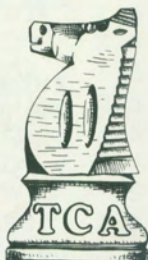


Texas ★ Knights

Volume 20

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THE TEXAS

CHESS ASSOCIATION

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Joe Bradford

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Cover design by Leigh Sanders

Special thanks to Helen Warren, Editor of the Illinois Chess Bulletin, and to Robert Brieger, who thoughtfully supplied the diagram materials. Kudos also to the membership of the ACE Chess Club, Austin, who gave unstintingly of their time during this issue's time pressure.

Texas State Championship

1	Joe Bradford	2419	W10	W19	W14	W-4	4	
2	Maria Ivanka	2321	W24	W17	D-3	W-5	3.5	
3	Englebretson	2225	W22	W20	D-2	W-14	3.5	
4	Henley, Ron	2456	W27	W-7	W-6	L-1	3.0	
5	Baker, Dennis	2116	W15	W-8	W13	L-2	3.0	
6	Bone, Eric	2266	W21	W11	L-4	D12	2.5	
7	Lunna, Todd	2198	W18	L-4	W25	D11	2.5	
8	Stachowitz, R.	2184	W30	L-5	W17	D9	2.5	
9	Gutermuth, D.	2143	L20	W28	W18	D8	2.5	
10	Michalski, J.	2101	L-1	W23	W15	D16	2.5	
11	Gamble, Jeff	2106	W26	L-6	W19	D7	2.5	
12	Richards, M.	2033	L17	Bye	W27	D6	2.5	
13	Cunningham, T.	2050	D16	W21	L5	W20	2.5	
14	Atlas, Robert	2221	W28	W25	L1	L3	2.0	
15	Orton, Wm.	2100	L5	W30	L10	W24	2.0	
16	Ghadimi, A.	2084	D13	D26	D20	D10	2.0	
17	Willis, David	2088	W12	L2	L8	W25	2.0	
18	Dike, Dale	2041	L7	W24	L9	W27	2.0	
19	Simms, Gary	2128	W23	L1	L11	D21	1.5	
20	Hayden, C.	2068	W9	L3	D16	L13	1.5	
21	Tesh, R.		L6	L13	W30	D19	1.5	
22	Bell, John	2031	L3	D27	L24	W28	1.5	
23	Van der Hoek	2018	L19	L10	D28	W30	1.5	
24	Frumkin, E.	2030	L2	L18	W22	L15	1.0	
25	Trammell, G.	2021	W29	L14	L7	L17	1.0	
26	Budinszky, A.	2175	L11	D16	U--	U--	.5	
27	Brieger, R.	2077	L4	D22	L12	L18	.5	
28	Culler, Ralph	2002	L14	L9	D23	L22	.5	
29	Riggs, Harold	2101	L25	U--	U--	U--	.0	
30	Kohnitz, E.	1996	L8	L15	L21	L23	.0	

ratings listed above reflect tournament results.

Everybody's Talkin...

...about JOE BRADFORD, off to play with the Big Guns in the 1980 U.S. Championship, June 11 - 28 in Pennsylvania.

...about RON HENLEY who got his first IM norm at Lone Pine.

...about both BRADFORD AND HENLEY, who have worked long hard hours at unliked jobs just to get the pieces of eight to finance their way to the World Open, international tournaments, Europe!

...about the resignation of George W. (Bill) Church from Church's Fried Chicken, Inc., and what that means for Texas and national chess. (But we have it on good authority that this year's Southwest Open will go on as scheduled).

More on the above next issue.

Meanwhile.....

IN THIS ISSUE: IM Edmar Mednis, who, Texans will recall, gained a GM norm at the Category 9 Houston International, 1974, has fallen into something strongly resembling disfavor with Chess Life, the Policy Board, the USCF business office -- he's not sure which if not all three. In a letter to the USCF delegates and voting members, he mentioned the unpublished section of his coverage of the last U.S. Championship. We've arranged to publish it here. We're delighted to do so. We've missed his popular column. Perhaps a well-placed letter to the editor of Chess Life will bring Edmar back to a wider audience. We hope so.

Our state champion thought up the column now called Bradford's Corner, whereby you get answers to long-held questions. Got a question? Do not send it to Joe, who's travelling, but to your editor, Box 9802, Suite 190, Austin 78766. We'll pass it along.

Ron Henley at Lone Pine. Hungarian WGM, Maria Ivanka in the Texas Championship. Bradford's wins in Austin. Games from around the state. And of course, Brieger, who's got problems, uh, compositions.

Plus more, plus.....

THE PRACTICAL ENDGAME

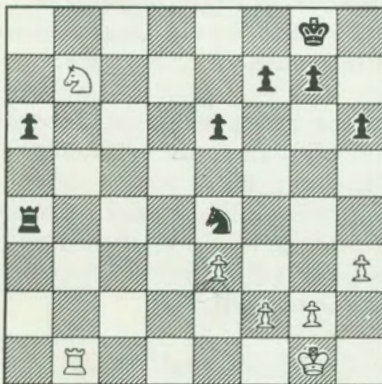
By Edmar Mednis

1978 U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP, PART 4: ROOK & MINOR PIECES ENDGAMES

- THE EYE CAN TELL WHO IS BETTER -

Chess is the thinking person's game. Therefore most of the time a considerable amount of thinking/analysis is required to correctly judge an existing or prospective position. There are times, however, when the trained eye of the master should have no trouble with "instant analysis". And there are even instances when everyone can tell who stands better. One such position is shown in Diagram 1, Commons-Mednis, after White's 34th move.

Mednis



Commons

A simple pawn count shows that Black has one more. Specifically, the Kingside pawn formation is symmetrical, but Queenside action has left Black with a passed QRP. Theoretically, the position should be won for Black, yet this will not happen by itself. As always, Black must expect that care and accuracy will be required for the full point. The start is easy:

34...R-R7!

Activating the Rook and giving room to the QRP for its run.

35. P-B3 N-B6 36. R-N3 N-Q4 37. N-Q6

As there is no time for slow defensive maneuvers - e.g. [37. P-N3 P-QR4! 38. P-K4 P-R5! allows Black to mobilize his QRP too quickly while 37. P-K4 allows 37...N-B5 - White tries to create some attacking chances with his R + N.] This is the best practical approach.

37...P-QR4! 38. P-R4 P-R5 39. R-N8 ch K-R2 40. NxP

The only logical move. Clearly inferior is 40. P-K4? N-K6 with Black being a tempo ahead of the game, i.e., Black is one move closer to queening the QRP and White is a move behind in his attack. These factors completely overshadow the existence or non-existence of White's KP.

40...NxP 41. P-N4

White played this quickly to force Black to seal. The obvious move for Black now is 41...P-R6 and that is what I considered for about 10 minutes prior to sealing. The main forcing line seemed to be [42. P-R5 P-N4 43. R-N7 R-KN7 ch! 44. K-R1 R-N7 45. R-R7 P-R7 46. NxNP dbl ch K-N1 47. R-R8 ch K-N2 48. NxP ch K-B3 and now White is defenseless against the threat of 49...R-N8 ch followed by 50...P-R8 = Q.] Therefore with confidence I sealed...

41...P-R6

Returning to my room I quickly confirmed that 42. P-R5 is indeed without dangers to Black since he can safeguard his King while also safeguarding his QRP. Yet

chess is a rather inexhaustible game and I started considering other reasonable plans for White. Immediately drawing my attention was 42. R-QR8! thereby placing the Rook in the very active "behind the passed pawn" position - see Diagram 1A.

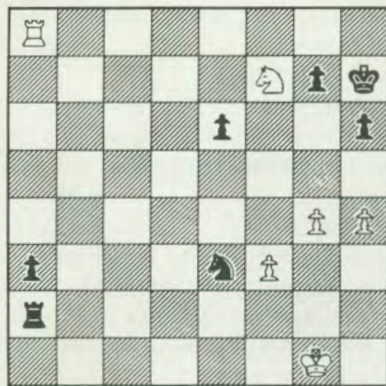


Diagram 1A

The kind of thinking and analysis that I went through in deciding on Black's best theoretical and practical plan should be of value to the less experienced players in their adjourned game analysis.

To start off, I felt in my bones that if there is "justice" in chess, then the Diagram 1A position must be won for Black. After all, Black is up an advanced passed QRP and White's King is caught on the first rank. It soon became apparent, however, that there are also negatives for Black: his King is in some danger and his Rook is awkwardly placed in front of his passed pawn. Therefore I started to feel that instead of there being many roads to Rome, there may well only be one winning line. It was up to me to find it! There were to be two main lines as follows:

(1) The most forcing approach is to get the QRP going and I looked at this first: 42...RKN7 ch 43. K-R1 P-R7 44. P-R5 P-N4 (There is no other way to prevent mate.) 45. PxP e.p. ch KxP (Unfortunately Black must capture because 45...K-N2?! 46. N-K5 with the threat 47. R-R7 ch gives White a certain draw.) 46. N-K5 ch K-N4 47. N-B4 (Thanks to the tempo gained by checking, White's Knight has gotten back in time and immediately exposes the momentarily unsatisfactory placement of Black's R + N.) 47...R-K7 48. NxN R-K8 ch (I was most reluctant to part with the QRP in any analysis and explored at some length 48...K-B5. However, after 49. N-N2 ch K-N6 White defends with 50. P-B4! and even the better 49...KxP offers nothing close to a win). 49. K-N2 P-R8 = Q 50. RxQ RxR 51. K-N3! How to correctly judge this position? See Diagram 1B.

