

Joanne - Glenn -

# TEXAS KNIGHTS

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NOV 12 1991

David Naiser and Todd Thomas, winners of the 1991 Texas Open

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Corrections last issue: (1) The Lone Star Open was held June (not July) 29-30. (2) We failed to note that Jim Gallagher won the Texas Rapid Championship, held July 5-6 in San Antonio. See page 17.

Cover photo: Greg Wren



## TCA mourns passing of Pat Gannon

Pat Gannon, who was TCA president from 1987 through 1988, was robbed and murdered in his Houston apartment September 21, during an especially bloody weekend in which eighteen people were murdered in Houston. He was thirty-eight years old, and was employed as a paralegal at the law firm of Pitts and Collard. Attorney Gary Pitts, who was Pat's high school chess teammate in San Antonio, wrote a moving letter to the *San Antonio Express-News* in which he noted that Pat was murdered just 300 yards from the law office where he worked. He added that it was not a "bad" neighborhood, and considered this incident as symptomatic of the crisis with violence in the larger cities.

I remember Pat as one of the most kind-hearted people I have known. He was my first contact with the San Antonio Chess Club when I was a freshman at Trinity University, and he gave me a ride to the club since I had no car. As TCA President he organized outings to the Kerrville V.A. hospital, where we brought chess into the lives of disabled veterans.

The funeral was held September 26 at Sunset Memorial Park in San Antonio. Steve Smollen and Mike Moore gave the eulogies.

## TCA financial statements sought

The committee on TCA nonprofit status seeks copies of TCA financial statements before 1989 (at least back to 1987) to show the IRS. The *Texas Knights* archives show no record that financial statements were published before 1989. Please send copies to *Texas Knights*.

## Chess in the schools

*Tempo*, the magazine of the Texas Association for the Gifted and Talented, recently carried a short piece by TCA scholastic director Joe Binder on the benefits of chess in education, and the current drive to get chess recognized by the University Interscholastic League.

Binder also got the Austin Independent School District to run the video "Chess in the Public Schools" on its cable channel (28.). Copies of the video are still available from TCA for \$4 each, which includes shipping and handling. Send to P. O. Box 501, Helotes, TX 78023.

## 1992 USCF Delegates, Voting members and TCA Regional Directors:

### USCF DELEGATES

- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Bill Snead     | Amarillo    |
| 2. Steve Smollen  | San Antonio |
| 3. Luis Salinas   | Carrollton  |
| 4. Marcus Roberts | Austin      |

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 8. William D. Collin | Greenville      |
| 9. Dusan Djuric      | College Station |
| 10. David Meier      | El Paso         |

USCF alternates: Selby Anderson, Dave Mackey

### USCF VOTING MEMBERS

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. Tony Alston   | San Antonio |
| 2. Jimmy Irvin   | Converse    |
| 3. Joe Bradford  | Austin      |
| 4. Joe Binder    | Austin      |
| 5. Todd Thomas   | Houston     |
| 6. Ed Huthmacher | Sugarland   |
| 7. Ken Smith     | Dallas      |

### TCA REGIONAL DIRECTORS

- |                  |                   |         |
|------------------|-------------------|---------|
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| VI South Central | George True       | Austin  |
| VII Gulf/Valley  | Robert G. McLean  | McAllen |



# Thomas, Naiser win Texas Open

Todd Thomas and David Naiser won the Texas Open, held October 19-20 in Austin, with 3.5-.5 scores. The field also included Calogridis, Gallagher, and Lavery. The winners quickly agreed to a draw in the last round, since nobody could catch up with them.

The below 2100 prize was split between Robert Brieger (Houston), Carlos Zurita (McAllen) and Austinites Hudnall Dunlap, Ricardo Macias, Ray Heiman and Carl McDonald. Each scored 2-2.

In the reserve section, Donald Coburn of Bryan was first with 4-0, and Matt Campbell of Houston was

second with 3.5-.5. The Class B prize was split four ways: Chris Parson (Austin), Brent Bordis (Cedar Park), Robert McLean (McAllen) and Bruce Eberhard (San Antonio), each scoring 3-1. The top Class C players were Michael Kendrick (Ft. Hood), Brian Boric (Cedar Park) and Dan Schenkel (Austin), also with 3-1 scores. Larry Smith of Austin was the top Class D with 2-2.

The open section had 19 players, and the reserve had 33. William Tompkins directed for the A.C.E. Chess Club of Austin.

## Sicilian B25

**Carlos Zurita 2009**

**Jim Gallagher 2311**

*Texas Open 1991 (1)*

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.g3 g6  
4.Bg2 Bg7 5.Nge2 d6 6.d3 e5 7.0-0  
Nge7 8.Be3 Nd4 9.Qd2 Bh3 10.f4  
Bg2 11.Kg2 f5 12.fe5 de5 13.Bg5  
h6 14.Be7 Qe7 15.Nd5 Qd7 16.c4  
0-0 17.Nd4 cd4 18.Rae1



You might ask, How can White possibly lose from this position? He has an unassailable Knight in the center and a queenside majority, right? The flip side is that Black has a mobile Kingside which can lead the way for his heavy artillery.

18...Rf7 19.Qe2 Raf8 20.b3 f4  
21.Qf3 Bf6 22.Nf6 Rf6 23.g4 g5

The matter of who gets the first h-pawn break will decide who has the heavy piece initiative.

Now White would like to play 24.Rh1 to enforce h2-h4 without delay. Unfortunately Black has the strong reply 24...h5!, leaving White nothing better than 25.h3.

24.h3 Kg7 25.Rf2 Rh8 26.Rh1  
Qe7 27.Qd1 h5 28.Kf3 Rfh6  
29.Rff1 Kf6 30.Kg2 Qe6!?

30...Qh7 threatens 31...hg4 followed (depending on White's reply) by either ...Rh2 or ...Rh4 with a timely g5-g4 break to come.

31.Kf3 Qe7 32.Qe2??

32.Kg2 Qh7 transposes into the last note.

32...hg4 33.hg4 0:1

## King's Indian E77

**Mike Calogridis 2267**

**Ricardo Macias 2084**

*Texas Open 1991 (1)*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7  
4.e4 d6 5.f4 0-0 6.Nf3 c5 7.d5 e6  
8.Be2 a6 9.0-0 Re8 10.e5 de5  
11.fe5 Nfd7 12.Bg5 Qb6 13.Ne4  
ed5 14.Nd6 Rf8 15.Be7 Nc6  
16.Bf8 Nf8 17.cd5 Ne5 18.Ne5  
Be5 19.Nc4 1:0

## Alekhine's Defense B03

**Jim Gallagher 2311**

**Andrew Hood 2076**

*Texas Open 1991 (2)*

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.c4 Nb6  
4.d4 d6 5.f4 de5 6.fe5 Nc6 7.Be3

**Bf5 8.Nc3 e6 9.Nf3 Bg4 10.Qd2  
Qd7 11.0-0-0 0-0-0 12.Be2 f6!?**

ECO gives only 12...Be7 13.Rhf1  
f6= Mestel-Kugligowski, Tjentiste  
1975.

13.Rhf1(?)

13.ef6 Bf3! (13...gf6 14.Rhf1 is fine for White) 14.gf3 (14.fg7 Bg7 and Black will regain the pawn) 14...gf6 15.Rg1 looks reasonable for White, if not exactly superior.

13...Bf3 14.Rf3 fe5 15.d5 ed5  
16.cd5 Nb4 17.Bb5?

White could regain the pawn with 17.Bb6 ab6 18.a3 Na6 19.Ba6 ba6 20.Qe2 Kb7 21.Qe5, although Black stands well after 21...Bd6.

17...Na2 18.Kb1??

Disgust with the previous move may be the cause for this oversight.

18...Nc3 19.Qc3 Qb5 20.Rf7  
Bd6 21.Rc1 Nd5 0:1

## Sicilian B45

**David Naiser 2167**

**Mike Calogridis 2267**

*Texas Open 1991 (2)*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cd4  
4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Nc6 bc6  
7.e5 Nd5 8.Ne4 f5 9.ef6 Nf6  
10.Nd6 Bd6 11.Qd6 Qb6 12.Bd3  
c5 13.Qg3

13.Bf4 += ECO.

13...0-0 14.0-0



So far the game has followed Pachman-Konradi, Dublin 1957 – assessed as unclear by ECO.

14...Ba6 15.c4 d5 16.b3 Rad8 17.Bg5 Qd6 18.Rad1 Qg3 19.hg3 dc4 20.Bc4 Bc4 21.bc4 Rd4 22.Be3! Rc4 23.Rc1 Ra4 24.Bc5 Rc8 25.a3 Nd5 26.Bd6 Rac4 27.Rc4 Rc4 28.Rb1 Kf7?

Black sees a mirage; his attack is easily rebuffed. 28...Nb6 is better; then 29.Bb8 Ra4 30.Ba7 Ra7 31.Rb6 Ra3 32.Re6 should only draw.

29.Rb7 Kg6 30.Ra7 Rc1 31.Kh2 Nf6 32.f3 Rc2 33.a4 Nd5 34.Bf4 Kf6 35.Bd6 Ne3 36.a5 Rg2 37.Kh3 Ra2 38.Bc5 Nf1 39.Kg4 Nh2 40.Kf4 g5 41.Ke4 Re2 42.Kd3 Re1 43.Ra8 Rd1 44.Ke2 Rc1 45.Be3 Rc2 46.Kd3 Ra2 47.a6 Nf3 48.a7 Ne5 49.Ke4 1:0

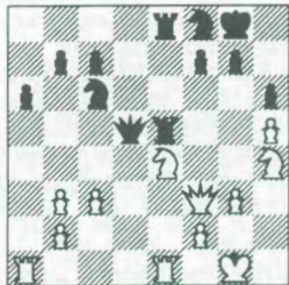
*Ruy Lopez C62*

**Todd Thomas 2211**  
**Robert Brieger 2095**

*Texas Open 1991 (2)*

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 d6 4.c3 Bd7 5.0-0 Nge7 6.d4 Ng6 7.g3 Be7 8.Be3 h6 9.Nbd2 Bg5 10.Qe2 a6 11.Ba4 Be3 12.Qe3 0-0 13.h4 Re8 14.h5 Nf8 15.Nh4 d5 16.Bb3 Be6 17.de5 de4 18.Ne4 Bb3 19.ab3 Re5 20.Qf3 Qd5 21.Rfe1 Rae8??

21...Qb3 looks playable.



22.Nf6 gf6 23.Qd5 Rd5 24.Re8 Rh5 25.Rc8 f5 26.Re1 Kg7 27.Rc7 f4 28.Rb7 fg3 29.fg3 Ne5 30.Rf1

Rg5 31.Kg2 Ne6 32.Rf5 Nc5 33.Rb6 Ncd3 34.Rg5 hg5 35.Nf5 Kh7 36.Ra6 Nb2 37.Kf2 Nbd3 38.Ke3 Nc5 39.Rh6 Kg8 1:0

*Ruy Lopez C64*

**Carl McDonald 1751**  
**Alan Lavery 2229**

*Texas Open 1991 (2)*

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Bc5 4.c3 Nf6 5.d3 d6

5...Qe7 6.0-0 0-0 7.b4 Bb6 8.Bg5 h6 9.Bh4 d6 10.Nbd2 Nd8 11.Nc4 Ne6 12.Ne3 Nf4 (ΔNg6) = Lederer-Aronin, USSR 1962.

6.0-0 Bd7

This makes it difficult for Black to carry out the unpinning maneuver outlined above.

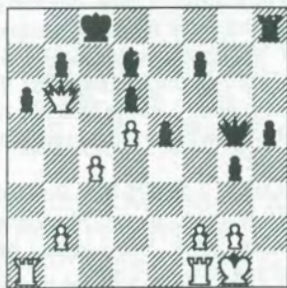
7.Bg5 h6 8.Bh4 g5 9.Bg3 h5?!

9...Qe7 is indicated.

10.d4 Bb6 11.h4 g4 12.Ng5

This is the trouble with 9...h5. Black's situation becomes desperate.

12...Qe7 13.Na3 0-0-0 14.Nc4 Rdg8 15.a4 a6 16.Nb6 cb6 17.Bc6 Bc6 18.d5 Bd7 19.Qb3 b5 20.ab5 Bb5 21.c4 Bd7 22.Qb6 Rg5 23.hg5 Ne4 24.Bh4 Ng5 25.Bg5 Qg5



26.c5! Qd8 27.Qa7 dc5 28.Qc5 Qc7 29.Qa7 Kd8 30.Rfc1 1:0

*Queen's Indian E18*

**Greg Wren 1831**  
**Jimmy Irvin 1627**

*Texas Open 1991 (2)*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 b6 3.Nc3 e6

This only goes into a normal Queen's Indian if White cooperates. He can build an imposing center now with 4.e4 Bb7 5.Bd3 Bb4 6.f3.

