

California Chess Journal

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Maurice Ashley Stars Again at Windsor East Bay Chess Fest



Pruess and Pearson Among Top Finishers at U.S. Open, Peckham Takes First GM Scalp
Chess Journalists of America Award CCJ for Best Photograph, Cartoon, Analysis



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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.

Table of Contents

Sacramento Chess Championship	
We changed the De Guzman Wins Koltanowski Memorial headline a bit	3
2nd Jessie Jeans Open	
On this page, we altered De Guzman Wins Ohlone headline	6
Windsor East Bay Chess Fest	
Aviv Adler draws grandmaster Ashley with a kamikaze rook	8
News from U.S. Open	
Pearson, Pruess, Peckham lead the Northern Californians	12
Kolty Chess Club Championship	
CCJ editor wins club championship, annotates some endgames	14
The Instructive Capablanca	
When ahead in material, exchange as many pieces as possible	20
The Chabanon Gambit	
From Eric Schiller's new book on gambits	23
This Issue's Obligatory Wing Gambit	
New book released in Thinkers' Press Purdy Library series	24
Immortality Lost	
Keres misses a brilliancy against Tal	26
Places to Play	
Hayward club resurfaces at Nation's Hamburgers	27
Tournament Calendar	
Baseball players on strike, what else to do on a weekend	28

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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.

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De Guzman Scores at Sacramento Championship for Second Straight Time

Sacramento Chess Championship July 5-7, 2002			
Master			
1	Ricardo DeGuzman	5.5	\$300
2	Tom Dorsch	5	200
Under 2200			
1	John Barnard	4.5	150
2-3	Lawrence Martinez Nicolas Yap Uri Andrews	3.5	50
Reserve			
1	Tedoro Porlares	5.5	300
2-3	Benjamin Tejes Ricky Yu	4.5	100
Under 1800			
1	Dalton Peterson	4.5	150
2-4	Bob Baker Elisha Garg Michael Smith	3.5	33
Amateur			
1-2	Corbett Carroll Christopher Wihlidal	5	250
Under 1400			
1	Anyon Harrington	4.5	150
2-4	Aaron Garg Dustin Kerk sieck Boyd Taylor		33
Junior			
1-2	Aaron Wilkowski Corey Chang	4	40

By John McCumiskey

While Sacramento basked in a relatively mild July 4th weekend, 91 players were in the heat of battle at the Best Western Expo during the 2002 Sacramento Chess Championship, including international masters Walter Shipman and Ricardo De Guzman from the Bay Area.

Players came from as far south as Bakersfield and San Luis Obispo, as far north as Tillamook, Oregon, and as far east as Lake Tahoe. The overall turnout plus an anonymous prize fund donation enabled the host Sacramento Chess Club to pay the advertised prize fund in full.

De Guzman returned to defend his title against 21 challengers in the Master/Expert section, and he had to work hard, especially in his round five game against NM Jim MacFarland. NM Tom Dorsch's only blemish on his way to a clear second place finish was against DeGuzman in round four. John Barnard had clinched at least a tie for first in the U2200 section by the end of the second day, having requested byes for rounds five and six with his entry into the tournament.

After giving up a draw to up-and-coming scholastic player David Chock in the first round of the event, Teodoro Porlares won five straight games to win the 36-player Reserve Section. Scholastic players Benjamin Tejes and Ricky Yu tied for second place at 4.5 points, while Dalton Peterson took the U1800 prize with 4.5 points.

In the 33-player Amateur Section, Christopher Wihlidal and Corbett Carroll tied for first place, taking different routes to get there. Carroll lost his first round game, then scored five straight victories to reach 5 points, while Wihlidal drew in rounds four and fives and won the first place trophy on tiebreaks. Other than Carroll, the only other non-scholastic player to win a prize in the Amateur section was Boyd Taylor, finishing tied for second place in the U1400 section.

Steve Bickford and John McCumiskey directed the event. For full crosstables of the tournament and information on future Sacramento Chess Club events, see <http://www.lanset.com/jmclmc/default.htm>

White: Tom Dorsch (2201)
Black: Kenan Zildzic (2299)

Goring Gambit

Notes by NM Richard Koepcke

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 ed4 4. c3 d3?!

Although this is a book move, it is not a good way to decline the Goring Gambit, for it does nothing to further Black's development, costs a tempo, and does not address the potential problem of how to defend f7. For those reasons, Black should either take the pawn, or decline with 4...d5.

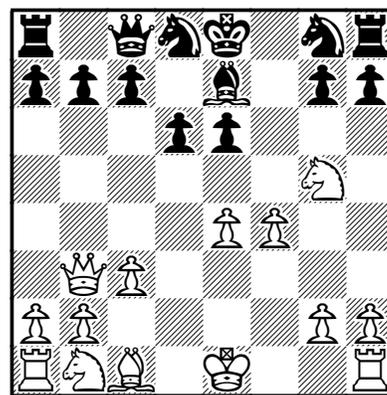
5. Bd3 d6 6. Bc4

Now that the material is equal, White returns a tempo in order to execute the forementioned plan of attacking f7. There are two alternative setups where White's bishop deployment at d3 would be an asset: castling, followed by Nd4 and f4, or by h3, c4, and Nc3. The scheme with Nd4 and f4 is the more dangerous of the two.

6...Be6

The weakness at f7 is not so dire that it has to be defended immediately. Better is 6...Nf6, and play might follow 7. Qb3 Qe7 8. 0-0 g6 9. Bg5 Bg7 10. Nbd2 0-0 with a roughly equal game.

7. Be6 fe6 8. Qb3 Qc8 9. Ng5 Nd8 10. f4 Be7



11. f5!?

91 Players Endure the Heat of Battle at Sacramento Championship

White presses his attack immediately, fearing that Black might gradually unwind his position after the more prosaic 11. Nf3 Nf6 12. Nbd2 0-0, planning ...d5 at some point.

11...ef5

An alternative is 11...Bg5 12. Bg5 ef5 13. 0-0 Qe6 14. ef5 Qb3 15. ab3.

12. 0-0 fe4?

It looks crazy to continue taking pawns with all of White's pieces bearing down on f7, but there is reason to Black's madness. What follows is a forcing line where White is practically forced to trade queens to keep the game going. This is all predicated on the assumption that Black can keep his center pawns and pick up the knight without compromising his position. It turns out that this is not the case, but the reason for this is several moves away. In hindsight, 12...Nf6 13. ef5 d5 was an improvement over the text.

13. Nf7 Qe6 14. Qe6 Ne6 15. Nh8 Bf6

When entering this line at move 12, Black was probably counting on 15...Nf6 with the idea of ...Kf8-g8xh8, but White can foil that plan with 16. g4! Ng4 17. Nf7 Bf6 18. h3. Black is therefore forced to go after the knight more directly.

16. c4 g6 17. Ng6 hg6 18. Nc3 Bd4 19. Kh1 Bc3

An unfortunate necessity, as the e-pawn eventually falls on other moves. For example, 19...Nf6 20. Nb5 Ke7 21. Nd4 Nd4 22. Bg5+-.

20. bc3 c6 21. Rb1 b6 22. a4 Ne7

22...Rb8 23. a5 b5 24. cb5 cb5 could be considered, but Black's forces are just too scattered to hold the position together after 25. Ba3.

23. a5 ba5 24. Rf6 Nc5 25. Ba3 Rd8 26. Re1 Resigns

There is no defense to 27. h3 followed by Bc5 and Re4.

White: Kaushik Bakhandi (2149)
Black: Nikunj Oza (1832)
Petroff Defense

Notes by Kaushik Bakhandi

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. Ne5 d6 4. Nf3 Ne4 5. Nc3

White opts for an offbeat variation of the Petroff.

5...Nc3 6. dc3 Be7 7. Be3

The model game for this line is Sundstrom-Holm, Stockholm 1912: 7. Bd3 0-0 8. h4 (threatening the Greco sacrifice) Re8 (ready for 9. Bh7 Kh7 10. Ng5 Bg5 with discovered check) 9. Be3 (now it makes sense to block the e-file) Nc6? (losing his senses for a moment) 7. Bd3 0-0 8. h4 Re8 9. Be3 Nc6 10. Bh7 Kh7 11. Ng5 Kg6 12. h5 Kf6 13. Qf3 Bf5 14. g4 Qd7 15. Ne4 Ke5 16. Qf4 Kd5 17. c4 Kc4 18. Nd6 mate.

7...0-0

A better idea is to castle queenside, or continue to develop his pieces and wait for White to make the decision to castle first.

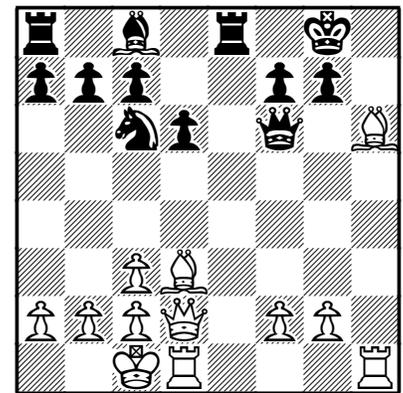
8. Bd3 Re8 9. h4 h6

Black has avoided the Greco sacrifice that Holm mistakenly allowed, but White opts for an adventurous sacrifice, anyway.

10. Ng5 Bg5

10...hg5 is met by 11. Qh5 g6 12. Bg6+-.

11. hg5 Qg5 12. Qd2 Nc6 13. 0-0 Qf6 14. Bh6



Completely exposing Black's king.

14...gh6 15. Rh6 Qg7 16. Rdh1

The mate threat is 16. Rdh1 a6 17. Rh8! Qh8 18. Rh8 Kh8 19. Qh6 Kg8 20. Bh7 Kh8 21. Bg6 Kg8 22. Qh7 Kf8 23. Qf7.

16...Kf8

If 16...Re6, then 17. Rh7 Qf6 18. f4 with the threat of f5 followed by Rh8.

17. Rh7 Qf6

17...Qg2 18. Qh6 Ke7 19. Qh4 Ke6 20. Be4+-.

18. R7h6 Qg7 19. Qf4 Qe5

19...Qg2 20. Rh8 Ke7 21. Re8 Ke8 22. Rh8 Ke7 23. Qh4 Ke6 24. Rh6 Qg6 25. Bg6 fg6 26. Rg6 Kd5 27. Rg5 Ne5 28. f4+-.

20. Qh4 Re6 21. Rh8 Kg7

21...Qh8 was Black's last hope.

22. f4 Qe3 23. Kd1 Qc5 24. Rg8 Kg8 25. Qh8 mate

White: James MacFarland (2233)
Black: Ben Haun (1986)
Queen's Gambit Declined
Notes by NM Richard Koepcke

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 d5 3. c4 e6 4. Nc3 c6 5. Bg5 Nbd7 6. e3 Bd6?

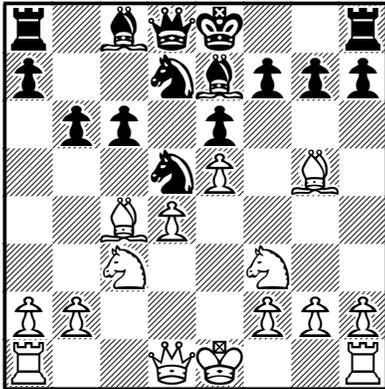
The question as to where the bishop belongs depends on

whether or not A) White can be prevented from playing e4, or B) Black can answer e4 with ...e5. In this position, then answer to both A and B is no, so ...Be7 is to be preferred. 6...Qa5 is also a book move.

7. Bd3 dc4 8. Bc4 b6

8...e5 is premature: 9. de5 Ne5 10. Ne5 Be5 11. Qd8 Kd8 12. Bf7.

9. e4 Be7 10. e5 Nd5



11. Ne4 0-0

11...0-0 12. Kf1 is good for White.

12. Be7 Qe7 13. 0-0 f6?!

If Black sits idly, White will eventually build up a fearsome kingside attack. However, the move chosen seems a little too desperate. 13...c5 is an alternative, since an immediate attempt by White to win a pawn comes to naught: 14. Bd5 ed5 15. Nc3 Bb7 16. dc5 Nc5 17. Nd5 Qe6, and Black will recover the e-pawn.

14. ef6 N7f6 15. Re1 Ne4 16. Re4 Bb7 17. Bd5!

Forcing Black to defend a backward pawn position where White has a hammerlock grip on e5.

17...cd5 18. Re3 Ba6?

18...Rac8.