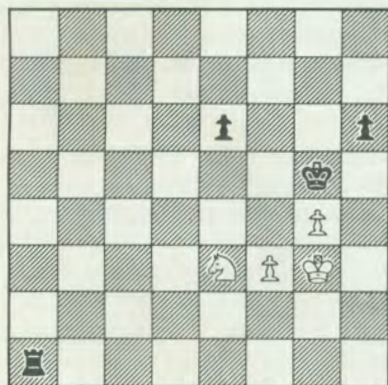


Diagram 1B

Black of course has a significant material advantage, yet there are many pluses in White's situation: material is severely reduced, White's K+N+pawns are defensively well placed, Black's pawns are scattered and more weak than strong. Despite relative simplicity, such a position does not appear in any of the reference works on the endgame and thus independent judgment and analysis is required. Black can readily achieve one simplification step by exchanging his RP for White's NP. Yet that would seem to clearly lead to the drawn positions discussed on pages 129 - 132 of Averbakh's Rook v. Minor Piece Endings. Some analysis of Diagram 1B convinced me that Black has good practical winning chances. The major question, however, was: Is it a theoretical win for Black? I couldn't come to a firm decision and felt that a minimum ten hours of solid analysis are required to get at the truth. My intuition was that there is perhaps a 70% probability of the position's being a win. What to do - from the standpoint

of practical play? I could, of course, spent the night and early morning analyzing away in order to find the truth. But what if the ultimate truth was unfavorable, i.e., the position is drawn? For the endgame theoretician such a conclusion is fine, but surely not for the practical player who is trying to win from Diagram 1A! And note that this conclusion would have absorbed all of Black's available time, including both analysis time and sleeping time.

Even now I am not really sure of the correct evaluation of Diagram 1B. After the game Commons said that his analysis showed this type of position to be lost. But I am unsure whether he was not being too pessimistically inclined. Also, after the game I asked GM Pal Benko - an excellent endgame analyst - to comment on the position. His feeling was similar to mine: a tremendous amount of analysis is required, with the winning prospects only somewhat

higher than 50%.

Everything must always be put in perspective. From a run-of-the-mill somewhat favorable middlegame or endgame, Black has every reason to feel happy at getting to Diagram 1B; after all, he has good winning chances and no risk of losing. It is just that the passed QRP in Diagram 1A looks so powerful that it didn't seem worth trading it for anything which isn't a sure thing. Therefore I started looking at variations which retain the pawn.

(2) The other logical approach is to free the King starting with 42...K-N3. White's best then is 43. N-K5 ch (Both 43. R-R7 and 43. R-KB8 were quickly shown to be unsatisfactory.) and Black responds with 43...K-B3. There there were three tries for White to be considered:

(a) 44. N-Q3. After 44...N-B5 I decided that with both Black's King + QRP safe, the win is fairly routine.

(b) 44. P-B4. This threatens 45. R-R7 with unavoidable mate on KB7. Yet the obvious 44...P-N4 undermines the N position for a certain win.

(c) 44. N-B6. This turned out to be most annoying. My initial reaction was 44...RKN7 ch 45. K-R1 P-R7 46. N-N4 K-K4! and no matter how White captures the QRP, Black's King will penetrate via ...K-KB5 and defoliate White's Kingside. But in looking further for tactical tries for White I noted the surprising 46. P-N5 ch!? (instead of 45. N-N4). If now 46...K-B4 47. PxP PxP 48. N-N4 and compared to the previous note, White has exchanged off one pair of pawns and thus has less to lose. And the tactical point of 46. P-N5 ch!? is that after 46...PxP, White plays 47. P-R5 and threatens mate with 48. R-KB8 ch. This is where my preparation for the resumption of play ended. I had analyzed at night, slept fairly well 5 - 6 hours and analyzed again in the morning. I had decided to play this second line for several reasons. Most importantly, I felt that it was theoretically stronger. In addition, Line (1) was of rather forced character and my opponent was rather sure to have found it. However, the "best" moves in this second line were rather more judgment plays and there was the more realistic hope that he would be making choices other than what I considered to be the best. Thus I went to play the adjourned game confident, but not 100% certain of a theoretical win. If he would play perfectly and if in fact the chess goddess had decreed that there was no theoretical win from Diagram 1A - well, that's life.

An afterthought is in order here. Looking at the position after 47. P-R5 in the quiet of my home, it seems that after the routine 47...K-B2, Black has every reason to expect both a theoretical and practical win. In exchange for the QRP, Black should win the other two pawns and then the three pawn advantage must in due course be decisive.

When the game was resumed, Commons quickly played:

42. P-R5?!

His analysis had convinced him that the position is lost and he felt that this leads to "trappier" play. From my part I was delighted to see it since I was sure that my win now is theoretically certain.

42...P-N4 43. R-N3

[43. PxP e.p. ch?! KxP just serves to free Black's King; 43. R-N7 was discussed in the note to White's 41st move.]

43...N-B7!

The last key move. The Knight covers the QRP's queening square and thus ensures success.

44. R-Q3

White took a long time on this move, looking for a possible trap for Black to fall into.

44...R-N7 45. R-Q7 P-R7 46. NxNP dbl ch K-N1 47. R-Q8 ch K-N2 48. R-Q7 ch

The last try. 48...K-N1 repeats the position while 48...K-B1?? allows 49. N-R7 ch K-K1 50. N-B5 ch K-B1 51. N-R7 ch with perpetual check - note how White's Rook on Q7 cuts off the Black King from an escape route (the point behind White's 44th + 45th moves!)

48...K-B3 White resigns

(Editor's Note: Next month, in the conclusion of the Mednis article on Rook & Minor Pieces Endgames, IM Edmar takes us over the hurdles of two more games from the 1978 U.S. Championship: Kavalek - Tarjan, and Regan-Benko.)

ONLY IN TEXAS

Not every city, town, village, or hamlet in America can boast its in-residence WGM. None but Austin, temporary home to Hungarian WGM, Maria Ivanka. We first met Maria in early 1975 when she came to Austin to visit her husband, Andras Budinszky, who was in graduate school at UT. We somehow talked her into playing in her first American weekend Swiss in Houston, and our clearest memory of her then was her bell-like laughter as she walked, arm in arm, with her husband down the corridors of the hotel between rounds. She didn't speak English then, but I knew what she was thinking... something like "Crazy American tournaments! Three rounds in one day! Forty-five moves in two hours!" For even then Maria was a figure of renown on the international circuit, thereby used to the sanity of the international schedule: one game a day, if that many, and forty moves in two and one-half hours. I watched them return to Hungary with deep regret (there just aren't that many cheery couples on the chess scene). And then, one fine day several months ago, IM Bill Martz called to tell me they were coming back. It's a joy having them as neighbors once again.

We've prevailed upon Andras to supply us with some of Maria's international games which we hope to bring you in the July issue. Meanwhile we've culled some games from her recent Texas tournaments.

Games Editor Blake Stevens calls the Ivanka-Frumkin game "A Flawless Execution".

Maria Ivanka (2321) vs. Ed Frumkin (2059)

1 c4 e5 2. Nc3 Nf6 3. g3 c6 4. d4 exd4 (?) 5. Qxd4 d5 6. cxd5 (!) cxd5 7. Bg5 Be7 8. Rd1 Nc6 9. Qa4 Be6 10 Bg2 O-O 11. e3 Qb6 12. Nge2 Rfd8 13. O-O Rac8 14. Rd2 (!) h6 15. Bxf6 Bxf6 16. Bxd5 Ne5 17. Rfd1 Nc4 18. Bxe6! Qxe6 (a) 19. Rxd8 Rxd8 20 Rxd8+ Bxd8 21 Nf4! (b) Nxb2 22. Qb5! Qb6 23. Qe8+ Kh7 24. Ncd5 Qa5 25. Qxf7 Qe1+ (?) 26. Kg2 Qb1 27. Ne6! resigns

(a) 18....Nxd2 19. BxR Nf3+ 20. Kg2 or 18....RxR 19. BxR

(b) Actually being a mating attack!

from Texas Championship, 1980

David Willis	Maria Ivanka
1 e4	c5
2 c3	Nf6
3 e5	Nd5
4 d4	cd
5 Qd4	e6
6 Bc4	Nc6
7 Qe4	Nc7!? (a)
8 Nf3	b5
9 Bb3	Bb7
10 Qe2	d6
11 O-O	de5
12 Ne5	Ne5
13 Qe5	Bd6
14 Qh5 (b)	Qd7
15 Na3	Qc6

Willis-Ivanka (continued)

Andras Budinszky annotates:

(a) new idea: ECO gives only 7....d6, 7...f5, 7....Nb6

(b) this is already the fifth Q move; of course Qg7 is not playable because 14....Qb4 leads to a great attack, e.g., 15 g3 Qe4 16 f3 Bc5+ 17 Kh1 Qf3+! 18 Rf3 Bf3 mate, or 15 h3 O-O-O 16 Qg5 Rhg8! etc.

