

California Chess Journal

Volume 16, Number 4

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**Alberto
Cisneros is the
Killer B at
Koltanowski
Memorial,
CalChess San
Mateo Swiss**



**Inside: 1,100 at State Scholastic
Championship; Bhat Wins High
School Title a Record Fourth Time**



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The *California Chess Journal* gladly accepts submissions pertaining to chess, especially chess in Northern California. Articles should be submitted in electronic form, preferably in text format. Digital photographs are preferred also. We work on a Macintosh, but articles and photographs created in lesser operating environments will be accepted at 126 Fifteenth Ave., San Mateo CA 94402-2414, or frisco@appleisp.net. All submissions subject to editing, but we follow the unwritten rule of chess journalism that editors shouldn't mess with technical annotations by stronger players.

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CalChess Patron Program

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

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

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De Guzman Leads the Pack at the CalChess Koltanowski Memorial

CalChess Koltanowski Memorial May 25-27, 2002		
Master		
1	Ricardo DeGuzman	5.5
2-3	Dmitry Zilberstein Walter Shipman	4
Expert		
1	Gennadiy Fomin	5
2	Uri Andrews	4.5
3	Larry Snyder	4
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1-3	Ray Banning Michael DaCruz Juan Luaces	4.5
B		
1	Alberto Cisneros	5
2-4	Fred Leffingwell Max Rodel Rico Adkins	4
C		
1-2	Yigal Nochomovitz Elisha Garg	4.5
3	Aaron Wilkowski	3.5
D/E		
1	Jonathan Baughman	5
2-3	Philip Jouriles Teresa Haun	4.5

International master Ricardo De Guzman clinched the master section of the CalChess Koltanowski Memorial held May 25-27 in San Francisco with a round to go, and cruised to a 5½-½ score to win the first place and a \$1,000 prize. FIDE master Dmitry Zilberstein, who beat De Guzman to win the Peoples' Tournament in February but lost the rematch on Memorial Day weekend, and IM Walter Shipman trailed De Guzman with 4-2 scores. Shipman did not lose a game.

Carolyn Withgitt directed 93 players in six sections at the Golden Gateway Holiday Inn, the site of the Golden Gate Opens in the '70s and the Universe Opens in the '90s. The event awarded \$6,400 in guaranteed prizes.

White: Alexander Setzepfandt (2000)

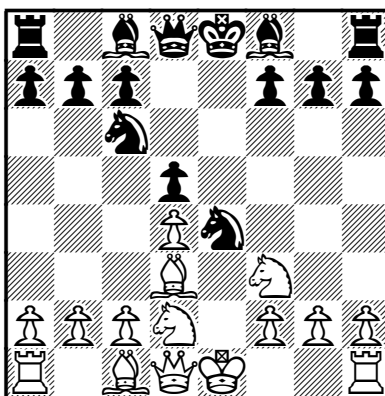
Black: Eugene Levin (2207)
Petroff Defense

Notes by NM Eugene Levin

1. e4

This is an exciting (but somewhat imperfect) game between a fading old master and a brightly ascending young expert that features a strategic sacrifice of a knight and later a startling tactical sacrifice of a rook leading to a classic chase of the king.

1...e5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. Ne5 d6 4. Nf3 Ne4 5. d4 d5 6. Bd3 Nc6 7. Nbd2



7...Bg4?!

The "safe" responses for Black include 7...Nd6 and 7...Nf6, which lead to theoretically equal but dull games. The most common continuation is 7...Bf5 8. Qe2 Qe7 9. 0-0 Nd2 10. Qd2 Bd3 11. Qd3 0-0-0, which is equal by the books but I would prefer to be White.

8. c3

White is worried about the weak d-pawn, but a better plan to take advantage of Black's risky seventh move is to trade down to a superior endgame as follows: 8. Ne4 Bf3 9. Qf3 Nd4 10. Qe3 de4 11. Be4 Be7 12. c3 (not 12. Bb7??

Nc2) Nc6 13. Bc6 bc6), where White has the advantage due to Black's poor pawn structure, yet with all the heavy pieces still on the board, it is likely that Black can draw.

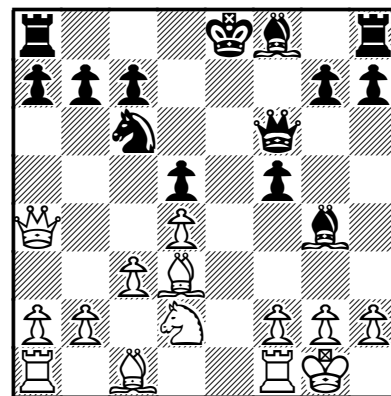
8...f5

Black has a slight advantage.

9. 0-0 Qf6 10. Qa4

To relieve the pin.

10...Nd2 11. Nd2



11...0-0-0

This is a critical time for both sides to pause, evaluate, and do some major planning. Black is almost completely developed, but White's knight and queen bishop are awkwardly placed. Each side will likely mount an attack against the opposing kings but these attacks will need time to build since there are not glaring weaknesses on either side. White should complete his development by Re1 and Nf1 before launching an attack.

12. a3 Bd6 13. b4 Nd4!

A strategic sacrifice of a knight to blunt the white attack and to gain time by forcing White to make a couple of defensive moves.

14. cd4 Qd4 15. Qb3 Qe5

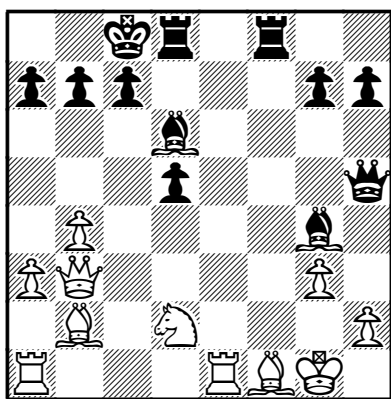
This Issue's Obligatory Wing Gambit

Better than 15...Qa1 16. Bb2 Qf1 17. Bf1, when Black has given up a queen and knight for two rooks plus two pawns. White would have the better chances.

16. g3

16. f4 would have been an improvement, when Black would have to go for an unclear ending with three pawns and two rooks for queen and knight.

16...f4 17. Bb2 Qh5 18. Rfe1 Rhf8 19. Bf1 fg3 20. fg3



20...Rf2!!

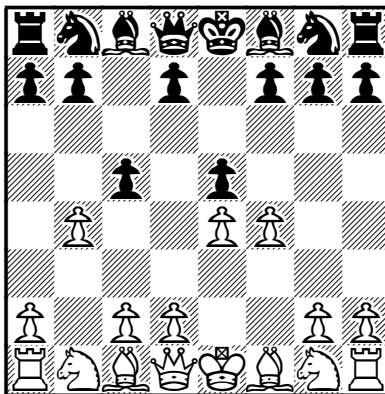
Pow!

21. Kf2 Qh2 22. Ke3 Re8 23. Kd4 Qd2 24. Qd3 Qb2 25. Qc3 Qf2 26. Kd5 Qf7 27. Kd4 Rd8! 28. Rac1 Bc5 29. Ke4 Qf5 mate

White: Alberto Cisneros (1648)
Black: Bryan Bilby (1404)

Sicilian Wing Gambit
Notes by Frisco Del Rosario

1. e4 c5 2. b4 e5 3. f4



Years ago, I was in a post-mortem with some fellow, and he asked what I would've played had he gone for a Sicilian at move 1. "Probably a Wing Gambit," I said. He threw the black e-pawn out to e5 and said, OK, what then. I said, well, if I wanted to sacrifice my b-pawn to get your c-pawn out of the center, then I'd probably sacrifice my f-pawn to deflect your e-pawn, so I moved 3. f4. In that post-mortem, the guy was completely in the spirit of things, and said, I usually play the Falkbeer against the King's Gambit, so I'd have to play 3...d5, and we laughed at the position, which looked like a game between two newcomers.

3...ef4

The question in this odd King's Gambit is: which side is favored by the inclusion of b4 and ...c5? First of all, White cannot accomplish his strategic aim by 4. bc5 Bc5 5. d4, because 4...Qh4 is a mean check. White might continue in Mason's Gambit fashion by 4. Qf3, and then Black does not reply 4...Qh4, because of 5. g3 fg3 6. hg3 with initiative, but he might try the surprising 4...Qf6 (some wags might have suggested the Delayed Norwalder Defense by 3...Qf6, threatening 4...Qf4 and also 4...ef4 with discovery!).

There is a real point to White trying the Bishop's Gambit move 4. Bc4—if Black answers 4...Nf6, White can break from the traditional 5. Nc3 (which runs into 5...cb4 anyway), and instead play 5. e5, because Black's typical 5...d5 can now be met with 6. Bb5 Nfd7 (in a normal King's Gambit, Black's c-pawn would've been on c7 to make ...c6 possible) 7. bc5 Bc5 8. d4 with control of the center.

4. Nf3

We have to consider this position from a different perspective also. For instance, Black's most ambitious move—4...g5—is ably refuted by 5. Bb2.

4...Be7

Does the Cunningham Defense make a little less sense with the inclusion of b4 and ...c5 because Black would prefer to save a tempo with his bishop in case White plays bc5? Or has Black taken b4 into consideration because of his possible attack on the rook by ...Bf6? That pawn on b4 might suggest the Modern Defense: 4...d5 5. ed5 Nf6 with the idea that ...Nd5 threatens ...Nb4.

5. Bc4

White is staying as close to a charted course as he can, but 5. bc5 Bh4 6. Ke2 has its charm.

On the Cover

Alberto Cisneros of Sunnyvale is one of those students of Richard Shorman's who take the view that if the hardest thing to do in chess is to win a won game (Tarrasch said that first), then the best plan is to give the opponent a won game by playing some silly gambit and taking on a materially-lost position, and then attacking them as hard as possible with the remaining material. Cisneros won or tied for top B prizes at the CalChess Koltanowski Memorial and the CalChess San Mateo Swiss in May with his enterprising approach, and this summer he is teaching in the Berkeley Chess School camp in Fremont. Photograph by John Tu.

5...Bh4 6. g3 fg3 7. 0-0 d5

This is theory's recommendation in the Cunningham Gambit proper (that is, without b4 and ...c5). Black is said to have an advantage there, and in our curious position, the stray pawns on b4 and c5 turn in Black's favor after 8. Bd5 Bf6.

8. Bd5 Bh3

A provocative move. Black invites 9. Bb7 Qb6, which threatens to make best use of the c5-pawn by 10...c4! and mate in a few moves.

9. Bf7

The most aggressive play, but White should come up short against 9...Kf7 10. Nh4 Bf1 9...Kf7 10. Ne5 Ke8.

9...Ke7 10. Nc3

White presses on in the face of 10...g2 11. Nd5 Kf7, when neither double check offers enough for the sacrificed material.

10...Nf6 11. Nd5 Nd5

11...Kf7 was still the move.

12. Bd5 Rf8

With the protective line between his queen and bishop broken, 12...Bf6 comes back to the front of Black's possibilities.

13. Bb2 gh2 14. Kh1 Bf1 15. Qf1

Black has gathered some more material, but now White has exactly what he wanted: dagger "Danish" bishops and the black king in the center.

15...Bf6 16. Qh3

Some material balance is restored by 16. Bf6 Rf6 17. Bb7, but that is not as threatening.

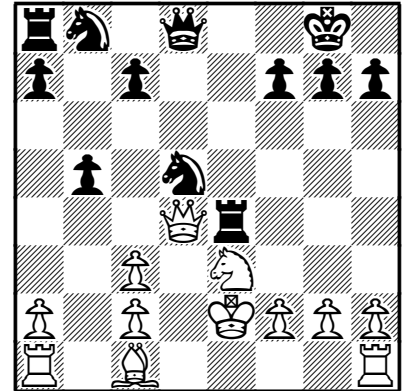
16...Bb2

The only move was 16...Qd7, after which 17. Qd7 Nd7 18. e5 wins a piece, and then 18...Ne5 19. Ne5 Rad8 gives Black some material edge in this endgame, but he could also accept the Wing Gambit at move 19 with 19...cb4 as well.

17. Qe6 mate

White: Fred Leffingwell (1755)
Black: Alberto Cisneros (1648)
Queen Pawn Countergambit

- 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 d5 3. ed5 e4 4. Qe2 Nf6 5. Nc3 Be7 6. Ne5 0-0 7. d4 ed3 8. Qd3 Re8 9. Be2 Bb4 10. Nc4 Bg4 11. Ne3 Be2 12. Ke2 Bc3 13. bc3 Nd5 14. Qc4 b5 15. Qd4 Re4**



- 16. Qc5 Qg5 17. Ba3 Nd7 18. Qc6 Rae8 19. Qd7 Ne3 20. Resigns**



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De Guzman Reaches the Top of the Hill at 4th Ohlone Tournament

4th Ohlone Tournament			
March 23–24, 2002			
Open			
1	Ricardo De Guzman	4	\$300
2	David Blohm	3.5	170
3	Michael Aigner	3	155
1 u2100	Steven Gaffagan	3	155
2–6	Larry Snyder	2.5	25
	Gary Huang		
	Jose Gatica		
	John Barnard		
	Herman Chiu		
Reserve			
1	Curtis Munson	4	\$200
2	Maximo Fajardo	3.5	80
3–6	Jacob Lopez	3	20
	Kris MacLennan		
	Peter McKone		
	Duane Catania		
Booster			
1–2	Tyler Arnold	3.5	\$80
	Eric Tsai		
3–5	Jason Young	3	
	Igor Garbouz		
	Ken Hui		
Team			
1	Mechanics' Institute CC	15	
2	Fremont CC	12	
3	Burlingame CC	12	

International master Ricardo De Guzman won the 4th Ohlone College Chess Tournament held March 23–24 with a 4–0 score. De Guzman defeated two experts and two masters on the way to the trophy and the \$300 check.

