

TEXAS KNIGHTS

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New Year Open winners Roberto Rodriguez and Clarence Yeung

Tournament director Tony Alston hands out the checks

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Correction last issue: In "The Boy Who Cried 'Zugzwang'", the fifth diagram needs a Black pawn on h2.

Cover photo: Selby Anderson.

A Letter from the Editor

What a season is coming up in Texas! The musical *Chess* will soon play in Houston; the Southwest Class Championships, a new Goichberg extravaganza will play in Dallas (see back page ad); and by some accounts, Texas chess will celebrate its hundredth birthday.

Houston's Theatre Under the Stars will present *Chess* January 28 through February 16 at the Music Hall (Bagby at Walker). The musical appeared first as an album in 1984 before becoming a hit on the London stage. Its hit single/video "One Night in Bangkok" aired on VH-1 and M-TV. The pop-classical score sizzles with music by Benny Andersson and Bjorn Ulvaeus (the two "B"s of ABBA). An intelligent score by Tim Rice (*Jesus Christ Superstar*, *Evita*) does more justice to the real world of chess than you'd expect. Technically, expect a visual feast. Ed Huthmacher's Chess Center of Houston will help promote the show with mall displays. For ticket information, phone TUTS at (713) 622-8887.

This year is a centennial of sorts for Texas chess. On February 23, 1892, the first known Texas Championship tournament was held in San Antonio at the Menger Hotel. The entry fee of \$1 included life membership in the Texas State Chess Association, which held its first meeting that same evening. The winner was also the first president of the TSCA, George Bucklin, chess columnist for the *San Antonio Express*. The legitimacy of his title was soon contested by players in Galveston, who complained that they hadn't been informed of the event. Indeed, the only advance notice was in the San Antonio paper. Only nineteen members formed the new state organization, and only eleven played for the championship. "An Alleged State Association Again", raged a *Galveston News* chess column headline. (*Again?* There's yet another story behind the story!) A curious footnote is that within months of the incident, both cities' papers discontinued their chess columns. Perhaps the interest stimulated by the Steinitz-Tchigorin match early that year was as fickle as the boom sparked by the Fischer-Spassky match eighty years later.

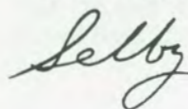
This issue's back cover problem is by Manuel Lopez, a contestant in the first Texas State Championship. It was published in the *San Antonio Express* on February 14, 1892.

TCA has recently filed for incorporation, to meet the requirements for a non-profit organization under the Federal tax code 501(c)(3). By State Championship time in May, we hope to have the legal work on tax-free status for TCA completed.

Dallas has won its bid for the 1993 National High School Championship. Congratulations to Luis Salinas and the Dallas Chess Club!

Congratulations also to *Texas Knights'* associate editor Eugene Curtin and Roxana Stakes, who were married December 21 in Cotulla, Texas.

Chessfully,



Dallas Turkey Shoot: Jones, Stone, Bighamian and McClary win

On November 30-December 1 the Dallas Chess Club held its annual Thanksgiving Turkey Shoot at the Ramada Inn near Love Field. It was directed by Richard Weaver with assistance from Allen Kupetz.

PRIZE WINNERS

1st-4th:	Curt Jones	5 pts.	\$188
	Ray Stone	5	188
	Mansour Bighamian	5	188
	Lewis McClary (1st Exp.)	5	188
2nd Exp:	Roger Johnson	4.5	75

Class A:	Donald Coburn	4 pts.	\$113
	J. C. Yabraian	4	113
Class B:	Joseph Aronovich	4	150
	Ivan Reyes	3.5	25
	Rodney Thomas	3.5	25
	Robert McLean	3.5	25
Class C:	Danny McInnis	3.5	113
	Shawn Noland	3.5	113
Class D:	Joel Sherman	2.5	50
	Gary Catt	2.5	50
Unrated:	John Roach	3.5	100

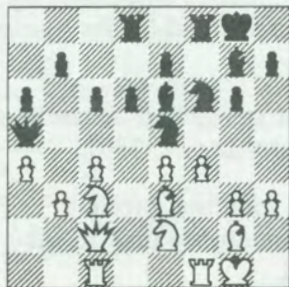
English A16

Curt Jones 2438
Ivan Reyes 1795

Dallas Turkey Shoot (1)

1.c4 Nf6 2.g3 g6 3.Bg2 Bg7
4.Nc3 c6 5.e4 d6 6.Nge2 0-0 7.0-0
a6 8.a4 Nh5 9.d3 f5 10.Be3 fe4
11.de4 Be6 12.b3 Qa5 13.Rc1 Nd7
14.Qc2 Ne5 15.f3 Nf6 16.h3 Rad8
17.f4

Black must now choose between slowly being pushed off the board or making a spectacular bluff . . .



17...Neg4!? 18.hg4 Ng4 19.Qd3
Qh5 20.Rf3

ChessMachine liked 20.Rfd1.

20...Qh2 21.Kf1 Ne5!?? 22.Bg1
22.fe5 Bh3 23.Rf8 Rf8 24.Ke1
Qg2 25.ed6 should win easily.

22...Nd3 23.Bh2 Nc1 24.Nc1
b5!

Black sacs a pawn to open lines for his Rooks. White's numerical advantage is hard to realize.

25.ab5 ab5 26.cb5 cb5 27.Nb5
Rc8 28.Ne2 Rc2 29.Nbd4 Bd4
30.Nd4 Rc1 31.Kf2 Bg4 32.Rd3
Ra8 33.Rd2 Raa1 34.Bf3 Bf3
35.Nf3 Rab1 36.Nd4 Rd1 37.Nf3
Rdc1 38.g4 Rb3 39.e5 Rb6 40.Re2
Kf8 41.Ng5 h6 42.Nf3 Rc4 43.ed6
ed6 44.Bg3 Kf7 45.Bh2 Ra6
46.Rd2 Rca4 47.Kg3 Ra3 48.Rc2
Ra7 49.Rd2 Rc7 50.Kg2 Ke7 51.f5
Ra6 52.fg6 Kf6 53.Bd6 Rb7
54.Ne5 Rd6 55.Rd6 Ke5 56.Ra6
Kf4 57.Kh3 Kg5 **DRAW**

According to Sid Pickard, there was a consensus that Reyes plays about 250 points above his rating!

French Exchange C01

Mark Rosenzweig 1898
Mansour Bighamian 2380

Dallas Turkey Shoot (1)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.ed5 cd5
4.Nf3 Bd6 5.Bd3 Ne7 6.0-0 Nbc6
7.Bg5 Bg4 8.c3 Qd7 9.Nbd2 f6
10.Bh4 0-0-0 11.b4 Ng6 12.Bg3
Nce7 13.Qc2 Nf4 14.a4 h5 15.b5
h4 16.Nh4 g5 17.Nhf3 Bf5 18.Bf5
Nf5 19.Rfb1 Qh7 20.Nf1 Ng3
21.Qh7 Nfe2 mate 0:1

Roger Johnson misplaces his heavy pieces, and Reyes cashes in.

Grünfeld D76

Roger Johnson 2079
Ivan Reyes 1795

Dallas Turkey Shoot (3)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.g3 Bg7
4.Bg2 0-0 5.c4 d5 6.cd5 Nd5 7.e4
Nb6 8.Nc3 Nc6 9.d5 Na5 10.0-0
Re8 11.Qc2 c6 12.Rd1 cd5 13.Nd5
Nd5 14.Rd5 Qb6 15.Qa4 Nc6
16.Rb5 Qc7 17.Be3 Bd7 18.Rc1 a6
19.Rb6 (19.Rb3 b5 20.Qa3 Qb7
21.Qc5 Na5 -/+) h6 20.Nh4 Rab8
21.Qb3 Be6 22.Qa4 Red8 23.Nf3
Bd7 24.h4 e5 25.Bf1 Qd6 26.Bc5
Qf6 27.Qa3 Bf8 28.Bg2 Bc5
29.Rc5 Be6 30.Qe3 Kh7 31.a3 Rd1
32.Kh2 Qd8 33.Rc3 Nd4 34.Re6
Ne6 35.Ne5 Qf6 36.Ng4 Qg7 37.e5
Qf8 38.h5 g5 39.Be4 Kg7 40.Bc2
Rd4 41.Qf3 Qe7 42.Qf5 Rh8
43.Nf6 Rd2 44.Kh1 b5 45.Qe4 Rd4
46.Qf5 Rd2 47.Ne4 Rdd8 48.Qg4
Rc8 49.f4 Qb7 50.Kh2 Rc3 51.bc3
Rc8 52.Nd6 Qd5 53.Qf5 Qd2
54.Kh3 Nf4 0:1

King's Indian E66

Igor Shtem 2444
Mansour Bighamian 2380

Dallas Turkey Shoot (4)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.g3 Bg7
4.Bg2 0-0 5.0-0 d6 6.c4 Nc6 7.Nc3
a6 8.d5 Na5 9.Nd2 c5 10.Qc2 Rb8

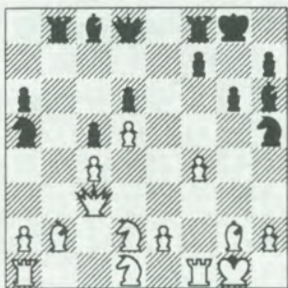
11.b3 b5 12.Bb2 bc4 13.bc4 Bh6
14.f4 e5

"As I was not in the mood for a hard battle (I had just won a R+B vs. R ending against Zurita in the previous round) I offered a draw. After spending half an hour, Sthern simply made his move—not the best as it turned out!" – Bighamian

15.Nd1

15.de6 Be6 16.Nd5 Rb2 17.Qb2
Bg7 18.Qa3 Nc4 19.Nc4 Nd5
20.Rac1 Nb4 = (ECO).

15...ef4 16.gf4 Nh5 17.Qc3



17...Rb2 18.Nb2 Nf4 19.Rf2
Bg7 20.Qa3 Bd4 21.e3 Bb2 22.Qb2
Nd3 23.Qc3 Nf2 24.Kf2 f5 25.Rb1
Nb7 26.Rb3 Qh4 27.Kg1 Qe1
28.Bf1 Nd8 29.Qb2 Qd1 30.Kf2
Qh5 31.Nf3 Nf7 32.Bg2 g5 33.Kg1
g4 34.Ne1 Qg5 35.Qc1 Re8 36.Kf2
Ne5 37.Nd3 Qh4 38.Kg1 Nd3
39.Rd3 f4 40.Bf1 f3 41.Qb2 g3
42.hg3 Qg3 43.Kh1 f2 0:1

King's Indian E99

Ray Stone 2421

Lewis McClary 2188

Dallas Turkey Shoot (4)

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.Nd3
f5 11.Bd2 a5 12.a3 Kh8 13.f3 f4
14.b4 ab4 15.ab4 Rb8 16.c5 dc5
17.bc5 c6 18.d6 Ng8 19.Na4 g5
20.Qb3 h5 21.Bc3 Nh6 22.Qb2 Nf7
23.Rfb1 g4 24.Nf4 gf3 25.Bf3 Ng5
26.Ng6 Kg8 27.Nf8 Nf3 28.gf3 Kf8

29.Kh1 b5 30.cb6 Ba6 31.Qg2 Qf6
32.b7 Bb5 33.f4 Qh6 34.fe5 Ne5
35.Nc5 Kf7 36.Rf1 Bf1 37.Rf1 Ke8
38.Be5 1:0

Notes by NM Sid Pickard

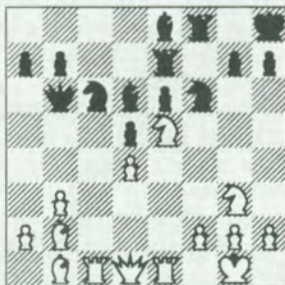
French Tarrasch C06

Ivan Reyes 1795

Sid Pickard 2221

Dallas Turkey Shoot (4)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5
Nfd7 5.Bd3 c5 6.c3 Nc6 7.Ne2
cd4 8.cd4 Qb6 9.Nf3 f6 10.ef6 Nf6
11.0-0 Bd6 12.b3 0-0 13.Bb2 Bd7
14.Rc1 Rae8 15.Ng3 Kh8 16.Re1
Re7 17.Bb1 Be8 18.Ne5



18...Bf7

18...Be5? 19.de5 Ng4 20.Qg4 Qf2
21.Kh1 Qb2 22.Qh4 threatens both
mate and 23.Rc6

19.h3?! Bg8 20.Re3 a6 21.Rf3
Rc7

Black threatens 22...Nd4.

22.Ne2 Rfc8 23.Rc6!? bc6
24.Nf4 Be5 25.de5 Nd7 26.Ng6?

26.Rg3 Nf8 27.Qh5 Rf7 28.Bc1
followed by Rg4-h4 leads to an
annoying initiative. Even now, if
White hadn't played 19.h3...

26...hg6 27.Bg6 Bh7

Forced.

28.Bh7 Kh7 29.Rf4 Kg8 30.Bd4
c5 31.Qh5 Rf8 32.Rh4 cd4 33.Qh7
Kf7 34.Rg4 Ke8 35.Rg7 d3 36.Qh4
Qf2 0:1

English A33

Mansour Bighamian 2380

Ray Stone 2421

Dallas Turkey Shoot (5)

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nf3 c5 3.Nc3 e6
4.d4 cd4 5.Nd4 Nc6 6.g3 Qb6
7.Ndb5

7.Nb3 d5 (7...Bb4 8.Bg2 Qa6 9.c5
b6 10.0-0! bc5 11.Be3 += Eingorn-
Georgiev, Lvov 1984) 8.cd5 Nd5
9.Nd5 ed5 10.Bg2 Bb4 11.Bd2 a5 (0-
0 12.0-0 Be6 13.Be3 += Kapengut)
12.0-0 Bd2 13.Qd2 a4 14.Nc1 0-0
15.Nd3 Rd8 16.Nf4 d4 17.Rac1 h6
18.Nd5 Qa7 19.Rfd1 Bd7 20.Qf4
Qa5 = Eingorn-Gligoric, Sochi 1986

7...Bc5 8.Bg2! 0-0

8...Bf2? 9.Kf1 Ng4 10.Qd6! +-
Lipinsky-Schinzal, Poland 1978

9.0-0 a6 10.Na4 Qa5 11.Bd2
Bb4 12.Bb4 Qb4 13.Nd6 Ne8
14.Ne8 Re8 15.a3 Qe7 16.Nb6 Rb8
17.b4 d6 18.Qa4 Bd7 19.Rfd1
Red8 20.Nd7 Qd7 21.Bc6 Qc6
22.b5 ab5 23.cb5 Qb6 24.Qb4 Qc5
25.Qb2 Rbc8 26.Rac1 Qb6 27.Qb4
d5 28.a4 Ra8 29.Ra1 Qa5 30.Qe7
Qb6 31.Rdc1 Re8 32.Qb4 Qa5
33.Qc5 h6 34.Qc7 Qc7 35.Rc7 b6
36.Rc6 Reb8 37.Kf1 Ra5 38.Rc2
Rba8 39.Rca2 Rc8 40.Ke1 Rc4
41.Kd2 Kf8 42.Rc2 Raa4 43.Ra4
Ra4 44.Rc6 Rb4 45.Rb6 e5 46.Kc3
Rb1 47.Kc2 Rb4 48.Kc3 Rb1
49.Kc2 Rb4 50.Kc3 DRAW

Grünfeld D85

Ray Stone 2421

Curt Jones 2438

Dallas Turkey Shoot (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5
4.cd5 Nd5 5.e4 Nc3 6.bc3 Bg7
7.Be3 0-0 8.Nf3 c5 9.Rc1 Qa5
10.Qd2 cd4 11.cd4 Qd2 12.Nd2 e6
13.Nb3 Nc6 14.Bb5 a5 15.a4 Na7
16.Be2 Bd7 17.Na5 Nc6 18.Nb3
Na5 19.Nc5 Bc6 20.Bb5 Bb5
21.ab5 Rfd8 22.e5 Rd5 DRAW

Man vs. Machine

ChessMachine™, the 1991 World Microcomputer Champion, won a four game match with San Antonio city champion NM Jim Gallagher by 2.5 to 1.5. The match was held December 14-15 at the San Antonio Chess School, with a time control of 40 moves in two hours. Greg Wren, the computer's owner, put up a prize of \$100 if Gallagher won, or \$50 in the event of a tie match. TD Jimmy Irvin served as arbiter.