19. Qa4 Bb7 20. Rae1 Rfe8 21. h3 Bc8?

21...Qf6 is more stubborn. Black is still holding the position together after 22. Qd7 Re7, so White would have to seek a less

immediate way of exploiting his advantage.

22. Qc6 Bd7 23. Qd5 Rad8 24. Qe4 Bc8 25. d5 Bb7 26. Qe6 Qe6 27. de6 Re7 28. Ng5

White must ultimately give up the passed e-pawn, so the real point of this move is to free the kingside pawns to advance.

28...Rd5 29. Ne4 Re6 30. Nc3 Re3 31. fe3 Rd3 32. Kf2 Kf7

32...Rd7 was required for now White can force an exchange into an easily-won minor piece ending.

33. Rd1 Rd1 34. Nd1 g5 35. g3 Ke6 36. Nc3 Bc6 37. Ne2 Ke5 38. Nd4 Bd7 39. Nf3 Kf6 40. h4 h6 41. hg5 hg5 42. e4 g4 43. Ne1 Kg5 44. Ke3 Be6 45. a3 Bd7 46. Kd4 Resigns

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De Guzman Wins Jessie Jeans Open

2nd Jessie Jeans Coffee Beans Open June 29-30, 2002 Open

1 Ricardo De Guzman 4
2-3 Robin Cunningham 3
Alex Setzepfandt

Reserve

1 Jacob Lopez 4
2-4 Pierre Vachon 3
Alberto Cisneros
Cameron Jackson

Booster

1 Aaron Wilkowski 4
2-3 John Duby
Ernie Olivas
Ken Hui

International master Ricardo De Guzman won the 2nd Jessie Jeans Coffee Beans Open in Santa Rosa with a 4-0 score.

Mike Goodall directed 36 players in three sections.

Jessie Jeans proprietor Keith Givens and Goodall will conduct the Sonoma County Open Nov. 16-17.

White: Robin Cunningham (2281)
Black: Maximo Fajardo (1919)
Sicilian Chekhover
Notes by Frisco Del Rosario

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cd4 4. Qd4

This offbeat move goes through occasional periods of popularity, and has attracted the support of players like J. Polgar and Tal. White brings a second piece into play, but the first additional cost is having to trade a bishop for knight, and the second is that the queen often has to retreat of her own accord in order for the knight to centralize (which it does right away if White plays 4. Nd4).

4...Nc6 5. Bb5 Bd7 6. Bc6 Bc6 7. Nc3

White continues his campaign of rapid development, but grandmaster Soltis used to play 7. c4,

making a Maroczy Bind after having swapped the bad bishop.

7...Nf6 8. Bg5 e5

A common mistake. Black had three minor pieces that could help watch over the hole on d5, but one knight is already captured, and the other can be traded at White's whim. One continuation that gives 4. Qd4 its independent character is 8...e6 9. 0-0-0 Be7 10. Rhe1 0-0 11. e5 de5 12. Qh4 with attacking chances.

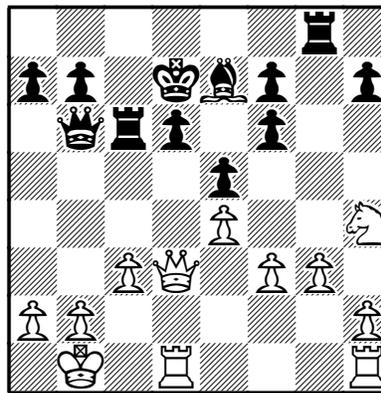
9. Qd3 Be7 10. 0-0-0 Qc7 11. Bf6

And now in order to save the pawn Black weakened at move 8, he has to make another hole at f5.

11...gf6 12. Nd5 Bd5 13. Qd5 Rc8 14. c3 Qb6 15. Nh4 Rg8

White's lead increases on 15...Qf2 16. Qb7 Rd8 17. Nf5 Bf8 (17...Rd7 18. Qb8) 18. Qc6 Rd7 19. Qc8 Rd8 20. Nd6.

16. g3 Rc5 17. Qd3 Rc6 18. f3 Kd7 19. Kb1



19...Rgc8 20. Rc1

Black threatened 20...Rc3, but for 20. Rc1 to be better than 20. Ka1, White had to foresee that the heavy pieces would be traded soon, resulting in an endgame where White's king could activate quickly. Another consideration is that Rc1 might help White increase his bind on the white squares with c4.

20...a5 21. Nf5 Bf8

Does Black really care to preserve that bishop? If a fast rush along the a-file is Black's only chance for counterplay, then the rush should continue. If 21...a4 22. a3, then 22...Bf8 might put ...d5 and ...Ba3 in play.

22. Rhd1

Black could decide to ditch his d-pawn to give his pieces some breathing room, but then it's the white pawn that starts to choke him: 22...Rc5, and after a neutral move like 23. Rc2 (23. Ne3 Bh6), 23...d5 24. ed5 Rc4 25. Ne3 maintains White's positional pluses with a pawn in the bank.

22...Qc5

Black played this perhaps with a view toward sacrificing with ...d5 or continuing his queenside motion with ...b5. Whatever he had in mind, White steered for the good knight-vs.-bad bishop endgame.

23. Qd5 Qd5

It still seems that Black's best chance to make any counterplay is ...b5. A simplified position will favor the more mobile side, and Black is swapping his working pieces while improving White's rooks.

24. Rd5 Rc5 25. Rcd1 Rd5 26. Rd5 Rc5 27. Rc5 dc5 28. a4 Kc6 29. c4

A textbook example of "good knight vs. bad bishop in a blocked pawn position."

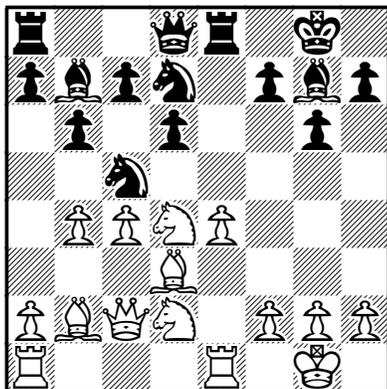
29...Kd7 30. Kc2 Ke6 31. Kd3 Kd7 32. Ke3 Ke6 33. f4 Kd7 34. Kf3 Ke6 35. Kg4 Kd7 36. Kh5 Ke6 37. Nh6 Ke7 38. Ng8 Ke6 39. f5 Kd6 40. Nf6 b5 41. b3

41. ab5 is overkill.

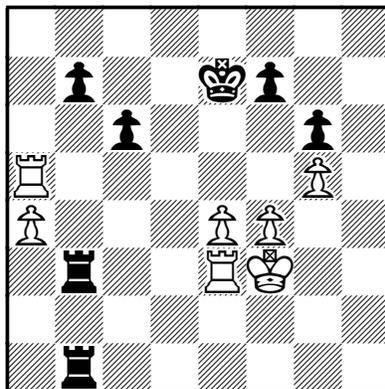
41...bc4 42. bc4 Ke7 43. Nh7 Bg7 44. Kg5 Kd6 45. f6 Bh8 46. Kf5 Resigns

Tactically Mean at Jessie Jeans Coffee Beans

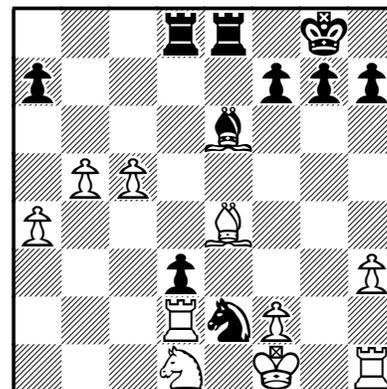
These positions were taken from games played at the 2nd Jessie Jeans Coffee Beans Open in June. Solutions on page 18.



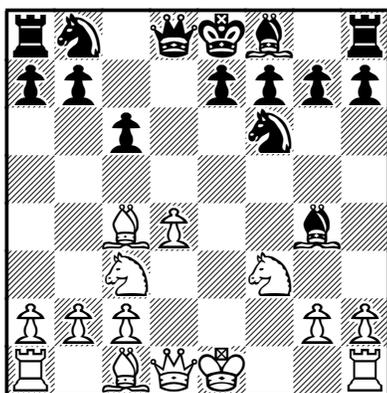
1. Berosh-Sankovich, Black to play.



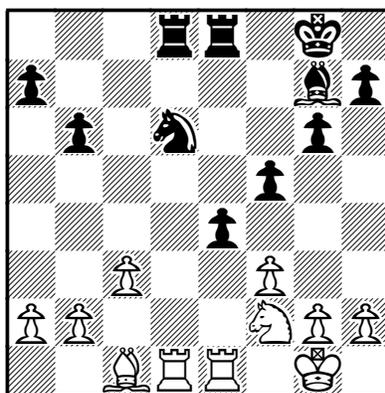
4. Cunningham-DeGuzman, Black to play.



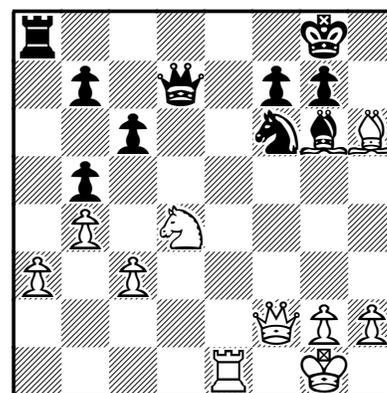
7. Hearn-Cisneros, Black to play.



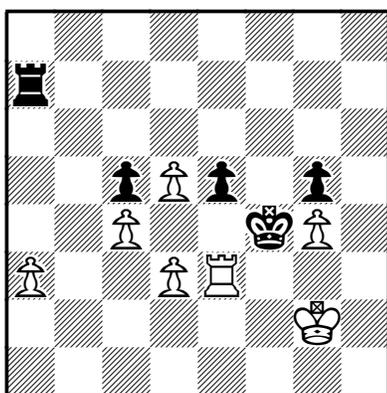
2. Cisneros-Jackson, White to play.



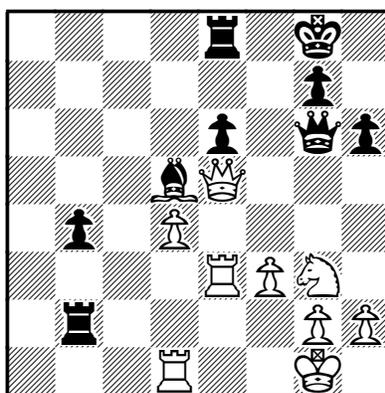
5. Falk-Stognoli, White to play.



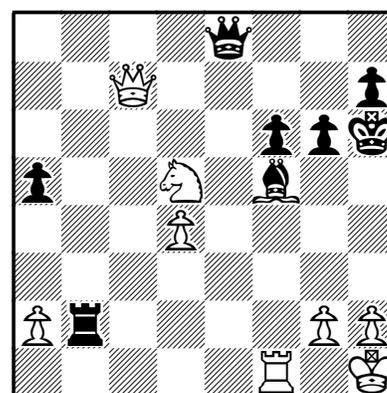
8. Stagnoli-Wilkowski, Black to play.



3. Cota-Chock, White to play.



6. Gross-Gonsalves, Black to play.



9. Vachon-Cota, White to play.

Ashley Wows 'Em Again at Second Windsor East Bay Chess Fest

By Lanette C. Chan-Gordon

The Windsor East Bay Chess Academy of Oakland hosted its second annual Chess Fest II on June 14 and 15, again featuring grandmaster Maurice Ashley, who played more than 100 games on the first day against students from low income schools in the Oakland and San Leandro areas.

The event continued the next day with a blindfold simultaneous exhibition by Ashley against three of the strongest scholastic club teams in Northern California: the Berkeley Chess School, the Windsor East Bay Chess Academy, and Success Chess.

Ashley defeated each team, then performed a 29-board simultaneous, winning every game except one. Little did he realize at the start of the game that his two-year string of victories in scholastic simul events would end with a draw against Berkeley Chess School student Aviv Adler.

"When I thought that I had drawn with the grandmaster, I was relieved and excited," said Adler. "But I was still nervous because I thought he would do some trick on me and I wouldn't get my draw. He was very nice and discussed the game with me afterwards and then he signed the score."

Aviv's father Ilan has seen his son in tight positions before. "Even when Aviv is in a losing position, he will try to make the best possible moves to keep the game going so that he might eventually be able to get a draw."

White: Maurice Ashley (2543)
Black: Aviv Adler (1490)
Queen's Gambit Declined
Notes by Aviv Adler

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

7. Rc1 b6 8. cd5 Nd5?

8...ed5 is the only move that does not lose a pawn for Black.