(c) the alternative 26 Nc6 does not solve the problem since after 26...Bc6 27 Bc5 gf3 28 g3 Qg5! Black wins, e.g., 29 Qg5 f2 mate or 29 Bf2 Qh4 and Black's f and e pawns make sure the victory

(d) 27 g3 seems to be better but 27...Qf6!! 28 Bc5 [Qf6?? f2+ and mate next] f2+ 29 Bc4 Qh4 30 Nb4 Be4+ 31 Ng2 Ne6 32 Bf2 Nf4! would also overcome

(e) Nh3+ must be prevented

(f) 36 Bf5 Rf5! 37 Nf5 Nh3+ etc.

Willis	Ivanka
16 Qh3	g5
17 Nc2	Rg8
18 f3	O-O-O
19 Nd4	Bc5
20 Be3	Qb6
21 Kh1	Kb8
22 a4	e5
23 a5	Qg6
24 Bc2	g4!
25 Qh4	Qg7
26 Nf5 (c)	gf3!
27 Ng7 (d)	fg2+
28 Kg1	Be3+
29 Rf2	Rd2
30 Nf5	Bf2+
31 Qf2	Rf2
32 Kf2	Ne6
33 Nd6	Nf4
34 Bf5 (e)	Rg5
35 Bd7	f5
36 Resigns (f)	

WINNERS AROUND THE STATE

1980 TEXAS AMATEUR TITLE went to Israel Kutasov who stood alone 5-0 as he swept through the 160+ field. Tied for 2-6, with 4 1/2 were Ken Gardner, Barry Endsley, Richard C Lemon (top unrated), Russell Bacquet (Cat. II trophy) and Bill Stouffer. With four points were Gene Gnadt, Bill Snead, Eric Leonard, Olin Chism and John Caldeira who took the Cat. III trophy.

Second place Cat. III winners were James Callas, Michael McDonald, Gary Morey, Frederick Speck, Leray McCall, Rowell Rogers, Samuel Musil, George Abood and Aley Acebedo.

Category IV winners with 3-2 scores were Marc Asner (trophy), Eric Tuttle, Larry Rubenstein and Greg Whitlock.

Jimmy Popham, Jr. took the Cat V-VII trophy with 2 1/2. Tied for second with 1 1/2 were Charles Field, Paul Brossard, J. E. Helton, Jack Jennings.

Second unrated with a creditable 4-1 was Andy Forster.

The Ron Enard Classic Chess Tournament played in Beaumont May 3&4 was won by Eric Bone and Eugene Kohnitz who scored 4 1/2 - 1/2 to pick up \$125 each. Robert Breiger, John Cloys, George Abood, Mike Hightower and Frank Carter scored four points and pocketed \$44 each.

The ACE OPEN II (Austin) May 17 & 18 brought first place money (\$100) to Maria Ivanka, 4-0. Bill Stouffer took second with 3 1/2. Class prizes went to David Leinback (3) and Jerry McNeil of Waco and Joe Walling (2).

The 1980 Amarillo Junior Championship was won by John Pickens who upset the favorite, Jerry Blanton, in the second round and went on to sweep the field.

Attention CC presidents, TL's and Organizers: We'd like to publish the results of your tournaments but have run fresh out of crystal balls. What's going on out there, Houston? Lubbock? Irving? Dallas? Conroe? Ft. Worth? San Antonio? Dime Box? (Dime Box!?)

BRADFORD TAKES TEXAS CROWN AGAIN

by Blake Stevens

In programming his openings for the 1980 Texas Closed Championship, Joe Bradford elects to play his favorite N-KB3 from the white side and experiments with the Benko-Benoni with the black pieces.

The ingredients which make up his successful chess progress include 1) excellent preparation in opening repertory, 2) lack of mistakes throughout the course of the game 3) seizing upon the opponent's errors quickly, and 4) accumulation of small advantages.

JAMES MICHALSKI (2101)
JOE BRADFORD (2419)

1. P-Q4, N-KB3 2. P-QB4, P-QB4
3. P-Q5, P-QN4 4. P_xP, P-QR3
5. P-K3, P-KN3 6. N-QB3, P-Q3
7. P-QR4, B-KN2 8. Q-N3, QN-Q2
9. N-KB3, O-O 10. P-K4, P_xP
11. B_xP, B-QR3 12. R-QR3

(White's approach is certainly original)

- 12... Q-QR4 13. O-O, Q-N5
14. Q-B2, B_xB 15. P_xB, R_xR!

(ill advised or deep? As matters stand, White's Q-side pieces are all frozen; whereas Black can continue to make progress...KR-N1, ...N-N5. The creation of two passed pawns is not to be taken lightly)

16. P_xR, Q-R4 17. B-N2 N-QN3
18. N-Q2, P-QB5 19. R-QR1, KN-Q2
20. P-QR-4, R-QB1 21. R-R3, N-B4
22. N-K2?

(White, driven to distraction by the thought of ...NQ6 and ...N_xB followed by ...N_xRP, panics. 22 K-B1, N-Q6 23. B-R1 and White hangs in there, but his two passed pawns certainly aren't going anywhere and Black has all the play)

- 22...B_xB 23. Q_xB, N_xKP 24. N-QB3, N-KB3
25. P-KR4, R-QB4! 26 Q-QB1,

- 26...N/B3_xP 27 N_xN, N_xN 28 N-K4, R-B2
29. P-KR5, P-B6 30 N-KN5, P-B7
31. N_xRP, Q-N5! 32 R-KB3, Q-N8 O-1.

BRADFORD vs. GARY SIMMS (2128)

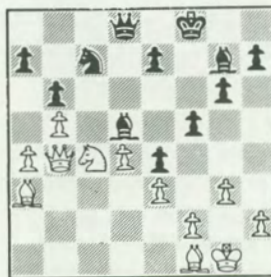
1. N-KB3, N-KB3 2. P-KN3, P-Q4
3. B-N2 P-KN3 4. P-QB4, P-QB3
5. P-QN3, B-N2 6. B-N2, O-O 7. O-O
- QN-Q2 8. P_xP, P_xP 9. N-QB3, P-QN3
10. R-QB1, B-N2 11. P-Q4 (!) R-QB1
12. P-QN4, N-K5

(12...P-QN4 is to be considered)

13. N_xN, P_xN 14. R_xR, Q_xR 15. N-Q2
- Q-R1 16. P-K3, R-QB1 17. Q-QN1
- P-KB4 18. R-QB1, B-QR3 19. P-QR4
- R_xR 20 B_xR (!), N-KB3 21 P-N5
- B-N2 22. B-QR-3, N-Q4 23. Q-N3,
- K-B1

(Black is highly skeptical of playing 23...P-K3 losing control over his Q3)

24. N-QB4, N-B2 (?) 25. B-KB1, B-Q4
26. Q-N4, Q-Q1



position after
26...Q-Q1

27. P-QR5!

White exerts the last resource he has available, an ounce more pressure.

- 27...Q-Q2

(if 27...B_xN 28. B_xB, F_xF 29. Q_xP Q-N1 30 Q-N4 Q-Q1 31. B-R2, K-K1 32. Q-B4, P-K3 33. Q-B5 wins)

28. P_xP, B_xN 29. P_xN 1-0

ROBERT ATLAS (2221) - BRADFORD

1. P-Q4, N-KB3 2. P-QB4, P-QB4
3. P-Q5, P-QN4 4. PxP, P-QR3
5. PxP, P-KN3 6. N-QB3, BxP
7. P-KN3, P-Q3 8. B-N2, B-N2
9. N-KB3, QN-Q2 10. O-O, N-N3!