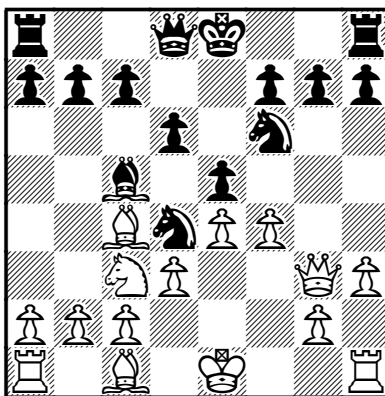
The Mechanics' Institute team—NM David Blohm, Gary Huang, Drake Wang, Monty Peckham—won the team competition ahead of four other groups—27 of the tournament's 90 players represented a Bay Area chess organization in the team event.

Hans Poschmann and Ohlone College chess club president Meghan Moran organized and directed the four-round Swiss in three sections.

White: Paul Gallegos (2200)
Black: Ricardo De Guzman (2503)
Vienna Game

Notes by NM Richard Koepcke

1. e4 e5 2. Nc3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Bc5 4. d3 d6 5. f4 Nf6 6. Nf3 Bg4 7. h3 Bf3 8. Qf3 Nd4 9. Qg3



9...Qe7

The main line. Black does not have time to hunt down the rook on a1, as 9...Nc2?10. Kd1 Na1 11. Qg7 Rf8 (11...Kd7 is an improvement, but that also comes to grief after 12. fe5 de5 13. Bg5 Be7 14. Rf1) 12. fe5 de5 13. Bg5 Be7 14. Rf1 Nh5 15. Bf7 Kd7 16. Qe5 demonstrates (Lasker).

10. Kd1 c6?!

The recommended book move is 10...ef4 (10...0-0 also looks good) 11. Qg7 Rg8 12. Qh6 Rg6 13. Qh4 Rg2, where Black is at least equal, and probably slightly better.

11. fe5 de5 12. Rf1

In Rubinstein–Hromadka, Mahrish Ostrau 1923, White tried 12. a4, and eventually won brilliantly after several inaccuracies on Black's part. Even stronger is 12. Qg7 Rg8 13. Qh6 Rg6 14. Qh4 Rg2 15. Rf1 with a substantial advantage.

12...Rg8 13. Bg5 0-0-0 14. Qh4 h6 15. Bf6

15. Rf6? hg5+.

15...gf6 16. g4 Rg6 17. Ne2 b5 18. Bb3 a5 19. Nd4 Bd4 20. a4

The main alternative 20. c3 Bb6 21. Bc2 c5 22. Kc1 c4 23. Rd1 is also uncomfortable for White.

20...Bb2 21. Ra2?

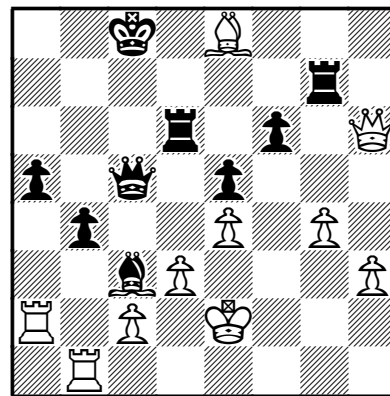
21. Rb1 should be preferred. The text enables Black to turn White's queen rook into a spectator.

21...Bc3 22. ab5 cb5 23. Bd5 Qa7 24. Ke2

The natural move, keeping the opposing queen out of e3 while simultaneously allowing the f1-rook to transfer to the queenside. However, the course of the game suggests that 24. Qf2 was the better response.

24...Rd6 25. Rb1 Qc5 26. Bf7 Rg7 27. Be8 b4 28. Qh6?

The losing move, though the refutation is not obvious.



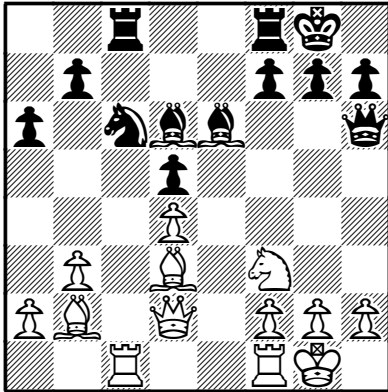
28...f5!! 29. Qg7 f4

White's king suddenly finds itself in a mating net. White gives back a bishop, hoping to buy a tempo for his queen's return to the defense of the king.

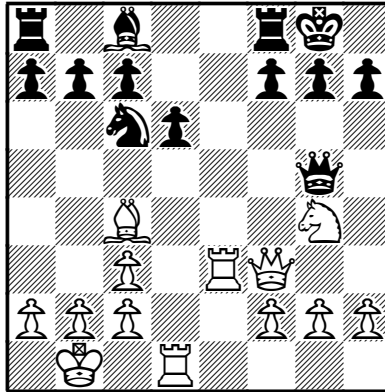
Continued on page 26

Tactical Opportunities from the Ohlone College Tournament

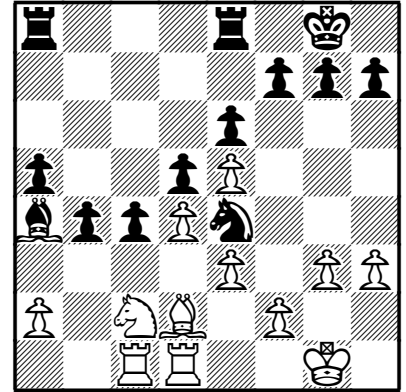
These positions were taken from games played at the 4th Ohlone College Tournament in March. Solutions on page 13.



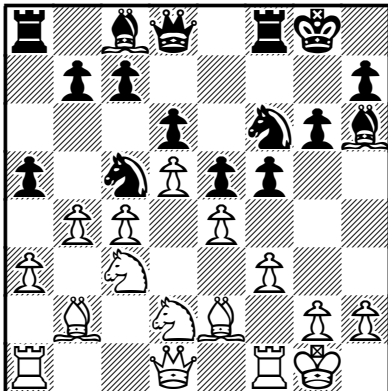
1. Hui-Madriaga, Black to play.



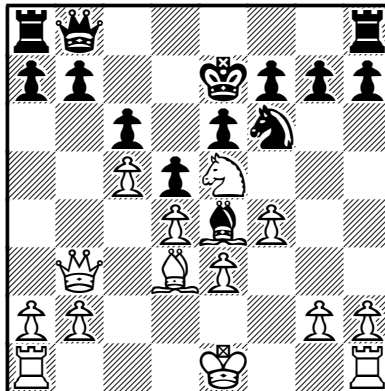
4. Mantri-Bradshaw, White to play.



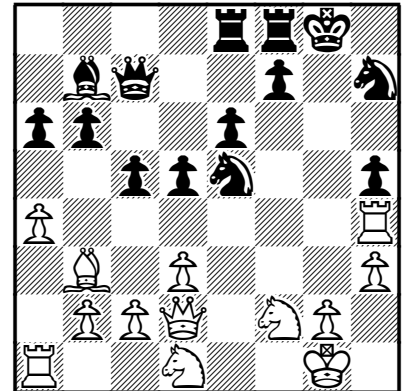
7. Navarette-Rabadan, Black to play.



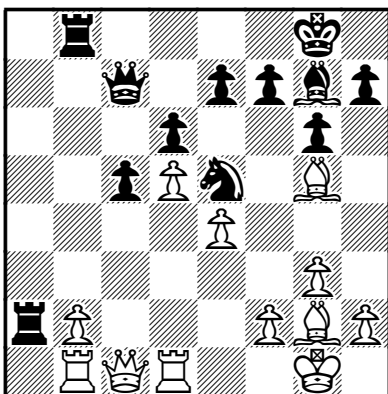
2. D. Barnard-Munson, Black to play.



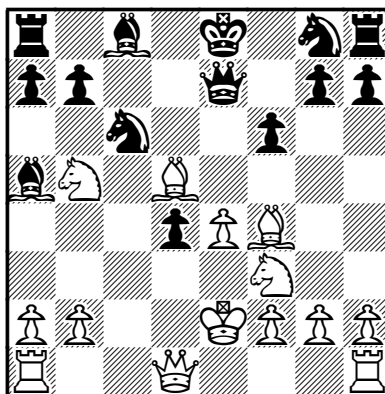
5. Matzner-Hofther, White to play.



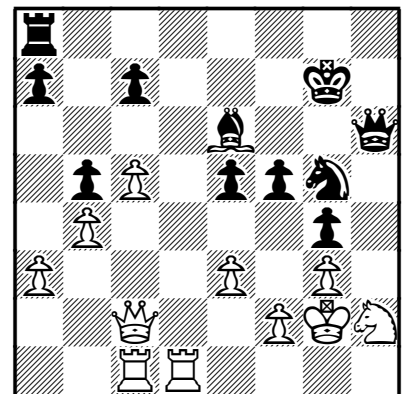
8. Shelton-McKinney, Black to play.



3. JL-Wittenstein, Black to play.



6. McKone-Foster, White to play.



9. Whitaker-Yu, Black to play.

Bhat Wins State High School Title for an Unprecedented Fourth Time

The 27th annual CalChess State Scholastic Chess Championships draw more than 1,100 players to Monterey April 5-7, falling short of the previous year's record 1,275, but shattering most expectations for the Monterey venue, 75 miles southwest of the usual Santa Clara site. "A very prominent scholastic coach bet me dinner that we wouldn't draw 700," said organizer Richard Peterson, who hasn't collected.

Peterson said that the kindergarten and K-3 divisions dropped in attendance, and suggested that the change in venue was more likely to affect the families with younger children who have not made strong commitments to chess. Even so, said Peterson, the Northern California state championship is a "national-sized tournament, and is only going to get bigger." Peterson has organized and 13 national scholastic events.

"When I got started out in the '80s, 500 players was a lot for a national, and 800 was the absolute limit," said Peterson, who recalled parents walking off with their child's pairing cards, for instance. This year's state championship mostly frustrated Peterson's staff in the first round, when nine sections playing in 11 places in three rooms got started at 11 different times.

The event will return to the Santa Clara Convention Center in 2003, and Peterson is pondering how to make it a unique experience for the next group of 1,200 kids. "It's always a struggle to find something creative to give to the kids that recognizes their achievement in playing in their state championship," he said. In this year's tournament, Peterson awarded an engraved "state



The opposite of the typical "room of 1,000 chess kids" picture.

Photo by John Tu

finalist" plaque to each participant, and named 44 players to the CalChess All-State Team for losing no more than one point in the Championship divisions.

International master Vinay Bhat won the K-12 Championship division with a 6-0 score. It was a record fourth win in the K-12 Championship for Bhat, who won it for the first time while still in the 8th grade (he took the year off in 2000 to pursue an international title). Bhat won the right to represent Northern California in the Denker Tournament of High School Champions in New Jersey in August, but passed the rights to second-place finisher Ben Haun.

Ankita Roy won the K-3 Championship for the second straight year. She is the first player ever to win that title twice consecutively, and the first girl to win it at all.

White: Adam Lischinsky (1893)
Black: Ben Haun (1907)

Ruy Lopez Breyer
Notes by Ben Haun

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5. O-O Be7 6. Re1 b5 7. Bb3 O-O 8. c3 d6 9. h3 Nb8

The idea behind the Breyer Defense is to reposition the knight on d7 where it defends the e5-pawn but does not block the bishop on b7 and leaves the c-pawn's options open.

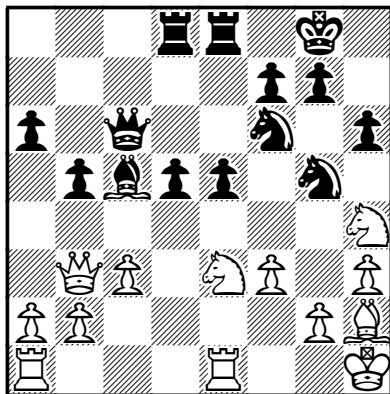
10. d4 Nbd7 11. Bg5

This bishop's development is typically delayed. Often it goes to b2 after Bc2 and b3.

11...Bb7 12. Nbd2 Re8 13. Bh4 h6 14. Bg3 Bf8 15. d5 c6 16. Nf1

It seems that this loses a pawn.

16...Nc5 17. dc6 Bc6 18. Bd5 Qb6 19. Ne3 Nce4 20. Bc6 Qc6 21. Bh2 Rad8 22. Nh4 d5 23. f3 Ng5 24. Qb3 Bc5 25. Kh1



25...g6

Allowing White to put a knight on f5 could get dangerous.

26. Rad1

The problem for Black here is that there is a potential pin on the f-pawn by the queen if Black pushes the d-pawn, and that pin would enable the knight to take on g6. I calculated the tactics deeply and concluded that I would achieve a winning endgame after the following sequence.

- 26...Qb6 26. Nd5 Nd5 28. Rd5 Bf2 29. Rf1 Bh4 30. g3 Rd5 31. Qd5 Bg3 32. Bg3 Nh3 33. Be5 Qe3 34. f4 Nf2 35. Kg2 Ne4 36. Qd7 Re5 37. fe5 Qg3 38. Kh1 Nf2 39. Rf2 Qf2 40. Qc8 Kg7 41. Qa6 Qe1 42. Kg2 Qe5 43. b3 Qc3 44. Qb5 Qd2 45. Kf3 Qa2**

This wasn't simple, since we were in time trouble and White's passed pawn was far from the black king. However, after a few more moves it became a clear win for Black.

White: Ankita Roy (1130)
 Black: Rachel Connick (873)
 Scotch Four Knights
 Notes by Ankita Roy

1. e4 e5 2. d4 Nc6

2...ed4 is better for Black.

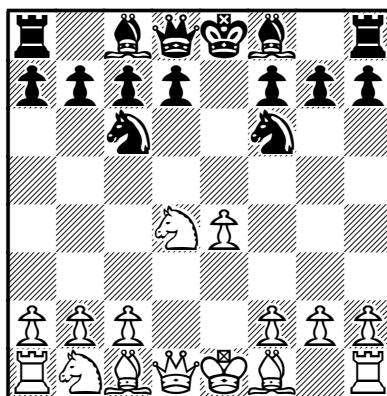
3. Nf3

3. d5 is suggested (to gain space), but I did not want to close the center.