Wren edited CM's opening book for this match, adding moves and changing some priorities. He gave special attention to Gallagher's pet lines such as the Dragon Sicilian and the Modern Benoni.

During the match the only problem was the time lag in communicating moves between Jim in his quiet office and the computer in the large room with the analysts, display board and the audience. The relaying of moves took time, and usually the official game clock on Jim's desk got ahead of CM's clock. To overcome this time lag and help CM to catch up, Wren occasionally forced the computer to move—usually when the choice was trivial, such as a simple recapture. (The blunder when the computer lost game two was not a forced move.)

Portions of the match, with commentary by Selby Anderson, were videotaped by Mike Moore for possible future production.

Sicilian O'Kelly B28
ChessMachine
Jim Gallagher 2279
1991 Match (1)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 a6

Gallagher plays to steer the computer out of its book.
3.d3!

3.c3 and 3.c4 are often played, with the latter often transposing into the accelerated Dragon. Greg chose 3.d3 for CM's opening book, with the idea that in a King's Indian attack vs. French, the move ...a6 would be a loss of tempo.

Relevant to the game continuation is 3.Be2 d6 4.0-0 Nf6 5.Nc3 e5 6.d3 Be7 = Aronin-Bronstein, USSR 1962.

3...b5?!

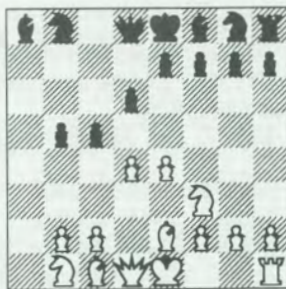
Besides making sure that "book" has been left far behind, Jim seems anxious to show that 2...a6 was part of a plan and not just an aside. But the computer, perhaps by virtue of being out of book, shows surprising flexibility in finding a counterplan. Remember: the way to handle over-concentrated flank play is to strike in the center and open lines.

3...Nc6 was probably best.

4.a4! Bb7 5.Be2!

Here the Bishop still takes aim at b5, and Black's next move only makes matters worse. Perhaps he should have Ruy Lopez-ified the position with 5...Nc6 and later ...e5.

5...d6 6.ab5 ab5 7.Ra8 Ba8 8.d4!



Now opening up the game with 8...Be4 would be suicidal to Black, who has no kingside development at all. He must therefore weaken his queenside still further to keep the game closed.

8...c4 9.Nc3 Nf6 10.d5 Qa5 11.Nd4 b4 12.Ncb5 c3 13.Nb3!

One of those anti-intuitive computer moves (both Jim and I were considering 13.f3.) White's retreat opens the floodgates and demonstrates its superiority as no other move could.

13...Qd8 14.Qd4! +-

The point. White wins a piece in all variations!

14...Nbd7

Or 14...Na6 15.Qa7 Qc8 16.Qa6 Qa6 17.Nc7.

15.Qa7 Qb8 16.Nc7 Kd8 17.Qb8 Nb8 18.Na8 Nbd7 19.bc3!

CM finds a much tidier solution than 19.Na5 Kc8 20.Be3 cb2 21.0-0 Ne4 22.Ba7 Ndc5! depriving White of the problem mate and still menacing ...Nc3.

19...Kc8 20.Bb5! Kb8 21.Bc6 Ne5 22.Nb6 Kc7 23.Na4 Ne4 24.cb4 Nc6 25.dc6 Kc6 26.c4 e6 27.Na5 Kd7 28.f3 Nf6 29.Be3 Be7 30.b5 d5 31.c5 e5 32.Nc6 d4 33.Ne5 Ke6 34.Bd4 Kd5 35.Nc6 Kc4



36.Nb6 Kb5 37.Ne7 Re8 38.Nbc8 1:0

Sicilian Paulsen B46
Jim Gallagher 2279
ChessMachine
1991 Match (2)

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 e6 3.Nf3 a6 4.d4 cd4 5.Nd4 Nc6 6.Be3 Nf6 7.Bd3 d5!?

The transpositional 7...Qc7 and 7...d6 are more frequently seen.

8.ed5 ed5 9.0-0 Bd6

So far the game has followed Spassky-Fischer, Reykjavic 1972 match game #21, which continued 10.Nc6 bc6 11.Bd4 0-0 12.Qf3 Be6 13.Rfe1 n5 14.Bf6 Qf6 =. Reshevsky in his notes to the match preferred 10.h3 0-0 11.Re1 Re8 12.Qd2, leaving Black's d-pawn isolated. Gallagher's continuation suggests that Spassky's 11.Bd4 was at fault.

10.Re1 0-0 11.Nc6!

White's pieces are awkwardly placed to take action against the isolated pawn. Now the game takes on the character of a Scotch line popular in Steinitz' day.

11...bc6 12.Bg5 h6 13.Bh4 Rb8

The machine has hit on an ingenious unpinning device. It is probably not good enough to equalize, because of the dark square weakness that will be left after the Bishops get traded—a side benefit of 12.Bg5.

14.Rb1

Messy is 14.b3? Bb4.

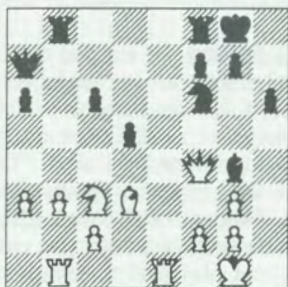
14...Rb4 15.Bg3 Bg3 16.hg3 Qb6 17.b3 Bg4 18.Qd2 Qa7.

Gallagher commented that when he saw this move he knew CM was playing like a strong master. Black prevents 19.Re7 while preparing to reconnect his Rooks and challenge White on the e-file.

19.a3

ChessMachine had anticipated 19.Na4 Rbb8 20.Qc3, clamping down on the c5 weakness.

19...Rbb8 20.Qf4!



Jim finds a different way to work on the weak dark squares: "the only way to press for a win here."

20...Rfe8 21.Re8 Re8 22.Kf1 Qc5 23.Qb4 Qb4 24.ab4 d4

The only chance, since everything else simply loses the a-pawn.

25.Na2!

Anticipating Black's next, Jim is not about to allow a friendly exchange of weak pawns with 25.Ne2 Be2 26.Be2 Nd5 27.Ba6 Nb4 =.

25...Nd5(?)

This sets up a cheapo (26.Ba6?? Ra8) but delays Black's King centralization. Simply 25...Bc8 is better. It is not clear if Black can hold the game with best play on both sides.

26.Re1 Re1 27.Ke1 Bc8 28.Be4

White wants to free his Knight from the defense, and clear the d3 square for his King or Knight.

Another winning line is 28.Bc4 Nb6 29.Kd2 Nc4 30.bc4 Bf5 (30...Be6 31.Kd3 Bf5 32.Kd4 Bc2 33.Nc1! and Kc5-b6) 31.Nc1 and the d-pawn falls.

28...Bd7!

Everything else is a bust. The point of the text is that 29.Bd5? cd5 30.Nc1 Bb5 31.Nd3 Bd3 is a drawn King and pawn ending.

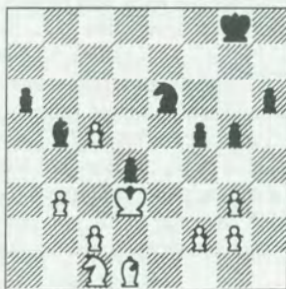
29.Kd2(!)

A clear win is 29.b5! ab5 30.Bd5 cd5 31.Nb4 ± (Gallagher). Now the machine resists "like a fiend" (JG).

29...Nc7 30.Kd3 f5 31.Bf3 Ne6 32.Nc1 g5

Just in time to prevent 33.Ne2.

33.Bd1 c5 34.bc5 Bb5



35.c4?

Letting Black trade off his weak d-pawn is worse than the temporary indignity of a retreat.

White retains serious winning chances with 35.Kd2 Nc5 36.Be2 (36.f3!? Δ 36...Bf1? 37.Be2) 36...Ne4 37.Ke1 Nc3 38.Bb5 Nb5 39.Kd2 Kf7 40.Kd3 Ke6 41.Kc4 and now:

(a) 41...Na3 42.Kd4 Nc2 43.Kc5 Ne1 44.Kb6 Ng2 45.Ka6 h5 46.b4 h4 47.g4 gh4 48.b5 h3 49.Ne2 f4 50.Nd4+! and 51.Nf3 +-

(b) 41...Ke5 42.b4! Na3 43.Kb3 Nb5 44.Nd3 Kd6 45.Nc5 Nc7 46.Kc4 ±

(c) 41...Kd6 42.b4 Na3 43.Kd3 Kd5 44.Ne2 Nb5 45.Nd4! Nd4 46.c4 Ke5 47.f4 ± (analysis by CM).

In general, Knight endings are almost as knife-edged as K+P, and are desirable when you have better pawn structure and King position.

35...dc3 36.Kc3 Nc5 37.Bc2 Ne4 38.Be4 fe4 39.Kd4 Bf1 40.Ke4 Bg2 41.Kf5 Kg7 42.b4 Bh3 43.Ke5 h5 44.Nd3 h4?!

There was no need for this, which makes Black's position dangerously lanky—but it's still drawn.

45.g4 gh4 46.Kf4 Kg6 47.Ne5 Kh5 48.Nf3 Bg2 49.Nh2 Bc6 50.Ng4 Ba4 51.Nf6 Kg6 52.Nd5



52...Kh5?

The losing move.

CM first considered 52...Bd7!, which is an easy draw (as is 52...Bd1 53.Nc3 Bh5 54.f3 h3! when 55.Ne4 h2 56.Nf2 Kf6 gets nowhere) Then

it got fixated on 52...Kh5, perhaps because of the possible repetitions (as its 0.00 readings suggested.) It used too much time thinking about it, and moved after five minutes, perhaps to average out its remaining time. (Later, given 10 minutes, it found the correct move.)*

53.Nc7! Bc6

Now CM realizes that 53...Bb5 54.Nb5 ab5 55.f3! is a win. This is a two-way *zugzwang* position that Brieger would appreciate: White to move after 55.f3 actually loses!

**54.Na6 Bd7 55.Nc7 Kg6
56.Na6 Kh5 57.Nc5 Bc6 58.Ne6
Bb5 59.Nd4 Ba6 60.b5 1:0**

King's Indian E77

ChessMachine

Jim Gallagher 2279

1991 Match (3)

1.d4 c5 2.d5 Nf6 3.c4 d6

3...e6 assures a more unbalanced type of position where Black has a queenside majority. Gallagher was probably hoping by his move order to escape ChessMachine's book.

**4.Nc3 g6 5.e4 Bg7 6.f4 0-0
7.Be2 e6 8.Nf3 ed5 9.ed5**

A lucky choice of opening: a side variation considered ho-hum is not what Gallagher tends to study.

9...Bg4

A topical treatment of this position is 9...a6 10.0-0 b5 11.cb5 ab5 12.Bb5 Na6 13.Re1 Nc7 14.Bc4 Rb8 with a type of Benko gambit.

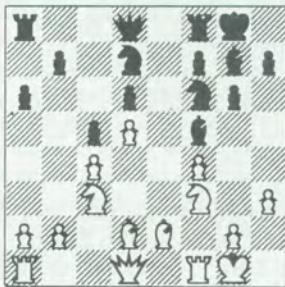
10.0-0 a6 11.Bd2!?

ECO gives 11.a4 Nbd7 12.h3 Bf3 13.Bf3 Re8 14.Qc2 Rb8 15.Bd2 Qe7 16.g4 h6 17.Kh2 Nh7 18.Rae1 += Konstantinov-Ingevetiov, 1983.

11...Nbd7 12.h3

12.Be1 was the choice of the human masters present, who were unfamiliar with the theory just quoted. If 12...Nh5 then 13.Bh4 Qb6 14.Qd2, or 13...Qa5 14.Be7.

12...Bf5!?



Gallagher waves a red flag at the silicon beast, thinking that White's last was merely a weakening move. Here 12...Bf3 gives Black uninspiring play as in the note to 11.Bd2.

13.g4!

Surely, we thought, this was mad overextension. But it works!

13...Be4 14.g5 Bf3 15.Bf3 Ne8 16.Qb3

So un-human! Again, we thought that this move was simply bad.

16...Rb8 17.Rae1 f5

17...f6!? was my idea, to open the f-file and play Ne5. CM's likely reply 17.Ne4 (or 17.Bg4) would be met with 17...f5, gaining a tempo over the game continuation.

18.Kh2

Jim considered this move, which takes away a possible Bishop check, to be an important finesse.

18...Nc7 19.Re6!

This Rook is taboo because of 19...Ne6 20.de6 Nb6 21.e7±. If not for 18.Kh2! Jim might have played 20...Bd4 21.Kh2 Ne5! 22.fe5 de5, with an impressive pawn mass.

19...b5! 20.Rd6 bc4 21.Qc2 Re8

CM preferred 21...Rb6, giving 22.Rc6! Rc6 23.dc6 Nb6 24.Be3

22.Na4!

* Ralph Dubisch of I.C.E. Chess-Machine Support wrote that this "seems to be one of the cases that humans have no difficulty evaluating, but which cause no end of trouble for the computer. First, although the *zugzwang* occurs after five ply: (52...Kh5?) 53.Nc7 Bb5 54.Nb5 ab5 55.f3; the pawn isn't captured for another four: 55...Kh6 56.Kg4 Kg6 57.Kg4. Counting the first move, 52...Kh5, this is a total of ten ply. There is, unfortunately, no simple algorithm for recognizing *zugzwang* instantly. The program does see this line while analyzing 9/12 (9 full width, 12 selective) ply deep (over seven minutes). Its evaluation of -0.48 for the line 52...Kh5 53.Nc7 Bb3 54.Na6 Ba4 55.Nc5 Bc6 56.Ne6 shows the second problem with this ending, namely that Black can attempt to defend a pawn down in the minor piece ending rather than head for the King and pawn *zugzwang*.