(prevents 11. Q-B2, as pointed out by Lev Alburt in Chess Life)

11. Q-B2?, KNxP 12. NxN, NxN
13. N-N5, P-K3 14. R-Q1, O-O

(14...B-N2 can certainly be played, making the pawn plus permanent, but Black settles for the two Bishops)

15. P-QR3, Q-N3 16. N-K4

(White's last chance to regain the pawn, and struggle, is now gone)

- 16...B-K4 17. K-R1, QR-N1 18. B-R6, KR-Q1 19. QR-N1, Q-N6 20. Q-Q2, P-B5 21. P-KR4, BxP/N7 22. B-N5, P-B6 23. NxBP, NxN 24. BxR, RxB 25. Resigns

If 25. R-K1, NxR 26 RxN, R-N1

JOE BRADFORD vs RON HENLEY (2456)

1. N-KB3, N-KB3 2. P-KN3, P-KN3
3. B-N2, B-N2 4. P-Q4, O-O 5. P-QB4 P-Q3 6. N-QB3, NQB3 7. O-O, P-K4 8. P-Q5, N-K2 9. P-QB5



position after 9. P-QB5

(If this move could really succeed, White could permanently enjoy a spatial advantage without any drawbacks -- loss of initiative. The Q-side pressure would come swiftly while Black's K-side aspirations would be tedious in execution. Fortunately, chess is not that simple. Black can equalize in two ways:

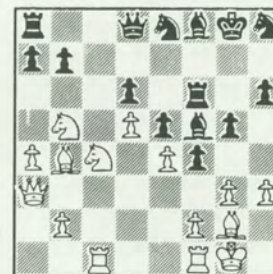
- A(1) 9...PxP 10. NxP, N/3 xp (or A2) 11. NxN (11. N/5xBP, KxN 12 NxN =)
- A(2) 9...PxP 10. NxP N/2xP. Now, if NxN, NxN 12. NxNP (12. NxBP, KxN), RPxN 13. QxN (with an endgame nobody wants to play, but equal). And if 11. NxBP, KxN 12. NxN, P-B3 =
- B 9...P-K5 10. PxP (10. KN-N5, PxP) QxP (10...PxN? 11. PxN) 11. Kn-N5= (or 11. B-B4, Q-Q1 12. KN-N5, N/3xP 13. KNxKP=

Black's 9th turn is crucial and dictates the course of the game, and he chooses passivity back-filling and in-fighting rather than a quick equality.

- 9...N-K1 10. PxP, PxP 11 Q-N3!, P-KR3
12. P-QR4, P-KB4 13. N-Q2, R-B2
14. N-QB4, P-KN4 15. B-Q2, N-N3
16. QR-B1, B-B1 17. N-N5, P-B5
18. B-QN4, B-KN5 19. Q-Q3! (quite subtle), N-R1!

Black's rook will protect Q3 from B3 and his Knight likewise from B2.

20. P-KR3, B-B4 21. Q-R3, R-B3
22. P-K4!



position after 22. P-K4

(contesting Black in his home territory. The sweep of this game is broad. If 22...PxP ep 23. PxP, threatening 24. P-K4 and 25. RxR when White can contest the KB file)

- 22...B-QB1 23. R-QB2, N-B2 24. KR-B1, P-KR4 25. N-QR5, P-KN5!

(just in time to make way for his 27th move, as white is threatening N-B7, then NxN, then R-B7)

26. P-KR4, PxP 27. PxP, B-KR3
28. R-KB1, RxR + 29. KxR, P-QR3
30. N-QB3, Q-N3!

(annoying because White has to check out 31. N-QB4, Q-Q5) 31. N-K2, B-Q2

Bradford-Henley game continued

32. N-QB4, Q-R2! 33. B-K1!, P-QN4
34. B-B2, Q-B2 35. PxP, BxP 36 N-K3,
Q-Q1 37. N-B5, B-B1 38. K-N1!, N-KR3
39. N-K3! (fighting, fighting chess! a sus-
tained battle for strong points and outposts.
This knight heads for a totally different
stanchion, embarking on an unbelieveable
odyssey) N-KB3

40. N-QB3, B-K1

(if the Bishop remains, it is exchanged and
then the newborn QNP is weak and many
White pieces are poised to cut it down)

41. N-QB4, B-KN3 42. N-R5, N-B2
43. N-B6 (surely the time is short here-
abouts for both players) Q-B1 44. B-K3!
N-Q1 45. R-B2. NxKP?



position
after
45. R-B2

(If your flag were quivering, what would
you do? 45...K-N2? 46. B-N5 -----
45...N-K1? 46. B-R6, N-N2 47. RxB+
KxR 48. QxP+, ----- or 45...N-Q2
46. RxB+ KxR 47. QxP+, K-N2
48. N-K7)

[Bradford notes: and if 45...K-B2
46. NxKP+ PxN 47. RxN+ KxR
48. QxB+ B-B2 49. B-N5+ K-N3
50. Q-R6 mate]

46. BxN, BxB 47. RxB+ resigns.

And Blake's last note reads: "A magnif-
cent and masterful game!"

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HENLEY AT LONE PINE

(Ed. note: What do you do when you're a
Senior Master and you've just lost a hard
fought game in the Texas Championship?
Go home and shrug it off? Not always.
Sometimes you call a friend late at night
and say something like, "Hey, Lynne?
I still hurt..." and you wait for the words
that friends always have ready. It was
easier to find the right words the next
time Ron called. For he began, "Hey,
Lynne, I made an IM norm at Lone Pine!")

Boarding the plane for Lone Pine, Cali-
fornia, I was uncertain as to what lay
ahead. For a number of reasons I was
not optimistic. Memories of the game
with Bradford from Austin (why didn't
I seal off the Kingside and mate him?)
still lingered on, since that is the only
tournament I had played this year. My
job makes unreasonable demands on my
time which had left me unprepared theo-
retically. Thirdly, perhaps most fright-
ening of all, was the increased strength
of the tournament. At 2455 I barely
made the cut -- by a slim 5 points! On
the positive side I was so excited about
the prospect of two weeks of chess that
I was extremely relaxed. As Botvink
would say, "The chess hunger..." had
been built up.

Lone Pine is a five hour bus ride north
of Los Angeles, and sits at the foot of
Mt. Whitney. In the mornings surround-
ed by wonderful scenery Christiansen
and I would play tennis and we could see
the snow still on the mountains.

Rd. 1 GM Shamkovitch (2543) vs. RH
My Najdorf took it on the chin against
his patented 6. f4.

Rd. 2 RH vs. GM Anatoly Lein (2536)
A dull draw in a queen's gambit declined
as black defended accurately against
white's minority attack.

Rd. 3 GM Walter Browne (2538) vs. RH
I equalized with the slav defence (the
first time I have ever played it in a
tournament) only to lose the thread in
the late middle game. In time pressure
the house caved in. I should point out
Walter was encouraging and let me have

some bulletins from recent events which proved extremely useful in preparing for the rest of the tournament.

HENLEY AT LONE PINE

Rd. 4 RH vs. Mark Ginsburg (2408)
Draw. A real disappointment since I was winning for most of the game and a technical slip allowed black to escape.

Rd. 5 RH vs. GM Dusan Rajkovic (2495)

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 g6 4. Nc3 d6
5. Nf3 Bg7 6. e4 O-O 7. h3 e6
8. Bd3 ed (8...Na6! Quinteros) 9. ed
Qe7?! 10. Kf1! (10. Qe2! Gligorich)
Nbd7 11. Bg5 Ne5 12. Qe2! h6
13. Bh4 Re8? (...g5) 14. Ne5 de
15. Rd1! Bd7 16. d6!? Qe6? (...Qd6!
unclear) 17. Bf6! Bf6 18. Be4 Bc6
(18...Rb8 19. Bd5 Qf5 20. Bf3! h5
21. g4! winning) 19. Bc6 bc 20. Ne4
Bd8 21. Nc5 Qf5 22. g4? Qf4 23. Qe4
Qf6 24. Na4?! Qe6 25. b3? (Nc3, c5)
Bh4 26. Kg2 Rad8 27. c5 Kh7 28. Rhe1
Bg5 29. Qc6 f5 30. Qd5 Qf6 31. d7??
(c6!) Re6! 32. c6 fg 33. hg Rf8
34. Re2 Rc6 (with equality) 35. Kgl
Bh4! 36. Qe5!? (based on time pressure
I decided to play for all the marbles) Bf2
37. Kf1! Qf3?? (correct is 37...Qe5
38. Re5 Bd4 with equality but he wants to
mate) 38. Qe7 Rf7 39. Qf7! Qf7 40. Rf2
Rf6 41. d8 Q! Rf2 42. Kgl Rf4 43. Qd7??
Qd7?? (missing the last draw with 43...
Rf1!) 44. Rd7 Resigns

What a comedy, but nonetheless my first
"G" in over a year.