4.Nf3 Be7 5.g3 Bb7 6.Bg2 0-0 7.0-0 d6

Black insists on giving White the center. Nimzovich used to play it this way, but nobody followed his lead. 7...Ne4 and 7...d5 are usual.

8.Qc2 Nbd7

Or 8...c5 9.d5! ed5 10.Nh4 Re8 11.Nf5 Bf8 12.Bg5 ±.

9.e4 e5 10.d5 Nc5?

Black is a glut for punishment. Better is 10...a5 or 10...Re8.

11.b4 Na6 12.Rb1 Qd7 13.Nh4! Rac8 14.Nf5 Nb8 15.Bg5?

15.Bh3! Kh8 16.Kg2 wins material by force.

15...Qe8?

15...Nd5! wins a pawn.

16.Qd2 g6?

Pitching the exchange, but I'm not sure it matters. 16...Kh8 (to prevent 17.Bh6!) 17.Bh3 is still a downer for Black.

17.Bh6! Nh5 18.Ne7 Qe7 19.Bf8 Rf8 20.Ne2 Nd7 21.f4 ef4 22.Nf4(?)

Giving up the e5 square. Better is 22.gf4, e.g., ...f5 23.ef5 Rf5 24.Bh3.

22...Nhf6 23.Qd4 Ne5 24.c5 bc5 25.bc5 Ba6 26.Rfe1 Bc8 27.cd6 cd6 28.Re1

Simpler is 28.Rb8 Qc7 29.Reb1. White is sliding down the slippery slope.

28...Bg4 29.Rf1 Rc8 30.h3 Ne4 31.Qe4 Bf5 32.Qb4 Bb1 33.Rb1 Nf3 34.Kh1??

34.Bf3 Qe3 35.Kg2 Rc2 36.Ne2 Re2 37.Be2 Qe2 38.Kg1 Qe3 39.Kf1 and Black runs out of checks.

34...Qe3 35.Qb2 Nd4 36.Rd1 Nf5 37.Ne2 Re8 38.Ng1 Ng3 39.Kh2 Qf4 40.Bf3

An amusing line is 40.Nf3 Re2 41.Qb8 Kg7 42.Kg1 (what else?) Qe3 43.Kh2 Qf3 44.Rg1 Nf1 45.Kh1 Qh3! 46.Bh3 Rh2 mate!

40...Nf1 41.Kg2 Qh2 mate 0:1



*French Defense C19*  
**Jim Gallagher 2311**  
**Randall Schwarz 2121**  
*Texas Open 1991 (3)*

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5  
 c5 5.a3 Bc3 6.bc3 Ne7 7.Nf3 Bd7  
 8.a4 Qa5 9.Qd2 Nbc6 10.Bd3 c4  
 11.Be2 f6 12.0-0 0-0-0 13.Ba3 Ng6  
 14.Bd6 h5!?

Alternatives: (a) 14...Rde8 Rde8  
 15.Rfe1 h5 16.h4 Nd8 17.Bf1 Nf7 ∞  
 Fischer-Sherwin, U.S. Ch. 1960/61;  
 (b) 14...Nce7 15.Nh4 Rde8 16.Ng6  
 hg6 17.ef6 gf6 18.h3 Nf5 ∞ Fischer-  
 Uhlmann, Buenos Aires 1960.

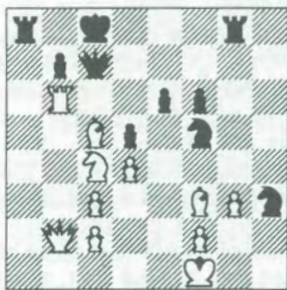
15.Rfb1 Nce7 16.Qc1

16.Nh4! stifles Black's kingside  
 counterplay – Schwarz.

16...Nf5 17.Bc5 Bc6 18.Rb5!?

A bold attempt to break Black's  
 rock-solid defenses.

18...Bb5 19.ab5 Qb5 20.Ba7  
 Kd7 21.ef6 gf6 22.Bc5 Ra8 23.Rb1  
 Qc6 24.Rb6 Qc7 25.Qb2 Kc8  
 26.Nd2 Nf4 27.Bf3 Rg8 28.g3 h4  
 29.Kf1 hg3 30.hg3 Nh3 31.Nc4



31...Ng3?!!

Curtin suggests 31...Rg3!!, the  
 point being to keep d6 covered by  
 the Knight. If 32.Nd6 (32.fg3 Qg3  
 is suicide) Nd6 33.Bd6 Rg1 34.Ke2  
 Qc4 35.Kd2 Qf1, and Black wins.

32.Ke1!??

White can sustain a deadly  
 flurry of checks after 32.fg3 Qg3?  
 33.Nd6, resulting in mate or the  
 win of Black's Queen.

But after 32...Rg3! White only  
 has a perp with 33.Nd6 Kd8 34.Nb7  
 Kc8 35.Nd6 =; or he must allow a  
 perpetual after 35.Bd6 Rf3 36.Kg2  
 Rf2 37.Kh1 Rf1 38.Kg2 Rf2 =!

32...Ne4 33.Nd6 Nd6 34.Rd6  
 Rg1 35.Kd2 Qg7 36.Re6 Qg5  
 37.Re3 Raal?

In time pressure, Schwarz loses  
 an important tempo. He later point-  
 ed out a win with 37...Nf2 38.Qb6  
 Ra6 followed by 38.....Re6.

38.Qb6 Nf2 39.Qe6 Kb8 40.Qe8  
 Kc7 41.Qe7 Kc8 42.Qf8 Kd7  
 43.Qf7 Kc8 44.Qe6 Kb8 DRAW

For the record, Thomas-Naiser  
 was agreed drawn after 1.e4 c5  
 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.f4 g6 4.Nf3 Bg7.

Laverty scored a witty win on  
 board two:

*Ruy Lopez C65*  
**Randall Schwarz 2121**  
**Alan Laverty 2229**  
*Texas Open 1991 (4)*

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Bc5  
 4.c3 Nf6 5.0-0 Ne4?!

Why didn't he play this against  
 me in the 1990 Texas Champion-  
 ship? That game went 5...0-0 6.d4  
 Bb6 7.Re1 d6 8.h3 (8.a4!) Bd7 9.a3  
 h6 10.b3 Re8 11.d5 Ne7 12.Bf1 Kh7  
 and Black had strong kingside play.

6.d4?!

6.Qe2 f5 7.d3 Nf6 8.d4 Be7 9.de5  
 Ne4 10.Nbd2 ± Evans-Weinberger,  
 U.S. Chp. 1963. Did Laverty have  
 something new in mind?

6...ed4 7.Re1

7.Qe2 d5 8.Nd4 Bd4 9.cd4 0-0  
 gives Black nothing to fear.

7...d5 8.Ne5?

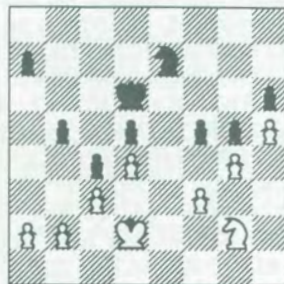
White doesn't know what he's  
 getting into! 8.cd4 is best – but not  
 good: 8...Be7 9.Ne5 Bd7 10.Nd7 Qd7  
 11.f3 Nd6 12.Bc6 bc6 13.Qe2 Nf5.

8...0-0! 9.Nc6 bc6 10.Bc6 Qf6!  
 11.Ba8 Qf2 12.Kh1 Bg4 13.Rf1  
 Bd1 14.Rf2 Nf2 15.Kg1 dc3

16.Bc6 c2 17.Nd2 Nd3 18.Kf1  
 Nc1 19.Rc1 Rb8 0:1

On board three, Hood turned  
 down repeated draw offers from  
 Brieger to reach this position:

**Robert Brieger - Andrew Hood**



Position after 37...f5

Now 38.Ne3 would completely  
 deaden the position. Instead, Brieger  
 faltered with the disastrous . . .

38.gf5?? Nf5 39.Ne3

White must respond to the  
 threat of 39...Ng3.

If 39.f4 g4 40.Ne3 Ne3 41.Ke3  
 Ke6 42.Kf2 Kf5 43.Kg3 a5, Black  
 has the last word: 44.a3 a4 45.Kh4  
 Kf4 is not stalemate!

39...Ne3 40.Ke3 Ke6 41.Kf2  
 Kf5 42.Ke2 Kf4 43.Kf2 a6

Zugzwang? Nope. Even if there  
 were no pawn moves left on the  
 queenside, Black to move would  
 win easily with 44...g4.

44.Ke2 a5 45.Kf2 b4 46.Ke2  
 bc3 47.bc3 a4 48.a3 Kg3 49.Ke3  
 Kh4 50.f4 Kh5 51.f5 g4 52.Kf4 g3  
 53.Kg3 Kg5 54.f6 Kf6 55.Kg4 h5  
 56.Kf4 Kg6 57.Ke5 h4 58.Kf4 Kh5  
 59.Kf3 Kg5 60.Kf2 0:1

**FLASH!** Los Angeles is a finalist  
 (along with Rabat, Morocco) to  
 host the World Championship in  
 1993. The American bid was present-  
 ed by the Intermark Group, a Los  
 Angeles-based marketing company.



# SWO LVII – part two

## Round 4

A lucky reprieve leaves Reuter with the only perfect score.

### Sicilian B46

**Roberto Rodriguez 1990**  
**Bill Reuter 2321**

*SW Open 1991 (4)*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cd4  
4.Nd4 a6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Be2 Nge7  
7.Be3 Nd4 8.Qd4 Nc6 (8...b5!)  
9.Qd2 (9.Qb6! ±) b5 10.a3(?)

This is unnecessary, since Black doesn't have the pressure on e4 that he gets in a normal Scheveningen.

10...Be7 11.0-0 0-0 12.Rad1 d6  
13.f4 Bb7 14.Kh1 Rc8 15.Bd3 Na5  
16.Qe2 Qc7 17.Rf3 Nc4 18.Bc1 Bf6

I think Black can grab the pawn and still defend: 18...Na3 19.ba3 Qc3 20.Rh3 g6 21.e5 Qc7.

19.Rh3 g6 20.Qg4 Bc3

The weakening of dark squares is suspect, but what is a better plan?

21.bc3 f5 22.ef5 ef5 23.Qh4 Rce8 24.Bc4 bc4 25.Be3 Rf7  
26.Bd4 Re2 27.Rg1 Qe7 28.Qh6 (Δ 29.Qg6!) Qe6 29.Rg3

Now the threat of h4-h5 forces Black to part with the Exchange.

29...Rd2 30.h4 Rd4 31.cd4 Qf6



32.h5??

After 32.Re1 (or 32.c3) Black replies 32...Be4 with control of the

b-file in any ending. Curtin suggests 32.Rb1! Qd4 33.h5, and White regains the pawn or goes into an ending with control of both open files after 33...Qg7 34.Qg7 Kg7 35.hg6 hg6 36.Re3 ±.

32...Qh4 0:1

Rodriguez got revenge against Reuter in the speed tourney later that night.