The third major complication arises in the "easy draw" line: 52...Bd7 53.Nc7 Bc8. From the starting position, 9/12 deep analysis shows -0.37 for 52...Bd7 53.Nc7 h3 54.Kg3 Bc8 55.Na6 Ba6 56.Kh3. Even when moved forward in this line, after 52...Bd7 53.Nc7, it isn't until 9/12 that the program returns to 53...Bc8. (-0.23, continuing 54.Na6 Ba6 55.Kg4 Bd3 56.Kh4 Kf5 57.Kg3). So the ChessMachine would probably still have lost after 52...Bd7, since it takes more than five minutes to switch from ...Kh5 to ...Bc8 after 53.Nc7! Even after playing forward (52...Bd7 53.Nc7 Bc8 54.Na6 Ba6 55.Kg4) the evaluation at 11/14 is -0.59. Forward from this point, the program is finally able to recognize the draw. A human can easily see that one pawn is stopped by the Bishop, while the other cannot get past the King. The computer, however, doesn't think this way at all, and really doesn't know that these particular passed pawns aren't dangerous. I'm not sure how this problem could be fixed for practical play, and it is extremely difficult to state simple exceptions."

23.Ba5 is the main threat.

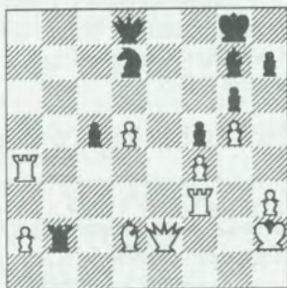
22...Nb5!?

An active try, in Gallagher's style. Neither of CM's suggestions, 22...Rb5 or 22...c3, is much better.

23.Ra6 Nd4 24.Qc4 Nf3 25.Rf3 Re4 26.Qf1 Ra4

CM considered 26...Bb2 as best, when 27.Re3 or 27.Rb3 confers a significant edge—but 27.Nb2?! only activates Black's pieces.

27.Ra4 Rb2 28.Qe2!?



No one had looked at this move! We had considered the "automatic" 28.Rf2, which is actually quite good for White (maybe even "best"?!) after 28...Nb6 29.Ra7 Bd4 30.Be3! (+1.93), or 28...Qb8 29.Qe1 Nb6 30.Ra6 Bd4 31.Re2 Kf8 32.Qh4 (+1.96).

The psychological effect of a move is something a computer does not weigh, of course, but in this case it must have been tremendous.

28...Nb6

CM considers 28...Nf8 best, with only +1.73 to White after 29.Ra7 Bd4 30.Rb3 Rb3 31.ab3 Qd5.

29.Ra7! (+ 2.27)

The threat is 30.Rg7! Gallagher had reckoned only on 29.Ra6, which is not nearly as strong. Now he spent half an hour on his reply.

29...Bd4 30.Qe6

Weinberg and I had looked at 30.Rd3, and if 30...Nd5 then 31.Rd4! Either way should win, but . . .

30...Kh8 31.Re7!

This brutal point is beyond all argument.

31...Rd2 32.Kh1 Rd1 33.Kg2 Nc4 34.Re8 Qe8 35.Qe8 Kg7 36.Qe7 1:0

Notes by Greg Wren

This has to be the weirdest game of the match. Where CM's book came from after move eight I don't know. I can only suppose that I entered some moves into the wrong line. But it draws anyway!

French Winawer C19

Jim Gallagher 2729
ChessMachine

1991 Match (4)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 Bc3 6.bc3 Ne7 7.Nf3 Bd7

This move virtually forces 8.a4, according to MCO-10.

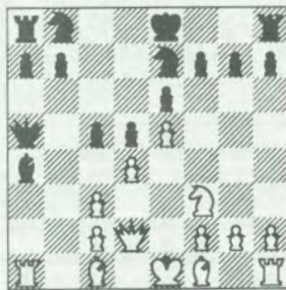
8.a4

8.h4! – BCO-2.

8...Qa5 9.Qd2!?

ECO gives only 9.Bd2, transposing into normal lines after 9...Nbc6. 9...c4!? is also possible.

9...Ba4



This was played immediately, so CM was still in its book. A howl went up in the room where Jim had his board set up. White can win the Bishop outright, or the Queen for Rook and Bishop. So he went for it.

10.dc5 b5 11.cb6

Now CM is finally on its own.

11...ab6 12.Nd4

There is nothing to be done about White's threat of 13.Bb5 but to ignore it.

12...0-0 13.Bb5 Bb5 14.Ra5 Ra5 15.Nb5 Rb5 16.0-0 Ra5

Now CM gave 17.Qg5.

17.Qe2 Rc8 18.Be3 Ra2 19.Bd4 Nbc6 20.Qb5

Here Jim offered a draw, and I accepted for CM, which showed only a miniscule +0.28. It might have been interesting to continue, but it was Sunday night after a long weekend, I kept my money, and everyone was ready to go home. CM didn't seem to care. **DRAW**

CHESS TRIVIA

by Bill Wall

Tartakover lost five games in a row and was asked why. He replied, "I had a toothache during the first game. In the second game I had a headache. In the third game it was an attack of rheumatism. In the fourth game I wasn't feeling well. And in the fifth game? Well, must one have to win every game?"

Former world champion Emmanuel Lasker was a successful chessplayer but a failure as a farmer. He once tried to breed pigeons and enter them in poultry shows. He tried for many months and failed. The pigeons were all male.

Capablanca's official title was "Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary General from the Government of Cuba to the World at Large." In 1913 he had the mayor of Havana clear the tournament room before he would resign his game to Marshall. He once refused to pose for a publicity photo with a film star, saying, "Why should I give her the publicity?"

Bighamian wins Absolute Houston Championship

Mansour Bighamian won the absolute city championship of Houston, held October 19-20 at Dave's Chess Studio. He scored 3.5 points out of 4 to edge out Clarence Yeung, Larry Engelbretson, Chris Land, Arthur Mitchell and Josh Geigerman, who were tied at 3-1.

Curiously absent were two of Houston's leading lights, Ardaman and Reuter. Last year's champion Carlos Lau scored only 2.5, with a loss to Terry Edinburg (2100) and a draw to Daryl Hanks (2050).

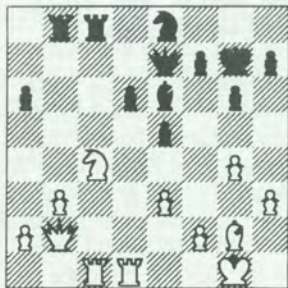
Geigerman, an expert from New Orleans, made a very strong showing. He beat NM's Gaskill and McClary, and drew Bighamian and Yeung.

English A39

Mansour Bighamian 2380
Richard Gonzales 2176

Houston Chp. 1991 (2)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 c5 3.Bg2 Nc6 4.c4 g6 5.0-0 Bg7 6.d4 cd4 7.Nd4 0-0 8.Nc3 Ne5 9.b3 d6 10.Bb2 Rb8 11.Qd2 Bd7 12.Rfd1 Qb6 13.h3 Rfc8 14.Rac1 a6 15.Ba1 Nc6 16.Nc2 Qa7 17.Nd5 Ne8 18.Bg7 Kg7 19.Nce3 b5 20.Qb2 e5 21.g4 bc4 22.Nc4 Be6 23.e3 Ne7 24.Ne7 Qe7



25.Na5 Bd7 26.Rc8 Rc8 27.Qd2 Qh4 28.Nc4 Rc4 29.bc4 h5

30.f3 hg4 31.hg4 f5 32.gf5 Bf5 33.Qf2 Qf6 34.e4 Be6 35.Qa7 Kh6 36.Qa6 Qg5 37.Kf2 Nf6 38.Qd6 Qh4 39.Kg1 Bc4 40.Qe5! Ba2 41.Qh2 Qh2 42.Kh2 Kg5 43.Ra1 Bc4 44.Rc1 Ba2 45.Kg3 Nh5 46.Kf2 Kf4 47.Rc8 Be6 48.Re8 Bd7 49.Re7 Bc8 50.Rh7 and 1:0

Reti A05

Mansour Bighamian 2380
Larry Engelbretson 2251

Houston Chp. 1991 (4)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 b5 3.Bg2 Bb7 4.a4 b4 5.b3 g6 6.Bb2 Bg7 7.0-0 0-0 8.c4 c5 9.d3 d6 10.Nbd2 Nc6 11.Re1 e6 12.Rc1 Nd7 13.Bg7 Kg7 14.h4 Rb8 15.e4 e5

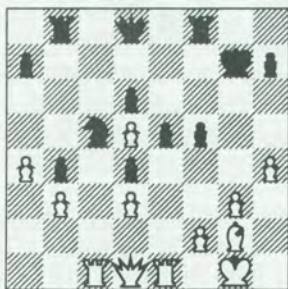
ChessMachine liked 15...f6 or 15...Nde5. White seems to have gotten nothing out of the opening.

16.Nf1 Nd4 17.Ne3 f5 18.ef5 gf5

18...Nf5! - CM

19.Nd5 Bd5 20.Nd4 cd4 21.cd5 Nc5

Or 21...Rc8 22.Rc8 Qc8 23.Qd2 a5 (23...Qc3 drops the Knight after 24.Qg5 Kh8 25.Rc1 Qb3 26.Rc7 Rg8 27.Qe7) 24.Qg5 Kh8 25.Qe7 Qc3 26.Rf1 Qc7 27.Bh3 Δ 28.f4 ±.



22.Rc5!

The best chance; otherwise Black stands better.

22...dc5 23.Re5 Qd7?

23...Kh8 24.Qc1 Qc7 25.Qf4 ∞
24.Qc1 Rbc8?? 25.Qg5 Kh8
Or 25...Kf7 26.d6! +-.
26.Re7

1:0

Mansour Bighamian scored 3.5-.5 to win the November Studio Open, held Nov. 16-17 at Dave's Chess Studio in Houston. Todd Thomas was clear second with 3-1.

The December Studio Open ended with Bighamian, Billy Patteson and Matthew Campbell in a three-way tie at 3.5-.5.

Notes by Bighamian

English A38

Mansour Bighamian 2380
Carlos Lau 2397

Dave's Chess Studio
November Studio Open (3)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.g3 g6 4.Bg2 Nc6 5.Nc3 d5 6.cd5 Nd5

Thus we have another "purely symmetrical" variation of the English Opening with Nf3 interjected. The line chosen by Black - early ...Nf6 and ...d5 - constitutes one of the most popular and satisfactory continuations of this system.

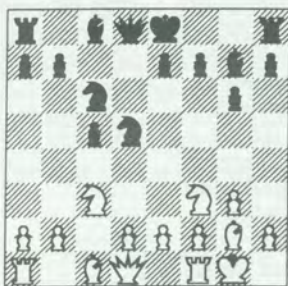
7.0-0

The deciding move of this variation, by which White indicates his willingness to fight against a potential Maroczy Bind pawn formation. Otherwise he could play:

(a) 7.d4!? Bg7 8.0-0 Nc3 (8...cd4 9.Nd4 Nd4 10.Nd5 Bg4!? or 10...Be6; 8...Nc3 9.bc3 0-0 is a Grünfeld Defense) 9.bc3 cd4 10.cd4 Nd4 11.Nd4 Qd4 12.Rb1 0-0 13.Be3 Qc4 14.Qd2 Be6 15.Rb7 Rad8 = Ribli-Andersson, 1983;

- (b) 7.Ng5 e6! =;
- (c) 7.Qb3? Ndb4!;
- (d) 7.Qa4 Nb6!
7...Bg7

So Black refrains from putting a bind in the center.



8.Nd5

White's simplest and best, though there are some interesting alternatives here:

(a) 8.d3!? Nc3 (8...0-0! 9.Nd5 or 9.Bd2) 9.bc3 Bc3 10.Rb1 Bg7 (10...0-0 11.Bh6 or 11.Qa4!?) 11.Qc2 Qd6 12.Be3 b6 (12...Nd4 13.Nd4 cd4 14.Bf4) 13.Bf4 Qd7 14.d4! += Speelman-Ady, London 1985;

(b) 8...0-0 9.Qc4 Nc3 10.dc3 Qb6 (10...b6?! 11.Ng5! Bb7? 12.Ne6! Uhlmann) 11.Qh4!? Re8 12.Rb1 Ne5!? 13.Ne5 Be5 14.b4 cb4 15.Be3 Qa6 16.Qb4 += Uhlmann;

(c) 8.Qb3 e6 (8...Nc7?! 9.Ng5! 0-0 10.Bc6 +=; 8...Ndb4? Δ 9.a3 Na5; 8...Nb6 9.Qb5 Nd7) 9.Qc4? (9.Qb5 Qb6=; 9.d3 0-0 10.Bg5 Nd4! 11.Nd4 Qg5=) b6 10.d3 0-0 11.Bg5 Qd7 (11...f6=+) 12.Rac1 Bb7 13.Qh4 Nde7! 14.g4 f6 15.Bd2 e5-/+ G. Garcia-Dzindzichashvili, 1979;

(d) 11.Nd6 Ke7 12.Nd5 ed5 13.Nf7 Ne5!) ed5 12.Nc3 Ne7 =+ Browne-Miles, 1977.

8...Qd5 9.d3 0-0 10.Be3! Bd7

Black chooses the most solid continuation.

(a) 10...Qh5? 11.Rc1 Nd4 12.b4! ±

(b) 10...Qd6!? 11.Rc1 Nd4 (11...b6 12.d4; 11...Bb2 12.Rc5 Bg7 13.Qb3! += 12.Nd4! (12.Nd2 Bg4! 13.Rel Qb6 14.Nc4 Qa6 with comp, Rind-Chandler, NY 1979) 12...d4 (12...Bd4!? 13.Qc2!?) 13.Bd2 Bg4 14.h3

Be6 15.Qa4 a5 16.Qb5! Qe5 17.Qe5 Be5 18.Rc5 Bd6 19.Ra5! ±

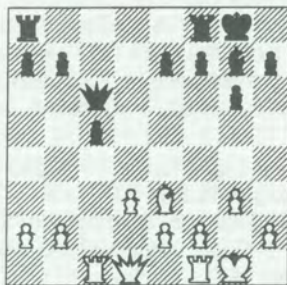
(c) 10...Bb2!? 11.Rb1 Bf6! 12.Qa4

(1) 12...Qd7 13.Bc5 Nd4 (13...b6!? 14.Bb6 Nd4) 14.Qd1 Nf3? (13...Ne6 15.Be3 Rb8 16.d4+=) 15.Bf3 Rb8 16.Ba7±;

(2) 12...Qd6!? 13.Nd2 Nd4 14.Bd4 Bd4 15.Bb7∞;

(3) 12...Nb4 13.a3 (13.Rfc1 Bd7 14.Qd1±; 13...b6!?) 13...Na2 14.Ng5! Nc3 (14...Qe5 15.Ne4±) 15.Bd5 Na4 16.Ne4 Nb6 (16...Bd4 17.Bb7±) 17.Nf6 ef6 18.Bf3±.

11.Nd4! Qd6 12.Nc6 Bc6 13.Bc6 Qc6 14.Rc1



14...Bb2

Black's first inaccuracy. 14...Qe6! 15.Rc5! Qa2 16.Rb5! += was the lesser evil.

