

California Chess Journal

Volume 16, Number 2

March/April 2002

\$4.50

Jennie Frenklakh Defends the Home Court at Region XI Women's Open



De Guzman Wins One at a
Coffeehouse, Peckham Wins One
in Cyberspace

California Chess Journal



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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. Submission deadline for the May/June 2002 issue is April 2.

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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.

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New Membership Secretary

CalChess president Tom Dorsch has assumed the duties of membership secretary. Send money to, and get membership cards from, CalChess at POB 7453, Menlo Park CA 94026.

Welcome Home: Jennie Frenklakh Wins Region XI Women's Open



National master Jennie Frenklakh, in her first chess tournament since graduating from Boston University, won the Region XI Women's Open held Jan. 12 and 13 in Menlo Park. Kimberly Goodwin of Stanford also scored $3\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ to share the top prize.

Frenklakh defeated defending champion and top-seeded Anna Rudolf in the last round. For the second year in a row, Rudolf won the Zoltan Kovacs Memorial Chess Tournament for Girls in Budapest, where first prize included a trip to the United States to participate in the Region XI Women's Open—which the Hungarian junior star won last year—or the concurrent Sojourner Truth Chess Tournament for Girls.

Attendance at the Sojourner Truth tournament grows annually. Now in its fifth year, the event

attracted 186 players, more than last year's 164, and that figure included 20 girls visiting from Washington. Roxanne Samer of Eugene, Ore., made the trip again, choosing the Women's Open over an opportunity to volunteer at the U.S. chess championship in Seattle. Samer, who won the 10th grade championship last year, opted for the women's tournament after gaining 400 rating points—she said grandmaster Joel Benjamin inspired her improvement at the Castle Chess Camp last summer.

Barbara and Lauren Goodkind of Menlo Park, who were the top finishers in the high school section in 2001, also chose to play in the tougher women's open this year. Nearly half of the field in the 17-player Region XI Women's Open owns a place on the USCF Top 100 list for women. Frenklakh, who has played in five national championship tournaments for women, is no. 14 on the February 2002 list. She recently took a teaching position with the Success Chess School in the South Bay.

Doug Shaker organized and directed the Sojourner Truth tournament again. He founded the event four years ago after directing a girls' chess club for his daughter, who didn't like playing against boys. His daughter gave up chess for basketball, and the news media has also deserted the event after consecutive years of coverage. "Maybe that's a good thing," said Shaker. "Maybe it's cool that a girls' chess tournament isn't news."

White: Jennie Frenklakh (2166)

Black: Roxanne Samer (1486)

French Advance

Notes by Frisco Del Rosario

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. e5 c5 4. b4

An odd move. White plans to occupy d4 with a piece instead of a pawn (White almost always plays 4. c3 here), after which the b-pawn deters Black from ...Bc5. Compare to the French Wing Gambit position 1. e4 e6 2. Nf3 d5 3. e5 c5 4. b4, when the secondary reply 4...c4 plans to keep White's d-pawn from reaching d4. In this game, White doesn't think her e5-pawn is a great problem.

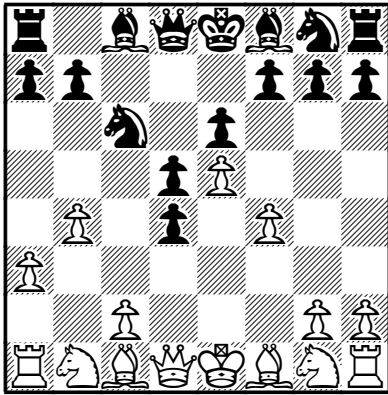
4...cd4

It is not so automatic to capture toward the center. 4...cb4 transposes to the French Wing Gambit, where White's compensation for the pawn includes long-term space advantages in the center and kingside while the pressure against d4 is diverted. However, a pawn is a pawn, and Black would not be

186 Girls Set Fourth Straight Attendance Record at Sojourner Truth

without chances on the queenside. After 4...cd4, White has more room on the queenside than Black, and still keeps her prospects in other sectors.

5. a3 Nc6 6. f4



6...a6

White is probably not going to play b5, because it would give c5 to Black, but ...a6 is a useful move in advance French positions where Black aims for ...Bd7-b5 to trade bad bishop for good.

7. Bd3

White's choice of move order—7. Bd3 instead of 7. Nf3, developing the bishop before the knight—gives her opponent a chance to err.

7...f6

Black logically sets her sights on the cramping e5-pawn but allows a troublesome check. Until the e5-pawn goes away, Black is stuffed, so where should she place her pieces? ...Bd7 (heading to b5 maybe), ...Nge7-c8, and ...Be7 is a likely scheme for Black in the Advance Caro-Kann. The white square blockade ...g6, ...h5, ...Nge7-f5 borrows from Gurgunidze. Either is plausible.

8. Qh5 g6

Black has to hope the closed center and her mass of center pawns keep her king safe, and venture 8...Kd7, but White's space gives her a much easier development with, say, 9. Nf3 (there is no hurry to chase after a pawn: 9. Bh7 fe5 10. fe5 Ne5 is surely OK for Black) Nh6 10. Bb2 Qe8 11. Qh3 Nf7 12. 0-0.

9. Bg6

So Black's king has to walk anyway. In light of her 10th move, Black possibly Black intended to shed her g-pawn to make room for her bishop.

9...Kd7 10. Nf3 Bg7 11. Bd3 b5

11...Qe8 makes the biggest threat Black can make, with the idea of driving the white queen from the defense of e5. If White trades queens, Black's king feels relief and the queen bishop gets to move. On 11...Qc7, attacking the e-pawn directly, White's best play is simple development: 12. 0-0 fe5 13. fe5 Ne5 14. Bf4 Nf3 15. Rf3 Qd8 16. Bg5, and White will land forcefully on f7.

12. Nbd2

Heading for the hole on c5.

12...Qc7 13. 0-0 fe5

The crater on c5 makes Black's game too difficult. For instance, 13...Bb7 14. Nb3 Rf8 15. Nc5 holds Black's king in the center because of Ne6.

14. fe5 Be5 15. Ne5 Ne5 16. Nb3

White has Bf4 to follow as in the note to move 11, but with an additional piece in play.

16...Nd3 17. cd3 Qc3 18. Nc5 Kc6 19. Qe5

A very pretty move, with a double threat to capture on h8 or to play Bf4 with another double threat. The secret to winning



Frenklakh, away from the board.

Photo by Shorman

chess, said Purdy, is to cause one's opponent to want to make two moves in a row.

19...Qa1 20. Bf4 Qf1 21. Kf1 Ra7 22. Qd6 mate

White: Teresa Haun (1147)

Black: Elisha Garg (1292)

Albin Countergambit

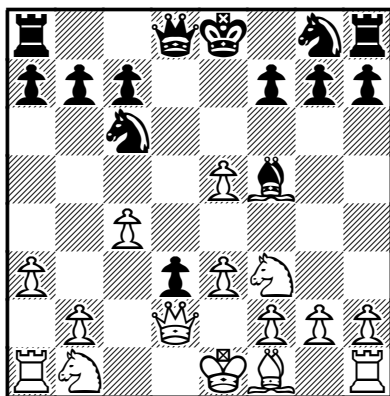
1. d4 d5 2. c4 e5 3. de5 d4 4. Nf3 Nc6 5. e3 Bb4 6. Bd2 d3

Designed to delay White's kingside development, probably planning ...Bg4 while White cannot unpin with Be2, but the d-pawn has ventured too deep. 6...de3 fractures the white structure.

7. a3

7. Bb4 Nb4 8. Qa4 Nc6 is also playable, but in spite of her extra pawn, White's position is not so solid after 9. Nc3 Bd7 10. Qd1 Bg4 11. Qd3 Bf3.

7...Bd2 8. Qd2 Bf5



9. Nc3

White can sidestep Black's knight sortie by 9. b4 but with a little loss of time. Then Black can push hard with 9...f6, but White might catch up in development just in time: 10. ef6 Nf6 11. Nc3 0-0 12. Rd1 Ne4 13. Ne4 Be4 14. Bd3 Bf3 15. gf3 Rf3, and White wins, oddly enough, with the b-pawn—16. b5 removes the guard from the black queen, after which Bh7 discovers an attack against d8.

9...Na5 10. Qd1

A couple of alternatives can fare poorly: 10. Nd4 Bg6 11. Bd3 (better is 11. Nd5) Bd3 12. Qd3 c5 wins a piece, but fans of the Cochrane and Halloween gambits will like 13. Rd1 cd4 14. ed4 with a huge pawn mass. On 10. e4, White invites the knight in, and then 10...Nb3 11. Qd1 Na1 12. ef5 Nc2 gets the knight out.

10...Nc4

Panicky. A better try is 10...c6, making a real threat of ...Nc4, and there could follow 11. e4 Be6 12. Bd3 Nc4 13. Qe2 Nb2 14. Qb2 Qd3 15. Rd1 Qa6, when Black has lost some time, but regained the gambit pawn and stopped White from castling.

11. Qa4 Qd7 12. Qc4 0-0-0

With the threat of 13...d2. White can meet this with a double threat of her own: 13. Qd4 offers to trade queens or invade on a7.

13. Rd1 Nh6

Albin gambiteers usually throw the f-pawn to save some time: 13...f6 14. ef6 Nf6 15. Nd4 Rhe8, and then White could err by 16. Nf5 (16. Qd3 +-), and Black has a little hope after 16...d2 17. Ke2 Qf5.

14. e4

Now Qd4 is off.

14...Be6 15. Qd3

To make the double attack by 15. Qa4, however, loses material to 15...Qa4 16. Na4 Bb3.

15...Qc6

15...Qe7 keeps the black queen and a greater chance for counterplay on the board.

16. Qc2

White can force a queen trade again by 16. Qb5, and there is nothing to fear from 16...Rd1 17. Kd1 Rd8 18. Ke1.

16...Qb6

Threatening to skewer on b3 and to hit f2 in coordination with ...Ng4. Black cannot bring enough force to bear on d1 by 16...Rd1 17. Qd1 Rd8—even if White self-pinned with 18. Qc1, 18...Bb3 does not make a dent.

17. b4

Passing on another opportunity to smite the black queen. 17. Nd5 forces 17...Bd5 because the black queen has nowhere to go: 17...Qc6 18. Ne7 forking, or 17...Qa5 18. b4 Qa3 19. Qc7 mate. Examine all moves that smite! said the foremost chess teacher.

17...Ng4 18. Rd2

Again, 18. Nd5, and then 18...Bd5 19. ed5 contains the surprise threat 20. Qf5.

Region XI Women's Open January 12–13, 2002

1-2	Jennie Frenklakh	3.5
	Kimberly Goodwin	
3-5	Anna Rudolf	3
	Ewelina Krubnik	
	Elaine Veksler	

Sojourner Truth Chess Tournament for Girls January 12–13, 2002

11th/12th Grades

1	Alicia Fulk	4
2	Monica Gonzalez	2

9th/10th Grades

1-2	Elisha Garg	4
	Teresa Haun	
3	Marissa Quitt	2.5

8th Grade

1	Nazee Moghadam	4.5
2	Zoe Samer	4
3-4	Mary Fatima Uribe	3

7th Grade

1	Jessie Young	4.5
2	Anna Hauswirth	3.5
3-4	Annarose Lindberg	3
	Rebecca Lee	

6th Grade

1	Kimberly Anonuevo	4.5
2-4	Erica Brett	4
	Iris Kokish	
	Patricia Jang	

5th Grade

1	Mishu Sharma	5
2-4	Isabel Tseng	3.5
	Caitlin Stanton	
	Lauren Deterra	

4th Grade

1	Margot Boorman	5
2-4	Emilia Krubnik	4
	Ranjeetha Bharath	
	Caitlin Miller	

3rd Grade

1	Vivian Lo	5
2-4	Ankita Roy	4
	Whitney Harvey	
	Anna DePello	

2nd Grade

1	Linda Li	5
2-4	Rachel Connick	4
	Christine Tataru	
	Meha Sadasivam	

1st Grade

1	Rani Shiao	4.5
2	Kelly Wu McConnell	4
3-6	Liz Oliphant	3.5
	Hannah Rubin	
	Shannon Chua	
	Catrina Holmes	

Kindergarten

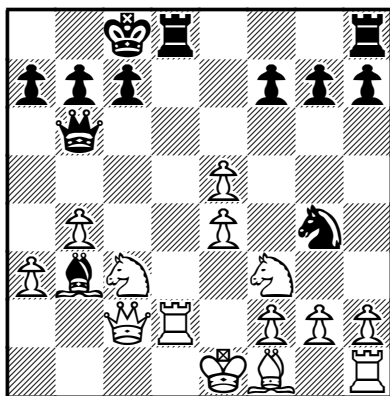
1	Stephanie Hsu	1.5
2	A. Clerici-Hermandinger	1
3	Anushree Dugar	0.5

Haun, Garg, Fulk Share Top High School Prize at Girls Tournament



Teresa Haun and Elisha Garg (background) shared first place in the 9th and 10th grade division of the Sojourner Truth Chess Tournament for Girls. Photo by Kevin Batangan

18...Bb3



19. Qb2

Black doesn't have enough force after 19. Qb3 Rd2 20. Kd2 Qf2 21. Be2 Rd8 22. Kc1 Qe3 23. Kb2 Nf2 24. Rc1.

