21.Nxd6 Qxd6 22.Bf4 Qd5
23.Rxc3 1-0

White: Filipp Frenkel (2268)

Black: Tom Nelson (2236)

LERA Memorial Day 1991

French Wing Gambit [C02]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 c5 4.b4!? cxb4 5.a3
b3!? 6.cxb3 Nc6 7.f4 Nge7 8.Nf3 Nf5

NM Mark Pinto is an active tournament player and regular columnist for the CCJ.

9.Qd3 Be7 10.Be2 Bd7 11.g4 Nh4
12.Nbd2 Ng2+ 13.Kd1 Nxf4 14.Qe3
Nxe2 15.Kxe2 0-0

Perhaps h5 is playable.

16.g5 Na5 17.h4 Bb5+ 18.Kf2 Rc8
19.Bb2 Rc2 20.Rab1 Qb6 21.Kg3 Rfc8
22.Rh2 Qc7 23.Kh3 Ba6 24.Rf2 Qb6
25.Ne1 R2c7 26.Qf3 Bxa3 27.Rc1
Bxb2 28.Qxf7+! 1-0

A nice finish.

White: Tom Dorsch (2242)

Black: Gjon Feinstein (2338)

LERA Memorial Day 1991

Sicilian Accelerated Dragon [B34]

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4
g6 5.g3 Nf6 6.Nc3 d6 7.Bg2 Nxd4
8.Qxd4 Bg7 9.0-0 0-0 10.Qd3 Be6
11.Be3 Qc8 12.Rfd1 Ng4 13.Bd4 Ne5
14.Qe3 Nc4 15.Qc1 Bxd4 16.Rxd4
Qc5 17.Rd3 Ne5 18.Rd1 Rac8 19.Bf1
f5 20.Bh3 Kg7 21.exf5 Bxf5 22.Rd5
Nf3+ 23.Kg2 Bxh3+ 24.Kxh3 Qxf2
25.Qh1 Rc4 26.Rad1 g5 0-1

White: Alan Stein (2185)

Black: Pam Ruggiero (2138)

LERA Memorial Day 1991

Sicilian Dragon [B75]

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6
5.Nc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.f3 a6 8.Bc4 0-0
9.Qd2 Nc6 10.Nxc6 bxc6 11.0-0-0 Be6
12.Bxe6 fxe6 13.Bh6 Qa5 14.h4 Rf7
15.Bxg7 Kxg7 16.g4 h5 17.Rdg1 Rh8
18.gxh5 Rxh5 19.Qd3 Nd7 20.f4 Rxf4
21.Rxg6+ Kf8?? 22.Qg3 Qe5 23.Rg8+
1-0

White: Gjon Feinstein (2338)

Black: Renard Anderson (2406)

LERA Memorial Day 1991

Sicilian Sozin [B57]

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6
5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bc4 Qb6 7.Nb3 e6 8.Be3
Qc7 9.Be2 a6 10.g4 b5 11.g5 b4 12.Nd5
exd5 13.exd5 Nxd5 14.Qxd5 Be6
15.Qg2 Be7 16.0-0-0 17.f4 Bf5 18.c3
Qd7 19.Bf3 Rac8 20.Bxc6 Rxc6
21.Nd4 Rcc8 22.Nxf5 Qxf5 23.cxb4

Rc2 24.Rf2 Rfc8 25.Re1 d5 26.a3 R2c4
27.Rd1 Re4 28.Re2 Bd6 29.Red2 Bxf4
30.Bxf4 Qxf4 31.Rxd5 Rce8 32.Rd8
Qe3+ 33.Qf2 Rg4+ 34.Kh1 Qe4+ 0-1

White: Julia Tverskaya (2349)

Black: Burt Izumikawa (2423)

LERA Memorial Day 1991

Sicilian Rossolimo [B31]

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 g6 4.0-0 Bg7
5.c3 Qb6 6.a4 a6 7.Bxc6 Qxc6 8.Re1
d6 9.d4 cxd4 10.Nxd4 Qc7 11.Be3 Nf6
12.Nd2 0-0 13.a5 d5 14.exd5 Nxd5
15.Nc2 Nxe3 16.Nxe3 Rd8 17.Qe2 Be6
18.Ndc4 Bh6 19.Nb6 Rab8 20.Nec4
Bf4 21.g3 Bg5 22.Qe5 Qxe5 23.Rxe5
Bf6 24.Rc5 Rd3 25.Rc7 Bg4 26.f4 Bh3
27.Re1 h5 28.Kf2 h4 29.Ne3 hxg3+
30.hxg3 Be6 31.Ke2 Rbd8 32.g4 Bh4
33.Rg1 Rd2+ 34.Kf3 Bf2 35.f5 R8d3
36.Re1 Bb3 37.Rc8+ Kg7 38.f6+ exf6
39.Rh1 Rxe3+ 0-1