### Benoni A70

**J. C. Thompson 2200**  
**Miles Ardaman 2496**

*SW Open 1991 (4)*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e6 4.Nc3 ed5 5.cd5 d6 6.e4 g6 7.Nf3 Bg7 8.Bb5 Nbd7 9.0-0 0-0 10.Bg5 h6 11.Bf4 Qe7 12.Re1 Nh5 13.Bd2 a6 14.Bd7 Bd7 15.e5 de5 16.Ne4 b6 17.Qb3



17...f5 18.Nc3 Qd6 19.Be3 b5 20.Rad1 e4 21.Nd2 Rfe8 22.Qc2 Nf6 23.Nb3 Rac8 24.Qd2 g5 25.g3 Ng4 26.h4 gh4 27.gh4 Qh2 28.Kf1 b4 29.Ne2 Bb5 0:1

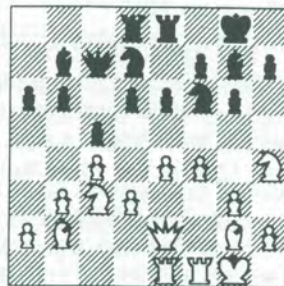
### Réti Opening A05

**Mansour Bighamian 2351**  
**Peter Kappler 2103**

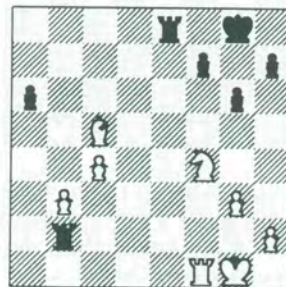
*SW Open 1991 (4)*

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 b6 3.Bg2 Bb7 4.0-0 e6 5.c4 Be7 6.b3 c5 7.Bb2 0-0 8.d3 d6 9.e3 Nbd7 10.Qe2 Qc7 11.Nc3 Rad8 12.Rac1 Rfe8 13.e4

a6 14.Nh4 Bf8 15.f4 g6 16.Rce1 Bg7



17.e5 Bg2 18.Ng2 de5 19.fe5 Ne5 20.Qe5 Qe5 21.Re5 Nd5 22.Nd5 Be5 23.Be5 ed5 24.Bc7 Rd7 25.Bb6 dc4 26.dc4 Rd2 27.Bc5 Ra2 28.Nf4 Rb2



29.Nd5 Ree2 30.Ne7 Kf8 31.Ng6 Ke8 32.Nf4 Rh2 33.Bf2 Rh6 34.Re1 Kd7 35.Rd1 Kc6 36.Rd3 a5 37.Nd5 Rd6 38.Kg2 Rd7 39.Kf3 Rb7 40.Bb6 Rb6 41.Nb6 Kb6 42.Kg4 Rh2 43.Kg5 h5 44.Rf3 Rh3 45.Rf6 Kc5 46.Rf5 Kb4 47.Rb5 Ka3 48.Kf4 h4 49.gh4 Rh4 50.Ke5 a4 51.ba4 Ka4 52.Kd5 Rh5 53.Kc6 Rh6 54.Kc5 Rh5 55.Kb6 Rh6 56.Kc5 Rh5 57.Kb6 Rh6 DRAW

Cliff Bunch of Dickinson (between Houston and Galveston) is a fast clock puncher. As GM Anand has shown, such a style is both



disconcerting and compatible with strong play.

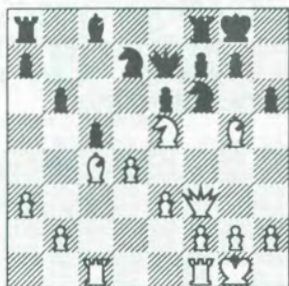
*Bogo-Indian E11*

**Selby Anderson 2293**  
**Cluff Bunch 2061**

*SW Open 1991 (4)*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 Bb4  
4.Nbd2 d5 5.a3 Bd2 6.Bd2 0-0  
7.Bg5 c6 8.e3 Nbd7 9.Bd3 dc4  
10.Bc4 Qe7 11.0-0 c5 12.Rc1 b6  
13.Ne5 h6 14.Qf3(?)

I considered, and rejected, ♠4.Bh4  
Bb7 15.Nd7 Qd7 16.Bf6 gf6 17.dc5  
Qc6 18.Qg4 Kh7 19.Bd3 f5, missing  
20.cb6! (Curtin) Qb6 21. Qe2 ±



I had calculated 14...Bb7 15.Qb7  
hg5 16.Bb5! Rfb8 17.Nc6 Rb7  
18.Ne7 Kf8 19.Bc6 – but not the  
following.

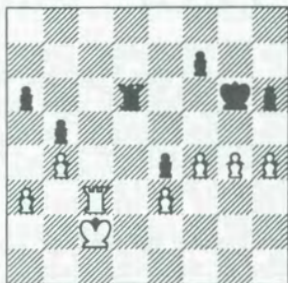
14...Ne5! 15.de5

A blunder is 15.Qa8? Nc4 16.Bf6  
Qf6 17.Rc4 Ba6.

15...Qb7!

The saving grace, found under  
fire. This was a psychological turn-  
ing point, as it dawned on me that  
the game would not be over within  
thirty moves. (Can anyone tell me  
where I went wrong?)

16.Qb7 Bb7 17.Bf6 gf6 18.ef6  
Rfd8 19.Rfd1 Bd5 20.Be2 e5  
21.Kf1 Bb3 22.Rd3 Rd3 23.Bd3  
Rd8 24.Ke2 Rd6 25.Rc3 Bd5  
26.b4 e4 27.Bb5 c4 28.f4 Rf6  
29.Kd2 Rd6 30.Kc2 Bc6 31.Bc4  
Ba4 32.Bb3 Bb3 33.Rb3 b5 34.g4  
Kg7 35.h4 Kg6 36.Rc3 a6



White is a solid pawn up, but he  
has no simple way to make progress  
because d3 beckons to Black's Rook.

I tried a shot in the dark.

37.h5 Kg7 38.g5 hg5 39.fg5 Rd5  
40.Rc5 Rd3 41.Rc7 Re3 42.g6 Kh6  
43.Rf7 Kh5 44.g7 Rg3 45.Re7 Kh6  
46.Ra7 Rg7 47.Ra6 Rg6 48.Ra5  
Kg5 49.Rb5 Kf4 50.Rb8 Rc6  
51.Kb3 e3 52.Re8 Kf3 53.a4 e2  
54.a5 Rc1 55.b5 e1(Q) 56.Re1 Re1

I always thought this ending  
was pretty esoteric. But there it sat!  
57.a6 Ra1 58.Kc4 Ke4 59.Kc5  
Ke5 60.b6

Or 60.Kc6 Kd4 61.Kb7 Kc5 62.b6  
Rb1 =.

60...Ra5!

60...Ra6?? 61.b7 Ra5 62.Kc6 ±.

61.Kc6 Ra6 62.Kc7 Kd5 63.b7  
Ra7 64.Kb6 **DRAW**

On board eight, Bradford was  
working his way up with some  
first-rate bug smashing.

*King's Indian E90*

**Joe Bradford 2488**  
**Charles McLaughlin 1931**

*SW Open 1991 (4)*

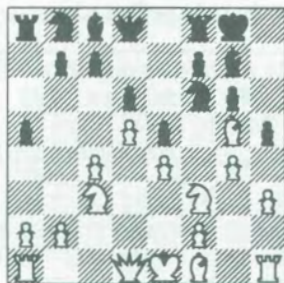
1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7  
4.e4 d6 5.d4 0-0 6.h3 e5 7.d5

Against Frank Brack in 1989 Joe  
played 7.de5 de5 8.Qd8 Rd8 9.Bg5  
Re8 10.Nd5! Nd5 11.cd5 +=.

7...a5 8.g4!?

A new suggestion in ECO-2,  
which Bradford may have found on  
his own.

8...h5 9.Bg5



9...hg4 10.hg4 Bg4 11.Be2 Qd7  
12.Qd2 Nh7

12...Nh5 looks better here.

13.Bh6 f5 14.Ng5 f4 15.Bg7  
Ng5 16.Bf8 Kf8 17.0-0-0 Kg7  
18.Rdg1 Nf3 19.Qd1 1:0

Notes by David Leinbach

*Sicilian B21*

**David Leinbach 2052**  
**Raymond Smith 1896**

*SW Open 1991 (4)*

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd4 3.c3 d3 4.Bd3  
d6 5.f4 Nc6 6.Nf3 e5!? 7.0-0 Nf6  
8.b4 a6 9.a4 Bg4 10.Qe2??!

The right idea is 10.Na3 intend-  
ing b4-b5, or a4-a5 and Nc4-b6.

10...Be7 11.Be3 ef4 12.Bf4  
Nh5!? 13.Be3 Ne5 14.Nbd2 0-0  
15.Rfd1

It seems like the Rooks belong  
on c1 and d1, yet this move also  
weakens the f-file.

15...Rc8 16.Rac1 f5!? 17.ef5  
Nd3 18.Qd3 Bf5 19.Qd5 Kh8  
20.Qb7!?

Probably not best. Better is  
20.Nd4 followed by Ndf3 and  
Black's Queenside weaknesses still  
linger. [20.Nd4 Bg4 and 21...Qd7  
looks playable for Black - Ed.]

20...Bf6



Yes! Black threatens to invade c3, and if White puts a piece on d4 Black plays Bd4 allowing his Queen to start an attack on the Kingside with Qg5/h4, Nf4 and Rook lifts.

21.c4!? Bb2 22.Qa6 Bc1 23.Rc1 Be6 24.Ne4

Better is 24.c5 Ra8 25.Qc6 Rc8 (25...Bd7 26.Qd6 Ba4 27.Qd8 Rfd8) 26.Qe4 Bf5 27.Qd4, but I thought 24.Ne4 won the d-pawn.

24...Bc4! 25.Rc4

Again, 25.Qd6 is better. White continues to slip under pressure, while Black plays quickly and decisively, using White's clock time.

25...Rc4 26.Qc4 d5 27.Qd4 de4 28.Qd8 Rd8 29.Ng5?!

Better is 29.Ne5 Kg8 30.Nc6 ±.

29...Kg8 30.a5 Nf6 31.a6?

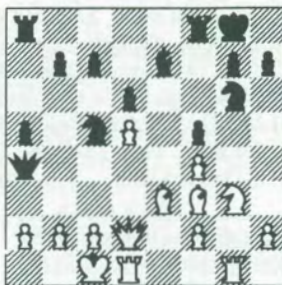
31.h3 was a must. After 31...Nd5 32.Bc5 everything looks unclear, with lots of play for both sides.

31...Ng4

Ouch. "Life is cruel for the unwashed." [It stinks, too! - Ed.]

32.Kf1 Ne3 33.Ke2 Nd5 34.Ne6 Ra8 0:1

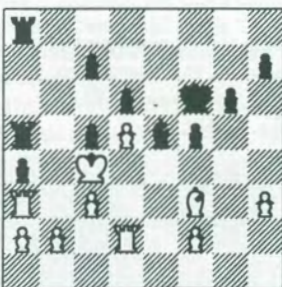
A nice win for Black in a tense game.



18.Kb1 Ra6 19.Nh5 Rf7 20.Bd4 Qd7 21.Rde1 Bf8 22.Re3 b6 23.h3 Ra8 24.Rge1 Qd8 25.Bc5 bc5 26.Ra3 Nh4!

A Knight on the rim in fighting trim. Besides indirectly defending the a-pawn, this move prepares to expel White's troublesome Knight and claim the long diagonal.

27.Bh1 g6 28.Ng3 a4 29.Nf1 Bg7 30.Re6 Qb8 31.c3 Qb5 32.Qe2 Qe2 33.Re2 Rff8 34.Kc2 Bh6 35.Re7 Ra7 36.Nd2 Bf4 37.Nf3 Nf3 38.Bf3 Bg5 39.Re6 Bh4 40.Re2 Kf7 41.Kd3 Rfa8 42.Kc4 Ra5 43.Kd3 Bf6 44.Kc4 Be5 45.Rd2 Kf6



46.b3 Bf4 47.Re2 Bc1 48.Ra4 Ra4 49.ba4 Ra4 50.Kb5 Ra3 51.Rc2 Bf4 52.Kc6 Be5 53.Be2 Bc3 54.Bc4 Ke5 55.Bb3 Kd4

This agile King is like a fox in a henhouse.

56.Rc1 Kd3 57.Rd1 Ke2 58.Rc1 Be5 59.Rc2 Kf3 60.Kc7 f4 61.Kd7 Kg2 62.h4 Kh3 63.Rd2

Kh4 64.Rd3 g5 65.Ke6 g4 66.Kf5 Ra8 67.Rd1 Rf8 68.Ke4 h5 69.Rh1 Kg5 70.Bd1 f3 71.a4 0:1

Hall beat Calogridis on board two (score not available).

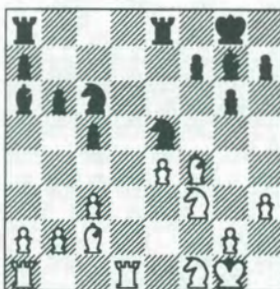
*Bird's Opening A03*  
Matthew Campbell 1952  
Joe Bradford 2488

*SW Open 1991 (5)*

1.f4 d5 2.Nf3 g6 3.e3 Bg7 4.Be2 c5 5.d3 Nc6 6.0-0 e5 7.e4?

One can be careless of pawn structure when superior piece activity warrants – and that certainly does not apply here.

7...de4 8.de4 Qd1 9.Bd1 ef4 10.c3 Nf6 11.Bf4 0-0 12.Nbd2 Re8 13.Bc2 b6 14.h3 Ba6 15.Rfe1 Nd7 16.Nf1 Nde5 17.Red1??



17...Be2 18.Rd6 Bf8 19.Rd5 Bf3 20.gf3 Nf3 21.Kf2 Nfe5 22.Ba4 Re6 23.Rad1 c4 24.Bc6 Nc6 25.Ne3 Re4 26.Kf3 Rae8 27.Rd7 Rf4 28.Kf4 Bh6 29.Kg4 Ne5 0:1

*Sicilian Dragon B79*  
Selby Anderson 2293  
Roberto Rodriguez 1990  
*SW Open 1991 (5)*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.f3 Nc6 8.Qd2 0-0 9.Bc4 Bd7 10.h4 Ne5 11.Bb3 Qa5 12.0-0-0 Rfc8 13.Kb1 h5 14.Bg5

## Round 5

*Nimzovich B00*

Bill Reuter 2321  
Miles Ardaman 2496

*SW Open 1991 (5)*

1.e4 Nc6 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 Bg4 4.Be3 Nf6 5.Nc3 e6 6.Be2 Be7 7.d5 ed5 8.ed5 Bf3 9.gf3 Ne5 10.f4 Ng6 11.Qd3 0-0 12.0-0-0(?!)

