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TEXAS KNIGHTS

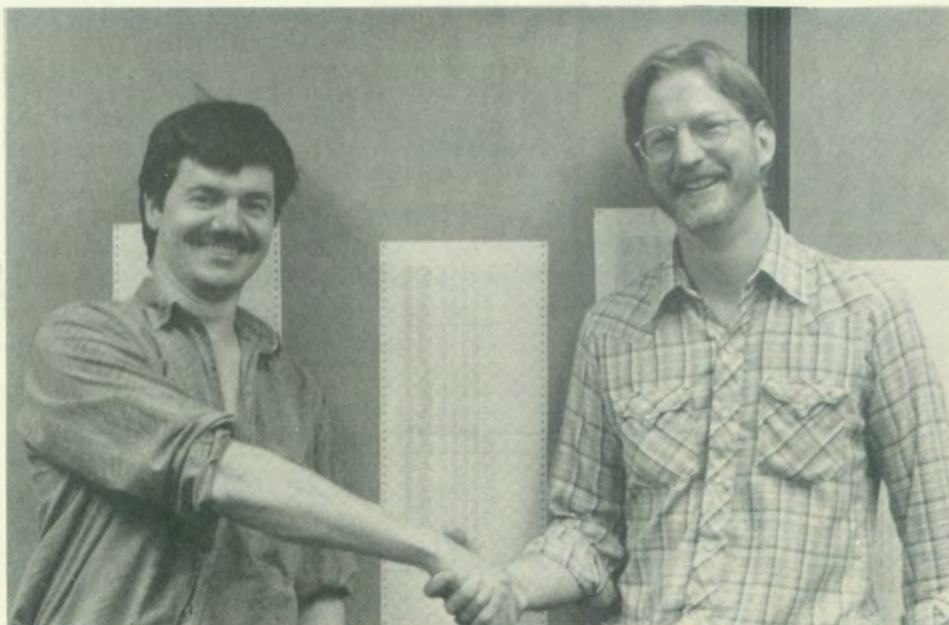
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Jan/Feb 1991



Eugene Curtin and Selby Anderson

winners of the New Year Open in San Antonio

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Cover photo: Greg Wren.

Dallas Turkey Shoot ends in threeway tie

The Dallas Turkey Shoot, held November 23-25, ended in a tie between Ray Stone of Ontario, Mansour Bighamian of Houston and Bob Leininger of Dallas. Each scored 5-1 and won \$333.34.

The top experts at 4.5-1.5 were Robert Epstein, Don Marcott and Alex Selner. Each won \$133.34.

Class A honors were split six ways: Joe Innocencio, J. C. Yabraian, William Collin, Mark Gracey, B. G. Dennison, and Steven Young all scored 4-2 and won \$66.67.

Mark Rozenzweig won the top B prize of \$250 with a 3.5-2.5 score. Tied for second at 3-3 were Bob Montgomery, Don Coburn, Robert Loos, Jeff Omland, Jerome Taylor and Joseph Aronovich (\$25 each.)

In the under 1600 group, Doyle Lobough scored 3-3 to win \$250. Four tied for second at 2.5-3.5: David Casavantes, Milan Milivojevic, Michael Harvey and Robert Dunlap, each winning \$37.50.

Second-ranked Igor Shtern lost to Robert Weinberg in round 3 and drew William Collin (1891) before withdrawing. John Dunning, who with John Hall had recently moved back from Denver, withdrew after a stunning upset by expert Sam Conner of Virginia in round 2.

Richard Weaver directed for the Dallas Chess Club, with assistance from Al Sprague.

Budapest A52

Ray Stone 2438

Steven Young 1817

Dallas Turkey Shoot (1)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e5 3.de5 Ng4 4.Bf4 Nc6 5.Nf3 Bb4 6.Nbd2 Qe7 7.e3 Ng5 8.Ne5 Ne5 9.Be2 b6 10.a3 Bd2 11.Qd2 Bb7 12.0-0 d6 13.Qc3 0-0 14.b4 a5 15.c5 Ng6 16.Bg3 ab4 17.ab4 bc5 18.bc5 dc5 19.Rac1

Rfd8 20.Qc5 Qc5 21.Rc5 Ba6 22.Ba6 Ra6 23.Rc7 Ra2 24.h3 Nf8 25.Rb1 Ne6 26.Re7 Kf8 27.Rbb7 Rd1 28.Kh2 Raa1 29.Rf7 Kg8 30.Be5 1:0

King's Indian E92

John Dunning 2375

Sam Conner 2041

Dallas Turkey Shoot (2)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Be2 0-0 6.Nf3 e5 7.Be3 Ng4 8.Bg5 f6 9.Bh4 Nd7 10.d5

10.h3 Nh6 11.0-0 c6 12.Qc2 Qc7 13.Rad1 += Judovich Jr.-Gurevich, USSR 1971.

10...a5 11.Nd2 Nh6 12.f3 Nc5 13.0-0 Bd7 14.b3 c6 15.Bf2

On 15.a3 Black has 15...cd5 16.cd5 b5! and White cannot take the pawn because of ...Qb6.

15...Na6 16.Rb1 c5 17.a3 f5 18.Rb2 (18.Na2!) Nf7 19.Bd3?!

This piece is needed at e2 to delay g5-g4. Better is 19.Na2.

19...f4 20.Na2 g5 21.b4 ab4 22.ab4 b6 23.Nb3 h5 24.bc5 bc5

24...Nc5!? is a possibility.

25.Be2 Nh6

An alternative idea is 25...Nc7 26.Qd2 Ne8, taking care of a loose end before pressing with the attack.

26.Qd2 Rf6

Better is 26...Kh7! preparing to meet 27.Na5 with ...Nb4. The point is that after 28.Nc6 Bc6 29.dc6 (or 29.Nb4 Bd7) 29...Nc6, White has no check on d5. Also satisfactory for Black is 28.Nb4 Qa5, or 28.Nb7 Qc7 29.Nb4 Qb7 30.Nc6 Qc7 31.Rfb1 Bc6 32.dc6 Ra6 - Eugene Curtin.

27.Na5 Rg6 28.Nc6 Qf6 29.Rb7 Bc8 30.Ra7?

The turning point in the game. 30.Ne7! Kh7 31.Nc8 Rc8 32.Qa5 Nb8 33.Rfb1 leaves Black in a hopeless position. The text also wins a piece, but leaving Black's

Queen Bishop on the board makes all the difference for his attack.

30...Ra7 31.Na7 Bd7 32.Qa5 g4 33.Qa6

White might seem to resist better with 33.fg4 hg4 34.Qa6 g3 35.Bg3 Qg5 36.Bf3 fg3 37.h3, but 37...Qe3 38.Kh1 Ng4! 39.Bg4 Bg4 (Δ Bh3 or Rh6) is decisive.

33...g3 34.Qb7

If 34.hg3 fg3 35.Be3 Qh4 36.Rb1 Ng4! 37.fg4 Rf6 38.Bf3 Bh6! wins, e.g., 39.Qa3 Rf3 40.gf3 Be3 41.Qe3 Qh2 42.Kf1 g2 and 42...g1(Q) - EC.

34...Qh4 35.hg3 fg3 36.Bg3 Qg3 37.Rf2 Bh3 38.Bf1 Bf6 39.Nc6

Or 39.Qb8 Kh7 40.Qd6 Bg5 41.Qc5, Bf4 42.Rb2 Qh2 43.Kf2 Rg2 44.Bg2 Qg2 45.Ke1 Qf1 mate.

39...Rg7 40.Qb8 Kh7 41.Nc3

41.Nc1 Bh4 42.Nd3 prevents the ...Qf4 maneuver, but then 42...Nf7! (Δ Bg5 or Ng5) is very strong. (The immediate 42...Bg5 43.Qd6 Be3 44.Qe5 is no good.) - EC.

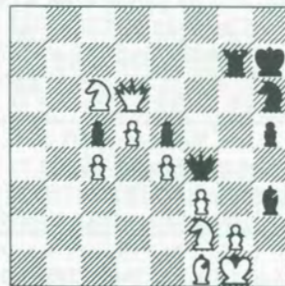
41...Bh4

A mistake is 41...Bg5? 42.Ne2!

42.Nd1 Qf4!

42...Bg5!? (Shtern) 43.Rb2! Bf4 44.Rb7 Qh2 45.Kf2 Bg3 46.Ke2 Bg2 47.Rg7 Kg7 48.Qb7 Nf7 - an easy Black win, but no quick mate.

43.Qd6 Bf2 44.Nf2



44...Bg2 45.Bg2 Qf3 46.Kf1 Qg2 47.Ke2 Rf7 48.Qc5 Ng4 49.Ne5 Rf2 0:1

Sicilian B32
Selby Anderson 2273
Gary Hewitt 1999
Dallas Turkey Shoot (2)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cd4
 4.Nd4 e5 5.Nb5 a6 6.Nd6 Bd6
 7.Qd6 Qe7?!

Most books only give 7...Qf6.

8.Qd1 Nf6 9.Nc3 Qb4 10.a3

An alternate line is 10.Bd3 d5
 11.ed5 Nd5 12.Bd2 Nc3 13.Bc3 Qh4,
 with White trying to use his Bishop
 pair to advantage.

10...Qa5 11.Bd2 Qd8

11...Qb6 12.Be3! Qb2?? 13.Na4.

12.Bg5 h6 13.Bf6

Or 13.Bh4!? g5 14.Bg3 h5 15.h4
 g4 16.Bc4 b5 17.Ba2 d6 18.f3 Be6.

13...Qf6 14.Nd5 Qd8 15.Bc4 b5

16.Ba2 d6 17.0-0 Be6 18.Qd3 0-0

19.Rfd1 Ra7 20.c3 Rd7 21.Nb4

21.a4!? Qb8 22.ab5 ab5 Δ b4.

21...Qb6 22.Nc6 Qc6 23.Bd5
 Bd5 24.Qd5 Qd5

Or 24...Rc8(!) The ending is in
 any case drawish.

25.Rd5 Rfd8 26.Rc1?!

White is under the illusion that
 c4-c5 is a threat. Anyway, 26.a4!?
 ba4 27.Ra4 Rb8! gets a big ho-hum

26...f6 27.Kf1 Rc8 28.Ke2 Kf7

29.f3 g5 30.Rcd1 Ke6 31.a4 Rc5

32.ab5 ab5 33.Rc5 dc5 34.Ra1 h5

35.Ra5 Rb7 36.Ra6 Ke7 37.g3 c4

38.f4 ef4 39.gf4 gf4 40.Kf3 b4

41.Rc6 bc3 42.bc3 Rb2 43.Rc4

Rh2 44.Kf4 Rg2 45.Rc7 Ke6

46.Rh7 **DRAW**

Sicilian B30
Robert Weinberg 2201
Igor Shtern 2482
Dallas Turkey Shoot (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 e6 4.0-0
 Nge7 5.c3 a6 6.Ba4 d5

6...b5 is often played here. ECO
 likes 6...c4!? 7.d4 cd3 8.c4 Ng6
 9.Qd3 Qc7 ∞ (Kovacevic.)

7.ed5 Qd5

7...Nd5!? - Korchnoi.

8.d4 b5?

8...Bd7 9.Re1 Rd8 10.c4! Qc4
 11.Nbd2 Qd5 12.Bb3 Qh5 13.Ne4
 Nf5 14.dc5 ± Spassky - Timman,
 Amsterdam candidates match 1977.
 9.c4!



A jab that connects. Shtern never
 quite recovers psychologically.

Now 9...Qc4?? loses the Queen
 to 10.Bb3 Qb4 11.Bd2, and lines like
 9...bc4 10.Nc3 Qd6 11.Ne4 or
 10...Qd8 11.d5! ed5 12.Re1 Be6
 13.Bg5 give one the creepy-crawly.

9...Qd6 10.cb5 Nd4 11.Nd4

11.Nc3 is another approach.

11...cd4 12.Qf3

I was rooting for 12.Nc3?!, but
 12...Nf5! 13.ba6 Bd7 14.Ne4 Qc7
 15.Bd7 Qd7 16.Qd3 is less clear
 than the game continuation.

12...Nd5 13.Rd1 Qb4 14.Bb3
 Bb7 15.ba6 Ra6 16.Qd3!

A nice point. Black now gets his
 pawns mangled.

16...Bc5 17.Bd5 ed5 18.Na3 0-0
 19.Nc2 Qc4 20.Nd4 Rfa8 21.a3
 Rb6 22.Qc3 Ba6 23.Be3 Rab8?

Bad positions breed bad moves.
 23...Qc3 24.bc3 Bd4 25.Bd4 Rb7
 would have tested White's technique,
 while the text gets routed.

24.Nf5 Qc3 25.bc3 Be3 26.Ne3
 Rb3 27.Nd5 Be2

Already Black could resign.

28.Rdc1 h5 29.c4 Rd8 30.Ne3
 Bd3 31.a4 Be4 32.a5 Rb2 33.c5
 Bc6 34.a6 Bb5 35.Nf5 Kf8 36.Nd6
 Rb3 37.Rab1 Rdb8 38.Ra1 Ra8

39.h3 Ra7 40.Nc8 Rc7 41.Nb6 Ra7
 42.Rd1 Kg8 43.Rd6 Bb5 44.Nc8
 Ra8 45.a7 Rc8 46.a8(Q) Ra8
 47.Ra8 Kh7 48.Rb6 1:0

Benko Gambit A59
Ray Stone 2438
Don Marcott 2191
Dallas Turkey Shoot (3)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.cb5 a6
 5.ba6 g6 6.Nc3 Ba6 7.Nf3 d6 8.e4
 Bf1 9.Kf1 Nbd7 10.g3 Bg7 11.Kg2
 0-0 12.h3 Qb6 13.Re1 Ne8 14.Re2
 Nc7 15.Bg5 f6 16.Bf4 Nb5 17.Rc1
 Nc3 18.bc3 Rfb8 **DRAW**

Grünfeld D91
Sam Conner 2041
Jan Rooswa 2231
Dallas Turkey Shoot (3)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5
 4.Nf3 Bg7 5.Bg5 Ne4 6.Bh4 Nc3
 7.bc3 c5 8.e3 Nc6 9.Bd3 cd4
 10.cd4 Qa5 11.Qd2 dc4 12.Bc4
 Qd2 13.Kd2 e5 14.Ne5 Ne5
 15.de5 Be5 16.Rab1 0-0



17.Ke2?!

Conner comments: "A dreadful
 move, as it (a) puts the King on a
 more vulnerable square to Bishop
 checks from a6, and (b) is terribly
 passive, looking forward to drawing
 the game rather than attempting
 to get the White e- and f- pawns in
 gear. Better was 17.Bd5 with the
 idea of advancing pawns to e4 and

f4, and redeveloping the Bh4 to support these efforts."

Play might continue: 17.Bd5 Rb8 18.f4 Bg7 19.e4 b6 20.Ke3 Δ h3, g4, Bg3 and (eventually!) e5 and f5.

17...b6 18.Rhd1 h6 19.Be7 Re8 20.Ba3 Bf5 21.Rbc1 a6 22.h3 h5 23.Bd3 Be6 24.Bc4 b5 25.Be6 Re6 26.Rd7 a5 27.Rc2 b4 28.Bb2 Bb2 29.Rb2 Rc6 30.Rd5 Kf8 31.Re5 f6 32.Rd5 Ke7 33.Rbd2 Ra7 34.Kd1 Ke6 35.g4 hg4 36.hg4 Raa6 37.g5 a4 38.gf6 Kf6 39.Rb5 Rab6 40.Rb6 Rb6 41.Rb2?!

Rooswa said that he would have offered a draw after 41.Rd8, cutting off Black's King.

41...Ke5 42.Ke2 Kd5 43.Kd3 Kc5 44.Rc2 Kb5 45.Rc8 Rd6 46.Kc2 Rc6 47.Rc6 Kc6 48.f4 Kc5 49.Kd3??

This tosses away the draw, which was available by 49.e4 Kd4 50.e5 Kd5 51.Kd3 =.

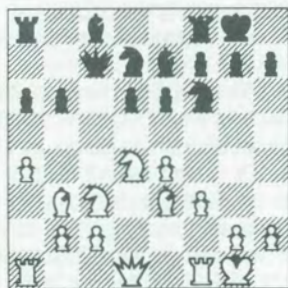
49...b3 50.ab3 ab3 51.e4 Kb4 52.e5 Ka3 53.e6 b2 54.Kc2 Ka2 0:1

Sicilian B80

Joe Drake 1906
John Hall 2528

Dallas Turkey Shoot (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Be3 a6 7.a4 b6 8.Bc4 Be7 9.f3 0-0 10.0-0 Qc7 11.Bb3 Nbd7



12.Be6!? fe6 13.Ne6 Qc6 14.Nf8 Bf8 15.Qd4 Bb7 16.Rfd1 Re8

17.Bf2 Kh8 18.Rd2 Qc5 19.Rad1 Be7 20.Kf1 Qc7 21.Bg3 Ne5 22.Be5 de5 23.Qf2 Rf8 24.Qg3 Bb4 25.Kg1 Qc5 26.Kh1 Qe7 27.Qg5 Bc6 28.Qe3 Qb7 29.Rd3 Bc5 30.Qd2 Qf7 31.Rd8 Be8 32.Qd3 a5 33.Rb8?! (33.b3) 33...Nh5 34.g3 Nf6 35.Kg2 g5 36.h3 Kg7 37.Qa6? Nd7 38.Rb7 Qf3 39.Kh2 0:1

KI Attack A05

John Hall 2528
Robert Weinberg 2201

Dallas Turkey Shoot (4)

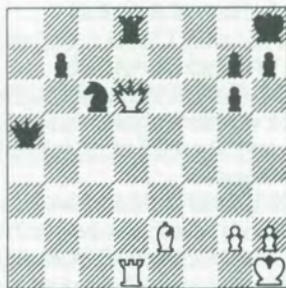
1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 c5 3.Bg2 g6 4.0-0 Bg7 5.d3 0-0 6.e4 d6 7.Nbd2 Nc6 8.a4 Rb8 9.Nc4 Qc7 10.Re1 e5 11.c3 Nh5 12.Ne3 Ne7 13.d4 b6 14.Ra2 Bb7 15.d5 Qd7 16.b4 Qe8 17.Nh4 Rd8 18.Bf3 Nf6 19.Qd3 Qd7 20.b5 Rfe8 21.Nc4 Qc7 22.Bg2 h6 23.f3 g5 24.Nf5 Nf5 25.ef5 Bd5 26.Rae2 Bc4 DRAW

Sicilian Alapin B22

Nolen Denson 2047
Ray Stone 2438

Dallas Turkey Shoot (4)

1.e4 c5 2.c3 d5 3.ed5 Qd5 4.d4 Nf6 5.Nf3 Bg4 6.Be2 e6 7.0-0 Nc6 8.Na3 Be7 9.Nb5 Qd8 10.Bf4 0-0 11.dc5 Bc5 12.Qc2 Nd5 13.Rfd1 Bf5 14.Qc1 Nf4 15.Qf4 Qb6 16.Nh4 Bg6 17.b4 Be7 18.a4 a5 19.Rd7 ab4 20.a5 Ra5 21.Ra5 Qa5 22.cb4 Bb4 23.Ng6 fg6 24.Qe4 Bc5 25.Qe6 Kh8 26.Rd1 Rf2 27.Kh1 Rf8 28.Nd6 Bd6 29.Qd6 Rd8?



(29...Qd8 +/-). Stone was in severe time pressure.) 30.Rf1! Qb4 31.Qc7 (31.Qb4 Nb4 32.Rb1 =) 31...Qe7 32.Qb6? (White keeps Queens on to blitz his opponent, but 32.Qe7 Ne7 33.Rf7 is a draw.) 32...Nd4 33.Bc4 Nf5 34.Qb5 b6! 35.Qb1 (35.Qb6? Ne3 -+) 35...Ne3 0:1 (time)

Sicilian B49

Selby Anderson 2273
Bob Epstein 2132

Dallas Turkey Shoot (4)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.Nc3 Nc6 4.d4 cd4 5.Nd4 a6 6.Be2 Nf6 7.0-0 Qc7 8.Be3 b5 9.Nc6 dc6 10.f4

My point was that 10...b4 11.Na4 Ne4 is answered by 12.Qd3 Nf6 13.Nb6 Rb8 14.Nc8 and 15.Qa6 ±.

10...Bb7 11.e5 Nd5 12.Nd5 cd5 13.f5!?

It turns out that Taimonov gives 13.c3±, but this looked juicy.

