

TEXAS KNIGHTS

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U.S. Blind Champion Joe Kennedy

wins fifth title in San Antonio
(left, with Tony Alston)

1992 Texas Champions:

Ardaman & Bradford

Story: page 8

Center insert:
TCA BALLOT

U.S. Blind Championship – NM Jim Gallagher.....	p. 3
Bradford equal first at National Open – notes by FM Joe Bradford.....	p. 5
Short reports: Texas Rapid Championship; A&M, UTSA; Tal dead at 55.....	p. 7
Texas State Championship (crosstable: p. 22).....	p. 8
Texas Amateur games.....	p. 24
Readers' showcase: Coombes, Harrington, Onozaki, Wilson.....	p. 27
Letters.....	p. 29
Report on the May 24 TCA business meeting.....	p. 30

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Cover photo: Joyce Zerm. Other photos: Selby Anderson.

DON'T FORGET TO VOTE! TEAR-OUT BALLOT INSERT IS IN CENTER OF MAGAZINE.

Kennedy repeats as U.S. Blind Champion

by NM Jim Gallagher

The 1992 U.S. Blind Chess Championship, held June 12-14 in San Antonio, was the first national championship to be held in Texas since the 1984 U.S. Open in Fort Worth. Nineteen visually impaired players, representing nine states from New York to California, enjoyed a weekend of south Texas hospitality with food, fun and chess at the Lighthouse for the Blind. The winner was top-ranked Joe Kennedy (2045) of Fort Wayne, Indiana, who had held the title four times previously.

The event was organized by the San Antonio Chess Club, largely due to the efforts of TCA President Tony Alston, who submitted an eleventh hour bid to USCF immediately upon hearing that the tournament was available. At his request, the San Antonio Association for the Blind donated the space for the playing site at the William Judson Center, a modern lyceum designed especially for the visually impaired. With the Lighthouse for the Blind's eminently professional director Nancy Dunn aboard, one small chess tournament mushroomed into a city-wide happening.

Mayor Nelson Wolff issued a proclamation making June 12-14, 1992 "Blind Chess Championship Days". All three local television stations, many radio stations, the *Light* and *Express-News*, and even the *Fort Wayne Gazette* reported on the tournament. When two-time champion Pete Gibson of Houston was informed of his TV star status, he replied with his usual dry wit: "Oh? I didn't see it!" Although this pun brought the house down, I have to advise Pete to keep his day job.

The list of sponsors is enormous:

B'nai B'rith Lodge #211 (Sam Rilkin, President) donated two Seiko talking watches as prizes to the first and second place finishers. The lodge provided the sprawling landscape upon which the Judson Center rests.

The Northside Lions Club's president Duane Wilson donated five additional watches for the best game winners in each round.

First Place Trophy's owner Jimmy Hernandez contributed a complete spread of beautiful trophies.

The meals for both the players and the supporting cast were provided by a host of local restaurant and supermarket establishments, including 7-up Bottling Co. of Seguin, HEB Food Stores, Inc., and grand prize winner Mama's Hofbrau, which served up a Mexican feast that delighted absolutely everyone - including the local connoisseurs. When Alan Kee of the Bronx, NY asked "What's a fajita?" he was adroitly informed by

Nancy Dunn, "It's a smaller member of the armadillo family."

Faced with such unusual patronage from local business and community leaders, the San Antonio chess population volunteered time and services *en masse*. Senior TD James Gallagher, Sr. provided the personality and guidance that only his twenty years of experience affords. He was ably assisted by Local TD and computer workhorse Jimmy Irvin, his wife Irene and his daughter Stephanie. Over twenty other chess club members came by to help with everything from score keeping to transportation.

On Friday evening the one hitch of the entire weekend occurred when Felix Fierros drove his van to the Lone Star Brewery looking for 19 blind chess players to finish their tour. He had mistaken the hotel name (the Drury Inn) for "the brewery"! Sure, Felix, a likely story! The only things brewing that night were the tempers of the organizers, directors and (surprisingly few) players. He was back on the job at 7 a.m. Saturday morning, bright-eyed and red-facedly providing free transportation to players and family until after dark Sunday night. An immense job, that one.

Meritorious service awards go to Joyce and Alfred Zerm for digging deep into pocket cash for taxi fares Friday. Finally, the San Antonio Chess School was honored to provide the services of yours truly for a free simul Sunday afternoon as a prelude to the awards ceremony. Thanks are also due to the numerous other volunteers whose names have not been mentioned.