A question of move order. 12.h4! would change the character of the game considerably.

12...Nd7 13.Ne4 f5

Suddenly White is stymied on the Kingside.

14.Ng3 Nc5 15.Qd2 Qd7 16.Rhg1 a5 17.Bf3 Qa4



Played with the idea of doubling Black's f-pawn. Geller in ECO gives 14.Qe2(!) a6 15.Rdg1 b5 16.g4 Nc4 17.g5 Nh5 (17...Nb2 18.hg6 Qc3 19.gf7 Kf8 20.Rg7 Nc4 21.Bc4 bc4 [Risoja-Asplund, Denmark 1968] 22.Bh6 +-) 18.Nd5! ±.

14...Qd8!

I hoped for 14...Nc4? 15.Bc4 Rc4 16.Bf6 Bf6 17.Nd5 Qd2 18.Nf6 Kg7 19.Nh5! I later found this in ECO with Boleslavsky's name on it.

15.Qe2

For 15.Nd5 see the next game.

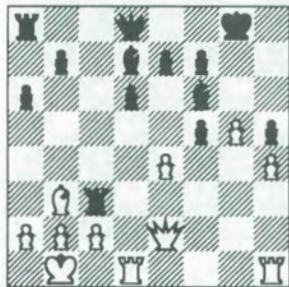
15...a6 16.g4?

I based this on 16...hg4 17.f4 Nf3 18.Bf6! with a strong attack.

16...Neg4!

But I didn't look at this! Therefore the right move was 16.Nd5, and if 16...Nd5 17.ed5 Δ 18.f4! Now I try to muddy the waters a bit.

17.Nf5 gf5 18.fg4 Rc3 19.Bf6 Bf6 20.g5



20...Bg7

To my great relief, he didn't play 20...Rb3! If 21.gf6 Rg3! 22.ef5 Bf5! or 22.Qh5 f4! ; or if 21.ab3 Bg7 22.Qh5 fe4 23.g6 fg6 24.Qg6 Qe8!

21.bc3 Qa5 22.Qh5 Be6 23.Rh3 Rc8 24.Be6 fe6 25.Qg6 Rc3 Now 26.Qe8 is a perp. DRAW

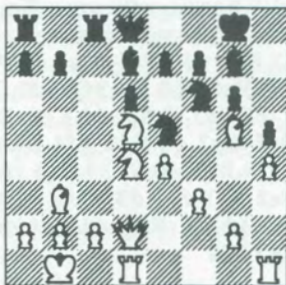
*Sicilian Dragon B79*

**Gustavo Mansilla 1718**

**John Schulke 1716**

*SWO Reserve 1991 (5)*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Bc4 Bg7 7.Bb3 0-0 8.f3 Nc6 9.Be3 Bd7 10.Qd2 Qa5 11.0-0-0 Rfc8 12.h4 h5 13.Kb1 Ne5 14.Nd5 Qd8 15.Bg5



Déja vu! I considered going into this line in my game, but thought 15...Nd5 was okay for Black.

15...Nc4?!

Black needs this Knight at e5 to observe g4 and plug the e-file. 15...Nd5 16.ed5 (16.Bd5 Rb8) b5 followed by ...a5 is quite playable.

16.Qf4

I would prefer to ruin Black's pawns with 16.Bc4 Rc4 17.Nf6.

16...Nd5 17.ed5 Be5?

17...Ne5 is much better. Now Black cannot prevent g2-g4, and he quickly slides downhill.

18.Qe4 Na5 19.g4 Nb3 20.ab3 Bd4 21.Qd4 Qb6 22.Qe4 hg4 23.fg4 Qc7 24.h5 f5 25.Qd3 Bb5 26.Qb5 Qc2 27.Ka2 Rc5 28.Qb4 b6 29.Rc1 Ra5 30.Qa5 Qc1 31.Rc1 ba5 1:0

## Round 6

Notes by FM Miles Ardaman

*Pirc Defense B07*

**Miles Ardaman 2496**

**John Hall 2439**

*SW Open 1991 (6)*

1.Nf3 d6 2.d4 g6 3.e4 Bg7 4.Be2 Nf6 5.Nc3 0-0 6.0-0 Bg4 7.Be3 Nc6

Thus we have a main line Pirc.

8.d5 Bf3 9.Bf3 Ne5 10.Be2 c6 11.a4

In this line White aims to restrict Black's play on the queen-side while slowly strengthening his own position across the board. With later openings of the position, White's B at e2 can be formidable.

11...a5

To prevent the cramping a4-a5.

12.Bd4

To neutralize the rat on g7.

12...Ned7!? 13.Re1 Ne8

The point of Black's two last moves is actually to encourage the exchange of Bishops and then to put his pawns on dark squares – very interesting and surprising to me during the game.

14.Ra3?!



Left to right: Ardaman, Reuter, Hall and Bradford



This Rook will find itself awkwardly placed here, and will lead White to uncoordinate his pieces in hopes of activating it. 14.Bg7 followed by Qd4 was suggested by Hall afterwards.

14...Bd4 15.Qd4 e5 16.Qd2?

16.de6 fe6 17.Bc4 was better.

16...Nc5

Now, with a superior piece, Black seizes the initiative.

17.Bc4 Kg7?!

17...Qb6 18.Nd1 Qb4! would highlight White's discoordination.

18.Nd1

So as to activate the a3 Rook.

18...Nf6 19.Rh3 h5

Good. Taking on a4 or e4 gives White a very strong attack.

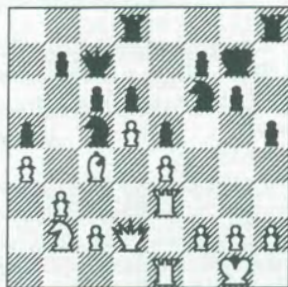
20.Nc3 Qe7 21.b3 Rh8 22.Rhe3

White's Rook is not happy along the third rank.

22...Rad8 23.Nd1

I gave serious thought to 23.f3 followed by a King walk to the queenside. I believe this would have maintained the balance.

23...Qc7 24.Nb2



My ill-designed plan was to transfer this Knight to c4 and play for c3 and b4, but...

24...Rb8!

This strong counterplay forces White to make concessions on the queenside and in the center.

25.dc6

25.Qe2 Nce4 26.Re4 cd5 27.Bd5 Nd5 28.Qc4 Qc6 didn't appeal to me.

25...bc6 26.Bf1 Rb4 27.f3 Rd8 28.Qf2 Re8

John offered a draw here in a better position.

29.g3

29.Nc4 d5 30.ed5 cd5 31.Ne5 Nce4 32.fe4 Re5 was not a good alternative.

29...d5 30.Rc3!?

The best attempt to complicate.

30...Nce4 31.fe4 Ne4 32.Re4 Re4 33.Qc5 d4 34.Rc4?

White must keep his tower for the defense of the King with 34.Rf3. 34.Rf3.

34...Re6 35.Nd3 Qd8! 36.Qa3



Here, with my King feeling very naked I returned the draw offer, and John accepted. Although the win is not certain, Black has very good chances, e.g., 36...Qg5 37.Qc1 Re3 38.Bg2 h4 39.gh4 Qh4, when Black can press on the kingside. **DRAW**

*Barcza System A07*

**Joe Bradford 2488**

**Bill Reuter 2321**

*SW Open 1991 (6)*

1.Nf3 d5 2.g3 Nf6 3.Bg2 c6 4.0-0 Bf5 5.d3 h6 6.Nbd2 e6 7.Qe1 Be7 8.e4 Bh7 9.Qe2 0-0 10.b3 a5

All this is mainstream theory in the London defense. ECO now recommends 11.a4 Nbd7 12.Bb2 Qb6 13.e5 Ne8 and now:

(a) 14.Kh1 Nc715.Ne1 (15.Bh3!) Qa6 16.f4 c5 17.g4 f6 = Quinteros-Kuzmin, Leningrad 1973.

(b) 14.Bh3! Nc7 15.Kh1 Rae8 16.Nh4 f6 17.ef6 Bf6 18.Bf6 Rf6 19.f4 Qc5 20.Ndf3 Qc3 21.Bg4 += Korchnoi-Reshevsky, Amsterdam match 1968.

11.a3 Nbd7

11...c5 12.Qe2 Qb6 13.e5 Ne8 = Nikolaievski-Sakharov, USSR 1968.

12.Bb2 b5

12...Nc5 13.e5 Nfd7 14.Nd4 Qb6 15.a4 Na6 16.Bh3 Nc7 = Polugai-evsky-Langeweg, Amsterdam 1972.

13.h3 Ne8 14.Kh1 Bf6 15.e5 Be7 16.Nh2 Nc7 17.f4 f5 18.ef6 Bf6 19.Bf6 Qf6 20.Ng4 Qe7 21.Nf3 Qd6 22.Nge5



22...Ne5 23.Qe5 Rad8 24.b4 c5 25.Qd6 Rd6 26.bc5 Rc6 27.Ne5 Rc5 28.Nd7 Rc3

28...Rc2? 29.Nf8 Kf8 30.Rfc1 Bd3 31.Rc2 Bc2 32.Rc1 +-.

29.Nf8 Kf8 30.Rf2 Ke7 31.Kg1 a4 32.Kf1 b4 33.ab4 a3 34.Ke1 Bg6 35.Kd2 Nb5 36.g4 Bf7 37.Bf1 d4 38.Re2 Kd6 39.Re5 Be8 40.h4 Bc6 41.g5 Bd5 42.Bg2 Rc7 43.Bd5 ed5 44.Rae1 Rf7 45.f5 hg5 46.hg5 a2 47.g6 Rf8 48.Re7 Kc6 49.R1e6 Nd6 50.Ra7 Rf5 51.Ra6 Kc7 52.Re7 Kd8 53.Rg7 Rf2 54.Kc1 1:0

*King's Indian E62*

**Mansour Bighamian 2351**

**Chris Land 2205**

*SW Open 1991 (6)*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nf3 Bg7 4.g3 0-0 5.Bg2 c6 6.0-0 d6



And so it's a King's Indian after all. Black reserves a variety of options off the beaten path.

7.Nc3 a6

More usual is 7...Qa5 Δ Qa6. 7...Bf5 Δ Ne4 is also good.

8.a4 a5 9.e4

Illustrative of Black's play in this variation is Keene-Botvinnik (Hastings 1966/7) in which Black equalized after 9.b3 Na6 10.Ba3 Nb4 11.e4 Bg4 12.Qd2 Bf3 13.Bf3 Nd7 14.Rab1 Qb6 15.Rfd1 Rad8 =.

9...Nfd7

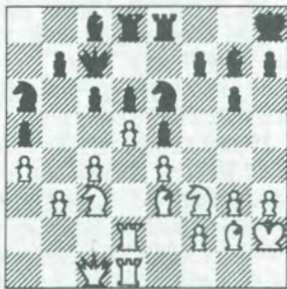
Backward-looking, but a fairly standard idea to prevent e4-e5 after 8.e4. The more active moves 9...Na6, 9...Qc7 and 9...Bg4 deserve attention. 10.Be3 e5 11.h3 Na6 12.Re1 Re8 13.Qc2

Bighamian suggests 13.Qd2.

13...Qc7 14.Rad1 Nf8

14...ed4 is logical, since Black's pieces are poised for this break.. But the move played is not all bad.

15.Rd2 Bd7 16.Rad1 Rad8 17.Kh2 Bc8 18.b3 Ne6 19.Qc1! Kh8 20.d5



20...Nf8?

The most wrongheaded move of the game. Black puts his Knight where a Rook belongs, instead of gaining a tempo with 20...Nec5 followed by f5, intending Rf8 and f4.

21.Ng1! c5 22.Nb5 Qe7 23.Rf1 Ne7 24.Nc3 Nd7 25.f4! f6

Black is deprived of his usual f7-f5 resource, because the opening of lines would only favor White.

26.Rdf2 Rf8 27.f5± Rf7

27...g5 28.h4 (or 28.Bf3) also leaves White firmly in control.

28.h4 Rg8 29.Bh3 Nb6 30.Qd2 Bd7 31.Nce2 Ra8 32.Nc3

On 32.g4 Bighamian was concerned about 32...Na4!?