13...Bc5 14.Bc5 Qc5 15.Kh1 ef5 16.Rf5 0-0 17.Qd2

I thought to myself that if I couldn't win out of this opening I could give up chess. I saw 17...g6? 18.Bd3! with a decisive attack.



17...Rae8! 18.Bd3 Re6 19.Rh5 h6 20.Qf4?

This leaves g2 in the lurch. Better is 20.Bf5 Rc6 21.Re1 (Δ e6) Bc8 22.Bd3, or 21...Re8 22.Rh4 with only a slight pull.

20...d4 21.Re1 Rg6! 22.Re2 Qd5 23.Qf5 Qg2 24.Rg2 Bg2 25.Kg1 Be4 26.Qg6 DRAW

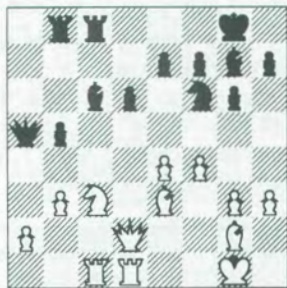
King's Indian E65
Igor Shtern 2482
William Collin 1891
Dallas Turkey Shoot (4)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 d6
 4.Nc3 Bg7 5.g3 Nbd7 6.Bg2 c5
 7.e4!?

Theory recommends the English style development with b3 and Bb2, while 7.d5 Nb6 is only equal.

7...0-0 8.0-0 cd4 9.Nd4 Ne5
 10.b3 Rb8 11.h3 a6 12.Be3 Bd7
 13.Rc1 Qa5 14.Qd2 Rfc8 15.Rfd1
 b5 16.f4 Nc6 17.cb5 ab5 18.Nc6
 Bc6

Black has handled the opening flawlessly. Shtern now seeks a miniscule advantage in pawn structure for the ending, but cannot convert it to a full point.



19.Nd5 Qd2 20.Ne7 Kf8
 21.Rd2 Ke7 22.e5 Bg2 23.Rc8 Rc8
 24.ef6 Bf6 25.Kg2 Rc3 26.Kf3
 Kd7 27.g4 Kc6 28.g5 Bg7

28...Bd8 threatens 29...Bb6
 30.Re2 d5 and 31...d4, so White
 should seek a draw with 29.Ke2 d5
 30.Rd3 Rc2 31.Rd2 - EC.

29.h4 d5 30.Ke2 Bf8 31.Bd4
 Rh3 32.Rc2 Kd7 33.Be5 Rh2
 34.Kd3 Rc2 35.Kc2 Kc6

35...b4 is a clear draw, as there is
 no way to win the b-pawn - EC.

36.a4 ba4 37.ba4 Kc5 38.a5
 Kb5 39.Bc7 Bc5 40.Kd3 Kc6
 41.Be5 Kb5 42.Bc3 Bf2 43.Bd2
 Bc5

43...Kc6 44.Be3 Bh4 45.Kd4 f6 =
 44.Be1 Kc6 45.Bd2 Kb5
 46.Be3 Bb4 47.Bb6 Bd6 48.Ke3
 d4 49.Bd4 Ka5 50.Ke4 Kb5
 51.Be5 Bb4 52.Kd5 Kb6 53.Bb8
 Kb7 54.Bd6 Be1 55.Bc5 Kc7
 56.Bd4 Kd7 57.Ke5 Bh4 58.Kf6
 Ke8 59.Kg7 Ke7 60.Kh7 Bg3
 61.Be5 Ke6 62.Kg7 Bh4 63.Bb8
 Bf2 **DRAW**

Round 4 produced the brevity of
 the tournament, between Jeff
 Omland (1601) and Joe Innocencio
 (1882): 1.f4 e5 2.fe5 d6 3.ed6 Bd6
 4.Nf3 g5 5.h3?? Bg3 mate.

Grünfeld D85
Ray Stone 2438
Jan Rooswa 2231
Dallas Turkey Shoot (5)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5
 4.cd5 Nd5 5.e4 Nc3 6.bc3 Bg7
 7.Be3 c5 8.Rc1 0-0

8...Qa5 is the book idea for
 equality, going for an endgame with
 Black's King still in the center.
 Stone has his own analysis and
 claims an edge for White.

9.Nf3 Qa5 10.Qd2 Bg4

Kasparov played 10...e6 in games
 13 and 15 of the current match,
 with Karpov trying first 11.d5 and
 then 11.Bh6.

11.Be2 Nc6?!

11...e6 is better.

12.d5 Rad8 13.c4 Qd2 14.Nd2
 Be2 15.Ke2

15.dc6? Bd3 is very strong for
 Black.

15...Nd4 16.Bd4 Bd4

If 16...cd4? 17.Kd3 Δ Nb3-d4.

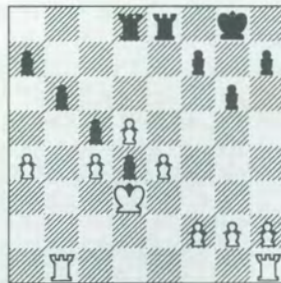
17.Nb3 e5 18.Nd4 ed4

On 18...cd4 19.f4! f5 20.fe5 fe4
 Black's center pawns cannot last.
 The text also yields a structurally
 lost endgame.

19.Kd3 Rfe8 20.Rb1 b6 21.a4

Black's best chance now is 21...f5
 22.f3 fe4 23.fe4 Rf8 24.Rhf1 Rf1
 25.Rf1 Rf8 and White must avoid

the drawn King and pawn ending. A
 kibbitzer named Schwartz pointed
 out 26.Rb1! Rf2 27.a5 with a
 crushing advantage.



21...Kf8 22.a5 Rd6 23.Rb5 f6
 24.Rhb1 Ra8 25.f4 g5 26.e5 fe5
 27.fe5 Rh6 28.e6 Ke7 29.ab6 ab6
 30.Rb6 Rh2 31.Rf1!

Key word: shelter.

32...Ra3 32.Ke4 Rh4 33.Kf5
 Rf4 34.Rf4 gf4 35.d6 **1:0**

King's Indian E66
Mansour Bighamian 2358
Robert Weinberg 2201
Dallas Turkey Shoot (5)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.g3 Bg7
 4.Bg2 0-0 5.0-0 d6 6.c4 c5 7.Nc3
 Nc6 8.d5 Na5 9.Nd2 a6 10.Qc2
 b5!?

Offering a kind of Benko gambit.
 White counters by offering a trans-
 position to the normal line 10...Rb8
 11.b3 b5. Black declines.

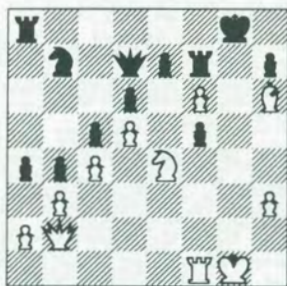
11.b3 b4!? 12.Nd1 Bf5 13.e4

White's exchange sacrifice is
 forced - and strong.

13...Ne4 14.Be4 Be4 15.Ne4
 Ba1 16.Nb2 Bb2 17.Qb2 f6 18.Bh6
 Rf7 19.h3 Nb7 20.f4 Qd7 21.g4 a5?

21...f5 is necessary, making it
 harder for White to break in. - EC.
 (A tough nut to crack! The best I
 could find was 22.Ng5 Rf6 23.Ne6
 Nd8 24.g5 Rf7 25.Re1 a5 26.h4 a4
 27.h5 ab3 (27...gh5? 28.Qg2 Δ g6)
 28.hg6 hg6 29.Nf8 Qa7 30.Ng6 Rh7
 31.ab3 (31.Re7? Re7 32.Qh8 loses)

31.ab3 Qa2 32.Qa2 Ra2 33.Re7! Rh6
34.gh6 Nf7 35.Rf7 Kf7 36.h7 Ra8
37.h8(Q) Rh8 38.Nh8 Kg7= - SA.)
22.f5 a4
Or 22...g5 23.h4 gh4 24.g5.
23.g5! gf5 24.gf6



Beautifully played! If 24...fe4
25.Qg2 Kh8 26.Qg7! Rg7 27.fg7
Kg8 28.Rf8 Rf8 29.gf8(R/Q) mate!
24...e5 25.de6 Qe6 26.Qg2 Kh8
27.Bg7 Kg8 28.Bh6 Kh8 29.Ng5
Rg8 30.Bg7 1:0

King's Indian E72
Don Marcott 2199
John Hall 2528
Dallas Turkey Shoot (5)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e5 4.Nc3
d6 5.e4 Nbd7 6.Nge2 g6 7.g3 a6
8.a4 Bg7 9.Bg2 0-0 10.0-0 Nh5
11.Be3 f5 12.ef5 gf5 13.f4 Qe8!?

Reshevsky-Najdorf, match 1952
continued 13...ef4 14.Nf4 Nf4
15.gf4 Nf6 16.h3 +=.

14.Qd2 Qg6 15.Rab1 (15.a5!?)
b6 16.b4 ef4 17.Bf4?

Better is 17.Nf4 Nf4 18.gf4!
Nf6 19.bc5 (or 19.Kh1) bc5 20.Rb6
Rd8 21.Kh1 +=.

17...Ne5 18.bc5 bc5 19.Be5
Be5 20.Bf3 Kh8

20...Ra7 is more flexible - EC.
21.Bh5 Qh5 22.Nf4 Qg5 23.a5
Rg8 24.Na4?

The plan of Na4-b6-c8 is faulty,
as the Bc8 is useless to Black. With
24.Nce2 h5 25.Kf2 (25.h4? Qh4
26.Kf2 Qh2 27.Kf3 Rg3!) 25...h4

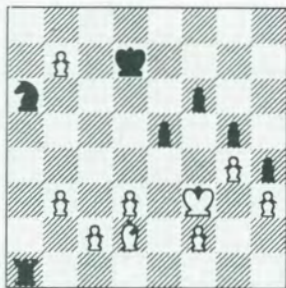
26.Rh1, White has better defensive
chances than in the game.

24...h5 25.Kh1 Ra7 26.Nb6 Rh7
27.Nc8 Rc8 28.Qc2 h4 29.Ne6 Qg4
30.Qf5 Qf5 31.Rf5 hg3 32.Rbfl Rg8
33.R1f3 g2 34.Kg1 Bh2 0:1

The final round matchup on
board one, Bighamian-Stone, led to a
quick and painless draw.

Reti A05
John Hall 2528
Bob Epstein 2132
Dallas Turkey Shoot (6)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 b5 3.Bg2 Bb7 4.d3
e6 5.0-0 d5 6.Nbd2 Nbd7 7.e4 de4
8.Ng5 c5 9.Nge4 Qb6 10.a4 Ne4
11.Ne4 b4 12.a5 Qa6 13.Nd2 Bg2
14.Kg2 Qc6 15.Kg1 Be7 16.Re1
Bg5 17.Qg4 Bf6 18.Nc4 h5 19.Qf4
g5 20.Qe4 Qe4 21.Re4 Ke7 22.Kg2
Rag8 23.h3 Bd4 24.Bd2 Nf6
25.Rd4 cd4 26.Bb4 Kd7 27.Bc5
Nd5 28.Bd4 f6 29.Ba7 h4 30.g4
Rc8 31.b3 Rc6 32.Be3 Ra8 33.Bd2
e5 34.Kf3 Nc7 35.Nb6 Rb6 36.ab6
Ra1 37.b7 Na6 DRAW?



Alekin's B05
Selby Anderson 2273
Robert Leininger 2243
Dallas Turkey Shoot (6)

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 d6
4.Nf3 Bg4 5.h3! Bh5
5...Bf3 6.Qf3 de5 7.de5 e6 =.
6.Be2

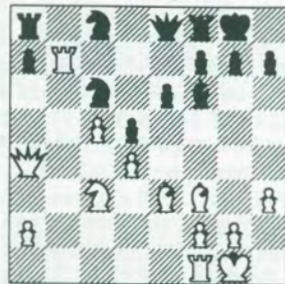
6.c4 Nb6 7.g4 Bg6 8.e6 fe6 9.Bd3
Bf7 10.Ng5 Bg8 11.Qf3 ± Prand-
stetter-Podgaec, Tblisi 1972.

6...e6 7.c4 Nb6 8.0-0 Nc6 9.ed6
cd6 10.b3

10.d5!? ed5 11.cd5 Bf3 12.gf3!
favors White, but Black can
improve with 10...Bf3 11.Bf3 Ne5
12.Be2 ed5 13.cd5 Be7 =.

10...Be7 11.Be3 Bf6 12.Nc3 d5
13.c5 Nc8!

Old theory focuses on 13...Nd7.
14.b4 Bf3 15.Bf3 Nb4 16.Rb1
Nc6 17.Rb7 0-0 18.Qa4? Qe8!



19.Nb5?
On 19.Kh1 the reply is the same.
Leininger said that 19.Qd1 is forced
(i.e., 18.Qa4? is a mistake.)

19...Nd4! 20.Bd4 Bd4 21.Qd4
Qc6 22.Rc7 Qb5 23.Bg4 Re8 24.f4
Re7 25.Re7 Ne7 26.f5 e5 27.Qe5
Qc5 28.Kh1 Nc6 29.Qc7 Qb6
30.Qg3 f6 31.Qd6 Rd8 32.Qe6 Kf8
33.Bf3 Nd4 34.Qb6 ab6 35.Bg4
Rd6 36.Kg1 Ke7 37.Kf2 Nc6
38.Rc1 Nb4 39.Re1 Kd7 40.Re2
Nd3 41.Ke3 Ne5 42.Kd4 Nc6
43.Kd3 d4 44.Rd2 Ne5 45.Ke4 d3
46.Bd1 Kc6 47.Bb3 Kc5 48.Rd1
b5 0:1

Sicilian B54
Jan Rooswa 2231
Thomas Ruppert 1922
Dallas Turkey Shoot (6)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4
e5 5.Nb3 Nc6 6.c4 Nf6 7.Nc3 Be7
(continued on page 18)

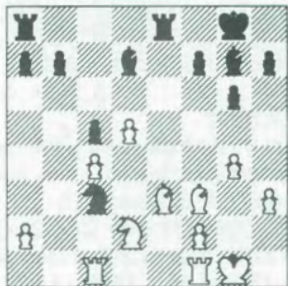
WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH 1990

Texas Knights is proud to present the second half of the world title match, held November 24 through December 31 in Lyon, France. Acknowledgments go to Bjarke Kristensen (USA Today Sports Center), GM Robert Byrne (The New York Times), and GM Tony Miles (Inside Chess). - Ed.

Karpov-Kasparov (13)

November 24, 1990

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.cd5 Nd5 5.e4 Nc3 6.bc3 Bg7 7.Be3 c5 8.Qd2 0-0 9.Rc1 Qa5 10.Nf3 e6 11.d5 ed5 12.ed5 Re8 13.Be2 Bf5 14.0-0 Nd7 15.h3 Nb6 16.g4 Bd7 17.c4 Qd2 18.Nd2 Na4 19.Bf3 Nc3



20.Rc3

Nothing speculative here, as Black must return the Exchange to stay in the game. Miles also considers 20.Bc5 Na2 21.Rb1 b6 22.Be3 Nc3 23.Rb4 with an edge, as Black has trouble advancing his a-pawn; or 20...Ne2?! 21.Be2 Re2 22.Be3 Re8 23.Nb3! (23.Rfe1? R8e3) 24...Ra2 24.Nc5 Bc8 25.d6 ± (25...Rd8 26.d7 Bd7 27.Rfd1.)

20...Bc3 21.Ne4 Re4!

After 20...Bg7? 22.Nc5 Bc8 23.d6 Rd8 24.Rd1 Black is lost.

22.Be4 Re8 23.Bd3 b6 24.Kg2 f5 25.gf5 Bf5 26.Bf5 gf5 27.Rd1 Kf7 28.Rd3 Bf6 29.Ra3 a5 30.Rb3

Bd8 31.Rc3 Bc7 32.a4 Kf6 33.Kf1 f4 34.Bc1 Kf5 35.Rc2 Rg8 36.Re2 Be5 37.Bb2 Bd4 38.Bd4 cd4 39.Re7 d3

If 39...Rc8 40.Ke2 Rc4 41.Kd3 Ra4 42.d6 and Black cannot stop the d-pawn from queening.

40.Ke1

40.Rh7 Rg1 41.Kg1 d2.

40...Rc8 41.Kd2 Rc4 DRAW

After 42.Kd3 Ra4 43.d6, either 43...Ra3 44.Kc4 Ra1 45.Kd5 Rd1 46.Kc6 a4 (Byrne), or 43...Ra1 44.Kc2 Ra4 45.Kc3 Ra1 46.d7 Rd1 47.Kc4 Kf6 48.Rh7 Ke6 and 49...Rd7 (Miles) holds the ending.

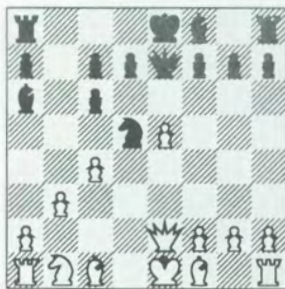
Kasparov-Karpov (14)

November 26, 1990

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4

The last time the Scotch opening was played in a world title match was back in 1892, between Chigorin and Steinitz!

3...ed4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc6 bc6 6.e5 Qe7 7.Qe2 Nd5 8.c4 Ba6 9.b3



At this point GM-elect Joseph Gallagher suggested 9...Qh4! as an improvement on theory, with the idea of ...Bb4 or ...Qd4. White may have to take a draw with 10.Qc2 Nb4 11.Qe2 Nd5.

9...0-0 10.g3!?

A novelty. Known tries are 10.Bb2 and 10.Qb2.

10...Re8 11.Bb2 f6 12.Bg2 fe5 13.0-0 h5 14.Qd2 Nf6 15.Qa5 Bb7 16.Ba3 Qe6 17.Bf8 Rhf8 18.Qa7 Qg4!

To meet 19.a4 with 19...Qd4.

19.Na3 h4 20.Nc2 h3 21.Bh1 Ne4!

Setting a delicate trap: 22.f3? Ng3! 23.fg4? Ne2 mate!

The pressroom pros looked at 22.Ne3, with the point that on 22...Nc3 23.Qb7! Kb7 24.Bc6 Kc6 25.Ng4 White is a healthy pawn up. Or is he? 25...d6! (or 25...Rf3 Δ Kc5, c6, d5 - Miles) frees Black's Rooks to attack White's Queenside pawns, which then appear doomed.

22.a4

Kasparov sets a trap of his own: 22...Nd2? 23.a5 Nf3? 24.Bf3 Qf3 25.Ne1 and 26.a6 +.

22...Nc3 23.Rae1 Ne2 24.Re2 Qe2 25.Nb4

With the threat of 26.Na6, since 26...Ba6? 27.Qa8 is mate. Black's reply is forced.

25...d5 26.cd5 cd5 27.Bd5 Bd5 28.Nd5 Qc2 29.Qa6 Kd7 30.Ne3 Qe4 31.Rc1

Ties down the King, whereas 31.Rd1 Ke7 only assists his escape.

31...Rb8 32.Qf1! Rb3

If 32...Rh8 33.Qd1 Kc8 34.Rc4 and 35.Nd5 with a winning attack.

33.Qh3 Kd8 34.Qh5 Kc8 35.Qd1 Re3!

Karpov, with two minutes on the clock, goes for the draw. On 35...Qa4? 36.Qd6 Rf7 37.Nd5 Qd7, White is winning the ending after 38.Nb6! (38.Rc7 Qc7 38.Nc7 Rb1! is less clear) 38...Rb6 39.Qb6 Qd1 40.Rd1 cb6 41.Rd6! ±.

Another try is 35...Rd3 36.Qc2 Rf7 37.Nc4! (Δ Nd6 or Ne5) and White seems to have adequate play.

36.fe3 Qe3 37.Kh1 Qe4 38.Kg1 Qe3 39.Kh1 Qe4 40.Kg1 Rd8 and after adjournment... DRAW

Karpov-Kasparov (15)

November 28, 1990

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5
4.cd5 Nd5 5.e4 Nc3 6.bc3 Bg7
7.Be3 c5 8.Qd2 0-0 9.Nf3

9.Rc1 was played in game 13.
Karpov took eleven minutes on this move.

10...Qa5 10.Rc1

And now we're back in Game 13!
What's up?

10...e6 11.Bh6!

This move was suggested by
Boris Spassky during the 13th game.
Karpov played it instantly, suggest-
ing that his dallying over move
order was a smoke screen.

11...Nc6

Played after 41 minutes, probab-
ly spent comparing the merits of
this move with 18...cd4. Kasparov
decides that 12.d5 ed5 13.ed5 Re8 is
to be encouraged, not feared.