15.Rc5 Qa6

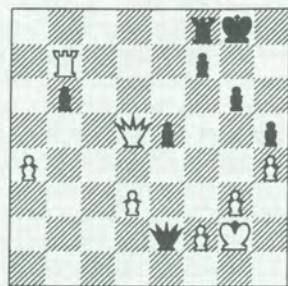
A serious decentralizing move for Black's most active piece. In general, in middle game positions with long range pieces on the board, centralizing and/or occupying important lines (in this case the c-file, the a2-g8 diagonal and the seventh rank) has even higher priority than other short-term advantages. The game continuation is a fine example of this.

16.Qb3! Bf6! 17.Rfc1 b6 18.Rc7 Rfc8 19.a4! Rc7 20.Rc7± Qa5

20...Rc8 21.Qb5! +=

21.Qc4 Kg7 22.Bd4! Bd4 23.Qd4 e5 24.Qd7 Rf8 25.Ra/Qc1 26.Kg2 Qe2 27.

Rb7 h5 28h4 Kg8 28...e4 29.Qd4 + - 29.Qd5. + -



29...Qg4 30.Rb6 Qa4 31.Rg6 Kh7 32.Rg5 f6 33.Qb7 1:0

College Station News

Steve Harrington won a WRC rated tournament in College Station held November 10. Charles Crane took second place. Charles lost a disappointing game to Steve when he lifted his Queen to deliver checkmate, only to have his flag fall.

The attendance was disappointing. Instead of two Swiss sections, we just had enough participants for one six-man round robin. Does the fast tempo (game/30) not suit the players? There was no danger of losing USCF rating points, since it was WRC rated. —Dusan Djuric

SOLUTIONS

M. Lopez (back cover): 1. Qg4! If 1...Ke5 2.Qg5 mate! If 1...R-any, 1...B-any or 1...de5, then 2.Nb6 mate; 1...N-any 2.Qe6 mate; 1...Kc4 2.Ba2 mate; 1...dc5 2.Rc5 mate.

H. Levlovitz (page 14): 1.Re6! d2 (1...Kd2 2.Nf3+ is too easy) 2.Re3+ Kd4 3.Nf5+ Ke5 (3...Kd5 4.Re2 d1(Q) 5.Ne3+) 4.Re2 d1(Q) 5.Rc2+!! Qc2 6.b4+ and wins the Queen next move by 7.Nd4+ or 8.Ne3+. Elegant!

Rodriguez, Yeung win New Year Open

Roberto Rodriguez, a sixteen year-old expert from McAllen, tied with NM Clarence Yeung of Houston to win the San Antonio New Year Open ahead of NM's Gallagher, Anderson, Calogridis and Moss.

Going into the last round, the winners were alone at the top with 4-0. They agreed to an early draw, despite the chance that Moss might beat Calogridis on board two. But Calogridis kept up the pressure on Moss' fianchetto Caro-Kann and won on time forfeit.

Tony Alston directed the 59-player event, held Dec. 28-29 at the San Antonio Chess School.

A curiosity from round four was a Legal's mate carried out by Danny McInnis (the loser will remain anonymous): 1.e4 e5 2.d3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 Bc5 5.Na4? Ne4! 6.Bd8 Bf2 7.Ke2 Nd4 mate!

Among the prizewinners, note the unrated player who scored ahead of the experts, Henry Levlovitz. A medical doctor who recently moved here from Brazil, he has a Russian family heritage and a flair for endgame composition. We shall hear more from him!

1st-2nd:	Roberto Rodriguez	4.5 pts.	\$ 225
	Clarence Yeung	4.5	225
Expert:	Donald Flournoy	3.5	56.25
	Randall Schwarz	3.5	56.25
Class A:	Larry Crawford	4	65.63
	José Luis Silva	4	65.63
	Mitchell Vergara	4	65.63
Class B:	Michael Rodriguez	3.5	131.25
	Robert Bradley	3	16.41
	R. D. Teague	3	16.41
	Christopher Walsh	3	16.41
	Edwardo Zapata	3	16.41
Class C:	Bruce Eberhard	2.5	100
	Kevin Day	2	16.66
	Danny McInnis	2	16.66
	Jeffrey Spears	2	16.66
Class D/E:	Joey Friesenhahn	2	43.75
	Eddy Salas	2	43.75
	Joel Sherman	2	43.75
Unrated:	Henry Levlovitz	4	12.50

Pirc Defense B08

Freddy Jones 1673
Larry Moss 2208

New Year Open (1)

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6
4.Bg5 c6 5.Nf3 Bg7 6.Bc4 0-0 7.h3
b5 8.Bd3 Nbd7 9.Qd2 e5 10.de5
de5 11.0-0 Qc7 12.Bh6 Nh5
13.Ne2 Re8 14.Bg7 Kg7 15.b4
Nb6 16.Rfd1 h6 17.h4 Be6 18.Nh2
Nc4 19.Bc4 Bc4 20.Ng4 Rh8 21.a3
Qe7 22.g3 Nf6 23.Nf6 Qf6 24.Qe3
a5 25.c3 ab4 26.cb4 Ra6 27.Rdc1
Rd8 28.Rc3 Qd6 29.Nc1 Qe6
30.Nd3 Bd3 31.Rd3 Rda8 32.Qc5
Qe8 **DRAW**

Evans Gambit C52

Marvin Wilson 1833
Henry Levlovitz (Unr.)

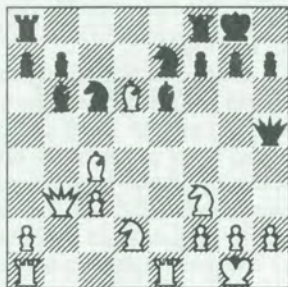
New Year Open (1)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5
4.b4 Bb4 5.c3 Ba5 6.d4 ed4
6...d6! 7.0-0 Bb6! = - Lasker.

7.0-0 d3 (7...Nge7!) 8.Qb3 Qf6
9.e5 Qg6 10.Rd1

10.Re1 was played in the "Evergreen Game", Anderssen-Dufresne, Berlin 1851.

10...Nge7 11.Bd3 Qh5 12.Ba3
0-0 13.Nbd2 d5 14.ed6 cd6
15.Bd6 Bb6 16.Re1 Be6 17.Bc4



17...Bc5 18.Bc5 Qc5 19.Be6
fe6 20.Qe6 Kh8 21.Ne4 Qh5
22.Rad1 Rae8 23.Ng3 Qc5 24.Ne4
Qh5 25.Ng3 Qc5 26.Qd7 Rd8
27.Qb7 Rb8 28.Qc7 Rb2 29.Ne4
Qb5 30.Nd4 Nd4 31.Rd4 Qe2
32.Rdd1 Rf2 33.Re2 **1:0**

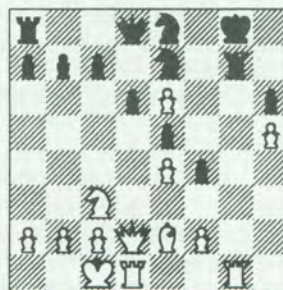
A well-fought game goes awry when Gallagher, well on the road to victory, steps into a deep puddle.

Pirc Defense B08

Jim Gallagher 2279
Tim Beszczynski 1919

New Year Open (2)

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6
4.Nf3 Bg7 5.Be2 0-0 6.h3 Nc6
7.Be3 e5 8.d5 Ne7 9.Qd2 Ne8
10.g4 f5 11.gf5 gf5 12.Bh6 f4
13.Rg1 Rf6 14.Bg5 Rg6 15.0-0-0
Bf6 16.h4 Bg5 17.h5 Rg7 18.Ng5
h6 19.Ne6 Be6 20.de6



20...Nf6 21.Rg7 Kg7 22.Rg1
Kh8 23.Qd3 a6 24.Nd5 Nfd5
25.ed5 c6 26.dc6 bc6 27.Qe4 Ra7
28.Bd3 Nd5 29.Qg6 Qf8 30.e7 Re7
31.Qd6 e4 32.Be4 Nf6 33.f3 Ne4
34.fe4 f3 35.Qd4 Kh7 36.e5 Qf7
37.Qd3 Kh8 38.Rg6 Re5 39.Rh6
Kg8 40.Rg6 (40.Rc6 Re1 41.Kd2
Re2 42.Kd1±) 40...Kh8 41.Qc3?
(41.Rh6 Kg8 42.Rc6- see last note)
41...Qf4 0:1

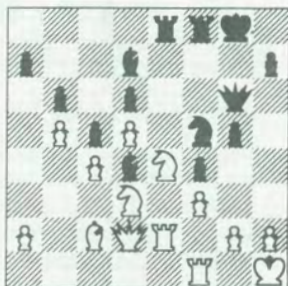
Modern Defense A42

Pranab Das 1888

Larry Moss 2208

New Year Open (3)

1.e4 g6 2.d4 Bg7 3.c4 d6 4.Nc3
Nc6 5.d5 Nd4 6.Be3 c5 7.Nge2
Qb6 8.Na4 Qa6 9.Nec3 Bd7 10.b4
b6 11.b5 Qc8 12.Bd3 e5 13.0-0 Nf6
14.Qd2 0-0 15.Nb2 Nh5 16.Be2
Nf4 17.Bf4 ef4 18.Rab1 g5 19.Nd3
f5 20.f3 Qe8 21.Rbe1 Qg6 22.Bd1
fe4 23.Ne4 Nf5 24.Kh1 Bd4
25.Re2 Rae8 26.Bc2



26...Re4 27.fe4 Ng3 0:1

Sicilian Dragon B79

Selby Anderson 2251

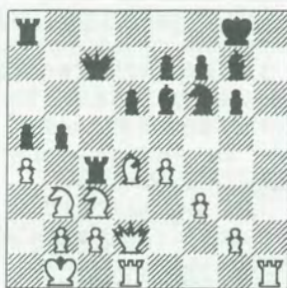
Roberto Rodriguez 2093

New Year Open (4)

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 Nc4

He played 13...h5 at the SWO.

14.Bc4 Rc4 15.Nb3 Qc7
16.Bd4 Be6 17.h5 a5 18.hg6 hg6
19.a4 b5!?



A startling innovation, as far as
I can tell. Bior is 19...Rb4 20.Nb5
Qc4 21.e5 de5 22.Be5 += Gheorghiu-
Geller, Moscow 1967.

20.Nb5 Qd7 21.Bc3?

ChessMachine gives 21.Nc3 Rb4
22.e5 de5 23.Be5 Qd2 24.Nd2 Rd8
25.Nb3 Rd1 26.Rd1 Bb3 27.Rd8
Kh7 28.cb3 Rb3 29.Ra8 ±.

21...Ra4 22.N5d4 Rc4 23.Ne6
Qe6 24.e5 de5 25.Na5 Qa6 26.b4
Rcc8 27.Qd3 Qb6 28.Nb3 e4
29.Qd4 Qa6 30.Nc5

30.fe4 Rc3 31.Qc3 Qa2 32.Kc1
Ne4 +

30...Qa2 31.Kc1 Nh5 0:1
32.Qe3 Qa3 33.Kd2 Rd8 +

English A16

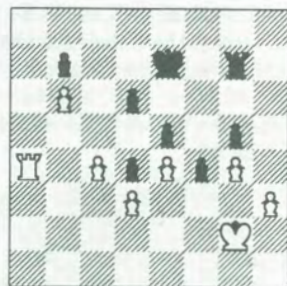
Mitchell Vergara 1983

Clarence Yeung 2215

New Year Open (4)

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d6 3.g3 Nbd7
4.Bg2 e5 5.d3 g6 6.Rb1 Bg7 7.b4
a6 8.a4 0-0 9.Nf3 c6 10.Qb3 a5
11.Ba3 ab4 12.Bb4 Ne8 13.Nd2
Nc5 14.Qa3 Ne6 15.Qa2 Kh8
16.0-0 f5 17.e3 N8c7 18.Ne2 Na6
19.Qc2 Nb4 20.Rb4 f4 21.Rfb1 Rf7
22.e4 g5 23.f3 h5 24.g4 hg4 25.fg4
Nc5 26.h3 Bf6 27.Nf3 Ne6 28.Rb6
Qd7 29.Kh2 Rh7 30.Ra1 Rg7
31.Nc3 Nc5 32.Rb2 Qc7 33.Nd2
Qa5 34.Bf3 Rh7 35.Kg2 Qc7
36.Nb3 Ne6 37.a5 Qg7 38.Na4

Qh6 39.Rh1 Bd8 40.Nb6 Bb6
41.ab6 c5 42.Ra2 Ra2 43.Qa2 Qh4
44.Qf2 Qf2 45.Kf2 Kg7 46.Kg2
Kf7 47.Ra1 Nd4 48.Nd4 cd4
49.Ra8 Bd7 50.Bd1 Rg7 51.Ba4
Ba4 52.Ra4 Ke7



53.Ra5

Intending 54.c5. Also possible is
53.Ra7, playing to keep Black's
King away from the b6 pawn.

53...Ke6

Or 53...Kd7 54.c5 dc5 55.Rc5 Ke6
56.Rc8 Rd7 57.Rg8 Kf6 58.Rh8 =.

54.Ra8?

54.Ra7 should draw.

A wild possibility is 54.c5 d5
55.Ra7! de4 56.de4. If Black allows
mutual queening with 56...d3 57.c6
d2 58.c7 d1(Q) 59.c8(Q), it's a draw.

54...Kd7 55.Rh8 Kc6 56.Rh6
Kc5 57.Rf6 Kb4 58.Rd6 Kc3
59.Rd5 Kd3 60.Re5 Ke2 0:1

In round five the leaders, Yeung and
Rodriguez, agreed to a draw after
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e6 4.Nc3
ed5 5.cd5 d6 6.e4 g6 7.f3.

Bird's Opening A03

Don Coburn 1850

Larry Crawford 1998

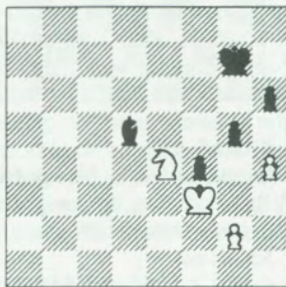
New Year Open (5)

1.f4 d5 2.b3 Nf6 3.e3 g6 4.Bb2
Bg7 5.Nf3 c5 6.Be2 Nc6 7.0-0 0-0
8.Ne5 Qc7 9.Bf3 Ne4 10.Be4 de4
11.Nc3 Ne5 12.fe5 Qe5 13.Rf4 f5
14.Qe2 b6 15.Rb1 Qd6 16.Nb5
Qd7 17.Qc4 e6 18.Bg7 Kg7 19.d4

ed3 20.cd3 Bb7 21.Qc3 Kg8
 22.Na3 Qd5 23.Rf2 Rad8 24.Rd1
 e5 25.Rfd2 f4 26.e4 Qd4 27.Qd4
 Rd4 28.Nb5 Rd7 29.Na7 Rfd8
 30.Nb5 Be4 31.Nc3 Bd3 32.Ne4
 Rd4 33.Ng5 Bf5 34.Nf3 Rd2
 35.Rd2 Rd2 36.Nd2 e4?

36...Bd3 37.Nf3 e4 38.Ne5 Bb5
 39.a4 Be8 40.Nc4 b5 41.Nd6 ba4!