The tournament itself was a testament to the talent of Joseph Kennedy, who performed flawlessly throughout his 4.5-.5 result. His "best game" prize winner from round four placed him a point ahead of the field, making it the decisive contest of the tourney. Joe's sizzling romantic style lends itself well to annotation. He earned the \$125 first prize along with two (!) watches and the biggest trophy. Although his flight schedule prevented his participation in the simul, I'm looking forward to a chance to play him - maybe next year, Joe!

Newcomer Alex Barrasso (1574) of Staten Island, NY arrived with a huge heart and a miniature rating. He left with a 4-1 score and clear second place, losing only to Kennedy. Alex netted \$75, a couple of watches and a second place trophy ("I'll carry it myself, thank you!") His last round encounter with a formidable James Thoun of Alexandria, VA is my candidate for the "best of the rest" prize. Barrasso essays the Advance

Variation of the French, not unlike Latvia's finest, Nimzovich and Tal (with due respects to Shirov!) His 16th and 49th moves of this game are of the double exclamation variety. Look for more from Alex in the future.

The two Texas hopefuls, Pete Gibson (1908 – first Class A) and Jeff Siebrandt (1970) of Copperas Cove, shared the third place prize of \$50 with Henry Olynik (1504 – first Class C) of Brooklyn, NY. All three turned in respectable 3.5-1.5 performances, with Siebrandt snatching the third place trophy on tiebreak. Jeff also nicked me for a draw in the simul.

Rounding out the trophy winners were Ted Schundel (1169 – first Class D) of Murrells Inlet, SC with 3-2; Alan Kee (1129 – second Class D), also 3-2; and James Thoune (1655 – first Class B) at 2.5-.5.

Often tournament sponsors will declare everyone a winner at the conclusion of a given tournament. Never in my 23 years of tournament experience have I felt the truth of this statement more poignantly than at the awards ceremony for this event. From the champions to the young sighted daughter of a center worker (who

both learned the moves and played in the simul), everyone in the room was enriched by the association with this extraordinary group of people. During an embarrassing search for a missing prize list, I noticed none of the expected impatience I feared from the crowd. I suddenly realized that complaints in general had been curiously absent all weekend. Humor, endurance and determination characterized the event.

In round two, when the TD realized the computer had paired Larry Honaker (1161) against Mrs. Martha Honaker (1250), both from Columbus, OH, he rushed into the playing hall to stop the game and repair the round. Martha would have none of it, however; she wanted to and did prove that her higher rating was no fluke!

Since the games had not yet begun, Mr. Gallagher intoned, "Then shake hands and start the clocks." Larry responded, "Can I kiss her instead?" Not one to miss a silver platter, the TD retorted, "No, I'll kiss her. You have to shake her hand!" The room roared.

What a joy this tournament was!

Notes by NM Jim Gallagher

Bishop's Opening C24
Joe Kennedy 2045
Alex Barrasso 1574
U.S. Blind Chp. (4)

1.e4 e5 2.Bc4 Nf6 3.d3 d5

Although this move appears in ECO vol. C, the line ends with a solid plus for White. The alternatives 3...Be7 and 3...c6 are considered equalizers.

4.ed5 Nd5 5.Ne2

This move departs from theory, attempting to treat the position in a "Viennese" manner. With the center open, we reserve judgment. ECO gives two lines, 5.Qe2 and 5.Nf3:

5.Qe2 Nc6 6.f4?! Bc5 7.Nf3 Bg4 8.h3 Bf3 9.Qf3 Nb6 10.Bb5 0-0 -/+ Jackson-Marshall, London 1899;

5.Nf3 Nc6 6.0-0 Bg4 7.Re1 Be7 8.h3 Bh5 9.g4 Bg6 10.Ne5 Ne5 11.Re5 Nb6 12.Bb3 0-0 13.Nc3 ± Leonhardt-Marshall, Barmen 1905. White's kingside appears loose, but Black lacks the necessary pawn

breaks (...f5 or ...h5) to exploit it. Meanwhile, White is sufficiently developed and up a pawn.

5...Bc5 6.Nbc3 c6 7.0-0 Bg4!
 8.Kh1 Nc3 9.b3 0-0

Black's reaction has been logical and resulted in a tenable game.