12.h4 cd4 13.Bg7 Kg7 14.cd4
Qd2 15.Kd2 Rd8 16.Ke3 Bd7
17.Rb1 Rab8

Not 17...b6? 18.Ba6 and White
can try to dominate the c-file.

18.Bd3 Ne7

A 32-minute decision. Kasparov
does not find retreating easy! This
move is directed against both d5 and
e5 pushes, and strengthens a ...Rdc8.

19.h5 f6 20.hg6

20.Rh2?! g5 21.h6 Kf7 22.e5 g4!
Δ Nd5, f5.

20...hg6 21.Rh2 b6 22.g4

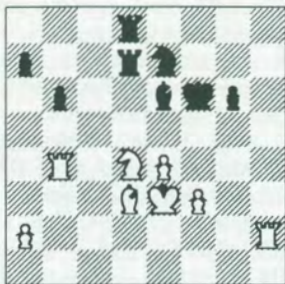
White plays to loosen up e5 for
his Knight with g4-g5. Black can
probably survive with 22...g5, ugly
as it may be.

22...e5

"It's suicide!" was Spassky's out-
burst, reflecting the press gallery's
feeling that Karpov should be able
to win. In the cool judgment of
hindsight, Miles writes in *Inside
Chess*: "Forcing simplification to a
completely trouble-free ending."

23.de5 Bg4 24.ef6 Kf6 25.Nd4
Bb7 26.f3 Rbd7 27.Rb4 Be6

Both sides have about fifteen
minutes to make move 40.



28.Rc2

Most experts reportedly reacted
"What?!" They were expecting the
more aggressive 28.f4 with wild
possibilities: 28...a5 29.e5 (29.Rf7?
Nf5; 29.Ra4!? Rc7) 29...Kf7 30.Rh7
Kg8 31.Rg7 Kh8, but Karpov was
short on the clock and wary of
complications. His move lets the
f4 square go, but grabs a crucial file.

28...a5 29.Ra4 g5! 30.Bb5 Rd6
31.Be2 Bd7 32.Rac4 Re8 33.Rb2
Nd5 **DRAW**

Kasparov-Karpov (16)

December 2, 1990

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 ed4
4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc6 bc6 6.e5 Qe7
7.Qe2 Nd5 8.c4 Nb6

This is considered weaker than
8...Ba6 (Game 14), and the game
bears out that judgment.

9.Nd2 Qe6 10.b3 a5 11.Bb2
Bb4

Miles prefers 11...a4, eliminat-
ing the isolani.

12.a3 Bd2 13.Qd2 d5 14.cd5
cd5 15.Rc1

Miles: "Black's position reeks."
Black now jettisons the c-pawn for
development, rather than go passive
with 15...c6 16.Qc2 Bb7 17.Bd3 h6
18.0-0 0-0 19.f4 and White gets a
tremendous attack.

15...0-0 16.Rc7 Qg6 17.f3 Bf5
18.g4 Bb1 19.Bb5 Rac8 20.Rc8

Rc8 21.0-0 h5 22.h3 hg4 23.hg4
Bc2 24.Qd4 Qe6

Not 24...Bb3?? 25.e6 and the
pawn goes all the way: 25...Nc4
26.Bd7 Rb8 27.Qa7 or 25...Na8 26.e7
Nc7 27.Rc1 +.

25.Rf2



25...Rc7

Now 25...Bb3 is risky because of
the threat on the h-file: 26.Bd3 Rc7
(26...g6 27.Bf5!) 27.Rh2 Nc4 28.Bc3
and if 28...a4?? 29.Bh7 Kf8 30.Bb4
Ke8 31.Bf5 Qe5 32.Rh8 mate.

26.Rh2 Nd7 27.b4 ab4 28.ab4
Nf8 29.Bf1?

Miles gives 29.Kf2! Δ Kg3 as
the correct winning plan. It covers
the weak squares f4 and h4, makes
the King safe from back row checks,
and improves Queen and Rook coordi-
nation by vacating the first two
ranks for switching files as needed.

29...Bb3 30.Bd3 Bc4 31.Bf5
Qe7 32.Qd2 Rc6 33.Bd4 Ra6
34.Bb1 Ra3 35.Rh3 Rb3 36.Bc2
Qb4 37.Qf2 Ng6 38.e6

38.Bb3 Qb3 39.Qd2! ± (Miles.)

39...Rb1 39.Bb1 Qb1 40.Kh2
fe6 41.Qb2 Qb2 42.Bb2 Nf4 43.Rh4
Nd3 44.Bc3 e5 45.Kg3 d4 46.Bd2
Bd5 47.Rh5 Kf7 48.Ba5 Ke6
49.Rh8 Nb2 50.Re8 Kd6 51.Bb4
Kc6 52.Rc8

52.Re5? Nd3.

52...Kd7 53.Rc5 Ke6 54.Rc7
g6 55.Re7 Kf6 56.Rd7 Ba2 57.Ra7
Bc4 58.Ba5 Bd3 59.f4 ef4

59...e4? 60.Bb6±

60.Kf4 Bc2 61.Ra6 Kf7 62.Ke5 Nd3

62...d3 63.Ra7 Ke8 63.Ra7 Ke8 64.Kf6 Nc4 65.Re7 Kf8 66.Bb4 Kg8 67.Re8 Kh7 68.Bc3! d2 69.Kg5 Δ 70.Rh8 mate.

63.Kd4 Nf2 64.g5 Bf5 65.Bd2 Ke7 66.Kd5 Ne4 67.Ra7 Ke8 68.Be3 Nc3 69.Ke5 Kd8 70.Bb6 Ke8 71.Rc7 Ne4 72.Be3 Ng3 73.Bf4 Nh5 74.Ra7 Kf8 75.Bh2 Ng7 76.Bg1 Nh5 77.Bc5 Kg8 78.Kd6 Kf8 79.Bd4 Bg4 80.Be5 Bf5 81.Rh7 Kg8 82.Rc7 Kf8 83.Kc6 Kg8 84.Re7 Kf8 85.Bd6 Kg8 86.Re8 Kf7 87.Re7 Kg8 88.Be5 Kf8 (Adjournd) 89.Ra7 Bg4 90.Kd6 Bh3 91.Ra3 Bg4 92.Re3 Bf5 93.Kc7 Kf7 94.Kd8 Bg4 95.Bb2 Be6 96.Bc3 Bf5 97.Re7 Kf8 98.Be5 Bd3 99.Ra7 Be4 100.Rc7 Bb1 101.Bd6 Kg8 102.Ke7 1:0



Here is a typical continuation: 102...Ng7 103.Rc8 Kh7 104.Be5 Bf5 105.Rc7 Kg8 106.Rb7 Bd3 107.Rb8 Kh7 108.Bf6! Be4 109.Kf8 Ne6 110.Kf7 and mate soon follows.

Karpov-Kasparov (17)

December 5, 1990

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.cd5 Nd5 5.e4 Nc3 6.bc3 Bg7 7.Be3 c5 8.Qd2 0-0 9.Nf3 Bg4 10.Ng5!?

Karpov heads for *terra incognita* rather than play the expected 10.Be2. Now 10...h6?! 11.h3 only weakens Black's position.

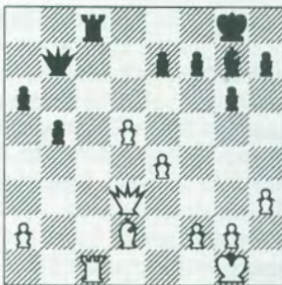
10...cd4 11.cd4 Nc6 12.h3 Bd7 13.Rb1 Rc8! 14.Nf3

14.Rb7? loses to 14...Nd4 15.Bd4 Bd4 16.Qd4 Rc1 17.Kd2 Rd1! winning White's Queen. If 17.Ke2, Black can choose either Bishop check followed by Rook checks (e1/d1) with the same result.

14...Na5 15.Bd3 Be6 16.0-0 Bc4 17.Rfd1 b5 18.Bg5 a6 19.Rbc1 Bd3 20.Rc8 Qc8 21.Qd3 Re8?

Too passive. 21...Nc4! 22.Rc1 (or 22.Be7 Re8 23.Ba3 Na3 24.Qa3 Re4) 22...Qb7= (Byrne). Also better than the text is 21...Qb7! 22.Qa3 Nc4! 23.Qe7 Qe7 24.Be7 Re8 25.Bc5 Re4 26.d5 Nb2 = (Miles).

22.Rc1 Qb7 23.d5 Nc4 24.Nd2 Nd2 25.Bd2 Rc8



26.Rc6! Be5

Of course, 26...Rc6 27.dc6 Qc6 gets mated by 28.Qd8 Bf8 29.Bh6.

27.Bc3 Bb8??

Kasparov must have been stunned by 26.Rd6. Miles gives 27...Bc3 28.Rc3 Rc6 29.Qc6 Qa7! 30.e5 Qd4! 31.e6 Qa1 32.Kh2 Qe5 33.g3 Qf6 34.Kg2 Kg7 35.Qa6 Qe5 and the win is not clear.

28.Qd4 f6 29.Ba5! Bd6 30.Qc3 Re8 31.a3 Kg7 32.g3 Be5 33.Qc5 h5 34.Bc7 Ba1 35.Bf4 Qd7 36.Rc7!

36.Ra6 is good enough, but Karpov prefers to render Black's position completely passive.

36...Qd8 37.d6 g5 38.d7 Rf8 39.Bd2 Be5 40.Rb7 1:0

Now both of Black's Queenside pawns are ripe for harvest.

Kasparov-Karpov (18)

December 8, 1990

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 Nd7 10.d4 Bf6 11.a4 Bb7

Karpov "looks like he is sitting on a novelty" - Tisdall.

12.Na3 ed4 13.cd4 Nb6

And here it is. Game 12 continued 13...Na5 14.Ba2 b4 15.Nc4 Nc4 16.Bc4 Re8, resulting in a draw. Kasparov's next took 46 minutes.

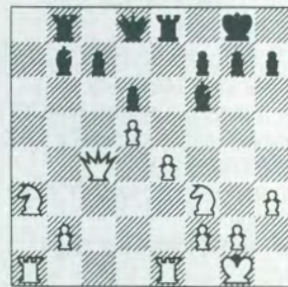
14.Bf4 ba4

On 14...b4 15.Nc4 Nc4 16.Bc4 Na5 17.Bd3 Black's Knight is out of play, and White has attacking prospects based on e4-e5 and h3-h4.

15.Ba4 Na4 16.Qa4 a5

Black has gained the Bishop pair, but now he is weak on the c-file and subject to a later Nc4, d5 and Na5. This explains his willingness to cede the a-pawn with the text move, which he played instantly.

17.Bd2 Re8 18.d5 Nb4 19.Bb4 ab4 20.Qb4 Rb8 21.Qc4!



A major turning point, both for the players' psychological balance and the commentators' opinions. Karpov had probably counted on 21.Qd2, when 21...Ba6 22.Rb1 Qd7 offers Black counterplay.

After the text move 21.Qc4, Black could regain the pawn by 21...Bb2, but he would concede lasting pressure on the c-file: 22.Ra2 Bf6 23.Nb5 Re7 24.Ra7, or 22...Ba3 23.Ra3 (Δ Nd4-c6, Ra7).

Up until now, Karpov had only used 16 minutes to Kasparov's hour and 18 minutes. Now he went into an hour and three minute think

21...Qc8 22.Nd4 Ba6 23.Qc3 c5 24.dc6 Bd4 25.Qd4 Qc6 26.b4

By now the experts had revised their opinions about the significance of White's extra pawn.

26...h6 27.Re3 Re6 28.f3 Rbc8 29.Rb3 Bb5 30.Rb2 Qb7 31.Nc2 Qe7 32.Qf2 Rg6 33.Ne3 Qe5 34.Rbb1 Bd7 35.Ra5 Qe7 36.Ra7 Qd8 37.Nd5 Kh7 38.Kh2 Rb8 39.f4 Re6 40.Qd4 Qe8 (Adjourned)

Commentators looked at 41.Nc7 Re4 and now 42.Qd3? Qe7 43.Nd5 Bb5! or 42.Qd6 Qe7 43.Qe7 Re7 44.Nd5 Bf5! White may be winning here, but it's no quick crush.

Kasparov keeps it simple.

41.Re1 Bc6 42.Qd3 Qf8 43.Rc1 Bd5 44.ed5 Rg6 45.Qf5 Kg8 46.Rac7 Rf6 47.Qd7 Rd8 48.Qd8 Qd8 49.Rc8 Qf8 50.R1c4 Rf5 51.Rf8 Kf8 52.Rd4 h5 53.b5 Ke7 54.b6 Kd7 55.g4 hg4 56.hg4 Rf6 57.Rc4 1:0

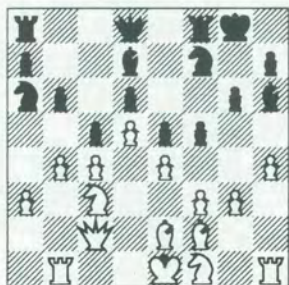
Karpov-Kasparov (19)

December 12, 1990

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Nf3 0-0 6.Be2 e5 7.Be3 c6 8.d5 Ng4 9.Bg5 f6 10.Bh4 Na6 11.Nd2 Nh6 12.a3 Nf7 13.f3 Bh6 14.Bf2 f5 15.Qc2 Bd7 16.b4 c5

A timely stifle.

17.Rb1 b6 18.Nf1 Bf4 19.g3 Bh6 20.h4



This may be a milestone for Karpov: a game where he moves all his pawns and doesn't castle! Deep Thought rated Black's game as slightly better, presumably because White is overextended.

20...Nc7 21.g4 fg4 22.fg4 Bf4 23.Ne3 Ne8 24.Ncd1 h6 25.h5 g5 26.Rg1 Nf6 27.Rg2 Qc8 28.Kf1 Nd8 29.Kg1 Nb7 30.Kh1

White's only remaining chances for active play lie on the b-file. Kasparov does not wait passively, but opens the a-file for his own pieces.

30...cb4 31.ab4 a5 32.Nf5 Bf5 33.ef5 ab4

33...Nd5 does not win a pawn: 34.ba5 Na5 (34...ba5? 35.Rb7; 34...Ra5 35.Qb2 Nf6 36.Bb6) 35.Qd3 Nf6 36.Rb6 only opens the game for White's Bishops.

34.Rb4 Nc5

The loss of the b-pawn is moot compared to keeping the position blocked and the Knights active.

35.Rb6 Nce4 36.Rc6 Qb7 37.Be1 Ra1 38.Bf3 Nc5 39.Bc3

39.Rd6? loses to 39...e4! 40.Rf6 Rf6 41.Bc3 ef3 42.Rf2 Rc1.

39...Rc1

DRAW

40.Qb2 (40.Qe2?? e4) 40...Qb2 41.Bb2 Rc4 regains the pawn comfortably, since if 42.Rc6? e4 +/-.

Kasparov-Karpov (20)

December 15, 1990

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 Bb7 10.d4 Re8 11.Nbd2 Bf8 12.a4 h6 13.Bc2 ed4 14.cd4 Nb4 15.Bb1 c5 16.d5 Nd7 17.Ra3 f5 18.Rae3

Game 4 saw 18.ef5.

18...Nf6

Karpov played 18...f4 against Timman. His 18...Nf6 is untested.

19.Nh2!

Clears the way for Re3-g3. If 19...fe4 20.Ne4 Nfd5? 21.Rg3 Kh8 22.Bh6! gh6 23.Qg4 Ne7 24.Nf6, mating. Black can improve only

slightly with 20...Nbd5 21.Nf6 Nf6 22.Re8 Ne8 23.Qc2 Nf6 24.Ng4 d5 25.Qg6! Ng4 26.Qh7 Kf7 27.Bg6 Kf6 28.Bf5! Ne5 29.f4 +.

In short, 19...fe4 looks quite unhealthy for Black.

19...Kh8 20.b3

The pressroom pundits were looking at 20.ef5 Re3 21.fe3 Bd5 22.e4 Bf7 23.Ndf3, but the text idea of grabbing the long diagonal is more consistent with Re3-g3.

21...ba4 21.ba4 c4 22.Bb2 fe4

Polugaevsky thought 22...Rc8 23.Bc3 a5 was necessary, saying that Karpov "destroyed his position" by playing otherwise.

23.Ne4 Nfd5

At first gloss 23...Nbd5 might seem safer, to keep the cavalry near the King. But after 24.Nf6 Ne3 (24...Nf6 25.Re8 Ne8 26.Qc2 Nf6 27.Bf6, mating) 25.Re3 Re3 26.fe3 gf6 27.Qc2 Qc7 28.Qg6! (simplest), the Black monarch is short-lived.

24.Rg3

Deep Thought gave 24.Qh5 as a forced win, e.g., 24...c3 25.Rc3! Nc3 26.Bc3 "and both Nb4 and h6 are hit" (Bjarke Kristensen) - but I think 26...Nd5 holds.

24...Re6 25.Ng4 Qe8 26.Nh6!



26...c3

Anyone care to test variation "A" of a Kasparov sacrifice? After 26...Rh6 27.Nd6 Qd7 White can win with Byrne's suggestion of 28.Qg4! Qg4 (or 28...Qc7 29.Ne8 with strong pressure) 29.Nf7 Kg8

30.Nh6 gh6 31.Rg4 Kf7 32.Bg6 Kg8 33.Bf5 Kf7 34.Be6 Ke7 35.Bd5 and White emerges a Rook ahead.

The other way is 28.Nf5 Rh7 29.Bg7! Bg7 30.Ng7 Rg7 31.Qh5 Rh7 (31...Kg8 32.Qh7) 32.Bh7 Nf6 33.Qe5 Nbd5 34.Bf5 Qe8 35.Re4! Qh5 36.Qd4! Δ 37.Rh4 clinches it.

27.Nf5 cb2 28.Qg4!

White threatens 29.Ng7. Now Black cannot play 28...Nf6 because 29.Nf6! Re1 30.Kh2 leaves him defenseless against 31.Qh4.

28...Bc8 29.Qh4 Rh6

If 29...Kg8 30.Kh2! Δ 31.Ng5.

30.Nh6 gh6 31.Kh2!

This frees the Knight to threaten 32.Nf6 without a check at e1.

31...Qe5 32.Ng5!

"Now people are heard shouting loudly at Palais de Congress in Lyon" - Bjarke Kristensen. Now if 32...Qe1?? 33.Nf7 is mate.

32...Qf6 33.Re8 Bf5

If 33...Bb7 then 34.Nf7! Qf7 35.Qh6 and mate next.

34.Qh6!

Seals the point.

34...Qh6 35.Nf7 Kh7 36.Bf5 Qg6 37.Bg6 Kg7 38.Ra8 Be7 39.Rb8 a5 40.Be4 Kf7 41.Bd5 1 : 0

Karpov-Kasparov (21)

December 19, 1990

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3

Karpov employs the Sämisch line for the first time since Game 1.

5...0-0 6.Be3 e5 7.d5 Nh5 8.Qd2 f5 9.0-0-0 a6 10.Bd3 c5

A rare alternative to 10...Nd7, but not unheard of.

11.dc6 Nc6 12.Nd5 Be6 13.Bb6 Qd7 14.Ne2 Rac8 15.Kb1 Qf7 16.Rhe1 Kh8 17.Bc2 Nf6 18.Bd3 Nd7 19.Bg1 Nc5 20.Nb6 Rcd8 21.Nc3 Nd4 22.Nbd5 Bd5 23.Nd5 fe4 24.fe4 b5 25.Rf1

If White tries to win a pawn by 25.Bd4 ed4 26.cb5 ab5 27.Bb5, then 27...Ne4 28.Re4 Qd5 regains it with

an attack on White's King: 29.Bd3 Ra8 30.b3 (30.a3 Rfb8) 30...Ra3 +/-.

25...Qd7 26.cb5 ab5 27.Rf8 Rf8 28.h3 Qd8 29.Bd4 ed4 30.Qe2 Qh4 31.Rf1 Re8

Black needs to retain his Rook for attacking chances, rather than go into the inferior ending with 31...Rf1 32.Qf1 Ne4 33.Qe2 Nf6 34.Nf6 Qf6 35.Bb5 ±.

32.Rf4 Qg5 33.a3

If 33.Bb5, Black can open up the diagonal with 33...d3! to get a dangerous attack on b2, e.g., 34.Bd3 Qe5 35.Bb5 Rb8, threatening 36...Nd3! or 36...Na4!

33...h5 34.Ka2 b4 35.ab4 Ra8 36.Kb1 Nb3 37.Kc2 Na1 38.Kb1 Nb3 39.Qf2 Qd8 40.Rf7 Qe8 (Adjourned)



The obvious try is 41.Ne7, but Black has the resource 41...Ra1 42.Kc2 Nc5! with a strong threat of ...Qa4. After White exhausts his checks he is in trouble: 43.Ng6 Kh7 44.Qd4 Qa4 45.Kc3 Rcl +.