19...Rd2 20. Qd2 Rd8 21. Qb2

If 21. Nd5, Black can throw a scare into White by 21...Bd5 22. ed5 Rd5, but comes up short: 23. Qc2 (not 23. Qd5 Qf2 24. Kd1 Ne3) Nf2 24. Qf2 Rd1 25. Ke2.

21...a5

Seems to be the best Black can do since she doesn't have a forcing play to deflect the white queen from the defense of f2 or the knight from d1.

22. h3 ab4 23. ab4 Qb4

Full credit to Black for enterprise in this game! Now on 24. hg4 Rd1 25. Ke2, Black has to make the right check on c4: 25...Qc4 26. Ke3 Qc5 27. Kf4 and White is winning, or 25...Bc4 26. Kd1 Bc4 26. Kd1 Qb2 27. Bc4 Qc3, and then White has to play the wretched 28. Bf1 to solve the two

threats of ...Qc4 and ...Qa1, after which Black is still in the game with 28. Bf1 h6 29. Rh5 b5 (30. Bb5 Qb3).

24. Nd2

Winning another piece, but more important, White takes the initiative after this.

24...Nf2 25. Kf2 Qd4 26. Ke1 Qe3 27. Ne2

Also 27. Be2 Qg3 28. Kf1 Be6 29. Nf3 +.

27...Ba4 28. h4 c6 29. Rh3 Qc5 30. Rc3

These last two smites put White in control.

30...Qe7 31. Qa3

A strong double attack, forcing the trade of a minor piece.

31...Qd7 32. Qb2

Better is 32. Qa4 Qd2 33. Kf2.

32...b5 33. Nf4 Kb7 34. Rd3 Qe7 35. Rd8 Qd8 36. g3 c5 37. Bb5 Bb5 38. Qb5 Ka7 39. Nc4 Qd4 40. Nd6

The threat of checkmate wins Black's queen, but if White doesn't want to have to think about what happens after 40...Qg1 or 40...Qa1 or 40...Qc3 and another six or eight queen checks to come, the easiest way to simplify is 40. Qb6 Ka8 41. Qa6 Kb8 42. Qd6.

40...Qe3 41. Ne2 Qe4 42. Ne4 c4 43. Nd6 Resigns

On the Cover

Jennie Frenklakh (left) won the Region XI Women's Open in January, defeating Hungarian junior star Anna Rudolf in the last round. For the second year in a row, Rudolf won the Laszlo Kovacs Chess Tournament for Girls in Budapest, where first prize includes a trip to Menlo Park for the Region XI Women's Open or the Sojourner Truth Chess Tournament for Girls. Rudolf won the women's event last year, while Frenklakh, one of Northern California's top three women, was away at Boston University. Photo by Kevin Batangan.



Jessie Jean's Open Chess Tournament



June 29-30, 2002, Sat-Sun

\$35 entry fee, \$1000 guaranteed prizes



Jessie Jean's Coffeehouse and Deli, 1426 Mendocino Ave., Santa Rosa

4 round - Swiss System, Game in two hours (time delay preferred)

Registration: 8:30-9:30 am, Saturday (6/29)

Rounds 10-3, 10-3 Saturday and Sunday



Entry Fee: \$35 in advance, \$40 late registration after June 22

Three Sections: Open 1900+, Reserve 1500-1900, Booster Under 1500

Prizes: Open \$250-175; Reserve \$200-125; Booster \$150-100

TD, Information: Mike Goodall (415) 491-1269

Make checks payable to:



Mike Goodall

461 Peachstone Terrace

San Rafael, CA 94903-1327

Bring equipment, none provided. USCF membership required and may be purchased at site.

Sandwiches and coffee/expresso sold at site.



Directions: Take 101 to Santa Rosa and get off at the College Ave. exit. Go east on College about 1/2 mile to Mendocino Ave. Turn left on Mendocino and go north about 1 mile to Pacific Ave., next to Burger King, Parking on the far south side of the Burger King lot.

Mail In Information:



Name and address

USCF ID # and expiration date

Rating and Section

De Guzman Collects Another First at Santa Rosa Championship

Santa Rosa Chess Championship at Jessie Jeans January 19-20, 2002			
Open			
1	Ricardo De Guzman	4	\$250
2-3	John Jaffray	3	\$88
	Erik Stuart		
Reserve			
1-2	Cal Magaoay	3.5	\$163
	Pierra Vachon		
Booster			
1	Conlan Rios		\$150
2	Aaron Wilkowski		\$100

By Bleys W. Rose

The marriage of chess and coffee in a cavernous café in Santa Rosa looks solid enough for a summer tournament, following a modestly successful event last January.

Veteran event organizer Mike Goodall said the ever-cyclical business of arranging chess tournaments appears to be on an encouraging upswing this year as Santa Rosa is just one of three dozen sites on the 2002 schedule through July 4 in Northern California.

"As long as I can break even, I will try another event because it is a good crowd and people seem appreciative," Goodall said. "As long as I can get 50 players, I am happy. But I don't think I will ever get more than 60."

A total of 48 players showed up for the Santa Rosa Chess Championship at Jessie Jeans Coffee Beans café on the January 19-20 weekend. Goodall said he needed 44 players to break even, so not losing money counts as a modest success.

Even though it was a three-day holiday weekend, Goodall elected to recycle a playing schedule he had used the previous Labor Day in Santa Rosa: two days

of chess, sudden death time controls, no games running late in the evenings and Monday off.

International master Ricardo De Guzman won the open section and its \$250 prize, scoring a perfect 4 points. John Jaffray of Santa Rosa and Erik Stuart had 3 points apiece, taking home \$87.50 each.

The reserve section prize was split between Cal Magaoay and Pierre Vachon. Each received \$162.50 for their 3 ½-point effort. Conlan Rios took first place in the booster section, winning \$150 and Aaron Wilkowski of Oakland took home \$100 as the top D player.

Café owner and chess convert Keith Givens decided not to play because he's been trying to keep the place across from Santa Rosa Junior College afloat by hosting music groups late at night, which appeal to noisy crowds. Givens said that the café will remain open if his cabaret-chess café concept works. And he might return to play in June if he gets some sleep.

Goodall said the site offers the advantage of a decent-sized playing hall and food and drink at the site.

"There are only two problems," Goodall said. "First, the afternoon sun comes in the big windows and fries the players facing west. Second, we have to out of there before the loud music starts."

The next Sonoma County Open at Jessie Jeans is set for June 29-30.

White: Erik Stuart (1914)

Black: Bill Davis (2130)

Torre Attack

Notes by Frisco Del Rosario

1. d4 Nf6 2. Bg5 e6 3. Nf3 c5 4. c3

4. e3 is usually preferred, because if Black persuades White to sacrifice his b-pawn after 4...Qb6, White will aim for compensation in the form of rapid kingside development.

4...Nc6 5. e3

White continues in a solid way, but he might feint at an e4 advance by 5. Nbd2, giving Black another chance to venture ...Qb6.

5...cd4 6. cd4

If White wanted to avoid the following skirmish, he would've played 6. ed4, and then 6...d5 Bd3 is a position that could arise from the Exchange Caro-Kann. White has a little more maneuvering room and an easier development (Black's queen bishop is a long-term problem).

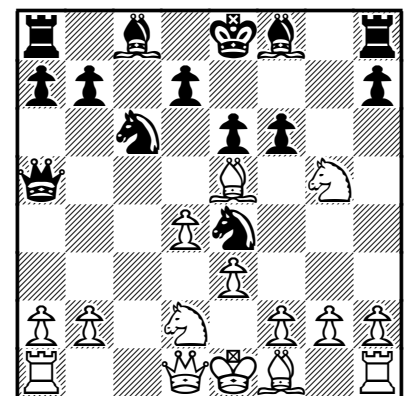
6...Qa5 7. Nbd2 Ne4

Against d4 openings where White plays an early Bg5, Black has probably made at least equality if he can manage ...Ne4 without loss of time.

8. Bf4 g5

If Black can continue with ...g4, biffing the f3-knight, he will win the knight on d2.

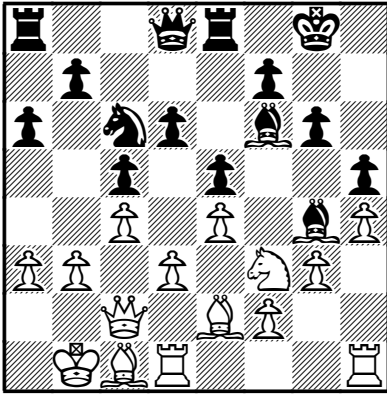
9. Be5 f6 10. Ng5



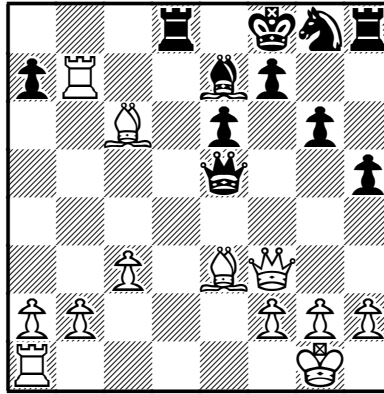
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How About a Fork with That Coffee?

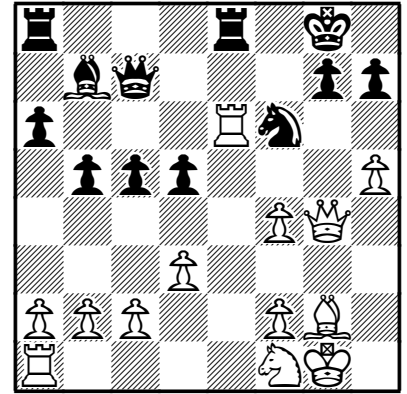
These nine positions were taken from games played at the Santa Rosa Chess Championship in January. The tactics are all very simple one- or two-movers, but this is usually what winning a chess game requires: taking the stuff that is left hanging about. Solutions on page 25.



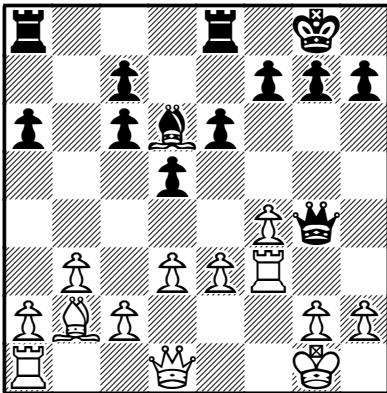
1. Berosh-Olivas, Black to play.