10.f3 Bh5 11.Ng3 Bg6 12.Qe2 Re8

12...Nd7 and 12...Qc7 are reasonable alternatives.

13.Ne4 Bb6?!

The unapparent 13...Bf8! should hold the balance.

14.Bg5 Qc7?

Now the homely 14...Qd7 is a must. Black has misjudged the consequences of White's next move.

15.f4 ef4??

For better or worse, Black had to endure 15...h6 16.f5! Bh7 17.Bh4 with f6, Qh5 and Qh6 looming. Joe now finishes in fine style.

16.Nf6 gf6 17.Qe8 Kg7 18.Bf4 Qd7 19.Rae1 Bd8 20.Qe3 f5 21.Bh6 Kf6 22.Qg5 mate 1:0

French Defense C02
Alex Barrasso 1574
James Thoune 1655
U.S. Blind Chp. (5)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 c5 4.c3 Nc6 5.Nf3 Qb6 6.Bd3 Bd7 7.0-0 cd4 8.cd4 Nd4 9.Nd4 Qd4 10.Nc3 Qe5 11.Re1 Qd6 12.Qf3 Nf6 13.Bf4 Qb6 14.Nd5 Nd5 15.Qd5 Bc6 16.Re6 fe6 17.Qe6 Be7 18.Re1 Qd8 19.Bg5 Bd7 20.Qe7 Qe7 21.Re7 Kd8 22.Rg7 Kc8 23.Rh7 Rh7 24.Bh7 Kc7 25.h4 Rh8 26.Be4 b5 27.f3 Re8 28.Bd2 Bc6 29.Bc6 Kc6 30.Kf2 Kd6 31.Bc3 Ke6 32.g4 Re7 33.Kg3 Kf7 34.Kf4 Re2 35.Kg5 a5 36.a3 b4 37.ab4 ab4 38.Bb4 Rb2 39.Be1 Rb5 40.Kh6 Rb6 41.Kh7 Rf6 42.g5 Rf3 43.Kh6 Re3 44.Ba5 Re6 45.Kh7 Rg6 46.Bc3 Rg8 47.Bf6 Rg6 48.h5 Rf6 49.g6 Ke7 50.g7 Rf5 51.h6 Rf7 52.Kg8 Kf6 53.Kh8 Ke7 54.g8(Q) Rf8 55.Kg7 Rf5 56.h7 1:0

Bradford ties for first at National Open

Texas champ Joe Bradford defeated GM Max Dlugy in the last round at the National Open in Las Vegas, (June 5-7) to finish in a five-way tie with GM's John Fedorowicz and Grigory Kaidanov, and IM's Ilya Gurevich and Igor Ivanov. They each scored 5 1/2 out of 6 to win \$2,300.

Going into the last round, the players on the top two boards all had perfect scores, while Bradford and Dlugy had each drawn a game. To discourage grandmaster draws, organizer Fred Gruenberg offered free entry to next year's event plus air fare, room and board to anyone finishing 6-0. Dlugy said "I bet they draw in less than five minutes!" When Jerry Hanken also expressed skepticism that the offer would have any effect, Gruenberg offered to bet \$1000 on a decisive outcome. Hanken came down to \$10, and just as he shook on the bet, the top four players signed peace treaties. He should have taken the \$1,000!

Notes by FM Joe Bradford

Neo-Grünfeld D73
Joe Bradford 2517
Max Dlugy 2640

National Open (6)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 e5 3.g3 d5 4.cd5 Nd5 5.Bg2 g6 6.d4 Bg7 7.e4 Nc7

If 7...Nf6 8.d5, when 8...Ne4 is not possible due to 9.Qa4. At this point I knew I had picked the right idea in d4, e4 and d5. Dlugy had used half an hour, showing he wasn't familiar with this position. I have seen him make 20 or more moves in

less than two minutes in complex positions that he had prepared.

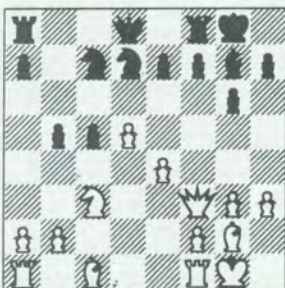
ECO gives 8...Nb5 9.0-0 0-0 10.Qc2 Na6 11.Bf4 Bg4 12.Nbd2 Nd4 13.Nd4 cd4 14.Nf3 Qb6 (Korchnoi-Karpov, Moscow 1971) 15.Qd2 Δ Ne5 += Botvinnik.