37.Nc4 b5 38.Nd6 c4 39.bc4
 bc4 40.Nc4 Be6 41.Nd6 Ba2
 42.Ne4 Kg7 43.Kf2 h6 44.h4 Bd5
 45.Kf3! g5



46. White resigns??? 0:1

A grand hallucination, since
 46.hg5 hg5 47.Kg4 Be4 48.Kg5 is a
 forced draw. The result was hardly
 trivial, since by winning Crawford
 shared in the Class A prize.

Ruy Lopez C78
Carlos Hernandez 2207
Henry Levlovitz (Unr.)
New Year Open (5)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6
 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 b5 6.Bb3 Bb7

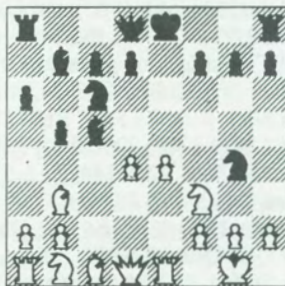
This variation takes its name
 from the Arctic coastal city of
 Archangelsk, Russia.

7.Re1 Bc5 8.c3 Ng4?!

8...d6 or 8...0-0 is normal here,
 but the trap line is beguiling.

9.d4 ed4 10.cd4?

White plays into it. ECO gives
 10.h3! Nf2 11.Kf2 dc3 12.Kg3 ±
 Tringov-Radulov, Bulgaria 1966.



10...Nd4! 11.Nd4 Qh4 12.h3

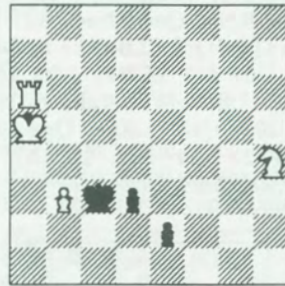
Or 12.Be3, but not 12.Nf3?? Qf2
 13.Kh1 Qg1! and 14...Nf2 mate.

12...Nf2 13.Bf7 Kf7 14.Qf3 Ke8
 15.Nf5

The alternative is 15.Qf2 Bd4
 16.Be3 Qf2 and 17...Bb2.

15...Nd3 16.Re3 Qf6 17.Nc3
 Ne5 18.Qd1 g6 19.Nd5 Bd5
 20.Qd5 Be3 21.Be3 c6 22.Qd6
 Qd6 23.Nd6 Ke7 24.Rd1 Rhf8
 25.Bh6 Ke6 26.Bf8 Rf8 27.Nb7
 Ra8 28.b3 a5 29.Kf2 Ke7 30.Ke3
 a4 31.Kf4 ab3 32.ab3 Ra7 33.Nd6
 Ke6 34.Nc8 g5 35.Kg5 Nf7 36.Kf4
 Rc7 37.Nb6 Rb7 38.Na8 0:1

Here is an endgame composition by
 Levlovitz; the solution is on p. 11.



White to move and win

Be a Top Cat at the...

CLASS ACT

April 25 & 26, 1992

See Tournament Calendar or
 Chess Life for more information



Master plays six year old, lives to tell story

by NM Larry Moss

Larry Moss, who has entered into competition with Sid Pickard in the humorous annotation category, has submitted this insightful piece in the "mock heroic" style. It may be symptomatic that he signed his name in crayon. – SKA

Since every game of mine to appear in *Texas Knights* has been one in which I was the loser, I feel like I deserve to have one of my wins published. This one was against one of San Antonio's up-and-coming young chess stars in the New Year Open. (It is also the only win I can find!)

Over the years, I have complained to Tony Alston that he has always paired me with the toughest, most underrated players he can find. For instance, in the first round I was paired with a 1673 player, Fred Jones, a recent prize winner at the Southwest Open. On the White side of the Pirc he never let me out from underneath his thumb! (He graciously accepted my draw offer in a superior position.)

In the true Alston tradition he had the gall to pair me in the next round with a member of the famous chess-playing Lewkowski family. (Never trust any chess player whose name ends in "ski"!)

Ben "the Kid" Lewkowski is a six year old who has been rumored to have had Judit Polgar as a babysitter on several occasions.

Since I knew I would have my hands full and had read Fine's book on the psychology of chess, I started with some pre-game small talk with Ben. In a clever manner, I casually brought up the fact that my six year old son, Austin, had more and better Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtle toys than Ben. However, the "Kid" responded by asking

me to name the four turtles, and when I could not, he chortled derisively and gleefully punched my clock. The game was on!

Notes by NM Larry Moss

Modern Defense A42
Larry Moss 2208
Ben Lewkowski 979
New Year Open (2)

1.e4 d6

Apparently, someone told Ben about my first round use of the Pirc. A little bit of psychology?

2.d4 e6

A very flexible move.

3.Nf3 Nf6

Aggressively attacking right from the opening.

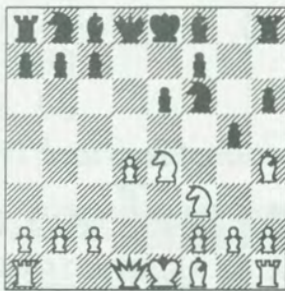
4.Nc3 d5

So I have been tricked into playing into some French variation I had not prepared for!

5.Bg5 de4 6.Ne4 h6

"Putting the question" to my Bishop..

7.Bh4 g5



8.Nf6

You know the expression, "Master sees a check, etc."

8...Qf6 9.Bg3 g4

He is not letting up!

10.Be5 Bb4

Giving check and attacking a piece at the same time forces another weakening pawn move.

11.c3 Qg6 12.Bh8

I have to get some compensation for my shattered position.

12...Qe4! 13.Be2 gf3 14.gf3 Qh4 15.cb4 Qh3

Preventing kingside castling.



16.Rg1

I realized now that I had to give back some of my material advantage to stay in the game, and decided to sacrifice my h-pawn.

16...Qh2 17.Rg8 Kd7 18.Bf6

With both Kings in mortal danger, I realized my only chance was to take Reinfeld's advice of delivering mate before being mated.

18...Qh1 19.Kd2

Pleeze trade Queens.

19...Qh5! 20.Rd8

And here the "Kid", having underestimated the strength of this move, resigned. I was relieved since I could not see a clear continuation, but respected my opponent's superior positional evaluation abilities.

1:0

If you liked this article and would like to see more like it, we would like to know. Please address your comments to Larry Moss, 9102 Covent Garden, Houston, TX 77031 – SKA.

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Black is Beautiful

by NM Todd S. Thomas

Winning a big tournament often requires success with the Black pieces in one of the final two rounds. And by success, I don't mean a draw; somehow you have to devise a winning strategy for the side normally considered inferior. To this end, it is helpful to possess in one's repertoire "old friends", opening variations in which one is supremely confident not only of recalling memorized lines, but also of one's understanding of the spirit of the opening.

If, however, you are one of the breed of chess player who feels compelled to reply 1...e5! in response to 1.e4! (and I confess I am one) you must be prepared to encounter a plenitude of challenging attempts by White to knock you out. If, unluckily, you are a member of the "breed within a breed" of open game players who not only allow the Ruy Lopez by playing 2...Nc6, but also are willing to follow up with 3...a6 after 3.Bb5, you must have a good plan ready when a certain (hopefully minimal) percentage of your opponents are callous enough to take the Knight with 4.Bc6.

Some players like myself are addicted to the move 3...a6! because it has attached to it the name of Paul Morphy, whom many consider to have been the first World Champion. (My own argument in this regard is that it was not without reason that Steinitz and Zuckertort waited until two years after Morphy's death to play their match, which concluded, by the way, in Morphy's home town of New Orleans.) Afficionados of the Exchange Ruy Lopez, characterized by the move 4.Bc6 have their own heroes, of course: Emmanuel Lasker

and Bobby Fischer, both World Champions in their own right.

I was wary and attentive when two of my opponents in the 1991 Texas Open essayed the Exchange Ruy. I was well acquainted with its difficulties since I have faced it more than once in Houston chess circles. My first opponent played the line favored by Lasker, which tries for a simple edge by exchanging Queens and playing for the endgame.

Ruy Lopez C68

Larry Crawford 1998

Todd Thomas 2211

Texas Open 1991 (1)

**1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6
4.Bc6 dc6 5.d4 ed4 6.Qd4**

Capablanca played 6...Qd4 against Lasker and lost one of the nicest endgames ever played. Lasker sank a Knight into e6, where it was the proverbial "bone in the throat" it is purported to be. I was understandably reticent to enter this line, so I chose...

6...Bg4?! 7.Qd8 Rd8 8.Be3

Part of me wanted to play 8...Bf3 to mess up his pawns, but I decided to keep the two Bishops and develop instead.

8...Nf6 9.Nbd2 Bb4

Played to prompt c2-c3, so as to weaken the square d3 later on.

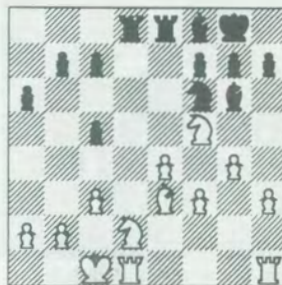
10.c3 Be7 11.h3 Bh5 12.Nd4 Bg6 13.f3!

This shows great understanding on my opponent's part. White's lasting edge in this opening is his mobile kingside pawn majority. Black must be sure to get play for his pieces or they will be stifled by the mass of White pawns. And Black cannot hope to trade down: most pawn endings are lost because

of Black's crippled queenside.

**13...0-0 14.g4 Rfe8 15.0-0 c5!
16.Nf5 Bf8**

This leads us to the critical position of the game:



I considered that there were two good moves for White here. One was 17.Bg5 and the other, 17.Rhe1. I preferred the latter, but after pondering the situation I realized that the best I might have against 17.Bg5 was 17...h6, trying to compensate for the crippled pawns with the two bishops after 18.Bf6 g6. My opponent rather surprisingly chose a different plan.

17.Nh4?!

17.Bg5; 17.Rhe1

**17...Nd5! 18.Bg5 f6 19.Ng6 fg5
20.Nf8**

Winning the pawn and eliminating the Bishop, this move is hard to pass up. In retrospect, however, a viable alternative was 20.ed5 hg6 21.Ne4, attacking the tripled pawns, although 21...Bd6 would guard the g-pawn (22.Ng5? Bf4 +/-).

20...Nf4 21.Nh7! Kh7!

Not 21...Nd3? 22.Kc2 Nf2? when 23.Ng5 would leave Black with no hope on the kingside.

22.Rh2

Guarding the aforementioned threat.

22...Rd3!

See the note to 9...Bb4.

23.h4 Red8! 24.hg5 Kg6 25.Rf1 Kg5 26.Nc4

The threat is 27.Ne5, winning the Exchange.

26...Kf6

Stopping Ne5 and setting a nasty trap into which my opponent falls headlong.

27.Rd2??

This move, attempting to relieve the powerful doubled Rooks' influence, loses a piece.

27...b5! 28.Rd3 Nd3 29.Kc2 bc4 30.f4 Rb8?

Immediately winning is 30..Rh8, but I missed my opponent's reply.

31.b3

Of course! Now Black loses his extra piece. The scared Knight on d3 screams at the g-pawn, "HELP!"

31...g5! 32.e5 Ke6 33.fg5 Ne5 34.Rf6 Kd5 35.bc4 Nc4 36.Ra6 Rb2 37.Kc1 Rg2 38.a4 Ke4 39.Re6 Kd3 40.Re1 Kc3 41.Rh1 Rc2 42.Kb1 Nd2 43.Ka1 Nb3 44.Kb1 Rb2 mate 0:1

My second encounter with the Exchange Ruy occurred in the third round. Andrew Hood had just beaten James Gallagher, so I knew to be on my toes. Hood chose a quiet, positional line.

Ruy Lopez C68

Andrew Hood 2076

Todd Thomas 2211

Texas Open 1991 (3)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Bc6 dc6 5.Nc3

I had lost against Bighamian with 5...Bg4?! 6.h3 Bf3 7.Qf3 Qf6?, and justifiably so: Black gives back the two Bishops and keeps his terrible queenside pawns. After that game, I decided best was the following.

5...f6 6.d3 Nh6

Psychologically challenging my opponent. Does he want to give up

the second Bishop, too? And is the line 7.Bh6 gh6 8.Nh4 good for him or not? He decides that discretion is the better part of valor, but he who hesitates is lost.

7.Qe2 Nf7!

Thank you very much.

8.Be3 c5

Preventing d3-d4.

9.a4 b6

So as to keep the queenside closed for the present.

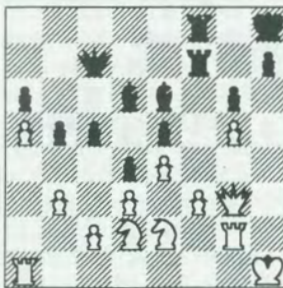
10.0-0 Be6 11.Nd2 Be7 12.Nc4 0-0 13.b3 Qd7 14.f3

I got the impression here that my opponent expected me to play 14...Nd6 and let him trade out. But a good way to work with the two Bishops is to place a Knight so favorably that the opponent has to trade his remaining Bishop for it, leaving you with two Bishops against two Knights.

14...Nd8! 15.Qf2 Nc6 16.a5 b5 17.Nd2 Nd4! 18.Rfc1 Rad8

Now realizing he cannot continue 19.Ne2 and 20.Nd4 because after 20...cd4 the Bishop on e3 is trapped, Hood played 19.Bd4 and offered a draw.

19.Bd4 cd4 20.Ne2 c5 21.g4 g6 22.Kh1 Rf7 23.Rg1 Kh8 24.Qg3 Qc7 25.h4 Bd6 26.g5 fg5 27.hg5 Rdf8 28.Rg2



28...c4!

After consolidating his position, Black is ready to open up the queenside, especially since his Nd2 is tied to the defense of the f-pawn.

29.bc4 bc4 30.Ng1 cd3 31.cd3 Rb8

It is important not to give White play on the queenside: 31...Qc3 32.Rb1 with the threat of Rb6 is no good for Black.

32.Qe1 Rb2 33.Nf1 Rg2 34.Kg2 Qc2 35.Qd2 Rc7 36.Kg3 Be7

Black's play finally results in the gain of a pawn, since 37.Kh4 h6 wins the g-pawn. [37.f4 is more stubborn, but 37...Bd6! 38.fe5 Be5 39.Kh4 Rc3! is bound to win for Black - Ed.]

37.Qc2 Rc2 38.Rb1 Bg5 39.Nh3 Bh3 40.Kh3 Ra2 41.Kg4

Certain that I had made the time control, I now thought ten minutes on my move to be sure not to err. Many times a player makes a fatal mistake after making the time control because of his wish to make one more move "just to be sure". In such situations, sit on your hands!

41...Bf4! 42.Rb8 Kg7 43.Rb7 Kh6 44.Rf7 Rg2! 45.Kh3 Rf2 46.Rf4 ef4 47.Nh2

White thinks that his exchange has saved his Knight, but Black dispels the illusion.

47...Kg5 48.e5 h5! 49.e6 Kf6 50.Ng4 hg4 51.Kg4 g5! 0:1

White resigned, since he could not face the thought of 52.e7 Rh2!! 53.e8(N) Kg6 54.N-any Rh4 mate.

I drew David Naiser quickly in the last round to cinch my first Grand Prix points and enough money to repay a friend who had graciously paid my entry fee. Chess is more fun when you win!