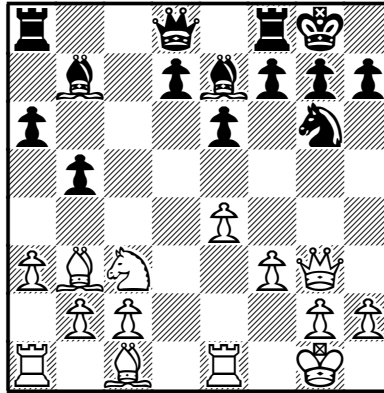
4. Ensley-Leavens, White to play.



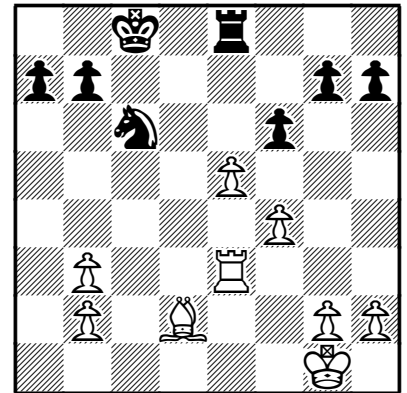
7. Lagier-Bradshaw, White to play.



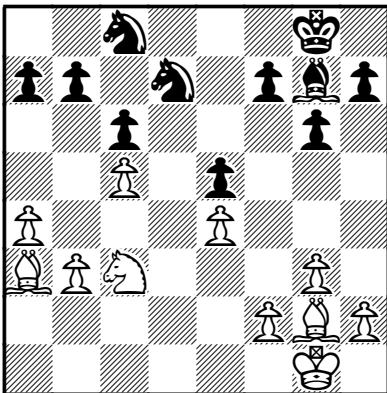
2. Berosh-Wan, White to play.



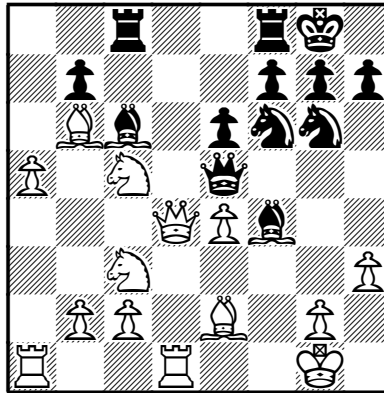
5. Ihde-Huang, Black to play.



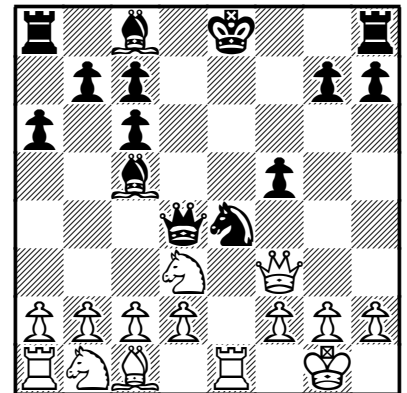
8. Vachon-Ensley, White to play.



3. Davis-Panugaling, White to play.



6. Jaffray-Davis, Black to play.



9. Wilkowski-Wan, White to play.

Stuart, Jaffray Tie for Second at Santa Rosa Championship

Continued from Page 8

10...Ng5

10...Qd2 11. Qd2 Nd2 12. Bf6 Bb4 13. Bh8 Nf3 14. Kd1 Ng5 is materially equal but hard to assess, because the opening is not yet over. 10...fg5 11. Bh8 Nd2 looks most dangerous for White, but White can jab and run by 12. Qh5 Kd8 13. 0-0-0, with a messy game for both.

11. Bf6 Rg8 12. Qh5 Nf7 13. Qh7 Qf5

Does Black have to concede the exchange? If 13...Nh6, 14. Bd3 threatens Bg6, and Black can keep clinging to his material by 14...Qh5 (14...Nd8 and 14...Ne7 are bad). Then White would like to bring his knight into the game before it is pinned by ...Bb4, and he cannot connect his rooks by castling queenside, so 15. 0-0 might be the best move. The white king is staring down the barrels of Black's heavy pieces, but the king is sheltered while White controls the center and leads in development. Considering that White has three whole pawns for the piece, White must be favored.

14. Qg8 Qf6 15. Be2

15. Ne4 should go nowhere. 15...Qf5 16. Qf7 is the kind of trick White has in mind.

15...Ne7

The center grab 15...d5 16. Bh5 e5, with a threat to capture on d4, and a plan to develop by ...Be6, looks excellent.

16. Qh7 d5 17. Bh5 Bd7 18. 0-0 Qg7

Black is behind in material and should avoid the trade of queens, but the alternative 18...Bg7 19. Rac1 Nc6 (19...Bc6 20. b4 gives White an initiative on both sides)

20. Qg8 leaves Black under pressure.

19. Qg7 Bg7 20. f4

A good move, starting White's pawn majority and restraining ...e5, which would give Black's pieces central play.

20...Kf8 21. Be2 Rc8 22. Rac1 Nc6 23. a3

Unless ...Nb4 is a move to prevent, 23. g4 and a king development is more direct play.

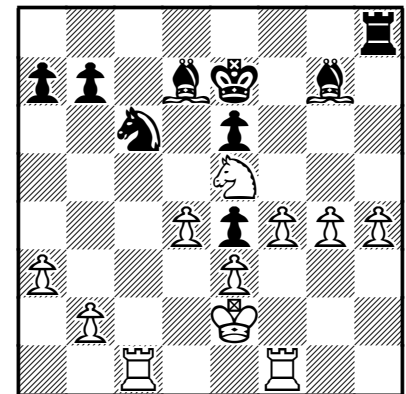
23...Ke7 24. Bd3 Nd6 25. Nf3 Nf5 26. Kf2 Rf8 27. Ke2 Nd6 28. g4 Rh8

Two minor pieces show their superiority to one rook when they are coordinating against a target, but there is no room in the center or on the kingside for Black to operate. A move like 28...Na5, heading for the support point c4, invites the white knight to take its own support point on e5. 28...b5 might be a good try, also aiming for ...Nc4, or ...b4, which would gain space on the queenside for the black minor pieces, while a further ...ba3 would create a target for them.

29. h4 Ne4 30. Be4

A most committal move, and one that could be delayed. White made his decision because he is ahead in material, but as it turns out, this move loses the wonderful passed h-pawn (and its containment of Black's rook!). 30. Rg1 deals with the ...Ng3 menace and moves the rook behind a passed pawn.

30...de4 31. Ne5



31...Be5

Black didn't like the looks of 31...Ne5 32. de5 Rh4 33. Rc7, when the most active move that prevents Rd1 is 33...Rh2, and then 34. Rf2 will result in a pawn advantage for White on both sides of the board.

32. de5 Rh4 33. g5

Before meeting Black's threat of ...Rg4, White should look for some way to ignore it. For instance, 33. Rh1 Rg4 34. Rh7 Kd8 (walks into a pin, but 34...Ke8 35. Rd1 Nb8 36. Rh8 is less desirable) 35. Rd1 Nb8 36. f5. After 33. g5, Black can blockade the white squares.

33...Be8 34. Rh1 Rh1 35. Rh1 Kd7 36. Rh7 Ne7 37. Kd2 Bg6 38. Rh6

Maintaining the pin by 38. Rg7 leaves the rook without a retreat, and 38...Ke8 is the embarrassing reply.

38...Bf5 39. Kc3 Kc6 40. Rh1 a5 41. Rd1 Kc5

41...Nd5 would complete the blockade that Black envisioned at move 33 while denying the white rook an invasion on the d-file. Perhaps fatigue or time pressure has set in.

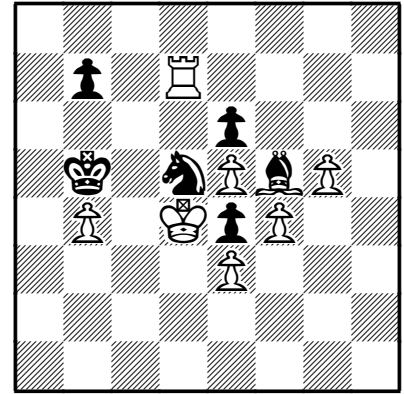
42. b4 ab4 43. ab4 Kb5 44. Rd7

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Calixto Magaoay tied for first place in the Reserve Section at the Santa Rosa Chess Championship held in January at Jessie Jeans Coffee Beans in Santa Rosa. Photo by John Tu

Nd5 45. Kd4



45...b6

Enables White to make a sacrificial finish, but it also looks like Black is stretched too far after 45...Kb4 46. Rb7 Ka5 47. Rf7 Bg6 48. Rg7 Bf5 49. g6 Ka6 50. Rd7 Bg6 51. Rd6 Nb6 52. Re6 Bf5.

46. Rd5

A fine move to break Black's blockade.

46...ed5 47. Kd5 Kb4 48. e6 Kc3 49. Ke5 Resigns

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De Guzman Scores Again at First Leg of Bay Area Masters Grand Prix

Bay Area Masters Grand Prix I January 25–27, 2002

1	Ricardo De Guzman	4
2–3	John Donaldson Adrian Keatinge-Clay	3.5
4–6	Vladimir Mezentsev Guillermo Rey Michael Aigner	3

International master Ricardo De Guzman continued to make the Northern California chess calendar his personal automatic teller machine by winning the Bay Area Masters Grand Prix I, held Jan. 25–27 at the Mechanics' Institute in San Francisco.

De Guzman, a three-time member of the Filipino olympiad team, scored 4-1 in the 13-master field to win his fourth tournament in 2002, and roughly his 10th tournament in four months. One week later at Mechanics', De Guzman scored 5-0 to win the Henry Gross Memorial G/45 event.

Organizer Guillermo Rey has scheduled two more events in his series of masters tournaments for May and June. Anthony Corrales directed the first.

White: Ricardo De Guzman (2498)
Black: John Donaldson (2532)
King's Indian Defense
Notes by IM John Donaldson

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 g6 3. Bg5

De Guzman has played Torre-type setups for most of his career.

3...Bg7 4. Nbd2 0-0 5. c3 d6 6. e4 c5 7. d5

7. dc5 dc5 8. Be2 Nc6 9. 0-0 Qc7 10. Qc2 h6 11. Bh4 Nh5 gives Black a comfortable game as his knight finds a nice home on f4.

7...h6 8. Bh4 e6 9. de6

The late Tony Miles experimented with this line a few times, but without special success.

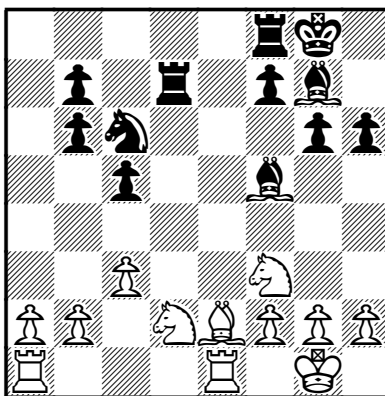
9...Be6 10. Be2 Nc6 11. 0-0 Qb6

Black develops his queen and prepares ...d5. Another idea would be to play with the pawn on d6 by ...Rb8 with ...b5-b4 and ...Re8 to follow.

12. Qc2 d5 13. ed5 Nd5 14. Bg3 Bf5 15. Qb3

15. Qc1 had been played here previously.

15...Rad8 16. Qb6 Nb6 17. Bc7 Rd7 18. Bb6 ab6 19. Rfe1



19. Nc4 b5 20. Nb6 Rd6 is a little better for Black.

19...Be6?

My previous game with Ryan Porter had gone 60 moves, leaving no time to eat before the next round. Around here, my stomach started growling, and I uncorked a very poor move. On 19...Rfd8 20. Nc4 b5 21. Nb6 (21. Ne3 Bd3) Rd6, Black has no problems.

20. Bb5

Now White has a very slight but annoying pull.

20...Rfd8 21. Nc4 Bc4 22. Bc4 Bf6 23. h4 Kg7 24. g3 Re7 25. Re7 Be7 26. Re1 Bf6 27. Kg2 Kf8 28. Re2 Re8 29. Rd2 Rd8 30. Rd8 Bd8 31. Bd5 Bc7 32. a4 Ke7 33. Nd2 f5 34. Nc4 g5 35. Ne3

Kf6 36. Ba2 Ne7 37. hg5 hg5 38. Kf3

38. Nd5 Nd5 39. Bd5 nets White a pawn, but with opposite-colored bishops and no chance to create a passed pawn on both sides of the board, the advantage would be symbolic.