3...ed4 4. Nd4 Nf6



Ben Haun, who represented Maria Carrillo High School of Santa Rosa at the state high school championship, will play beside the California flag at the Denker Tournament of High School Champions in New Jersey in August. Photo by John Tu



5. Nc3 Bc5

The surprising 5...Ne4 was uncorked in Bogoljubov-Schmid, German championship 1930s, and after 6. Nc6 Nc3 7. Nd8 Nd1 8. Nf7 Nf2 9. Nh8 Nh1 10. Bd3 Bc5 11. Bh7 Nf2, Black's knight emerged first with a threat of ...Ng4-e3—Editor.

6. Nf5 O-O 7. Bg5 h6 8. Bh4 Be7

8...Re8 is an improvement, holding the c3-knight to the defense of e4.

9. Bc4 Re8 10. O-O Ne4

10...d6 is better.

11. Be7 Re7

11...Ne7 12. Nh6 (White also stands well after 12. Ne4 Nf5 13. Bf7 Kf7 14. Qd5) gh6 13. Ne4 saves some material, but Black has a bad king position.

12. Ne7 Qe7 13. Re1 d5 14. Bd5 Qg5 15. Ne4 Qg6 16. Re3 Ne5 17. Rg3 Ng4 18. h3 h5

Black does better to make an equal threat by 18...c6, which also relieves the pressure on b7.

19. hg4 hg4 20. Qd3 Bf5 21. Rd1

21. Re3 is good.

21...c6 22. Bb3 Be4 23. Qc3

Invading the seventh rank by 23. Qd7 puts more pressure on Black.

23...a5 24. f3 Bf5 25. fg4 Bg4

Black's bishop will come under attack now.

26. Rd4 b5 27. Rdg4 Qh6 28. Rg7 Kf8 29. Rg8

White saves time by checkmating with 29. Rf7, 30. Rg8, 31. Rg8.

Roy First to Win State K-3 Title Twice



The first girl ever to win the K-3 championship, Ankita Roy is also the only player ever to win that event twice in a row.

Photo by Shorman

29...Ke7 30. Re3 Kd7 31. Ra8 b4 32. Qd4 Kc7 33. Re7 mate

The last people to leave the building that weekend were Peterson and his daughter Andrea (who won the national 3rd- and 4th-grade championships 10 years ago), plus the editor and his fiancé. The editor grabbed as many forgotten scorebooks as he could find. Kou Vang, we annotated one of your games, and we have your scorebook.

White: Kou Vang (1000)
Black: Sam Petty (1597)
English Opening
Notes by Frisco Del Rosario

1. c4 e5 2. g3 Nf6 3. Bg2 Nc6

Black does fairly in theory by playing ...d5, sacrificing a center pawn for a wing pawn, but after cd5 Nd5, Black remains with greater board room. With the routine 3...Nc6, Black misses that chance.

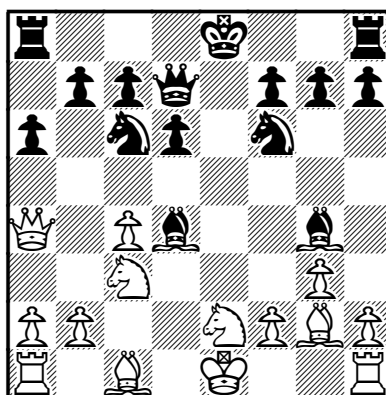
4. Nc3 Bc5

Black's bishop is vulnerable on c5, and White starts down the right path—e3, Nge2, and d4 is good for White.

5. e3 a6 6. d3 d6 7. Nge2 Bg4 8. Qa4 Qd7 9. d4

Drops a pawn. Black has jumped ahead in development, so White shouldn't begin to mix it up. After 9. 0-0 0-0, Black has prepared a discovered attack by 10...Be2 11. Ne2 Nd4, but it doesn't hurt much.

9...ed4 10. ed4 Bd4



11. Bc6

Black is better-developed with a pawn in hand after 11. Nd4 Nd4 12. Qd7 (12. Bb7 loses material: 12...Qa4 13. Na4 Rb8) Kd7 13. 0-0.

11...Bc3 12. bc3

12. Nc3 keeps White's pawns straight and takes the knight off an exposed square.

12...Qc6

Considering White's weaknesses on the white squares, Black might find a shorter line to checkmating the white king by keeping his queen on the board with 12...bc6.

13. Qc6 bc6 14. 0-0 0-0

Endgames with opposite-colored bishops are always troublesome so Black might go in

for 14...Be2 15. Re1, even though that gives him the different problem of handling the endgame with the lesser minor piece.

15. Nd4 c5 16. Nc6 Rfe8

It's OK for Black to take a pawn by 16...Be2 17. Re1 Bc4, because Black's activity trumps White's: 18. Re7 Rfe8 19. Rc7 Re1 20. Kg2 Ne8 wins material.

17. Ba3

A most questionable move, since the bishop has no future on its new diagonal.

17...Be2 18. Rfb1 Bc4 19. Rb7 Re2

Since White cannot stop this invasion, Black might prefer to keep White's rook bottled on the rank by 19...Nd5.

20. Rc7 Bb5

White now overlooks Black's threat to drive off the defender of the c6-knight.

21. Kg2 Nd5 22. Rd7 Bc6 23. Rd6 Nf4 24. Kf1

Worse for White is 24. Kg1 Nh3 25. Kf1 Rf2 26. Ke1 Re8 27. Kd1 Rf1.

24...Bb5

Black cannot force a checkmate after 24...Bg2 25. Kg1 Rae8.

25. Kg1 Ne6

25...Nd3 makes threats to capture on f2 and to check on e1, forcing a trade of rooks. White probably would not even get to make his own threat to the back rank.

26. Rad1 h6 27. R1d5 Ra2 28. Bc5 Ra1 29. Kg2 Bf1 30. Kf3 Ng5 31. Kf4 Ra4 32. Rd4

32. Bd4 saves a bit of material, but 32. Ke3 Re8 33. Kd2 Ne4 does not.

32...Ne6 33. Re6 Rd4 34. cd4 fe6 35. Ke5 Kf7 36. f4 Bh3 37. d5 ed5 38. Kd5 a5 39. Resigns

27th CalChess State Scholastic Championships

April 5-7, 2002

K-12 Championship			15	Lucien Kahn	4	9	Jiro Egawa	5
1	Vinay Bhat	6	16	Li-Yao Miao	4	10	Joshua Roberts	5
2	Ben Haun	5.5	17	Neil Chao	4	K-6 Premier Team		
3	Michael Pearson	5	K-8 Championship Team			1	Blue Hills Elementary	21
4	Monty Peckham	5	1	Success Chess School	17.5	2	Cher5	19.5
5	Jesse Cohen	5	2	Hopkins JHS	17	3	Redwood Middle	18.5
6	Simion Kreimer	5	3	Berkeley Chess School	14	K-3 Championship		
7	Robert Chan	5	K-8 Premier			1	Ankita Roy	5
8	Christopher Pascal	5	1	Varun Behl	6	2	Dustin Rudiger	5
9	Keith Yost	4.5	2	Kevin Lu	5	3	Tau Jeng	5
10	Benjamin Tejes	4.5	3	Rebecca Lee	5	4	Harsha Nukala	4.5
11	Wesley Chen	4.5	4	Alexander Spott	5	5	Sean Reader	4.5
12	Andrew Huey	4.5	5	Henry Gage	5	6	Kevin Casey	4
13	Matthew Truong	4.5	6	Ryan Tang	4.5	7	Yuki Siegrist	4
14	Kris MacLennan	4.5	7	Joscelyn Daguna	4.5	8	Vivian Lo	4
15	Sam Petty	4.5	8	Nikit Patel	4.5	9	Christopher Tsai	4
16	Elisha Garg	4.5	9	Rebecca Wong	4	10	Shaun Chaudhuri	4
17	Christopher Wihlidal	4.5	10	Zack Ciesinski	4	11	Erica Flores	4
K-12 Championship Team			K-8 Premier Team			12	Makoto Lalwani	4
1	Mechanics' Institute CC	18.5	1	Egan Middle	17	13	Allen Shih	4
2	Fresno Chess Academy CC	17.5	2	Success Chess School	16.5	14	Ryan Tu	
3	Berkeley HS	16.5	3	CFJCC	14.5	15	Anna Depello	4
K-12 Premier			K-6 Championship			K-3 Championship Team		
1	Michael Fischer	5	1	Daichi Siegrist	6	1	Mechanics' Institute	21
2	Steven Azeka	5	2	Anand Kesavaraju	6	2	Berkeley Chess School	21
3	Melanie Delacruz	4.5	3	David Chock	6	3	Weibel Elementary	18.5
4	Philip Jeng	4.5	4	Eric Soderstrom	5	K-3 Premier		
5	Joel Benjamin	4.5	5	Kyle Rieb	5	1	Benjamin Kahn	5
6	Monica Gonzalez	4.5	6	Sharon Tseung	5	2	Daryl Neubieser	5
7	Andrew Gutierrez	4.5	7	Ben Laufer	5	3	Surag Sheth	5
8	Ryan Devine	4.5	8	Robert Connick	5	4	Andrew Liang	5
9	Vincent Diep	4	9	Aviv Adler	5	5	Serena Bahn	5
10	Alexander Rodriguez	4	10	Shaun Tse	5	6	Albert Lin	4.5
K-12 Premier Team			11	Aaron Garg	5	7	J.D. Mandarich	4
1	Pacific Collegiate	16	12	Tyler Wilken	5	8	Michael Cosley	4
2	Berkeley HS	15.5	13	Corey Chang	5	9	Sanchay Jaipurisar	4
3	Biggs HS	12.5	14	Brian Aller	5	10	Christopher Ruiz	4
K-8 Championship			15	Phil Jouriles	5	K-3 Premier Team		
1	Daniel Schwarz	5.5	K-6 Championship Team			1	Success Chess School	16
2	Nicolas Yap	5	1	Mechanics' Institute	21	2	Berkeley Chess School	15.5
3	Ankit Gupta	5	2	Berkeley Chess School	18.5	3	St. Marks School	15.5
4	Conlan Rios	5	3	Weibel Elementary	18.5	Kindergarten		
5	Ricky Yu	5	K-6 Premier			1	Steven Hao	5
6	Drake Wang	4.5	1	Arun Gomatam	6	2	Griffin Sloves	4
7	Daniel Benjamin	4.5	2	Narayan Subramanian	6	3	Aditya Srinivasan	4
8	Allen Tu	4.5	3	Trevor Garner	5.5	4	Kevin Zhu	4
9	Darwin Fu	4.5	4	Kenneth Law	5.5	5	Kali Navea-Huff	3.5
10	Rahul Subramanian	4.5	5	Bisman Walia	5.5	6	Pasha Minovsky	3
11	Mihir Pendse	4.5	6	Dhananjay Vasa	5	7	Matthew Chan	3
12	Jessica Lee	4	7	Adam Prewett	5	8	Robbie Gordon	3
13	Jamie Brett	4	8	Samson Wong	5	9	Marcus Missirlian	3
14	Randy Myers	4				10	Phillip Lee	3

Snyder Wins First Expert Award at Throwback Event without Cash Prizes

CalChess San Mateo Swiss May 4-5, 2002		
Expert		
1	Larry Snyder	4
2	Jerry Sze	3
A		
1	Ray Banning	2.5
2	Bruce Matzner	1.5
B		
1	Chien Liu	3
2	Alberto Cisneros	3
3	Bert Rackett	1.5
C		
1	Ewelina Krubnik	3
2	Oren Gazit	3
3	Eric Tsai	2.5
D		
1	Stephan Goupille	3.5
2	Richard Van Gaasbeck	3
3	Jason Young	2.5
E		
1	Yuki Siegrist	2.5
2	Iris Kokish	2
Under 1000		
1	Herbert Kanner	2.5
2	Emilia Krubnik	2.5
3	Michael Zhong	2

The CalChess San Mateo Swiss held May 4 and 5 in San Mateo offered no cash prizes in a throwback to the old days of low-cost chess tournaments without prearranged results and short draws, according to the event's FAQ distributed by director Frisco Del Rosario.

The event offered half-price entries to CalChess members, which resulted in four or five new members. The organizer also intended to benefit the state chess organization by donating any profit from the event to CalChess, but that plan was overcome by the rent for the San Mateo American Legion hall. It was the first open, non-scholastic event Del Rosario has directed since the mid-'70s, when he assisted Hayward organizer Jerry Rogers with the incred-

ibly ill-fated events which resulted in a *Chess Voice* article headlined "A Tournament Director Under Fire".

Thirty-five players participated in three sections, but no one rated higher than 2110 showed up, perhaps for the lack of a paycheck. Expert Larry Snyder scored 4-0 to win the Expert/A section.

Stephan Goupille proved that old theory that we perform best on our birthdays. Goupille won the D section with 3½-½ on his 15th birthday.

White: Alberto Cisneros (1648)
Black: Bert Rackett (1605)
Blackmar-Diemer Gambit
Notes by Frisco Del Rosario

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

The bishop is exposed to attack right away, so 3...Nf6 is a preferable way to support the pawn.

4. f3

Now if 4...Nf6, White could hit the bishop with 5. g4 or 5. fe4 Ne4 6. Qf3.

4...ef3 5. Qf3 Qc8

The wholly-backward 5...Bc8 meets White's threats to take on f5 and b7 and even gives Black a threat of his own to capture on d4.

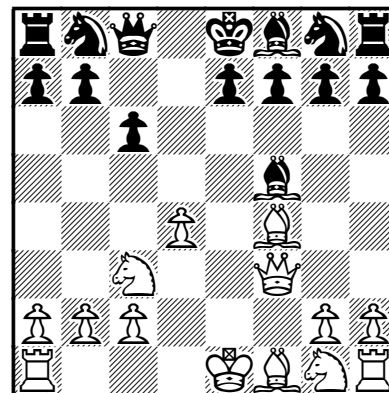
6. Bf4

Menacing the grab of a pawn on c7.