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

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Zurita wins Fall Open

Carlos Zurita of Mexico won the San Antonio Fall Open, defeating Jim Gallagher and drawing Selby Anderson to score 3.5-.5.

Bill Wall and Don Flournoy shared the expert prize with 3-0. Tim Beszczynski won the A prize with 2.5. In the reserve section, Paul Burroughs and Brent Bordic tied at 3.5-.5 each. Clayton Brown (1290) scored 3-1 to win the C/under prize.

Jimmy Irvin directed the 44-player event, held November 23-24 at the San Antonio Chess School.

Sicilian Sozin B89

Jim Gallagher 2311
Frank Brack 2070

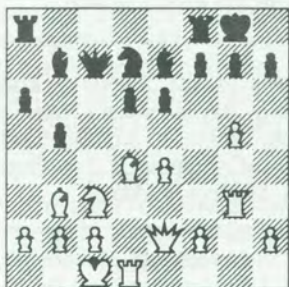
Fall Open (2)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cd4
4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Be3 a6
7.Bc4 Be7 8.Bb3 Nc6 9.Qe2 Qc7
10.0-0 0-0 11.Rhg1 Nd4?!

In the 11.g4 line this move has the virtue of forcing the awkward 12.Rd4; here it accelerates White's attack. 11...Nd7 or 11...b5 is better.

12.Bd4 b5 13.g4 Nd7 14.g5 Bb7 15.Rg3!?

15.Qh5 g6 16.Qh6 e5 17.Rd3 Rfc8 18.Bf7! +- Zukov-Kudriasov, USSR 1971.



15...Rfc8?

Black's only hope is 15...g6.

16.Qh5 b4

Of course, 16...g6 is now answered with 17.Qh7 Kh7 18.Rh3 Kg8 19.Rh8 mate.

17.g6! hg6 18.Rg6 Bf6 19.Rf6 Nf6 20.Bf6 Qc5

Or 20...gf6 21.Qh6! +-.

21.Nd5 Bd5 22.Rg1 1:0

Sicilian Paulsen B95

Paul Burroughs 1687
Shawn Noland 1544

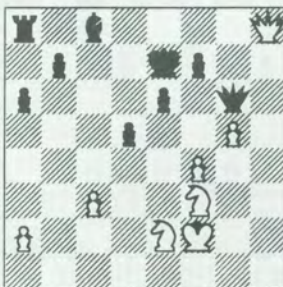
Fall Open (4)

1.e4 d6 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nc3 c5
4.d4 cd4 5.Nd4 e6 6.Bg5 a6 7.Bd3
Be7 8.Qd2 Nc6 9.Nce2 Ne5 10.f4
Nd3 11.Qd3 d5 12.Bf6 Bf6 13.e5
Qa5? 14.b4! Qb4 15.c3 Qb2 16.ef6!

The "two Rook sacrifice"—well, not exactly, since Black must immediately surrender a Bishop and soon a Rook. But a real long-term sacrifice is involved. The simple 16.Rb1! Qa2 17.ef6 gf6 18.0-0 is also a probable win, despite Black's three pawns for the piece.

16...Qa1 17.Kf2 Qh1 18.fg7 Rg8
19.Qh7 Rg7 20.Qg7 Qh2 21.Nf3
Qh5 22.g4 Qg6 23.Qh8 Ke7 24.g5

Black is up the Exchange and a pawn, but it doesn't matter unless he can extricate his queenside pieces.



24...f6

24...b6 is refuted by 25.Ne5! Qf5
26.Nc6 Kd6 (if 26...Kd7 27.Qd8!)
27.Ncd4 Qe4 28.Qd8 and Black

must give up his Rook to stop mate (ChessMachine).

25.Nh4 Qe8 26.Qf6 Kd6 27.g6

White's winning chances with this passer are overwhelming.

27...Bd7 28.Nd4 Qf8 29.Nhf5 Kc5 30.Qe5?!

30.Ne6! Be6 31.Qe6 Re8 32.g7 ±

30...ef5?

30...Qb8! 31.Nb3 allows White no more than a perpetual check.

31.Qc7 Bc6 32.Ne6 Kc4 33.Nf8 Rf8 34.g7 Rg8 35.Qf7 Rd8 36.g8(Q) Rg8 37.Qg8 Kc3 38.Qf7 Kb2 39.Qf5 Ka2 40.Qc2 Ka3 41.f5 Ba4 42.Qd3 Ka2 43.f6 Be8 44.Qd5 Ka3 45.Qb7 1:0

Albin Countergambit D08

Robert McLean 1644
Brent Bordic 1700

Fall Open (4)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e5 3.de5 d4 4.e3?!
Bb4 5.Bd2 de3 6.Bb4? ef2
7.Kf2?? 0:1

7.Ke2 fg1(N) 8.Ke1 (8.Rg1 Bg4)
Qh4 9.Kd2 Nc6 Δ Bg4, 0-0-0 +.

Closed Sicilian B25

Carlos Zurita 2081
Jim Gallagher 2311

Fall Open (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.g3 g6
4.Bg2 Bg7 5.Nge2 d6 6.d3 e6
7.Be3 Nge7 8.Qd2 0-0 9.0-0 Nd4
10.Rab1 Nec6 11.Nc1 f5 12.f4 b6
13.Nd1 Bb7 14.c3 Nb5 15.Ne2 d5
16.a4 Nc7 17.e5 Qd7 18.b4 d4
19.b5 de3 20.bc6 Bc6 21.Bc6
ed2?? (21...Qc6) 22.Bd7 and 1:0

Sicilian Najdorf B99

Selby Anderson 2275
Carlos Zurita 2081

Fall Open (4)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4
4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4
Be7 8.Qf3 Qc7 9.0-0-0 Nbd7 10.g4
b5 11.Bf6 Nf6 12.g5 Nd7 13.f5

Nc5 14.f6 gf6 15.gf6 Bf8 16.Rg1
Bd7 17.Rg7 Bg7 18.fg7 Rg8
19.Bb5?!

19.e5! d5? (19...0-0-0!) 20.Qf6!
b4 (20...Qd8 21.b4 Ne4 22.Ne4 de4
23.Bg2 +-) 21.Nf5! ef5 22.Nd5 Qd8
23.Qd6 f6 24.Bc4 Be6 25.Nc7 1:0
Lobron-Chandler, FRG 1986.

19...Rg7
19...0-0-0! -/+
20.e5 d5 21.Nf5! ef5 22.Nd5
Qe5 23.Nf6!

To prevent a King escape via f6.
23...Qf6 24.Bd7 Nd7 25.Qa8
Ke7 26.Re1 Ne5 27.Qb7 Ke6
28.Qa6 Ke7 29.Qb7 Ke6 30.Qc8
Ke7 31.Qc7 DRAW
31...Ke6 32.Rd1!? Qg5! 33.Kb1
f4 34.Qc8 Ke7! =

Alston repeats as S. A. club champ

TCA President Tony Alston won his second straight SACC championship by defeating Eric Dimazana in the game/30 playoff (game two of their match) held at the club.

He was very resourceful in holding Eric to a draw in the first game:

King's Indian E60

Tony Alston 2128

Eric Dimazana 2034

SACC Chp. 1991 Final (1)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nf3 Bg7
4.g3 0-0 5.Bg2 d6 6.0-0 Nc6!?

6...Nbd7 and 6...c6 are more usual.

7.d5 Ne5!
7...Na5 8.Nbd2 c5 9.e4 +=.
8.Ne5 de5 9.Nc3 Rb8 10.e4 e6
11.f4 ed5 12.cd5 Bg4?

12...Ne8 Δ 13.f5 g5
13.Qe1 Nh5!??

Either a blunder or a huge gamble; 13...Qc8 meets with the same reply. The only alternative is

to give White a monster center with 13...ef4 14.gf4.

14.f5 gf5 15.h3!?

15.ef5! Qd7 16.Qf2 Δ h3, g4±.

15...f4 16.gf4?

16.hg4 Ng3 17.Rf2 Δ Bf3, Rh2±.

16...Bd7 17.f5 Kh8 18.Qf2

Clearly, 18.Bf3 Nf4 will not do.

18...Rg8 19.Be3 a5 20.d6!?

Faced with a gathering storm, White plays for the initiative.

20...cd6 21.Rad1 Bc6 22.Nd5 Nf6

White threatened 23.f6.

23.Bb6 Qf8 24.Bc7 Bd5! 25.ed5

25.Bb8 Be4 26.Bd6 Qe8 27.Be4

Ne4 28.Qf3 Bf8 is a sample of what White was avoiding.

25...Rc8 26.Ba5 Bh6 27.Bc3

Nh5 28.Qf3 Qg7 29.Rf2 Qg3

30.Qg3 Rg3 31.Bb4

31.Kh1 Rc4! Δ Rh4, Nf4.

31...Be3 32.Bd6 f6 33.Rdd2

Nf4 34.Kh2 Bf2 35.Rf2 Rg2

35...Rcg8 36.Bf1 Nd5 doesn't work because of 37.Bc4.

36.Rg2 Ng2 37.Kg2 Rc2

37...Rd8! (Alston) 38.Be7 Rd5

39.Bf6 Kg8. 40.Kf3 Kf7 41.Bh8!

Ke7 42.Ke4 Kd6 43.f6 Ke6 44.f7

Rd4 45.Ke3 Rd8 46.Bg7 Kf7 -/+.

38.Kf3 Rb2 39.Be7 Kg7 40.a3

Kf7 41.Bb4 Rb3 42.Kg4 Re3?

42...Rb4! (Leinbach) 43.ab4 Ke7

44.Kf3 Kd6 45.Ke4 b5 46.h4 h5 +.

43.d6 Ke8 44.h4 Re4 45.Kh5

Rf4 46.Kh6 Rh4 47.Kg7 Rb4

48.ab4 e4 49.Kf6 e3 50.Kg7 e2

51.f6 e1(Q) 52.f7 Kd7 53.f8(Q)

Qe5 54.Kh7 Qd6 55.Qf5

Here the game was adjourned. Tony's confidence that he would get a draw surprised some observers.

55...Kd8 56.Kg8 Qb4 57.Qd5

Kc7 58.Qe5 Kb6 59.Qe3 Ka6

60.Qe6 Ka7 61.Qa2 Kb6 62.Qe6

Kc5 63.Qe7 Kc4 64.Qe4 Kc3

65.Qe1 Kb3 66.Qb1 Ka4 67.Qa2

Qa3 68.Qc4 Ka5 69.Qc7 Ka6

70.Qc4 b5 71.Qc6 Ka5 72.Qa8 Kb4

73.Qe4 Kb3 74.Qd5 Ka4 75.Qa8

DRAW

Some chiller thrillers

by Major Bill Wall

King's Indian E67

Robert McLean 1644

Bill Wall 2047

Chess Chiller (1)

1.d4 d6 2.g3 Nf6 3.Bg2 g6 4.c4
Bg7 5.Nc3 0-0 6.Nf3 Nbd7 7.0-0
c6

Main lines are 7...e5 and 7...a6.

8.Qc2 Qa5

Heading for the kingside.

9.Bd2 Qh5 10.Rfe1 Nb6 11.b3
Bg4 12.Bg5 Bf5

Provoking the pawn and not the more powerful Knight to occupy the e4 square.

13.e4 Bg4 14.Bf6 Bf6 15.e5 Bg7

16.Qe4 f5 17.Qd3 f4 18.Nd2 de5

19.de5 f3 20.Bh1 Rad8 21.Qc2

Be5 22.Rad1 Bd4 23.Re7?

A poisoned pawn.

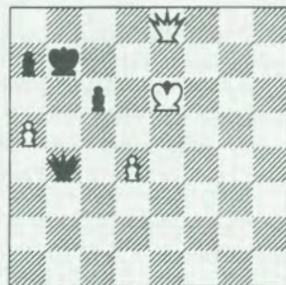
23...Qc5

Or 23...Bf2 24.Kf2 Qh2 25.Ke3

f2 26.Rf1 Qg3 and Black wins.

24.Rb7 Bf2 25.Kf1 Bh3 0:1

Bill Wall - M. Wilson



77.Qe7?

White wins with 77.Qd7 Kb8
78.Qd6.

77...Qe7 78.Ke7 Kc7 79.Ke6

c5! 80.d5 c4

80...Kd8 81.Ke4.

81.Ke7 c3

and Black was able to draw.

Euler's Magic Squares

by Ed Huthmacher

The chess board is not only a cleverly conceived battleground for two warring kingdoms in the game of chess; it is a mathematical phenomenon when its squares are properly numbered to make it a large "magic square".

In the eighteenth century the Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler developed a square in which each of the enclosed 64 smaller squares is assigned a given number, and when the numbers in each row (rank) or column

(file) are totalled the resulting sum is always 260. Even more astonishing was the discovery that the path of the chess Knight can occupy each of these squares in numerical order and not occupy the same square twice – i.e., these squares also define the "Knight's tour".

Smaller "magic squares" had intrigued mathematicians for many years, but this new find was unique – another bid for chess as a science.

50	11	24	63	14	37	26	35	=	260
23	62	51	12	25	34	15	38		
10	49	64	21	40	13	36	27		
61	22	9	52	33	28	39	16		
48	7	60	1	20	41	54	29		
59	4	45	8	53	32	17	42		
6	47	2	57	44	19	30	55		
3	58	5	46	31	56	43	18		
=	260								

1	48	31	50	33	16	63	18
30	51	46	3	62	19	14	35
47	2	49	32	15	34	17	64
52	29	4	45	20	61	36	13
5	44	25	56	9	40	21	60
28	53	8	41	24	57	12	37
43	6	55	26	39	10	59	22
54	27	42	7	58	23	38	11

This has nothing to do with chess.

The following magic square, created by the German painter Albrecht Dürer, is arranged so that not only the vertical and horizontal rows, but also the two long diagonals each add up to 34. The four squares in each quadrant total 34, as do the four center squares and the four corner numbers. Also, the numbers between the corners, which face each other on opposite sides (3+2+15+14, or 5+9+8+12) add up to 34. Amazing.

16	3	2	13
5	10	11	8
9	6	7	12
4	15	14	1

1514 is the date of the magic square!

Note: This square appears as a detail in Dürer's metaphysical engraving "Melancholia I", in which a female seraph appears in deep contemplation, surrounded by symbols of math, science and geometry – SKA.

Police raided a chess tournament in Cleveland in 1973, arresting the tournament director and confiscating the chess sets on charges of allowing gambling (cash prizes to winners) and possession of gambling devices (the chess sets).

During the American Revolution there was a strong effort by the colonists to rename the King, Queen and Pawn to Governor, General and Pioneer.

A New Jersey chess player invited 180 opponents to play him in a simultaneous exhibition. Only twenty showed up, of which eighteen won. Of the two who lost, one was the exhibitor's mother.

– Bill Wall

Ardaman annotates

SM Miles Ardaman

Bird's Opening A02
Matthew Goshen 2162
Miles Ardaman 2465

Tx. Chp. 1991 (3)

1.f4 b5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.e3 a6 4.b3
 Bb7 5.Bb2 c5 6.c4 Qb6 7.Na3 b4
 8.Nc2 e6 9.Be2 d6 10.0-0 Nbd7
 11.Qe1 a5 12.a4?

A serious error, as Black can now safely castle long and enjoy the prospects of a kingside attack.