38...Ke5?!

38...g4 39. Ke2 Ke5 was safer, but White is not without chances.

39. g4 fg4?

39...f4 40. Nc4 Kf6 looks better.

40. Kg4 Bd8?

40...Kf6 41. Bd5 Nc6 is an improvement.

41. Nc4 Ke4

41...Kf6 42. Nd6 Nc6 43. Nb7 Ne5 44. Kh3 Be7 develops Black's pieces. White is a pawn ahead, but his king and knight are offside.

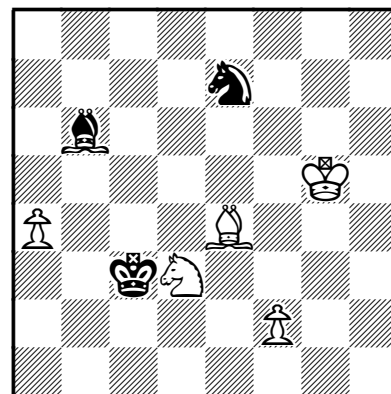
42. Nd6 Kd3

Continuing the bum's rush. Now White suffers from having several promising continuations and not much time on the clock.

43. Bb1 Kd2 44. Be4 Kc1 45. Nb7 Bc7 46. b4 Kb2

Black's task is clear: trade off the pawns!

47. bc5 bc5 48. Nc5 Bb6 49. Nd3 Kc3 50. Kg5



50...Nc8

Black can win the a-pawn, but the remaining pawn will be dangerous.

51. f3 Nd6 52. Nf4 Ne4 53. fe4 Kb3 54. e5 Ka4 55. Nd5 Bd8 56. Kf5

If White's pawn were on the a-, b-, or c-file, he would have more chances, but here the draw is clear because the black bishop has two long diagonals (a5-d8 and h4-d8) on which to operate. Averbakh gives a position in *Chess Endings: Essential Knowledge* (see sidebar) to demonstrate that the bishop can draw without help from the king. Here Black's task is easier since his king is closer.

56...Kb5 57. Ke6 Kc5 58. Nf6 Bc7 59. Ne4 Kc6 60. Nd6 Kc5 61. Kd7 Kd5 62. e6 Bd6 63. e7 Be7 Drawn

White: Paul Gallegos (2200)
Black: Richard Lobo (2295)
Sicilian Wing Gambit
Notes by NM Paul Gallegos

1. e4 c5 2. b4 cb4 3. a3 d5!

The best move. The counter in the center is the reason the Wing Gambit is considered unsound.

4. ed5 Qd5 5. Bb2

5. Nf3 is more common, and could lead to 5...e5 6. ab4 Bb4 7. c3 Be7 8. Na3 Nf6 9. Nb5 Qd8 10. Ne5 Nc6 11. Nc6 bc6 12. Qf3 Bd7 13. Nd4 0-0 with a sharp game in Lutz-De Firmian, 1993.

5...e5 6. Nf3 Nc6 7. c4 Qe6 8. Bd3 f6!

Supposedly the best move in the position.

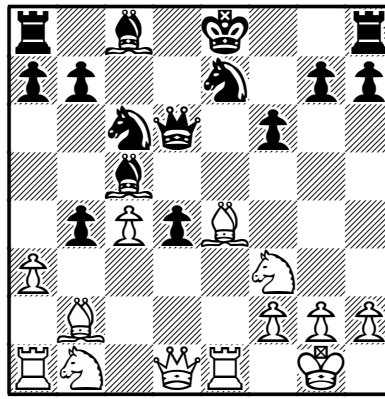
9. 0-0 Bc5!

Again the best move, according to theory.

10. Be4 Nge7

I was amazed that Black was finding the best moves over the board. This is the end of theory, and Black is slightly better.

11. d4 ed4 12. Re1 Qd6



13. Bd5?!

13. Bc6! bc6 14. Bd4 Bd4 15. Qd4 Qd4 16. Nd4 c5 17. Nb3 Kf7 18. Nc5 and White might have a slight pull.

13...Bg4 14. h3 Bh5 15. ab4 Bb4 16. Re6 Qd7 17. Na3 0-0 18. Nc2 Bc5 19. g4 Nd5 20. cd5

Continued on Page 14

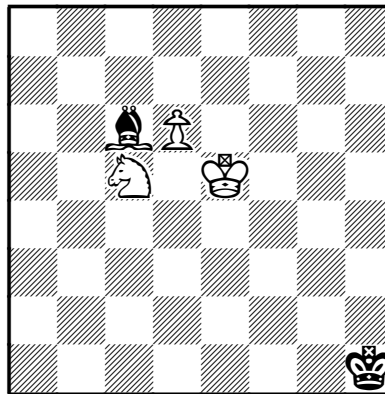


International master John Donaldson tied for first place in the Berkeley Peoples' Tournament held Presidents' Day weekend in Berkeley. Report and games to come in the April/May *California Chess Journal*.

Photo by Shorman

Averbakh's Essential Endgame Knowledge

Defending the Bishop vs. Knight and Pawn Ending



According to Averbakh in his classic *Chess Endings: Essential Knowledge*, "this ending is determined by whether one can drive off the bishop or intercept it with the knight on the diagonal on which it operates.

In this position the bishop copes excellently with the pawn, and it is not possible either to drive it away or intercept it."

1. Ke6 Bb5 2. Ke7 Bc6 3. Kd8 Bb5 4. Kc7 Kg1 5. Nd3 Kh1

Averbakh's example underlines the point that as long as the bishop is mobile enough, the defending king doesn't need to participate.

6. Ne5

White threatens to close off the bishop's diagonal by 7. Nc6, so Black transfers the bishop.

6...Be8! 7. Nd7 Kg1 8. Kd8 Bg6 9. Ke7 Bf5 10. Nc5

Now menacing 11. Ne6, but Black parries in time.

Continued on Page 14

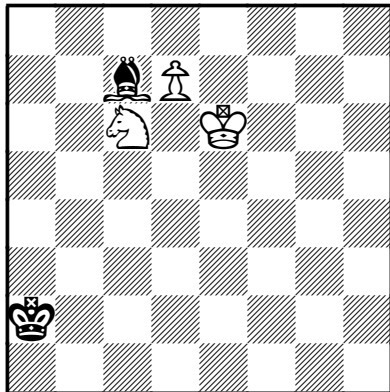
Gligoric Shows the N+P vs. B Method

Continued from Page 13

10...Bc8! 11. Nd7 Kh1 12. Kd8 Ba6 13. Kc7 Bb5 14. Ne5 Be8!

White has achieved nothing, said Averbakh.

In Averbakh's second example, the key pieces are one rank ahead, which leaves the poor bishop one less row in which to breathe.



Here, writes Averbakh, the bishop has four squares on the d8-a5 diagonal, two of which (d8 and a5) are taken away by the knight. If the white king gets to b7, where it attacks b6 and c7, the bishop cannot stay on the d8-a5 diagonal, and White will win.

1. Kd5 Ka3 2. Kc4!

A necessary finesse, said Averbakh. 2. Kc5 Ka4! and White cannot progress.

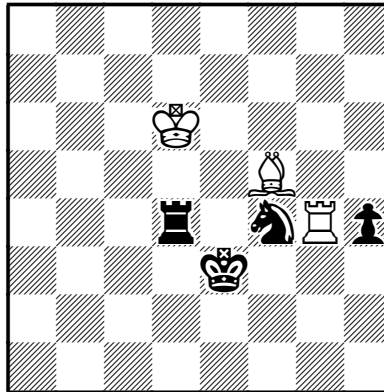
2...Ka4 3. Kc5!

Now Black must retreat.

3...Ka3 4. Kb5 Kb2 5. Ka6

White wins after 6. Kb7.

IM Donaldson wrote in his notes to De Guzman-Donaldson that White would've had better chances in the ending if his pawn were a wing pawn instead of a center pawn, for then the defending bishop would have less latitude. The veteran grandmaster provided an example for the kid in Youngworth-Gligoric, Lone Pine 1980:



1. Ke5

The strong side can now swap rooks.

1...Nd3 2. Kf6 Rg4 3. Bg4 Kf4

Natural and good, shutting out the white king and attacking the bishop.

4. Bc8 Ne5

Intending to close the h3-c8 diagonal by ...Ng4 or the h1-a8 line by ...Nf3.

5. Kg7 Ng4 6. Kg6 h3 7. Kh5 h2 8. Bb7 Resigns

In view of 8... Nf6 9. Kh4 Ne4.

This Issue's Obligatory Wing Gambit

Continued from Page 13

Bf7 21. dc6 Qe6 22. cb7 Kb8 23. Ncd4 Qb6 24. Bc3 Bd5 25. Ba5 Qd6 26. Bd8 Rd8 27. Qc2?

After 27. Nf5!?, White is worse, but might be able to survive the endgame.

27...Bf3 28. Nf3 Qg3 29. Kf1 Qf3 30. Qc5 Qh1 31. Ke2 Qa1 32. Resigns

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ROUNDS: 10-3 Saturday, 10-3 Sunday, .

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REGISTRATION: Register by mail by May 25 or on site from 8:30-9:30 on
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TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR: Mike Goodall.

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User g6 Wins the Internet Chess Club's Northern California Swiss

Internet Chess Club Northern California Swiss — February 10, 2002

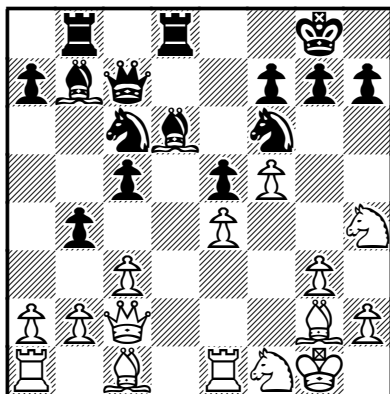
1	g6 (Monty Peckham)	3.5	4-month extension
2	CherrylandCafe (Frisco Del Rosario)	3	2-month extension
1 u2000	Speedster (Ben Haun)	2.5	3-month extension
1 u1600	Pepsigirl (Ewelina Krubnik)	2	3-month extension

When Michael Aigner, fpawn at the Internet Chess Club, won 12 months of free time in a recent 'net event, he couldn't use them because he already has a free account as an ICC administrator. Aigner, who oversees the ICC's Northern California group, therefore gave away the 12 months as prizes in an ICC tournament for Northern California players on Feb. 10.

Expert Monty Peckham, ICC user g6, won the four-round Swiss with a 3½-½ score. Peckham earned a four-month account extension for first place. Eight of the event's 10 players were 17 years old or younger.

White: g6 (2059)
Black: YoChess (Drake Wang, 1927)
King's Indian Attack

1. e4 e6 2. d3 d5 3. Nd2 Nf6 4. g3 c5 5. Bg2 Nc6 6. Ngf3 Bd6 7. 0-0 0-0 8. Re1 Qc7 9. c3 b5 10. Qc2 Rb8 11. Nh4 de4 12. de4 Rd8 13. Nf1 Bb7 14. f4 e5 15. f5 b4



16. Bg5 c4 17. Bf6 gf6 18. Ne3 bc3 19. Nd5 Bc5 20. Kh1 Rd5 21. ed5 Nb4 22. Qc3 Nd3 23. Rf1 Nf2 24. Rf2 Bf2 25. Rc1 Ba6 26. Nf3 Qb6 27. Rb1 Bd4 28. Qc2 c3 29. b3 Qb5 30. Rd1 Qe2 31. Nd4 ed4 32. Be4 Qc2 33. Bc2 Rb4 34. a3 Rb8 35. Rd4 Be2 36. d6 Rd8 37. Kg1 Kf8 38. Kf2 Bb5 39. Ke3 Ke8 40. Bd3 Bd3 41. Kd3 Kd7 42. Kc3 Re8 43. g4 Re3 44. Rd3 Re2 45. h3 Rg2 46. Kb4 h5 47. Kc5 hg4 48. hg4 Rg4 49. Re3 Rf4 50. Re7 Kd8 51. Ra7 Rf3 52. Rf7 Rb3 53. a4 Ra3 54. Kc6 Rc3 55. Kd5 Resigns

White: Speedster (1908)
Black: CherrylandCafe (2060)
Four Knights Game
Notes by Frisco Del Rosario

1. e4

One of the oldest jokes about 'net culture is still relevant and maybe even funny, the *New Yorker's* gag where the dog tells his friend, "The best thing about the Internet is that no one knows you're a dog." Online chess is like that—you can beat an IM a time or two, and then you start to wonder how much he's had to drink, or if it's his dog using his account. In the case of the ICC Northern California tournament, we all knew each other. Another unique aspect of online play is that each player can choose to play at the time of day when he is at his sharpest, and is in control of the environment around him—during this game, I knew Ben's computer room was full of noisy kids, but

maybe that is his optimal condition.