32...Qf8 33.g4 Nc8 34.Nge2 Ne7 35.Ng3 Ng8 36.g5 Ne8 37.Rh1 Qe7 38.Kg1 Bf8 39.Rfh2 Rg7 40.Rg2 b6 41.fg6 Bh3 42.Rh3 Qd7 43.Rh1 Rg6 44.Nf5 Be7 45.Ne2 Ng7 46.Neg3

Black is completely hogtied. If he tries 46...Nf5, White has 46.ef5 Rg7 47.Nh5 Qf5 (47...Rf7 49.g6 +-) 49.Ng7 Kg7 50.gf6 Kf6 51.Rf2 +-.

46...Rf8 47.h5 Rg5 48.Bg5 fg5 49.Ng7 Kg7 50.Nf5 Kh8 50...Rf5!?

51.Ne7 Qe7 52.Qg5(+-) Qf7 53.Rh3 Qf1 54.Kh2 Qf4 55.Rhg3 Qg5 56.Rg5 Nh6 57.Rg7 Rf7 58.Rf7 Nf7 59.Kh3 h6 60.Rg6 Ng5 61.Rg5 hg5 62.Kg4 Kh7 63.Kg5 Kg7 64.Kf5 1:0

Sicilian B23

Matthew Campbell 1952

Alex Weinberg 2274

SW Open 1991 (6)

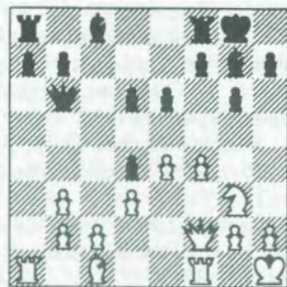
1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.f4 g6 4.Nf3 Bg7 5.Bc4 d6 6.0-0 e6 7.d3 Nge7 8.Qe1

7.f5! and now:

a) 7...ef5 8.d3 Nge7 9.Qe1 h6 10.Bd2 Be6 11.ef5 Bf5 12.g4 Bg4 13.Bf7 Kf7 14.Ne5 Kg8 15.Ng4 Qd7 16.Qg3 Ne5 17.h3 Ng4 18.hg4 h5 19.gh5! Rh5 20.Ne4 += Sznepik-Kugliowski, Warsaw 1978;

b) 7...Nge7 8.fe6 fe6 9.d3 0-0 10.Qe1 (10.Bg5!?) h6 11.Bh4 g5 12.Bf2 d5 13.Bb3 g4 14.Nd2 c4! ∞ Hebden-Speelman, U.K. Chp. 1983) 10...Nd4 11.Qh4 Nf3 12.gf3 Bf6 13.Bg5 Nc6 14.Bf6 Rf6 15.f4 += Kloovsky-Agzamov, Erevan 1981.

8...Na5 9.Bb3 Nb3 10.ab3 Nc6 11.Kh1 Nd4 12.Nd4 cd4 13.Ne2 0-0 14.Qf2 Qb6 15.Ng3



15...f5 16.ef5 ef5 17.Re1 Bf6 18.Ne2 Bd7 19.Bd2 Bb5 20.Red1 Bc6 21.Ra3 Rfe8 22.c4 dc3 23.Qb6 ab6 24.Ra8 Ra8 25.Bc3 Re8 26.Re1 Kf7 27.Kg1 Re3 28.d4 Bd5 29.Kf2 Re4 30.b4 Bc4 31.g3 h6 32.Kf3 Ke6 33.b3 Bb3 34.Nc1 Re1 35.Be1 Bd1 36.Ke3 Kd5 37.Bc3 Kc4 38.Kd2 Bg4 39.Nd3 Bd4 40.Nb2 Kd5 41.Kd3 Be2 42.Kd2 Bc3 43.Kc3 Ke4 44.Nc4 Bc4 0 : 1

QGD Slav D10

Raymond Smith 1896

Andy Smith 2150

SW Open 1991 (6)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nc3 e5!?

This really is a line! It goes back to Winawer, and was revived by Suetin.

4.e3!?

4.cd5 cd5 5.de5 d4 is supposed to be equal. while theory gives 5.Nf3 e4 6.Ne5 +=. The text should probably be answered with 4...ed4.

4...e4(!) 5.Qb3 Nf6

I would love to 'defend' an advance French with a move in hand! Andy, will you play this against me? (6.Nh3!)

6.cd5 cd5 7.Bb5?! Nc6 8.Nge2 Bd6 9.Ng3 0-0 10.a3 Be6

An alternative to 'quantitative' development is 10...Ne7 11.Bd2 h5!

11.Bd2 Rc8 12.Rc1 Na5 13.Qa2 a6 14.Be2 b5 15.b3 Rc6

Ever the optimist, Andy plays for a direct attack in which Rc6-h6



will be a factor. Ray doesn't cooperate.

16.0-0 h5 17.f4! ef3 18.Bf3 Bg4? 19.Nd5 Rc1 20.Nf6 Qf6 21.Bc1 Bf3 22.Rf3 Qh4 23.Bd2 Nc6 24.b4 Ne7 25.Qb1 f5 26.Be1 Qg5 27.Qb3 Kh7 28.Nh5 g6 29.Nf4 Bf4 30.ef4 Qf6 31.Bc3 Qd6 32.Rh3 Kg7 33.d5 Kg8 34.Be5 Qd5 35.Rh8 Kf7 36.Rh7! 1:0

If 36...Ke8 (or 36...Ke6) then 37.Re7 wins the Queen. 36...Kg8 allows mate in two by 37.Rg7 Kh8 38.Qh3#. That game gave Raymond first prize in Class A, the only possible tie requiring an upset win by Matthew Campbell over Weinberg.

*King's Indian E99*

**Alfred Zerm 1790**

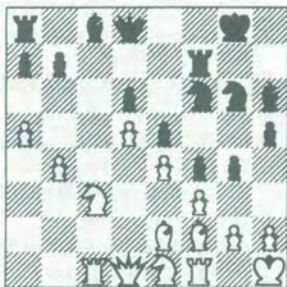
**Rodney Thomas 1785**

*SWO Reserve 1991 (6)*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Nf3 0-0 6.Be2 e5 7.0-0 Nc6 8.d5 Ne7 9.Ne1 Nd7 10.Be3 f5 11.f3 Nf6 12.b4 f4 13.Bf2 g5 14.c5 Ng6 15.cd6 cd6 16.Rc1 Rf7 17.a4 h5

Or 17...b6 18.a5! ba5 19.ba5 h5... 18.a5 g4 19.Kh1 Bh6?

19...g3! is more to the point. Now Black will mourn the loss of a tempo.



20.Nb5 g3 21.Ba7 gh2 22.Bb6 Qf8 23.Nc7 Rb8 24.Ba7 Nh4??

Black is so shaken that he doesn't bother to cut his loss to an Exchange.

25.Bb8 Ne4 26.fe4 f3 27.Bf3 Bc1 28.Qc1 Qg7 29.Kh2 Bg4 30.Ne6 1:0



**Gibson wins at U.S. blind**

Pete Gibson of Houston tied for first at the U.S. Blind Championship held June 22-23 in Columbus, Ohio. He tied with Joseph Kennedy of Indiana, whom he had beaten three years ago en route to winning the 1988 U.S. Blind title.

*King's Indian E61*

**Henry Schmidt 1650**

**Pete Gibson 1941**

*U.S. Blind Chp. 1991 (4)*

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.d4 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.e3 c5 5.d5 d6 6.Nc3 0-0 7.Bd3 e6 8.e4 ed5 9.ed5 Re8 10.Ne2 Bg4 11.Nd2 Be2 12.Be2 Qe7 13.h3 Ne4 14.Nf3 Nc3! 15.bc3 Bc3 16.Kf1 Ba1 17.Bh6 Bf6 and 0:1

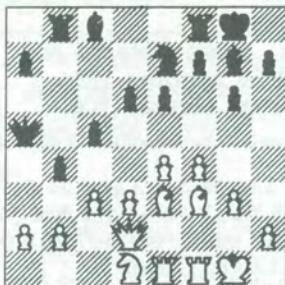
*Closed Sicilian B25*

**Pete Gibson 1941**

**Joseph Kennedy 2154**

*U.S. Blind Chp. 1991 (4)*

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 e6 3.g3 Nc6 4.Bg2 g6 5.d3 Bg7 6.f4 d6 7.Nf3 Nge7 8.0-0 0-0 9.Be3 Nd4 10.Qd2 Rb8 11.Rae1 b5 12.Nd1 b4 13.c3 Nf3 14.Bf3 Qa5



15.cb4 Qb4 16.Qb4 Rb4 17.b3 Ba6 18.Nf2 Bd4 19.Bd4 Rd4 20.Re3 Rb8 21.g4 Nc6 22.Rd1 e5 23.f5 g5 24.Rd2 f6 25.Nd1 Kg7 26.Nb2 Rdb4 27.Nd1 Nd4 28.Nc3 Bb7 29.Ne2 Nb5 30.Kf2 Bc6 31.Bg2 a5 32.h4 h6 33.hg5 hg5 34.Rh3 Rh8 35.Rh8 Kh8 36.Ng3 Be8 37.Ke3 Nc3 38.Rc2 Nb5 39.Rc4 Nd4 40.Kd2 Kg7 41.Rb4 ab4 42.Nf1 Nb5 43.Kc2 Bf7 44.Ne3 Kf8 45.Nc4 Ke7 46.Kb2 Nd4 47.Kc1 Ne2 48.Kb2 Nf4 49.Bf1 d5 50.ed5 Nd5 51.a4 ba3 52.Ka3 Nb4 53.Ka4 Bc4 54.bc4 Nc2 and on move 60... DRAW

**College Station**

**Harrington wins A&M Open**

Steve Harrington scored 4.5-.5 to win the ten-player open section of the Texas A&M Open, held October 6. Roberto Rodriguez of McAllen was second with 4-1. Robert Dunlap won the four-man reserve section, scoring 6-0 in the double round quad.

Harrington's game with Zack Coombes lasted scarcely 13 minutes, and if Joaquin Fox had shown up we probably would have seen a USCF-rated blitz game. The most memorable aspect of the tournament is that the organizer, director and winner of the open section all got parking tickets, as the local parking authority began enforcing new bike lanes in response to completion of new parking garage across from Rudder Tower. Visitors will have to park there for fifty cents an hour or four dollars a day.

On October 20 we held a WBCA blitz tourney with seven participants, three of whom won: Steve Harrington, Hadi Jardak and Thomas Chatman of Willis. Each scored 9-3 in the double round robin.

- Charles Crane



# Amarillo

NM Gary Simms

## The Uruguayan Incident

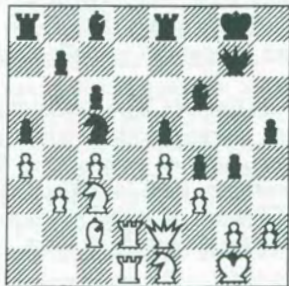
Recently I received a call from Dr. Roberto Estevez (a strong player who we have been missing at the club recently) telling me that his brother Ricardo was in town visiting with some strong players. Turns out that Ricardo at one time had been a fanatical chess player, and had won the championship of one of the clubs in Montevideo. Roberto set up some games between Ricardo and Carlos Santillan and myself. The games were all played at the time limit of game/60. Without going into embarrassing detail, it can be said that Carlos won while Ricardo and I split some games. Following is one of the games from this series (I must have misplaced the scoresheets to any games I lost!)

### King's Indian E61

Ricardo Estevez  
Gary Simms

1991 match

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7  
4.Nc3 0-0 5.Bg5 h6 6.Bf6 Bf6  
7.Qd2 Bg7 8.e3 d6 9.Be2 Nd7  
10.0-0 c6 11.Rad1 Qc7 12.Rfe1 a6  
13.a4 a5 14.b3 Re8 15.Bd3 e5  
16.Qc2 f5 17.de5 de5 18.e4 f4  
19.Qe2 Nc5 20.Bc2 g5 21.Rd2 Bf6  
22.Red1 g4 23.Ne1 h5 24.f3 Qg7



25.Kh1 Ne6 26.Qf1 Ng5 27.c5  
h4 28.Bd3 Be7 29.Qf2 g3 30.Qg1  
Be6 31.h3 Bh3 32.g3 Nh3 33.Qg2  
Ng5 34.Bf1 Bc5 35.Qe2 Bf2  
36.Qc4 Kh7 37.Rd7 Re7 38.Re7  
Qe7 39.Qd3 Be1 40.Re1 Rd8  
41.Nd5 cd5 42.ed5 e4 43.fe4 Qe5  
44.Rc1 Qe4?? 45.Qe4 Ne4  
46.Rc7??

Both of us, now in time trouble, missed the simple 46.Bd3 winning the Knight.

46...Kh6 47.Bd3?

Now it's not that good.