White: Mike Arné (2235)

Black: Filipp Frenkel (2268)

LERA Memorial Day 1991

Old Indian [A53]

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 d6 3.Nc3 Bf5 4.f3 e5
5.dxe5 dxe5 6.Qxd8+ Kxd8 7.e4 Be6
8.Be3 Nfd7 9.0-0-0 c6 10.f4 exf4
11.Bxf4 Bb4 12.Nf3 f6 13.Nd4 Re8
14.Nxe6 Rxe6 15.g3 Re7 16.a3 Bxc3
17.bxc3 Ke8 18.Bd6 Rxe4 19.Bd3 Re3
20.Rhe1 Rxe1 21.Rxe1+ Ne5 22.Bxe5
fxe5 23.Rxe5+ Kf7 24.Bxh7 Nd7
25.Rg5 Rh8 26.Bg6+ Kf6 27.h4 Ne5
28.Bc2 Nxc4 29.Rf5+ Ke6 30.Rg5 Kf6
31.Rf5+ Ke6 32.Rg5 Kf6 33.Rf5+ 1/2-
1/2

White: Ronald Cusi (2409)

Black: Rudy Hernandez (2247)

LERA Memorial Day 1991

Queen's Indian Petrosian [E12]

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.a3 Bb7
5.Nc3 d6 6.g3 Nbd7 7.d5 exd5 8.cxd5
g6 9.Bg2 Bg7 10.0-0 0-0 11.Nd4 a6
12.h3 Qe7 13.e4 Rac8 14.Re1 Rfe8
15.Bg5 h6 16.Be3 Qf8 17.Rc1 Ne5
18.Rc2 b5 19.Rce2 Nc4 20.Bc1 Nd7

21.h4 Nc5 22.h5 Kh7 23.hxg6+ fxg6
24.b4 Qh8 25.e5 dxe5 26.Ndxb5 Ne6
27.dxe6 Bxg2 28.Kxg2 axb5 29.Nxb5
c6 30.Nc3 Qg8 31.Ne4 Qxe6 32.Qb3
Rcd8 33.Rh1 Qd5 34.Qf3 Rf8 35.Ng5+
Kg8 36.Qxd5+ cxd5 37.Ne6 d4
38.Nxd8 Rxd8 39.Rc2 Nd6 40.Rd1 h5
41.a4 Ra8 42.a5 Nb5 43.Rc5 Nc3
44.Re1 e4 45.Bb2 Na4 46.Rc2 d3
47.Bxg7 dxc2 48.Bh6 Rc8 49.a6 Nc3
50.Ra1 Nb5 51.Bc1 Nc7 52.Ra2 Na8
53.b5 1-0

White: Ronilo Panugaling (Unr.)
Black: Mark Pinto (2295)
LERA Memorial Day 1991
Dutch Defense [A97]

1.d4 f5 2.c4 Nf6 3.Nc3 e6 4.g3 Be7
5.Bg2 0-0 6.Nf3 d6 7.0-0 Qe8 8.Bf4 h6
9.Re1 g5 10.Bd2 Ne4 11.h3 Qf7 12.Nh2
Nxd2 13.Qxd2 Nd7 14.f4 Qg7 15.e3
Nf6 16.Qf2 c6 17.Kh1 d5 18.c5 b6
19.b4 Ba6

Black's worst piece, the Queen Bishop, comes to life.

20.Rad1 Bc4 21.Bf1 Bxf1 22.Rxf1 g4
23.h4 Rfb8 24.Rb1 Nh5

Planning Bxh4.

25.Rg1 bxc5 26.bxc5 Bxc5! 27.Nxd5
exd5 28.dxc5 Qe7 29.Rbc1 Qe4+
30.Rg2 Rb5

To be followed by Rab8, Rb2.