6...c6

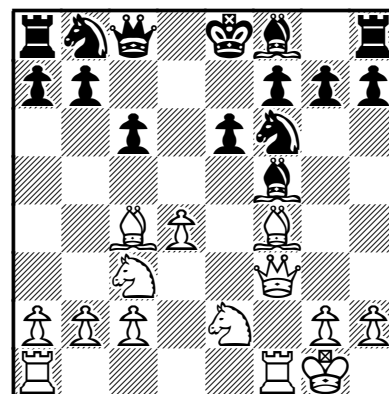
Submission Deadline

The submission deadline for the September/October 2002 issue of the *California Chess Journal* is August 15.



in Gedult-Leonhard, Paris 1972, White won a miniature by 6...Bc2 7. Rc1 Bg6 8. Nb5 Na6 9. Nc7 Nc7 10. Rc7 Qb8 11. Bb5 Kd8 12. Qd5 mate.

7. Bc4 e6 8. Nge2 Nf6 9. 0-0



9...Bb4

In Bonstegel-Tripler, Dormagen 1948, White built a pretty formation after 9...Bc2 10. Rac1 Bg6 11. Ng3 Be7 12. Nge4, and then attacked: Ne4 13. Ne4 Be4 14. Qe4 0-0 15. Rc3 Bf6 16. Bh6 Nd7 17. Rg3 c5 18. Rf6 Nf6 19. Rg7 Kh8 20. Qe5 Qd8 21. d5 ed5 22. Bd3 Resigns.

10. h3 0-0 11. g4 Bc2 12. g5 Nd5 13. Ne4 Be4

It seems reasonable to swap the piece that is headed toward the black king, but Black can back

his two extra pawns with the better minor piece by 13...Nf4 14. Qf4 (Black swipes another pawn on 14. Nf4 Qd8) b5 15. Bb3 Bb3 16. ab3 Nd7 with ...c5 to follow.

14. Qe4 Nf4

Now this decision serves to bring up White's pieces, so it cannot be recommended.

15. Nf4 Bd6

Black should prefer to develop a new piece, but 15...Nd7 runs into 16. Ne6, when two possibilities are 16...fe6 17. fe6 17. Qe6 Kh8 18. Rf8 Qf8 19. Qd7, and White has recovered his loot, but even better for White is 16. Ne6 Re8 17. Rf7 with a winning attack. A queen move is best so White's Be6 won't fork king and queen: 15...Qd8 doesn't get off the back rank but makes a threat.

16. g6

16. Ne6 picks up rook plus pawn for knight. If 16...Qe8,

Ohlone Tactics

1. Black removed the queen's guard by 1...Bh2! 2. Nh2 (2. Kh1 Bf4) Qd2.

2. Black steals a pawn by 1...Bd2! 2. bc5 (2. Qd2 Nb3) Be3 3. Kh1 Bc5.

3. After 1...Rbb2 2. Rb2 Rb2, the Benko Gambit bishop is uncovered by 3. Qb2 Nf3, so Black has won a pawn.

4. Straight out of *Bobby Fischer Teaches Chess*, White deflected the back rank defender by 1. Qf7!

5. White played 1. Ba6! to threaten 2. Bb7, and should win a couple of pawns after 1...Qc7 (1...Bg2 2. Rg1) 2. Qb7 Qb7 3. Bb7.

6. White trapped the black rook with 1. Nd6 and 2. Nf7.

7. Black's pawn roller hits paydirt with 1...b3 2. ab3 cb3 and 3...b2 to attack two rooks.

8. Black combined two forks with 1...Nf3! 2. gf3 Qg3.

9. Black won by 1...Qh3 2. Kg1 Nf3! and if 3. Nf3, then 3...gf3 with mate to follow.

pinning, then 17. Bd3 guards the white queen with threat of mate, and if 16...Re8, again 17. Rf7 starts a winning attack. White's move does not preclude Ne6 on his next play, but he is just sacrificing another pawn to further loosen Black's king position.

16...Bf4

Black has made two captures that improve White's development on the same square. The point of 16. g6 is evident after 16...hg6 17. Ne6 Qe8 18. Rae1 fe6 19. Be6 Kh7 20. Qh4 mate.

17. gf7 Kh8 18. Rf4 Qd8 19. Rh4 h6

Walks into mate in four, but White has all the trumps in the ending 19...Qg5 20. Kh1 Qf5 21. Be6 Qe4 22. Re4 Na6 23. Bb3: a protected passed pawn on the seventh plus all the piece activity.

20. Rh6 Resigns



Each of Larry Snyder's four wins at the CalChess San Mateo Swiss came in the endgame. Photo by Shorman

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Pruess Wins Bay Area Masters Grand Prix II; Morkunaite Slows De Guzman

Bay Area Masters Grand Prix II May 10-12, 2002

1	David Pruess	4
2	Ricardo De Guzman	3.5
3-4	Guillermo Rey	3
	Egle Morkunaite	
5-7	Adrian Keatinge-Clay	2.5
	Walter Shipman	
	Etan Ilfeld	
8	Charles Gelman	2
9	Viktors Pupols	1.5
10	Paul Gallegos	1

Senior master David Pruess won the latest event in the Bay Area Masters Grand Prix held May 10-12 in San Francisco.

Egle Morkunaite, a top female player from Lithuania, upset IM Ricardo De Guzman in the first round, and De Guzman fell back to second place when he took a bye in the last round.

White: Viktors Pupols (2244)
Black: David Pruess (2388)
English Opening
Notes by SM David Pruess

1. c4 e6 2. Nf3 d5 3. b3

White signals a queenside fianchetto, and here Black already seems disposed to weakness on the dark-squared diagonal. At this point, I decided that it would be sensible to play for ...d4 to block that diagonal. The extra tempos pushing central pawns would be balanced by the not-particularly-useful time White will have spent on b3, c4, Bb2.

3...Nf6 4. Bb2 c5

Black reveals his intentions, and now White can either ignore Black and continue his double fianchetto plan, or he can decide to meet Black in the center with d4, since his ability to capture the c5-pawn guarantees that his bishop will not be blocked in.

Although the queenside fianchetto is not the most common system against the Tarrasch, White's set-up would be quite logical, and he should have a slight edge by playing with 5.e3, 6.d4.

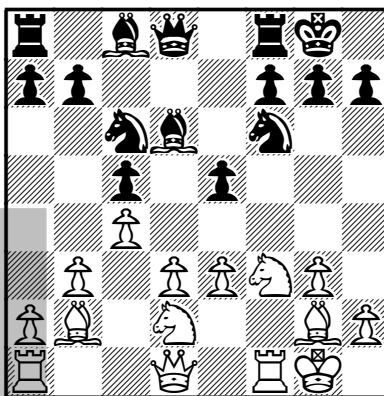
5. g3?! Nc6 6. Bg2 d4 7. 0-0

White should consider immediately playing for a reverse Benoni structure with 7. e3 e5 8. 0-0 Bd6 9. ed4 cd4 10. Re1 0-0, when I think he has pretty much wasted his two extra tempos, and I would slightly prefer playing Black. That position can also be reached at move 8 if White plays e3.

7...e5 8. d3 Bd6 9. Nbd2 0-0 10. e4?!

I think this is White's first clear mistake. If instead 10. Ng5, he does not seem to have many difficulties.

10...de3 11. fe3



11...Bg4

The bishop is here partly to eventually hypnotize White into playing h3 with a further weakening. Meanwhile, Black prepares pressure on the d3-pawn. White looks to be on the bad end of things, but I think there is still a line that leaves him OK: 12. h3 Bh5 13. g4 Bg6 14. e4 Bc7 15. Qe2! followed by Rad1 and Nb1-c3.

Black should probably prefer 11...Bc7.

12. Qc2 Qd7 13. Rad1?!

Again 13. Ng5 is a better option.

13...Rad8 14. Ne4

This move is compulsory here or on his next move.

14...Ne4 15. de4 f6

Very useful, solidifying the center, and making more opportunities for the light-squared bishop.

16. Rd2 a6

While White's more obvious weaknesses are on the kingside, he has a temporary problem getting the two kingside minor pieces to participate on the queenside, and thus Black correctly attacks there. Also, Black can open lines there without relieving White of weak pawns.

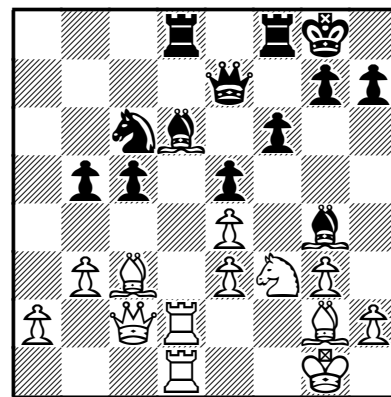
17. Bc3

Black's advantage is quite nice in this position, even though it is difficult for him to proceed. I cannot suggest much more for White than waiting, especially avoiding more kingside pawn moves.

17...b5 18. Rfd1 Qe7 19. cb5

White's situation would be worse if he allowed ...bc4 bc4.

19...ab5



20. Rf2?

This is a questionable move. Black had a sufficient answer to 20. Qd3 in 20... Qb7 21. a4 Bc7 22. Qb5 Qb5 23. ab5 Na7 with good winning chances in the minor piece ending. I thought that Black's best chances to break through would be in positions with three pieces, and that the minor pieces were the best for him to have remaining. White's best chance is 20. h3 Be6 21. Bf1 to aim at the queenside as quickly as possible. Then, because he has nothing convenient to do about the b5-pawn, Black should go in for 21...Bf1 c4 22. bc4 b4 23. Bb2 Bc5 24. Rd8 Be3 25. Kh2 Rd8 with some advantage.

20...Qa7

Black has a clear advantage.

21. h3 Be6 22. Rfd2 Be7

Black was quite content to trade rooks, since they were not the best pieces for attacking the weak kingside pawns.

23. Rd8 Rd8 24. Rd8 Bd8 25. Bd2?

25. Qd3 makes things more difficult for Black. Then 25... c4 26. Qd6 Qe3 27. Kh2 Kf7 28. Be5 is a bit wild, while 25...Qb8 keeps everything under control, but gives White an improved chance to hold out compared to the game continuation.

25...c4!

Black establishes a powerful grip on the entire board after this, and should probably be winning from here on.

26. Bf1 Qc5 27. bc4 bc4 28. Kf2 Bb6 29. Ne1 Nd8!

With the last minutes of the time control I figured out this key maneuver to maximize the power of the black pieces—e4 will not be able to hold up.

30. Qc3 Nf7 31. Bg2

Else ...Ng5 wins a pawn.

31...Nd6



A letter published in the *San Jose Mercury News* suggested that putting senior master David Pruess and international master Vinay Bhat on the top two boards of the U.C. Berkeley chess team will give them "a one-two combination to rival Mantle and Maris".

Photo by Elliott Winslow

Black has a winning advantage, and is prepared to improve the light-squared bishop.

32. Qb4 Bd7?

I missed the stronger 32...Qc6. Also it would have made more sense to bring the bishop to b7 via c8 than to c6 via d7.

33. Nc2 Bc6 34. Na3!

The most stubborn defense, answering 34...Be4 with 35. Nc4, when Black has no clearly-won endgame available.

34...Kf7!

Black threatens to march to c7, followed by taking on e4.

35. Ke1!

Again the only way to offer resistance. By playing Bf1, White will force Black into action before his king arrives at c7.

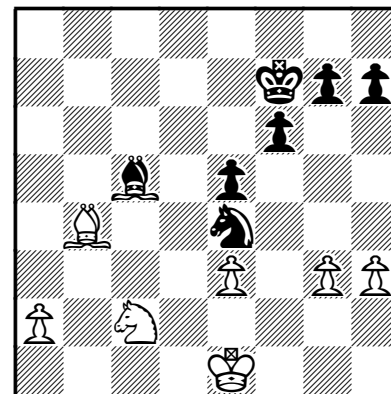
35...c3?!

Nevertheless, Black's best is to continue to bring the king out: 35...Ke7 36. Bf1 c3 37. Qc3 Ne4 38. Qc5 Bc5, and Black has every hope to convert the extra pawn.

36. Qc3 Qc3 37. Bc3 Bc5!

Black's idea behind ...c3. Now 38. Bb2 Be4 leaves White passively placed.

38. Nc2 Be4 39. Be4 Ne4 40. Bb4



40...Bb4??

A gross misjudgment. Black needs to preserve bishops because that will mitigate the importance of the outside passed a-pawn, enabling him to win on the kingside. I believe 40...Ba7 41. g4 Ng5 42. h4 Nf3 gives Black very high chances to win.

41. Nb4 Ng3 42. Kd2

Continued on page 25

De Guzman the Highest-Scoring Proletariat at Berkeley Class Struggle

Berkeley Class Struggle			
June 1-2, 2002			
Open			
1	Ricardo De Guzman	3.5	\$300
2	Victor Baja	3	150
Expert			
1-4	Walter Wood	2.5	94
	Larry Snyder		
	Felix Rudyak		
	Ankit Gupta		
A			
1	Juan Luaces	3.5	\$200
2	Jacob Lopez	3	110
B			
1	Yefim Bukh	3.5	\$175
2-4	L. Stephanson	3	30
	Daichi Siegrist		
	Ursula Foster		
C			
1	Craig Yamamoto	3.5	\$150
	Tyler Wilken	2.5	80
D			
1	Joe Wheeler	4	\$125
2	Antonio Rabadan	2.5	48
Under 1200			
1	Jim Chiang	3.5	\$100
2-3	Joshua Karnad	2.5	48
	Charles Wang		

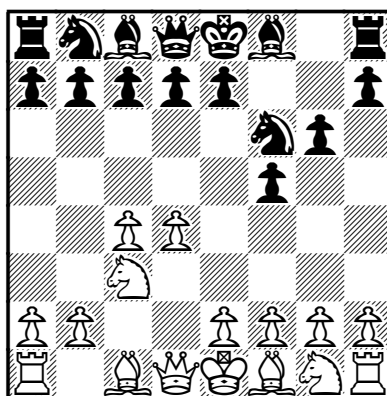
The Ricardo De Guzman Express stopped in Berkeley June 1 and 2 for the Berkeley Class Struggle, and De Guzman collected another first place check for \$300, scoring $3\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$. The international master took a half-point bye in round one, and had to win the black side of the Queen's Gambit Declined Exchange Variation against FIDE master Bela Evans in round four to move ahead of NM Victor Baja in the standings. Baja earned \$150 for his 3-1 score.