Black may also play 42...Nc1! e.g., 43.Ng6 Kh7 44.Qf5? Qa4 45.Kd2 Qb4 46.Kd1 Nd3 47.Ke2 Re1 48.Kd3 Qb3 49.Kd2 Qd1 mate.

41.b5 Ra1 42.Kc2 Nc5 43.Rg7 Kg7 44.Qd4

Karpov presses for a win. Deep Thought gave a draw with 44.Qf6 Kh6 45.Qf4 =. If Black tries the sidestep 44...Kh7 he gets clobbered: 45.Qd6 Ne4 46.Qf4 Qc8 47.Kb3 ±.

44...Qe5 45.Qe5 de5 46.b6 Rg1 47.Ne3 Re1 48.Nc4 Rg1 49.Ne3

Re1 50.Nc4 Rg1 51.b4 Rg2 52.Kc3 Na4!

After 52...Nd7, White wins with 53.b7 Kf6 54.Nb6 Nb8 55.Bb5 Ke7 56.Nd7 Kd6 57.Nb8 Kc7 58.Nd7 Kb7 59.Ne5.

53.Kb3 Nb6 54.Nb6 Rg3 55.Kc3 Rh3 56.b5 h4 57.Nc4 Rd3 58.Kd3 h3 59.b6 h2 60.b7 h1(Q) 61.b8(Q) Qf1

This finesse either secures a perpetual check, or picks up White's remaining pawn with an easy draw.

62.Kc3 Qc1 63.Kb3 Qd1 64.Ka2 Qa4 65.Na3 Qe4 66.Qc7 Kh6 67.Nc4 Qd5 68.Kb2 e4 69.Qf4 Kg7 70.Kc3 Qd3 71.Kb4 Qd4 72.Qh4 Kf7 73.Kb5 Qd5 74.Kb4 Qd4 75.Qh7 Qg7 76.Qh1 Qd4 77.Qh4 Kg8 78.Qf4 Kg7 79.Qc1 Kf6 80.Kb5 Qd5 81.Kb6 Qd4 82.Kc6 Ke6 83.Ne3 Qa4 84.Kb6 Qb4 DRAW

Kasparov-Karpov (22)

December 26, 1990

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 Bb7 10.d4 Re8

"Karpov is offering him the world championship," said Tisdall, referring to the possible draw by repetition with 11.Ng5 Rf8 12.Nf3. (12...h6 doesn't transpose into the game variation because of 13.Nbd2 Re8 14.Bc2 Bf8 15.d5! Δ b3, c4.)

11.Nbd2 Bf8 12.a4 h6 13.Bc2 ed4 14.cd4 Nb4 15.Bb1 c5 16.d5 Nd7 17.Ra3 f5 18.ef5!?

Kasparov repeats a line that got him in trouble in Game 4. Evidently his team has found improvements during the Christmas break.

18...Bd5(!)

But Karpov doesn't play along by repeating 18...Nf6. The idea of 18...Bd5 is to mobilize the central pawns as soon as possible.

19.Ne4 Bf7! 20.ab5

20.Nd6? doesn't work because of 20...Re1 21.Ne1 Ne5 winning the

pinned Knight.

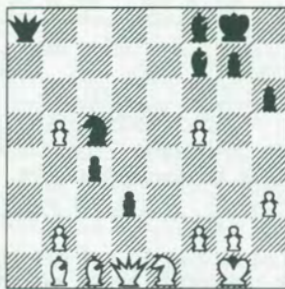
20...d5 21.Nc3 Re1 22.Ne1 d4
23.Na2

Lev Albur and Max Dlugy had considered 23.Be4!? with the point that after 23...dc3 24.Ba8, Black's Queen cannot recapture without abandoning the Nd7. But instead of 23...dc3?, simply 23...Ra7 is okay.

23...Na2 24.Ba2 c4!

This puts White's light square Bishop in the deep freeze. Pointless is 24...Ba2 25.Ra2 ab5 26.Ra8 Qa8 27.Qb3 and 28.Qb5 +=.

25.Ra6 Nc5 26.Ra8 Qa8 27.Bb1
d3



A picturesque position. White has no choice but to break out with a sacrifice, as he is virtually a piece down.

28.Be3 Qa5 29.b3!

Stronger than Spassky's 29.Nd3, which parts with the Bishop pair.

29...Nb3 30.Nd3 cd3 31.Bd3

The consensus was that Karpov had winning chances, but no one was sure how to prove it.

31...Nc5 32.Bf1 Qc7 33.Qg4
Kh7 34.Bc4 Bc4 35.Qc4 Qe5
36.Qf7 Bd6 37.g3 Qe7

After the game, Kasparov said he may have been slightly better at this point, and could have tried for a win. The press concerned themselves with whether *Black* could win after 38.Qe7 Be7 39.Bc5.

38.Qg6 Kh8 39.Bd4

Perhaps Kasparov was referring to Albur's suggestion 39.b6!?

39...Be5 40.Bc5 Qc5 41.Qe8
Kh7 42.Qg6 Kh8 43.Qe8 DRAW

That iced the title for Kasparov, giving him at least a 12-12 tie. Now he needed only a half point in the the remaining two games to win a \$1.7 million prize compared to Karpov's \$1.3 million, instead of an even split at \$1.5 million.

Karpov-Kasparov (23)

December 29, 1990

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7
4.e4 d6 5.f3 0-0 6.Be3 e5 7.d5 Nh5
8.Qd2 Qh4

Deviating from 8...f5 (Game 21).
9.g3 Qe7

One might have expected the sacrificial 9...Ng3 10.Qf2 Nf1 11.Qh4 Ne3, with two Bishops and two pawns for the Queen, as more in keeping with Kasparov's style. He only drew with the White side against Yasser Seirawan in the 1989 Barcelona World Cup.

10.0-0-0 f5 11.ef5 gf5 12.Nh3
Na6 13.Rg1 Nf6 14.Nf2 Kh8
15.Be2 Bd7 16.Bg5 Nc5 17.g4 e4

Played almost immediately. This is the only way to avoid a blockade at e4.

18.fe4 fe4 19.Be3

Threatening to win the e-pawn outright with 20.g5 and 21.Bc5.

19...Na4 20.g5 Nc3 21.bc3!

White could not hope for anything with 21.gf6 Ne2 22.Qe2 Bf6 23.Bh6 Rg8 24.Qe4 Rg1 25.Rg1 Re8, which only cedes the Bishop pair and the initiative.

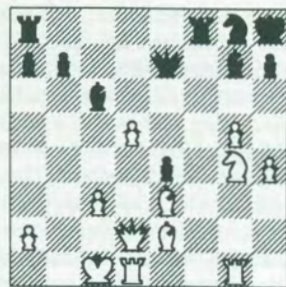
20...Ng8 22.Ng4 c5 23.dc6 Bc6
24.h4!

Snatching the pawn lets Black off the hook: 24.Qd6 Rad8 25.Qe7 Ne7 with good endgame chances. Kasparov is now desperate for counterplay, as he is about to be rolled off the board with h5-h6.

24...d5 25.cd5

Karpov second Ron Henley had given 25.c5 b6 26.h5 bc5 27.h6 Be5 28.Ne5 Qe5 29.Bc5 with Bd4 to

follow. Karpov's method is more direct; he fears no tactical ghosts.



29...Bd5!??

What else? If 29...Ba4 30.d6!

26.Qd5 Rac8 27.Qd6 Rc3
28.Kb1 Qf7 29.Bd4 1:0

Kasparov-Karpov (24)

December 31, 1990

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4
4.Qc2 0-0 5.a3 Bc3 6.Qc3 b6 7.b4
d6 8.Bb2 Bb7 9.g3 c5 10.Bg2
Nbd7 11.0-0 Rc8 12.d3 Re8

New ground; 12...d5 was played in a game Drasko-Aranson.

13.e4 a6 14.Qb3 b5 15.Nd2 Rb8
16.Rfc1 Ba8 17.Qd1 Qe7

A mistake would be 17...cb4? 18.ab4 bc4 19.Nc4 Rb4 20.Ba3 ±.

18.cb5 ab5 19.Nb3 e5 20.f3

Directed against a possible ...c4 shot by Black. Both Albur and Spassky thought 20.f3 a bit strange.

21...h5 21.bc5 dc5 22.a4 h4
23.g4

Spassky preferred 23.Ba3 hg3 24.hg3 Nh5 25.Kh2 Qg5 ∞.

23...c4 24.dc4 ba4 25.Ba3

If 25.Ra4? Nc5 26.Ba3 Rb3! +/-.

25...Qd8 26.Nc5 Bc6 27.Na4
Nh7 28.Nc5 Ng5

Or 28...Qb6 29.Rcb1 Qa7 30.Bb4 Qb6 31.Ba3 with a draw.

29.Nd7 Bd7 30.Rc3 Qa5
31.Rd3 Ba4 32.Qe1 Qa6 33.Bc1
Ne6 34.Rda3 Nc5 35.Be3 Qd6
36.Ra4 DRAW

Final score: Kasparov 12.5,
Karpov 11.5.

Curtin, Anderson win S.A. New Year Open

by Greg Wren

Texas Knights Editor Selby Anderson and co-Editor Eugene Curtin tied for first and second place with 4.5 out of 5 points to win the San Antonio New Year Open held December 29-30. They each won \$156.50. (Can it be that analyzing games and looking through books helps your play?) Tied at 4-1 were experts Andy Smith and Frank Dick (\$81.50 each), Class A winner Eric Dimazana (\$106.50.), and NM Jim Gallagher, who lost to Curtin in round 4 and finished out of the money.

Texas co-champ Burton Carpenter had a nightmare of a tournament. After a second round upset by Ed Thurman (1884), he was sporting enough to stay on. He then drew Frank LaCava (1929) and lost to Larry Crawford (1832) to finish with a depressing 2.5 points.

A pileup of four players at 3.5-1.5 tied for second Class A: Tim Beszczynski, Frank LaCava, Ed Thurman and Larry Crawford (\$14 each.) The Class B money was split by four players with 3-2 scores (\$40.75 each): Tim Trogdon, Raymond Doo, Jesse Vasquez and Edward Zapata.

Jessica Friesenhahn (age 14) and Dee Carter tied with 2.5-2.5 in C, winning \$81.50 each. Jessica had a good game against me in round one, and I was lucky to win on time. Newcomer David Nightingale won the top D/E/Unrated prize with 2.5 points (\$106.50), and Robert Rausch was second with 2 (\$56.50).

The field of 53 players was directed by Jim Gallagher, Sr. and Jimmy Irvin.

Alekhine's B03

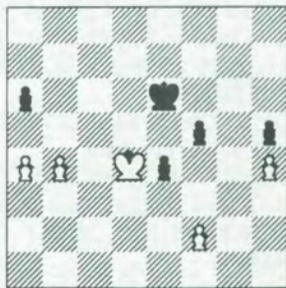
Domingo Gonzalez 1565

David Leinbach 2046

S.A. New Year (1)

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 d6 4.c4 Nb6 5.f4 de5 6.fe5 e6?! (6...Nc6 7.Be3) 7.Nf3 c5 8.Nc3 cd4 9.Qd4 Qd4 10.Nd4 a6 11.Ne4 Nc6 12.Nc6 bc6 13.g3 a5 14.Bf4 Ba6 15.Nd2 a4 16.Be2 Nd7 17.Bf3 Rc8 18.0-0 Bc5 19.Kh1 Bd4 20.Ne4 0-0 21.Nd6 Rc7 22.Rae1 Bb2 23.Rf2 Bc3 24.Ree2 Rb8 25.h3 h6 26.Bh5 Bd4 27.Bf7 Kh8 **DRAW**

The following endgame was played between Brack Hattler (1479) and Raymond Smith (1897).



Hattler played 52.Kc5?? and quickly lost: 52...f4 53.Kd4 e3 0 : 1. He could have won with 52.b5 a5 53.b6 Kd6 54.b7 Kc7 55.Ke5 Kb7 56.Kf5 Kc6 57.Ke4 Kc5 58.f4 +-. .

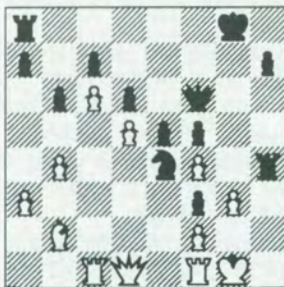
Nimzo-Indian E32

Raymond Smith 1897

Eugene Curtin 2407

S.A. New Year (2)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 b6 5.a3 Bc3 6.Qc3 Bb7 7.Nf3 d6 8.g3 Nbd7 9.Bg2 0-0 10.0-0 Ne4 11.Qc2 f5 12.b4 Qe8 13.e3 Qh5 14.Bb2 Rf6 15.c5 Bd5 16.c6 Nf8 17.Rac1 Rh6 18.Nh4 g5 19.Bf3 Qf7 20.Ng2 g4 21.Bd1 Ng5 22.Nf4 Be4 23.Qd2 Ng6 24.h4 Bf3 25.d5 e5 26.Ng2 Ne4 27.Qd3 Qf6 28.Bf3 gf3 29.Nf4 Rh4 30.Qd1 Nf4 31.ef4



32...Nd2!

0 : 1

Caro-Kann B12

Selby Anderson 2301

William Underwood 1875

S.A. New Year (2)

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.Nf3 e6 5.Be2 Ne7 6.Nbd2 h6 7.Nf1 Nd7 8.Ng3 Bh7 9.h4 c5 10.c3 cd4 11.cd4 Nf5 12.Nh5 Bb4 13.Kf1 Rg8 14.g4 Ne7 15.a3 Ba5 16.b4 Bb6 17.Bb5 Rc8? (17...Nc6 ∞) 18.Bh6 Kf8 19.Qd2 Nc6 20.Bc6 Rc6 21.Bg7 Ke8 22.Bf6 Qc8 23.Ng5 Rc2 24.Qf4 Qc4 25.Kg2 Bd4 26.Raf1 Qe2 27.Ng7 Kf8 28.Nh7 mate **1 : 0**

Sicilian B76

Eddie Thurman 1884

Burt Carpenter 2303

S.A. New Year (2)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.f3? 6.Be3 is the right way to play the Yugoslav attack. (If 6...Ng4?? 7.Bb5.) ECO now gives 6...Qb6! +/- . 6...Bg7(?) 7.Be3 0-0 8.Qd2 Nc6 9.0-0-0 Bd7 10.g4 Rc8 11.h4 h5 11...Ne5 12.h5 Qa5 13.Kb1 Rc3 14.Qc3 Qc3 15.bc3 Nf3!! is Gallag-

her's patent, which IM Timoshenko sidestepped: 12.Kb1 Qa5 13.Nd5! The text move takes us out of ECO.

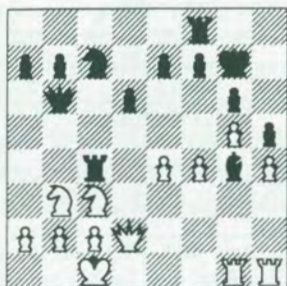
12.Be2!? Ne5

Black should probably snatch the pawn and buckle his seat belt.

13.Bh6 Nc4

Carpenter must realize that this transposes into a possible 9.Bc4 line, but a tempo down because White has not had to play Bb3.

14.Bc4 Rc4 15.Bg7 Kg7 16.g5 Ne8 17.f4 Bg4 18.Rdg1 Qb6 19.Nb3 Nc7



20.Rg4! hg4 21.h5 gh5

An alternative is 21...Rh8 22.h6 Kh7 23.Nd1! Δ Ne3-g4, and White has ample compensation.

22.f5! e5?

Presumably, after 22...Rh8 Black was afraid of 23.f6 e6 24.g6 Kf6 25.Qf4, with perpetual check since attempting a Queenside escape is perilous: 25...Ke7 (worse is 25...Kg7 26.Rf1!) 26.Qg5 Kd7 27.Qf5 Ke7 = (27...Kc6?? 28.Na5, or 27...Kd8?? 28.Qf6, or 27...Ke8?? 28.Qc8.)

Seeing this much, Carpenter "plays for the loss."

23.Rh5 Qg1 24.Nd1 Rh8 25.Rh8 Kh8 26.Qd6 Kg8 27.Qd8 Kh7 28.Qf6 Rc6

If 28...Kg8 29.g6 also mates.

29.Qf7

1:0

29...Kh8 30.g6 is taps.

Carpenter's chances of winning a prize paled after this game, but he played on when other masters

might have withdrawn.. His noble course, alas, was not rewarded.

Two Knights C57

Tim Trogdon 1790

Andy Smith 2071

S.A. New Year (2)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.Ng5 d5 5.ed5 Nd4

The Fritz variation is a fun line for creating short games. Chigorin's 5...Na5 remains in the forefront of theory.

6.c3 b5 7.Bf1 Nd5 8.cd4 Qg5 9.Bb5 Kd8 10.Qf3 e4

10...Bb7 11.Nc3 ed4 12.0-0 Qf4 (12...dc3?! 13.dc3 Qf6 14.Qg4 Qe6 15.Bg5 ± Gligoric) 13.Qh3 Nf6 14.Ne2 Qe5 15.Bc4 Bd6 = Drumev-Neikir, Bulgaria 1961.

11.Qg3?

11.Qe4 Bd6 12.h4! +- Kuznecov.

11...Qh6 12.Qb3 Be6 13.Bc4 Nf4 14.0-0 Bd6 15.g3 Ne2 16.Kh1 Qh3 17.Re1 Bg4 18.Be2 Be2 0:1

English A39

Jessica Friesenhahn 1450

Gerald Castleberry 1698

S.A. New Year (2)

1.c4 c5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Nf3 g6 4.g3 Bg7 5.Bg2 0-0 6.0-0 Nc6 7.d4 cd4 8.Nd4 Ng4 9.Nc6 dc6 10.h3 Ne5 11.Qb3 Qa5 12.Rd1 Qa6 13.Qb4 Bf6 14.Bh6 Re8 15.Ne4 Bh8 16.Qe7 Be6 17.Nf6 Bf6 18.Qf6 1:0

Sicilian B73

Andy Smith 2071

Jim Gallagher 2334

S.A. New Year (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Be2 g6 7.Be3 Bg7 8.0-0 0-0 9.f4!?

9.Nb3 and 9.Qd2 are the normal moves here, but the text has not been refuted.

9...Qb6 10.Qd2?

10.Qd3 Ng4 (10...Qb2? 11.Ncb5) 11.Nd5 Bd4 12.Bg4 Be3 13.Qe3 Qe3 14.Ne3 = (Geller).

10...Ne4! 11.Nc6 Qc6 12.Ne4 Qe4 13.Bd3 Qc6

13...Qd5! Δ Bf5 would have prevented White's counterplay on the f-file.

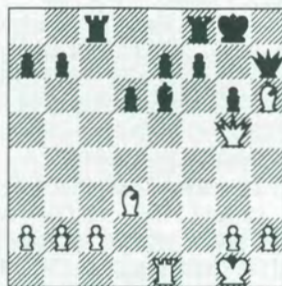
14.f5 Qd5 15.fg6 hg6 16.Qf2 Be6 17.Qh4 Qe5! 18.Rae1 Bf6

18...Qb2?! 19.Qe7 only increases White's drawing chances.

19.Rf6! Qf6 20.Bg5 Qh8 21.Bh6 Qh7

White threatened 22.Bg6.

22.Qg5 Rac8



"Please take my Rook!" On intuitive grounds, Black is eager to return the Exchange and shake off some pressure. His Queen is getting claustrophobia!

But is 22...Rfc8!? any worse? White cannot sac the Exchange with 23.Re6? because of 23...Rc5! So he prepares it with 23.b4! and has compensation after 23...Bc4 24.Re7 Bd3 25.cd3. But on 23...f6! White seems to come up empty-handed: 24.Qg6 Qg6 25.Bg6 Bf7, with even worse chances than in the game.

23.Bf8

On 23.b4 f6! 24.Qg6 Qg6 25.Bg6 Bf7! Black has a better Rook ending after 26.Bf8 Kf8 27.Bf7 Kf7.

23...Kf8 24.Qa5

Andy knows better than to test Jim's endgame play with 24.Bg6 Qg6 25.Qg6 fg6 26.Re6 Rc2 27.Rg6 Kf7 28.Rg3 Rb2 -/+.