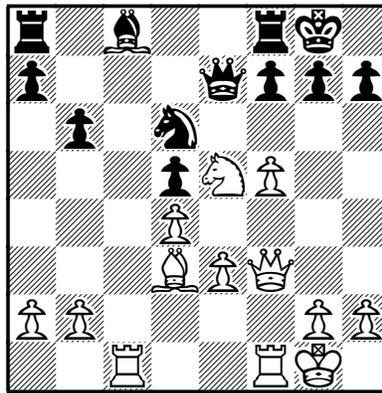
9. Nd5 ed5 10. Be7 Qe7 11. Rc7 Qd6 12. Rc1 Nf6 13. Be2 Ne4

Because the bishop's development is not yet decided, Black gets his knight to the best square.

14. O-O Qg6

Playing for ...Bh3.

15. Ne5 Qg5 16. f4 Qe7 17. Bd3 Nd6 18. Qf3 Be6 19. f5! Bc8



20. f6!?

White can take another pawn by 20. Qd5, but one is recovered by 20...Bb7 21. Qb3 Qg5.

20...Qf6 21. Qf6 gf6 22. Rf6 Ne4 23. Be4 de4 24. Rcf1 Be6 25. R1f4 Kg7!

Indirectly protecting the e-pawn.

26. h4 Ba2 27. Rd6

Now the rook can take on e4 because it is not tied to guarding the rook that moved from f6.

27...Bb1 28. h5 f5 29. h6 Kg8?!

29...Kh8 would have been better.

30. g4! fg4 31. Rg4 Kh8 32. Rd7!

Now Black is on the defensive.

32...Ba2 33. Rgg7

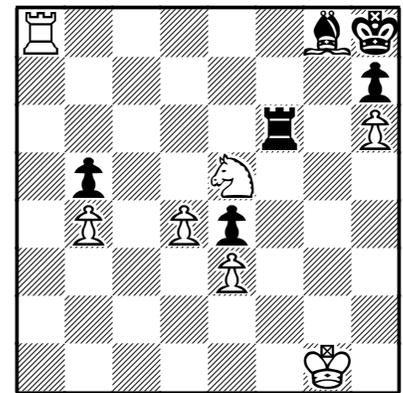
Threatening mate in two and winning the a-pawn.

33...Bg8 34. Ra7 Ra7 35. Ra7 Rf6 36. Ra8

Pinning the bishop, so the rook and the b-pawn are the only black units that can move, and if 36...Rh6, then 37. Nf7 forks.

36...b5 37. b4?

Allowing a draw by a kamikaze rook.



37...Rf1!!

If White takes the rook, it is stalemate.

38. Kg2 Rg1 39. Kf2 Rg2

Forcing the king to the first rank, making the draw clear.

40. Ke1 Re2 41. Kd1 Rd2 42. Kc1 Rc2 43. Kb1 Rb2 44. Ka1

Now if 44...Ra2??, 45. Ra2 lifts the stalemate.

44...Rb1!

White cannot play 46. Ka2 because the pinned bishop controls the square. White is forced to capture with a stalemate.

Drawn

White: Maurice Ashley (2543)
Black: Kris MacLennan (1856)
Exchange French
Notes by Kris MacLennan

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. ed5 ed5 4. c4

This is a bit unusual. Most of the time, White develops a piece before pushing his pawn to c4.

4...Nf6 5. Nc3 Bb4 6. Bd3

This move feels strange, but I can't see any serious negative consequences.

6...0-0 7. Nge2 Be6

The threat to c4 almost forces him to trade the pawns, leaving White with an isolated d-pawn.

8. cd5 Nd5 9. 0-0 Nc6

I was unsure about this move because it blocks the c-pawn—which is usually very useful to Black in these positions—but I wished to put pressure on the d4-pawn, rather than the square in front of it by ...Nd7-f6.

10. Ne4 Be7

After the knight moved, the bishop wasn't doing anything useful on b4, so I decided to move it back, maybe eventually to f6, and vacate b4 for a possible knight landing.

11. a3

Or maybe not.

11...Nf6 12. N4c3 Kh8

If instead 12...Nd4? 13. Nd4 Qd4??, there would have followed 14. Bh7!, winning the queen.

13. Bc2 Nd5 14. Ne4

Both times he refused to take my knight. I felt that this was unusual, because he had another knight that could go to c3 and control the squares e4 and d5.

14...Bg4

I play this move with the purpose of provoking f3, which would weaken the e3-square and the g1-a7 diagonal in general.

15. f3 Bh5 16. Qd3 Bg6 17. Bd2 Qd7 18. Rfd1 Rae8 19. Rac1 f5

Without this key move, my position has no breaks, and I couldn't really try for an advantage.

20. N4c3 Bf6 21. Kh1 a6 22. Ba4



Aviv Adler (left) managed the first draw against grandmaster Maurice Ashley in two years of Windsor East Bay Chess Fests by sacrificing a "kamikaze rook."

Photo courtesy Berkeley Chess School

Nc3

White must recapture with the bishop else lose the d-pawn, after which I thought I saw a way to trap the white queen, which has surprisingly few squares to go to.

23. Bc3 b5 24. Bb3 Bg5 25. f4 Re2!?

Giving up the exchange for a pawn. I felt that I had enough initiative and piece activity to get away with this.

26. Qe2 Bf4 27. Ra1?!

This, I feel, was a mistake, locking his rook out of play for the next several moves. Better was 27. Bd2, attempting to trade pieces to reduce Black's counterplay.

27...Re8 28. Qf3 Be3

I tried to close the e-file, because White's queen rook would gain activity if the other rook is traded off.

29. d5 Nd8 30. Bc2 Nf7 31. Re1 Ng5

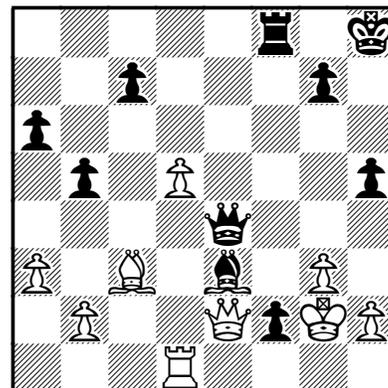
I offered a draw at this point,

but he insisted on playing on.

32. Qg3 f4 33. Qg5 Bc2 34. Rad1

Offering to return the exchange to blunt some of my initiative, but it is not the best move. 34. b4 was probably better, trying to get his rook into play along the second rank. Now he offered me a draw, and this time I refused.

34...Bd1 35. Rd1 f3 36. Qh5 f2 37. g3 Rf8 38. Kg2 Qe7 39. Qg4 Qf7 40. Kf1 h5 41. Qe2 Qf5 42. Kg2 Qe4



Windsor Plus Ashley an Inspiring Pair for East Bay Scholastic Chess

43. Kh3 Qg4?

Ack! A horrible move that destroys my initiative and all my pressure. Much better was 43...Rf3!, when White is toast. For instance:

A) 44. Be5 Qg4 45. Kg2 Rg3 46. Bg3 Qe2 47. Rf1 Qb2 48. Bf2 Qa3-+;

B) 44. Bg7 Kg8;

C) 44. Qf1 Qg4 (44...Qf5 45. Kg2 h4 46. Bg7 Kg7 47. Kh1 Qe4-+) 45. Kg2 h4 (45...Rf8 46. Qd3 Qf3 47. Kf1 h4 48. Bb4 Qh1 49. Ke2 f1(Q) 50. Rf1-+) 46. Bg7 Kg7 47. Qd3-+).

44. Qg4 hg4 45. Kg2!

The move I missed! I thought that he had to play 45. Kg4?, when I could play 45...f1(Q) with a win. Now the game is probably a draw.

45...Rf5 46. Kf1 Kg8

Better was simply 46...Rh5 right away.

47. d6 cd6 48. Rd6 Rh5 49. Bd4 Bc1

I might have had better chances had I taken the bishop, because his rook would not have been able to take as many pawns.

50. Ra6 Rh2 51. Rg6 Rh1 52. Kf2 Rh2 53. Kf1 Bb2 54. Rg7 Kf8 55. Rg4 Bd4 56. Rd4 Ra2 57. Rd3

I had no time at this point to record since it was down to me and him, and we played rapidly. I later made a mistake in the endgame and lost a drawn position.

We shook hands, and he told me that it was the best game that he had played that day. He even said that at one point he considered the game lost and was just playing on to see if I would slip up. I consider myself fortunate to have played such a good game against a grandmaster.



Chuck Windsor (left, with grandmaster Maurice Ashley), founder of the Windsor East Bay Chess Academy, is a retired hospital administrator who started teaching his grandchildren chess, a game he had learned from his brother when he was a child. Seven years ago, he started a chess club at their school, Grass Valley Elementary in Oakland.

As word spread about the success of his program, parents and administrators began contacting him to request a chess program in their own schools. Windsor is now teaching chess in 10 Oakland and San Leandro low income schools, with more than 300 elementary and middle school children—all on a volunteer basis.

Windsor provides instruction for one hour per week—before, during, or after school. Even though 90 percent of his students are on a free lunch program, he asks that each of them joins the United States Chess Federation. For those who are unable to afford the USCF membership fee (the USCF only allows a maximum of 10 free memberships per school), Windsor covers the cost with community donations or his own funds.

During the recent Chess Fest II, Windsor was able to persuade the City of Oakland to donate the site at which the event was held. Other community contributions partially covered part of the cost of Ashley's appearance, but Windsor paid the remainder.

Both Ashley and Windsor are hoping that this will become an annual chess event. Ashley said he is looking forward to next year's event, when he plans to increase the number of teams he plays blindfolded from three to five.

Text by Lanette Chan-Gordon, photo courtesy Berkeley Chess School

On the Cover

Kathy MacLennan snapped our cover photo of grandmaster Maurice Ashley and her son Kris during Ashley's 29-board simultaneous exhibition at the second Windsor East Bay Chess Fest on June 16. Kris is the reigning Alameda County High School chess champion, a scholastic organizer and director, and is on the CalChess board of directors. Ms. MacLennan is such a proud chess parent that she made it an enterprise—her "Proud Chess Mom" merchandise can be found at www.geocities.com/proudcchessmom.

GOODALL

Northern California Players and Artists Make Their Marks at U.S. Open

Northern California was represented on all fronts at the U.S. Open held July 27–August 4 in Cherry Hill, N.J., from the main event, where senior master David Pruess and expert Michael Pearson tied for 10th place with 7-2 scores, to the smoke-filled back room where state delegates voted to move the USCF headquarters and approve a dues increase (see sidebar next page), and to the journalism competition where the *California Chess Journal* won five awards.

Grandmasters Gennadiy Zaichik and Evgeniy Najer tied for first place at the U.S. Open with 8-1 scores, followed by five more grandmasters and two international masters at 7.5-1.5, then several players at 7-2, including Pruess and Pearson. Tiebreaks gave Pruess second place in the Under 2400 class and qualification for the U.S. Closed Championship. Pearson's score put him first in the Under 2200 division—his score includes three wins against masters and a draw with grandmaster Arthur Bisguier. Expert Monty Peckham finished at 6-3, and defeated grandmaster Michael Rohde. All three of them are on the USCF's August 2002 Top 100 list for players under 21—Pruess, 20, is no. 11 with a rating of 2365. Peckham, 16, is 86th with 2118. Pearson, 14, is 89th with 2114.

The Chess Journalists of America gave the *California Chess Journal* honorable mentions in two categories for Best Chess Magazine—Open division and Circulation Under 1000—at its meeting on Aug. 1. *Georgia Chess* won both first prizes for general excellence. The *CCJ* won three individual awards:

· Dr. Alan Kirshner, CalChess scholastic chairman, won the

prize for Best Chess Photograph for his picture of Jeremy Chow (July 2001 issue);

· Ed Bogas won the award in the Best Cartoon category (July 2001). Bogas is a multimedia genius whose work includes scoring nearly every Garfield and Peanuts special of the past 20 years plus the chess music CDs "Deeper Blues" and "At the Chess Club".

· *CCJ* editor Frisco Del Rosario won the award for Best Analysis (Other) category for his piece on the eighth match game of the 1901 Capablanca-Corzo match (Sept. 2001).