Richard Koepcke directed 53 players in the four-round Swiss System, and said that attendance for the tournament was less than expected. Koepcke said that perhaps the Class Struggle suffered for being held on the week-

end following the Koltanowski Memorial and before the Stamer Memorial. Koepcke, a master, said he never plays on successive weekends himself.

White: Victor Baja (2360)
Black: Bela Evans (2320)
Leningrad Dutch
Notes by FM Bela Evans

1. c4 f5 2. d4 Nf6 3. Nc3 g6



4. f3!?

This rarely-played move leads to interesting play. White is happy to get in an early e4 pawn push and a big center, in contrast to the often-played fianchetto lines against the Leningrad. Black hopes that White's center will be vulnerable (especially on the dark squares), or that the game might transpose into a King's Indian-like position where Black has saved a couple of moves by not having to reposition his f6-knight to play the pawn break ...f5.

4...d6

The routine 4...Bg7 allows White to virtually force an endgame that's thought to be slightly better for him by 5. e4 d6 6. e5 de5 7. de5 Qd1 8. Kd1 Nfd7 9. f4.

5. Bg5!?

After the more common 5.e4, I planned to play 5...Nc6, avoiding the endgame mentioned above. The following sample line, although by no means forced, shows what usually happens in a Leningrad Dutch opening - the middlegame is sharp and slightly bizarre: 6.d5 Ne5 7.ef5 Bf5 8.g4 Bd7 9.g5 Nh5 10.f4 Nf7 11.Be2 Ng7 12.Qb3 Qc8 13.Bd2 Nf5 14.Nf3 Bg7 15.0-0-0.

5...Bg7 6. Qd2

If White can exchange the g7 bishop, Black's kingside will just be full of holes.

6...h6 7. Be3?!

Keeping this bishop on the c1-h6 diagonal prevents Black from castling because of the pressure on the h6 pawn, but while that bishop remains on e3, the white kingside is stuck in place. 7.Bf6 or especially 7.Bh4 look better, but Black should be OK either way: 7.Bf6 Bf6 8.Nd5 e5, or 7.Bh4 0-0 8.0-0-0 Nc6 9.e4 g5 10.Bf2 e5.

7...Nc6 8. h3

With the idea of a future g4, which might be used either to attack Black's kingside, or to block Black's kingside attack if White decides to attack on the queenside. Also, h3 prevents a black knight excursion to g4 in the event White plays his bishop to f2, pawn to e4, and fe4 fe4 gets played.

8...e5 9. d5 Na5 10. b3

At this point, I practically began to drool thinking about all those dark squares in White's camp—all his pawns are on white squares!

10...c5

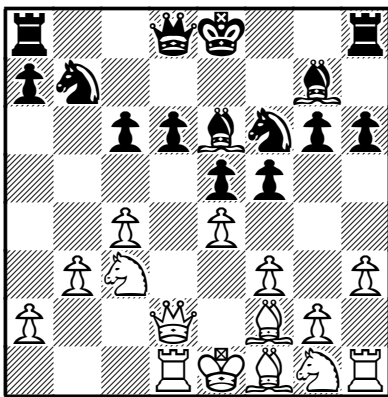
White's next move is almost positionally forced, since if the center stays closed, Black can

attack on the kingside with his pawn front or on the queenside with an a6-b5 pawn break.

11. dc6 bc6 12. Rd1 Nb7 13. Bf2 Be6?

I had been expecting White to play e4 for so long I didn't even consider the possibility of playing 13...e4! myself. That move not only avoids any central bind by White, but it gains space, opens a diagonal for the g7 bishop, and makes it difficult for White to develop his kingside pieces smoothly.

14. e4



14...f4?!

By pushing the f-pawn, Black still hopes to take advantage of the dark squares, but releasing the central tension makes White's central bind stronger. 14...fe4 was probably a safer alternative: 15.fe4 (15.Ne4 Ne4 16.fe4 0-0 17.Nf3 c5 With the idea of ...Qb6, ...Rad8, ...Na5-c6-d4.) 15...0-0 16.Nf3 Qa5 17.Be2 Rad8.

15. Bd3

15. c5!? could have unleashed some wacky complications. Black would have to rely on piece play to compensate for his weak pawns:

- A) 15...dc5 16.Ba6 (16.Qd8 Rd8 17.Ba6 Rb8 18.Na4 c4) 16...Qd2 17.Rd2 Rb8 18.Na4 c4 19.Ba7 Ra8 20.Bb7 Ra7 21.Bc6 Kf7 22.bc4 (22.Bd5 Bd5 23.ed5 Rb8) 22...Bc4 23.Nc3 Bf8 is unclear;
- B) 15...Nc5 16.Qd6 Qd6

17.Rd6 Bf8 18.Bc5 gives White a clear advantage;

C) 15...d5 16.ed5 cd5 17.Bd3 Bf7 18.Qc2 d4 19.b4 (19.Bg6 Nc5) 19...0-0 20.Bg6 a5 21.Bf7 Rf7 22.a3 ab4 23.ab4 Nc5 24.bc5 Qa5 is unclear.

15...Nh5 16. Nge2 Bf6 17. Na4!

Black had hoped to trade off the dark-squared bishops and then somehow make use of the g1-a7 diagonal with his queen. White cuts across this plan by threatening the c5 pawn break.

17...c5

17...Bh4 18.0-0 Bf2 19.Rf2 0-0 20.c5 is good for White.

18. Bb1 Be7

Retreat! With weaknesses at d6 and d5, Black reorganizes his pieces for defense.

19. Nec3 Nf6

19...Na5 with the idea of ...Nc6-d4 was worth considering.

20.Nd5 Nd5 21.ed5 Bf5 22.Nc3 Qd7 23.Be4?!

Because of a tactical nuance, this move allows Black to exchange off both the c3-knight and the e4 bishop, the two pieces that could take advantage of black's weakness on e4. White could have gained an advantage by playing 23.0-0, with the idea of Ne4, Bc2 or d3, a3, b4, Rb1, and so on.

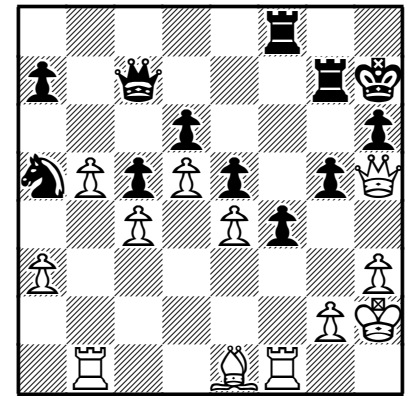
23...Bd8 24.a3 Ba5 25.Rb1 Be4 26.fe4 Bc3 27.Qc3 0-0 28.0-0

Now the battle lines are clear, as each side has a pawn majority to attack with on one side of the board.

28...Rf7 29.Kh2 Raf8 30.b4 Qc7 31.b5?!

Moving the b-pawn forward reduces the queenside tension and White's attacking options. 31. Rb3 followed by 32. Rfb1 was more flexible.

31...g5 32.Qf3 Rg7 33.Qh5 Kh7 34.Be1 Na5



35.b6!?

Black's pieces were beginning to hit at some of White's queenside weaknesses. With this pawn sac, White stops Black's queenside play and gains control of the b-file for his rooks. Alternatively, Black has good play and some degree of advantage after:

- A) 35.Ba5 Qa5 36.Rb3 (36.Qf3 g4 37.hg4 Rfg8 38.Rb2 Rg4) 36...g4 (36...Qd2 37.Qd1 Qd1 38.Rd1 g4 39.hg4 Rg4 40.b6 ab6 41.Rb6 Rfg8 42.Rd2 f3=) 37.hg4 Rg5 38.Qh4 Rfg8 39.Rh3 R8g6;
- B) 35.Qe2 g4 36.hg4 Rfg8 37.Rf2 Rg4;
- C) 35.Rc1 Nb3 36.Rc3 Nd4.

35...ab6 36.Ba5 ba5 37.Rb5 g4 38.hg4 Rg5 39.Qh3 Rfg8 40.Rfb1 R8g7 41.Rb6 Qd7 42.R1b2

Up to this point, I had made almost all my moves in the game based purely on positional considerations. Similarly, I reasoned now that if I played ...Rg4, I was threatening ...Qe7 with the idea of ...Rh4 and general control of the kingside. Unfortunately, thinking positionally in a tactical position is suicide.

42...Rg4?

With 42...Qg4, Black could have gone into a rook endgame with an extra pawn, but with White having drawing chances: 43.Qg4 Rg4 44.Rd6 f3 45.Re6 (45.Rc6 [45.gf3 Rh4 mate] Re4 46.Rf2 fg2 47.Rg2 Rc4) 45...fg2

Continued on page 25

New Site for Success Quads Distracts 180 Children on Mothers' Day

The newest location for Success Chess School tournaments, the Peninsula Jewish Community Center in Palo Alto, hosted the Mid-Peninsula Jewish Community Day School Quads May 12. Dr. Alan Kirshner and his staff drew 180 players to the event, and reached the site's capacity six weeks before.

Kirshner's program started in Fremont, stretched into the South Bay, and has worked its way around the bay to the peninsula. Success Chess School director of education Chris Torres teaches chess at the MPJCS, where the parents and faculty began to seek to "create the premier chess program on the mid-peninsula," according to Kirshner, beginning with this first quadrangular on Mothers' Day.

Kirshner awarded trophies and flowers for the moms in 48 sections. Eric Tsai won quad no. 1.



Eric Tsai of Mission San Jose High School in Fremont won the first quad at the Mid-Peninsula Jewish Community Day School Quads on Mothers' Day, tied for first in the booster section at the Ohlone tournament in March, and placed third in his first event as a class C player in the CalChess San Mateo Swiss in May. Photo by John Tu

White: Eric Tsai (1398)
Black: Allen Tu (1340)
Notes by Eric Tsai
Center Counter Defense

1. e4 d5 2. ed5 Nf6 3. d4 Nd5 4. c4 Nf6 5. Nc3 Bg4

A dubious move. After White's reply, the black bishop is likely to lose a move exchanging or retreating.

6. Be2 Be2

To maintain the bishop's position by 6...h5 would weaken the kingside, while 6...Qd7 is an awkward move—the link between queen and bishop means that Black cannot develop the king bishop by ...e6, so Black will have less say in the center.

7. Nge2 e6 8. Bg5 Nbd7 9. d5

I wasn't sure about this move because White might be pushing

his advantages in time and space too soon.

9...e5

White's space advantage is more pronounced after this move, but almost disappears if instead 9...ed5 10. Nd5 Be7.

10. 0-0 Be7 11. Ng3 Nb6

A strange move, since the queenside is where the pawn structure indicates White should play. White still has easy play on the white squares after 11...0-0, while Black's path is not so clear.

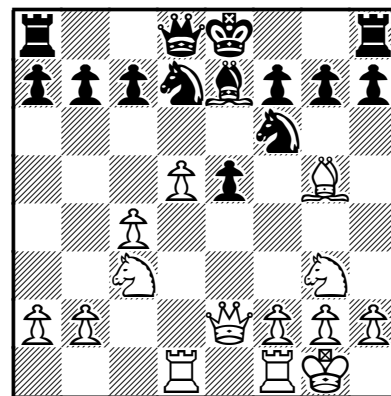
12. Qe2

To guard the c4-pawn and go after the e5-pawn.

12...Nbd7

Admitting that his knight excursion was misguided.

13. Rad1



13...Nd5?!

Engaging in tactics while three moves behind in development.

14. Nd5 Bg5 15. f4

White regains his pawn and his king rook joins the game, to boot.

15...Be7

White's pressure is too great after 15...Bf6 16. Nf6 Qf6 17. fe5 Qe5 18. Qf2.

16. fe5 Bc5

After 16...0-0, White's most progressive move seems to be 17. Nf5, making a direct threat that is easily met by 17...Bc5, but Qg4 is in store, and that will not be so easy to handle.

17. Kh1 c6? 18. e6 0-0

If 18...Nb8, then 19. Nf6 decides.

19. e7 Be7 20. Ne7 Kh8 21. Nef5 Qc7 22. Qe7 Rad8 23. Rd6 g6 24. Nh6 Rfe8 25. Nf7 Kg8

25...Kg7 26. Nh5 gh5 27. Ng5+.

26. Nh6 Kh8 27. Qh4 Kg7

27...Ne5 28. Qf6 Qg7 29. Rd8+.

28. Rf7 Kh8 29. Rh7 Kh7 30. Nhf5 Kg8 31. Rg6 Kf7 32. Qh7 Kf8 33. Rg8 mate

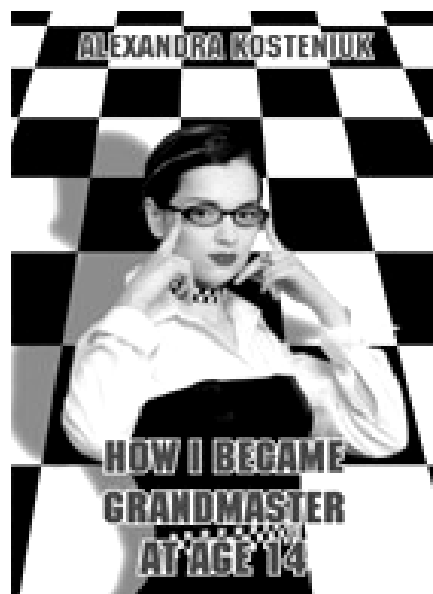
Change Your Address?