31.Nf1 Re8 32.Rc3 Rb1 33.Kh2 Qb4
34.Rc2 Nf6 35.Qe2 Ne4 36.Nd2? Nxd2
37.Rxd2 Qxc5 38.Qd3 Qc1 0-1

White: Tom Dorsch (2242)
Black: Filipp Frenkel (2268)
LERA Memorial Day 1991
Caro-Kann Advance [B12]

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.c3 h5 5.Nf3
e6 6.Qb3 Qc7 7.Be3 Nd7 8.Na3 a5
9.Be2 h4 10.h3 Be4 11.0-0 f6 12.c4
Bxf3 13.Bxf3 fxe5 14.Bg4 a4 15.Qc2
Kf7 16.cxd5 exd5 17.Qf5+ Ngf6
18.Qe6+ Kg6 19.Bf5+ Kh5 20.Qf7+ 1-0

White: Vladimir Strugatsky (2509)
Black: James Al-Shamma (2246)
LERA Memorial Day 1991
Neo-Grünfeld [D79]

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.g3 0-0
5.Bg2 d5 6.0-0 c6 7.cxd5 cxd5 8.Ne5

Be6 9.Nc3 Nbd7 10.Bf4 Qa5 11.Qd2
Rfd8 12.Rfc1 Nh5 13.b4 Qa6 14.e3
Nxf4 15.exf4 Nb6 16.a4 Nc4 17.Qa2
Bxe5 18.fxe5 Qb6 19.Nxd5 Bxd5
20.Bxd5 Rxd5 21.Rxc4 Rxd4 22.e6!
f6 23.a5 Qd6 24.Rxd4 Qxd4 25.Rc1
Qxb4 26.Qd5 Rb8 27.h4 Qd6 28.Qxd6
exd6 29.Rc7 a6 30.Kg2 Re8 31.Rxb7
Rxe6 32.Rb6 Kg7 33.Rxa6 f5 34.Ra7+
Kf6 35.Rxh7 d5 36.h5 Ra6 37.Rh6
Rxa5 38.Rxg6+ Kf7 39.Kf3 Ra4
40.Rd6 Rd4 41.h6 Rd1 42.Kf4 Rd2
43.Kxf5 Rxf2+ 44.Kg5 Rg2 45.g4 Kg8
46.Rxd5 1-0

White: Cliff Hart (2318)
Black: Ahmad Koopal (2204)
LERA Memorial Day 1991
King's Indian Classical [E73]

NOTES BY CLIFF HART & MARK PINTO

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6
5.Be2 0-0 6.Nf3 e5 7.d5 a5 8.Bg5 h6
9.Bh4 Na6 10.Nd2 Qe8 11.0-0 Bd7
12.Rc1 Nc5 13.b3

Not 13.a3? a4! and the Knight cannot be dislodged.

13...Nh7 14.a3 f5 15.exf5 gxf5 16.Bh5
Qc8 17.Be7 Re8!? 18.Bxe8 Qxe8
19.Bh4 Qg6 20.f3 Nd3 21.Rc2 Qh5?!
22.Bg3 Re8 23.Qe2 Nf4 24.Qe3?

Better was 24.Bxf4 exf4 25.Qf2
Re3 26.Nd1 Bd4 27.Kh1 Re4 28.Nxe4
Bxf2 29.N4xf2.

24...Nxg2 25.Kxg2 f4 26.Qf2 Bh3+
27.Kg1 Bxf1 28.Kxf1 fxg3 29.hxg3 e4
30.Ncxe4 Nf6 31.Kg2 Qg6 32.Nxf6+
Bxf6 33.Ne4 Be5 34.Re2 h5 35.f4! Rf8
36.Ng5 h4 37.Qe3 Rf5 38.Ne6 Qg4
39.Qf3

If 39.fxe5? Rxe5.

39...h3+ 40.Kf2?!

Better was Kh2.

40...Qg6 41.Kg1 c5 42.Kh2 Ba1 43.g4
Rf7 44.Kg3 Bh8 45.Ng5 Rf8 46.Qe4+-
Qxe4 47.Rxe4 Bf6 48.Ne6 Rf7 49.Kxh3
Rh7+ 50.Kg3 Rh1 51.g5 Bb2 52.a4
Rg1+ 53.Kf3 Rh1 54.Kg4 Rg1+ 55.Kf5
Rg3 56.Kg6 b5 57.Nc7 Bg7 58.Re8+
Bf8 59.Ne6 1-0

White: Burt Izumikawa (2423)
Black: Renard Anderson (2406)
LERA Memorial Day 1991
Sicilian Najdorf [B94]

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6
5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 Nc6 7.Qd2 e6 8.0-0-0
h6 9.Be3 Bd7 10.f3 Qc7 11.g4 Na5
12.h4 g6 13.Nb3 Nc4 14.Bxc4 Qxc4
15.Bb6 Be7 16.Na5 Qc8 17.b3 Kf8
18.Nc4 Qc6 19.Be3 Rc8 20.e5 dxe5
21.Bxh6+ Kg8 22.g5 Bb4 23.gxf6 Bxc3
24.Qxc3 Rxh6

24...b5 should be considered.