White: Michael Pearson (2138)

Black: Dan Shapiro (2342)

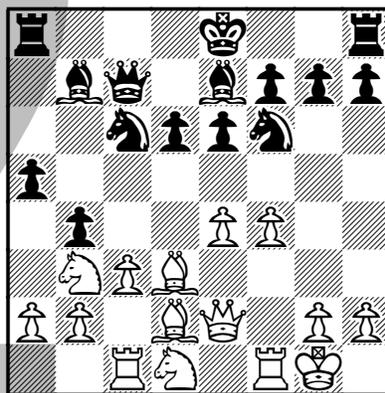
Kan Sicilian

Notes by Michael Pearson

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4 cd4 4. Nd4 a6 5. Nc3 b5 6. Bd3 Qb6 7. Nb3 Qc7 8. 0-0 Nf6 9. f4 d6 10. Qe2 Nc6 11. Bd2 b4

This move seems like a mistake because White is enabled to open the c-file and put a rook on it, but after a move like ...Be7 or ...Bb7, White can play Rae1 and e5.

12. Nd1 Bb7 13. c3 a5 14. Rc1 Be7



15. Ne3

Not 15. cb4 ab4 16. Bb4, because of 16...Qb6, winning a piece.

15...Qb6 16. Kh1 Nd7

16...a4 might have been better. I think I would've played 17. Nc4 Qd8 18. Nd4, but then Black has 18...Nd4 19. cd4 d5. 17. Na1 is better, limiting Black's options, and threatening 18. Nc4 followed by cb4. Black has to play something like 18...bc3 or 18...Ba6 19. Nc4 Bc4 20. Bc4, both of which give White a strong position.

17. f5!

After this Black has no good way of holding his position.

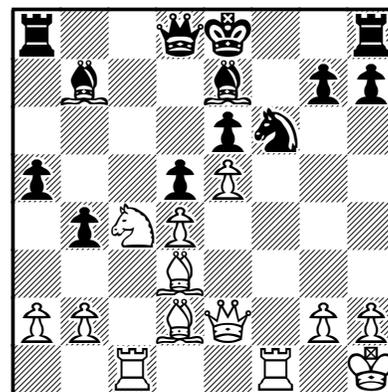
17...Nf6 18. Nc4 Qd8 19. fe6 fe6 20. Nd4!

Forcing Black to play 20...Nd4, after which White has a strong center.

20...Nd4 21. cd4 d5

This loses for tactical reasons, but Black has no good moves. For example, 21...0-0 22. e5 de5 23. de5 and White has a powerful position.

22. e5!



22...dc4

If 22...Ne4, then 23. Nd6! Nd6 (23...Bd6 24. Bb5 Ke7 25. Qe4!! and mate in six) 24. ed6 Qd6 25. Bf4 Qb6 26. Bc7 and Black must give up his queen to prevent Bb5.

23. ef6 Bf6

After 23...cd3 24. fg7! de2 (24...Rg8 25. Qh5 Kd7 26. Qb5+-) 25. gh8(Q) Kd7 26. Qd8 Rd8 27. Rfe1 Ba6, White should be able to win by blockading the e-pawn with his king and using his rooks to harass the black pawns.

24. Qe6 Qe7 25. Qc4 Kf8 26. Bf4

Preventing ...Qd6 followed by ...Qd5, but decisive was 26. Rce1 Qd6 27. Rf6 Qf6 28. Bb4 ab4 29. Qb4 Kg8 30. Bc4.

26...Rd8 27. Rce1 Qf7 28. Qc5 Kg8 29. Bc7!

The idea is to force the rook off the back rank: 29...Rd7 30. Bc4 Bd5 31. Ba5 threatens Qc8.

29...Bd4

Losing immediately, but Black's position is helpless.

30. Bc4 Bd5 31. Qd5 Resigns

USCF Delegates Approve Dues Increase, Sale of NY Office Building

Citing a loss last year of \$300,000 following several straight years of being on the financial brink, USCF management presented regional delegates with a rescue plan at its annual meeting that included a dues increase and the sale of the USCF office building in New Windsor, New York.

According to CalChess vice president Richard Koepcke, who led the Northern California delegation, a coalition of states agreed that it was in the best interest of the federation to accept management's rescue package.

Continued on page 26



Dr. Alan Kirshner, a professor of political science, jokes that he wrote his textbook *In the Course of Human Events* mostly so that he would have a place to publish his photographs. His picture of Jeremy Chow was named the best chess photograph of the year by the Chess Journalists of America.

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Three Tie for First Place at Campbell/ Kolty Chess Club Championship

Kolty Chess Club Championship June 13–August 1, 2002

Overall

1–2	Frisco Del Rosario Jan DeJong	5
A		
1	Lev Pisarsky	4.5
2–3	Abhijeet Sumadra Michael Holther	4
B		
1	Edward Perepelitsky	5
2–3	Harihan Subramony Prashant Perival	4.5
C		
1	Philipp Perepelitsky	4.5
2–3	Leonid Anissimov Michael O'Brien	4
D		
1–2	Arim Gomatam James Bennett	3
3–4	Kate Yaropolova Marvin Shu	2.5
E		
1–3	Shravan Panyam Eugene Vityugov Mark Kokish	3

Three players—one expert and two Class B players—tied for first place in the Kolty Chess Club Championship held June 13–August 1 in Campbell. Jan DeJong, Edward Perepelitsky, and Frisco Del Rosario each scored 5-1 in the six-round Swiss.

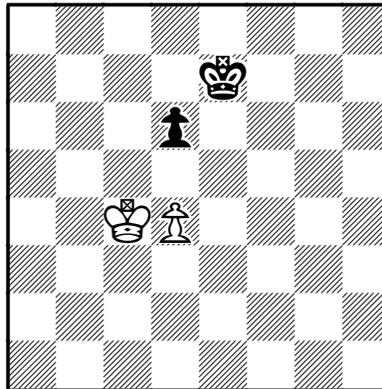
DeJong and Perepelitsky took vacation byes during the event and drew with each other in round six, while the top-seeded Del Rosario gave up two “tired draws”, he said, in the two weeks he was preparing the August issue of the *California Chess Journal*. The tiebreaks favored the player who played a full schedule.

Fred Leffingwell directed 75 players.

Four endgames from the event:

The first shows the great possibilities in an ending with just

a king plus pawn on each side. The importance of “critical squares” shows for each side, and each player might’ve made a winning *trebuchet*.



White played 41. Kd5 here and the game was drawn, but some would say this game is just getting started. First of all, White is lucky that it's his move, otherwise Black could even sacrifice his pawn to ensure a draw with 41...d5 42. Kd5 Kd7, because White's king cannot reach of the “critical squares” for his pawn, which would be c6, d6, and e6. The most challenging move by White is 41. d5.

41. d5

Now if White manages to win the pawn on d6, the critical squares for his pawn do not change (by a quirk in the laws of pawn endings), but since his king would occupy one of the critical squares with his capture on d6, he would have a winning position.

However, as White advances to d5, it introduces a new wrinkle. After the pawns are fixed, each of them takes on a number of critical squares of its own, three on each of its sides—that is, a5, b5, c5, e5, f5, and g5 for the white pawn, and a6, b6, c6, e6, f6, and g6 for the black pawn. If either king can

occupy an enemy critical square, it can force the win of the opposing pawn. White's 1. d5 move has the effect of bringing the critical squares closer to Black's king, so with Black on the move, he wins the race to the critical squares on the fifth rank with 41...Kf6.

41...Kf6

Black can lose the game with a defensive move like 41...Kd7, for then White reaches a critical square first *and* when he captures on d6, he occupies another: 42. Kb5 Kc7 43. Ka6 Kd7 44. Kb7 Ke8 45. Kc7 Ke7 46. Kc6 Kd8 47. Kd6+-. After the testing 41...Kf6, it's then White's turn to remember that he can draw by moving his king to d3 immediately after Black captures with ...Kd5, but White can try Black's knowledge of pawn endings once more by angling for a *trebuchet*.

42. Kb5

If 42...Ke5, then 43. Kc6 makes a *trebuchet* for White, a mutual *zugzwang* in which the player on the move loses. Black will have to abandon his pawn with a lost game.

42...Kf5

Black has won the race to a critical square, and now *he* is aiming for a *trebuchet*: 43. Kc6 Ke5 and Black wins. White must now backpedal to deny the black king access to the d6-pawn's critical squares, which are c4, d4, and e4.

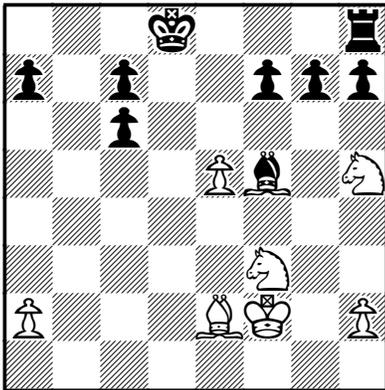
43. Kc4 Ke5

One more finesse! If White slips with 44. Kd3, 44...Kd5 gains the opposition and a full point for Black.

44. Kc3 Kd5 45. Kd3

Draw!

This endgame shows the eternal value of threats, and demonstrates the shifting values of rooks and knights.



The players have just traded rooks on d8 and queens on f5. Rooks and pawns grow in value in the endgame, while knights decrease, but Black's rook is undeveloped, and his pawn structure will be woeful after White's capture on g7.

27. Ng7 Bb1

Black could not create a bigger threat than the one to his bishop, so the bishop moves, and makes the biggest threat it can.

28. Bc4 Rg8

This time Black makes a greater threat than White's, but since he moves the rook to b8 soon, 28...Ke7 would probably have saved a move.

29. Nh5

The most difficult moves to see are long, backward diagonal moves—White had to be careful not to play 29. Nf5, putting the knight in take.

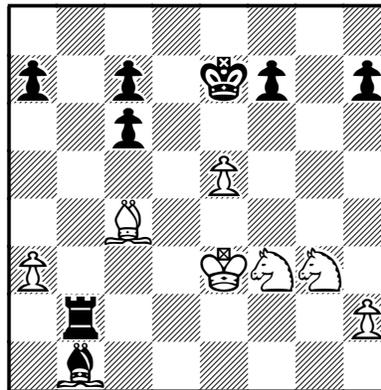
29...Ke7 30. Ng3

30. Nf6 puts more pressure on the black position, hitting g8 and h7, and restricting Black's king a bit. 30. Nd4 could be better still, threatening Nc6, and with an eye toward Nb3 to block the b-file and later Nc5 to assume a strong forward post.

30...Rb8

Black's rook becomes very active now. First he menaces the win of a pawn by 31...Rb2, and 31. Bb3 is foiled by 31...Ba2.

31. a3 Rb2 32. Ke3



32...Ba2

Seemingly for two reasons: First, Black is slightly ahead in material, so a bishop trade would limit White's counterplay, especially in this position where White's bishop is more actively placed than Black's, tying the king to the defense of f7. Black also wants to play his rook to a2 or b3 to attack the a3-pawn, so the c4-bishop must go.

33. Kd3

It looks like a good idea for White to allow the exchange if it improves his king position, while a sequence like 33. Bd3 Rb3 or 33. Nd2 Bc4 34. Nc4 Rh2 is more to Black's liking. Even so, White's slow-footed pieces are being stretched apart by the agile black rook.

33...Rf2

Black threatens the guard to h2, and leaves White with the

option of Ba2, which would help the black rook.

34. Nd4 Bc4

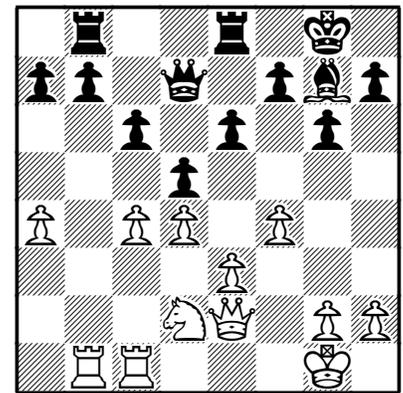
Black blinks first because otherwise his king would have to move backward in answer to Nc6.

35. Kc4 Rh2 36. Nc6 Ke6

The best move for White could be 37. Nd4, pushing the black king back (37...Ke5 38. Nf3), but 37. Na7 enables Black to squash White's remaining counterchances with the skewer 37...Rh3. White tried to preserve his potentially passed a-pawn, but overlooked the tactic lurking behind 36...Ke6.

37. a4 Rc2 38. Kb5 a6 39. Resigns

A battle between knight and bishop in a blocked pawn position, the only positions that favor the knight:



White sacrificed his Orangutan pawn (1. b4) early, and gained space all over the board in return. Black's long-range pieces are useless as long as the lines stay closed, so he must open a file or two for his rooks.

Free Chess Instruction at Kolty Club

Kolty Chess Club champion Frisco Del Rosario talks and fumbles with a demonstration board at the Campbell Community Center Thursdays at 6:30 p.m. before USCF-rated play begins at 7:30.