Send changes of address, inquiries about missing magazines and membership cards, and anything else pertaining to your CalChess membership to Tom Dorsch at POB 7453, Menlo Park, CA 94026 or tomdorsch@aol.com.

Mid-Peninsula Jewish Community Day School Quads May 12, 2002

Quad	Winner	Score			
1	Eric Tsai	3	23	Eric Shyong	2
2	Vivian Lo	2	24	Karthik Vemulapalli	2
	Alvin Cheng			Boris Cherny	2
	Kent Quanrud		25	Hassaan Ebrahim	
3	Rolland Wu	3	26	Lihn Tran	2.5
4	Yoni Alon	2.5	27	Arjun Aletty	2
	Robert Chen			Kevin Zhu	
5	Joey Hazani	3	28	Adarsh Uppala	2
6	Davis Xu	2.5	29	Ryan Wessels	
	Mihir Pendse			Bisman Walia	3
7	Arnav Shah	2.5	30	David Zuskov	2
8	Senan Ebrahim	3		Aaron Wessels	
9	Vir Choksi	3	31	Eugene Trilesnik	2
10	Sharon Hao	2.5		Christopher Carter	
	Philip Jeng		32	Sean Wilkinson	
11	Rohan Sathe	3	33	Arun Gomatam	3
12	Linda Li	2	34	Narayan Subramanian	2.5
13	Guy Quanrud	2.5	35	David Adler	3
14	Samson Wong	3	36	Nichole Kwee	3
15	Richard Wu	3	37	Daniel Rubashevsky	2.5
16	Arkajit Dey	2.5	38	Alex Hsu	2.5
17	Kenneth Horng	2	39	Edward Manzarraga	3
	Marcus Schorow			Leslie Chan	3
18	Justin Wang	3	40	Adam Prewett	3
19	Arthur Jeng	3	41	Vijay Mohan	3
20	Akshay Narayan	2	42	Niko Takayesu	3
	Jason Jin		43	Karan Aletty	2
21	Aditya Srinivasan	2	44	Raymond Li	3
	Nikhil Tellakula		45	Joshua Tal	3
	Matthew Chang		46	Sloan Damon	3
22	Kenneth Law	3	47	Brandon Lam	3
				Hugo Kitano	3

Buy This Book—How I Became a Grandmaster at Age 14



Alexandra Kosteniuk, who reached the finals of the 2002 FIDE women's world championship knockout tournament, was the youngest player ever to earn the title of woman grandmaster. Her book *How I Became a Grandmaster at Age 14* features:

- 19 lessons for the newcomer, ranging from how the bishop and knight move to how to deliver the bishop-and-knight checkmate
- Annotations for advanced players by grandmasters Sveshnikov and Korotylev
- Advice from Alexandra's father Konstantin for chess parents
- 24 pages of color photographs
- 78 mate-in-one problems and 27 grandmaster tactics to sharpen one's combinative eye
- 22 of Alexandra's annotated games
- Alexandra's personal remembrances of her international chess travel, plus poetry

If you order from Alexandra's web site, kosteniuk.com, the book is \$22, but we liked it enough to buy two dozen copies, and we have a couple of 'em left for **\$18** (\$15 plus \$3 shipping).

Frisco Del Rosario, 126 Fifteenth Ave., San Mateo CA 94402-2414

"Chess Students" Capture Sacramento CC Team Championship

Sacramento Chess Club Team Championship January 30–March 13, 2002

- 1 Chess Students
- 2 The Utopians

Individual Prizes Board 1

Andrey Chumachenko, Chess Students, 5.5

Board 2

Bernard Lu, The Utopians, 5

Board 3

Bob Baker, Leftovers, 5

Board 4

Jeffrey Forward, The Utopians, 5

Most Improved Player (donated by John Barnard)
Everett Penn (+76)

By John McCumiskey

Mummys, Sharks, and King Killers wandered the floors to the Sacramento Chess Club from January 30 to March 13. Was it an invasion? No! It was the Sacramento Chess Club's team championship, the popular annual event that sported eight teams and more than 40 players for its seven-week run.

The average team rating for any week could not exceed 1750, a structure that enabled some of the area's strongest players to participate against high-level competition while encouraging scholastic players to participate in an open event.

The competition was fierce, with the Chess Students and The Utopians teams running neck and neck toward the finish. The Utopians were in the enviable spot of having 4.5 match points going into the last round while Chess Students has 4 match points. As if fate ordained it, the round-robin schedule matched these two teams in last round. The title was in question until the final game was complete, with Chess Stu-

dents winning the match 3-1 and the title of Sacramento Chess Club Team Champion.

Members of the winning team were Andrey Chumachenko, John Cohen, Austin Gold, Keith McDaniel, Milo Nelson, and Keith Schwarz. Steve Bickford and Cain Garrett directed the event.

White: Andrey Chumachenko (2464)

Black: Arthur Braden (2250)
Queen's Indian Defense

Notes by FM Andrey Chumachenko

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 b6

Black has also played the Dutch Defense and Queen's Gambit.

4. a3

The Petrosian System, very popular in the 1980s.

4...Ba6 5. Qc2 Bb7

An alternative is 5...c5, and after 6. d5 ed5 7. cd5, not 7...Nd5? because of 8. Qe4, but the same 7...Bb7.

6. Nc3 c5

The main idea for Black. The b7-bishop and f6-knight take control of d5.

7. e4 cd4 8. Nd4 Nc6

Also maybe 8...Bc5 or 8...d6.

9. Nc6 Bc6 10. Bd3

Russian grandmaster Solozenkin suggests Bd3, Qe2, and Bg5.

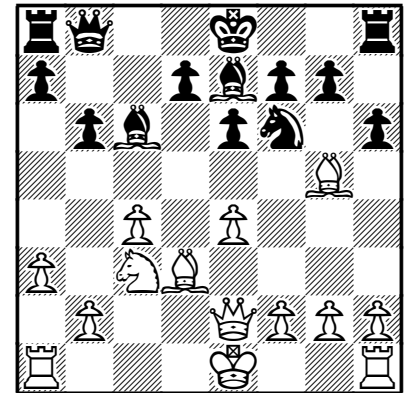
10...Qb8

Squares!

11. Bg5 Be7 12. Qe2

Of course 12. 0-0? is bad after 12...Ng4!

12...h6



13. Be3

During the game I thought about 13. Bh4, but after 13... Ne4 14. Be4 Bh4 15. Bc6 dc6 16. Qe4 Bf6 17. Qc6 Ke7, Black stands better.

13...0-0 14. f4

White's future plan is undetermined, so he waits to play 0-0 or 0-0-0. For example, if Black now plays 14...d6, then perhaps 15. 0-0-0 with the idea of g4-g5.

14...Qb7 15. Bd4

Very risky for White was 15. e5 Bg2! 16. ef6 Bh1 17. fe7 Rfe8, when 18. 0-0-0 is impossible because of 18... Bf3.

15...d5

Good move! I blundered this opportunity for Black, and now he is at least equal.

16. cd5 ed5 17. e5 Ne4 18. 0-0 f5

Right! Black must prevent the same move by White.

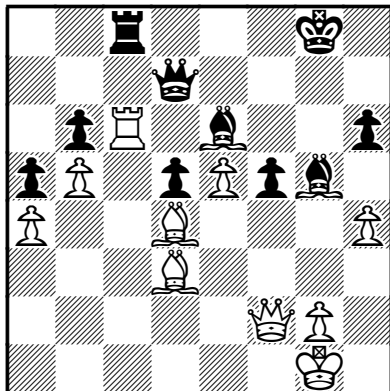
19. b4 a5 20. b5 Nc3 21. Bc3 Bd7

The first and maybe last mistake for Black. Better was the intermediate check 21...Bc5.

22. Bd4 Be6 23. Qe3 Rab8 24. Rfc1 Rfc8 25. Rc8 Qc8 26. Rc1 Qb7 27. Rc6 Qd7 28. Qc1

White has a strong initiative. Black decides to organize counterplay on the kingside.

28...g5 29. a4 gf4 30. Qf4 Bg5 31. Qf2 Rc8 32. h4



32...Be7

Now I thought about the rook sacrifice 33. Re6 Qe6 34. Bf5, but after 34... Rc1 35. Kh2 Qf7, the

position is unclear.

33. Qc2 Bh4 34. Bb6 Bg3 35. Rc8 Qc8 36. Qc8 Bc8 37. Ba5 Be5

A very interesting ending with four bishops, where White has an advantage due to his more dangerous queenside pawns.

38. Bb6 Kf7 39. a5 Ke6 40. a6 f4

Not good for Black is 40...d4 41. Be2, but he is lost anyway.

41. Bc5 Bd6 42. Bd6 Kd6 43. Bf5 Kc7 44. b6 Kd8 45. b7 Bb7 46. ab7 Kc7 47. Bc8 h5 48. Kf2 d4 49. Ke2 h4 50. Kd3 f3 51. gf3 h3 52. Bh3 Kb7 53. f4 Kc7 54. f5 Kd8 55. f6 Ke8 56. Be6 Kf8 57. Kd4 Resigns

White: Brendan Birt (1843)
Black: Jamshid Alamehzadeh (1876)
Reti Opening

1. Nf3 d5 2. c4 Nf6 3. cd5 Nd5 4. e4 Nb6 5. d4 Bg4 6. Be2 e6 7. O-O Nc6 8. Be3 Be7 9. Nc3 O-O 10. h3 Bf3 11. Bf3 Nc4 12. Qb3 Ne3 13. fe3 Bg5 14. Rae1 Na5 15. Qa4 c6 16. d5 b5 17. Qd4 Nc4 18. b3 e5 19. Qd3 Nb6 20. Rd1 b4 21. Ne2 c5 22. Ng3 g6 23. Nh1 Qd6 24. Nf2 h5 25. Qe2 a5 26. g3 a4 27. h4 Bh6 28. g4 ab3 29. ab3 Ra3 30. gh5 Rb3 31. Ng4 gh5 32. Nh6 Qh6 33. Bh5 Qe3 34. Qe3 Re3 35. Rf6 Nd7 36. Rd6 Rd8 37. Rf1 Kg7 38. Rf7 Kg8 39. Rdd7 Rd7 40. Rd7 Re4 41. Bf7 Kf8 42. h5 c4 43. Bg6 Rd4 44. Kf2 b3 45. d6 Rf4 46. Ke3 Rf6 47. Kd2 b2 48. Kc2 c3 49. Rf7 Rf7 50. Bf7 Kf7 51. d7 Ke7 52. h6 Kd7 53. h7 Kd6 54. h8(Q) Kd5 55. Qd8 Ke6 56. Qd3 Resigns

2002 Sacramento Scholastic Chess Championship

Sacramento's Luther Burbank High School hosted the 2002 Sacramento Scholastic Chess Championship on March 2. Ninety players participated in the five-round tournament sponsored by the Sacramento Chess Club.

The K-3 Grade section sported 31 players, with Matthias Wilken of Cesar Chavez Elementary School Davis finishing in first place with 4.5 points. The top team was Cesar Chavez Elementary with 15 points.

A 5-way logjam occurred at the top of the 23-player K-6 Grade section. The Family School's Logan Kado emerged victorious in the playoff to take the title. North Davis Elementary won the team prize with 13 points.

Eleven players competed in the K-8 Grade section with State Champion Daniel Schwarz, Arden Middle School, finishing in first place with a perfect score of 5 points. Arden Middle School took the top team prize with a total of 15 points.

Esparto Chess Club's Erin Harrington finished atop the 25 player K-12 Grade field with 5 points. Host team Luther Burbank High School took the team trophy with a score of 15 points.

Steve Bickford, Chuck Coleman, and Cain and Debbie Garrett directed the tournament.

Trophy Winners

K-3 Section

- 1 Matthias Wilken, 4.5
- 2 Ankita Roy, 4
- 3 Anna De Pello, 4
- 4 Manuel Guerrero, 4
- 5 Alexander Torrecampo, 4
- 6 Graham Mc Daniel, 4
- 7 Vikram A Kudva, 3
- 8 Trevor Lowenthal, 3
- 9 Remy Lehrfeld, 3
- 10 Spencer Park, 3

- 1 Team: Cesar Chavez Elementary, 15
2 Team: North Davis Elementary, 13
3 Team: Cowan Fundamental School, 7.5

K-6 Section

- 1 Logan Kado, 4
- 2 Louis De Pello, 4

- 3 Jeremy Lowenthal, 4
 - 4 Travis F Lee, 4
 - 5 Christopher Inferrera, 4
 - 6 Rebecca Y Chao, 3
 - 7 Lauren de Terra, 3
 - 8 Aaron S Brown, 3
 - 9 Benjamin Kermoyan, 3
 - 10 Jeremiah Yee, 3
- 1 Team: North Davis Elementary, 13

- 2 Team: Cowan Fundamental School, 10

K-8 Section

- 1 Daniel Schwarz, 5
 - 2 Keith Schwarz, 4
 - 3 Drew M Shumway, 3.5
 - 4 Brian T Page, 3
 - 5 Evan W Eyster, 3
 - 6 William Holden, 3
- 1 Team: Arden Middle School, 15

K-12 Section

- 1 Erin Harrington, 5
 - 2 Chang Her, 4
 - 3 Nai L Saeteurn, 4
 - 4 John C Van, 4
 - 5 Tyler K Wilken, 3
 - 6 Nikhil Chand, 3
- 1 Team: Luther Burbank, 15
2 Team: Esparto Chess Club, 9

Maps to the Exit of the Forest

By Frisco Del Rosario

Suppose you were planning a trip through the forest, so you find a map store to buy a map of the forest, but the only map store open at that hour is Bob's Incomplete Maps and Brewery. Unfortunately, the only maps Bob has are maps to lead you from the outside of the forest into the middle of the forest, and maps to lead you from the middle of the forest to the exit. Which map should you buy?