1...e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Nf6 4. Nc3

Maybe White didn't want to show his real openings outside a "meatspace" event. Only 4. d4 and 4. Ng5 give Black problems.

4...Ne4 5. Bf7

In case of 5. Ne4 d5 6. Bd3, Black would try for the second time an idea of grandmaster Wolff's, 6... f5, even though the first wasn't so great after 7. Nc3 e4 8. Bb5 ef3 9. Qf3. Wolff's idea shows better with the white pieces and the prophylactic a3: 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. a3 Bc5 5. Ne5 Ne5 6. d4 Bd6 7. f4 Nc6 8. e5 Be7—Black does not have the active move 8...Bb4—9. ef6 Bf6 10. d5 Qe7 11. Kf2 Nd8 12. d6—a typical obstructive sacrifice—Qd6 13. Qd6 cd6 14. Nd5 += in Wolff-CompKChess, Harvard 1993.

5...Kf7 6. Ne4 d5 7. Neg5 Kg8 8. d3 Be7 9. Nh3 Bg4 10. Nhg1

Something has gone wrong for White in the opening if five of the first 10 moves are spent cycling a knight from one starting square to the other.

10...e4 11. de4 de4 12. Qe2 Qd5

Black should not release the tension with 12...ef3 13. Qc4 Kf8 14. Qg4.

13. Qd2 Qh5

With more coordination against d1, and pinning the h3-pawn "in advance."

14. Nd4 Rd8 15. c3

Or 15. Nge2 Nd4 16. Nd4 c5.

15...Rd4 16. cd4 Bb4 17. h3 Bd2 18. Bd2 Nd4 19. Rc1 c6 20. b4 Kf7 21. Be3 Rd8 22. Rc5 Nc2 23. Rc2 Rd1 mate

Ivanov, Onischuk, Sevillano Split the Pot at 19th Western States Open

19th Sands Regency Western States Open October 19-21, 2001		
Open		
1-3	Alexander Ivanov Alexander Onischuk Enrico Sevillano	5
Expert		
1	Oleg Zaikov	5
2-5	Victor Ossipov Joel Chu Ari Olmos Edwin Straver	4.5
Class A		
1	Alan Bishop	6
2	Jahangir Ahmed	5
3-6	Ian Zimmerman Paul Romero Elliott Liu Steve Krasnov	4.5
Class B		
1	Yefim Bukh	5.5
2-4	Glenn Leotaud Michael Morrison Tedor Porlares	5
Class C		
1-2	Edgar Reyes Limuel Coloma	5.5
Class D		
1	Beau Mueller	5.5
Class E		
1	James Sontag	5.5

The Sands Regency Hotel and Casino and tournament organizer Jerry Weikel drew 387 players to the 19th Western States Open held Oct. 19-21 in Reno, Nevada.

Grandmasters Alexander Onischuk, Alexander Ivanov, and IM Enrico Sevillano scored 5-1 to share the top prize in the open section, in which 56 of 69 players were rated 2200 or better. Ivanov won the first place trophy in a blitz playoff.

Alan Bishop, who has split his time between northern and southern California over the years, won the A section with the tournament's only perfect score.

He defeated Kmel Knight in the last round—the Bishop was better than the Knight—and Bishop was also the only player to defeat grandmaster Larry Christiansen in a 25-board simultaneous exhibition.

A bulletin providing 145 games from the event is available for \$6 and a self-addressed envelope from Jerome V. Weikel, 6578 Valley Wood Drive, Reno, NV 89523.

Weikel said he promises something extra special for next year's 20th anniversary Western States Open.

White: Alan Bishop (2008)

Black: Ed Cohen (2094)

King's Gambit

Notes by Alan Bishop

1. e4 e5 2. f4 ef4 3. Nf3 Ne7

In the Bonch-Osmolovsky variation, the knight supports ...d5, after which the game often transposes to the Modern defense (3...d5 4. ed5 Nf6), or sometimes goes to g6 to protect the f4-pawn which restrains White's pieces. The line was most obscure until Seirawan lost a miniature with it to Spassky at Montpelier 1985, and then it became fashionable! Three King's Gambits in Informant 78 are met by 3...Ne7.

4. Nc3 d5 5. d4 de4 6. Ne4 Nd5

At Montpelier, the game went 6...Ng6 7. h4 Qe7 8. Kf2! and with 9. h5 and Bf4 following, Spassky was quickly winning against Seirawan's backward development.

7. Bc4

Simpler is 7. Qe2 (threatening 8. Nf6 mate!) Be7 8. c4 Ne3 9. Be3 fe3 10. Qe3 0-0 11. 0-0-0! with a considerable space advantage for White, according to Raingruber

and Maser in *The King's Gambit as White*.

7...Be7 8. 0-0 0-0 9. Ne5 Be6 10. c3 Nd7 11. Qe2 Ne5 12. de5

White's e-pawn would be a weakness in the endgame, but I was planning on ending it before then! Perhaps a bit optimistic, but the advanced pawn turns out to be a key part of the attack.

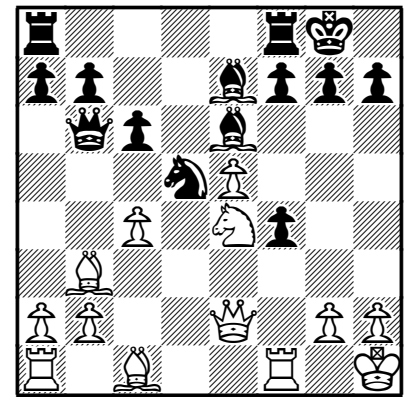
12...c6 13. Bb3 Qc7 14. c4

Now White wins back the gambit pawn.

14...Qb6?!

The queen is better placed on c7, keeping pressure on White's weakling on e5. After 14...Ne3 15. Rf4 Nf5 16. Nf2 Rad8, Black is doing quite well.

15. Kh1



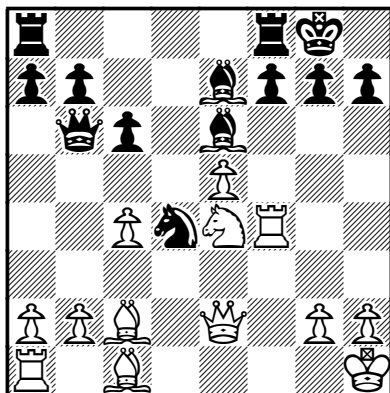
15...Ne3

15...Qa6!? is interesting, when White retains some attacking prospects by 16. Bf4 Nf4 17. Rf4. For instance, 17...Rad8 18. Nf6! gf6 19. ef6 Bf6 (19...Bd6? 20. Bc2! Bf4 21. Qe4+-) 20. Rf6 Qa5 21. Bc2 Rd2 22. Qe4 Qh5 23. Raf1.

16. Rf4 Nf5 17. Bc2

Threatening 18. Nf6, and inviting Black's next.

17...Nd4



18. Nf6!?

Black must have missed this, or thought it was unsound. At the time I played it, I thought this was an exclamation move, but have since had to downgrade it, as Black has defensive resources. In fact, White's brilliant plan might only be good enough to draw.

18...Kh8?

Now it is over quickly. Like the saying goes, the only way to refute a sacrifice is to accept it! Black has two choices:

A) 18...gf6 19. Bh7 (not 19. Qh5 f5!) Kg7! (19...Kh7? 20. Qh5 Kg7 21. Rh4 Rh8 22. Bh6 Kg8 23. Rg4 mates) and now the attack peters out after 20. Rd4 (Black survives 20. Qh5 Rh8 21. Rg4 Kf8) 20...Rh8! (if 20...Qd4?, 21. Qh5-h6 leads to mate) and now White is desperate, but can hope for a cute checkmate by 21. c5 Bc5? (21...Qc5 22. Be3 Qe5 should win) 22. ef6 Kf8 (22...Kf6 23. Bg5!) 23. Bh6 Ke8 24. Qe6! fe6 25. Bg6.

Instead of 20. Rd4, White should settle for a draw with 20. Rg4! Bg4 21. Qg4 Kh7 22. Qh5 Kg8 23. Qg4 (but not 23. Bh6? Ne6!). A trickier reply to 20. Rg4 is 20...Kh8 (not 20...Kh7 21. Qd3 followed by 22. Qh3), and now 21. Rd4? Qd4 22. Qh5 fails to 22...Bg4!, but there is still 21. Rh4 Ne2 22. Bf5 and the white rook will shuttle back and forth. It is Black who must find the draw after 21. Qe3, menacing Qh6, by 21...Nf3! 22. Qf3 (22. Qh6?? Qg1 mate) Bg4 23. Qg4 Kh7 24. Qh5 Kg8, similar to the line above.



Last November, a packet of pictures from the Western States Open showed up in our mailbox, with no signature or return address. The *California Chess Journal* thanks the mystery photographer.

B) 18...Bf6 19. Bh7 Kh7 20. Qh5 Kg8 21. ef6 Nf5 22. Rf5! (no good is 22. Qg5 Rad8!, showing up White's weak back rank) Bf5 23. fg7 Bh7! (23...Kg7? runs into 24. Bh6) 24. gf8Q Rf8 25. Qe5 with advantage to White.

19. Qh5

Equally effective is 19. Rh4! h6 20. Bh6.

19...h6 20. Rh4 Nf5 21. Bf5

If not for time pressure, White might have played the prettier 21.

Bh6! Nh6 22. Qh6 gh6 23. Rh6 Kg7 24. Rh7 mate.

21...Bf5 22. Bh6 Bg6 23. Bg7 Resigns

White: Alex Yermolinsky (2634)
Black: Emory Tate (2433)
Benoni Defense

1. d4 c5 2. d5 e6 3. Nc3 ed5
4. Nd5 Ne7 5. Bg5 h6 6. Bh4 Qa5
7. c3 Nf5 8. Qa4 Qa4 9. Nc7
mate

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How to Move a Knight

By Frisco Del Rosario

Ever heard the saying that you truly know how to do something when you can teach someone else how to do it? Do you know how to move a knight? Could you teach someone else?

What would you tell a newcomer? “One, two, turn a corner?” Are you stuck in the mindset that a knight moves in a “L” shape?

There are some puzzling explanations of the knight move out there. American champion Fine wrote that the knight “is halfway between a bishop and a rook”—that is, the knight “may begin as a bishop and continue as a rook,” which I suppose would make sense to one with an 1800 player’s grasp of bishop and rook. Another wrote, “the knight moves to one of the squares nearest to that on which it stands but not on the same rank, file, or diagonal.”

The U.S. Chess Federation, which has tried to assume a lot of responsibility for American chess education, sticks to the “L” shape, 1-2-turn explanation in its handout *Let’s Play Chess*: “Think of the knight’s move as an ‘L’. It moves two squares horizontally or vertically and then makes a right-angle turn for one more square.”