By the way, finding my way from an English A30 to a Grünfeld D73 was a pure leap, with no help from the ECO volume A editors! The "front door" to this variation is 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 d5 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.Nf3 c5!?! (5...0-0) 6.cd5 Nd5 - Ed.

8.d5 0-0 9.Nc3 b5 10.0-0 Bg4 11.h3 Bf3

He gives up his light squared Bishop in order to sink his Queen Knight into d3. After this the game is not likely to end in a draw. We both needed to win in order to tie for first.

12.Qf3 Nd7



13.Bg5

Dlugy didn't like this move, suggesting 13.Qe2 c4 14.f4, but I think Black is better after 14...Nc5:

(a) 15.e5 Rc8 16.Be3 Nd3 17.Ba7 b4 18.Ne4 Nd5 19.b3 Qa5 20.Bd4 Rfd8 21.bc4 N5f4;

(b) 15.Nb5 Nb5 16.Qc4 Qb6 17.Be3 Rac8 18.b4 Na4, or 18.Rac1 Nd6.

13...Ne5 14.Qe2 c4 15.Rab1

We both looked at 15.f4 Nd3 16.e5 f6 17.d6 ed6 18.ef6 Bf6 19.Bf6 Qf6 20.Ba8 Ra8, and liked Black's position. Possible is 21.Qe4 Re8 22.Qc6 Qd4 23.Kh1 Re7 (23...Nb2?

24.Nb5 and White wins) 24.Nb5 Nb5 25.Qb5 Re2 26.Qb8 Kg7 27.Qb7 Kh6 28.Qf3 Nf2, crushing. I am glad I avoided this variation.

15...Nd3 16.Nd1 h6 17.Be3 e6 18.Qd2 h5!?!

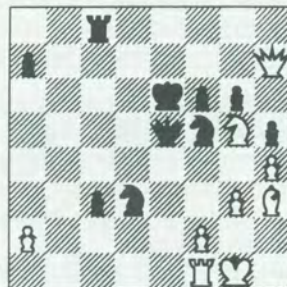
18...Kh7 looks better. Joe had planned to attack with h4-h5 and Be4, but I don't see it: 19.b3 Rc8 20.bc4 bc4 21.Rb7 ed5 22.ed5 Nd5 23.Ba7 (23.Be4 Ne3 24.Ne3 Qd4!) N5b4 24.Bb6 Qe8 25.Nc3 Qe5 - Ed.

19.b3 Rc8 20.bc4 bc4 21.Bg5

This is the position I aimed at when playing 13.Bg5. White sacs a pawn to expose the Black kingside.

21...f6 22.Bh6 ed5 23.ed5 Nd5 24.Bg7 Kg7 25.Rb7 Rf7 26.Rf7 Kf7 27.Qh6 f5?

27...Ne7 is better, but Dlugy didn't like the idea of his King having to go to e6. One possible line is 28.Nc3 Qa5 (if 28...Qd4 29.Ne2 followed by Nf4 opening the King file) 29.Ne4 Qe5 30.Qh7 Ke6 31.h4 c3 32.Bh3 Nf5 33.Ng5:



Position after 33.Ng5! (analysis)

A remarkable position. White is winning in every variation:

(a) 33...Kd6 34.Nf7;
 (b) 33...Kd5 34.Qd7 Nd6 35.Nf7;
 (c) 33...fg5 34.Qg6 Kd5 (or 34...Ke7 35.Bf5) 35.Qf5 - Ed.

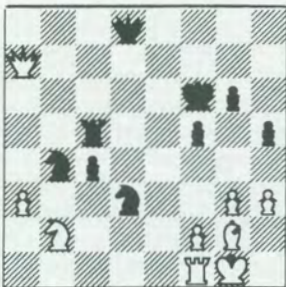
28.Qh7 Kf6 29.Qa7 Rc5

Here Dlugy offered a draw.

30.Nb2 N5b4

If 30...Qb6, 31.Qa8 keeps the attack rolling.

31.a3



31...Qc7 32.Qa8 Nc2 33.Nd3
cd3 34.Qf8 Ke6 35.Rd1 Qe7

Drlyg realizes he must have a Queen trade if he is to survive.