I hope you would rather have the map from the middle of the forest to the exit. Any bozo can wander from the outside of a forest in, but once bozo is in the thick of it, that's where bozo gets lost. It is the smart forest traveler and chessplayers who know the directions from the thick of it to the end of it. Those chessplayers study their checkmates (the end of the game) and the endgame (also the end of the game).

Now suppose you got home safely from your hike through the forest, and you have to resume your music lessons. Someone hands you a piece of sheet music you don't know, and asks you to play it. You start from the top and play the song until you reach an unfamiliar and tricky part. What happens?

You probably slow down, stumble, stop. You go back to the top of the song, and play again. This time you get through the tough part, and you go along until you hit another unfamiliar and tricky part. Again, you slow down, stumble, stop.

What if some music teacher said, "OK, this time play the last measure of the song first," and you do, and then the music teacher says to play the next-to-last measure going forward to the last measure. So you play the

next-to-last measure, and you go ahead to the last measure... which you already have learned.

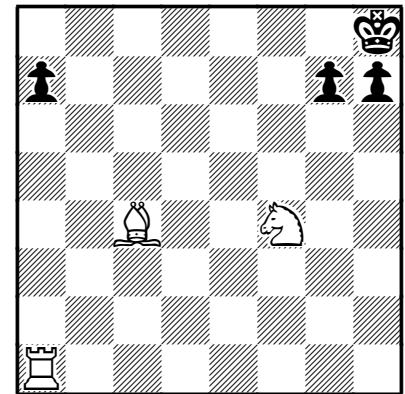
By the time you work your way backward to the top of the song, what happens? You can play the whole song. We ought to learn chess the same way, by learning the last measures first, so we are always heading toward the part of the game that we already know.

By learning as many checkmating patterns as we can, we have more maps to the forest exit. No matter how difficult or cloudy a middlegame position can be, a chess student with checkmating patterns in his head can just aim for whichever one is closest to the position in front of him.

Consider the kids who know exactly one checkmating pattern, the Scholar's Mate. There's usually one kid in any chess classroom who wins all his games by 1. e4 2. Qh5 3. Bc4 4. Qf7 mate. If that kid were tripped up by 1. e4 a5 2. Qh5 Nf6, he can continue to strive to complete the pattern by 3. Qf3, 4. Bc4, and 5. g4—crude but well-reasoned! "I know one way to make checkmate, so I will play for that."

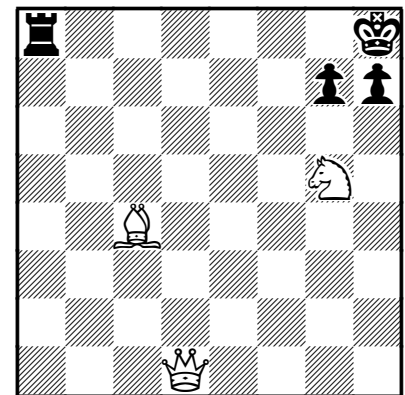
Students who acquire additional patterns from Renaud and Kahn's classic *The Art of the Checkmate* (still just in descriptive notation, unfortunately) or the recent *How to Beat Your Dad at Chess* by grandmaster Murray Chandler are better equipped to get through the chess forest than their opponents.

One of the patterns discovered by Italian chess professional Giachimo Greco in the 1600s shows how to open a file toward the enemy king to gain access for the heavy pieces:



1. Ng6 hg6 2. Rh1 mate

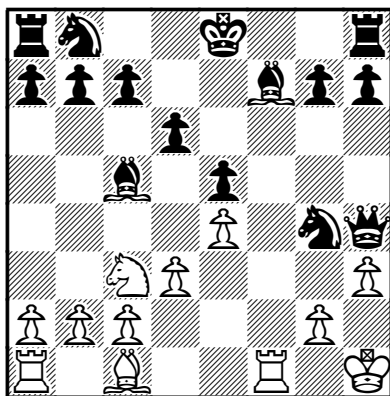
In that instance, the h-file is opened for Greco's checkmate by means of a check. Sometimes it can be opened by way of a threat:



1. Qh5 h6 2. Qg6 hg5 3. Qh5 mate

National Elementary School Championship, San Jose 1994
White: Sean Vora (923)
Black: Frank Cerno (755)

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Bc5 3. Bc4 d6 4. Ng5 Be6 5. 0-0 Bc4 6. Qh5 Nf6 7. Qf7 Bf7 8. Nc3 Ng4 9. Kh1 Qg5 10. d3 Qh4 11. h3 Nf2 12. Kh2 Ng4 13. Kh1



Never mind how Black got here—you know how it is when you are wandering around in an unfamiliar forest—the point is that Black saw the exit.

13...Qg3

And Black won.

Capablanca knew his checkmating patterns, too. His most-immediately-recognizable combination against Bernstein from Moscow 1914 showed that he knew how to make a back rank checkmate (imagine that). In this game against Albert Whiting Fox during Capablanca's college days, his use of the Greco checkmating theme only arises in the footnotes—but it is there.

New York 1906
White: A.W. Fox
Black: J.R. Capablanca
Ruy Lopez

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5

White's first two moves press on the e5-pawn directly and indirectly. Black's reply, making an equal threat to the e4-pawn, is still thought most solid, but Black misses out on the queenside expansion plans that stem from 3...a6 and a later ...b5.

3...Nf6 4. 0-0 Be7

4...Ne4 5. d4 is in vogue after Kramnik's undefeated use in his world championship match. 4...Be7 limits White's chances along the e-file, however, so White prevents ...Ne4.

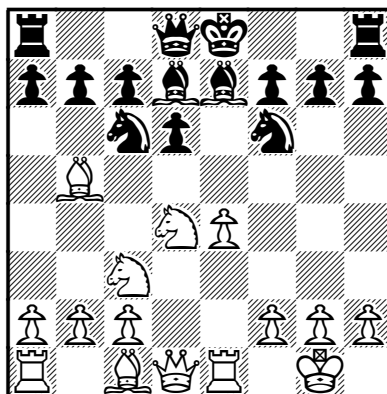
5. Re1

Now that the e4-pawn is secure, White's threat to the e5-pawn is more serious than ever.

5...d6 6. d4 ed4

White was not yet threatening to win a pawn (6...Bd7 7. Bc6 Bc6 8. de5 de5 is fine for Black), but Black chose to give ground in the center before White could take more with 7. d5, perhaps. After d5, Black's pawn structure indicates play on the kingside, but his f6-knight might have to lose time to make way for the ...f5 advance (compare to Capablanca's Siesta Variation-1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 d6 5. c3 f5—where Black stakes his kingside claim when White cannot answer with the natural Nc3, and Black has delayed ...Nf6).

7. Nd4 Bd7 8. Nc3



8...0-0

It is an age-old chess puzzle: we should exchange pieces to free ourselves in cramped positions, but we do not want our opponent to improve his pieces with the recaptures. In Capablanca-Fonaroff, New York 1910, Black swapped two minors by 8...Nd4 9. Qd4 Bb5 10. Nb5, but two of White's pieces came forward. Then after 10... 0-0, White rearranged his forces with 11. Qc3 c6 12. Nd4 and finished with the stunning 12... Nd7 13. Nf5 Bf6 14. Qg3 Ne5 15. Bf4 Qc7 16. Rad1 Rad8 17. Rd6 Rd6 18. Be5 Rd1 19. Rd1 Be5 20. Nh6 Kh8 21. Qe5 Qe5

22. Nf7 Resigns. 8...0-0 is an unhurried move that leaves the double exchange in the air, at least.

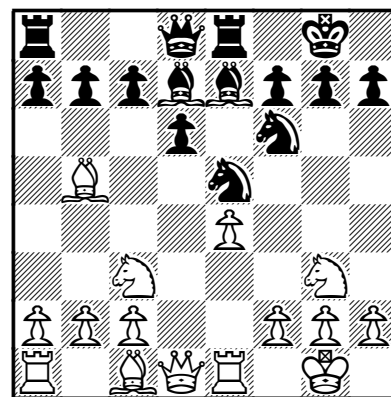
9. Nde2

White avoids a trade on d4, but it is the bishop on b5 with which White should be more concerned. If Black exchanges on d4, White's queen takes a good central position, but if Black manages to swap on b5, White's recapture deflects a knight from the game (unless White could repeat the same sleight-of-hand from Capablanca-Fonaroff!). Golombek suggests 9. Bf1 (9. Bc4 leaves the bishop vulnerable to a biff by ...Ne5, while 9. Bd3 and 9. Be2 interfere with the other white pieces), and in the third game of the 1921 world championship match, Capablanca washed his hands of the whole bishop matter by 9. Bc6, which landed in an even game.

9...Re8 10. Ng3

Black has developed his pieces in a creeping fashion, but now it is time to strike a jab from his crouched position.

10...Ne5



In this move, Golombek saw the seeds of Capablanca's freeing maneuver in the Queen's Gambit Declined—1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. Bg5 Be7 5. Nf3 0-0 6. e3 Nbd7 7. Rc1 c6 8. Bd3 dc4 9. Bc4 Nd5—where Black's cramp will be relieved by exchanges.

Capablanca Weaves Greco's Mate

11. Bd7

This move might be more psychologically necessary than positionally. If White retreats the bishop to f1, Black is still faced with the problems of unraveling his pieces and achieving ...d5 to equalize the space in the center, but who playing white would move the bishop backward right after Nd4-e2-g3?

11...Qd7

Black has gained a move by recapturing with a developing move. White compounds his difficulties by launching an attack while two moves behind in development.

12. f4

12. Be3 is a more balanced move, and some would opt for 12. Bg5 with a view to stronger control of d5.

12...Ng6 13. Nf5 Bf8

An attacking move. Black threatens to remove the guard with 14...Ne4, then play 15...Qf5.

14. Qd3 Rad8

Preparing to unwrap his bishop and major pieces with ...d5, but Black has to be quite sure that White cannot distract him from that move, else the rook move looks silly. Purdy advised that we should not move a rook behind a pawn with the idea of advancing the pawn next, but should endeavor to move the pawn first.

15. Bd2 d5 16. e5

White loses a pawn after 16. ed5 Re1 17. Re1 Nd5, when Black has two threats: 18...Ndf4 or 18...Nc3 19. Bc3 Qd3 20. cd3 Rd3..

16...Bc5

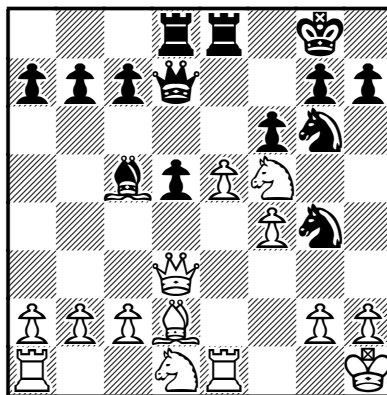
From move one, develop with threats.

17. Kh1 Ng4 18. Nd1

By disconnecting his rooks, White's back rank becomes vul-

nerable, but the alternative is to permit ...Nf2. Now Black strives to remove White's center pawns and open the position for his better-developed pieces.

18...f6



19. h3

Black threatened 19...fe5, winning a pawn. Greco's checkmate arises after 19. ef6 Nf4 20. Ne7 Re7 21. fe7 Nd3 22. ed8(Q) Qd8 23. cd3 Qh4.

19...Nf2 20. Nf2 Bf2 21. Re2 fe5

Taking over the center, while looking ahead to recovering the sacrificed piece by breaking the connection between queen and knight.

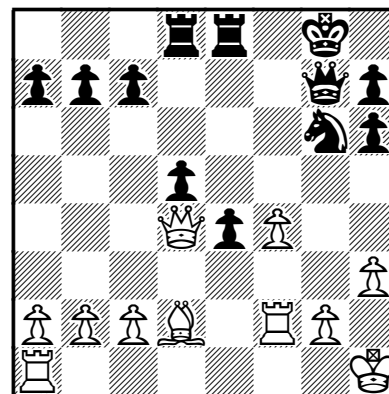
22. Rf2 e4 23. Nh6

Prevents Black from capturing on f5 with a forward-going move and disrupting Black's castled position.

23...gh6 24. Qd4

White has to keep in touch with e3, else Black pawn forks on that square. Black now aims to remove the blockader of his pawns.

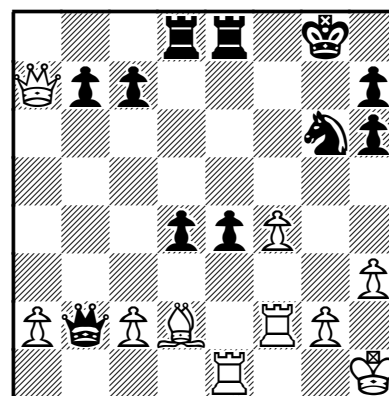
24...Qg7



25. Qa7

White should have tried to maintain his roadblock by 25. Bc3 Qd4 26. Bd4 b6 27. b4.

25...Qb2 26. Re1 d4



Cutting the queen off from e3.

27. f5

27. Rff1 e3 28. Bc1 Qc2 29. g3 (otherwise ...Nh4) d3 30. Be3 d2 31. Rd1 Qe4 wins a piece.

27...e3 28. Rfe2 Nf4 29. Bc1 Qb6

Since Black will be ahead in material, he offers to trade queens with the most threatening move.

30. Qa4 Ne2 31. Qc4 Kh8 32. Re2

If 32. Qe2, Black probably would've continued by bringing up new force: 32...c5 followed by ...c4 and ...d3.

32...Qa6 33. Qd3 Qd3 34. cd3 c5 35. g4 c4 36. Resigns

In Memory of
John Entwistle
October 9, 1944–
June 27, 2002

A Delicate Knight Endgame

Continued from page 15

From here the play is rather uneven, as both players began to get short of time in a very difficult ending. I think Black's best chance to win was 43...e4.