He is a chess teacher and the editor of the *California Chess Journal*. His book *Basic Capablanca: 30 Chess Rules Illustrated* is in production at U.S. Chess Press, the U.S. Chess Federation's publishing division.

Endings from Kolty Club Championship



Kate Yaropolova was a prizewinner in the D section of the Kolty Chess Club Championship. Photo by Batangan

28...ef4

By taking on f4 rather than d4, Black ensures that the e-file will be opened by White's recapture, and that a target for his bishop remains on d4. However, the d4-pawn cannot be attacked head-on, so Black should prefer 28...ed4 to give White the weaker option of 29. Nd4, after which the e3-pawn is still vulnerable, and the bishop's diagonal is not stopped.

29. ef4 Rde7 30. Re1

A mistake. Behind by one pawn, White needs his pieces to make counterplay, and before 30. Re1, his rooks covered more ground than the black rooks. 30. Rc5 Re2 31. Kf1 b6 32. Rd5 Ra2 33. a5 Ree2 makes for a hectic game.

30...Re1 31. Re1 Re1 32. Ne1 Kf7

23...f6

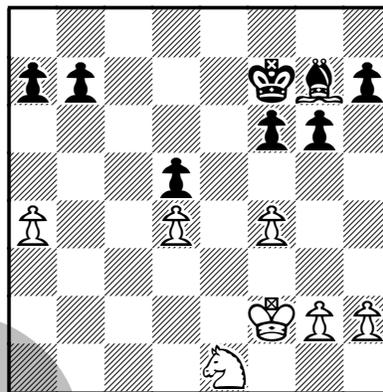
Blinding the bishop—hopefully temporarily—is the price Black has to pay to gain life for his rooks. If Black opened up White's side of the board with 23...dc4 24. Nc4 b5 25. Na5, then his bishop is still biting granite, while the white knight is making threats.

24. Qg4

Black's reach for the initiative in the center has come soon enough to divert White from the queenside (for instance, if 24. a5 with the idea perhaps of Nb3-c5, then 24...e5 threatens to win a pawn), but this pinning move only coaxes a black rook to a better file.

24...Rbd8 25. Nf3 e5 26. Qd7 Rd7 27. cd5 cd5 28. Kf2

Capturing on e5 would solve Black's problem on f6, and leave White with his backward pawn on e3.



33. Nd3

It's time for Black to contemplate 33...f5 34. Ne5, when the knight can never be captured because White's recapture gives him a supported passed pawn, but his bishop is not hindered. Not much different from the game, except that the bishop is more mobile — that makes a difference! — is 33. Nd3 f5 (33...Be5 36. de5 b6 37. Kd4 a6 38. Kc3 b5 39. ab5 ab5 40. g3 h6 41. h3 g5 42. h4 g4 43. Kb3 h5 44. Kc3 Ke7 45. Kb4 d4 46. Kb3 Ke6 47. Kb4 is a draw for

neither side can progress) 34. Ne5 Ke6 35. Ke3 Kd6 36. Kd3 Kc7 37. Kc3 b6 38. Kb4 Bf8 39. Kb3 a6 40. Nf3.

33...Bf8

Black opts to keep the knight away from e5, but the danger is that f5 by White wins the battle for kingside space and fixes the f6-pawn so that it always hampers the bishop.

34. h3 Ke6 35. g4 b6

The unopposed pawn advances first. If the a-pawn goes first, White's a-pawn will hold both of Black's pawns.

36. Kf3 a6 37. Ke3 b5

Black would rather send his king over to take the a4-pawn for free, but there is no way for the king to infiltrate.

38. ab5 ab5 39. Kd2 Bd6

In any endgame with bishop against knight, the bishop should try to restrict the knight's motion.

40. Kc3 Kd7 41. f5 gf5

When ahead by one pawn in the ending, exchange pieces, but not pawns. Each pawn trade makes the defense easier for White and brings him closer to a draw. 41...g5 is preferable, even though it puts another pawn on a black square. In any case, the kingside and center pawns are blocked, and blocked pawn positions favor the knight against the bishop.

42. gf5 Kc6 43. Kb3 Kb6 44. Nf2 h5

If White were to play 45. Ng4, the game might continue 45...Be7 46. Nh6 followed by h5 (and maybe Ng4 and h6) when White's further gain of space makes Black's progress even more difficult.

45. Nd3 Ka5 46. Nb2 Bf4

Black has to give Black a second problem to solve, because

the b-pawn is stuck, so he tries to sneak behind the d4-pawn. Black is trying to stay on the c1-h6 diagonal because if White plays Nd3-f4xh5, Black will have a hard time dealing with the passed h-pawn because his king is far away and he cannot cover the queening square h8 while the f6-pawn blocks his bishop.

47. Nd3

With the defensive idea 47...Be3 48. Nb4 Bd4 49. Nc6.

47...Bd6 48. Nb2 b4

The only progressive move remaining, enabling the black king to move to b5 and into c4 if possible. The pawn becomes vulnerable on b4, but if Black cannot improve his chances by going from the bottom of the board to the top, he will try going from right to left, trading the b-pawn for the white d-pawn.

49. Nd3 Kb5 50. Ne1 Bf4 51. Nd3

White's pieces are hopelessly tangled on 51. Nc2 Bd2.

51...Bd2 52. Nc5

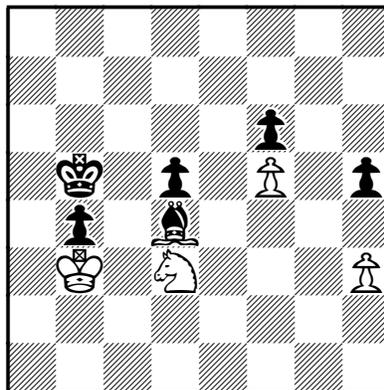
If 52. Kc2, Black succeeds in taking off the d-pawn by 52... Be3, but there are many more moves to come after 53. Kb3 Bd4 54. Nb4 Kc5 55. Nd3 Kd6 56. Kc2.

52...Be3 53. Nd3

Knights are better than bishops in blocked pawn positions, and also in fights where the fighting is up close and clinched. White threatens to take on b4, and if 53...Bd2, 54. Nc5 repeats, while on 53...Bd4, 54. Nf4 forks two

pawns that are more valuable than the b4-pawn.

53...Bd4



54. Nb4

Purdy used to advise that we ought not capture our opponent's bad pawns but should leave him to worry about them. The best reason not to take the b4-pawn is that it is so well blocked — its primary value was trade bait for the d-pawn. The game would end in a draw after 54. Nf4 Kc6 (54...h4 [54...Kc5?? 55. Ne6+-] 55. Nd5 Bc3 56. Nf4=) 55. Nh5 Bc3 56. Nf4 Kd6 57. Ng6 Kd7 58. h4 Ke8 59. h5 Kf7 60. h6 Kg8 61. Ne7 Kh7 62. Nd5 Kh6 63. Nf6 (careful to the end—Black wins on 63. Nc3 bc3 64. Kc3 Kg5).

54...Kc5

Another phase of the ending begins, in which Black pushes White backward with the d-pawn to separate his defensive forces from the kingside pawns.

55. Nd3 Kd6 56. Kc2 Be3 57. Kd1 d4 58. Ke2 Kd5 59. Kf3 Kc4 60. Ke2 Bh6 61. Nf2

61. Ne1 Kd5 62. Nf3 Ke4 63. Nh4 Bg5+

61...Kd5 62. Kd3 Ke5 63. Ne4 Be3

The infamous rook-pawn-plus-wrong-bishop endgame might arise if Black is careless: 63...Kf5 64. Nf6 Kf6 65. Kd4 Kf5 66. Kd3 Kf4 67. Ke2 Kg3 68. Kf1 Be3 (68...Kh3?? 69. Kg1=) 69. h4 Bf2

(69...Kh4?? 70. Kg2=) 70. Ke2 Kg2 and Black wins.

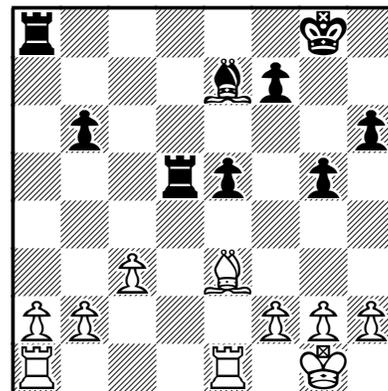
64. Nc5

64. Ng3 h4 65. Ne2 Kf5+.

64...Kf5 65. Nd7 Kg5 66. h4 Kf5 67. Nc5 Kg4 68. Ne4 f5 69. Nd6 f4 70. Ke4 Kh4 71. Kf3 Kg5 72. Ne4 Kf5 73. Nd6 Ke6 74. Nc4 Kd5 75. Nb2 Kc5 76. Nd3 Kc4 77. Ne5 Kc3 78. Ke2 h4 79. Nf3 h3 80. Kd1 d3 81. Resigns

In the opening, when we have eight pieces with which to play, one inactive piece is not so bad, if the other 88 percent of the army is working well. In the ending, though, each piece has to be as active as possible, for the remaining pieces make up a larger percentage of the player's available force.

Many say the endgame begins when the kings become active—that is, if there isn't enough enemy force left on the board to checkmate an active king, then the king must be active! In this ending, White struggled to mobilize his king, and Black erred by allowing his to be shut in.



Black has a much better pair of rooks to show for his pawn minus, but White's working rook has two targets along the e-file and he might grab the b6-pawn when that doesn't lead to a double attack on the b-file. For instance, 23. Bb6 is premature because

Submission Deadline
 In order for the ad for the Sonoma County Open to be timely, the November/December issue must come out by Nov. 1, so the submission deadline for that issue of the *California Chess Journal* is October 1.

CCJ Editor Wins Kolty CC Championship

23...Rb8 and ...Rb2 increases Black's pressure.

23. c4

Along the file, the d5-rook is poised to invade the seventh rank. Along the rank, the rook guards the e5-pawn. White biffs the rook so that it must leave its good square, and his pawn majority is set in motion.

23...Rda5 24. a3

White probably overlooked the tactic at Black's 27th, or he might've gone for 24. Bb6 Ra2 25. Ra2 Ra2 26. Rb1 with a win on the horizon.

24...Ra4 25. Bb6 Rc4 26. Re5 Bf6 27. Rb5

White has foiled two skewers—one on the long diagonal and one on the b-file—but the black bishop also makes a pin.

27...Ra3

After this surprise, one or two black rooks will reach the seventh rank to confine the white king and to get behind the passed pawn.

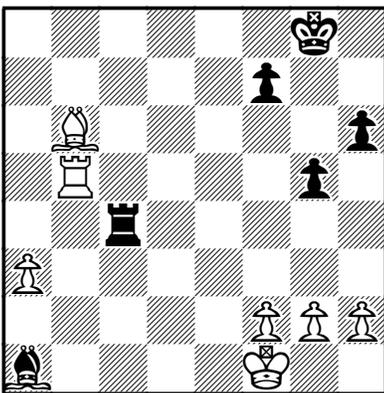
28. ba3

If 28. Ra3, then 28...Rc1 mate.

28...Ba1

Mate is threatened, and if White plays 29. g3 to make *luft*, 29...g4 holds three white pawns and keeps the king confined.

29. Kf1



29...Rc1

At first glance this looks like a slip, but the white king is confined to the first rank because of the rook fork: 30. Ke2 Rc2 31. Kd3 Rc3 with a draw in store.

30. Ke2 Rc2 31. Kd1 Ra2 32. Bc5

White chooses the smaller piece for the defensive task so the bigger piece might play aggressively.

32...Be5

If Black puts more pressure on the passer by 32...Bb2, White cannot charge in with his king: 33. Kc2 Ba3 34. Kb1 (34. Kb3 Rb2 35. Ka4 Rb5=) Bc5 35. Ka2 Bf2=.

33. h3 f6

Black's trump in this position was his king's ability to join the game quickly on g7, but 33...f6 enables White to trap the black king, and stifles the black bishop.

34. Rb7 h5

Black might have in mind 35...h4 to nail down the g2-pawn before playing ...Ra1-g1.

35. g4 hg4

Trading pawns when trailing by a pawn in an ending is the recipe to draw, but in this case, 35...h4 fixes the h3-pawn as a target for Black's counterplay.

36. hg4 Bh2 37. Rd7

With ...Bg1 looming, White's rook is ready to intercept the black rook's line with Rd2, which would free Black's king, but then White could not be stopped from moving the rook to a2, so he is giving up one advantage (the confinement of the enemy king) for another (rooks belong passed pawns).