47...Nf2

0:1

## "Not the 1989 National Open"

Yes, that was the name of the tournament, coined by Bill Snead to use leftover scoresheets from the 1989 National Open. By writing "Not the" in front of the name already on the sheets, they were useable for this event.

Brad Webster won the six-man round robin with a perfect score. Darrel Hunter gained 40 Elo points with his fine performance, and shot into Class A for the first time.

### Vienna Game C26

Brad Webster 2099  
Eddie Sanders 1986

Not the 1989 Nat'l Open

1.e4 e5 2.Bc4 Nf6 3.Nc3 c6  
4.Nf3 Be7 5.Ne5 0-0 6.0-0 b5 7.Bf7  
Rf7 8.Nf7 Kf7 9.e5 Ne8 10.d4 Ba6  
11.Re1 Kg8 12.Qg4 c5 13.d5 b4  
14.Ne4 Bb7 15.d6 Be4 16.Qe4 1:0

### Pirc Defense B07

Eddie Sanders 1986  
James Farren 1708

Not the 1989 Nat'l Open

1.e4 d6 2.Nc3 g6 3.d4 Bg7 4.g3  
Nf6 5.Bg2 0-0 6.Nge2 Nc6 7.h3 e5  
8.Be3 ed4 9.Nd4 Bd7 10.0-0 Qc8  
11.Kh2 h5 12.Qd2

12.Re1 is an alternative - but  
not 12.f4 h4 13.g4? Bg4! - Ed.

12...Ne5 13.f4?!

Correct is 13.b3, not fearing  
13...c5 14.Nde2 Bh3?

13...Nc4 14.Qd3?

14.Qc1 watches e3 and b2.

14...Ne3?

Is the b-pawn poisoned?

15.Qe3 Re8 16.Rae1 a6 17.Qd3  
c5?

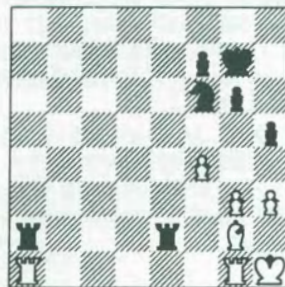
This leaves d6 very weak.

18.Nf3 Nh7

Is it necessary to jettison the d-  
pawn so quickly?

19.Qd6 Bb5 20.Nb5? ab5  
21.Qd3 Ra2 22.b3 c4! 23.bc4 Qc4  
?4.e5 Qc2 25.Qc2 Rc2 26.Rb1 Ra8  
(26...Rc5!?) 27.Nd4 Rd2 28.Nb5  
Raa2 29.Rg1 Bf8 30.Nd6 Bd6  
31.ed6 Rd6 32.Rb7 Nf6 33.Kh1  
Rdd2 34.Rbb1 Ne4! 35.Kh2 Kg7?

35...Rd3 36.g4 hg4 37.hg4 Nf2  
38.g5 Ng4 39.Kh1 Rh3 40.Bh3 Rh2#  
36.Rbe1 Nf6 37.Rd1 Rdc2  
38.Kh1 Re2 39.Ra1??



"Take my Bishop!"

39...Rab2 ("No!") 40.Rab1 ("I  
said, take it!") 40...Rbc2 ("I don't  
have to take my jumps!") 41.Rbc1  
("Pretty please?") 41...Rb2 ("You  
can't trick me!") 42.Rce1 Red2  
43.Rd1 ...

"I can see you won't fall for the  
old Bishop sac trick. Draw?"

"Okay."

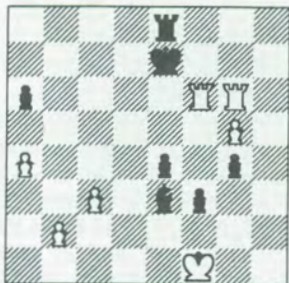
DRAW

## September Quad

Dana Barnett won with 3-0, which  
should put him in Class B for the  
first time. Congratulations, Dana!



## Kotov-Lambert, London 1978



Play was adjourned in this finely balanced position, and Lambert offered a draw. However, when Kotov demonstrated the apparently forced winning continuation **1.Re6 Kf7 2.Re8 Ke8 3.Re6 Kf7 4.Re4**, he became convinced of the hopelessness of his situation and so resigned.

That evening – but too late – he discovered a crucial loophole in Kotov's analysis. What was it? (Solution: bottom of this page.)

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## Ed Edmondson

– a retrospective –

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by Tony Alston

*Le style est l'homme même – Buffon*  
(The style is the man himself.)

We all know who Ed Edmondson was (or at least we should.) Ed's career in chess included:

1963 USCF President  
1966 USCF business manager  
1966-77 USCF Executive Director

Perhaps his greatest achievement was convincing FIDE to include Bobby Fischer in the 1971-72 world championship cycle after Bobby had refused to play in the U.S. Championship and zonal qualifying tour-

namment. The result: a United States world champion! For all this chess-players owe Ed Edmondson a deep debt of gratitude – an unrepayable national debt.

Before Ed became USCF President he lived in Texas – San Antonio to be precise. From 1959 to 1961 he served as President of the San Antonio Chess Club.

At the 1988 U. S. Open I met the USCF delegate from Hawaii. Over lunch he told me he had a trophy from the San Antonio Chess Club (an "Alamo Open" trophy from the early 1960's.) It had come to him upon the death of a friend, Ed Edmondson. They had played chess regularly for several years.

He stated that people didn't have the correct impression of Ed. "Yes, he was a hardheaded, totally unyielding, sometimes tyrannical S.O.B., but this was only because of a deep conviction about what needed to be done in chess." Little wonder that he maneuvered the consummate politicians (FIDE) and the consummate chess player (Bobby Fischer) to help bring the world title home to an American.

Colonel Edmondson died in 1982 in Hawaii, alone and embittered about the way the USCF had treated him after his retirement from chess politics. Why he was bitter I honestly don't know, and maybe it's better that way. Perhaps chess politics draws wind.

The following games were played at the Alamo Open in 1962. Ed finished in a four way tie for first with 4-1 score. Of the 32 players participating in this event, two are still active tournament players: Bill Church and Blake Stevens.

White: C. E. Falbo (Rd. 1) 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.Bg5 Ne4 5.Nf3 Ng5 6.Ng5 dc4 7.Qa4 Bd7 8.Qc4 e6 9.Nf3 Bg7 10.e3 0-0 11.Be2 Nc6

12.0-0 Rc8 13.Rfd1 a6 14.a4 Re8 15.Rab1 Ne7 16.e4 c6 17.Qc5 Bf8 18.Qg5 Kg7 19.h4 f6 20.Qg3 Qc7 21.e5 Nd5 22.ef6 Nf6 23.Qc7 Rc7 24.b4 Nd5 25.Nd5 ed5 26.Ne5 Bf5 27.Bd3 Bd3 28.Rd3 Bd6 29.Nf3 Rce7 30.g3 Re2 31.Rd2 Rd2 32.Nd2 Re2 33.Nf3 Ra2 34.b5 Ra4 35.bc6 b5 36.Rc1 Rc4 37.Rc4 dc4 38.Ne1 b4 39.Nc2 b3 40.Na3 c3 41.Nc4 c2 0:1

Black: Homer Hyde (Rd. 2) 1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bc4 Nc6 4.a3 Nf6 5.d3 g6 6.Nc3 Bg7 7.Be3 0-0 8.h3 a6 9.Qd2 b5 10.Ba2 b4 11.ab4 Nb4 12.Bb3 Bd7 13.e5 Ne8 14.ed6 ed6 15.Bg5 Bf6 16.0-0 Be6 17.Bh6 Bg7 18.Ba4 Nc7 19.Rae1 Rb8 20.Re4 Nbd5 21.Rh4 Bf6 22.Ng5 Rb2 23.Nce4 Bf5 24.Nf6 Nf6 25.Bf8 Kf8 26.Nh7 Nh7 27.Rh7 g5 28.Rh8 1:0

Hyde's scoresheet says his opponent is Major Edmondson.

Black: Wells (Rd. 4) 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.0-0 Nf6 5.d4 Bd4 6.Nd4 Nd4 7.f4 d6 8.fe5 de5 9.Bg5 Bg4 10.Bf7 Kf7 11.Qg4 h5 12.Qd1 Kg6 13.Bh4 Ne6 14.Nc3 Qd4 15.Kh1 Rad8 16.Qf3 Rdf8 17.Qf5 Kh6 18.Qe6 Re8 19.Rf6 gf6 20.Qf6 Kh7 21.Qf5 Kg8 22.Qg6 1:0

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### Moving?

Send us your new address!

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## SOLUTIONS

**Back cover problem:** 1.Bf7 Kh7 2.Qh6 Kh6 3.Rh5 mate.

**Kotov-Lambert:** White hadn't seen – and neither had Black – that after **1.Re6 Kf7 2.Re8**, Black needn't recapture immediately but, instead can insert the brilliant **2...g3!!**, whereupon White should resign (from *Blunders and Brillancies* by Mullen and Moss).



# San Antonio

## Gallagher Ices Chess Chiller

Jim Gallagher won the Chess Chiller, held October 26-27 at the UTSA campus, with a score of 4.5 out of 5. He was prevented from winning the \$100 bonus for a perfect score when he gave up a draw in round three to Eric Dimazana.

Surprise visitors included the Peterson family, who had come all the way from Scottsdale, Arizona. Richard and his son David were both in the running for first, but fell in consecutive losses to Jim Gallagher in the last two rounds. The former Texas junior champion missed getting a draw at the end of a Rook ending, which would have created a three-way tie for first.

Also visiting was chess author Bill Wall (2047) from Monterey, California, who has penned a series of books on miniature games in various openings (see the review in this issue.) Remarkably, the book he gave me to review contained a game by the TD, Tim Trogdon! Wall's progress in the tournament was checked by upsets to A players Raymond Smith and Frank LaCava.

Richard Peterson and Eric Dimazana tied for the expert prize with 4-1. Mitchell Vergara was first in Class A with 3.5. The Class B prize was split by Robert Rausch and Thomas Cummins (3.5). The first prize in under-1600 went to Shawn Noland (1487), who posted an excellent 3-2 score. James Cain, Duane Solley and Edward Salas tied for second under-1600 with 2.5.

Tim Trogdon directed a field of 28 for the UTSA Roadrunner Chess Club.

*Caro-Kann B16*

**Freddie Jones 1600**

**George Kvakovsky 1951**

*Chess Chiller (1)*

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 de4  
4.Ne4 Nf6 5.Nf6 gf6 6.Bf4 Bf5  
7.Bc4 e6 8.Ne2 Nd7 9.Ng3 Bg6  
10.0-0 h5!

Awkward is 10...Nb6 11.Bb3  
Bd6?! 12.Bh6!

**11.Re1 h4?!**

Now this move is pointless.  
11...Nb6 followed by ...Bd6 is equal.

**12.Ne4 Nb6 13.Bb3 Nd5?**

13...Be4 14.Re4 Nd5 15.Qf3 is  
hardly equal, but it is the best try.

**4.Bd5 cd5**



**15.Nf6! Qf6 16.Be5 Qg5 17.Bh8  
0-0-0 18.Qf3 Be4 19.Qc3 Kd7 20.f3  
Bb4?? 21.Qe3??**

21.Qb4 Bf3 22.Qb5 Kc8 23.Qf1  
leaves White a full Rook ahead.

**Qe3 22.Re3 Bc2 23.Be5 Rc8  
24.Rc1??**

24.a3 Bd2 25.Re2 ±

**24...Bd2 25.Rc2?? Be3 0 : 1**

The following encounter got the  
"most devilish game" award.

*French Defense C19*

**Jim Gallagher 2311**

**Don Coburn 1883**

*Chess Chiller (2)*

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5  
c5 5.a3 Bc3 6.b3 Ne7 7.Nf3 Bd7

8.a4 Qa5 9.Qd2 Nbc6 10.Bd3 c4  
11.Be2 f6 12.Ba3 0-0-0 13.0-0 fe5

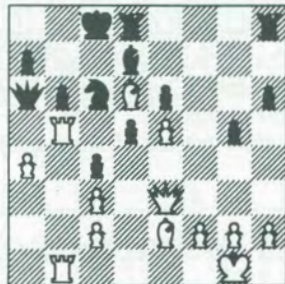
13...Ng6 14.Bd6 Rde8 15.Rfb1  
Nce7 16.Bb4 Qc7 17.Bc5 Qa5 18.Qe1  
(18.Bb4 =) h5 19.Bf1 Nf5∞ Biering-  
Marszalek, Primorsko 1974.

The text, although given as a  
viable idea in MCO-10, seems too  
obliging as it opens up new points  
of entry on the dark squares.

**14.de5 Ng6 15.Bd6 h6 16.Rfb1!**

16.Kh1 Rde8 17.Rfd1 Nd8! =  
Gligroric-Sokolov, Skopje 1956. The  
text move carries the positional  
threat of 17.Rb5, and so breaks the  
flow of Black's plan.