24...Qh4 25.Re4 Qh5 26.Qa7
Qd1 27.Kf2 Bf5 28.Qd4 e5 29.Qd6
Kg8 30.Qe5 Be4 31.Qe4 Rc6
32.Qe8 Kg7 33.Qe5 Rf6 34.Kg3
Qd2 35.h4 Qf2 36.Kh3 Qg1 37.Kg3
Qb6 38.a4 Kf8 39.a5 Qf2 40.Kh3
Re6 41.Qg5 Re1 0:1

French MacCutcheon C12
Jim Gallagher 2334
Eugene Curtin 2407

S.A. New Year (4)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6
4.Bg5 Bb4 5.e5 h6 6.Bd2 Bc3
7.bc3 Ne4 8.Qg4 g6 9.Bd3 Nd2
10.Kd2 c5 11.h4

This is the basis of much old theory (e.g., MCO-10.) Latter day sources favor 11.Nf3 (or 11.Rb1) Nc6 12.Rab1 cd4 13.cd4 Qa5 14.Ke3 b6 15.Qf4 Ba6 16.Rhc1 += (Barcza.)

11...Nc6 12.Rh3 Bd7!?

(a) 12...cd4 13.cd4 Qb6 14.Ne2 Qb4 15.Kd1 Ne5 16.Qf4 Nd3 17.Rd3 b6 18.h5 Qe7 19.hg6 fg6 20.Rc3 ∞ Clark-Harding, UK 1978; (b) 12...Qe7 13.Rb1 b6 14.Rf3 Bd7 15.Rf4 Rc8 16.Nh3 (Ivanovic-Kovacevic, Yugoslavia 1977) Kd8 17.Qf3 Be8 += ECO. (c) 12...Qa5!?

13.Rf3 Qe7 14.Bg6!?? fg6 15.Qg6 Kd8 16.Rf7 Qh4?

16...Be8! 17.Re7 Bg6 18.Rb7 cd4 -/+.

17.Nh3 cd4 18.Qg7 dc3 19.Ke1 Qe4 20.Kf1 Qe5 21.Rd7 Kc8 22.Qe5?

22.Qf7 Nd8 23.Qe7 Nc6 =.

22...Ne5 23.Re7 Nc6 24.Re6 Kc7 25.Nf4 d4 26.Nd5 Kd7 27.Rae1 Raf8 28.Ne7?? Re8 0:1

Q's Indian E18
Eugene Curtin 2407
Selby Anderson 2301

S.A. New Year (5)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3

In our game at the Southwest Open Curtin played Trompovsky's 2.Bg5, and the gambit after 2...c5

3.d5 Qb6 4.Nc3 Qb2 5.Bd2 Qb6 did not work in his favor.

2...e6 3.g3 b6 4.Bg2 Bb7 5.c4 Be7 6.Nc3 Ne4 7.Bd2 Bf6

Played after some reflection. I had seen 7...f5 8.d5 giving White the advantage in a recent Dlugy game, and anyway have begun to look askance at ...f5 even in the 6.0-0 line. It turned out that this was Curtin's first game against the Queen's Indian, and it was certainly my first against the 7.Bd2 idea. I later found out that ECO prefers 7...Bf6 over other moves, giving it a "!"

8.Qc2 Nc3?

I shot myself in the foot here by developing White and making it impossible for me to castle (9. Bc3 0-0?? 10.Ng5! ±). Since White has moved his Queen, 8...Nd2 is logical. Black can fight the pawn center if he keeps his own center fluid: 9.Qd2 d6 (9...d5?! 10.Ne5 plays into White's hands) 10.0-0 0-0 11.Rad1 g6 12.e4 Bg7 with the idea of Nd7, Qe7, Rfd8 and c5 (Ribli-Balashov, Manila Interzonal 1976.)

9.Bc3 c5 10.0-0 cd4 11.Nd4 Bg2 12.Kg2 Nc6?!

I had planned on 12...a6 but disliked 13.Qe4 Ra7 14.Nf5!?, going for the blockade on d6. But 14...Bc3 15.bc3 0-0 16.Nd6 Nc6 17.Rfd1 f5 Black is still in the game.

13.Nc6

A "judgment call," said Curtin in the post-mortem, who preferred 13.Nb5 in hindsight. Black's game is not so hot after the text, either.

13...dc6 14.Rad1 Qc7

Black must prevent Rd6 at all cost, and leave e7 for his King.

15.Bf6 gf6 16.Rd4?!

I was relieved that he did not play 16.c5! either gaining a killer outpost on d6 or exposing c6: 16...Ke7 17.Rd6 Rad8 18.Rfd1 bc5 19.Rd8 Rd8 20.Qc5 Ke8 21.Rd8 Kd8 22.Qf8, and the pawns start falling. Equally unappealing is 16...Rd8 17.Rd8 Kd8 18.Rc1 Kd7 19.Qc3 Qe5

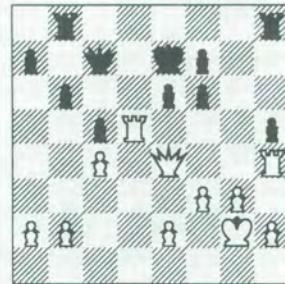
(19...e5 20.Qc4 Rf8 21.Qh4) 20.Qa3 Qc7 21.cb6 ab6 22.Rd1 Kc8 23.Qa8 Qb8 24.Qc6, winning easily.

I put the question to the Rook, both to commit it away from the open d-file and to prevent c4-c5.

16...c5! 17.Rh4 h5 18.Rd1 Ke7 19.Qe4 Rag8 20.f3

Black is in near zugzwang. The idea behind 20.f3 became clear on the next move.

20...Rb8 21.Rd5



21...Qb7

Without 20.f3, Black could play 21...Rg4 comfortably, and 21...Qb7 would also be embarrassing. Here I offered a draw, which Curtin silently declined. Now if 22.Rdh5 Qe4 23.fe4 Rh5 24.Rh5 Rd8 and Black gets counterplay.

22.Qe3 Qa6 23.Qf4 e5

I saw that I could not win a Rook: 23...ed5 24.Qc7 Ke6?? 25.cd5 Kd5 26.Qd7 Ke5 27.Re4 mate. The alternative 24...Kf8 25.Qb8 Kg7 looked suspect, but it is hard to find a clear continuation for White, e.g. 26.Qd6 Qa2 27.cd5 Qb2 28.Re4.

24.Qf5 Rbd8

I had to be sure that 25.Re5? fe5 26.Qe5 Kd7 wouldn't get anywhere.

25.Rd8 Rd8 26.Qh5 Qa2 27.Re4 Qb2 28.Qh4

Hoping for 28...Rd4?? 29.Re5.

28...Rd2 29.Kf2 DRAW

With both flags hanging, I had no wish to explore 29...a5 30.f4. Not a great game, but a good fight.

(game notes: Selby Anderson)

Carlos Lau wins Houston Absolute Championship

Former Nicaraguan champion NM Carlos Lau became Houston Absolute Champion for 1990 by winning all four of his games, including a fourth round encounter with Miles Ardaman. His stunning demolition of Ardaman's Pirc defense recalled a similar feat by Englebretson in the 1989 Houston championship.

The tournament, held October 20-21 at the Houston Chess Studio, was open to masters, experts, and the top three finishers from an under-2000 qualifier tourney.

Pirc Defense B08
Carlos Lau 2368
Miles Ardaman 2509
Absolute Houston Ch. 1990

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.Nf3 Bg7 5.h3 0-0 6.Be2 Nbd7 7.Bg5 h6 8.Be3 e5 9.d5

There is something to be said for the ho-hum 9.d5 de5 10.Bc4, or 10.Ne5 de5 11.Qd8 Rd8 12.Bc4.

9...a6 10.a4 b6 11.g4?!

I am inclined to say White gets overextended in this game, having had a bad experience with the same setup against Ardaman in the 1989 SW Open - but I played 0-0 first.

11...Kh7 12.Nd2 Ng8 13.h4 f5! 14.ef5 gf5 15.gf5 Nc5 16.b4 e4!

Black correctly opens lines with his opponent's King still in the center and Rooks uncoordinated.

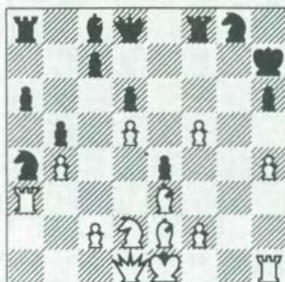
17.Ra3 Bc3?!

Black parts with a strong Bishop vital to his King's defense, and misplaces a Knight on the far rim - just to maintain material parity?!

Simplest is 17...Nb7 allowing a quick ...Bf5, later playing ...a5 to free c5 for the Knight. After 18.Nce4 Bf5 19.Ng3 Bg6 20.h5 Bf7 21.Bd3 Kh8 22.c4 a5, I can't believe that Black has anything to fear.

Even the line 17...Nd7 18.Nde4 Ndf6 19.Ng5! is playable after 19...hg5! (19...Kh8? 20.Ne6 Be6 21.fe6 ±) 20.hg5 Nh6 21.gh6 Bh8 22.Bd3 Bb7 23.Qf3 Qe8 and 24...Qf7, gaining the d5 pawn with ample compensation for the two pawns left in hock.

18.Rc3 Na4 19.Ra3 b5



20.Bg5! Qe8

Black is in a mate net after 20...hg5 21.hg5 Kg7 22.Qa1 and either 22...Kf7 23.Rh7 Ke8 24.Bh5, or 22...Nf6 23.Rg3 Kf7 24.gf6 Qf6 25.Rh7 Ke8 26.Bh5 Kd8 27.Qf6, etc.

21.Bh5 Qe5 22.Bg6 Kg7 23.Be3

The flashy 23.Qh5? Bf5 24.Bh6 Nh6 25.Rg3 is convincingly quashed by 25...Qa1, e.g., 26.Ke2 Nc3 27.Ke3 Nd5 28.Ke2 Nf4 and ...Nh5.

23...Bf5??

The real test of White's position is 23...Nf6 24.Rg1 Qd5, when such tries as 25.Bh6 Kh6 26.Qe2 Qd4! or 25.Qe2 (Δ Bh6) Rh8 fall flat. So White must offer a draw by perpetual check with 25.Bh5! - and Black must accept with 25...Kh7, since 25...Kh8 26.Bh6 Rg8 27.Rag3 can only lead to trouble.

24.Nc4 Qe7 25.Bf5 1:0

The grisly finish would be 25...Rf5 26.Qg4 Kf6 27.Bd4 Re5 28.Qf4 Kg6 29.Be5 de5 (29...bc4 30.Rg1 Kh7 31.Qf5 mate) 30.Ne5 Kh7 31.Qf5 Kg7 32.Rg3 Kh8

33.Ng6, with mate soon to follow.

Waltonian A00
Gregg Walton 2063
Larry Englebretson 2272
Absolute Houston Ch. 1990

1.g3 Nf6 2.Bg2 c5 3.d3 Nc6 4.Nd2 b6 5.e4 d5 6.Ne2 Bb7 7.0-0 e6 8.f4 Ng4 9.e5 Ne3



10.dc6 Ba6 11.Qe1 Rc8 12.Nc4 Nc2 13.Qc3 Nb4 14.Ne5 f6 15.a3 Nd5 16.Bd5 Qd5 17.Nc4 Qc6 18.Nd2 Be7 19.f5 Rd8 20.Rf3 ef5 21.Re3 0-0 22.Nf4 Bd6 23.Nf3 Rfe8 24.Nd4 Qa4 25.Qb3 Qb3 26.Nb3 Bf4 27.Re8 Re8 28.Bf4 g5 29.Bd2 and 1:0 in 52.

Sicilian B96
Richard Gonzales 2189
Gregg Walton 2063
Absolute Houston Ch. 1990

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 b5 8.Qd3 b4 9.Nce2 Nbd7 10.Nb3 Bb7 11.Ng3 h6 12.Bh4 g5 13.fg5 Ng4 14.Ne2 hg5 15.Bg3 Rc8 16.Qd4 e5 17.Qb4 Nb6 18.Nc3 d5 19.Qa5 d4 20.Rd1 Bd6 21.Be2 Ne3 22.Be5 Nc2 23.Kf1 Bb4 24.Qb4 Nb4 25.Bh8 d3 26.Bg4 Rc4 27.Kf2 Qc7 0:1

(continued on page 19)

Amarillo News

NM Carlos Santillan won the Panhandle Open, held October 27-28 in Amarillo. His 4.5-.5 score put him a full point ahead of the field, but he did get a scare from Class C player Don Lawson in the last round, who inflicted the master's only draw. Lawson (1st Class C) tied with James Farren (1st Class B) for second place at 3.5 points. Brad Higby won the Class D/E prize with 2.5 points. Dana Barnett directed the 14-player field.

Notes by NM Gary Simms:

Caro-Kann B12

Don Lawson 1598

Carlos Santillan 2204

Panhandle Open (5)

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.Bd3 Bd3 5.Qd3 e6 6.Ne2 Qb6 7.0-0 Nd7 8.Qb3 Qa6 9.Qd3 Qb6 10.Qb3 Qc7 11.f4 Nh6 12.Ng3 g6 13.Nd2 c5 14.c3 Nf5 15.Nf5 g5 16.Qd1 0-0-0 17.Rf3 Kb8 18.Nf1 Qb6 19.b3 f6 20.Be3 Be7 21.g3 Rdg8 22.Qe1 h5 23.Kh1 fe5 24.de5 Qc6 25.Bf2 h4 26.Qe2 hg3 27.Bg3 Bh4 28.Kg1 Qb6 29.c4 d4 30.Rd1 Qc6 31.Rdd3 Rg4 32.Kf2 Qe4!

The wicket is beginning to get a bit sticky!

33.Ke1? (33.Qd2) Rf4 34.Rf4 Qf4 35.Kd1 Bg3 36.Rg3 Qe5

The ball game should be over, but Black gets a little complacent.

37.Qg2 Kc7 38.Kd2 Qf4 39.Kd1 e5 40.Rg7

Eyeing 41.Rd7 Kd7 42.Qg7.

40...Rd8 41.Ng3 e4 42.Rf7

It's hard to imagine a bleaker outlook for White, but he keeps plugging away.

42...Qg4 43.Ke1 e3

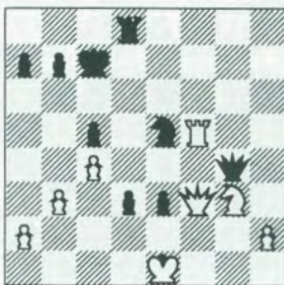
Black jettisons the f-pawn in view of his crushing d- and e-pawns.

44.Rf5 d3 45.Qf3!

Suddenly it's not so easy to see how to cash in the center pawns.

45...Ne5?

This doesn't work out. Is Black really forced into 45...Qf3 46.Rf3 Re8 47.Nf1 e2 48.Nd2 Ne5? I can't find anything better. [Try 47...d2! and if 48.Ke2 d1(Q) 49.Kd1 e2 50.Ke1 e1(Q) 51.Kf1 Rf8 -+ - Ed.]



46.Rf7!

Now if Black doesn't sac the Queen the e-pawn falls.

46...Nf7 47.Qg4 d2 48.Kd1 Re8 49.Qf4 Nd6 50.h4

Now White is clearly winning, but he must be extra careful because of the threatening pawns.

50...Kc6 51.h5 b5 52.Qf3

52.cb5! Nb5 53.Qf6

52...Kb6 53.Qf6 Kc7 54.Qg7

Kc6 55.h6 bc4 56.bc4

56.h7! and 57.h8(Q) wins.

56...Rb8

DRAW

After a really hairy, see-saw battle, a draw is agreed upon. However, it appears that Black wins easily after 57.Qa1 Nc4 followed by 58...Nb2.

(Amarillo Chess Club Newsletter)

Tournament Directors take note: if you have access to an IBM-compatible computer and submit your rating reports to USCF on floppy disk using their *Chess Administrator* program (free to all USCF certified directors), the rating fee is only 25¢ per game!

DALLAS (cont'd from p. 7)

8.Be2 Be6 9.0-0 Rc8 10.f3 0-0 11.Be3 Na5 12.Na5 Qa5 13.Nd5 Nd5 14.ed5 Bd7 15.a3 a6 16.b4 Qd8 17.Rc1 Bg5 18.Qd2 Be3 19.Qe3 f5 20.Rc3 f4 21.Qa7 Qc7 22.Rfc1 Bf5 23.Qf2 Kh8 24.Kf1 Qf7 25.Qb6 Qh5 26.h3 Rf6 27.c5 Qf7 28.c6 bc6 29.Ba6 Rg8 30.Qc6 Re8 31.Qb7 Qg6 32.Qb6 h5 33.Qf2 e4 34.Be2 e3 35.Qh4 Kh7 36.Qf4 Bh3 37.Qh2 Bf5 38.b5 Kh6 39.b6 Rb8 40.Qf4 Qg5 41.Qg5 Kg5 42.Rb3 h4 43.a4 h3 44.gh3 Bh3 45.Ke1 Rh6 46.a5 Be6 47.de6. 1 : 0

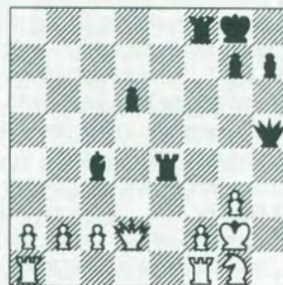
Vienna Game C27

David Sewell 1971

Don Marcott 2199

Dallas Turkey Shoot (6)

1.e4 e5 2.Bc4 Nf6 3.Nc3 Ne4 4.Ne4? d5 5.Bd3 de4 6.Be4 Nc6 7.Nf3 Bd6 8.Qe2 0-0 9.0-0 Bg4 10.Qc4 Be6 11.Qb5 Nd4 12.Qb7 Ne2 13.Kh1 Rb8 14.Qa7 f5 15.Bd3 Nf4 16.Qe3 e4 17.Ng1 Nd5 18.Qe1 Qf6 19.Bc4 Qe5 20.g3 f4 21.d3 fg3 22.hg3 Qh5 23.Kg2 Rbe8 24.de4 Nf4 25.Bf4 Bc4 26.Bd6 cd6 27.Qe3 Re4 28.Qd2



28...Re2 29.Ne2 Qf3 30.Kh2 Be2 31.Qd4 Rf6 32.Rae1 Rh6 33.Qh4 0 : 1 (time)



Manuel Lares wins Laredo Open

NM Manuel Lares Flores of Nuevo Laredo won the Laredo Open (November 17-18) for the second year in a row, scoring 4.5-.5 to win \$150. He topped a field of 22 that included three other Mexican masters, but none of the top south Texas players. (Last year he defeated NM Jim Gallagher.)

Tied at 4-1 were three other strong Mexican players: Guillermo Ruiz Gonzalez of Saltillo, Carlos Hernandez Elizondo of San Luis Potosi, and José N. Campos of Ciudad Madero (\$33.33 each.)

NM Ventura Barrientos Conde, had a disappointing 3-2 result that reflected a long period of inactivity. Some readers may recall his upset of Igor Ivanov at the 1988 Texas Open in Beaumont.

Top A was Juan Betance of Nuevo Laredo, tied at 3.5 points with top B player Rod Wilson of Laredo. The highest scoring local, Wilson (rated 1618) beat Willis Goodlett (1986) and 1990 SWO Reserve winner Raul Rodriguez (1735), losing only to Barrientos.

Top Class C was Roberto Sanchez, and top D/E/Unrated was Steve Lovett. Both are from Laredo.

The tournament was co-sponsored by the Laredo Parks and Recreation Department and the Laredo Chess Club. Juan Carreon of the LPRD has been helpful in coordinating tournaments with TD Daniel Navarro of the Laredo club.