37...Bf4

Forcing the white king to join the game by way of the other side of f2.

38. Ke1 Rc2 39. Bd4

Both players seem to have missed that if Black pins by

39...Rd2, then White can break the pin with 40. Rd8 Kf7 41. Bf6, but 41...Ra2 wins the a-pawn, and the game should be drawn (41. Bb6 would hold the a-pawn but Black's chances are much improved.).

39...Ra2 40. Ra7 Bd2 41. Kf1 Bf4 42. Bf6 Rc2 43. a4 Rc1 44. Kg2 Rc2 45. Kf3 Ra2 46. Bd4 Rc2 47. Ke4 Rd2 48. a5 Bh2 49. Rg7 Kf8 50. Rg5 Ra2 51. Rf5 Ke7 52. g5 Ra4 53. g6 Ke6 54. g7 Resigns

Jessie Jeans Tactics

1. After 1...Nd3 2. Qd3, a pin was created on the long diagonal which Black exploited with 2...c5!. White can squirm with 3. Nb5 Bb2 4. Nd6, but 4...Ne5 Qc2 5. Ba1 Nb7 6. Qc7 leaves Black well ahead.

2. A standard Blackmar-Diemer Gambit tactic. After 1. Ne5!, Black has to subject himself to 1...Be6, because 1...Bd1 2. Bf7 is mate, and if 1...Bh5, then 2. Qh5!.

3. 1. Re4 mate!.

4. Black wins a pawn with 1...Rf1 2. Ke2 Re1! 3. Ke1 Re3.

5. 1. Bg5! Rd7 leaves the d7-rook unguarded, so the d6-knight is pinned, after which White can win the e4-pawn.

6. 1...Qc2! wins a rook.

7. 1...Bb3! discovers an attack on the e4-bishop, attacks the a4-pawn, and puts ...Bd1 Rd1 Nc3 in play as well.

8. White thought he'd stolen a pawn on h6 because of 1...gh6 2. Qf6, but Black just played 1...Ng4! to win a piece.

9. Black grabbed a pawn with ...Rb2 and White punished the rook with 1. Qc1!.

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When Ahead in Material

By Frisco Del Rosario

In *A Primer of Chess*, Capablanca wrote:

Other things being equal,
any material gain, no matter
how small, means success.

Then in the very next sentence, the third world champion wrote:

Position comes first, material next. Space and time are complementary factors of position.

According to Capablanca, any material plus equals a win unless one's positional deficits are greater, because position — more maneuvering room and better development — comes first. The American champion Fine continued by writing:

Any material superiority confers a winning advantage and

Compensation for lost material consists either of better development or an attack against the king.

Both grandmasters tell us that the player with more force will win unless his opponent has enough time/development to compensate. How, then, should the materially richer side deal with a position where he is behind in time and/or being attacked?

Fine wrote:

The sting is taken out of the enemy counteraction by reducing the amount of wood on the board. When ahead in material, exchange as many pieces as possible, especially queens.

However, the player has to be most careful not to increase his opponent's advantage in time with the exchange. An exchange loses time for the player exchanging first if the opponent can

retake with a developing move, wrote Purdy. Further, every exchange brings the game closer to an ending, and Capablanca wrote that time increases in importance in the endings.

London 1919

White: J.R. Capablanca

Black: Lt. Col. Asheton-Pownall

Ruy Lopez Classical

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 Nf6 4. 0-0 Bc5

Spassky was fond of this simple defense. Black will do very well if his bishop can crash through White's pawn on d4, but otherwise will suffer.

5. c3 0-0 6. d4 ed4 7. cd4 Nd4

Black's problem on d4 is solved! but by a wholly incorrect sacrifice.

8. Nd4 Ne4

Most sacrifices in the opening gain some time as compensation, but Black is actually lagging in development here since he will have to spend a move on ...d5 to mobilize his queenside. Even worse for Black, White has the move and the initiative—that is, the ability to make threats—and immediately develops with threats to capture.

9. Nc3 d5

Black would rather not exchange, but to retreat the knight would lose time.

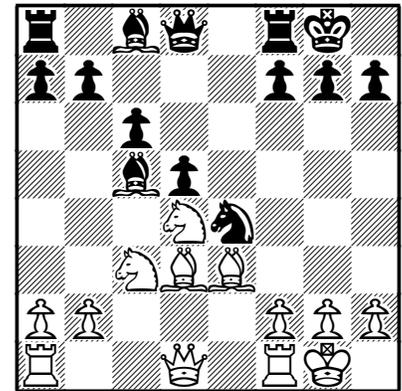
10. Be3

Time is on White's side. He can continue developing rather than hurry into 10. Ne4 de4 with a gain of space for Black (before rushing into anything, in fact, White will finish developing and connect his rooks). Also, by relieving the queen of her defense of the d4-knight, White's 11th move becomes possible.

10...c6

White's bishop prevented a black rook from developing to e8, but the bishop's retreat makes a threat to win a pawn.

11. Bd3



11...Nc3

Black has to play 11...f5 to have any chance of improving his position. White could then swap two minors by 12. Be4 fe4 13. Ne6 Be6 14. Bc5, and Black has a handsome pawn chain plus an open file after 14...Rf7, but White attacks it head on with 15. f3 with fe4 and Rf7 to follow.

12. bc3 Qf6 13. Qh5

Developing with a threat.

13...h6

If Black answers with the counterattack 13...g6, White might pounce on the dark squares around the enemy king with 14. Bg5.

14. Rfe1 Bd7

Other bishop developments enable White to capture it. White's next move underscores the bishop's lack of freedom.

15. Nb3

White menaces one exchange, and looks forward to Nc5, which would trade the d7-bishop next, or drive it to the back rank.

15...Be3

An even exchange in material benefits the side whose pieces come forward as a result of the trade—in this case, White's recapture brings the rook up with Rae1 to follow. Black might have tried 15...Bb6, hoping for 16. Bb6 ab6, which would aid the a8-rook, but White would play 16. Nc5 Bc5 17. Bc5 Rfe8 18. Bd4 with an extra—and active—bishop.

16. Re3 b6 17. Rae1 Rae8

The greatest chess teacher, Purdy, said that if there is one open file on the chessboard, the fight will happen there. If Black does not contest the e-file, enabling White to trade rooks, White will keep a positional advantage to go along with his material edge. If 17...Qc3, 18. Bh7 discovers an attack on the queen.

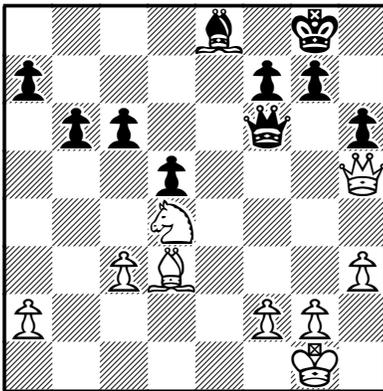
18. h3

As before, White doesn't have to hasten to make a trade because Black cannot avoid the swap without worsening his position. 18. h3 ensures nothing unlucky will happen on White's back rank, and keeps a tighter lid on Black's minor piece.

18...Re3 19. Re3 Re8 20. Re8

Black's recapture does not better his piece, just the opposite.

20...Be8 21. Nd4



21...c5

An easy mistake for Black to make, biffing the knight and giving his bishop some squares,

but Black has left his d5-pawn loose. A better move was 21...Bd7, and White cannot answer 22. Bf5 because of 22...g6.

22. Ne2

Without a rook on e3, there is no discovery tactic to protect the c3-pawn. White's threats are becoming too many for Black to handle now. First there is 23. Qd5, and also 23. Qf5 with an offer to exchange queens, then if the black queen loses touch with the g7-pawn, 24. Qh7 Kf8 25. Qh8 wins a pawn.

22...c4

Black feels obligated to counterpunch, but ...c4 creates a big hole on d4, while White's c-pawn holds two black pawns. The black pawn structure is now fixed on the same color squares as its bishop, limiting its mobility. 22...Bc6 23. Qf5 (menacing 24. Qc8) Qf5 24. Bf5 is preferable.

23. Bc2

Now if 23...Bc6, 24. Nd4.

23...Qg5

When behind in material, avoid exchanges, especially queens. However, even White's king is more active than its counterpart after 23...Qe6 24. Kf1 with Nf4 next.

24. Qg5 hg5 25. Nd4

Before activating his king, White restricts the enemy bishop's movement.

25...Kf8 26. Kf1 Ke7 27. Ke2 a5 28. a4

Black's compensation for his opening piece sacrifice—the two extra queenside pawns—is made immobile.

28...g6 29. Ke3 Kd6 30. f4

Pawns on d5 and g5 plus a bishop on d7 would make a barrier against the white king, so White makes way for his king.

gf4 31. Kf4 Kc5 32. Ke5 b5 33. ab5 Bb5 34. Nb5 Kb5 35. Kd5 f5 36. h4 a4 37. Bb1 a3 38. Ba2 Ka4 39. Kc4 Resigns

Fremont 2002

White: Michael Aigner (2260)

Black: Tom Dorsch (2201)

From's Gambit

1. f4

Capablanca played Henry Bird's opening occasionally, aiming for ironclad control of e5 by way of a reverse Nimzo-Indian — that is, 1. f4 d5 2. Nf3 c5 3. e3 Nc6 4. Bb5. Aigner plays in that fashion, too, and also steers for reverse Stonewall and Leningrad Dutch formations.

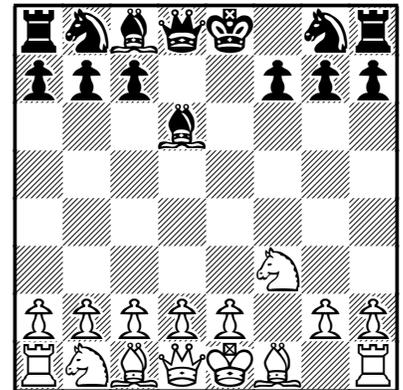
1...e5

Severin From's gambit has two great drawbacks. One, Black sacrifices two center pawns for one wing pawn. Two, anyone who's serious about playing 1. f4 makes special effort to be ready for 1...e5.

2. fe5 d6 3. ed6 Bd6

Black threatens mate in three starting with 4...Qh4.

4. Nf3



4...Nf6

Black can pursue his initiative by 4...g5 (menacing ...g4 to remove the guard from h4), but the well-known remedy is 5. g3 g4 6. Nh4 Ne7 7. d4 Ng6 8. Ng6 hg6 (ideas ...Bg3 and ...Rh2) 9. Qd3 Nc6 10. c3 Bf5 11. e4 with advantage to White.

5. g3 O-O

Aigner said this is out of character for From's Gambit, and since White has weakened his

Exchanging to Reduce Counterplay

kingside, Black should start an attack by 5...h5 6. Bg2 h4 7. gh4 Ng4 with a very sharp game.

6. Bg2 Bg4 7. O-O c6 8. Nc3 Re8 9. d3 Nbd7 10. Kh1 Qb6 11. e4 Rad8

This is the kind of position expected from From's Gambit: Black's army is fully mobilized and looks menacing, but White's pawns control the center and deprive Black of easy going across the board. The black knights in particular lack outposts.

12. Qe1

Always unpin, Purdy advised. The f3-knight is free to move, and the queen is ready to double on the f-file with an offer to swap queens.

12...Nd5

Immediately, White will decline to trade on d5 because Black's recapture brings new force right into the center: 13. Nd5 cd5 leaves the white queen tied to defense of the pinned e4-pawn and the queen bishop tied to b2. A few moves later, though, ...cd5 will weaken the h1-a8 diagonal to the benefit of the g2-bishop.

13. Qf2 Bf3

Preserving his queen by tactical means. If 14. Qb6, then 14...Bg2 wins a piece. White will not play 14. Bf3 because it gums up the f-file.

14. Qf3 Ne5 15. Nd5

Now it's OK for White to make the deal because e4 will be bolstered by his g2-bishop. 15...Nf3 16. Nb6 leaves White a piece up.

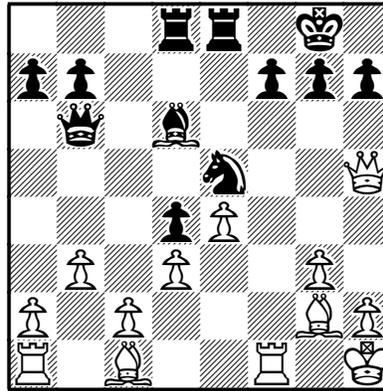
15...cd5 16. Qh5

White chooses the queen move with the most promise, keeping in touch with f7 and if ...de4, Be4 would coordinate against h7.