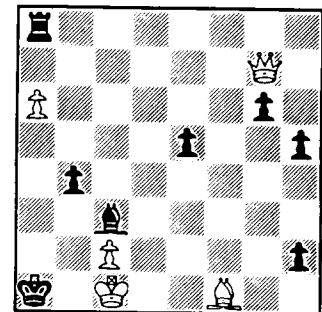
25.Qd2 Rh5 26.Qxd7 Rf5 27.Qxc6
Rxc6 28.Rd8+ Kh7 29.Rd7 b5 30.Nd6
Rxf3 31.Nxf7 1-0

CalChess

Members get Discounts at Weekend Tournaments

Can you solve this
Problem?

By W.A. Korolikov, *Schach in USSR*,
1934. Submitted by NM Victor Baja.



White to play and win
(continued on page 27)

21st ANNUAL CARROLL M. CAPPS MEMORIAL CHESS TOURNAMENT

NOVEMBER 8-10, 1991

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TIME CONTROL: 50/2; 35/1
ROUNDS: Fri 7 p.m.; Sat 12-6; Sun 12-6
ENTRY FEE: \$35 if received by 11/02; \$40 thereafter. (Limited to first 90 players)
DISCOUNT: \$3 discount to **CalChess** members
REGISTRATION: 5-6 p.m. Friday, 11/8/91. (Late registrants paired separately in Rd 1)
SEND ENTRY TO: Mechanics' Institute Chess Club
57 Post Street, #407
San Francisco, CA 94104
INFORMATION: Mike Goodall, Tournament Director, (510) 548-6815. No phone entries
NO SMOKING and NO COMPUTERS. BRING CHESS CLOCK. CCA MINIMUM RATINGS USED.
NO 1/2 POINT BYES AVAILABLE. USCF MEMBERSHIP REQUIRED.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Name _____ | Entry Fee _____ | \$35.00 |
| Address _____ | Chess Develop Fund* _____ | |
| City _____ State _____ Zip _____ | (if applicable) | |
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| Phone# _____ Rating _____ | CalChess (\$10/yr) _____ | |
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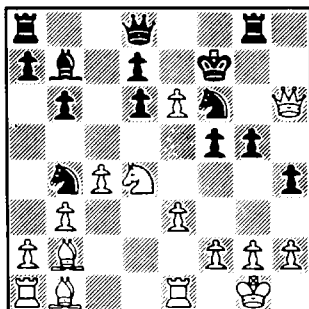
LERA

(continued from page 5)

20.Nd4

Threatening 21.Qh6+ and 22.dxe6.

20...Nf6 21.Qh6+ Kf7 22.dxe6+?



White misses the crucial 22.Nf3!, after which it is unclear how Black will protect the g-pawn. If 22...Nc4 23.Qh7+ Kf8 24.dxe6, and Black has to lose a pawn, since the Bishop will be hanging; or 22...Ne8 23.e4! and Black's position collapses.

22...dxe6 23.Nf3 Bxf3 24.Bxf6 Qxf6

25.Qxf6+ Kxf6 26.gxf3 g4

White has a lost endgame after these exchanges.

27.f4 Rad8 28.a3 Nc6 29.Bc2 d5

30.cxd5 Rxd5 31.Rad1

Forced, or the Black Rooks would double up.

31...Rgd8 32.Rxd5 Rxd5 33.Rd1

Rxd1+ 34.Bxd1 e5

Centralization of the Black King will decide the game.

35.Be2 exf4 36.exf4 Nd4 37.Bc4?

37.Bd1 would have better.

37...Ne6! 38.Bxe6 Kxe6 39.Kg2 Kd5

40.f3 gxf3+ 41.Kxf3 Kd4 42.h3 Kc3

43.Ke3 Kxb3 44.Kd4 Kxa3 45.Ke5 b5

46.Kxf5 b4 47.Kg5 b3 48.f5 b2 49.f6

b1Q 0-1

By achieving a very complicated and unbalanced position, I forced my opponent to make a fatal mistake.