Leave it to Cecil John Seddon Purdy, the greatest chess teacher and author ever, to set us straight in his *Guide to Good Chess*:

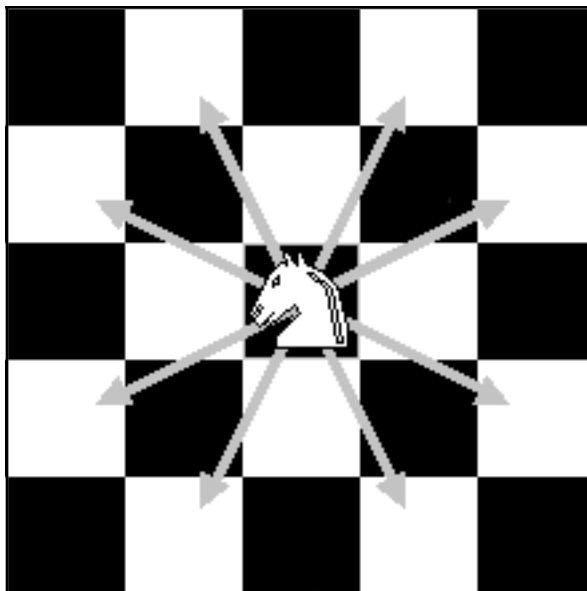
The knight moves to any square that is two squares away and of the opposite color to the square he leaves.

Simple. Two squares away to the opposite color. The knight, like all the other pieces, moves in a straight line. The knight in the graphic at center moves along the

straight grey arrow two squares away to the opposite color.

Purdy once wrote that we can never be more than a bumpkin at this game until we learn to think of the knight’s move as a straight line, for it improves our ability to visualize and calculate knight moves.

Capablanca was not much of a writer or teacher. He was sometimes accused of some arrogant omission in his books, as if he



thought his readers were all as gifted as he, and didn’t need any explanation. In his *Primer of Chess*, he said the knight “moves one square north or south, east or west, and then one more square diagonally in the same general direction. For instance, if the knight moves vertically north, it will continue northeast or northwest diagonally.”

With Capablanca, it is mostly about learning from his example!

Buenos Aires 1914
White: J.R. Capablanca
Black: A. Israel
Bird’s Opening

1. f4

Henry Bird’s opening does nothing to help White’s development but White is aiming for control of e5.

1...d5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. b3 e6 4. Bb2 c5 5. e3 Nc6 6. Bb5

This position can arise in reverse from the Nimzo-Indian: 1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e3 b6 5. Nf3 Bb7, and Black controls e4. Here White has the additional move f4 included at its most useful. In his chapter on the “Dutch setup” in *Mastering the Nimzo-Indian*, grandmaster Kosten goes on to describe 6. Qc2 Ne4 7. Bd3 f5, saying the f5-pawn grants Black a certain space advantage on the kingside, and this enables him to commence various attacking ideas... a typical example: 8. 0-0 Bc3 9. bc3 0-0 10. a4 Rf6 11. Nd2 Rh6 12. g3? Qh4! 13. gh4 Rg6 14. Kh1 Nf2 mate.

6...Bd7 7. 0-0 a6

This is questionable, since Bc6 is likely to be a move White will play anyway before occupying e5.

8. Bc6 Bc6 9. c4 Nd7

Against Black’s Dutch setup in the Nimzo-Indian, Kosten mentioned White’s possible pawn sacrifice d5, which is intended to loosen Black up around the white squares. That seems to be OK for Black here: 9...d4 isn’t even a sacrifice because 10. ed4 cd4 and now 11. Nd4 Bc5 or 11. Bd4 Bf3. 9...Nd7 fights directly for control of e5, and makes room for the f-pawn to advance to f6, but there is the danger that Black will fall too far behind in development. 9...Be7 should probably take priority to 9...Nd7.

10. Nc3 Qc7 11. Rc1

Capablanca didn't always pay full attention to his casual games, and he slipped a little. Black can play 11...dc4 12. bc4 (else White loses a pawn) Bd6, and the file stays closed. Then if White tries to use his extra center pawns by 13. d4, 13...cd4 and 14. Nd4 gives White an ugly pawn structure while 14. ed4 drops the f4-pawn.

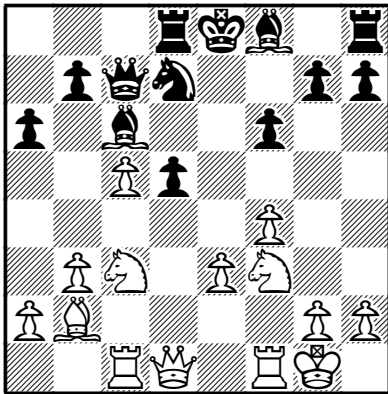
11...f6

If Black does not play ...e5 later, this move only weakens him on the white squares.

12. cd5 ed5 13. d4

Establishes White's superiority in the center, and takes ...d4 (gaining central space, freeing the c6-bishop, and undermining White's pawn structure) out of the picture. White can (and does immediately) further capture on c5 to isolate the d5-pawn and spring his bishop.

13...Rd8 14. dc5



14...Nc5

A mistake. After the developing 14...Bc5, White was probably planning 15. Nd4 followed by Qf3 and Rfd1, but not 15. Nd5, because 15...Bd5 16. Qd5 Be3 17. Kh1 Nc5 gives Black a double threat.

15. Nd4

Menacing 16. b4 and 17. Ne6, forking.

15...Qf7 16. b4 Nd7 17. b5 ab5 18. Ncb5

With the idea of 19. Nc7 Ke7 20. Nf5 mate.

18...Nb8 19. Ne6

Planning 20. Nf8 and 21. Nd6 with a fork. If 19...Qe6, then 20. Nc7.

19...Bb5 20. Nc7 Kd7 21. Nb5 Nc6 22. e4

The fully-developed side opens a file for his heavy pieces to attack the exposed king.

22...Kc8 23. Qa4 Kb8 24. Bd4

White has a winning attack now. The primary threat is 25. Ba7 Kc8 26. Bb6.

24...Bd6 25. e5 Bc7 26. Rc6 bc6 27. e6

A powerful in-between move!

27...Qe7 28. Qa7 Kc8 29. Qa8 Bb8 30. Qc6 Bc7 31. Qa8 Bb8 32. Rc1

As usual, the last piece joins the attack decisively.

32...Resigns

Capablanca-Israel has much of that whimsical quality that belongs to casual games, but Capablanca-Yates, New York 1924, shows Capablanca at his peak as a player in a prestigious international tournament. Annotators have remarked that the game is a prime example of Capablanca's ability to gain and expand upon small advantages.

New York 1924

White: J.R. Capablanca

Black: Frederick Yates

King's Indian Defense

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 g6 3. Nc3

A most modest way to meet the King's Indian. White has blocked both bishop pawns from reaching the center, so it will be more difficult for him to stake out greater ground in the center (for that reason, Philidor wrote 400 years ago that we should try not to block our bishop pawns), or on either wing. Even so, this was a very popular way to face the Pirc for a while (1. e4 d6 2. d4 Nf6 3. Nc3 g6 4. Nf3—instead of the immediately combative 4. f4—Bg7

5. Be2 and so on), and I remember one Pirc/Modern player grouching that his defense was no fun unless White risked overextending himself! In any event, the player with the white pieces was the world champion at the height of his powers, and if he wanted to win with piece play instead of a big pawn center, that he did.

3...d5

Prevents White from playing e4. White's task of controlling the center is more difficult here than it is in the mirror image king pawn game 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Nc3 b6?! because there White can play 4. d4 with the help of the queen, but in this position Black controls e4.

4. Bf4 Bg7 5. e3 0-0 6. h3

According to Golombek, Alekhine was critical of this move in his tournament book, but it is a reasonable move, making a hiding place for the bishop and shutting out ...Bg4. Obviously there was already some antagonism between Capablanca and Alekhine, who in 1924 was raising the funds necessary to make his challenge for the world championship.

6...c5 7. dc5

If not for Nc3, White would have preferred c3 to maintain his center pawn. With his supporting pawn on e3, though, White could still recapture on d4 with a pawn. His decision to give up the center by dc5 could be based on Black's possible ...c4, with great gain of queenside space, when the usual remedy of e4 is out because Black controls that square.

7...Qa5

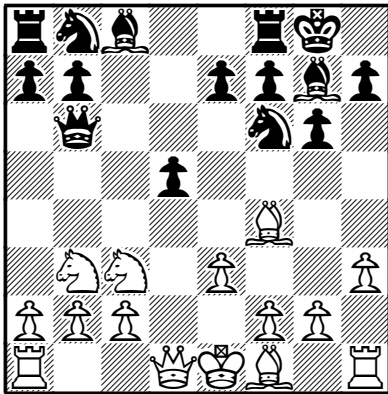
A standard King's Indian trick (for instance, Nunn cites 1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. Be2 0-0 6. Bg5 c5 7. dc5 Qa5 8. Qd2 dc5 followed by ...Rd8 with an edge for Black) with threats of ...Qc5 and ...Ne4, but here White's king knight is more active than in Nunn's example. Better, said Golombek, was 7...Nbd7.

Capablanca's Model Knight Maneuvers

8. Nd2

Breaking the pin so that 8...Ne4 can be met by 9. Nce4 de4 10. c3 with Ne4 in view. The knight will also show Black's queen sortie to be a waste of time.

8...Qc5 9. Nb3 Qb6



10. Be5

The kind of move that can only be found when we look for combinations (11. Bf6 and 12. Nd5) and threats (Bd4 will follow) rather than be held to dogma like "don't move the same piece twice in the opening if you can help it." The general principles help us avoid bad moves, but we find the good moves by looking for combinations and moves that smite.

10...e6

If Black avoids the weakening of his dark squares by 10...Be6, Golombek said the bishop comes under fire by 11. Bd4 and 12. Nc5, but what about 10...Nbd7, developing with a threat? Then 11. Bd4 Qd6 (11...Qd8 12. Nd5 Nd5 13. Bg7 Kg7 14. Qd5) 12. Nb5 Qb8 isn't so terrible for Black.

11. Nb5

Again White moves an already-developed piece to make a threat of Nc7, and now 11...Na6 loses a pawn to 12. Bd4, but an active answer is 12...Qd8 13. Ba7 Ne4 with ...Bb2 and ...Qh4 in the offing, and then maybe we re-

examine White's attack by the already-developed pieces! As it happened, White's probing moves induced errors.

11...Ne8

This is what White wanted, and he attacks the weakened king position right away.

12. Bg7 Ng7 13. h4 a6 14. Nc3 Nc6 15. Bd3 f5

Quite suspect for many positional reasons. Black does nothing to aid the development of his pieces, and even takes squares away from his bishop and king knight. He has also permanently weakened the squares e6 and e5, which can never again be controlled by a black pawn, and the field around his king. Further, Black has changed the g6-pawn from the head of the kingside pawn formation to the middle—if White achieves h5 and hg6, g6 will be backward and weak, like e6.

16. Qd2 Ne5 17. Be2 Nc4 18. Bc4 dc4

The upshot of this is that Black loses his hold in the center, and the better-developed side takes advantage of the opening of the d-file.

19. Qd4 Qc7

More passive play by Black. 19...Qd4 advances White's game, but 19...Qc6 makes an additional threat.

20. Qc5

White's double threat results in an ending where Black has seven pawns blocking his bishop, while his knight is hampered by the pawns, too.

20...Qc5 21. Nc5 b6 22. N5a4 Rb8 23. 0-0-0

After taking control of the open file, White looks for the rook's deepest invasion point. 24. Rd6 which would threaten 25. Nb6, and then 25...b5 26. Nc5 forks the pawns on a6 and e6.

23...b5 24. Nc5 Rb6 25. a4

White has better minor pieces and more active rooks, but activity in itself will not win a chess game—the pieces need to make threats. White sets about breaking up Black's pawn formation to give his pieces some targets.

25...Nh5

Annotators have not been inspired to find a better move for Black here. 25...Rc6 enables White to invade by 26. Nd7 Bd7 (a rook move loses to a knight fork) 27. Rd7, while 25...b4 26. Ne2 will improve White's knight, while 25...e5 26. Nd5 does the same.

26. b3

Black is distracted from his idea of ...f4, making room for his pieces, because of 27. a5 Rc6 28. b4, with a most powerful knight.