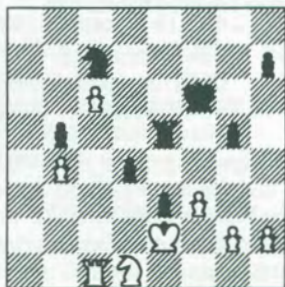
16...Nge7 17.Nd4 Nd4 18.Qd4  
Nc6 19.Qe3 g5 20.Rb5 Qa6  
21.Rab1 b6



**22.Qc5!! Be8 23.Bg4 Bd7 1 : 0**

White wins easily with either  
the prosy 24.a5 or the flashy 24.Be6.  
One amusing line is 24.Be6 Qb7  
25.Rb6 ab6 26.Rb6 Qa8 27.Qc6 Qc6  
28.Rb8 mate.

**Cain (1576) - Kartaltepe (1747)**







David Peterson faces Jim Gallagher in the last round.

White has just played 40.Rc5-c1, preserving his passed pawn and preparing Nb2-d3. Black now has nothing better than 40...Ke6, but instead he decides to get frisky:

40...d3 41.Kd3 e2 42.Ne3 Ke6  
43.Ke2 Nd5 44.c7 Re3 45.Kf2 1:0  
Surprise!

## "Late" report Gallagher wins Texas Rapid title

Jim Gallagher overwhelmed the competition to the tune of 8-0 at the Texas Rapid Championship, held July 5-6 in San Antonio. He finished two points ahead of the field, although it should be noted that the only other master present (Steve Harrington) withdrew after four rounds and never played him. The turnout of 26 was even more disappointing than expected.

Mike Moore and Mitchell Vergara tied for second plus top expert prize with 6-2. Second ex-

pert prize went to Robert Barber, Don Marcott and Andy Smith, who each scored 5-3. The top Class A players were Freddy Jones (4.5) and Marvin Wilson (4). George Abood won in Class B with 4.5, followed by Tim Trogdon and Greg Wren (4). Gerald Castleberry (3) was first in Class C, and Chris Walsh (2.5) was second. The only players in D & below were unrated Robert Russell (4!) and Aaron Golden (1), who took first and second prizes.

Tony Alston directed.

*Sicilian Dragon B73*  
**Andy Smith 2018**  
**Jim Gallagher 2260**  
*Texas Rapid Chp. (4)*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4  
4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7  
7.f4 0-0 8.Be2 Nc6 9.0-0 Qb6  
10.Qd3 Andy doesn't repeat  
10.Qd2? Ne4! as in his game with  
Gallagher at the last New Year  
Open.

10...Ng4

10...Qb2?! 11.Ncb5 ± Parma (but  
not 11.a3? Ne4!) I wonder how  
Parma would refute 11...Qb4?

11.Bg4 Bd4 12.Bc8?

12.Bd4 Qd4 13.Qd4 Nd4 14.Bc8  
= Mestrovic-Hartston, Orebo 1966.

12...Be3 13.Kh1 Nb4 14.Qe2  
Rac8 15.a3 Bd4 16.ab4 Bc3 17.bc3  
Rc3 18.f5 a6 19.fg6 hg6 20.e5 d5  
21.Rae1 Qc6 22.Qg4 Kg7 23.e6 f6  
24.Rf3 Rf3 25.Qf3 Rd8 26.c3 d4  
27.cd4 Qf3 28.gf3 Rd4 29.Rc1 Rb4  
30.Rc7 f5 31.Re7 Kf6 32.Re8 Rb6  
33.f4 Re6 34.Rf8 Kg7 35.Rb8 Rb6  
0:1

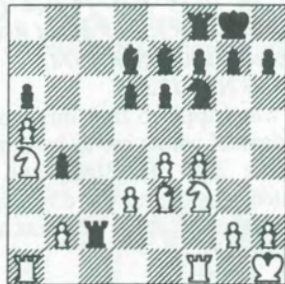
*Sicilian Sozin B88*

**Mike Moore 2024**

**Marvin Wilson 1822**

*Texas Rapid Chp. (5)*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cd4  
4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Bc4 e6  
7.Be3 Be7 8.0-0 0-0 9.Kh1 a6  
10.a4 Bd7 11.f4 Qc7 12.Bd3 Nb4  
13.Qe2 Rac8 14.Nf3 Ng4 15.Bd2  
Nd3 16.cd3 Nf6 17.a5 b5 18.Be3  
b4 19.Na4 Qc2 20.Qc2 Rc2



21.Nb6 Bb5 22.Nd4 Rb2  
23.Nb5 ab5 24.a6 Ne8 25.Nd7  
Nc7 26.Nf8 Kf8 27.Rfc1 Bd8  
28.Rc7 Bc7 29.a7 Rc2 30.a8(Q)  
and 1:0

**S.A. Club Championship**

Tony Alston and Eric Dimazana are paired in the finals of the SACC Championship, a 16-player elimination. Tony is last year's champion.



# Ardaman annotates

SM Miles Ardaman

*Note: This was Ardaman's last round game in the 1991 San Antonio City Championship, in which he tied with Jim Gallagher for first.*

Barcza System A08  
**Miles Ardaman 2470**  
**Eugene Curtin 2401**  
*San Antonio Chp. 1991*

1.e4 e6 2.d3 d5 3.Nd2 c5

*Burnett-Orlov (1991 U.S. Open) continued 3...Nf6 4.Ng3 de4 5.de4 Bc5 6.Bd3 Nc6 7.0-0 Ng4 8.Bb5 Bd7 9.Nc4 a6 10.Bc6 Bc6 = -Ed.*

4.g3 Nc6 5.Bg2 Nf6 6.Ng3 de4

This is a passive way of handling the black side of this system. More aggressive is the assault with the queenside pawns, as was popular in the Fischer era.

7.de4 Be7 8.0-0 0-0 9.Re1 Qc7

9...b6 10.e5 Nd5 11.Ne4 Qc7 12.c4 Ndb4 13.Nd6 Rd8 14.Bf4 ± *Khasin-Kotkov, USSR 1974.*

10.e5 Nd5 11.Bf1

I was happy to find this move, the ideas of which are to hold up a possible ...b5 by Black and to threaten c4, forcing the d5 Knight to a passive square. 11.c3 was also possible.

11...Rd8

Good. Now 12.c4 is met by 12...Nb4 and ...Nd3.

12.c3

Keeping out the c6 Knight and preparing to activate the Queen.

12...Rb8 13.Qa4 Nb6

I was expecting 13...a6, when play might go 14.Qg4 b5 15.Bd3 and the play becomes very tense.

14.Qe4 Nd7

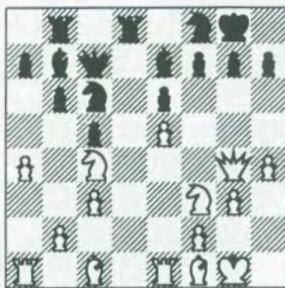
So Black's plan becomes clear – to play his Knight back to f8 for

defense. This does, however, chew up a lot of time.

15.a4 b6?!

15...a6 16.Nc4 b5 17.ab5 ab5 18.Na3 was thought to favor White in the post-mortem; however, 15...Na5 seems to offer equality.

16.Nc4 Bb7 17.Qg4 Nf8 18.h4



Although Black has mobilized his forces, he remains cramped and passive. With greater board room, White plays for the attack.

18...Na5?

Eugene and I both concluded that this was a serious error. It does open the b-file, but it also leaves Black with weak pawns.

19.Na5 ba5 20.h5 Bd5 21.Bg2 Rd7

On 21...Kh8, 22.Ng5 forcing 22...Bg5 likewise has unpleasant consequences for Black's dark squares. Now White forces a decisive weakness.

22.Bh6

Strategically, it is important first to provoke and establish weaknesses, as this greatly facilitates the secondary attacking/invasion phase.

22...g6 23.Re2

White can successfully organize a defense on the second rank against Black's pressure along the b-file.

23...Rb3 24.Bg5

To take advantage of a weak spot (in this case, f6) frequently requires exchanging off the defending pieces which control it – i.e., the Be7.

24...Qd8 25.Be7 Qe7 26.Rc1

So as to defende b2 and have the Rooks coordinated.

26...Rdb7 27.Rcc2 Rb8 28.Ng5 Bg2 29.Kg2 Nd7 30.hg6 hg6 31.Qh4



In addition to having to watch over f6, Black must also deal with a potentially fatal attack along the h-file.

31...Nf8 32.Qf4

32.Rc1 would have allowed Black to defend longer with 32...f5.

32...Nh7 33.Ne4

Exchanging Knights would remove another defender of f6, but it would also remove my best invader of that square. In comparing the two Knights, White's radiates much more strongly and keeps Black's Knight tied to f6.

33...g5

Another weakness – from time pressure and desperation.

34.Qf3 Qf8 35.Rcd2 R3b7 36.Qe3

Finally, the weaknesses of the queenside weigh into the balance and tip it decisively.

36...Rc7 37.Re1 Qg7 38.Nc5 Rbc8 39.Nd7

Returning to pressure f6.

39...g4 40.Rh1 Ng5 41.Nf6 Kf8 42.Qg5 1:0

"Chess in the Public Schools" video by the American Chess Foundation. Length: 15 minutes. Send \$4 (includes shipping & handling) to TCA, back cover address.



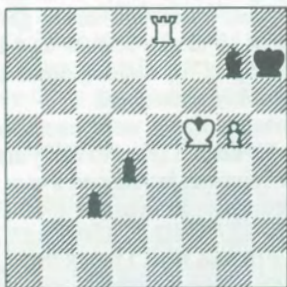
# The boy who cried "Zugzwang!"



by Robert S. Brieger

**Zugzwang axiom:** When Black to move is lost, then Black is in zugzwang, *if and only if* White to move, cannot win.

The following position is *not* zugzwang since White to move can win with 1.g6 Kh6 2.Re7, whereupon 2...d3 is answered by 3.Re3, etc.



White wins regardless,  
no matter whose turn to move

In the game, after Botvinnik had played Re8, it was Black's move. After 1...d3 Botvinnik played 2.g6 Kh6 3.Re3\* Bd4 4.Rd3 c2 5.Rh3 Kg7 6.Rh7 Kg8 7.Rc7...

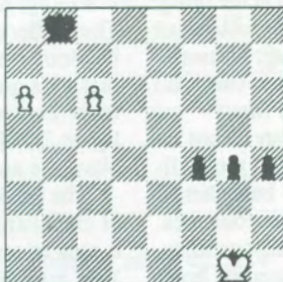
The c-pawn falls, and White wins by sacrificing his g-pawn and placing his King at g6.

\* White can win another way with 3.Rd8 d2 (3...c2 4.Rd3 Bb2! 5.Rd7! Bg7 6.Rc7) 4.Rd7! (true zugzwang), when Black loses only because it is Black's move.

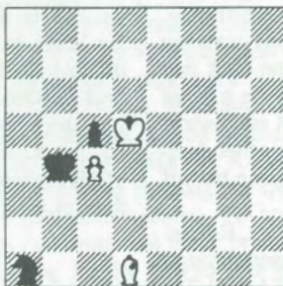
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## In search of ZUGZWANG

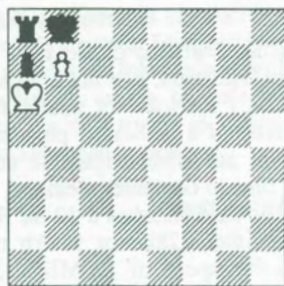
*Selections from  
"Eighty Zugzwang Positions"*



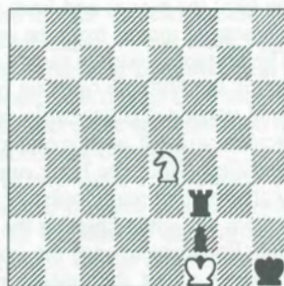
Whoever moves, loses



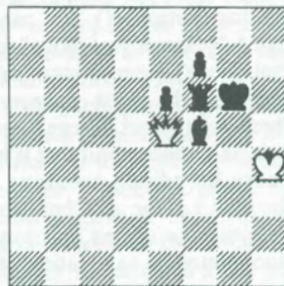
Black to move loses  
White to move cannot win



Black to move loses  
White to move cannot win



Black to move loses  
White to move cannot win



Black to move loses  
White to move cannot win





## ChessMachine™

reviewed by Greg Wren

ChessMachine is the 1991 World micro-computer chess champion. It is not a separate chess computer, nor is it only software for your computer – it's a hybrid. It consists of a dedicated plug-in card for an expansion slot in an IBM/compatible computer, plus software that runs in computer memory.