Rd. 6 GM Vladimir Liberzon (2545) vs. RH

(note: Liberzon beat Korchnoi last year to
tie for first)

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bf5 Nd4 4. Nd4
ed 5. O-O (5. d3!) c6 6. Bc4 Nf6
7. Re1 d6 8. d3 Be7 9. Nbd2 O-O
10. Nf3 c5 11. h3 Rb8 12. c3 dc 13. bc
b5 14. Bb3 a5! = 15. a3 Bb7?! 16. Bc2
d5 17. e5 Ne8 18. d4 c4 19. Qe2 Nc7
20. Nh2! b4 21. ab ab 22. cb Ne6?
(22...Bb4 =) 23. Rd1 Bb4 24. Ng4! Re8
(forced) 25. Rb1! Bc6 (only move) 26. f4
h5! (forcing white to sacrifice) 27. Nf6!
gf 28. Qh5 Nf8 29. Qg4 Kh8 30. Qh4 Kg7
31. Rb4 Rb4 32. Ba3 Ba4! (the only
satisfactory defense!) 33. Ba4 Ra4

34. Bf8 Rf8 35. Qg4 Kh7 36. Qh5
Kg7 draw

Rd. 7 RH vs. GM Vladimir Raicevic

1. d4 e6 2. c4 d5 3. Nf3 Nf6 4. Nc3
Be7 5. Bg5 Nbd7 6. e3 c6 7. Bd3 O-O
8. O-O dc 9. Bc4 Nd5 10. Be7 Qe7
11. e4 Nc3 12. bc b6 13. e5?! Bb7
14. Re1 Rfd8 15. Bd3 c5 16. Be4
Be4 17. Re4 cd 18. cd b5 19. Rg4!?
(consistent with white's coffeehouse play)
a5 20. Qb3 b4 21. Ng5 Rac8? (with a
good position black became careless.
Correct was 21...h6 22. Ne4 f5! with
a better game for black). 22. Nh7! Rc3
23. Qb1 Rdc8 24. Ng5 f5 25. ef Nf6
26. Rg3 Rc2 27. h4 R8c6 28. Qe1!
Qd6 29. a3!? Qd4!? (29...ba3 with
complicated endgames which favor white
slightly) 30. Ne6 Qb2?? (seemingly
strong since it threatens 31...Rc1 or
31...Re2 or 31...Rf2 -- Raicevic
left the board at this point with a smile)
31. Rd1! Kh8 32. Rd8 Ng8 33. Rg7.
black resigns

At this point, I'd like to thank my fellow
Texans who watched the recent rounds,
Olin Chism and Rolf Schwartz from
Dallas and Gary Simms of Amarillo.
The encouragement was greatly appreci-
ated. Also a very special thanks to
Theresa O'Campo for convincing me to
participate.

Rd. 8 Arnason, IM, 2435 vs. RH

1. e4 e5 2. f4 ef 3. Nf3 d6 4. Bc4
h6 5. O-O g5 6. d4 Bg7 7. g3 Nc6
8. gf g4 9. d5 gf 10. dc Qf6 11. Kh1!
(improving on 11. Bb5?! as in Arnason -
Bent Larson, Rejkavik '78) ... Bh3!
12. Rf3 Bg4 13. cb Rb8 14. Bb5 Kf8
15. Qf1 Bf3 16. Qf3 Qd4! (16...Rb7??
17. e5!) 17. Nc3 Qb6 18. Bd2 Qb7
19. Rg1?! (19. Rf1! with compensation)
Bd4 20. Rf1 Nf6 21. Bd3 Rg8 22. b3
Re8 (with equality) 23. Ne2 Bb6 24. Ng3
Qc6 25. a4! a6! 26. f5? (correct is h3,
Kh2) 26...Ng4! 27. h3 Ne5 28. Bh6
Ke7 29. f6 Kd8 30. Qg2 Rg6 31. Bg7
Nd3 draw agreed. After 32. cd Bd4 black
is clearly better but with time pressure
looming I decided not to take chances since

I was due for white the next round. Such a sad finish to an exciting King's Gambit.
Rd. 9 RH vs. GM Eugenio Torre (2520) A short draw to clinch the IM Norm. Sometimes
we must be practical.

[Dr. Leon Poliakoff of Bonham, Texas, is our North Texas correspondent. He annotated and submitted the following game:]

This game was played recently in the Tarrant County Open in Fort Worth which was sponsored by the Ft. Worth Chess Club and Barnaby Burgers, Inc.

The winner was Roger Johnson, an eight-year-member of the Dallas Chess Club and one of its Board of Directors. Roger has won Class C and B championships in recent Southwest Opens, and has been a winner of club weekend tournaments. His games show promise of greater things to come. Both men play well here while creating a game that is a kibitzer's delight.

ROGER JOHNSON vs. DANNY BROWN
King's Indian Defense

1. P-QB4, N-KB3 2. N-QB3, P-KN3 3. P-KN3, B-N2 4. B-N2, O-O 5. P-Q4 P-QB4 6. P-Q5, P-Q3 7. P-K4, QN-Q2

Here 7. --, N-R3 --, B2 etc. is the usual defensive system.

8. P-KB4, P-QR3 9. P-QR4, P-QN3 10. N-KB3, Q-B2 11. O-O, R-K1 12. N-KN5.

This aggressive move may appear premature, but it prevents for the moment Black's natural counter move --, P-K3 and Black will have to loosen his King's side pawn structure to remove this Knight from his territory. (At the moment 12. --, P-KR3? would lead to 13. N-K6!, PxN 14. PxP, N-B1 15. P-K5, B-N2 16. PxN, BxP 17. N-Q5 with advantage to White, or 14...N-K4, 15. PxN, PxP 16. N-Q-5, Q-Q1 17. P-R5 BxP 18. NxNP+ or 17. -- PxP 18. B-Q2+.)

12. --, B-N2 13. Q-K2

Here 13. B-R3 should have been considered to keep the continuing pressure on K6. If Black then plays 13. --, P-R3?; 14. NxBP!, KxN; 15. B-K6+, K-B1 16. Q-B2! and Black will have to give back material to avoid the deadly procedure 17. P-K5 18. QxNP 19. Q-B7 mate. A mistake for Black in this line would be 16. Q-B2, N-N1; 17. P-K5, P-KR4; 18. QxNP, N-R3; 19. P-B5, NxKP 20. BxN, NxQ 21. PxN mate

13. --, R-R2

The immediate 13. --, P-R3 would have been better.

14. B-Q2

Still good was 14. B-R3

14. --, P-R3 15. N-B3, P-K3
16. Q-Q3, PxP 17. BPxP, P-QB5
18. Q-B2, N-QB4 19. QR-K1,
N-Q6 20. R-K2, N-KN5
21. P-KR3

Not quite good enough is 21. N-Q1, Q-B4+ 22. B-K3, Nx B 23. RxN RxP and White would lose a second pawn with no compensation.

21. --, Q-B4+ 22. K-R1, N(6)-B7+
23. R(1)xN, NxR+ 24. K-R2, NQ6
25. B-K3, Q-R4 26. N-Q4,
R(2)-R1

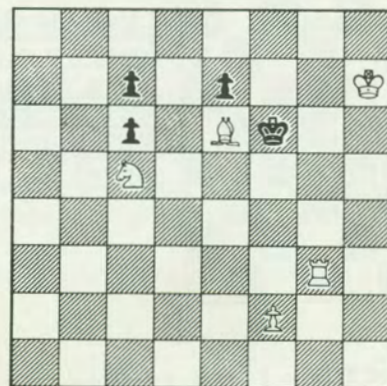
Admitting to a loss of a tempo, but it is hard to find better. The reader who thinks he can find better for Black might want to analyze the counterattack 26. --, P-B4. This task could strain a computer.

27. N-QB6, BxN 28. PxB, BxN
29. QxB, QxQ 30. PxQ, QR-QB1
31. P-K5, PxP 32. BxQNP
PxKBP?

This natural looking move is the losing move. Black must immediately seize the opportunity to capture the pawn on his QB3 and give back the precision.

33. RxR+, RxR 34. P-B7, PxP+
35. KxP, N-K4 36. B-QN7, N-Q2
37. P-R5, K-B1 38. P-B8 (Q)
Resigns.

When it's spring, Brieger's thoughts turn to.....



MATE IN 3

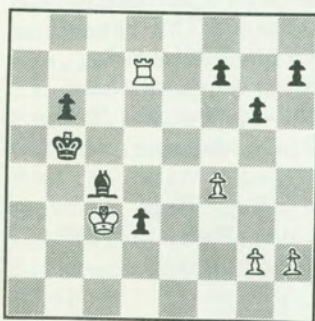
and now.....

BRIEGER THINKS IN BEAUMONT

[Robert Brieger tied for third in the recent Ron Enard Classic Chess Tournament held in Beaumont. His scattered notes included the following:]

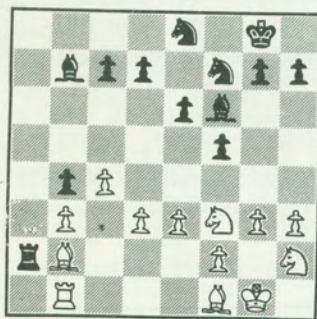
Round one I was given 1/2 point bye. (Ed. note: Brieger works Saturday mornings. He also has a deep understanding of the Swiss Gambit)

Round two. Brieger vs. Danny Woodall



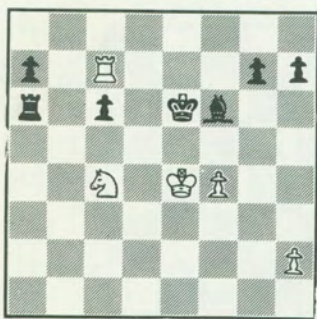
He blundered in slow motion with 46...Ka5??
I played KxB, and Black resigned.

Round three. Bill Steward vs. Brieger



He played 28. Pd4??
I replied 28...Be4!
and another Bishop gift came my way.