26...cb3 27. cb3 ba4 28. N3a4 Rc6 29. Kb2

Always unpin, Purdy instructs.

29...Nf6

Golombek says that 29...f4 invites 30. e4, probably to be followed by e5 and Rd6.

30. Rd2 a5

This game might not have made its way into all the Capablanca anthologies if not for this pawn move. Black tries to free his rook and bishop from defense of a6, and perhaps he feared Rhd1 and Rd6 to bear down upon it. However, asked Alekhine, how were any of the white pieces going to capture that pawn? Now that the pawn has moved forward, White makes two elegant knight maneuvers to round it up.

31. Rhd1 Nd5 32. g3

Now ...f4 is out entirely.

32...Rf7 33. Nd3

On the way to c4.

33...Rb7 34. Ne5 Rcc7 35. Rd4

Not 35. Nc4, for the b3-pawn is pinned and would not protect

the knight. The rook also aids the pawn advance to e4.

35...Kg7 36. e4

A game of chess usually cannot be won on one front, or by making one threat. The secret to winning chess is making double threats, causing the opponent to wish he could make two moves in a row. 36. e4 creates another weakness in the black position, and further stretches the black defense. Either White will play ef5 gf5 to make the e-pawn backward, or Black will play as in the text, and the e-pawn is isolated.

36...fe4 37. Re4 Rb5 38. Rc4 Rc4 39. Nc4 Bd7

It's a little amusing that it took 39 moves for Black to move this bishop, and then it's a mistake, because he has self-pinned his knight. White now goes about the second knight maneuver.

40. Nc3 Rc5

If 40...Nc3, 41. Rd7. White dances around the rook, which is tied down to the a5-pawn.

41. Ne4 Rb5 42. Ned6 Rc5 43. Nb7 Rc7 44. Nba5 Bb5

Enables White to quickly centralize his knights by a threat to exchange pieces.

45. Nd6

The bishop is tied to the defense of e8, else White forks. If 45...Bc6, 46. Rc1 pins the bishop (46...Ne7 47. Ne8).

45...Bd7 46. Nac4 Ra7 47. Ne4 h6 48. f4

In order to win an ending, trade pieces. In order to draw an ending, trade pawns. White prevents Black from the simplifying ...g5 and the liberating ...e5, which would at some point fix Black's worst weakness and free his bishop.

48...Be8 49. Ne5 Ra8 50. Rc1

A very harmonious piece arrangement for White.

50...Bf7 51. Rc6 Bg8 52. Nc5 Re8 53. Ra6

A simple, good move. Nc5 presses on the weak e-pawn, but it blocks the rook's mobility on the c-file. Therefore, White plays the rook to a clear file, and when the king comes out to a3 to help the passed pawn go forward, there are no checks for Black.

53...Re7 54. Ka3 Bf7 55. b4 Nc7 56. Rc6

Limiting Black's options. The black rook is tied to the knight, and the bishop is tied to e6 because White has the forking combination Rc7 and Ne6 in view.

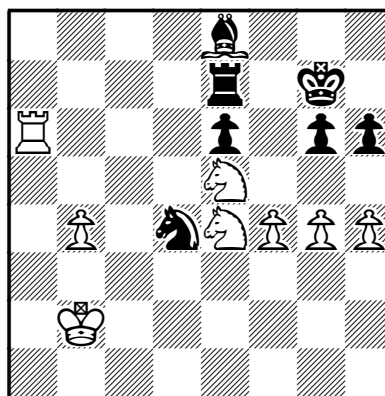
56...Nb5 57. Kb2 Nd4 58. Ra6 Be8

Otherwise 59. Nc6 forces an exchange, but the e-pawn has lost one defender, while White has Kc3 in store to drive off another.

59. g4

Depriving Black of 59...Nf5.

59...Kf6 60. Ne4 Kg7



61. Nd6

Just wonderful. The knight creeps up with the threat of 62. Ne8 Re8 63. Ra7, and the king has to desert the g6-pawn (63...Kf6 64. Rf7 mate).

61...Bb5 62. Ra5 Bf1 63. Ra8

Chernev points out another mate threat: 64. Ne8 Kh7 (64...Re8 would be the only move; 64...Kf8 65. Nf6 Kg7 66. Rg8 is the same) 65. Nf6 Kg7 66. Rg8 (or 66. g5 and 67. Rg8) Kf6 67. Rg6 mate!

63...g5

63...Bg2 is about the same: 64. Ne8 Kf8 65. Ng6 Kf7 66. Ne5 Kf8 67. Rd8.

64. fg5

64. Ne8 would still force Black to sacrifice his rook, but there might be some life for Black in 64...Re8 65. Ne8 gh4.

64...hg5 65. hg5

The checkmating net is back in place.

65...Bg2 66. Re8 Rc7

66...Re8 67. Ne8 Kf8 68. g6+. 66...Ra7 would not set up a knight fork on e8, but then 67. Kc3 embarrasses the knight.

67. Rd8

White threatens 68. Ne8, forking or with a discovered attack on the black knight, and 68. Rd7, trading.

67...Nc6 68. Ne8 Kf8 69. Nc7 Nd8 70. Kc3 Bb7 71. Kd4 Bc8 72. g6 Nb7 73. Ne8 Nd8 74. b5 Kg8 75. g5 Kf8 76. g7 Kg8 77. g6

The final knight hops will be to g4 and h6 with checkmate.

77...Resigns

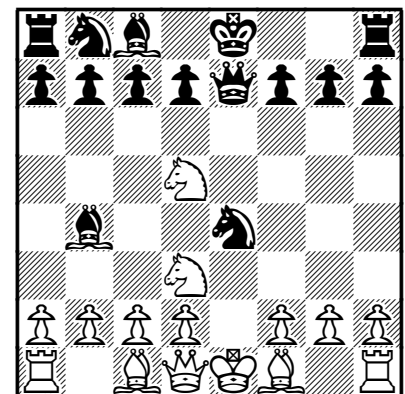
Union City 1998

White: David Blohm (2200)

Black: Dana MacKenzie (2175)

Petroff Defense

1. e4 e5 2. Nc3 Nf6 3. Nf3 Bb4 4. Ne5 Qe7 5. Nd3 Ne4 6. Nd5



6...Resigns

State Scholastic Standouts to be Named to CalChess All-State Team

The 2002 CalChess State Scholastic Championships to be held April 6 and 7 in Monterey, Calif., will name players who lose no more than one point in a full schedule of games to the CalChess All-State Team, according to organizer Richard Peterson. Those players will receive a specially-engraved plaque in addition to their other awards, said Peterson.

The defending champions from last year's tournament are international master Vinay Bhat (K-12), Wesley Chen (K-9), Alexander Setzepfandt (K-6), and Steven Zierk (K-3).

The winner of the K-12 Open section of the state scholastic championship will earn the right to represent Northern California

in the 2002 Denker Tournament of High School Champions, which will be held this year in Cherry Hill, N.J., in August, in conjunction with the U.S. Open.

The Monterey Conference Center will also host blitz and bughouse tournaments on April 5.

An application for registration can be found at <http://www.calchessscholastics.org/CalChessScholastics02.html>. Further information: Peterson, (888) 331-4442 or (760) 377-0061, ascachess@aol.com.

Bhat Wins Falconer Award

For the third straight time, international master Vinay Bhat of San Jose has won the Neil Falconer Award, according to Mechanics' Institute chess room director John Donaldson. The award is given each year to the top-rated player in Northern California under the age of 18.

Bhat, 17, won \$2505, equal to his rating on the December 2001 rating supplement.

Benefactor Neil Falconer is a trustee of the Mechanics' Institute.

The front-runner in the 2002 Falconer race is Monty Peckham, rated 2059.

Berkeley Chess School Takes Five First Places at CEA Grade Level

Twelve students from the Berkeley Chess School went south to the Chess Education Association National Grade Level Championship held Feb. 2 and 3 in Bakersfield, and ran home with five first place results, two seconds, two thirds, and three fourths.

Kris MacLennan won the 12th grade section, Aaron Wilkowski took 8th grade honors, while Ahmad Moghadam and Daichi Siegrist won the 7th and 6th grade titles.

Nazee Moghadam, Phil Jouriles, Gabe Gordon, Aviv Adler, Mahnoosh Moghadam, Yuki Siegrist, and Peter and Robert Wu all won a 2nd, 3rd or 4th place trophy.

Jay Blem directed 208 players.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

After reading through the January/February issue, I just had to write and compliment you on the extraordinarily fine job you are doing as the editor of the *California Chess Journal*. Your choice of games was excellent, your annotations are clear and to the point, and your instructional column on attacking the king was first-rate. You are an excellent teacher. The chessplayers of this area are fortunate to have you as their editor.

You obviously work long and hard on putting the magazine together. It definitely shows.

One quibble, I thought my rating was a little higher than 2235.

I hope you enjoy working on the magazine and continue for many years to come.

Mike Splane

Thank you very much!

I apologize for not reporting your rating as 2285. In that instance, I misread your opponent's writing on his scoresheet. When there is time, I will go the USCF website and check the numbers, or sometimes I'll just guess at a rating, and hope I'm within 50 points in either direction.
—Ed.

Corrections

The January/February issue of the *California Chess Journal* contains mistakes for which we are sorry. The gamescore Shipman-Levin on page 15 ends with:

63. Ne5 Kh4 64. Nd3 Drawn

We misspelled CalChess board of directors scholastic representative Kris MacLennan's name a couple of times.

New Book

Alexandra Kosteniuk's "How I Became a Grandmaster at 14"



Alexandra Kosteniuk, who reached the finals of the FIDE women's world championship last December at 17, has written a book: *How I Became a Grandmaster at Age 14*, which intends to teach a wide range of players, from newcomers (it explains the rules, and offers the simplest kind of puzzle for beginners—"move the bishop so that it captures the pawns") to middling club players (the section on checkmating with bishop and knight says it is aimed at players between 1400 and 1800) and not-so-middling (Kosteniuk shares problems from her training with GM Korotylev).

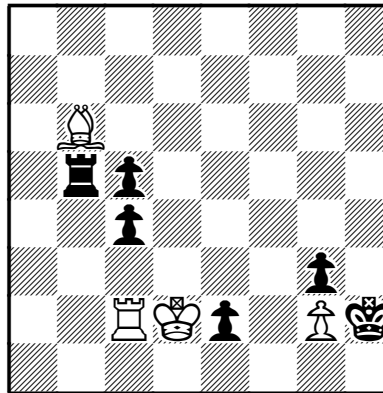
The book is also biographical, chronicling Kosteniuk's first lessons at age 5 and leading to her international titles. Kosteniuk and father Konstantin stress the value of pattern recognition by studying diagrams and practicing blindfold chess. It is illustrated with many color photographs and annotated games, with notes by grandmasters Sveshnikov and Korotylev.

How I Became a Grandmaster at Age 14 is available for \$22 from Pufichek Inc., 284 Seaview Drive, Key Biscayne, FL 33149, or by making a PayPal transfer at www.kosteniuk.com.

Krawfish's Problem Korner

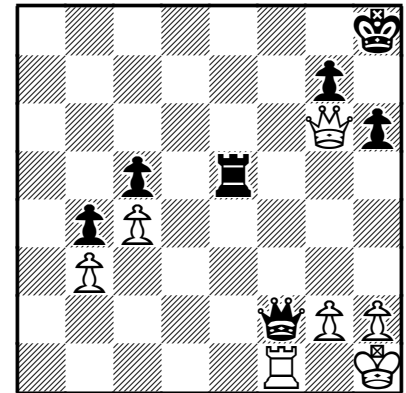
California Chess Journal problems editor Kevin Begley is an editor for StrateGems, specializing in fairies, or unorthodox chess problems. Their web page is www.hometown.aol.com/tuzlak/myhomepage/index.html.

By Kevin Begley



White to play and draw.

Pafnutieff-Boyette, 1950



White to play and win.