Splinters

(continued from page 23)

ham Main, from England, gave the contest an "international" flavor.

MODESTO-9/10/91-10/08/91

MODESTO FALL OPEN '91

John Barnard sends in the following results: 1st: **George A. Kirby** ("A"), 4.5-0.5; 2nd: **John C. Barnard** ("X") & **Diane Barnard** ("B"), 3.5-1.5; 4th-6th: **Alan M. Bishop** ("X"), **Jose I. Guerrero** ("A"), & **Tony Dykxhoorn** ("B"), 3-2. Biggest upset prize went to **Diane Barnard** for her victory over **Joseph C. Deleon** ("X").

Problem Answer

(Continued from page 25)

1.Qb7 e4! 2.Qxe4 Re8! 3.a7! h1Q!
4.a8Q+! Rxa8 5.Qxh1 Re8! 6.Be2! Rd8!
7.Bd3 Re8 8.Be4! Rd8 9.Bd5 Re8
10.Be6! Rd8 11.Bd7! wins.

CLUB DIRECTORY

Places to play in Northern California

BERKELEY

Fridays, 7:30 pm
YWCA, 2600 Bancroft Ave.
Alan Glascoe (510) 652-5324

BURLINGAME

Thursdays, 7:30 pm
Burlingame Lions Club
990 Burlingame Ave
Scott Wilson (415) 355-9402

CAMPBELL

KOLTY CC, Thursdays 7-11:30 pm
Campbell Community Center
Winchester & W. Campbell
J. Regan (510) 862-1004

CARMICHAEL

Senior Citizen Ctr/Comm Ctr
4701 Gibbons
John Howard (916) 972-8213

CERES

Thursdays, 7:00 pm
Round Table Pizza, 2908 E. Whitmore
Joe De Leon (209) 527-4425

CHICO

Fridays 7-11 pm
Rec. Room, 1901 Dayton Rd.
Peter Chamousis (916) 872-3158

FAIRFIELD/SUISUN

2nd Saturday each month
2683 Laurel Drive
Earle Deneau (707) 428-5460

FREMONT

Wednesdays, 7:00-10:00
Los Cerritos Community Center
3377 Alder Avenue
Hans Roschmann (510) 656-8505

GRASS VALLEY***New***

Thursdays, 7 pm
Commerce Center
10175 Joerschke Dr, Suite Q
Damian Baumgardner (916) 477-5469

HAYWARD

Mondays 7-9 pm
Hayward Library
Mission at 'C' St
Kerry Lawless (510) 785-9352

LIVERMORE

Fridays 7-12 pm
LLL-Almond School
End of Almond Avenue
Charles Pigg (510) 447-5067

MARYSVILLE

Yuba-Sutter CC
Butte Christian Manor, 223 F St.
Tom Gienych (916) 671-1715

MODESTO

Tuesdays 7:00 pm
Round Table Pizza
2908 E. Whitmore, Ceres
John Barnard (209) 533-8222

MONTEREY

Chess Center-daily except Mon.
430 Alvarado St
Ted Yudacufski (408) 372-9790

NAPA VALLEY

Thursday 3:30 pm
Vets Home, Lee Lounge
Yountville
Burl Bailey (707) 253-0648

OROVILLE

YMCA Chess Club
Bill Bovei (916) 533-8432

PALO ALTO

Tuesdays 6:30 pm
Mitchell Park Comm Center
3800 Middlefield Rd
Richard Koepcke (415) 964-2640

RENO

Sundays & Thursdays 6:30 pm
Center Street (across from Cal-Neva)
Jerry Weikel (702) 677-2603

RICHMOND

Fridays 6 pm
Richmond Library
27th & MacDonald
John Easterling (510) 529-0910

ROSEVILLE

Mondays, 6-10 pm (3D Chess too)
1050 Melody Lane #6
Allan Goff (916) 723-8073

SACRAMENTO

Wednesdays 7-11 pm
Senior Citizens Center
915-27th St.
Art Wake (916) 332-4972

SAN ANSELMO

Tuesdays 7:00 pm
Round Table Pizza
Red Hill Shopping Center
Sir Francis Drake Blvd.