Round four. Brieger vs. Mike Hightower

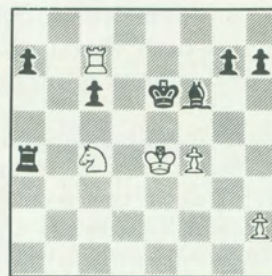


I had one minute to make fourteen moves. Black to move played
31...Hightower (sic) to a4.
With lightning speed I played 32. Pf5 mate!!

In Round five I was running short of time, energy, moves and patience; 14 move draw with Ron Enard .

Instant replay.....

Brieger vs. Hightower

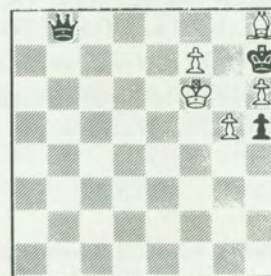


Position after Black played 31...R-R5??

Rumor has it that Brieger said here, "I offer a draw." And Hightower replied, "Let's see your move?" and Brieger said, "O.K.," and played 32. P-B5 mate!

Rumor also has it that Brieger started this canard. Yet stranger things than this have happened in East Texas. How about it, Mike, did you really refuse Brieger's draw offer?

While we're waiting for Hightower's answer:



White wins

- Solutions:
1. Kh6 Ke5
 2. Pg7ch Kh7
 3. Pf8=Nch KxP
 4. Pg8 = N mate
 3. Nb3 mate
 2. R3ch Kd4
 1. Kh6 Ke5
- White wins

Games Editor Blake Stevens
annotates:

A Benign Benoni

John Van Der Hoek vs. Gene Kohnitz
2025 1980

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 e6 4. Nc3 exd
5. cxd d6 6. e4 g6 7. Nf3 Bg7 8. Be2
O-O 9. O-O Re8 10. Nd2 Na6 11 f3
Nc7 12. a4 b6 13. Kh1 Qe7 14. Nc4 Ba6
15. Bg5 h6 16. Bd2 Bxc4 (a)

(a) White has such a death grip on the position
that Black should consider 16...b5?!
17. Pxb5 Bxb5 18. Nxb5 Nxb5 19. Nb6 Rab8

17. Bxc4 a6 18. Qc2 Rab8 19. Qd3! Ra8(b)

(b) With no counterplay and thus no plan,
Black adopts a do-nothing policy. A try is
19...N-d7 20. f4 bxn.

20. Rael Qd7 21. f4 Re7 22. e5! Ne8 23. e6 fxe
24. dxe Nxe6 25. Nd5 Resigns.

Dance of the Knights

Rolf Stachowitz (2171) vs. Kohnitz (2037)

1. e4 Nf6 2. Nc3 d5 3. e5 Ne4 4. Nce2!
d4 5. c3 Nc6 6. cxd Ng5 (a)

(a) Not 6...Nxd4, but the question is not how
to regain the pawn; rather, how to save the
piece and regain the pawn, 7 d3 or 7 f3
being threatened. Yet black manages to
accomplish both - at the cost of space, time,
and poor placement.

7. d3 Ne6 8. Nf3 Nexd4 9. Nexd4 Nxd4
10. Qa4+ Nc6 11. Be2 (!) Bf5

(b) too ambitious. 11...e6 or 11...Bd7

12. Be3 e6 13. Nd4 Qd5 14. Bf3 Qa5+
15. Qxa5 Nxa5 16. Bd2 Black resigns in
two moves.

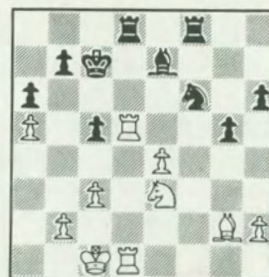
The Nature of Imbalance

In the following interesting battle, white
"trades" a pawn for some positional compen-
sation in the form of both a backward QNP
and two over-extended pawns. A crisis
occurs, moves 22 - 24. White regains his
pawn but his equilibrium suffers. Black

remains with the aforementioned deficits
(or most of them) and White now has two
isolated pawns...

Robert Brieger (2074) vs. Dale Dike (2015)

1. P-K4 Qb4 2. P-Qb3 P-Q4 3. PXP
QxP 4. P-Q4 P-K4 5. PxKP QxP+
6. B-K3 N-KB3 7. N-QR3 P-QR-3 8 N-B4
Q-B2 9. P-QR-4 B-K3 10. N-B3 B-K2
11. N-N5 B-Q4 12. P-R5 QN-Q2 13. Q-Q2
P-KR3 14. B-B4 Q-B3 15. N-B3 BxN
16. PxB QxP 17. R-KN1 N-K5! 18. Q-K3
QxQ+ 19. BxQ P-KN4 20. B-N2 P-B4
21 O-O-O O-O-O 22. R-Q5 KR-B1
23. KR-Q1 K-B2 24. P-B3 P-B5 25. PxN
PxB 26. NxP N-B3



White to play. Who
is winning?

27. B-R3

This "combination" lands White in
a troubled endgame in which Black's
rook is freewheeling, while the white
two minor pieces are ineffectual.

27...NxR 28. NxN+ K-Q3 29. P-K5+ KxP
30. NxB RxR+ 31. KxR R-B7 32. P-QN4
PxP 33. PXP RxP 34. B-B8 K-Q3 35. BxP
(might as well...) KxN 36. BxP R-QN7
37. P-N5 K-Q3 (!) White resigned shortly.

A Blazing Black Diagonal

A lapse by white, and the second player,
without hoisting a warning signal, darkly
engulfs the blanced pieces, beaching them.

Ed Frumkin (2030) vs. Dale Dike (2015)

1. P-QB4 P-KN3 2. N-QB3 B-N2 3. P-Q4
P-Q3 4. P-K4 N-KB3 5. B-K2 O-C
6. B-N5 QN-Q2 7. Q-Q2 P-B4 8. N-B3
PxP 9. NxP N-B4 10. P-B3 N-K3

Frumkin vs. Dike, continued

11. B-K3 NxN 12. BxN B-K3 13. O-O
 Q-R4 14. KR-Q1 KR-B1 15. P-QN3
 P-QR3 16. Q-N2 QR-N1 17. B-R7?
 (17 N-Q5 is a hundred times better) NxKP!
 18. P-QN4 BxN 19. PxQ BxQ 20. PxN
 BxR 21 BxR B-B6! 22. Resigns.
 A graceful point at which to turn over a king
 as black will be three pawns ahead shortly.

A MINIATURE GEM

HENLEY vs. BONE

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6
 3 Nf3 c5 4 d5 b5
 5 dxe6 fxe6 6 cxb5 d5
 7 Nbd2 Qa5 [a]
 8 e3 Bd6 9 Be2 e5 (?)
 10 O-O! e4? [b]



position after 10....e4

11 Nxe4! Bxh2 +
 12 Nxb2 dxe4 13 Qd6
 Qb6 14 Qe5 + Kd8
 15 Rd1+ Nbd7 16 b4 (!)
 cxb4 17 Bb2 Re8
 18 Qg3 Re7 19 Rd6 Qa5
 20 Ng4 Ne8 21 Ne5!
 Rxe5 22 Bxe5 Nxd6
 23 Bxd6 Resigns -- not
 prematurely!

[a] Hinders, but does not
 prevent, e4.

[b] 10...O-O 11 e4!
 destroys the center no matter
 whether black plays dxe or d4.
 10...Bb7 11 e4! Frankly, the
 move is inexorable.

Notes by Blake Stevens

Ron Enard Classic Chess Tnmt., Beaumont,
 T. Muntean - J. Cloys -- Queen's Rat

1. P-K4 P-QN3 2. P-Q4 B-N2 3. B-Q3
 P-KB4 4. PXP BXP 5. Q-R5+ P-N3
 6. PXP B-KN2! (Brieger notes: Fred Rein-
 feld gives only 6. ... N-KB3? 7. PXP+
 NXQ 8. B-N6 mate) 7. PXP+ K-B1
 8. PXN=Q+ KXQ 9. Q-KN5 BXR 10. B-B1?
 Q-KB1 11. B-N2 RXP 12. BXR QXP+
 13. Resigns

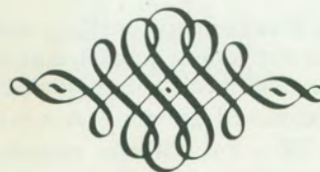
San Jacinto Open 1980

Rd. 2 Dean (1998) vs. Hulsey (1881)
 Notes by Mark Hulsey

1. b3 Nf6 2. Bb2 c5 3. F4 g6 4. e4
 d6 5. Nf3 Bg7 6. Bb5+ Nc6 & O-O
 O-O (Better is 7...Bd7) 8. Bxc6 bxc6
 9. d3 Bh6 (Dean doesn't like this move,
 and it does look funny, but it seems to point
 towards some squares that the fianchettoed
 QB has left weakened) 10. Nh4 (This gets
 jumped all over, but I don't see a really good
 answer for White: 10 Ng5, Ng4! 11. Qe1
 f6 looks fine for Black; so does 10. g3 Bh3
 11. Re1 Qd7) 10...Ng4 11. Qe1 e5
 12. h3 (On 12 fxe5 Be3+ 13. Kh1 Bf2 etc.)
 12...Ne3 13. Nf5 Nxf5 (White gets counter-
 play on 13...Nxf1 14. Nxb6+ Kg7 15. Qxf1
 Kxb6 16. fxe5, but he also does against the
 text move. Best was 13...Bxf5 14. Qxe3
 Bxf4!) 14. exf5 Bxf4 15. Rxf4 (On 15 f6 I
 think 15...Qxf6 16. g3 Qg5 17. Kh2 Qh5
 with attack) 15...exf4 16. Qc3 f6
 17. Qc4+ d5 18. Qxf4 Bxf5 19. g4 Bd7
 20. Nd2 Qb8 21. Qf2 f5 22. g5 Re8!
 23. Bf6 Re6 24. Kg2 (threatening 25. Qxc5)
 24...Qd6 25. Nf3 Rae8 26. Re1 Rxe1
 27. Nxe1 Qe6 28. Nf3 Qe2 29. a4 (not
 29. Ne5 Rxe5) 29...Kf7 (momentarily
 missing the quickest win with 29...f4)
 30. a5 f4! 31. Ng1 Bxh3 + 0-1

Blake notes: (15 Rxf4 exf4 16. Qxf4!)