As Mr. Pupols explained after the game, White wants to wait for Black to compromise his kingside pawn position, and then fling the a-pawn forward. Therefore he does not go for a line like 42. a4 Ke7 43. a5 Kd6 44. a6 Kc7 45. Kf2 Ne4 46. Kf3 Nc5 47. h4 Kb6 48. h5 Na6 49. Nd5 Kc6 50. h6 gh6 51. Nf6 Nc5, where Black keeps an extra kingside pawn and maybe some chances to win.

42...Ke6 43. Kd3 h5

I have yet to fully figure out how to play this endgame for Black; it is a delicate affair. 43...e4 44. Kd2 f5 (44...Nf5 leads to a draw after 45. a4 Kd6 46. a5 Kc5 47. a6 Kb6 48. Kc3 Ne3 49. Kd4 Nd1 50. Ke4 Nf2 51. Kf5 Nh3 52. Nd5 Ka6 53. Nc7 [53. Nf6? gf6 54. Kf6 Nf4+] Kb6 54. Ne8 g6 55. Kf6 Kc5 56. Kg7 g5 57. Nf6) 45. Ke1 g5 46. Kf2 Nh5, and Black's pawns still look pretty healthy, although I cannot say if he is really on the way to winning.

44. e4 g6 45. Ke3 f5 46. ef5 gf5 47. a4 Kd6

Here I was intrigued by the possibilities surrounding (f4 48.

Kf3 Kf5 49. a5 e4 50. Kg2 h4 51. a6 f3 52. Kf2 Nh1 53. Kg1 e3 54. a7 e2 55. Nd3 f2 56. Kh2 e1(Q) 57. Ne1 fe1(Q) 58. a8(Q) Ng3, when White can apparently draw, in fact, with 59. Qf8 Kg5 60. Qd8, not allowing the black king to walk to f1. The attempted calculation of these variations ate up the last of my time in the game. Now it is clear.

48. a5

Equal.

45...Kc7 49. a6 Kb6 50. a7 Ka7 51. Nc6 Kb6 52. Ne5 Kc5 53. Kf4 Kd5 54. Nf3 h4 55. Nh4 Ne2 56. Kf5 Ng1 57. Kg4 Nh3 Drawn

A Trappy Queen Endgame

Continued from page 17

46.Kg1 Re4 47.Rg2 Rc4 48.Re5 Rd4 49.d6 Rd6 (49...c4 50.Ra5 Rd6 51.Rg7 Kg7 52.Rc5) 50.Rg7 Kg7 51.Rc5 Rg6 52.Kf2 Rg5.

43. Rb7!

Kaboom! When my opponent played Rb7, I felt like he had just hit me in the head with a hammer. This powerful move takes advantage of pins along the 7th rank and the h3-c8 diagonal, and I had completely missed it. Yikes!

43...Qc8

Everything else loses on the spot. 43...Qb7 44.Rb7+; 43...Qd8 44.Qg4+; 43...Rg2 44.Qg2 Rg2 45.Kg2+.

44. Rg7 Kg7 45.Rb8?

After the game, my opponent mentioned he should have played 45.Rb6 here, and he's right. Black's d6-pawn falls, and the resulting endgames all look won for White: 45...Qd7 46.Rd6 Qd6 47.Qg4 Kh7 (47...Kf7 48.Kh3 a4 49.Kh4 Qe7 50.Kh5 Qf6 51.Qe6+) 48.Kh3 Qe7 49.Qe6 Qg7 (49...Qe6 50.de6+) 50.Qf5 Kh8 51.Kh4 Qg3

(51...Qg2 52.Qe5 Kg8 53.Qe8 Kg7 54.Qe7 Kg6 55.Qe6 Kh7 56.Qf5 Kh8 57.Qf4+) 52.Kh5 Qh2 53.Kg6 Qg2 54.Kf6 f3 55.d6 Qg7 56.Ke6 Qg8 57.Ke5 Qg3 58.Ke6 Qg8 59.Kd7 Qh7 60.Kc6 Qf5 61.ef5 f2 62.d7 f1Q 63.d8Q Kg7 64.Qe7 Kh8 65.Qe8 Kg7 66.Qg6 Kf8 67.f6+.

45...Qb8 46.Qg4 Kh8 47.Qg6 Qf8

The dust has settled. Black is up a pawn, but White's queen is well placed to attack Black's pawns and to threaten perpetual check.

48. Kg1 f3 49. g3

White doesn't fall for the trap 49.gf3 Qg7, when the pawn endgame is won for Black, as White will eventually have to abandon the defense of his kingside pawns to stop Black's passed h-pawn.

49...Qg7

Another trap.

50. Qe8

Again, White is alert. 50.Qg7 Kg7 51.Kf2 Kf6 52.Kf3 Kg5 53.a4 (53.g4 Kh4 54.a4 Kh3+) 53...h5

54.Kg2 Kg4 55.Kf2 h4 56.gh4 Kh4+.

50...Kh7 51.Kf2 Qf6 52.Qa4

By picking off the a5-pawn, White obtains a distant passed a-pawn. Now it looks bad for Black to enter any pawn endgames. Therefore, Black has to open up White's blockade of the kingside and get some play before White's a-pawn becomes a threat.

52...h5 53.Qa5 h4 54.Qc7 Kh6 55.gh4 Qh4 56.Kf3 Qf4 57.Kg2 Qe4 58.Kh2 Qf4 59.Kg2 e4 60.Qe7 e3 61.Qe6 Kg7 62.Qe7 Kh6 63.Qe6 Kg7?!

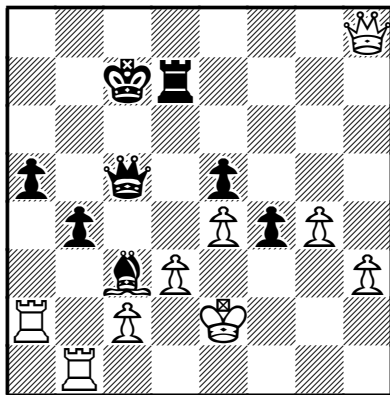
Objectively, this move is as strong as any other, but Black could have set an evil trap with 63...Kh5! White can still get a perpetual with 64.Qe8, but he might be tempted into 64.Qh3, when he can force the exchange of queens, and with that passed a-pawn, isn't he winning? Nope! 63...Kh5 64.Qh3 Kg5 65.Qg3 Kf5 66.Qf4 (66.Qf3 Ke5+) 66...Kf4 67.a4 Ke4 68.a5 (68.Kf1 Kd3 69.Ke1 Kc4) 68...Kd3+.

Drawn

Ohlone Tournament

Continued from page 6

30. Bd7 Rd7 31. Qh8 Kc7



32. Kf1

White probably had 32. Qh4 in mind when he played his 30th move, only to discover that it is still mate in all variations:

32...Qe3 33. Kf1 Bd4 34. c3 (34. Kg2 Qe2 35. Kh1 Qf3 36. Kh2 Bf2 37. Rf1 Bg3+) Qg1 35. Ke2 f3 36. Kd2 (36. Kf3 Rf7 37. Ke2 Qg2 38. Kd1 Rf1+) Qg2 37. Kd1 Qa2+.

32...Qe3 33. Kg2 f3 34. Kh1 Qe2 35. Resigns

White: Elaine Veksler (1645)
Black: Rod McCalley (1800)
Stonewall Attack
Notes by Rod McCalley

1. d4 Nf6 2. e3 d5 3. Bd3 Nc6 4. f4 g6 5. Nf3 Bg7 6. Nbd2 Nb4

Stonewalls can be weak if they're not completed with c3.

7. Be2

White's natural moves at turns 7 and 10 lead to a disaster.

7...Bf5 8. Bb5 c6 9. Ba4 Qa5 10. Bb3 Ng4 11. Ke2

White's problems are not solved by 11. Qe2 because 11...Bc2 puts ...Nd3 in play. Then White cannot castle for there is a bishop skewer on d3.

11...Qa6 12. c4 Bd3 13. Resigns
13. Ke1 Ne3 traps the queen.

Krawfish's Problem Korner

This issue's problem involves a few fairy elements:

1) Helpmate

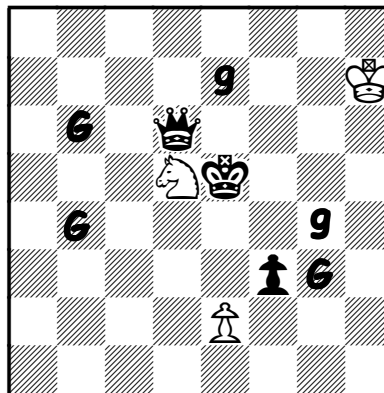
Black moves first and conspires to help White checkmate the black king (via only legal moves).

Helpmate was invented by Max Lange in 1854, and has been the most commonly used stipulation in problems for some time. One nice feature of a helpmate is, when you find a checkmate in the given number of moves, you know you are done (unlike a directmate, where it is possible that a defense was not considered).

2) Grasshoppers

Moves on queen lines, but must hurdle to land one square beyond the hurdle. Grasshoppers were invented by T.R. Dawson, and it didn't take long after they were first seen (in 1913), before they became the most commonly used fairy chess piece.

This is a very simple (and very relevant) example, by J.E.H. Creed (*Fairy Chess Review* 1944), helpmate in 2 with grasshoppers:



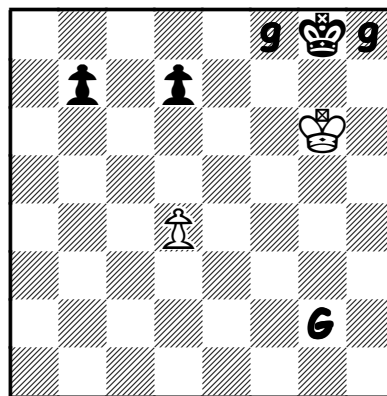
Solution: 1...Qc5 2. Kg6 Ge4 3. Nf4 mate.

3) PWC (also known as exchange circe)

PWC is a circe condition (invented by U. Castellari in 1975) which alters the rules of capture. Instead of being annihilated, a captured piece immediately returns (is reborn) on the square vacated by the capturing unit. In other words, captures merely exchanges places of two pieces.

Kevin Begley, 2002

Helpmate in 3 PWC with grasshoppers



Solutions from March issue: Begley—1.Bc7! ...Ra2!! 2.Bxg3+!! ...Kxg3 3.Ke1!! draws. Pafnutieff-Boyette — 1. Qb1! wins.



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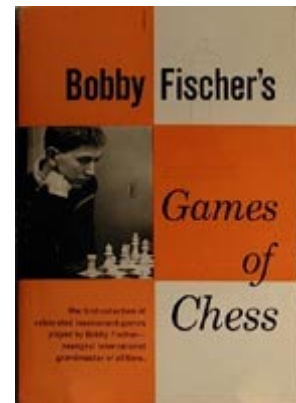
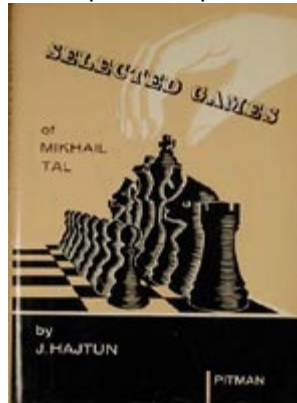
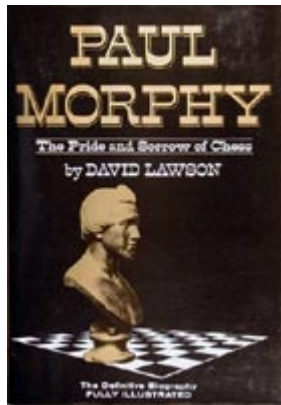
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Weltgeschichte Botvinnik-Tal 1960	15	(paper – good w/browning)
Zoom 001	50	(hardback – poor w/stains – Larsen)

Tournament Calendar

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

Date	Event	Location	CalChess
July 20	2nd Charles Bagby Memorial G/45	San Francisco	☆
John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258 imjwd@aol.com			
July 20	Weibel Summer Scholastic Quads	Fremont	☆
Dr. Alan Kirshner, 66 Indian Hill Place, Fremont 94539 (510) 657-1586, info@successchess.com			
July 21	Modesto Summer Scholastic Quads	Modesto	☆
John Barnard, 3505 Spangler Lane #103, Copperopolis (209) 736-1223			
August 3	Sacramento Summer Scholastic	Sacramento	☆
John McCumiskey, 6700 50th St., Sacramento 95823-1306 (916) 428-5532, jmclmc@lanset.com			
August 11	Success Chess School Summer Quads	Milpitas	☆
Chris Torres, christorres@successchess.com			
August 17	2nd Vladimir Pafnutieff Memorial G/45	San Francisco	☆
John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258 imjwd@aol.com			
August 17	San Luis Obispo Scholastic Championship	San Luis Obispo	☆
Barbara McCaleb, 234 Via La Paz, San Luis Obispo 93401 (805) 544-0717 bmccaleb@calpoly.edu			
August 17-18	San Luis Obispo County Championship	San Luis Obispo	☆
Barbara McCaleb, 234 Via La Paz, San Luis Obispo 93401 (805) 544-0717 bmccaleb@calpoly.edu			
August 18	Modesto Summer Scholastic Quads	Modesto	☆
John Barnard, 3505 Spangler Lane #103, Copperopolis (209) 736-1223			
August 25-26	Sacramento Chess Club Weekend Swiss	Sacramento	☆
John McCumiskey, 6700 50th St., Sacramento 95823-1306 (916) 428-5532, jmclmc@lanset.com			
August 31-Sept. 2	CalChess State Championship	San Francisco	☆
Richard Koepcke, 2047 Montecito Ave #30, Mountain View 94043 (650) 964-2640 richard.koepcke@sun.com			
October 13	CalChess Scholastic Quads	San Leandro	☆
Dr. Alan Kirshner, 66 Indian Hill Place, Fremont 94539 (510) 657-1586, info@successchess.com			