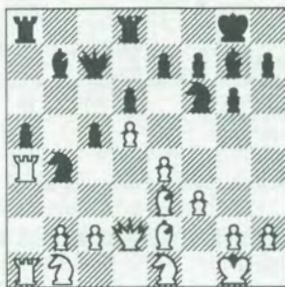
Pirc B08

**Ventura Barrientos
Guillermo Ruiz**

Laredo Open (3)

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.Nf3
Bg7 5.Be2 0-0 6.0-0 c6 7.Bf4 b5

8.a3 Na6 9.Qd2 b4 10.ab4 Nb4
11.Ra4 a5 12.Rfa1 Bb7 13.Ne1
Qb6 14.Be3 Rfd8 15.f3 Qc7
16.Nb1 c5 17.d5



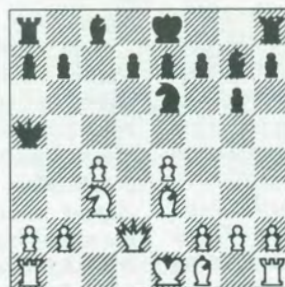
17...Nbd5 18.ed5 Nd5 19.Bf2 Bb2
20.R1a2 Be5 21.Ra5 Bf4 22.Ra8
Bd2 23.Rd8 Qd8 24.Nd2 Nc3
25.Ra7 Ne2 26.Kf1 Qb6 27.Rb7
Qb7 28.Ke2 Qb5 29.c4 Qb2
30.Nd3 Qc2 31.Nf4 e6 32.Nd3 f6
33.Ne1 Qa2 34.Nd3 d5 35.cd5 c4
36.de6 cd3 37.Kd3 Qe6 38.h4 Qd6
39.Ke2 Qh2 40.g3 Qh3 41.g4 Qh2
42.Ne4 Qe5 43.Bg3 Qe6 44.Kf2 f5
45.gf5 gf5 46.Ng5 Qa2 47.Kg1 Qe2
48.f4 h6 49.Nh3 Kf7 50.Nf2 Ke6
51.Kg2 Kd5 52.Bh2 Kd4 53.Bg3
Ke3 54.Kh3 Qf1 0:1

Sicilian B39

**Carlos Hernandez
Guillermo Ruiz**

Laredo Open (4)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4
g6 5.c4 Bg7 6.Be3 Nf6 7.Nc3 Ng4
8.Qg4 Nd4 9.Qd1 Ne6 10.Qd2 Qa5



11.Be2 Bc3 12.bc3 d6 13.f4 Bd7
14.0-0 Nc5 15.e5 de5 16.Qd5 Rc8
17.Rad1 Qc7 18.fe5 Be6 19.Qf3 0-
0 20.Bd4 b6 21.Qe3 Nd7 22.Rf4
Bc4 23.Rh4 Be2 24.Qh6 Bh5 25.g4
Ne5 26.Rf1 Qd6 27.gh5 gh5
28.Qd6 ed6 29.Rf6 Rcd8
0:1 (time)

Reti A05

**Guillermo Ruiz
Manuel Lares**

Laredo Open (5)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 g6 3.b3 Bg7 4.Bb2
0-0 5.c4 c5 6.Bg2 Nc6 7.0-0 Rb8
8.d3 a6 9.Nbd2 h6 10.Rc1 d6
11.a3 Be6 12.Rc2 Qd7 13.Qa1 Bg4
14.Ne4 e5 15.Nf6 Bf6 16.Re1 Bh3
17.Nd2 Bg7 18.f4 Bg2 19.Kg2
Nd4 20.Bd4 cd4 21.fe5 de5 22.Rf1
Qc6 23.Kg1 Rbe8 24.Qd1 f5
25.Rc1 e4 26.b4 h5 27.a4 Bh6
28.b5 Qc7 29.c5 ed3 30.ed3 Qe7
31.Rc2 Qe3 32.Kh1 Qd3 33.Nf3
Qe4 34.Re1 Be3 35.Rc4 Qd5 36.h3
Qc4 0:1

HOUSTON (cont'd from p. 17)

King's Indian E97

**Chris Land 2224
Lee Gaskill 2170**

Absolute Houston Ch. 1990

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nf3 Bg7 4.Nc3
0-0 5.e4 d6 6.Be2 e5 7.0-0 Nc6
8.d5 Ne7 9.Nd2 c5 10.Rb1 Ne8
11.b4 f5 12.bc5 dc5 13.Qc2 Nd6
14.Rd1 Bh6 15.Bb2 b6 16.Nf3 Bg7
17.Re1 fe4 18.Nd2 e3 19.fe3 Nef5
20.Bd3 Qg5 21.Nf3 Qg4 22.h3 Qh5
23.Kh2 Nh6 24.Ng1 Bd7 25.Nd1
Rf7 26.Rf1 Raf8 27.Rf7 Rf7 28.e4
g5 29.Bc3 g4 30.Be1 gh3 31.gh3
Bf6 32.Qg2 Rg7 33.Qf1 Qg6 34.Nf2
Bg5 35.Rb2 Bf4 36.Kh1 Be3
37.Re2 Bd4 38.Bd2 Nhf7 39.Nf3
Qg3 40.Ng1 Bf2 41.Rf2 h5 42.Rf3
Qg6 43.Be1 Ne4 44.Qe2 Nfd6
45.Bf2 Nf2 46.Qf2 e4 47.Rf8 Kh7
(continued next page)

John Bell wins UT Austin fall tourney

by Scott Rubin

The four round University Fall Championship was concluded October 3. John Bell won the 12-player event with a perfect 4-0 score, and Bill Stouffer and Greg Whitlock tied for second at 3-1. Nimon Kenkee took the under 1800 prize with 2.5-1.5.

Reti Opening A13

John Bell 2158

Richard Ketcham 2293

University Fall Ch.

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 d5 4.Bg2 c6 5.b3 Nbd7 6.0-0 Bd6 7.Bb2 0-0 8.d3 Re8 9.Nc3 e5 10.e4 dc4 11.bc4 Nc5 12.Qc2 Bg4 13.Ne1 Qd7 14.f4 ef4 15.gf4 Nh5 16.e5 Bc7 17.Ne2 Na4 18.Bc1 Bb6 19.Kh1 Qf5 20.Be4 Qe6 21.Nf3 f5 22.Qa4 fe4 23.de4 Bh3 24.Ned4 Qh6?! (24...Bd4) 25.Rg1 Nf4?



26.c5 Bc7 27.Qb3 Kh8 28.Ng5 Be6 29.Nde6 1:0

Ketcham was in extreme time pressure, common for 45/90, game/30 tournaments.

Bell conducted a simul later in the month, winning all six games.

HOUSTON (cont'd from p. 19)

48.Be2 Nf5 49.Bf1 Ng3 50.Kh2 Qd6 51.Rf4 Qe5 52.Be2 Be8 53.Bd1 Nf5 54.Kh1 Nd4 55.Qe3 Bg6 56.Rf2 Nf5 57.Qf4 Qd4 58.Bh5 Bh5 59.Qf5 Bg6 60.Qf6 Rf7

61.Qh4 Kg7 62.Rg2 e3 63.Qg5 Qe4 64.Qg3 Rf2 65.Kh2 Rg2 66.Qg2 Qc4 67.Kg3 Be4 68.Qe2 Qd5 69.Qe3 Qe5 70.Kh4 Qf6 DRAW (Total time: 7 hours, 15 minutes!)

Pirc B08

Richard Gonzales 2189

Mark McGill (Unr.)

Absolute Houston Ch. 1990

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.Nf3 Bg7 5.Be2 0-0 6.h3 e5 7.d5 Ne8 8.g4 f5 9.gf5 gf5 10.Bg5 Nf6 11.Qd3 Na6 12.0-0-0 Nc5 13.Qc4 b5 14.Nb5 Ba6 15.Ne5 Nce4 16.Nc6 Qd7 17.Be3 f4 18.Bd4 f3 19.Bf3 Bh6 20.Kb1 Nd2 21.Rd2 Bd2 22.Rg1 Kh8 23.Bf6 Rf6 24.Qd4 Raf8 25.Nc3 Bc3 26.Qc3 Qf5 27.Nd4 Qe5 28.Re1 Qf4 29.Re3 Bc8 30.Ne2 Qg5 31.Ng3 Kg8 32.Ne4 Qg1 33.Re1 Qe1 34.Qe1 Rf3 35.Qg1 Kh8 36.b3 Bh3 37.Qh2 Bf5 38.Ng5 Bc2 39.Kc1 Rf2 40.Qh4 R2f4 41.Qg3 Bg6 42.Ne6 Rf1 43.Kb2 R8f7 44.Qc3 Kg8 45.Qd4 R1f5 46.Qa7 h5 DRAW

A Chess Library

by Ed Huthmacher

There is probably no finer chess library in Texas, or perhaps in the whole USA, than that of Ronald Pohle in Houston. His is not just a collection of chess books, but a reference library in which he has most volumes catalogued and their contents indexed and cross-indexed. In fact, he has over 1,500 file cards for the 910 publications on his shelves. He has all of the Chess Informants, the complete set of the *Encyclopedia of Chess Openings*, 102 books on the Sicilian Defense, over 180 volumes on the various King's pawn openings and more than 150 volumes on Queen's pawn openings - 24 on the Queen's Gambit alone. There are many others but they are too numerous to mention. Some were written and published in Germany or Russia.

He also has all of the *Chess Review* publications issued since 1946. Those that he acquired before 1974 he had bound in two-year volumes. And of course, he has all of the *Chess Life* magazines plus several other chess periodicals.

In addition to the published data on chess, he has reams of his own notes and analysis on various aspects of the game, especially the openings.

Recently someone asked Ron a question about a variation in the King's Indian Defense. Ron responded the next day by handing him photocopies of seven pages of moves, diagrams and commentaries on sample games taken from three different sources. Needless to say, the person who asked the question was amazed and very appreciative.

Ron began his love affair with chess books when he started playing postal chess in 1944. Postal chess allows and encourages research during games, so Ron bought a few books. Both the purchase and study of chess continues today. He was number 16 on the USCF postal rating list in November 1974, and although his playing was curtailed somewhat at about that time, he has again become quite active. His present postal rating is 2083, and his over-the-board rating is about 1950.

For more information, contact Ron Pohle at P.O. Box 820465, Houston, TX 77282.

Masters outgunned at San Antonio Turkey Shoot

Top honors went to two experts, an A and a B player at the San Antonio Turkey Shoot, held November 10-11. Andy Smith, Randall Schwarz, Tim Beszczynski and Jim Fant each scored 4-1 and won \$70. Half a point behind at 3.5-1.5 were NM Selby Anderson, NM Don Marcott, Frank LaCava and unrated Mitchell Vergara of the Philippines (1st Section III, \$60.)

Jim Gallagher, Sr. directed the 28 player event.

Tim Trogdon might have been in the winners' circle except for lapses in good positions with LaCava and Beszczynski. Here is an example of troglodyte chess at its best:

French Defense C17
Tim Trogdon 1790
David Leinbach 2046
S.A. Turkey Shoot (2)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5
 5.Qg4 Ne7 6.Nf3 cd4 7.Nd4 Qc7
 8.Qg3 Nbc6 9.Nc6 Nc6 10.Bb5 d4
 11.a3 Qa5 12.Bc6 bc6 13.0-0 Ba6
 14.Na2 Bf1 15.Qg7 0-0-0 16.Kf1
 Qb5 17.Kg1 Rhg8 18.Qf7 Qd5
 19.g3 Bc5



20.Nb4 Qe5? (20...Qd7 21.Qf3 ∞)
 21.Bf4 Qg7 22.Qe6 Qd7 23.Qc4
 Bb4 24.ab4 Rg7 25.b5 Kb7 26.b6
 Kb6 27.Qa6 Kc5 28.Ra5 Kb4
 29.Bd2 mate 1:0

Caro-Kann B16
Randall Schwarz 2083
Selby Anderson 2272
S.A. Turkey Shoot (3)

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 de4
 4.Ne4 Nf6 5.Nf6 gf6 6.Nf3 Bg4
 7.Be2 Qc7 8.h3 Bh5 9.0-0 e6
 10.Re1 Nd7 11.c4 Nb6?! (11...0-0-0)
 12.b3 0-0-0 13.a4 Rg8 14.a5
 Na8? 15.Be3 Bb4 16.Rf1 Rg7
 17.Kh1 c5 18.d5 f5 19.Qc1 e5
 20.Qb2 Rdg8 21.Nh4 Be2 22.Qe2
 f4 23.Bc1 Qd8?

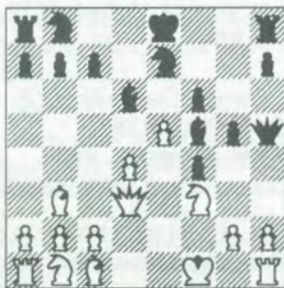
23...Bc3 Δ Bd4 may hold.
 24.Nf5 Rg2 25.Qe5 Bc3!??
 26.Qc3 Qg5 27.Ng3

I had played my 26th figuring on
 27...fg3, which is impossible
 because of 28.Bg5.

27...Qh4 28.Kg2 fg3 29.fg3 Qe4
 30.Qf3 1:0

King's Gambit C33
Andy Smith 2128
Tim Trogdon 1790
S.A. Turkey Shoot (3)

1.e4 e5 2.f4 ef4 3.Bc4 Qh4
 4.Kf1 d5 5.Bd5 Bd6 6.d4 Ne7
 7.Bb3?! (7.Nc3 or 7.Bc4.) f6 8.Qd3
 g5 9.Nf3 Qh5 10.e5 Bf5!



11.Qc3
 11.Qb5 Bd7 12.Qb7?? Bc6 +
 11...g4 12.Nbd2

12.ed6 gf3 13.de7 fg2 14.Kg2
 Be4 is clearly not playable.

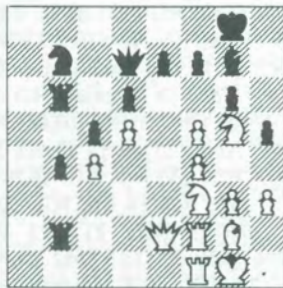
12...gf3 13.Nf3 fe5 14.de5 Rf8
 15.ed6 cd6 16.Bf4 Be4 17.Qe3 Bf3
 18.gf3 Nbc6 19.Be6 Nd4 DRAW?
 20.Bc4 (20.Bg4 Qb5 21.Kf2 Nc2)
 20...0-0-0 and Black should win.

King's Indian E66
Tim Beszczynski 1934
Jim Fant 1767
S.A. Turkey Shoot (3)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7
 4.g3 0-0 5.Bg2 d6 6.Nf3 c5 7.0-0
 Nc6 8.d5 Na5 9.Qd3 a6 10.Rb1
 Rb8 11.b3 b5 12.Bg5 b4 13.Bf6 Bf6
 14.Ne4 Bg7 15.Nfd2 Bf5 16.f4
 Qd7 17.e3 Rb6 18.Rf2 Ra8 19.Rbf1
 Nb7 20.Qe2 a5 21.h3! h5

21...Bh3?? 22.Bh3 Qh3 loses the
 Queen to 23.f5! Qh5 24.g4, etc.

22.Ng5 a4!? 23.Ndf3 (23.e4!?)
 ab3 24.ab3 Ra3 25.e4 Rb3 26.ef5
 Rb2



27.Qd3

Curtin gives 27.Qd1! Rf2 28.Rf2
 Qf5 29.Nh4 with a dangerous
 attack, e.g. 29...Qd7 (29...Qc8 30.Be4
 Bd4 31.Bg6 fg6 32.Ng6 Qe8
 33.Qh5) 30.Be4 Bd4 31.Ng6 fg6
 32.Ne6 Bf2 33.Kf2 Qe8 (33...Nd8
 34.Bg6 Ne6 35.Qh5 Nf8 36.Be8 Δ
 37.Qf7) 34.Qb1 Kh7 35.f5 g5 36.f6
 Kh6 37.Ng7 Qf8 38.Nf5 Kh7 39.fe7
 Qf7 40.e8(Q) Δ 41.Nd6.

27...Rf2 28.Rf2 Qf5 29.Qb3 Na5
30.Qa2?

White misses a cruncher: 30.Qa4
Nc4 31.Qe8 Bf8 32.Nh4 Qf6 33.f5!
Qg5 34.fg6 Ne5 35.gf7 Kg7 36.Nf5.

30...Ra6 31.Re2 Qd7 32.Nd2
Qb7 33.Qa4 Ra8 34.Qb5?

White still might play for the
attack with 34.Be4 Nc4 35.Qc2 Na3
36.Qd3 Qa6 37.Qf3 Δ 38.f5 (EC.)

34...Qb5 35.cb5 c4 36.Be4 c3
37.Nb1 b3 38.Na3 Bd4 39.Kg2
Bc5 40.Nb1 Bb4 41.Bd3 Rc8
42.Nc3 Rc3 43.Rd2 Nc4 44.Bc4
Rc4 45.Rd1 b2 46.Rb1 Bc3 47.Kf3
Rb4 48.Ne4 Bg7 49.Nd2 Rb5
50.Ke4 Bc3 51.Nc4 Rb3 52.g4 h4
53.Kf3 Bd2 54.Ke4 Bc1 55.Kd4
Rh3 56.Nb2 Bb2 57.Rb2 Kg7
58.Ke4 Rg3 59.g5 h3 60.Rh2 f5
61.gf6 ef6 62.f5 g5 63.Kd4 g4
64.Rc2 Rg2 65.Rc7 0:1

King's Indian E77

Don Marcott 2199

Randall Schwarz 2083

S.A. Turkey Shoot (4)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4
d6 5.f4 0-0 6.Nf3 c5 7.d5 e6 8.Be2
ed5 9.e5 de5 (9...Ne4 10.Nd5 Nc6!
11.Qc2 f5 12.ed6 Qd6 13.0-0 Be6
14.Rd1 Nd4 -/+ Marcott-Hernandez,
Texas Chp. 1990) 10.fe5 Ne4
11.Nd5 Nc6 12.Qc2 f5 13.ef6 Nf6
14.Bg5 Bf5 15.Qd2 Rf7 16.0-0-0
Qf8 17.Nf6 Bf6 18.Bf6 Rf6 19.a3
Rd8 20.Qg5 Rd1 21.Rd1 Rd6
22.Rd6 Qd6 23.Qd2 Qd2 24.Nd2
Nd4 25.Bf3 Nf3 26.Nf3 Be4
27.Kd2 Bf3 28.gf3 Kf7 29.Ke3
Ke6 30.Kf4 h6 31.h4 Kf6 32.Ke4
g5 33.hg5 Kg5 34.Ke5 h5 35.f4
Kg6 36.Ke6 Kg7 37.Ke7 Kg6
38.Ke6 Kg7 DRAW

English A21

Mitchell Vergara

Andy Smith 2128

S.A. Turkey Shoot (4)

1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 f5 3.d3(?)

Innocuous play. White should
aim for d4 with 3.Nf3 or 3.e3. Even
3.d4 ed4 4.Qd4 Nc6 5.Qe3 is good.

3...Nf6 4.g3 Bc5 5.Bg2 c6
6.Rb1 a5 7.a3

7.Nf3 is imperative. Vergara
takes too long in enforcing d4, and
Black gets in his lever at f4.

7...Qe7 8.e3 f4! 9.gf4 ef4 10.d4
Bb6 11.e4 0-0 12.Nge2 Nh5 13.Bf3
Or 13.Qd3 d6 14.0-0 Qh4 -/+

13...Qh4 14.Bh5

If 14.0-0 g5! Δ g4, f3 -+.

14...Qh5 15.Bf4 Qf3 16.Rg1 Rf4
17.Nf4 Qf4 18.c5 Bd8 19.Qh5 g6
20.Qh3 Bh4 21.Rg4 Qf2 22.Kd1
d5?

Offering White a chance. Simply
22...Qd4+ and 23...Na6 is winning.

23.Qh4?

23.Rg6! hg6 24.Qc8 Qf8 25.Qb7
Ra6 26.e5 and Black is all tied up.

23...Qf3 24.Kc2 Bg4 25.Qd8
Kg7 26.Qc7 Nd7 27.ed5 cd5
28.Kb3 Qd3 29.Re1 Qc4 30.Kc2
Bf5 0:1

Sicilian Najdorf B96

Selby Anderson 2272

Peter Saucedo 1800

S.A. Turkey Shoot (4)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4
Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 b5 8.e5
de5 9.fe5 Qc7 10.Qe2 Nfd7 11.0-0-0
Ne5?? (11...Bb7) 12.Ndb5 ab5
13.Qe5 Bd6 14.Bb5 Nd7 15.Qd6
Qd6 16.Rd6 h6 17.Bh4 g5 18.Bf2
Ke7 19.Rhd1 1:0

French Defense C05

Andy Smith 2128

Randall Schwarz 2083

S.A. Turkey Shoot (5)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 c5 4.c3!?
This might transpose into an
isolated d-pawn line in the Nimzo-
Indian after 4...cd4 5.cd4 de4 6.Ne4
Bb4 7.Nc3 Nf6.

4...Nc6 5.Ngf3 cd4 6.cd4 Nf6
7.e5 Nd7 8.Bd3 Qb6 9.Nb3?

9.0-0 Nd4 10.Nd4 Qd4 11.Nf3
Qb6 12.Qa4 Qb4 13.Qc2 Qc5
14.Bh7 = ECO.

9...f6?

9...a5! 10.a4 Bb4 11.Kf1 0-0 -/+.
The b-pawn sac 10.Be3 a4 is no good.