Send us your games!



BRADFORD'S CORNER

Putting The Questions To Joe

Question: In David Hooper's book "A Complete Defense to P-K4" p.132. On 1.P-K4 P-K4 2.N-KB3 N-KB3 3.B-B4 NxP 4.N-QB3 N-QB3 5.BxP+ KxB 6.NxN P-Q4 with advantage for black, Hooper gives 7.NB3-N5+ ? K-K1, but after 8.Q-R5+! P-KN3 9.Q-B3, isn't black in big trouble?

Jim Hubka

Answer: Yes! Black is in Big trouble. 7...K-K1 is a serious mistake, better is 7...K-N1 8.Q-B3 Q-Q2! (It is necessary for the Queen to stay on the Q.P.) when an eventual P-KR3 will make the white Knights retreat, then Black's powerful center gives a large edge. although Black should beware of a QPxN?? Q-N3+!

Question: In the Max Lange Attack after 1. P-K4 P-K4 2. N-KB3 N-QB3 3. B-B4 B-B4 4.P-Q4 PxP 5.C-O N-KB3 6.P-QB3!? Note 64 p183 ECO C-1 gives after 6...PxP only the reply 7.NxP and evaluates the position as Quote "white has the upper hand". White has sacrificed his pawn in a formation that looks reminiscent of the Goering Gambit, but for the benefit of us non-masters, can you show us how the evaluation is justified if black plays 7...O-O 8.B-KN5 B-K2. Zack Coombes.

Answer: This defense has been played by black for over 100 yrs and it still appears OK to me. If white tries 9.P-K5 N-KN5 10. B-KB4 P-Q3 11.PxP BxP 12.BxB QxB N-QN5 Q-QN5 black holds on to his extra pawn for if 14.NxBP QxB 15. NxR Q-KB5! Perhaps better for white is the less direct approach in Q-QB2 P-Q3 10.P-KR3 trying to keep more pieces so as to exploit black's slightly cramped position. The position appears to be dynamically static.

Question: Assuming neither player blunders, what line of play provides white best chances to force a draw from the position arising after 1.P-Q4 N-KB3 2.P-QB4 P-QB4 3.P-Q5 P-QN4 4.PxP P-QR3 ? Doug Fox

Answer: One of the popularities of the Benko Gambit is there are no known drawing lines. If you are looking for a draw one of white's more solid lines appears to be 5.PxP BxP 6.N-QB3 P-Q3 7.P-K4 BxB KxB P-N3 9.N-B3 B-N2 10.P-KR3 O-O 11.K-N1 followed by the maneuver K-R2, R-K1, R-K2. Of course your opponent is probably not ready to shake hands yet!

Question: In the Petroff Defense after 1.P-K4 P-K4 2.N-KB3 N-KB3 3. P-Q4 NxKP 4.B-Q3 P-Q4 5.NxKP B-Q3 6.O-O O-O 7.P-QB4 BxN 8.PxB N-QB3 9.P-KB4 N-N5 10.PxQP QxP 11.BxN QxB 12.N-QB3 Q-KN3 ECO says that B-K3 gives white a small advantage. However doesn't 13...B-KN5! give black the advantage. Ralph Culler

Answer: 13...B-N5! is very strong. It is very difficult to choose a sq for the white queen to move into safety and 14...N-B7 is a strong follow-up. Best is not to move the queen but to play 14.N-Q5 and on 14...BxQ 15.N-K7+ K-R1 16.NxQ+ RfxN 17.QRxB. If black responds 14...KR-K1 15.Q-N3 B-K3 16.QxN BxN black is certainly no worse. 13...B-N5! is a very good innovation and seems to rejuvenate this line.

This particular set of questions came out of the ACE chess club, Austin, but only because they were the closest bunch we could put our hands on. We cannot guarantee that Bradford himself will be around this summer to answer your questions, but some Big Authority will be -- so fire away!

INTERNATIONAL GAMES

Edited By Pat Long

1980 U.S. Championship

Texas' own Joe Bradford is competing in U.S. Championship against the strong field of Benko, Bisguier, Biyiasas, Browne, Byrne R., Christiansen, Diesen, Evans, Lein, Peters, Seirawan, Shamkovich and Zaltsman. The competition begins June 11. Joe earned the right to play by winning the 1978 U.S. Open.

The Candidates Matches

The first leg of the candidates is now history. Polugajevsky beat Tal $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$; Korchnoi beat Petrosian $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$; Hübner beat Adorjan $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$; and Portisch edged Spassky 7-7 by winning the tiebreak.

Here are some games from the matches:

Korchnoi vs. Petrosian (Game 5)

1.c4,e6 2.Nc3,d5 3. d4,Nf6 4.Nf3,Be7 5.Bf4, 0-0 6.e3, b6 7.cxd5,exd5 8.Bd3,Bb7 9.h3,c5 10.0-0,Nbd7 11.Qe2,c4 12.Bc2,a6 13.Rad1,b5 14.a3,Re8 15.Ne5,Nf8 16.Bh2,Qb6 17.f3,a5 18.Kh1,b4 19.Na4,Qb5 20.Ra1,N6d7 21.Nxd7 22.e4,Nf8 23.Bg1,Bc6 24.Rfe1,Rab8 25.axb4,axb4 26.b3,c3 27.Bd3,Qb7 28.Ba6, Qd7 29.Bh2,dxe4 30.fxe4,Qxd4 31.Rad1, Qa7 32.Bxb8,Rxb8 33.Bc4,Be8 34.Rf1,Bg5 35. Rd5, Qe7 36.Nc5,g6 37.Qf2,Bh6 38.e5,Bg7 39.Ne4,Bxe5 40.Re1,Kg7 41.Nd6,Bxd6 42. Rxe7,Bxe7 43.Rd1,Bf6 44.Rf1,Nd7 45.g4, Rc8 46.Bb5 1-0

Korchnoi $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $5\frac{1}{2}$
 Petrosian $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $3\frac{1}{2}$

The decisive 9th game was a powerful performance by Korchnoi, who disdained a draw by repetition early in the game.

Korchnoi vs. Petrosian (Game 9)

1. c4,e6, 2.Nc3, d5 3.d4, Nf6 4. Nf3,Nbd7 5. cxd5, exd5 6. Bf4, c6 7. e3,Be7 8.h3, 0-0 9. Bd3,Re8 10. Qc2, Nf8 11. 0-0-0, Bb4 12. Kb1, Qe7 13. Bg5, Qe6 14. Bf4, Qe7 15. Ne5, Ne4 16. Nxe4, dxe4 17.Bc4

Be6 18.Bxe6, Nxe6 19. Bh2,Nf8 20.Qb3,Ba5 21. Nc4, Bb6 22. d5, cxd5 23. Rxd5,Bc5 24. Bd6, Bxd6 25. Nxd6, Red8 26. Rhd1, Qe6 27. Nxb7,Rdb8 28. Rb5,Qf6 29.Rd2,Qg6 30.g3,h6 31. Nd6, Rd8 32. Rbd5,Rab8 33. Qc3, Kh7 34. Qe5, Rd7 35. Nf5, Rdb7 36. h4, Ne6 37. Nd6,Rb4 38. h5,Qg4 39. a3, Ra4 40. Ka2,Nc7 41. Qf5+,Qxf5 42. Rxf5, f6 43. b3, Ra6 44.Nxe4, 1-0

Portisch 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 7
 Spassky 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 7

Spassky vs. Portisch (Game 1)