12...Be7 13.d3 Rg8 14.Nd2 g5
 15.fg5

15.f5 0-0-0 16.Bf3 d5=+

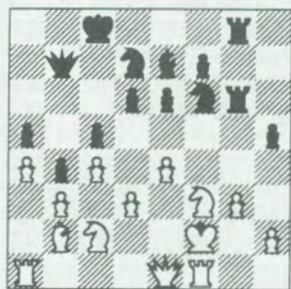
15...Rg5 16.Bf3 0-0-0 17.Bb7
 Qb7

The exchange of Bishops won't do much to blunt the initiative along the g-file.

18.e4 Rdg8 19.g3

19.Rf2 Ng4 20.Rf7 Nde5 and White's position collapses.

19...h5 20.f3 R5g6 21.Kf2!?



A Seirawanian approach to the problem of a harassed King, but it happens that the King walk is a harried one. 21.Nh4 Rg4 22.Kh1 Ne4 is likewise no cakewalk.

21...Ng4 22.Ke2 h4!

A powerful breakthrough tactic.

23.g4 Nh2 24.Nh2 Rg2
 25.Kd1

25.Rf2 fails to 25...Bh4.

25...Rh2 26.Rg1

Otherwise Black will decisively double on the seventh.

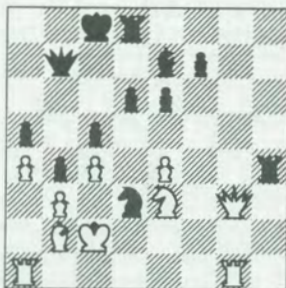
26...Rd8 27.Qg3 Rh4 28.Ne3

At the cost of a pawn White has driven away some of the attackers; not wanting to play an ending all night, I decided to continue in an aggressive vein and give up my material superiority for a continued initiative.

28...Ne5 29.Kc2

29.Be5 de5 30.Kc2 allows 30...Re4 31.de4 Qe4 32.Kc1 Rd3, etc.

29...Nd3!?



30.Kd3 Re4!

Played in the interest of coordination; 30...Qe4 31.Kd2 left me uncertain as to a strong follow-up.

31.Kc2

This allows a somewhat strange maneuver, but I don't see how alternatives meet the strategic f5, d5, f4 steamroller.

31...Bh4 32.Qh3

32.Qf3 Rc4 +; 32.Qh2 Re3 33.Qh4 Qf3+.

32...Bf2 33.Rge1 Rh4 34.Qg2
 Qg2

But now, an ending is an easy way to win.

35.Ng2 Be1 36.Re1 Rh2 37.Re2
 Rg8 38.Nf4 Re2 39.Ne2 e5!

White's pieces are completely contained, and he must await the pawns.

40.Bc1 Kd7 41.Bd2 Ke6
 42.Be1 Rg2 43.Kd3 Rh2 44.Bg3
 Rh1 45.Kd2 f5 46.Kc2 Kf6 47.Kd3
 Kg5 0:1

Modern Benoni A65

IM Boris Kogan 2583
Miles Ardaman 2400

Orlando, 1986

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e6 4.Nc3
 e5 5.cd5 d6 6.e4 g6 7.Bd3 Bg7
 8.Nge2 0-0 9.0-0 a6 10.a4 Nbd7
 11.f3

This move is usually played when White decides to merely "hold" things in the center and play for a minority attack on the queenside with b2-b4. 11.h3 is the main alternative, intending f2-f4.

11...Ne5

Intending quick development with ...Bd7 and ...Rc8.

12.Bg5 h6 13.Be3

If 13.Bh4, Black can achieve a satisfactory game with 13...g5 followed by ...Ng6 and ...Nd7-e5.

13...Bd7 14.a5?!

This move allows Black active play on the queenside. Better was 14.Qd2 with Rfc1, Rab1 and b4 to follow.

14...b5 15.ab6 Qb6 16.Rb1

Defending the b-pawn and threatening b2-b4, but 16.Ra2 was to be considered, as the b-pawn thrust is easily prevented.

16...a5 17.Bc2 Rfb8

Perhaps the other Rook!?

18.Qc1 Kh7 19.b3

With this White's plan finally becomes apparent. He will play to chase the Knight from e5 after first taking away its flight squares.

19...Qa6 20.h3 Nd3

The exchange of White's Bc2 has now become desirable since it is a defender of b3, and if the position were to open up there would be the advantage of the two Bishops.

21.Qd2 Nb4 22.f4

White plays for e4-e5, but the resulting position will be too loose for him. It was probably better to keep e4 securely defended, and prepare to defend on the queenside.

22...Nc2!

Satisfying the aforementioned objective in addition to making way for the Rook.

23.Qc2 Rb4 24.Ng3

24.e5 is strongly met by 24...Bf5 25.Qd2 Ne4 26.Ne4 Be4 27.Rb2 Rab8 with a big advantage.

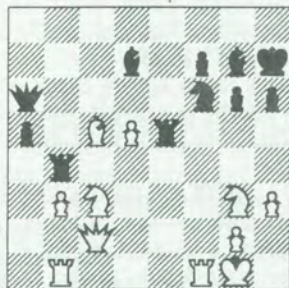
24...Re8 25.e5

The pressure on e4 was already too great to wait any longer for this break, as 25.Rfe1 c4! would remove the c-pawn from the Bishop's coming capture (making White's intended e5 now a sacrifice) and would prepare the operation ...cb3 and ...Qc4.

25...de5 26.fe5

If 26.Bc5 then 26...Rf4.

26...Re5 27.Bc5



27...Qc8!

White has maintained the material balance, but at a cost of putting his pieces on a precarious line. As will be seen, this gains Black material. The pin along the c-file is very powerful, and as the Bishop cannot recapture on b4 (28.Bb4 ab4 wins two pieces for a Rook) nor move elsewhere (e.g., 28.Bf2 Nd5), White's reply is forced.

28.Qf2

But suddenly the situation appears changed. Black is faced with

a threat to his Rook and the powerful move Bd4. However...

28...Rf4!

The precariousness of White's pieces ultimately tells; White must lose two pieces for a Rook.

29.Qf4 Qc5 30.Kh1 Qc3 31.Rf3

31.Rbc1 Qe3.

31...Re1 32.Re1 Qe1 33.Kh2 Nd5

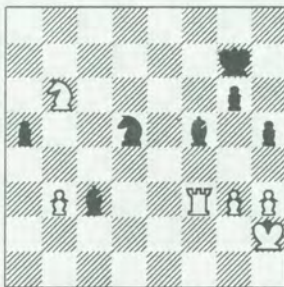
This forces a trade of Queens.

34.Qf7 Qe6 35.Qe6 Be6 36.Ne4 Bf5 37.Nd2 Bc3 38.Nc4 Kg7 39.g3 h5

A mistake before the time control. Simply 39...Bb4 was good.

40.Nb6

Another exploitation of the "precarious position of the pieces" - this time Black's!



40...Bb4!

With a pawn now on g3, 40...Be5 was not possible, and the ending after 40...Nb6 41.Rc3 Nd7 42.Rc7 Kf6 43.Ra7 Nc5 44.Ra5 Nb3 is drawn. With 40...Bb4 Black puts his Bishop on a protected square and prepares the truly appropos ...Be4, leading to a won B vs. N endgame.

41.Nd5

41.Rf5 Nb6 is winning for Black as White cannot trade off the queenside pawns.

41...Be4 42.Nb4

If Black's KB had moved to any other square on move 40, the White Rook would now move to attack it.

42...Bf3 43.Nd3 Bd5 44.Nc1

44.b4 a4 is hopeless.

44...Kf6 45.g4 h4

45...hg4 is faster.

46.Kg1 Ke5 47.Kf2 Kd4 48.Ne2 Kc5 49.Nc1 Kb4 50.Ke3 Bb3 51.Nd3 Kc3 52.Nc5 Bc2

52...a4?? would lead to a draw after 53.Na4 Ba4 54.Kf4 followed by Kg5, Kh4, Kg5 and h4-h5.

53.Kf4 Kd4

53...Kc4 54.Nd7 enables White to fight longer.

54.Ne6 Kc4 55.Ke3 a4 56.Kd2 Bd3 57.Kc1 a3 0:1



A blast from the past

A young Ron Henley (well before he won his grandmaster laurels) loses in thirteen moves to his mentor, Robert Brierer. (from Don Renshaw, *Houston Chess: 200 Collected Games*.)

Sicilian B22

**Robert Brierer
Ron Henley**

Houston, 1972(?)

1.e4 c5 2.c3 d5 3.ed5 Qd5 4.d4 e6 5.Nf3 Nc6 6.Na3 cd4?

Falling into a trap. Correct is 6...Qd8 7.Nc2 Nf6 8.Bd3 += (Sveshnikov).

7.Nb5 Qd8 8.Bf4 e5 9.Ne5 Qe7 10.Qe2 dc3 11.0-0-0



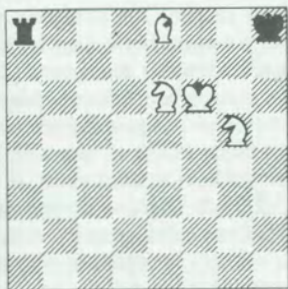
11...cb2 12.Kb2 Qb4 13.Ka1

1:0

Brieger on the Endgame

At the Interpolis tournament held in Tilburg, Holland this October, a problem ending arose between the two (currently) leading super K's:

Karpov - Kasparov, Tilburg 1991



White to move

In this position Karpov played 100.Bh5, and the game was drawn 14 moves later.

Is my move **100.Nd8!** an improvement? Can all the King's horses and all the King's men, or can the Rook forever defend?

The task to demonstrate victory may be too much for this mere mortal. For help, I called upon the ChessMachine.

(a) 100...Ra6 101.Kf7 Ra5 102.Kf8 Rf5 103.Ndf7 Rf7 104.Nf7 wins.

(b) 100...Kg8 101.Bf7 Kh8 102.Bc4 Rc8 103.Ndf7 Kg8 104.Nh6 Kh8 105.Ngf7 Kh7 106.Bd3 mate.

(c) The Fidelity computer played 100...Ra1 101.Bb5 Rh1 102.Bc4 Rh6 103.Ke7 Kg7 103.Nde6 Kg8 104.Nd4 Kg7 :35.Nf5 Kg6 106.Nh6 and wins.

(d) 100...Kg8 101.Bf7 Kh8 102.Be6 Ra6 103.Ndf7 Kg8 104.Nd6 Kh8 (104...Kf8 105.Nh7 mate) 105.Kg6 Rc6 106.Kh6 Ra6 107.Ngf7 Kg8 108.Ne5 Kf8 109.Ng6 mate.

Beautiful! – but not forced.

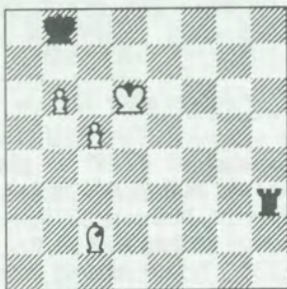
(e) 100....Ra7 101.Bb5 Ra3! 102.Bc4 Rc3 103.Ndf7 Kg8 104.Nh6 Kh8 (104...Kf8 105.Ne6 Ke8 106.Bb5 Rc6 107.Bc6 mate) 105.Kg6! Rg3 106.Bd5 Rg1 107.Bc6 Rg3 108.Kf6 Re3 (108...Rg1 109.Ngf7 Kh7 110.Be4 Rg6 111.Bg6 mate) 10.Bd7! and wins.

A mere human cannot exhaust all possible moves. I wonder if the Black King can be driven to a8 and mated in that corner with the Bishop? Confusing but amusing.

POSTSCRIPT

A supercomputer has determined that this ending is a draw. The Connection Machine was used to run a program written by graduate student Lewis Stiller of Johns Hopkins University – the same program which demonstrated a 223-move win in a R+B vs. 2 N's ending. (*Science News*, Nov. 30, 1991)

• A BRIEGER ORIGINAL •



White to move and win

This study may last for daze, but no Knight work is required.

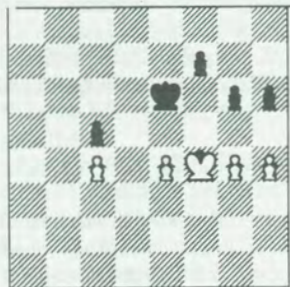
SOLUTION

1.c6 Rc3 2.Be4 Kc8 3.Bf5 (not 3.c7? Rc6! 4.Bc6 stalemate) **3...Kb8 4.Kd7! Rc4 5.Be6 Rc5** (if 5...Rd4 6.Ke7 wins) **6.Bf7 Ka8 7.Kc7** (not 7.c7? Kb7 with a draw) **7...Rb5 8.Be6 Rb4 9.Bc8 Rb6 10.Kb6** and White wins. After **10...Kb8**, White has a mate in three with pawn, or mate in four with Bishop, Queen or Rook. I never promised you a mate with Knight. Oh, very well! There is a mate in nine, if you must nag.

If Black defends with **1...Rh4**, White wins as follows: **2.Bb3 Rh6 3.Be6 Rh8 4.c7 Kb7 5.Kc5 Rh5 6.Bd5 Kc8 7.Kd6 Rh6** (if 7...Rh8, 8.b7 mate) **8.Be6 Re6 9.Ke6**, etc.

A WORD FROM THE EDITOR

In "Chess to Enjoy" (*Chess Life*, February 1992) there was a flaw in problem VI (Lloyd-Winawer, Paris 1867) – Black to move and win:



Soltis gives **1...g5! 2.hg5 hg5 3.Kg5 Ke5 4.Kh6 Ke4 5.Kg7 f5!** and White resigned. After mutual queening, Black checks twice to take the Queens off, and mops up.

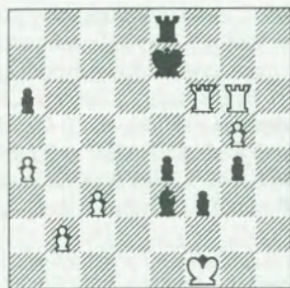
But instead of 5.Kg7?, White has **5.g5! Kf5 6.Kh5 Kf4 7.Kh4!** (not 7.Kh6? Kg4) with a draw, as I discovered while giving a lesson.

ChessMachine liked the even "safer" **5.Kg5!**, when after **5...Ke5**, all three of White's legal moves (Kh6, Kh5 and Kh4) are good enough to draw.

LETTERS

Three blind editors

In reading your Nov./Dec. issue concerning the Kotov-Lambert problem on page 15 . . . [Diagram – adjourned with White to move.]



. . . I believe White does win by the following: **1.Re6 Kf7 2.Rgf6 Kg7 3.Re8 g3 4.Rf3!** wins.

But it seems that **1...Kd7!** is a different story. Therefore I believe this story has missing data.

P.S. – Re the Edmondson article, C. E. Falbo is active in California.

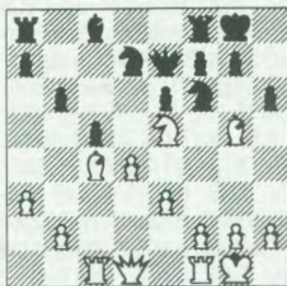
Bill Church
San Antonio

I'll say the story has missing data! I would guess somebody made a typo on Black's first move when the book was typeset, since d and f are next to each other on the keyboard. Gary Simms and I repeated the error without scrutiny and got egg on our faces. (Gary has confirmed that he faithfully quoted from the book, aptly titled Blunders and Brilliances.) Good eye, Bill!