16...d4

Designed, it seems, to maintain the knight's outpost on e5.

17. b3



17...Qc7

Her diagonal from b6 was blocked by the pawn on d4, and now her pressure on the b-file is blunted, so the queen shifts to different lines, and she even makes a threat.

18. Qd1

On 18. Rf2 Qc3 19. Rb1 Qe1 20. Rf1 Qc3, Black gains a little more ground, and if it is a concern, some time on the clock. After 18. Qd1, 18...Qc3 is handled by 19. Bd2.

18...Rc8 19. Rf2 Qd7

19...Qc3 20. Rb1 and 21. Bb2 doesn't go anywhere for Black, so he looks at the other side of the board, planning ...Ng4 and ...Ne3.

20. Re2

Aigner said this tangles White's pieces (though he might have to play it anyway after ...Ng4) and that 20. Qf1 is better, with an eye on f7 and toward playing Bh3.

20...Rc6 21. Bb2 Bc5 22. Qf1 Rf6 23. Rf2 Rf2

Black would rather not swap, but White's doubled majors on the f-file are unnerving. White's edge grows a bit on 23...Rc6 24. Bh3.

24. Qf2 Ng4 25. Qf1 Qc6 26. Rc1

Rooks are at their worst when defending, but 26. Qe2 enables

Black to bring up more force with 26...f5.

26...Qh6 27. h3

White could've enabled Black to repeat the position by 27. Qg1 Qd2 28. Qe1 Qh6, but neither of the masters was likely to have needed to save time on the clock.

27...Re6

Black had to play 27...Ne3 for now White's double attack forces the queens off the board.

28. Qf4 Qf4 29. gf4 Ne3 30. c3

A very good move, opening the file for the rook while relieving it from a defensive task, and undermining the knight's support.

30...Ng2

The knight is caught behind enemy lines after 30...dc3 31. Rc3.

31. Kg2 dc3 32. Rc3 Bf8

If Black tries to prevent the rook's invasion by 32...b6, White goes ahead anyway with 33. d4 Re4 34. dc5 Re2 35. Kf3 Rb2 36. c6, winning.

33. Rc8

White's threat to attack the pinned bishop with 34. Ba3 induces Black to make another trade, and his counterchances become fewer still.

33...Rc6 34. Rc6 bc6 35. e5

Contrary to the principle of not placing pawns on the same color as our bishop, but White is restraining Black's king from mobilizing through ...f6 and ...Kf7, and opening a diagonal for his own king.

35...g6

The black bishop isn't exposed to a discovered attack after 35...Bb4 36. Kf3 Kf8 37. Ke4 Ke7, but it isn't doing anything useful, either.

36. Kf3 Bg7 37. Ke4 Kf8 38. Kd4 Ke7 39. Kc5 Kd7 40. e6 Resigns

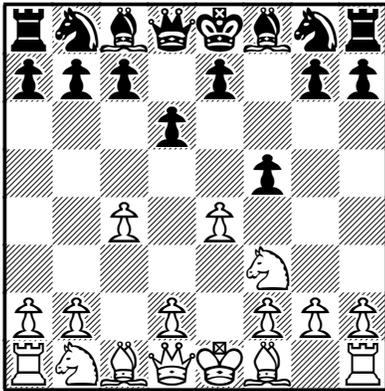
New, Interesting Gambits

By Eric Schiller

The analysis is from my new book *Gambit Chess Openings*, which covers over 900 gambits.

English Opening, Chabanon Gambit

1. c4 f5 2. Nf3 d6 3. e4



This is a fascinating new gambit. Accepting the gambit gives White strong attacking play. Declining the gambit can lead to light-square weaknesses if White captures on f5. I suggest this as part of our repertoire as a substitute for the normal fianchetto approach, which would involve mastering many intricate lines of the English Opening.

Cannes Open 1992

White: Chabanon

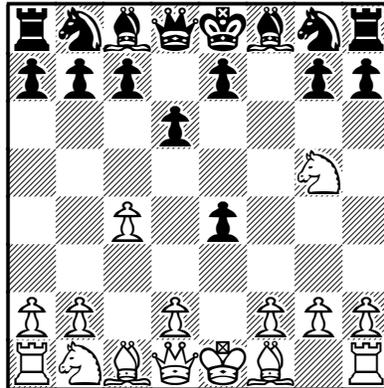
Black: Ribreau

1. Nf3 f5 2. c4 d6 3. e4!? fe4

3...Nf6 4. ef5 Bf5 5. d4 is going to prove awkward for Black in the long run because of the holes on the light squares.

4. Ng5

White is going to be able to reclaim the pawn. The pawn at c4 is helpful in restraining ...d5, which must be prepared by ...c6. Black does not have time for such luxuries.



4...e5

4...Nf6 is possible, for example: 5. Nc3 Bf5 6. d3 ed3 7. Bd3 Bd3 8. Qd3 Nc6 9. 0-0 Qd7 10. Re1 e5.

5. d3!

White didn't play a gambit just to play Ne4!

5...Be7 6. h4 Nf6 7. Nc3 h6

Black can get away with this move now.

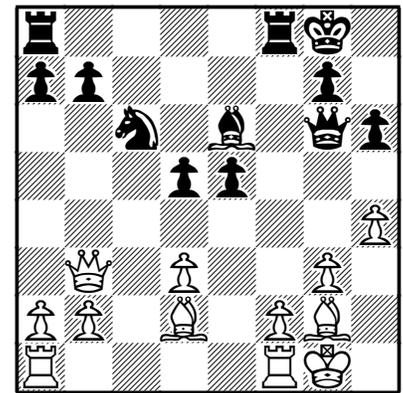
7...ed3 8. Bd3 0-0 9. Nd5 g6 10. Nf6 Rf6 11. h5! d5 12. hg6 hg6 when 13. Bg6! gains access to h5. 13...Bb4 14. Bd2 Bd2 15. Qd2 Amazingly, White can give up the piece even without using h5. The removal of the black bishop leaves the king with only the rook as guardian, since White wins the queen. 15...Rg6 16. Rh8!! Kh8 17. Nf7 Kg7 18. Nd8 Black has rook and bishop for the queen, but that isn't enough. 18...Rg2 19. Kf1 Rg6 20. Qd5 Bh3 21. Ke2 with a hopeless position for Black.

8. Nge4 0-0 9. g3 c6 10. Bg2 Be6 11. Nf6 Bf6 12. Ne4

The position is balanced. White has a backward pawn at d3 and is not yet castled. The pawn at f2 will require care. Black has some structural problems in the center and holes on the kingside. 12...d5

12...Be7 is reasonable, when White must be careful. 13. Qe2 Nd7 14. 0-0 is probably best, with no clear plan for Black, since 14...d5 seems premature in view of 15. cd5 cd5 16. Nc3 when Black's central pawns are weak.

13. cd5 cd5 14. Nf6 Qf6 15. 0-0 Nc6 16. Bd2 Qg6 17. Qb3



Both sides have completed development. White's pawn at d3 is weak, but Black's central pawns are even weaker. Black decides to trade the b-pawn for the d-pawn.

17...Nd4 18. Qb7 Qd3 19. Be3 Ne2 20. Kh2

A critical position. Black advances the d-pawn, introducing tactics that work out badly, though with more care would have succeeded.

20...d4

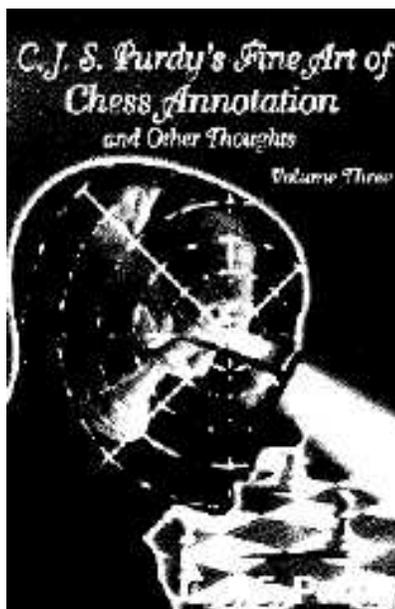
20...Rab8 comes into consideration. White's king may start feeling the heat if Black can mobilize on both rank and file.

21. Be4! Qc4?

It is possible that Black missed the coming sacrifice when analyzing earlier, even though it is easy enough to find now. 21...Rab8! was a defensive shot. 22. Bd3 Rb7 23. Be2 de3 wins for Black, since

Continued on page 26

This Issue's Obligatory Wing Gambit



By Frisco Del Rosario

If you aspire to being a chess expert, or if you are teaching other people to be chess experts, you must read Cecil Purdy.

Purdy, an international master whose goal for his Australian chess magazines was to instruct his readers in the art, broke winning chess down to its elements: Use inactive force. Examine moves that smite. The secret is to cause one's opponent to want to make two moves in a row.

Purdy related his understanding of what is *really* important in a game of chess in pithy, unforgettable language. (Pawn endings are to chess as putting is to golf, he said.)

Thinkers' Press in Iowa is performing an invaluable service to the chess community by re-printing the best of Purdy's work in a projected 13-volume set. The eighth of these, *C.J.S. Purdy's Fine Art of Chess Annotation and Other Thoughts, Volume 3*, is now available from Sigurd's Chess and other booksellers.

While the first two volumes of *Fine Art of Chess Annotation* included Purdy's thoughts on

world championship games, volume 3 provides 70 of Purdy's own over-the-board games (he was the world correspondence champion, but he suffered compulsively from time trouble over the board, and his notes freely admit that), and 30 games by his son John (the younger Purdy was also champion of Australia).

The best part of volume 3 is a collection of Purdyisms, snippets of thinking from one of the clearest chess minds ever, but beware—the sections "Purdyisms" and "The Purdy Player" overlap much of the same material from volume 1. This is only a concern if one already has volume 1, but that is so hard to find! (which is why, I'm sure, Thinkers Press reprinted those sections plus some additions).

Please read Cecil Purdy. Begin with Purdy's most basic text, *Guide to Good Chess*, and explore further with his *Search for Chess Perfection* or *Extreme Chess*, the anthology of his notes to three world championship matches (the 30th anniversary of the Fischer-Spassky match is a perfect excuse to visit your bookseller).

For this issue's obligatory Wing Gambit, we borrow from the December 20, 1937 edition of Purdy's *Australian Chess Review*.

Semmering-Baden 1937

White: Paul Keres

Black: Erich Eliskases

Sicilian Wing Gambit

1. e4

The grandmaster tournament at Semmering-Baden in 1937 helped signal a change at the top of the chess world. Keres finished first ahead of Capablanca, and first against the 1938 AVRO tournament ahead of Alekhine.

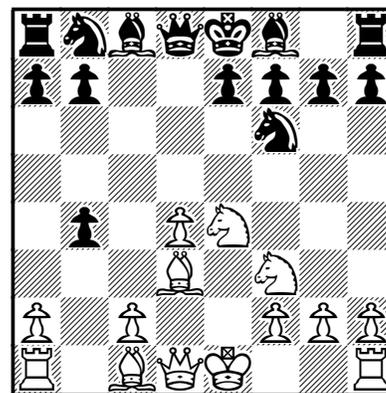
1...c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. b4

The Sicilian Wing Gambit is even more commendable after 2...d6 because Black cannot play the equalizer ...d5 without loss of time.

3...cb4 4. d4

Purdy: This pawn center is strong, partly because both black center pawns are on the board. Retarded center pawns are obstructions.

4...Nf6 5. Bd3 d5 6. Nbd2 de4 7. Ne4



7...Nbd7

Be aware that 8. Qe2 threatens checkmate by 9. Nd6.

8. Neg5

Purdy: !! On the general principle of preventing freeing exchanges, but also with amazing tactical points. The threat is to build up an attack by 9. Ne5 Ne5 (forced) 10. de5, depriving Black of the traditional protector of the kingside, a knight on f6. And the big point is that 8...h6 9. Nf7!! Kf7 10. Ne5 Ne5 11. de5 (White threatens 12. Bg6—Ed.) Nd5 12. Qh5 Kg8 13. Bg6 Be6 14. 0-0 leaves Black a piece up, but hopelessly paralyzed! A really humorous position—look at it.

8...Qc7 9. c4 h6

Purdy explained that Black can't take a second pawn by

9...bc3 because of 10. Qb3 e6 11. Nf7 Kf7 12. Ng5, winning, and said that White's control of the center is well worth his first sacrificed pawn.