1. e4,c5 2.Nc3,d6 3. g3, Nc6 4. Bg2 g6 5. d3, Bg7 6. f4,e6 7. Nf3, Nge7 8.0-0 0-0 9. Rb1, b6 10.Bd2,Bc7 11. Ne2, Qd7 12.g4,f5 13. gxf5,exf5 14. c4,Nd8 15. Nc3,Ne6 16.Ng5,Nxg5 17. fxf5,Rf7 18. Qe3,Raf8 19.Qh3,Qd8 20.exf5,Bc8 21.Ne4 Bd4+ 22. Kh1,Nxf5 23. Nf6+,Kh8 24.Bc3, Ne3 25.Qh4,Bxc3 26. Bxc3,Nxf1 27.Rxf1 Bf5 28. d4,Rxf6 29. gxf6,Qxf6 30.Qxf6+ Rxf6 31.a4,Kg7 32.a5,Bd3 33.Rxf6,Kxf6 34.axb6,axb6 35.Bd5,Kf5 36.Kg1,cxd4 37. cxd4,cxd4 38.Kf2,Kf4 39. 0-1

Hübner $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$
 Adorjan $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$

Hübner vs. Adorjan (Game 3)

1.e4,c5 2.Nf3,Nc6 3.d4,cxd4 4. Nxd4, Nf6 5.Nc3,e6 6.Nbd5,d6 7.Bf4,e5 8.Bg5 a6 9.Na3,b5 10. Nd5,Be7 11.Bxf6,Bxf6 12.c3,0-0 13.Nc2,Bg5 14.a4,bxa4 15. Rxa4,a5 16.Bc4,Rb8 17.b3,Kh8 18.0-0 f5 19.exf5,Bxf5 20.Nce3,Bg6 21.Be2,e4 22.b4,axb4 23.cab4,Rb7 24.b5,Ne5 25. Qd4,Qd7 26.b6,h6 27.Ra2,Qe6 28.Rc2, Nd3 29.Rc7,Rf7 30. h3,Nf4 31.Nxf4, Bxf4 32.Bc4,d5 33.Bxd5,Qxb6 34.Qxb6, Rxb6 35.Rxf7 1-0

Adorjan vs. Hübner (Game 6)

1.e4,c6 2.d4,d5 3.Nd2,dxe4 4.Nxe4,Nf6 5.Nxf6+,gxf6 6.c3,Bf5 7.Ne2,Nd7 8.Ng3, Bg6 9.h4,h6 10.h5,Bh7 11.Bd3,Bxd3 12. Qxd3, Qc7 13.Qf3,e6 14.Bf4,Qa5 15.0-0 Qd5 16.Qe2,Bd6 17.Bxd6,Qxd6 18.Rad1, 0-0-0 19.c4,Kb8 20.Ne4,Qc7 21.d5,f5 22.dxe6,fxe6 23.Nd6,Nc5 24.b4,Rxd6 25.bxc5,Rxd1 26.Rxd1,Re8 27.Rd6,Qe7 28.Qe5,Kc8 29.Rd3,Qf7 30.Qd6,f4 31. Qe5,Rf8 32.Rd6,Re8 33.Rd4,Qf5 34.Qxf5 35.Rd6,Re8 36.Rxh6,Fxg2 37.Rg6,Kd7 38. h6,Ke7 39.Rg7+,Kf6 40.Rxb7,a5 1-0

INTERNATIONAL GAMES

Polugajevsky 1 1 ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 ½ 5½
 Tal 0 0 ½ ½ ½ ½ 0 ½ 2½

In the next round of matches, Polugajevsky will meet Korchnoi like in the previous circle. In the other match Portisch will meet Hubner.

In the women's matches Ioseliani is ahead of Veröci 3½-2½. Gaprindashvili, the ex-world champion, defeated Gurieli 6-3, with 5 wins and 2 losses.

Gaprindashvili vs. Gurieli (Game 1)

1.d4,f5 2.g3,Nf6 3.Bg2, g6 4.Nf3,Bg7 5.0-0
 0-0 6. d5,c6 7. c4,d6 8.Nd4,Qc7 9.Nc3,e5
 10.dxe6,Na6 11.Bf4,Nh5 12.Ndb5!, (the ex-
 champion has outplayed her opponent within
 the first 12 moves of the first game!)Qa5
 13.e7,Re8 14.Bxd6,cab5 15.Qd5+,Kh8 16.Qxb5
 Qxb5 17.cxb5,Nc7 18.Bxc7,Rxe7 19.Bd6,Re6
 20.Bb4,Nf6 21.Rad1,Re8 22.Rd3,Ne4 23.Nd5,
 Rb8 24.Nc7,Rg8 25.f3,Ng5 26.b3,Ne6 27.Rc1,
 Nxc7 28.Rxc7,Re8 29.f4,h5 30.Kf2,a5 31.
 Bxa5, Ra8 32.Bc3,Bxc3 33.Rdxc3 1-0

In another quarterfinal match, Alexandria defeated Akmylovskaya 5½-3½.

From the New Zealand championship held earlier this year we have this interesting and unusual mate:

Nokes vs. Aptekar

1.e4,c5 2.c3,d5 3.exd5,Qxd5 4.d4,Nc6
 5.Nf3,Bf5 6.Bd3,Bxd3 7.Qxd3,cxd4 8.cxd4
 Nb4 9.Qe2,Qf5 10.0-0,e6 11.Ne5,a6 12.Nc3,
 Nf6 13.Bd2,Nbd5 14.Rac1,Bd6 15.Nb5,Bxe5
 16.dxe5,axb5 17.exf6,Nxf6 18.Bb4,Nd7 19.
 Rfd1,Rd8 20.Qd2,Qd5 21.Qxd5,exd5 22.Re1
 1-0

Marshall International

Held in New York and directed by Bill Goichberg, this year's Marshall International saw Andrew Soltis gain his final GM norm.

Here is an example of "GM" Soltis's style in the tournament:

(IM) Day vs. Soltis

1.e4,g6 2.f4,Bg7 3.Nf3,d6 4.Nc3,Bg4 5.h3,
 Bxf3 6.Qxf3,e6 7.f5,Nd7 8.Be2,Ne7 9.fxe6,

fxe6 10.Qg4?, 0-0! 11.Qxe6+,Kh8 12.
 h4,Nc6 13.h5,Nd4 14.Qh3, g5 15.h6,
 Be5 16.Bd3,Rf4! 17.Qe3, Nf6 18.Ne2,
 Ng4 19.Qg1,Nxe2 20. Kxe2,d5 21.g3,
 Rf2+ 22. Kd1,dxe4 23. Be2,Qd7 24.
 c3,Rg2! 25. Qc5,d6 26.Bb5,Qd8! 27.
 Qg1,Rxg1+ 0-1

LATE BREAKING NEWS

The GM Larry Christiansen fall tour has been cancelled. Larry, we hear, is going back to school.

+++

The California \$30,000 Classic top prize was shared by GMS Browne, Christiansen, Evans and M John Peters, 5 1/2 - 1/2. Top Texan was Eric Bone, 4-2, defeated by California masters David Strauss and Jay Whitehead.

+++

Attention Texas Juniors. As we go to press, word comes (but no details) that the Texas Jr. Championship will be held in San Antonio June 27 & 28 Contact TCA president Art Riley for further information. Ph. 512-822-5458.

+++

Members of TCA: If there is a red X on your label, your membership has expired. You will not receive further issues. Please use renewal form on back page and send us your dues today for uninterrupted service.

+++

Robert Chalker late of Houston, Midland and all points in between, has been playing in those curious Cushing G.P. tournaments. Cushing is in Oklahoma. Chalker made expert for the first time by downing five out of eight masters over a course of two or three weeks. More on the Cushing Grand Prix tournaments next issue.

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TOURNAMENT CALENDAR

*** = Grand Prix events

June 14-15	University of Houston	August 2-3	Midland
June 21	Wichita Falls	August 16-17	Wichita Falls
June 28-29	Irving, Texas ***	August 23-24	Houston (***?)
June 27-28	Texas Jr. Championship, S.A.	August 30-31 &	SOUTHWEST
July 4-5-6	Austin 6SS ***	Sept. 1	OPEN ***
July 4-5-6	Houston ***	October	No dates checked in
July 19-20	Houston	November 1&2	A&M, College Station
July 19-20	San Antonio	Nov. 15 -16	Wichita Falls
July 26-27	Amarillo	Nov. 29 -30	San Antonio

Only those tournaments processed through the Clearinghouse will appear on the TCA calendar. Please send your tournament dates as soon as possible to the Tournament Clearinghouse Director, Box 9802, Suite 190, Austin 78766. Detailed information can be found in the Tournament Guide section of Chess Life.

JUN 28-29

TX

Lone Star Open. 5-SS, TL 45/2, Holiday Inn, Texas Stadium, 1930 E. Airport Freeway, Irving 75062. EF: \$20, if rec'd by 6/25; \$25 at site. ST \$5, jr. \$4. \$SG1000: 200-150, A, B, C each 100-50, D/E 75-50, UR 75; trophies to top 2, top A, B, C, D/E. UR. RG: 8-9 AM, RD: 9:45-2:30-7:30, 9-2. ENT: Irving Chess Club, P.O. Box 1576, Irving, TX 75062. LS.

Grand Prix Pts. Available: 5

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