10.ef6 Nf6 11.0-0 Bd6 12.Re1
0-0 13.Ne5 Ne4 14.Be4 Be5
15.Be3 Bd6 16.Bd3 Qc7 17.Qh5
DRAW

Benko Gambit A57

Don Marcott 2199

Raymond Smith 1897

S.A. Turkey Shoot (5)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.cb5 a6
5.Nc3 ab5 6.Nb5 Ba6 7.Nc3 d6
8.g3 g6 9.Bg2 Bg7 10.Nf3 0-0 11.0-0
Nbd7 12.Re1 Qc7 13.e4 Ng4
14.Bf4 Rf8 15.Qd2 Nde5 16.Ne5
Ne5 17.Be5 Be5 18.Kh1 Qa5
19.Rec1 Bc4 20.b3 Bc3 21.Qc3
Qc3 22.Rc3 Bb3 23.a3 Ba4 24.Bf1
Rb2 25.Kg2 Rab8 26.Bc4 Rd2
27.Ra2 Ra2 28.Ba2 Rb2 29.Bc4
Kf8 30.Kf3 Bd1 31.Ke3 Ke8 32.h4
Kd8 33.f3 Rc2 34.Rc2 Bc2 35.f4 f6
36.g4 h6 37.g5 fg5 38.fg5 hg5
39.hg5 Kc7 40.Bb5 Bd1 41.Be8
Bh5 42.Kd2 Kb6 43.Kc3 Ka5
44.Kb2 Kb6 45.Kc3 Ka5 46.Kb2
Kb6 47.Kc3 DRAW

LaCava blunts the Benoni with
the stolid 3.c3! Maybe if Black is
ambitious he should consider 3...e6
4.Bg5 d5 5.Nbd2 Qb6!?

London System A46

Frank LaCava 1929

Selby Anderson 2272

S.A. Turkey Shoot (5)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 c5 3.c3 b6 4.Bg5
Ne4 5.Bh4 g6 6.e3 Bg7 7.Nbd2
Nd2 8.Qd2 Bb7 9.Be2 0-0 10.0-0
d6 11.a4 a6 12.Rfd1 Nd7 13.b4
cb4 14.cb4 Nf6 15.Bf6 Bf6
16.Rac1 e6 17.Ne1 Qd7 18.b5 Be7
19.Rc2 a5 20.Rdc1 Rac8 21.Bf3
DRAW

Chess Dreams and Nightmares

by GM Yasser Seirawan

On the eve of a weekend Swiss, many players go to sleep with dreams of upsetting a master. They imagine themselves as Paul Morphy, producing one brilliant move after another, inspiring their friends to carry them away down the street on a sea of shoulders.

On the other side of town, the master (me) sleeps less easy.

Such was the situation February 17, 1978. I had excellent chances to make the 1978 US Olympiad Team. A careful calculation of the nation's top rated players revealed that by winning 12 more rating points, I'd clinch a berth on the team. My rating was at such heights that a loss or even a draw would wash away my dreams.

Rat Averbakh A42

Michael Darby
Yasser Seirawan

President's Open Seattle, 1978

1.e4 g6 2.d4 d6 3.c4 e5 4.Be3 Nc6 5.Ne2
Bg7 6.Nbc3 Nh6! 7.f3 f5! 8.Qd2

The theory of the time was that 8.d5
Ne7 was best — and forced.

8...fxe4

The supposed refutation of 8.Qd2. If White recaptures by 9.fxe4, then exd4 10.Nxd4 Ng4; or 9.Nxe4 Nf5 10.Bg5 Qd7 11.Nf6+ Bxf6 12.Bxf6 O-O and the d4 square is soon occupied by a Black Knight. The final cute point is that 9.Bg5 — preparing Bg5xh6 — runs into 9...e3!, with good play for Black. My opponent, oblivious to the dictates of theory, hit me with a nasty surprise.

9.d5!

Pow! So much for theory. So far as I can tell, no book has caught up with Mr. Darby's innovation these dozen years later. Believing that my opponent had fallen for my trap, I did a quick survey of the situation and rejected 9...Nd4? 10.Nxd4 exd4 11.Bxd4 Bxd4 12.Qxd4 O-O 13.Nxe4, when White is a pawn up and has a great game! Just plain bad is 9...Nb8?

10.Nxe4 Nf5 11.Bg5! Qd7 12.g4! and Black is soon busted. Noting these alternatives were all lousy, I recalled a saying from an old teacher, "When in doubt, take a pawn!" I promptly played

9...exf3?



Here my opponent went into a thirty-minute huddle. That allowed me to stretch my legs and consider the position. The more I looked, the deeper became my concern. With all the romance of a cold shower, it suddenly hit me that I was dead lost. Visions of Olympic stardom disappeared with the first cold shivers. No matter how I tossed and turned the pieces in my mind, there was no escaping the main line: (Stop! Set the position up on a board and find the win. Take your time, the win is complicated!) The victory is as cold as ice after 10.dxc6!! fxe2 11.Bg5! Bf6 12.Bxf6 Qxf6 13.Qxh6! exf1=Q+ 14.Rxf1 Bf5 15.cxb7 Rb8 16.g4 Rxb7 17.Rxf5! and Black, a piece down, can confidently give up.

10.Ng3

Being so worried about the above line, I hadn't even considered this move. It also wins! Both Black Knights are now under attack.

10...Nd4 11.Bg5

White wants to emerge dry from the waters. After the simple 11.Bxh6 O-O (or 11...Bxh6 12.Qxh6 Nc2+ 13.Kd2 Nxa1 14.Bd3 and White wins.) 12.Bxg7 Kxg7 13.O-O-O Bg4 14.Re1, White will soon consolidate his extra material and win. With the text, White first tries to displace Black's Queen.

Inside Chess!
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11...Qxg5!! 12.Qxg5

With the capture of my Queen, a silent message seeped through the playing hall. Within seconds (the speed of osmosis) the forty players knew I had just lost my Queen and was now busted. Me? I was happier than a clam! I confidently played

12...Ng4

and left my opponent to deal with the maddening crowd.

13.Nge4

Having to deal with all the smiles and back-patting of the forty had left my opponent with a sick feeling. For while he was wash in good wishes, poor Mr Darby had to analyze lines such as: 13.Qd2? Bh6 14.Qd3 (14.Qd1? f2 mate!) 14...f2+ 15.Kd1 Ne3+ 16.Kc1 Nxf1+ 17.Kb1 Nd2+ 18.Kc1 f1=Q+ 19.Nxf1 Nxf1+ 20.Kb1? Nd2+ 21.Kc1 Nxc4+ 22.Kb1 Bf5 23.Ne4 Nd2+ 24.Kc1 Nxe4+ 25.Kb1 Nd2+ 26.Kc1 Bxd3 — one of the most depressing windmills ever to befall a class player. Other alternatives considered by White included 13.Qh4? Bf6; 13.Bd3 Bh6 14.Bxg6+ hxg6 15.Qxg6+ Ke7 16.O-O Be3+ 17.Kh1 Rxh2 Checkmate! The well-wishers had become annoying!

13...Nc2+ 14.Kd1 Nce3+ 15.Ke1 Bh6 16.Qh4 fxg2 17.Nf6+ Nxf6 0-1

My opponent now resigned. He was immediately swamped with congratulations.

Post Scriptum. I was successful in the tournament and in my next outings. I achieved the dozen rating points needed to make the Olympic team. At precisely this moment (in fact, following the celebration party), the USCF computer sank into the briny deep. The manufacturer had gone bankrupt. All USCF ratings remained frozen for months. My invitation never arrived. Truly, even sweet dreams can turn to nightmares! ■

Ardaman annotates

FM Miles Ardaman

Miles is Texas co-champion with Burt Carpenter and Gene Curtin. He is a medical student at Baylor University in Houston. - Ed.

Below are two recent games played by me and Mexico's most promising junior, Gilberto Hernandez. In both games White obtains a substantial advantage, allows it to dissipate, presses on nevertheless, and loses. I hope you find them educational and exciting.

Pirc Defense B07

**Gilberto Hernandez
Miles Ardaman**

1989 Cactus Open

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.g3

A quiet, yet potential-laden system that suits the Mexican Junior Champion's precocious positional sense.

4...Bg7 5.Bg2 0-0 6.Nge2 e5 7.h3 ed4

7...c6 or 7...Nc6 is standard.

8.Nd4 Nbd7 9.0-0 Re8 10.Re1 Nc5

10...c6!?

11.Nb3!

An efficient way to blunt the pressure mounted against White's e-pawn.

11...Ne6?!

Often my preference is to complicate positions by avoiding exchanges, but here it is best to acquiesce to partially relieve the cramp.

12.Be3 a5 13.a4 c6 14.Qd2 Qc7 15.Rad1 Bf8 16.f4 Nd7

Black must be very careful: the "hedgehog" development 16...Bd7

(with the idea of ...Rad8 and ...Bc8) is refuted by 17.e5.

17.Qf2 b6 18.g4 Bb7 19.h4 Rad8

Although Black has at last completed his development, White in the interim has gained additional space on the Kingside, and could consolidate it with Bf3, Kg2, g5, h5, Rh1, Qh4, etc. White's next is a bit idle.

20.Rd2 Nec5 21.Nc5

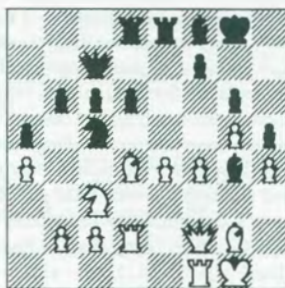
Perhaps now White should avoid exchanges so as to leave Black cramped, e.g., with 21.Nc1.

21...Nc5 22.Bd4 Bc8 23.g5

23.Bf3!?

23...Bg4 24.Rf1 h5?!

A risky move to shore up the h-file.



25.Bf6?!

White could keep an appreciable advantage by opening the Kingside with 25.g4 Qe7 (or 25...Bh6 26.Bf6 Rc8 27.Qg3 with Rdf2, f5 and Bf3 to follow) 26.Qg3 Bh5 27.Rdf2 Bh6 28.Bf3 (the refutation of Bg4-h5) 28...Bf3 29.Rf3, when 30.f5 and/or h5 will create dangerous threats against Black's King.

After the text move, White's intended attack along the f-file is easily parried.

25...Rb8 26.Kh1 Nd7 27.Bd4 Re7 28.Ne2 Nc5

28...b5!

29.Nc3 Rbe8 30.f5

Without further ado. Against the annoying 30.Bf6 I was consider-

ing the Exchange sacrifice 30...Ne4 31.Ne4 Re4 32.Be4 Re4 33.Re1 Bf3! and ...d5 should hold the position due to its closed nature and White's exposed King.

30...Nd7

Hurrying to the ideal post e5.

31.b3 Rb8

The b-pawn, however, must be defended first.

32.Qg3 Ne5 33.Rdf2 Rbe8?

33...Ree8 and 34...Bg7 would achieve the ideal setup.

34.Qf4?

White can save an important tempo with 34.Rf4 when Black cannot reach the ideal setup in time, and must rely on the materialistic alternative 34...Rb8 35.Qf2 Rd7 (35...Ree8 36.fg6 fg6 37.Be5 de5 38.Rf7 Be7 39.Qf6! Bf6 40.Rc7 Bg7 41.Rff7 Bf8 42.Rf6+) 36.fg6 Ng6! when Black will have an Exchange for his troubles.

34...Rd7 35.Qd2 Bg7 36.Rf4 Rdd8 37.Qf2

White achieves his ideal formation.

37...Rb8

But so does Black, who offers a draw. Perhaps overestimating his position, White declines the peace proposal and embarks on an impetuous Knight tour. He soon finds himself on the defensive in the ensuing time pressure.

38.Nb1

Heading for c4.

38...b5!

Black seizes the chance to rid himself of his target b-pawn and gain some activity in the "quiet sector." Psychologically, such a counterthrust carries great weight in the context of a heretofore passive and cramped resistance.

39.Nc3?

White tries to reapply the squeeze, but pawns only move forward; the Knight will soon find himself displaced from the center and faced with being swept in the

undertow. To maintain the balance White must play 39.ab5 Rb4 40.Nc3 Rb4 41.Qe3 (to avoid 41...Nd3), and continue battle on a broadened front.

39...b4 40.Na2 c5 41.Ba1?

It is uncanny how one mistake so frequently leads to another (see our next game, where I suffer this fate.) This one will ultimately prove fatal. 41.Be3 Rec8 42.Nc1 c4 43.Qd2 (Δ R4f2) offers chances to hold.

41...Rbc8 42.Nc1 c4 43.Bd4

The threat of being interred with 43...c3 forces White to lose a critical tempo in his mad rush to organize a defense.

43...cb3 44.Nb3

It was perhaps White's intention to recapture with the pawn, but upon realizing the power of Black's Queen sacrifice (i.e., 44.cb3 Qc1 45.Rc1 Rc1 46.Kh2 Nd3 47.Qe3 Bd4 48.Qd3 [48.Qd4 Nf4 49.Qe3 Ne2] 48...Be5 and 49...Rec8 -+), he opted for the lesser evil of losing a pawn.

44...Qc2 45.Qc2 Rc2

Time control.

46.f6 Bf8 47.R4f2

To avoid 47...Nd3 and challenge the invader.

47...Rc4

Black's Rook is much too active to be exchanged for White's. This and the next three moves by Black efficiently consolidate and coordinate his position.

48.Rd2 Nc6 49.Bb6 Re5 50.Rc1 Be6

The only remaining problem is the activation of the King's Bishop.

51.Rc4 Bc4 52.Nd4 Nd4 53.Bd4 Re8 54.Bb6 d5

Problem solved.

55.Rd4

The transient reestablishment of material equality fares no better: 55.ed5 Re1 56.Kh2 Bd6 57.Kh3 Ra1 -+.

55...b3

The pawns however will march inexorably.

56.Rd1 de4 57.Ba5 e3 58.Bf3 e2 59.Re1 b2 0:1

Sicilian B23

**Miles Ardaman
Gilberto Hernandez**

Texas Chp. 1990

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 e6 3.g3 d5 4.ed5 ed5 5.Bg2 Nf6 6.d3 d4

Black opts to solve the problem of pressure against his d-pawn immediately rather than await Bg5 and Nge2-f4.

7.Ne4 Ne4 8.de4

Against 8.Be4 Black can neutralize any pressure White exerts on the Kingside with the maneuver Nd7-f6.

8...Nc6 9.Nh3

From h3 the Knight can go to g5 and assist a Queen sortie to h5.

9...h5

The start of sharp hand-to-hand combat; quieter is 9...c4 and 10...Bc5.

10.Nf4

With no real future on g5 the Knight heads for d5 and in turn prepares f2-f4.

10...h4

10...Bg4 11.f3 Bd7 12.Nd5 and 13.f4.

11.Nd5 Bd6 12.f4!

Played not so much to activate the pawn majority as to fend off Black's attack on the light squares involving Ne5, Bg4 and Qf6.

12...Be6

Black maintains the tension along the h-file and prepares 0-0-0.

13.c4

13...bc3 14.bc3 would open the b-file for White.

13...Qd7 14.Bd2 hg3 15.hg3 0-0 16.Kf2

A bit dangerous compared to 16.0-0-0, but White's King enjoys a reasonable shield in his pawns at e4, f4 and g3. White also threatens bothersome counterplay with b2-b4.

16...g5!

Opening lines of attack. The pawn is virtually poisoned as Black's Knight and d6 Bishop would quickly enter the attack.

17.a3

17.b4 cb4 would give Black c5 for his Bishop.

17...gf4 18.gf4 f5

Initiating drastic measures in the interest of assaulting White's King. 18...Bg4 doesn't improve on the game: 19.Qa4 f5 20.e5 Ne5 21.Qa7 Nd3 22.Kg3 when the threat of 23.Nb6 is crushing.

19.e5 Be5

Understandable in view of the slow alternative 19...Be7 20.b4 Bh4 21.Kf1 Ne7 22.Qb3, when Black's problems stem from the passively posted Knight on c6 compared with its dominating counterpart on d5.

The sacrificial text keeps the initiative by activating this Knight and destroying White's pawn cover. Even still, this should not suffice.

20.fe5 Ne5 21.Qe2 Ng4 22.Kg1

A small error, as 22.Kf1 would save a tempo.

22...Rh1 23.Bh1 Rg8 24.Bg2 d3!

A good try to keep up the attack. 25.Qf1 Ne5



26.Bc3?

A more serious threat would be 26.Nf6 Qd4 27.Qf2 Nf3 28.Kf1 Nd2 29.Qd2 Qf6 -/+.

But White could win with 26.Qf2! due to the now real threat

(continued on page 28)

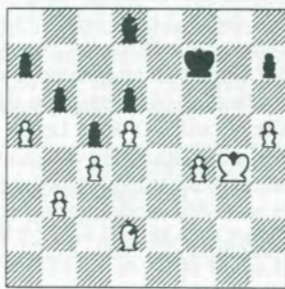
Endgame Focus

NM Richard Ketcham

In the Bishop and pawn ending between Bill Stouffer and Jim Gallagher (Nov.-Dec. TK, p. 3), I found some quite fun and instructive lines. White still had a win until 49.ab5? tossed it away.

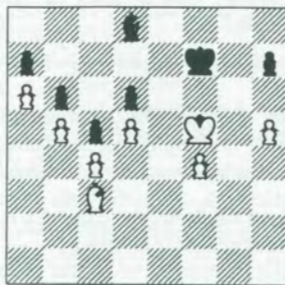
Stouffer-Gallagher

1990 Texas Open



Position after 48...Bd8

The plan suggested by Gallagher starting with 49.a6! is the correct one (to start with): **49.a6 Be7 50.b4 Bd8** (50...cb4? is suicidal: 51.Bb4 Bf8 52.Kf5 Be7 53.Bc3 Bh4 54.Bd4 Bd8 55.Bf2 Bc7 56.Bh4 and Black's King must give way.) **51.b5 Be7 52.Kf5** [Only 52.Ba5 Bd8 was considered in the game notes. - Ed.] Note that White cannot win here by trading Bishops: 52.Be1 Bd8 53.Bh4 Bh4 54.Kh4 h6! 55.Kg4 Kf6 56.f5 Kf7 and White cannot make progress even by sacrificing the pawn, because Black can always keep the opposition on f7 when White's King goes to f5. **52...Bh4** (or 52...Bf6 53.Be1, transposing) **53.Bc3 Bd8** (We will also consider alternative Bishop moves by Black ending with 53...Bh4 or 53...Bf6.)



Position after 53...Bd8

It is evident that Black's Bishop must stay on the h4-d8 diagonal, since if White takes control of it then he can play Bd8 and then take the pawn on b6 (or a7 after Bc7-b8), and Black would be powerless to stop him. The one exception is where Black's Bishop is on c7, where White can win through zugzwang as outlined in the line given after 50...cb4. With this in mind, we see that once White's pieces have reached the above configuration, Black's Bishop could have ended up on d8, e7 or h4.

A.) First, let's see what happens if the Bishop is on d8, as in the example variation (diagram.) Now White has the winning shot **54.Bg7!!** If Black ignores the Bishop, it will continue with Bh6-g5. where it will either trade off Black's Bishop or drive it off the crucial diagonal So Black must make the capture **54...Kg7**, letting White's King in with **55.Ke6**, after which Black's Bishop is helpless to stop White from taking the pawn on a7 and queening.

Black has two tries: queening his own h-pawn or trapping White's King on the a-file. The first line would go **55...Kh6 56.Kd6 Kh5 57.Kc6 Kg4 58.Kb7 h5 59.Ka7 h4 60.Kb7 h3 61.a7 h2 62.a8(Q) h1(Q) 63.Qd8**, with an easy win.

The second would be something like **55...Kf8 56.Kd6 Ke8 57.Kc6 h6 58.Kb7** (58.d6 also wins by zugzwang after 58...Bf6 59.Kc7 Bd8 60.Kc8 Bf6 61.d7) **58...Kd7 59.Ka7 Kc7 60.d6 Kc8 61.f5** and either the King or Bishop must give way.

B.) If Black's Bishop in the diagram is on h4, White wins as before with **54.Bg7!** - even saving a tempo if Black tries to run his h-pawn. If he tries to trap White's King, the more active position of the Bishop avails him not: **54.Bg7 Kg7 55.Ke6 Bg3 56.Kd6 Kf6** (56...Bf4 57.Kc6 and White's King is too far gone: 57...Kf7 58.Kb7 Ke7 59.Ka7 Kd7 60.Kb7) **57.Kc6 Ke7 58.Kb7 Kd7 59.Ka7 Kc7 60.d6 Kc8 61.d7 Kc7 62.d8(Q) Kd8 63.Kb7** and the a-pawn will queen.