SAN FRANCISCO

Bill Hard (415) 332-0211
SAN FRANCISCO
MECHANICS INSTITUTE
Open daily 11am-9:50pm
57 Post St, 4th Floor
Max Wilkerson (415) 421-2258
SANTA CLARA
2nd Sat. ea month, 2:15-6:15 pm

Machado Park Bldg
3360 Cabrillo Avenue
Francisco Sierra (408) 241-1447

SANTA CRUZ

Thursdays 6:30 pm
Citicorp Savings
Ocean & Water
Kermit Norris (408) 426-8269

SANTA ROSA

Fridays 7-12 pm
Santa Rosa College
1279 Barnett Hall
Peter Proehl (707) 539-6466

STOCKTON

Friday 7-10 pm
St. Andrew's Lutheran Church
4910 Claremont
Saturday 2-6 pm

Blackwater Café

912 N. Yosemite
Ron Houssaye (209) 339-8641

SUNNYVALE

LERA CC
Tuesdays, 8 pm
Lockheed Rec Center
Ken Stone (408) 742-3126

VALLEJO

Fridays 7:30 pm
Senior Citizens Center.
333 Amador St
G. Rasmussen (707) 642-7270

WALNUT CREEK

Tuesdays 7:30 pm
Civic Center Park
Broadway at Civic
Clarence Lehman (415) 946-1545

California Chess Journal
CalChess
 P. O. Box 3294
 Hayward, CA 94544

FIRST CLASS MAIL

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHESS CALENDAR

CalChess meeting: Wednesday, October 23rd, 7:30 pm
 at the Fremont Main Library, 2400 Stevenson Blvd, Fremont.

★Discount entry for all **CalChess** members

OCTOBER 1991

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------------------------------|----|
| 18-20 | FSaSu | Reno: \$10,000 Western States | JW |
| 20 | Su | ★Richmond Quads | JE |
| 29 | Tu | Blitz (WBCA)-Walnut Creek CC | CL |
| 31 | Th | Burlingame CC (Action Quads) | SW |

NOVEMBER 1991

| | | | |
|---------|-------|------------------------------|----|
| 2-3 | SaSu | Livermore Tourney | CP |
| 8-10 | FSaSu | ★Capps SF/Mechanics | MW |
| 16 | Sa | Grass Valley Quads | DB |
| 16 | Sa | ★UC Berkeley Quads | DS |
| 16-17 | SaSu | ★HFTS Sectionals-Santa Clara | PH |
| 17 | Su | ★Richmond (Quads) | JE |
| 19 | Tu | Palo Alto CC Blitz (WBCA) | RK |
| 23 | Sa | ★SF/Lowell HS Sectional | PD |
| 23 | Sa | San Rafael Scholastic Quads | RO |
| 24 | Su | Burlingame Action-WRC/FIDE | SW |
| 26 | Tu | Blitz (WBCA)-Walnut Creek CC | CL |
| 29-12/1 | FSaSu | Sunnyvale/LERA Class | JH |

DECEMBER 1991

| | | | |
|-------|------|-------------------------------|----|
| 7 | Sa | Grass Valley Quads | DB |
| 7-8 | SaSu | San Jose City College Class | FS |
| 14 | Sa | ★UC Berkeley Quads | DS |
| 15 | Su | ★Richmond Quads | JE |
| 17 | Tu | Palo Alto CC Blitz (WBCA) | RK |
| 19 | Th | Burlingame Action-WRC/FIDE | SW |
| 21 | Sa | ★SF/Lowell HS Sectional | PD |
| 28-29 | SaSu | ★Capitol City Open-Sacramento | AW |

ORGANIZER LIST

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| John Barnard 209-533-8222 | Don Shennum 510-843-1632 |
| Damian Baumgardner 916-477-5469 | Francisco Sierra 408-241-1447 |
| Peter Dahl 415-566-4069 | Art Wake 916-332-4972 |
| John Easterling 510-529-0910 | Jerry Weikel 702-677-2603 |
| Pat Howlett 408-988-5008 | Max Wilkerson 415-421-2258 |
| Jim Hurt 916-525-7912 | Scott Wilson 415-355-9402 |
| Richard Koepcke 415-964-2640 | Tournament Clearinghouse Alan Glasscoe Box 11613 Oakland, CA 94611 510-652-5324 |
| Clarence Lehman 510-946-1545 | CalChess Tom Dorsch, President Box 3294 Hayward, CA 94544 510-481-8580 |
| Raymond Orwig 510-237-7956 | |
| Charles Pigg 510-447-5067 | |
| Dave Quarve 209-225-8022 | |

NEXT ISSUE

Tournament highlights from US Class Championship, Western States Open, GM analysis, and much, much more.