10. Nh3

Starting a very long trip to f5.

10...g5 11. Nhg1 Bg7 12. Ne2 e5 13. Ng3 0-0 14. 0-0 e4

Black curtails the knight's excursion by returning his pawn. When the white knight captures, it will be with the knight's eighth move, and miraculously White did not fall behind in development during that time.

15. Ne4 Ne4 16. Be4 Qc4 17. Bd3 Qd5 18. Re1 g4

Another knight heads for f5.

19. Nh4 Nb6

Black frees his bishop and secures his queen, for if 19...Qd4, then 20. Bh6 has the idea 20...Bh6 21. Bh7 (but I don't see what's so bad about 20...Qa1). At the board, Keres was planning 20. Nf5 Qa1 21. Qg4.

20. Rb1

Developing with a threat, and removing Black's possibilities along the long diagonal.

20...Bd7 21. Re4

Keres wondered why he just didn't play 21. Rb4.

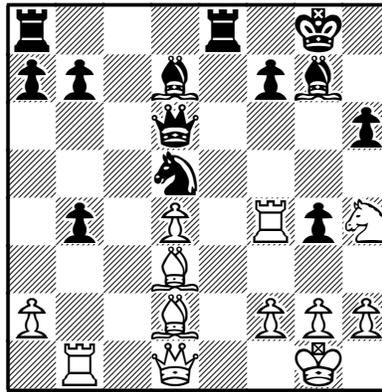
21...Rfe8 22. Rf4

The main object of Keres' rook maneuver, according to Purdy, was to control f5. Keres had a penchant for original and powerful rooklifts—Purdy wrote that Keres' rook play defied the rules laid down for mortals.

22...Qd6

Fatigue had set in, said Keres. Black wants to play ...Nd5 with gain of time, but Keres said a greater problem for White is posed by 22...Na4 and ...Nc3.

23. Bd2 Nd5



24. Rg4

If Black accepts the sacrifice of rook for bishop, the f5-square falls entirely under White's control.

24...Bg4 25. Qg4

Menacing 26. Qg7.

25...Qf6 26. Nf5

Now 27. Bh6 is in store.

26...Kf8 27. Ng7

It's a delicate decision to exchange pieces after having sacrificed some material. In most cases, the defender is hoping to swap attackers, but in this case, White is reducing defensive units.

27...Qg7 28. Qh5 Nf6 29. Qh4 h5

29...Ng8 30. Bb4 Ne7 31. Bb5 regains the exchange at once—Keres.

30. Rb4 Rac8 31. h3

Purdy and Keres both award an exclamation mark, for White has no more worries about his back rank from moves like ...Rc1 or ...Qg4-d1. White can go on with Rb7.

31...Rc7 32. Rb5

Another strong rook play, with 33. Bb4 Kg8 34. Rg5 in sight.

32...Re6 33. Rh5 Resigns

33...Nh5 34. Qd8 Re8 35. Bb4 leads to mate.

"I was 2,335 miles from home at the 2001 Alabama state chess championship, and Sig made me feel right at home with his friendly customer service"—California Chess Journal editor Frisco Del Rosario

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Immortality Lost

By Mark Pifer

Mikhail Tal's reputation was so great by 1968 that even the other grandmasters were mesmerized by his awesome displays of tactical genius. But I wonder, as with the following game, how many immortal games were lost—not on the crosstables but in the annals of chess history—because of fear of the “Wizard of Riga”?

USSR Team Championship, Riga 1968

White: Mikhail Tal

Black: Paul Keres

Queen's Indian Defense

1. Nf3 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 b6 4. d4 Bb7 5. e3 Bb4 6. Bd3 c5 7. O-O O-O 8. Bd2 cd4 9. ed4 d5 10. cd5 Nd5 11. Qe2 Nc6 12. Nd5 Qd5

Chabanon Gambit

Continued from page 23

White loses material after ...Rb2. 24. b3 ef2 25. Rad1 Rd7!

22. Bh6! Bf7

The bishop cannot be captured, since 22...gh6?? runs into 23. Qh7 mate.

23. Bg5

The queenside is irrelevant. White gains access to all the squares needed to attack on the kingside.

23...Rab8 24. Qd7! Rb2 25. Qf5!

The queen boldly steps on to the f-file, unafraid of any discovered attacks.

25...Re8 26. h5 Qe6 27. Qh7 Kf8 28. h6! gh6 29. Bf5!

Black has to give up the queen, as otherwise Qh8 is deadly.

29...hg5 30. Be6 Re6 31. Rab1 Rbb6 32. Rb6 ab6 33. Re1 Nc3 34. Re5 Resigns

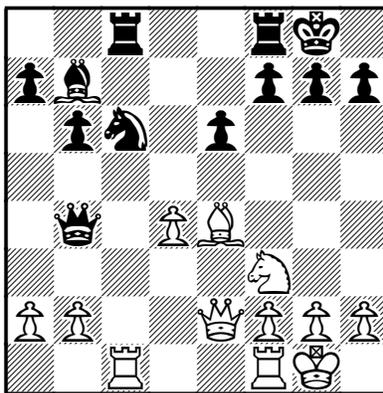
Next issue: King's Gambit, Miles Defense

In his series *The Complete Games of Mikhail Tal*, Hilary Thomas gives the alternative 12...Bd2 13. Nb6 Qb6 14. Qd2 Rfd8.

13. Be4 Qa5 14. Bb4 Qb4 15. Rac1

15. Qc2 Rac8 16. Bh7 Kh8 17. Qe4—Thomas.

15...Rac8



USCF Delegates Approve Financial Rescue Plan

Continued from page 13

The USCF was offered about \$600,000 for its New Windsor building—more than the building is worth considering its disrepair, said Koepcke—and without a dues increase, the USCF would have faced greater reduction in staff and services.

“No one who voted against the dues increase was against the concept,” said Koepcke, “but they preferred a different proposal to the one on the floor. Not one delegate spoke up against a dues increase—to vote no on a dues increase meant favoring a drastic cut in staff. A dues increase of some kind was inevitable—the only question was how much and to which [membership] categories.”

16. Rc4?

Whose blood wouldn't start to boil a bit when Tal starts to mix it up tactically? Keres was no slouch himself, and might have shown this if he had more courage in his convictions. In this intense position he finds an excellent move.

16...Ba6!

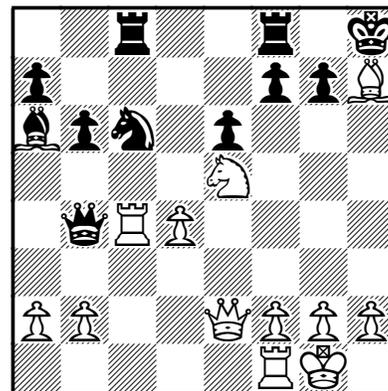
But misses its significance!

17. Bh7 Kh8!

17...Kh7? 18. Qe4+- according to Thomas.

18. Ne5

And the players agreed to a mutually-terrified draw!



If Keres had been playing anyone besides Tal, he might've found this brilliant continuation:

18...Bc4! 19. Qh5 Be2!! 20. Qe2

20. Qh3 Qd2! and Black wins.

20...Ne5! 21. Qh5 Ng4!!

And Black wins. Amazing moves, but I'm certain Keres would have found them since the positional necessities would have forced him to consider them. Keres would have added another brilliancy to his collection, but ended up with only a draw, one that has been glossed over for years without notice.

www.calchess.org

Places to Play

Send changes and new information to frisco@appleisp.net.

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Fridays 8–11 p.m., Sun. afternoons

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Alameda
(510) 523-2116

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321 Community Park Way
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(707) 822-7619

Benicia

Larry Whitlow
(707) 642-4725

Berkeley

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Epworth United Methodist Church
1953 Hopkins
Alan Glasscoe
(510) 652-5324

Burlingame

Thursdays 7 p.m.
Burlingame Lions Club
990 Burlingame Ave.
Tom Dorsch
(650) 322-0955
www.burlingamechessclub.com

Campbell

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

Carmichael

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Senior Citizens Center
4701 Gibbons

Fremont

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

Fresno

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

Hayward

9 p.m.–1 a.m.
Nation's Hamburgers
Jackson at Santa Clara

Humboldt County

Bob Phillips

(707) 839-4674

Livermore

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Lawrence Livermore Lab
Building 415, Yellowstone Room
103
Charles Pigg
(510) 447-5067

Merced

Fridays 6:30 p.m.
Merced Mall Food Court

Modesto

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

Monterey

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430 Alvarado St.
Ted Yudacufski
(408) 646-8730

Mount Shasta

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George Washington Manor
Dick Bolling
(530) 926-3608

Oakhurst

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Cafe Baja
40029 Highway 41
(559) 642-6333

Palo Alto

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Avenidas Senior Center
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(650) 327-2811

Palo Alto

Cafe La Dolce Vita
299 California Ave.
(650) 323-0478

Paradise

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Barry Nelson
(916) 873-3107

Porterville

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Henderson at Indiana
Hans Borm
(559) 784-3820

Reno, Nevada

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2850 Wrondel Way, Suite D
(775) 827-3867

Jerry Weikel
(775) 747-1405

Richmond

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Richmond Library
26th at MacDonald

Ross Valley

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Ross CA 94957

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John McCumiskey
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915 27th Street
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(209) 785-7895

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Abe Mina
(831) 758-4429

San Anselmo

Tuesdays 7 p.m.
Round Table Pizza
Red Hill Shopping Center
Sir Francis Drake Blvd.
Jim Mickle
(415) 457-2719

San Francisco

Daily
Mechanics Institute
57 Post St., Fourth Floor
John Donaldson
(415) 421-2258

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Fridays 6:30 p.m.
Stonestown Chess Club
Stonestown Senior YMCA Annex
3150 20th Ave.
Joan Arbil
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Tuesdays and Fridays, 12 noon-4 p.m.
Willows Senior Center
2175 Lincoln Ave.
Jerry Marshall
(408) 267-1574

Santa Clara

Second Saturdays 2:15-6:15 p.m.

Mary Gomez Park
Francisco Sierra
(408) 241-1447

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Afternoons until closing at 6:30 p.m.
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Mike Haun
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maigner@stanford.edu

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Fridays 6–11 p.m.
St. Andrews Lutheran Church
4910 Claremont Ave
Jacob Green
(209) 942-2812
jacobgreen@msn.com
<http://www.geocities.com/jacobgreen87/STKNCHES.html>

Stockton Delta Knights

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

Visalia

Tuesdays 7 p.m.
Borders Books and Music
Mooney at Caldwell
Allan Fifield
(559) 734-2784
hometown.aol.com/visaliachess/myhomepage/profile.html

Woodland

Sundays 3-9:30 p.m.
Senior Citizens Center
630 Lincoln Ave.
Milo Nelson
(530) 792-1064
www.geocities.com/MJG99/CHESS/WCG/

Yuba City

Mondays and Weds. 7-11 p.m.
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Tom Giertych
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Tournament Calendar

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

Date	Event	Location	CalChess
September 21	2nd Howard Donnelly Memorial G/45	San Francisco	☆
John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258 imjwd@aol.com			
October 5	Visalia Fall Picnic	Visalia	☆
Allan Fifiel, P.O. Box 27, Visalia 93279, (559) 734-2784, fifiela@aol.com			
October 12	2nd JJ Dolan Memorial G/45	San Francisco	☆
John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258 imjwd@aol.com			
October 13	CalChess Scholastic Quads	San Leandro	☆
Dr. Alan Kirshner, 66 Indian Hill Place, Fremont 94539 (510) 657-1586, info@successchess.com			
October 18-20	20th Sands Regency Western States Open	Reno	
Jerome Weikel, 6578 Valley Wood Dr., Reno, NV 89523 (775) 747-1405 wackyykl@aol.com			
October 19	St. Marks Scholastic Quads	San Rafael	
Ray Orwig, (510) 223-7073 rorwig@saintmarksschool.org			
October 19	Sacramento Scholastic Team	Sacramento	☆
John McCumiskey, 6700 50th St., Sacramento 95823-1306 (916) 428-5532, jmclmc@lanset.com			
November 8-10	Carroll Capps Memorial	San Francisco	☆
John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258 imjwd@aol.com			
November 16-17	Sonoma County Open	Santa Rosa	☆
Mike Goodall, 461 Peachstone Terrace, San Rafael 94903 (415) 491-1269 mike.goodall@worldnet.att.net			

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POB 7453
Menlo Park, CA 94026