C.) If Black's Bishop in the diagram is on e7, 54.Bg7 runs into difficulties after 54...Kg7 55.Ke6 Kf8 56.Kd7 Kf7 57.Kc7 Ke8 58.Kb7 Kd7 59.Ka7 Kc7=. Likewise, the try 54.Be5 does not work, due to 54...de5 55.fe5 Bh4 56.d6 Bg3! and White cannot make any progress.

However, if all White does is waste a move with, say, **54.Bb2!**, Black's Bishop will have to move away from e7 to h4 or d8, allowing White to win as in lines A and B.

This endgame wonderfully illustrates the principles of zugzwang, opposition and the limited effectiveness of a Bishop when its pawns are all stuck on the same color squares.



[I hope the inevitable flaws and gaps in my analysis will continue to elicit such intelligent response from our readers. - Ed.]

READERS' SHOWCASE

Notes by
NM Jan Rooswa

Grünfeld D76

Igor Shtern 2482

Jan Rooswa 2358

Dallas CC Chp. 1990

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7
4.Nc3 d5 5.cd5 Nd5 6.g3 Nb6
7.Bg2 0-0 8.0-0 Nc6 9.e3 Re8
10.Nd2?!

10.Ne1 or 10.d5 is better - Ed.

10...e5 11.d5 Ne7 12.e4 c6
13.Nb3 cd5 14.Nd5!?

Or 14.ed5 Nf5 15.Nc5 Nd6 16.b3
e4 17.Bb2 f5 =+ Furman-Smejkal,
Tallin 1971.

14...Ned5 15.ed5 Qd6 16.Be3
e4 17.Bc5?

Perhaps a better try is 17.Bb6 =.
*[It is hard to believe White is equal
after 17...ab6 18.Qd2 Bd7 - Ed.]*

17...Qd5 18.Qe2 Qd3 19.Rfe1
Bf5 20.Rac1 h5 21.Ba3 Nd7
22.Rc7 b6 23.h3 Nf6 24.Qd1 Rad8
25.Qe1 Rc8 26.Bf1 Rc7 27.Qc7
Qd7 28.Qd7

Also interesting is 28...Nd7
with the idea of ...Ne5.

28...Bd7 29.Nd2 Bf8 30.Bf8
Kf8 31.Bg2 Bf5

Black should have tried 31...Kg7!
32.Ne4 Ne4 33.Re4 Re4 34.Be4 Bh3.

32.h4 Re6 33.a3!

Controls b4.

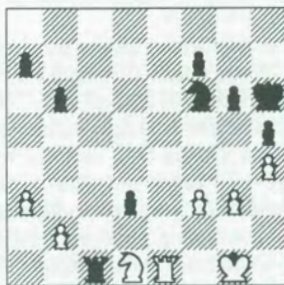
33...Kg7

33...Ke7!? 34.Rc1 Nd5 35.Nb3
Re5 36.f4 e3 37.Bf3

34.Kf1 Kh6?

34...Rc6 35.Ne4 Rc2 36.Nf6 Kf6
37.b4 Rc3 38.Re3 Re3 39.fe3 Ke5
40.Ke2 f6 -/+.[=+ or = - Ed.]

35.Nc4 Rc6 36.Ne3 Bc8
37.Kg1 Ba6 38.Nd1? Rc1 -/+
39.Bf1 Bd3 40.Bd3 ed3 41.f3



41...d2?

Correct is 41...Rc2! 42.Kf1 Rh2
43.Kg1 Rd2 -/+.

42.Rf1 Nd5 43.Kf2 g5 44.hg5
Kg5 45.Ke2 f5 46.Kd2 Rc7 47.Rh1
f4 48.gf4 Nf4 49.Rg1 Kh4 50.Nf2
Re7 51.Ne4 Kh3 52.Ke3 Kh2
53.Rg5 Rf7 54.Nd6 Rf6 55.Nf5
Ng2 56.Kf2 Nf4 57.Ke3 DRAW

Notes by Cesar Horta

Sicilian B23

Cesar Horta
Igor Shtern

Dec. 1990 Simul

E-Systems Greenville CC

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.f4 d6
4.Nf3 g6 5.Bb5 Bg7 6.0-0 e6

The setup d6, g6, Bg7 is one way
to meet White's play. But 6...e6 is
considered to weaken the dark
squares too much, and after White
has voluntarily traded Bc6, there is
no point in playing 8...Ne7. Black
wants to use this setup to stop
White's expansion on the Kingside
with a timely ...f5, but the Knight
should really be developed to f6,
where it has more of a future. As it
is, Black ends up with a bad Queen's
Bishop and a bad Knight. *[5...Bd7 is
given in ECO, suggesting that White
could have played 6.Bc6 advantageously. - Ed.]*

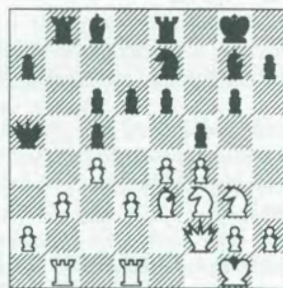
7.Bc6 bc6 8.d3 Ne7 9.Be3 0-0
10.Qe1 Rb8 11.Rb1 Ba6 12.b3 Re8

Black protects e7 and gives
himself a chance to play Qa5 if he so
chooses, without having to worry
about White's uncovering: Nd5 and
Ne7. But during the game I thought
that Black's move showed that he
really didn't have a plan.

And I did, a simple one. I wanted
to keep things under control as
much as possible, and at the right
time play Qf2 and e5, going for the
weak pawn on c5.

13.Ne2 f5 14.c4 Bc8 15.Qf2
Qa5 16.Ng3 Qc3 17.Rfd1 Qa5

I guess Black didn't care for
playing into 18.Bd2 Qd3 19.Ba5
winning the Queen, although
18...Qc2 instead of taking the pawn
makes things cumbersome for
White. I suppose Black just gave up
on the incursion and decided to
await developments.



18.e5 Qc7 19.ed6 Qd6 20.Ne5!

Black can't take the Knight and
the pawn because of the "unfortunate
lineup on the diagonal." This
theme was the undoing of Black in
Fischer-Sherwin, game one of *My
60 Memorable Games*.

20...Bb7 21.Bc5 Qc7 22.Ba7
Ra8 23.Bb6 Qd6 24.Bc5 Qc7 25.a4

I wasn't too sure on how to
consolidate the two pawn
advantage, so I decided to say with
this intermezzo, "You can win back
one pawn, but then it's my turn to
play on the dark squares." He took
me on.

25...Be5 26.fe5 Qe5 27.Bd4 Qd6 28.Ba1 c5 29.Qb2 e5 30.Qe5 Qe5 31.Be5 Nc6 32.Bd6 Ra5 33.Re1 Rd8 34.Bc7 Raa8 35.Bd8 Rd8 36.Rbd1 Nd4 37.Ne2?

I out-cheapo myself, quickly giving back the Exchange. What I was hoping for was 37...Nb3 38.Rb1 Rd3 39.Nc1 Nc1 40.Rb7 with either mate or picking up a whole piece.

37...Nc2 38.Rf1 Ne3 39.Rd2 Nf1 40.Kf1 Bc6 41.d4 cd4 42.Nd4 Be4 43.b4 Kf7 44.Nb3 Rb8 45.b5 Rc8 46.c5 Ke6 47.c6 Ke5 48.Nc5 Kf4 49.Ne4 fe4 50.Ke2 e3 51.Rd7 Ke4 52.c7 Rf8 53.Re7

53.Rd8 is quicker.

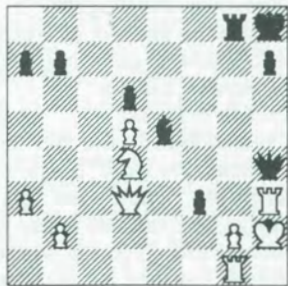
53...Kd4 54.b6 Rf2 55.Ke1 Rc2 56.b7 Rc1 57.Ke2 Rc2 58.Kf3 Rf2 59.Kg3 1:0

Sicilian B50

**James Miller
Igor Shtern**

*Dec. 1990 Simul
E-Systems Greenville CC*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.c3 Nf6 4.d3 d6 5.Be2 g6 6.0-0 Bg7 7.Be3 0-0 8.Nbd2 Ng4 9.Qb3 Ne3 10.fe3 e5 11.Qd1 f5 12.ef5 gf5 13.e4 f4 14.Nb3 Kh8 15.d4 cd4 16.cd4 ed4 17.Qd2 Bg4 18.Kh1 Bf3 19.Rf3 Be5 20.a3 Qg5 21.Bc4 Rf6 22.Rg1 Rh6 23.Bd5 Ne7 24.Qd3 Nd5 25.ed5 Rg8 26.Nd4 Rh2 27.Kh2 Qh4 28.Rh3 f3



29.Kh1?? (29.g3 Rg3 30.Rh4 Rg4 31.Kh3) 29...fg2 30.Rg2 Qe1 0:1

ARDAMAN (cont'd from p. 25)

Nf6 in addition to Qc5, e.g., 26.Qf2 Nc4 27.Qc5 Kd8 (27...Qc6 28.Ne7; 27...Kb8 28.Bf4) 28.Bg5 Rg5 29.Qf8 Qe8 30.Qf6 and 31.Qg5 +-; or 26...Bd5 27.cd5 Qd5 28.Kf1! when White will begin a decisive attack against the King with his long-range pieces (e.g., Bf4, Rc1, b4). As will become clear, White's Bd2 should instead go to f4, where it can both attack and defend.

26...Bd5 27.cd5 Qd5 28.Qf5 Kd8 29.Qf6 Kd7 30.Qf5

Clock savings allow me to "play for the loss," as Gregg Small likes to say.

30...Kd8 31.Qh3

Spurning a draw in such a complex position is like jumping off a twenty story building and, passing the tenth floor, yelling "So far, so good!" (Some readers may remember a very similar incident in the finale of my game with Joe Bradford in the fourth round of the 1989 Southwest Open, where I also disdained a draw by repetition and lost - but I hate draws!)

31...d2 32.Rd1

32.Be5 is my next to last chance to draw: 32...d1(Q)! (32...Qe5? 33.Qd3) 33.Rd1 Qd1 34.Kh2 Rg2! 35.Qg2! Qh5 36.Kg1 Qe5 37.Qb7=.

32...Nc4 33.Bd2?

The last chance is 33.b3 Rg2 34.Qg2 Qg2 35.Kg2 Ne3 36.Kf3 Nd1 37.Bd2 =. My plan to confound the g2 tactic one way charmingly allows it another.

33...Nd2 34.Kh1

What else?

34...Rg2!

1:0

A good example of the practical chances available to the one doing the sacrificing.

(Miles Ardaman will be touring the state, giving lectures, simulms and private instruction. If you want to book him for your club, you can call him at (713)795-5286.)

SOLUTION

1.Ng3 (1.Nd4? g2 2.Ne2 Ka2 3.Bb1 Ka1 4.Ng1 b2 5.Kc2 stalemate) 1...Ka2 2.Ne2! (2.Bf7? Ka1 3.Bb3 stalemate) 2...b2 3.Kd2! b1(N)! (Brieger's exclaim. 3...b1(Q) 4.Nc3 takes longer, but it is a well-beaten path.) 4.Kc1 Ka1 5.Nd4! (5.Bf7? Nc3 6.Nd4 Ne2! 7.Ne2 stalemate) 5...Na3 6.Bf7 Nc4 7.Nc2 Ka2 8.Bc4 mate. A Brieger original, the first of a series to premiere in TK.

Congratulations are in order to the Petersons of Austin. David (age 10) at 2025 is the highest rated age 9-10 player in the nation, and Andrea his sister (age 7) at 1568 is the 4th highest under 9 years old. The ratings are from the USCF December 1990 Annual Rating List.

FOR SALE: Fidelity Phantom chess computer (moves its own pieces) USCF rated at 2100. \$200 firm, plus shipping. (New cost is \$399 in Jan '91 Chess Life.) Greg Wren, P.O. Box 501, Helotes, TX 78023. (512) 695-2324.

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- Selby Anderson

LETTERS

Amending holey writ

Dear reader:

Here are some corrections to my home analysis of the K-K match in the last issue.

Game 2: After 33.f4! Karpov's possible defense 33...f6 is refuted, but for the wrong reason. Thus, not 34.Qh4 Rd7! (I have 34...Ba6?) 35.f5 Qe5! 36.fg6 Kg7 ∞, as given by Seirawan - but the crusher given by Tisdall in *Chess Life*: 34.Qc5! After 34...Rd7!? White wins in short order with deFirmian's suggestion of 35.f5! gf5 36.Rc8 Rd1 37.Kh2 Rb1 38.Qf8 Qe5 39.Rg3.

Game 4: I correctly suggest 39...d4! as winning for Karpov, but the way I would have done it allows a perp. After 39...d4 40.Bf5! Qc6! 41.Be4 Re8?? 42.Bc2 Re2 I overlooked the perp 43.Bd5 Kh7 44.Nf8 =. Instead of 41...Re8, 41...Qe6! is winning.

Game 9: I repeat Byrne's suggestion of 32.Bc1! (instead of 32.Bd2? dropping the d-pawn) and follow it up with a howler: 32...Bf8 33.Bb2 Rc2 34.Bf6 Rd6 35.Rh1 Bg7 36.Rah4 ("forcing mate") 36...Rf6 37.gf6 Bf6 38.Re4 and extensive analysis failed to show a forced win in the ending. Texas Elementary champ John Kimbrough showed 36...Rf6! to Jim Gallagher.

I still feel that bad notes are better than no notes. "Not failure, but low aim is sin." - Robert Browning.

Selby Anderson

When prophesy fails

Enclosed is the renewal of my TCA membership. Please accept also my appreciation for the fine work you are doing for all of us chess players in Texas.

Some funny comments follow. Please do not take them as criticism, just laugh them off. I still think that you are the best person in TCA. It happens so that you commented (in *TK*) on the two longest games in the two last tournaments in College Station, and both times the result of the game turned unexpected. Well, in spring I was down against Coburn - he had a Queen against two pieces of mine. Then it became late and you had to leave for San Antonio. Then I collected a few of Coburn's pawns and proceeded to win the game. The game lasted until some time in the evening. You did not know this, so you assumed that Coburn won and you reported so in *TK*. No complaint, just a funny incident.

The comical twist comes from the fall tournament when you again could not afford to wait for one lonely game. In that longest game of the last round Weinberg was a Rook down against a much higher rated opponent

and you left early and eventually reported that I shared the class prize with 2.5 points since Weinberg ought to have lost. You could not have known that Weinberg kept pushing his remaining pawns, and after imprecise play by his opponent, queened one and won the game. That game lasted more than an hour after all other games were finished. Thereby George Weinberg shared second prize (together with the class prize) with a 3-1 score. This turned out to be Weinberg's best result ever. He is a Ph.D. student of physics and likes aggressive chess, but he is very friendly away from chess.

Actually we are to blame. We should mail the complete tournament result to you as soon as everything is finished. Unfortunately, after two days of chess I and the others feel guilty and we hurry back to work and neglect writing to you.

Dusan Djuric
College Station

I should know better than to call them before I see them!
-Ed.

Is TK only for the chess elite?

The current issue of *Texas Knights* is an excellent example of faultless writing and flawless printing; the editors are to be commended. The font choice and the justified margin are real plusses.

However, as it now presents itself, *Texas Knights* could well be titled "The Official Publication of the Texas Professional Chess Players Association." The data it offers is strictly for the chess professional; it offers nothing for any other.

The tournament player is the chess professional. To be recognized in chess circles he must play in tournaments, and to play in tournaments he must pay a fee, and to play in a tournament he becomes eligible for a cash prize. This is professionalism in every sense of the word. This is the situation with chess today.

In the laudable profile of William Tompkins, it is stated, "He feels strongly that Texas can become a leading center of chess activity." This is true, but only if chess is open to everyone - professionals, amateurs (casual players), beginners (children and their parents) and people who just enjoy being exposed to chess. It cannot be a closed door activity limited to a few. Habits and attitudes will have to change to accomplish this, but it can be done. The best place to start is with *Texas Knights*.

I thought you'd like to know.

Ed Huthmacher
Sugar Land

I don't want to quibble over definitions here, because I grasp your main point. I can't resist mentioning, however, that the only player I know personally who makes a living from chess (professionalism in its conventional sense) is Jim Gallagher, Jr. - and that is only because he has a well established teaching practice.

I am aware that my editorial style lends itself to the charge of elitism. The content of Texas Knights can be dry and technical, and its focus is on the best available games by Texans - which tend to be played by masters and experts. I do bring in games by lower rated players when I think they merit notice - not just technically but because they are dramatic struggles or have human interest value.

I am not sure what you would suggest to make Texas Knights more accessible, so I can only guess. Do we need a beginners' column? (There are plenty of elementary books available, and I don't want to short-change the material which is distinctively Texan.) Interviews with players? More pictures? Short stories?

At this writing, TCA membership accounts for about a quarter of the USCF members in Texas. We have only begun to tap into the lode of tournament players, who it seems are the ones most likely to want a magazine about Texas chess. The way we have reached them has been mainly through our TCA sponsored tournaments.

It is well and fine to talk about outreach to the non-tournament players, but how does one accomplish this? Not by changing the contents alone; there must be a way to get this magazine in people's hands. When you consider how few newsstands carry Chess Life, broad-based as its appeal is, you can appreciate the difficulty of selling TK to the non-tournament player.

I have nothing against diversifying the appeal of TK. It's just that what comes naturally to me as editor (and writer of 90% of TK's material) is meat-and-potatoes chess journalism. I would love to have more people sending in photos, human interest material and what not. But in practice, the editor has been pretty much a lone ranger.

Perhaps you could help me out with some specific suggestions.

Selby Anderson

Look what they've done to my endgame

Composed endgames are eternal. They will live forever! However, tournament endgames are in danger of becoming extinct, because the impatient director accelerates the time limit to breakneck speed.

Fools rush in where artists fear to tread. If the impetuous player wants to throw away rating points and beat himself with his flag, that is his choice.

We should boycott the North American Open to protest the third time control of one hour/sudden death. In the name of expediency, the self-serving tournament director does not have the right to murder the endgame with a sudden death time limit. We should ban the abortion of the endgame.

Give me equal time for the endgame, or give me adjudication!

There is no sudden death in the World Championship match. The world champion was allowed ample time to play the 102 move chess game. He got victory the old-fashioned way: he earned it. Without adjournment, it is doubtful that he would have found the win. Strangle the leader with 60 minutes sudden death to play the final 62 moves? Never!

The grandmasters have the same amount of time for the opening, middlegame and final phase of the game. Does the non-master deserve any less? Every tournament director must earn his salary, and not be stingy with his time.

God save the endgame. Overtime is beautiful!

Robert Brieger
Houston

Texas Champion MILES ARDAMAN

available for
lessons/instruction/simuls

phone:
(713) 795-5286

or write:
6540 Bellows Lane #704
Houston, TX 77030

ACE



Austin Chess Enterprises
1701 Palo Duro Rd.
Austin, TX 78758

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and trophy

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Plaque to top player on each board

Entry Fee: \$100 per team by
2/11, \$130 at site
Registration: 10-11 am
Rounds: 11-5, 9-3
Time control: 45/2, 15/30,
g/30
TCA membership required.

Four-player teams (Alternate on board 4 only)
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Hotel Rates: single 29.75,
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must mention chess
tourney

All prizes based on 13 teams

Entries: ACE, 7210 Teaberry Dr., Austin,
TX, 78745 (512) 443-1160 home, (512)
465-3052 work. Individual players who don't
have a team and want to play can contact
ACE; teams will be formed at the site.

TEXAS KNIGHTS

Texas Chess Association

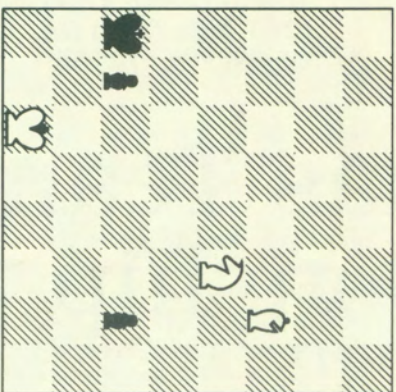
P.O. Box 501

Helotes, TX 78023-0501

Editor: Selby Anderson

TCA Membership is \$8/year for regular members, \$5 for student with college ID, and \$4 for juniors age 18 or under. (Include name, address, city, state and zip code.)

This issue's problem:



White to move and win

(Robert Brieger, 1990)

Solution: page 28



FIRST CLASS



Harvey Cushing M.
USA



TX
45 145



If your label is red, this is your last issue (i.e., **RENEW!**)