The card contains a 32-bit RISC processor mounted with either 128kb or 512kb of RAM, which has an effective speed of 12 MIPS. And it's not cheap: the 128kb version costs \$495, and the 512kb version \$750. For this, one should expect performance.

It is awesome! It has an estimated playing strength of 2450 for the 512kb version and over 2400 for the 128kb version. Also, it is a pleasure to play against – the color graphics are great. It will show (or not show, if you like) the moves and lines it is considering, and the recommended moves from the opening book.

The feature I like the most (although it can be frustrating) is the editable opening book. With 117kb in the original version it is generally very good. When editing, the screen will fill with "trees" of variations, which can be modified. Since the book runs in computer software, you can create as many opening books as you want, and save them all, while keeping the original on file.

But (I'm sorry to say) the instruction manual has *no* instructions about the editing process. With the pull-down menus it's not too hard to decipher, but when it comes to transpositions you have to stay on your toes. In actual play, ChessMachine recognizes transpositions, but there are no indication of them in the opening book unless you ask, either via a pull-down menu or via Control "T". (If only they had put an asterisk after moves that transpose!) You can assign a symbol for 1 through 5 "frequency of move" to any move in the book, but that doesn't seem to guarantee that it will disregard any move but the worst category (5) during actual play.

There is a great future here for patient opening enthusiasts. I must admit that it has forced me back into the books for editing openings, which may be a great side benefit. Let me add that one can import and export games, print the screen position plus many other features too numerous to mention. And it plays one hell of a game!

ChessMachine is a product of TASC B.V., Rotterdam., The Netherlands. My copy was purchased through I.C.E., Inc. (publishers of *Inside Chess* – 1-800-26-CHESS.) My personal experience in asking for information from I.C.E. has been great – Ralph Dubisch, (ChessMachine Support) called me back on his day off!

## 500 Caro-Kann Miniatures

by Bill Wall

Chess Enterprises, Inc.

Coraopolis, PA 15108

Paperback, 1991, 102 pages, indexed, \$6.50.

Most students of the royal game are familiar with that ageless chestnut Réti-Tartakover, Vienna 1910: 1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 de4 4.Ne4 Nf6 5.Qd3 e5? 6.de5 Qa5 7.Bd2 Qe5 8.0-0-0! Ne4 9.Qd8!! Kd8 10.Bg5 1-0 (10...Kc7 11.Bd8 mate!)\* They may be surprised to learn that a modern grandmaster can lose just as fast: Nunn-Georgiev, Linares 1988 went 1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 e4 4.Ne4 Nd7 5.Ng5 h6? 6.Ne6 Qa5 7.Bd2 Qb6 8.Bd3 fe6?? 9.Qh5 Kd8 10.Ba5 1-0. Such grandmaster bloopers are the exception even in a book like this, but they well illustrate the element of the unexpected that can catch anyone at the earliest stages of the game.

Most of the games are longer than these two – up to 25 moves. The players range from Bobby Fischer to Howard Bogus (the name is not), the fellow who hung, yes *hung*, his Queen on move twelve in a *postal* game. The collection would be much shorter without such howlers, which suggest the author was scraping deep to make his quota of 500 games. The grandmaster with the most entries is Tal (7), who is surpassed by lesser lights "N.N." (8) and a certain Bill Wall (12). Well okay, the author's entries do include two losses.

The book is well-organized, using the Rabar system of classification (as in ECO and *Informant*). That makes it easy to research trap lines in your favorite variations. You may also find obscure lines you never gave a thought: Two entries won by Black feature 2...Na6!? The index of players is helpful for running down famous games you may only dimly remember.

Fortunately, grandmaster draws were excluded. I can however see a place for certain types of early draw – such as the one in which Seirawan introduced a new line for Black in the Pirc against Sax in Brussels 1988: 1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.f4 Bg7 5.Nf3 c5 6.Bb5 Bd7 7.e5 Ng4 8.e6 fe6!! 9.Ng5 Bb5 10.Ne6 Bd4! 11.Nd8 Bf2 =.

I think this book is a bargain at \$6.50. Younger players who balk at 40-movers may enjoy this series because of the brevity of the games, and the sledge hammer subtlety of most of the finishes.

– Selby Anderson

\* Tartakover, when asked which of his games he considered his best, gave this one! "I just didn't want to deprive chess literature of this wonderful combination."



# LETTERS

## USSR-Texas postal match

Members of my Caissa Chessclub (from all USSR) seek partners for the play by correspondence, books and magazines and chess-stamps exchange.

What your opinion if is to begin the match Caissa-Texas (5-10 men) quarterly?

Send me, please, your chess bulletin and of Colorado, etc.

I should like to see my ad in your bulletin about the play by correspondence.

Thank you.

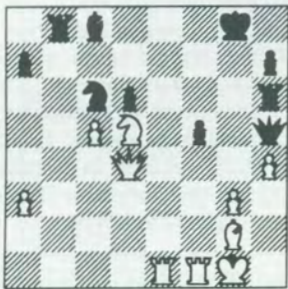
Victor Schudin,  
Chief of Caissa-IC  
Yalta, Crimea, USSR

Interested parties should contact TCA postal director Bruce Baker (4311 Pease, Houston, TX 77023).

## 'Oops' has been called

I just wanted to set the record straight on a few points concerning my game with Miles Ardaman from the Texas Championship which was published in the September/October issue of *Texas Knights*. This was certainly one of the most topsy-turvy games I've been a part of.

Ardaman - R. Weinberg



Position after 26...Nc6

The first point is that Miles could have capped off a convincing crush with 27.Nf6+ (I was prepared to resign immediately) since 27...Kf7 is met by 28.Bd5+ Kg6 29.Bc6 and not only is Black down a piece, but his Queen is trapped as well.

I feel I played the ending very accurately until move 44. The annotation 42...g3?? is completely erroneous, and in fact, it is the most straightforward path to win (Black certainly doesn't need to bail out into an equalizing line as suggested by the note.) The point is to transfer the Rook to the h-file where it will threaten mate at h1 as well as keep the White pawn at bay.



Position after 42...g3+

43.Kg1 Bc6 44.h6 . . .

This grand scheme came crashing down on move 44 when I played 44...Ra2?? [the game ended 45.Bc2! Rc2 46.Rc2 Be4 47.Rc5 1:0.]

I looked at both 44...Ra2 and 44...Ra4, but I honestly didn't see any substantive difference between them. Of course, after 44...Ra4! 45.h7 Rh4 46.Kf1 Rh1 47.Ke2 g2, Black simply walks his King over to g7 and starts pushing the Queen-side pawns to victory. To anyone who contends that there is no luck in chess, I refer him to this game, since I essentially did a mental coin flip to choose between 44...Ra2 and 44...Ra4.

I don't mean to be overly critical, but I think this really points up the difficulty in annotating other people's games. I noticed you ran my game with John Jacobs without annotation, which is unfortunate since I'm still trying to figure out what happened in that one.

Robert Weinberg  
Dallas

## Press for chess columns

The recent interchange of letters in *Texas Knights* has proven that Ken Smith and I are an unbreakable mutual admiration society.

However, we should be remembered not for our chessboard prowess but rather for the work we have done to promote the game. Ken published *Chess Digest* for a number of years and wrote and published many books on the openings.

In my case, I conducted chess columns in three Dallas newspapers in the thirties and forties, and put chess on the map in Texas and the Southwest by founding the Texas Chess Association and the Southwest Open in 1935. My greatest contribution was in getting the Swiss System adopted worldwide.

I discovered a technique for chess columns that could mean a big leap forward for the game if widely adopted. In 1939 I began a column in the *Dallas Times Herald*. I printed a couple of problems or endgames in each issue and invited the readers to submit solutions for credit in a ladder contest. Every month I gave a subscription to *Chess Review* to the ladder leader and he or she dropped to the bottom of the ladder, to commence the ascent again.

This contest attracted so many entries that the *Dallas Morning News* was impressed and offered to pay me for writing a column for



them. The *Times Herald* didn't want to match the *News's* offer, so I switched papers and continued the contest, which attracted eighty or ninety contestants each week, from all parts of the *News's* territory. Chess interest was generated everywhere, and clubs sprang up. I gave simulms in many towns in order to publicize the club. Inter-city matches and regional tournaments followed.

I would like to see this technique adopted everywhere. It is important to work for the benefit of the local reader – news and games of the locals.

I urge the officials of the Texas Chess Association to work toward establishing as many home town columns as possible. San Antonio would be a good place to start. The editors should volunteer to work for nothing, to start. If the response is what I think it would be, remuneration will follow.

J. C. Thompson  
Billings, Montana

*An excellent idea! Although I tried two years ago to get a column started in the San Antonio Express-News and the Light without success, we recently received notification from the USCF that they will provide a weekly chess column to papers that will run it. Their column is professionally done, and better than most of us could produce. They suggest smaller local newspapers as prime targets rather than the large dailies, although these should be considered also.*

*The USCF column does not address the ladder idea in your letter, nor local news – which you emphasize and which is very important. But with the USCF column as a backbone, local editors would find it much easier to write their own additional copy. It seems to me that local contacts are probably the best way to approach local newspapers – there's no substitute for the personal touch, and here's where local chess players are the best promoters. Anyone who cares to do this should contact USCF or the TCA Secretary, Jimmy Irvin for samples of the USCF column and for details.*

*The San Antonio Light has been very supportive of Jim Gallagher's youth teaching programs, running several stories and full color pictures even before his school got started in May. The human interest angle is very effective with papers. Another example is the feature on young Andras Erdei which the Dallas Times-Herald had last year. Such articles have often brought in new members to chess clubs, just by virtue of people finding out that organized chess exists in the area.*

– Selby Anderson

# Western Knights Chess Camp

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**Texas Postal Chess Championship.** EF: \$8 per seven player section, TCA membership (\$8) required. All money paid out either in prizes (\$10 / preliminary win, more for top three in finals), or rating fees (\$1/game). Entries: Bruce Baker, 4311 Pease, Houston, TX 77023. **NOTE:** Bruce Baker is seeking looking for someone to take over the job of TCA Postal Chess Director. Please send inquiries to Bruce Baker or the TK editor.

---

**Lewis Stiller**, a 25-year-old graduate student at Johns Hopkins University, programmed a powerful computer to prove that a R+B vs. 2 N's ending is a win in 223 moves. He ran his 1,000 line program on the massively parallel computer at the Los Alamos National Laboratories in New Mexico. It considered 100 billion moves by retrograde analysis, working backwards from the winning position, to solve the problem in five hours. His findings were reported in the November *Scientific American*. (*Houston Post*, October 29, 1991.)

---

**Alex Krol** (2166) won the **West Texas Championship**, held August 17-18 in El Paso. The Soviet-born student at Coronado High School scored 4-1 in the open section.



*The San Antonio Chess Club presents the*

# *New Year Open*

**December 28-29, 1991**

***Five Rounds – Swiss System – 30/90, SD/1***

**San Antonio Chess School of Alamo Heights  
5311 Broadway, San Antonio, Texas 78209**

(Tel. 822-1616. Ample free parking behind building.)

---

***\$1250 total prize fund:***

***First Place \$300, Second \$150 guaranteed.***

***X, A, B, C, D/E each \$100-\$50, Unr. \$50.***

*Prizes based on 60 total players and 8 per class.*

---

**Entry fee: \$25 if received by Dec. 26, \$35 at site.**  
TCA membership (\$10/7.50 jr.) and USCF membership required.

---

***Registration: 8 – 9 a.m. Saturday Dec. 28.***  
***Rounds: Saturday 10 – 3 – 8, Sunday 10 – 3.***

*(1/2 point bye is available any one round with notice before round one.)*

**Entries: San Antonio Chess Club, c/o James J. Gallagher, Sr.,  
5803 Joiner Dr., No. 63, San Antonio, TX 78238.**

**Phone: (512) 520-6416.**

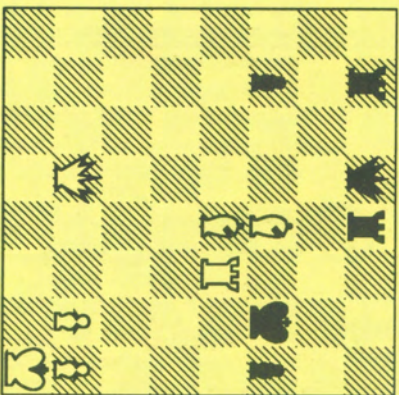
**No smoking. No computers. Wheelchair access.**



**TEXAS KNIGHTS**  
**Editor: Selby Anderson**  
**P.O. Box 501**  
**Helotes, TX 78023-0501**

See inside front cover for membership information.

This issue's problem:



**Mate in three**

(Cekaev-Hurmetov, USSR 1988)  
Solution: page 15



**FIRST CLASS MAIL**