Solutions from January issue:

Begley—A. Black plays ...Qc2, White mates in 4. 1. Qb8! Nf3 2. Qe5 Ne5 3. Rf4 Rf4 4. Ng3 mate. B. Black plays ...Nc2, White mates in 4. 1. Qb7! Rg6 2. Qf7 Rf6 3. Ng3 Bg3 4. Qh5 mate.

Prentos— 1. Nc3 d5 2. Nd5 b6 3. Nb6 ab6 4. Nf3 Qd2 5. Nd2 Ra2 6. Nb1 Ra8 7. Ra8 Na6 8. Rc8 mate

Solutions to Jessie Jeans Tactics

1. After 1...Bf3! 2. Bf3 Nd4, White could not save his bishop.

2. White won a pawn and wrecked Black's castled position with 1. Bg7! (not 1. Rg3 because 1...Qd1 gives Black time to defend), and Black cannot capture the bishop because of 2. Rg3.

3. The skewer 1. Bh3! wins at least one pawn because Black has to play 1...f5 2. ef5 to give himself a move to fix his knights and then 3. fg6.

4. A simple skewer: 1. Bd4!.

5. Another skewer: 1...Bh4!.

6. Black wins by the bishop fork 1...Qd4! 2. Qd4 Be3.

7. Black's last move was ...Nf6, so White capitalized on the pin on the g-file by taking the knight: 1. Rf6!.

8. White wins at least a pawn by 1. ef6. If Black moves or guards his rook, then White just captures again on g7. If 1...Re3, which Black played in the game, White did not play the pedestrian 2. Be3 or 2. fg7, when the rook gets back to stop the pawn, but 2. f7!, winning.

9. White made room to attack the pinned knight by 1. Nc5! Qc5, and then 2. d3.

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.

Luther Burbank and Modesto High Schools Share Team Title at Sacramento HS Championship

By John P. McCumiskey

Foothill Farms Junior High School hosted the 2001 Sacramento High School Championship and November Elementary Scholastic on November 10, 2001. The tournament drew 133 participants from 25 different schools and clubs across Northern California. All four sections produced a clear winner.

In the K-3 Grade Section, top-rated Graham McDaniel of North Davis Elementary defeated his top three contenders to win the section. North Davis Elementary won the team prize.

In the 4-6 Grade Section, Sacramento Christian Academy's Louis DePello made his first perfect score to take the section. Biggs Elementary won the team event.

Arden Middle School's Daniel Schwarz was the class of the 7-8 Grade Section. Biggs Middle School was victorious in the team event.

The 9-12 Grade Section was won by top seed Benjamin Tejes of Modesto High School. The team event ended in a tie with Luther Burbank taking the title over Modesto High on tiebreaks.

A big hand goes out to Bill Bynum of Biggs, California. Even though he has retired from teaching, he is still working with the scholastic chess programs in Biggs. For the tournament, he signed up and bused in 53 players from Biggs Elementary, Biggs Middle School, and Biggs High School, fielding a team in every section. The contingent in the 4-6 Grade section was so large that it made up over half of the field.

I would like to thank Cain and Debbie Garrett, Charles Coleman, John Barnard, and Steve Bickford for helping to direct the tournament. Many thanks go to Foothill

Sacramento HS Championship and November Elementary Scholastic November 10, 2001

Grades K-3:

- 1st Place: Graham McDaniel, North Davis Elementary, 5.0 points
- 2nd Place: Mukund Chillakanti, Success Chess School, 4.0 points
- 3rd Place: Christopher Gardias, Cesar Chavez Elementary, 3.5 points
- 4th Place: Kartik Chillakanti, Success Chess School, 3.5 points
- 1st Place Team: North Davis Elementary, 9 points
- 2nd Place Team: Success Chess School, 7.5 points
- 3rd Place Team: Cesar Chavez Elementary, 7.5 points

Grades 4-6:

- 1st Place: Louis DePello, Sacramento Christian Academy, 5.0 points
- 2nd Place: Jeremy Lowenthal, North Davis Elementary, 4.5 points
- 3rd Place: Jacob Hall, Sonlight Christian Academy, 4.0 points
- 4th Place: Nicholas Rubianes, Commodore Skills Center Stockton, 4.0 points
- 5th Place: Matthew Healey, Cowan Fundamental School, 4.0 points
- 1st Place Team: Biggs Elementary, 13.5 points
- 2nd Place Team: Cowan Fundamental School, 13 points
- 3rd Place Team: North Davis Elementary, 6.5 points

Grades 7-8:

- 1st Place: Daniel Schwarz, Arden Middle School, 5.0 points
- 2nd Place: David Rivera, Biggs Middle School, 4.0 points
- 3rd Place: Vincent Rubianes, Commodore Skills Center Stockton, 4.0 points
- 4th Place: Miles Mabray, Biggs Middle School, 4.0 points
- 1st Place Team: Biggs Middle School, 15 points
- 2nd Place Team: Arden Middle School, 14 points
- 3rd Place Team: Arcade Middle School, 7 points

Grades 9-12

- 1st Place: Benjamin Tejes, Modesto High, 5.0 points
- 2nd Place: William Terry, Biggs High School, 4.0 points
- 3rd Place: Dustin Kerksieck, Nevada Union, 4.0 points
- 4th Place: John Van, Luther Burbank, 4.0 points
- 5th Place: Brain Dole, Modesto High, 4.0 points
- 6th Place: Tyler Barnard, Delta Knights, 4.0 points
- 7th Place: Peter Pascoal, Luther Burbank, 4.0 points
- 1st Place Team: Luther Burbank, 14 points (on tie-breaks)
- 2nd Place Team: Modesto High, 14 points
- 3rd Place Team: Biggs High School, 12 points

Farms Junior High Principal Colleen Patton and Chess Program Coordinator Ed Lloyd for securing the facility for the tournament. The next scholastic event in Sacramento will be on January 19, 2002, the 2002 Sacramento Elementary Championship and January High School Scholastic, Cowan Fundamental School. For more information on that event, contact John McCumiskey, (916) 557-7053 or e-mail

jmclmc@lanset.com, or go to the Sacramento Chess Club website, <http://www.lanset.com/jmclmc/default.htm> and select Weekend Events Info.

Submission Deadline

The submission deadline for the May/June 2002 issue of the *California Chess Journal* is April 2. We need games, photographs, human interest stuff, cat food recipes...

Places to Play

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

Alameda

Fridays 8-11 p.m., Sun. afternoons

Javarama
1333 Park Street
Alameda
(510) 523-2116

Arcata

Tuesdays 6:30-11 p.m.
Arcata Community Center
321 Community Park Way
James Bauman
(707) 822-7619

Benicia

Larry Whitlow
(707) 642-4725

Berkeley

Fridays 7 p.m.
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
Fred Leffingwell
fleffing@cisco.com
(408) 732-5188, (408) 526-7090 work

Carmichael

Mondays 6-10 p.m.
Senior Citizens Center
4701 Gibbons

Fremont

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

Fresno

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

Hayward

Mondays 9 p.m.
Lyon's Restaurant
25550 Hesperian Blvd.

Humboldt County

Bob Phillips
(707) 839-4674

Livermore

Fridays 8 p.m.-midnight
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

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

Mount Shasta

Wednesdays 7 p.m.
George Washington Manor
Dick Bolling
(530) 926-3608

Oakhurst

Saturdays 4 p.m.
Cafe Baja
40029 Highway 41
(559) 642-6333

Palo Alto

Thursdays 12:30-2:30 p.m.
Avenidas Senior Center
450 Bryant St.
(650) 327-2811

Palo Alto

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

Paradise

Tuesdays 7-10 p.m.
Paradise Senior Center
Barry Nelson
(916) 873-3107

Porterville

Wednesdays 7 p.m.
Trinity Lutheran Church
Henderson at Indiana
Hans Borm
(559) 784-3820

Reno, Nevada

Sundays and Thursdays 6:30 p.m.
2850 Wrondel Way, Suite D
(775) 827-3867
Jerry Weikel
(775) 747-1405

Richmond

Fridays 6 p.m.
Richmond Library
26th at MacDonald

Ross Valley

POB 69
Ross CA 94957

Sacramento

Wednesdays 6-10 p.m.
Senior Citizens Center
915 27th St.
Stewart Katz
(916) 444-3133

Salinas

Weekend afternoons
Carl's Jr.
1061 N. Davis Rd.
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

San Francisco

Fridays
Stonestown Chess Club
Joan Arbil
joanarbil@hotmail.com

San Jose

Tuesdays and Fridays, 12 noon-4 p.m.
Willows Senior Center
2175 Lincoln Ave.
Jerry Marshall
(408) 267-1574

San Leandro

Saturdays 12 noon
Everybody's Bagel Shop
1099 MacArthur Blvd.
(510) 430-8700

Santa Clara

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

Mary Gomez Park
Francisco Sierra
(408) 241-1447

Santa Rosa

Tuesdays 6-10:45 p.m.
Sonoma Coffee Company
521 Fourth St.
Keith Halonen
(707) 578-6125

Santa Rosa

First and last Saturdays
Rincon Valley Library
6959 Montecito Blvd.
Mike Haun
(707) 537-0162

Stanford

Meets weekly during school year
Michael Aigner
maigner@stanford.edu

Stockton

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/STKNCHESS.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 Fifiel
(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.
Carl's Jr.
Bridge St. and Highway 99
Tom Giertych
(916) 671-1715

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
March 9-10 Rod McCalley, 3489 Cowper St., Palo Alto 94306 (650) 424-2523 rod.mccalley@lmco.com	35th LERA Peninsula Class Championship	Sunnyvale	☆
March 16 Dr. Alan Kirshner, 66 Indian Hill Place, Fremont 94539 (510) 657-1586, info@successchess.com	Gomes Scholastic & Parents/Friends Quads	Fremont	☆
March 16 Allan Fifield, P.O. Box 27, Visalia 93279, (559) 734-2784, fifiela@aol.com	Chess for Kids—Great Western School	Reedley	☆
March 23 John McCumiskey, 6700 50th St., Sacramento 95823-1306 (916) 428-5532, jmclmc@lanset.com	Stockton Grade Level Championship	Sacramento	☆
March 23-24 Hans Poschmann, 4621 Seneca Park Avenue, Fremont 94538 (510) 656-8505 hspwood2@attbi.com	4th Ohlone College Tournament	Fremont	☆
March 30 John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258 imjwd@aol.com	Max Wilkerson Open	San Francisco	
April 5-7 Richard Peterson, 1608 Saguaro St., Ridgecrest 93555 (760) 377-0061 ascachess@aol.com	27th CalChess State Scholastic Championships	Monterey	☆
April 13 John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258 imjwd@aol.com	2nd Imre Konig Memorial G/45	San Francisco	☆
April 20 Steve Cohen, POB 8024, Foster City 94404, (650) 349-7746, upscl@pacbell.net	5th UPSCL Child/Parent Team Tournament	San Mateo	
April 20 Allan Fifield, P.O. Box 27, Visalia 93279, (559) 734-2784, fifiela@aol.com	Fresno Regional Scholastic Championship	Fresno	☆
April 20-21 Joan Arbil, joanarbil@hotmail.com	Marin Recreational	Marin	
April 27-28 John Donaldson, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (415) 421-2258 imjwd@aol.com	2nd Walter Lovegrove Senior Open	San Francisco	☆
May 4 Allan Fifield, P.O. Box 27, Visalia 93279, (559) 734-2784, fifiela@aol.com	Visalia Spring Picnic	Visalia	☆
May 4 John McCumiskey, 6700 50th St., Sacramento 95823-1306 (916) 428-5532, jmclmc@lanset.com	Davis Scholastic Championship	Davis	☆
May 4-5 Frisco Del Rosario, 126 Fifteenth Ave., San Mateo 94402 (650) 868-5187 frisco@appleisp.net	CalChess San Mateo Swiss	San Mateo	☆
May 10-12 Guillermo Rey, 57 Post St., Mechanics Institute Room 408, San Francisco 94101 (650) 355-0305 reyg@ix.netcom.com	Bay Area Masters Spring Grand Prix II	San Francisco	