A bunch of feedback

I found an error in the notes to your game with Bunch at the Southwest Open (Nov/Dec TK, p.8), where you considered an alternative to the game continuation 14.Qf3:

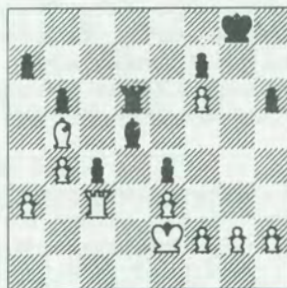
Anderson - Bunch



Position after 13...h6

After Curtin's suggestion of **14.Bh4 Bb7 15.Nd7 Qd7 16.Bf6 gf6 17.dc5 Qc6 18.Qg4 Kh7 19.Bd3 f5 20.cb6**, Black has the crushing **20...Qd5!**, and White can resign. He cannot defend against the threats of **21...Rg8** and **21...Qd3**.

I think White made his critical mistake, not by passing up that line for **14.Qf3!**, but in the endgame:



Position after 42...g3+

Instead of **43.f4?** as played, White has **28.Rc2! Rf6 29.Bc4**, answering **29...Rc6** with **30.Bb3**. After **29...Rd6 30.Bd5 Rd5 31.Rc4 Re5 32.f3!**, White should win in textbook fashion. (**32...f5?** allows **33.fe4 fe4 34.g4 Δ Kf2-g3-f4**.)

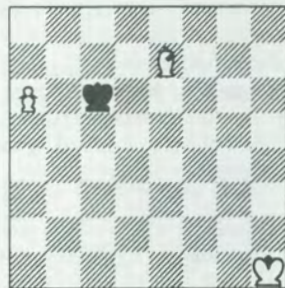
Chuck Ferrill
San Antonio

28.Rc2! would have saved me a lot of time and allowed me to dispense with the complications. As for 20...Qd5! in the note, I wish I could say that this move swayed my judgment in favor of 14.Qf3 during the game, but I don't recall.

When a zug ain't got zwang

I read the article by Bob Brieger in the Nov/Dec issue of TK with great interest. Not only do I have a healthy respect for Brieger's end-game prowess, but I also love the idea of zugzwang. Imagine my surprise, then, when I found Brieger's definition of zugzwang disquieting: "When Black to move is lost, then Black is in zugzwang, if and only if White to move cannot win."

This sounded cosmic to begin with, but as I thought about it more and played through Brieger's examples, I saw what he meant. Still, something about his definition bothered me. Days after I had read his article, I was playing around with the finale of a drawn game when I concocted the following position:



White plays **1.Bd8!** and wins, since Black has to move his King and allow the pawn to queen. But is this zugzwang? By Brieger's definition it apparently is not, since White to move can win with any King move. But wait: if Black could (theoretically) pass forever, could

White win? The answer is yes. White plays Bd8-a5 and follows with Kh1-h2-h3-h4-g5-f6-e7-d8-c8 and then plays a6-a7, winning.

So my question is this: if this situation is not zugzwang, what is it? If a chess master such as myself were explaining to a novice why 1.Bd8 wins this position, I would almost certainly use the word zugzwang; and if I were to try to explain to the novice why this wasn't zugzwang, I am afraid he would not see Brieger's reasoning. Does Brieger's definition spring from a deep knowledge of German, or is it based on knowledge of endgame theory? HELP!!!

Todd Thomas
Houston

Your question is answered in Brieger's first article on the subject, in the March/April TK, p. 21. The term he uses when the "unpleasant obligation to move" is a one-way affair is a squeeze, although you won't find this refinement in the works of Fine or Benko.

The insistence that zugzwang is a two-way situation springs from a definition by Hooper and Whyld in The Oxford Companion to Chess, which is consistent with the usage of Keres, Cheron and Averbakh.

And, as Brieger argues, why is the obligation to move unpleasant if my opponent could move instead without changing the outcome? The process might take longer, but the outcome is no more pleasant.

What was Texas chess like a hundred years ago? Here is a sample from the 1892 state championship playoffs.

Scotch Gambit C44

George Bucklin

Capt. Charles P. Smith

Texas State Championship 1892

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 ed4 4.Bc4 Bc5 5.c3 Nf6

5...d3 was recommended by Bucklin in his notes – and by Pachman in *Open Games*. ECO and BCO like 5...Nf6. 6.e5!? Ng4?!

The complications following 6...Ne4 7.Bd5! Nf2 8.Kf2 dc3 9.Kg3 are supposed to favor White.

The modern equalizer is 6...d5! 7.Bb5 Ne4 8.cd4 Bb6 9.Nc3 0-0 10.0-0 Bg4 11.Be3 f5 = (Unzicker).

7.cd4!?

Bilguier gives 7.Bf7 Kf7 8.Ng5 Ke8 9.Qg4 Ne5 10.Qe4 Qe7 11.0-0 h6 12.cd4 Bd4 13.Qd4 hg5 14.Nc3 ±.

7...Bb4 8.Nc3 0-0?! (8...d5! =) 9.0-0 Bc3 10.bc3 Na5 11.Bd3 d6 12.h3 Nh6 13.Qc2

13.Bg5!? Qd7 14.Bh6 gh6 15.Qd2 was also possible.

13...f5 14.Bh6

14.ef6! Qf6 15.Bg5 Qf7 16.Bh7 Kh8 17.Be4 ±.

14...gh6 15.g4?

Romantic excess. 15.Rfe1 gives White a pull.

15...fg4 16.Bh7 Kh8 17.Qg6 gf3??

17...Rf3! wins: if 18.Qh6 then 18...Rh3.

18.Qh6 Qe7 19.Be4 Kg8 20.Kh2 Rf7 21.Rg1 1 : 0

Tournament Calendar

Feb. 15-16: Texas Team Championship. 4-SS, 45/2, 15/30, SD/30. Howard Johnson Plaza Hotel North, 7800 North IH 35, Austin, TX. Open to 4 player teams. Team rating limit 8400 based on 1991 Annual Rating List, alternate on board 4 only. EF: \$100 per team if rec'd by 2/10, \$130 per team at site. TCA req'd., \$10, \$7.50 jr. \$\$ 600+trophy to 1st place team, 150 to 2nd place team; 150+trophy to top team U1800 avg., 100 to 2nd team U1800 avg. HR: \$48S \$53D (512) 836-8520. Ent: A.C.E., 7210 Teaberry Dr., Austin, TX 78745. (512) 443-1160. NS. NC. W limited. SEE AD PAGE 30.

March 7-8: Texas Junior Championship. See ad, p. 28.

March 7-8: Texas Senior Championship. See ad p. 29.

April 5: San Jacinto Open. 3-SS, 30/60, SD/30. 301 Rudder Tower, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843. \$\$/entries. EF: \$20, TCA req., OSA. Reg. 10-10:30 a.m.. Rds. 10:30-1:30-4:30. Ent: Dr. Dusan Djuric, 1018 Holt St., College Station, TX 77840, (409) 696-5504 (h), 845-5522 (w). NS. NC. W.

Apr. 25-26: Class Act. 4-SS, 40/2, 25/1, SD/1 hr. Univ. of Texas at San Antonio, M.S. Bldg./Kiva room, I-10 at Loop 1604. Six sections: Master-Open/X/A/B/C/D & Under including Unr. – U.S. citizen only. \$\$G Master-Open \$150-100, \$\$ b/10per section \$100-70 (more based on entries). Rds. 9-3, 9-3. Reg. 7:30-8:30 a.m. No half point byes. EF: \$25 if rec'd by 4/18, \$35 at site (\$5 off for jrs.). TCA req. (\$10 reg., \$7.50 jr.; OSA) masters only must enter in advance by 4/18 — advance entry required. Ent: Bill Wall, 9619 Caney Creek, San Antonio, TX 78245. Specify Master-Open or Class. April list used. NS. NC. W.

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). Ent: David Cofer, 306 Martha #109, Euless, TX 76040.

1992 TEXAS JUNIOR CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

March 7 & 8

at Howard Johnson Plaza South in Austin
IH 35 (Exit 231) 3401 S. IH 35

Sponsors/Teachers/Parents...Make reservations NOW!!!

**All players must have USCF membership and
Texas Chess Association membership !!**

6 rounds ... to be played in three separate sections :

Junior Champion section (Indiv. & teams) open to all in grades 12 & below

Middle School (Indiv. & Teams) open to grades 6, 7, & 8

Elementary (Indiv. & Teams) open to grades 5 & below

PRIZES : (All sections...same prizes)

***** Individual *****

1st - Trophy, Chess clock, board & set

2nd - Trophy and Chess clock

3rd - Trophy, Chess set & board

4th - Trophy, Chess set & board

5th - Trophy, Chess set & board

Top each grade - Plaque

****** TEAMS ******

1st - Trophy (& plaque to top 4)

2nd - Trophy (& plaque to top 4)

3rd - Trophy

4th - Trophy

Registration & Entry Fee Information :

**ALL... entry fee = \$15 if rc'vd by March 1 // \$20 at site
Registration at hotel 8:30 - 10:30 am**

**Rounds will begin at 11:30 - 3:30 - 6 on March 7
9 - 11:30 - 3 on March 8**

Other information...

Team scores will be determined by combining the top four players from schools registering teams.

Players from same teams will not be paired to play teammate in rounds 1 - 4 ONLY!

Tiebreak will use 5th, 6th, 7th and more players from same team as necessary

Time Controls: Game/60 in Rds. 1-4, Game/90 in Rds 5 & 6.

Hotel reservtions \$50.00 for up to four in a room...call (512)448-2444.

Send advance entries to: ACE ; 7210 Teaberry Dr., ; Austin, TX 78745

For more info: call (512) 443-1160

1992 Texas SENIOR Chess Championship

March 7 & 8 in Austin

at Howard Johnson Plaza South
IH 35 (Exit 231), 3401 S. IH 35

Open To Texas Chess Association members only, 50 years or older

**Dops?
Not listed in
Chess Life.
It will be played!**

PRIZES : (based on 20)

1st - \$150 & trophy

2nd - \$75 & trophy

3rd - Trophy

Under 1700 - \$50

Registration:

Advance - \$25.00 if rc'vd by March 1, \$35 .00 at site

Registration at hotel from 8:30 - 10:30am

Rounds: 12pm & 6pm on March 7; 9am & 2pm on March 8

Time Controls: 30/90 then Game/60.

Make hotel reservations early, the hotel will be booked full due to state-wide high school basketball tourneys and the 1992 Texas JUNIOR Chess Championship.

For reservations: \$50.00 (up to 4 in a room) call...(512)448-2444.

Make advance entries payable to: A. C. E.

Send adv. entries to: ACE, 7210 Teaberry Dr.; Austin, TX 78745

For more information call (512)443-1160.

1992
Texas Team Championship
Chess Tournament

February 15 & 16

at Howard Johnson Plaza North
7800 N. IH 35; Austin, Texas

PRIZES: (based on 16 teams)

\$600.00 to 1st place team (plus trophy)
\$150.00 to 2nd place team

\$150.00 (& trophy) to top team Under 1800 avg.
\$100.00 to 2nd team U1800 avg.

Tourney open to 4-player teams, team rating limit 8400 using 1992 Annual Rating List, alternate on board 4 only.

Entry fee: \$100.00 per team if rc'vd by Feb. 10, \$130.00 at site

Time Controls: 45/2, 15/30, SD/30

Registration: 10 - 11am

Rounds: 11am & 5pm Feb. 15 ; 9am & 3pm Feb. 16

TCA membership required!!!

Hotel reservations: \$48 sngl., \$53 dbl. dbl., (512)836-8520

Make checks payable to: A. C. E.

Send adv. entries to : ACE, 7210 Teaberry Dr., Austin, TX 78745

More information...(512)443-1160

SOUTHWEST CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Feb 28-Mar 1 or Feb 29-Mar 1

Radisson Hotel, Dallas- \$49 room rates!

5-round Swiss at Radisson Hotel, 2330 W Northwest Hwy. (at I-35), Dallas 75220. 6 sections: top 4 40/2, SD/1; Class C & D/E 40/90, SD/1. All have optional 2-day schedule (rds. 1-2 G/90), which merges with 3-day schedule. Playing up: see entry fee.

Master, open to current & former 2200 & over & juniors under 21 2000 & over. **\$2500 GUARANTEED PRIZES!!** \$1200, \$600, \$400, \$300, U2400 \$400, \$200. FIDE rated, 60 Novag Grand Prix Points, ChessBase-CCA Grand Prix Points available.

Other sections have prizes to all plus scorers based on points- **full amount to each player, not split on ties.**

Expert: 5 pts wins \$800, 4½ 400, 4 200, 3½ 100, 3 40. **Class A:** 5 wins \$800, 4½ 400, 4 200, 3½ 100, 3 40. **Class B:** 5 wins 700, 4½ 400, 4 200, 3½ 100, 3 40. **Class C:** 5 wins \$600, 4½ 300, 4 150, 3½ 80, 3 30. **Class D/E:** 5 wins \$500, 4½ 250, 4 120, 3½ 70, 3 30. **Unr:** Foreign or formerly foreign unr must enter Master; other unr any section but Master; unr. scoring 4-0 must take ½-pt bye rd. 5.

Entry fee: 3-day \$68, 2-day \$67 1/11-2/21; both \$80 at tournament (\$75 if paid with money order). GMs \$50. Re-entry \$50. Rated players may "play up" one section for \$20 extra; no one may play up more than one section. TCA membership required, other states accepted.

Top 4 section schedules: 3-day: Fri 7, Sat 11 & 6, Sun 9 & 3:30. **2-day:** Sat 10, 2, & 6, Sun 9 & 3:30.

Class C and D schedules: 3-day: Fri 8, Sat 12 & 6, Sun 9 & 2:30; **2-day:** Sat 10, 2, & 6, Sun 9 & 2:30.

Half point byes: Possible all rounds (rds. 4-5 must commit before tmt.) No full point byes- odd players get fillers or ½-pt byes. Late entries end 45 min. before your 1st game.

Hotel rates: \$49 for 1-4 in room, 214-351-4477, reserve by 2/18, request chess rates. Free parking, free airport transportation from DFW or Love Field.

Entries: Continental Chess Assn, PO Box 249, Salisbury Mills, NY 12577. No credit card or phone entries. No smoking, no computers. Questions: 914-496-9658.

TEXAS KNIGHTS

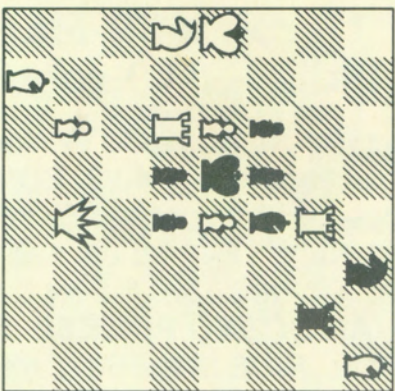
Editor: Selby Anderson

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See inside front cover for membership information.

This issue's problem:



Mate in two

(Manual Lopez, San Antonio Express 1892)
Solution: page 11

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