36.Qg8 Qf7 37.Qa8 Qd7 38.Qg8
Qf7 39.Qb8 Qc7 40.Qe8 Kf6 41.Qf8
Ke6 42.Rd3 Qe7 43.Qg8 Kf6
44.Qh8 Kf7 45.Rd8 f4 46.Qg8 Kf6
47.Re8 Qd6 48.Rf8 Ke5 49.Qh8
Ke6 50.Qf6 1:0

It's mate in two.

Notes by Selby Anderson

Benko Gambit A57

Richard Lobo 2350

Joe Bradford 2517

National Open (5)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.cb5
a6 5.b6 Qb6 6.Nc3 d6 7.e4 e5

This is the first time I have seen a Czech Benoni treatment of the Benko Declined. 7...g6 is almost universally played.

8.Be2 Be7 9.Nf3 0-0 10.0-0 Ne8
11.Nd2 Nd7 12.a4!

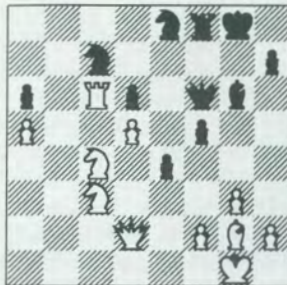
This is the standard space grab in ...g6 lines, and it works here too. Bradford moves to liquidate his bad Bishop, but other problems remain.

12...Qd8 13.Nc4 Bg5 14.Bg5
Qg5 15.Ra3 Rb8 16.Qc2 Ndf6
17.Re1 Nh5 18.Bf1 Qd8

Black regroupes to knit together his queenside, which would be left in the lurch after 18...f5 19.Rb3 Rb3 20.Qb3 Δ Qb6.

19.a5 Nc7 20.Nb6 Bd7 21.Rb1
Be8 22.b4 cb4 23.Rb4 g6 24.Rab3
f5 25.ef5 gf5 26.g3 Bg6 27.Nc4

Rb4 28.Rb4 Nf6 29.Rb6 Nfe8
30.Qd2 Qf6 31.Bg2 e4 32.Rc6



32...f4!?

A desperate shot, but perfectly timed: Lobo had about 15 minutes to make time control (45/2). The passive alternative, 32...Rf7, would have sent the wrong message.

33.gf4!?

(a) 33.Ne4?? Qa1 34.Bf1 Be4 +;
(b) 33.Nd6 Nd6 34.Rc7 e3 35.fe3
f3! 36.Bh3 f2 37.Kf1 Qf3 38.Be6
(36.Bg2 Qg2!) Kh8 39.Qd4 Rf6 +;

(c) 33.Be4! Be4 34.Ne4 Qa1
(34...f3 34.Nd6 Nd6 35.Bg6 hg6
36.Rc7) 35.Kg2 f3 36.Kh3 Qf1
37.Kh4 Qh1 38.h3 ±. Black is out of checks, and White has the cash.

33...Rf7 34.h3?

White can survive with 34.Be4 Rg7 (34...Nb5 35.Ne5!) 35.Kf1 Qh4 36.Nd6, although the position is a minefield. A possible continuation is 36...Be4 37.Nde4 Qh2 38.Ke2 Qh5 39.f3 Rg2 40.Nf2 +=/∞.

34...Rg7 35.Kf1 Bf5 36.Ne3
Bd7 37.Ne4 Qf4 38.Rb6 Bb5
39.Ke1?? (39.Rb5) Rg2! 0:1

English Opening A15

Joe Bradford 2517

Robby Adamson 2301

National Open (4)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 b6 3.d3 e6
3...Bb7 4.Nc3 Bf3 5.gf3 g6 6.Bg2
c5 7.Bg5 Bg7 8.Qd2 Nc6 9.f4 Rc8
10.e3 d6 11.a3 Qd7 12.Qe2 h6 =
Kluger-Barcza, Hungary 1963.

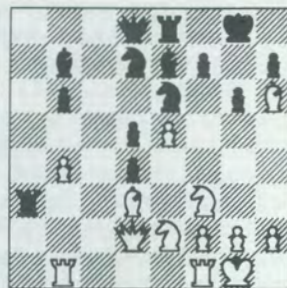
4.e4 d5 5.cd5 ed5 6.e5 Nfd7
7.d4 Be7 8.Nc3 Bb7 9.Bd3 Nf8!

The position after 9...0-0 10.h4! is the stuff of 20-movers.

10.0-0 Ne6 11.Ne2 0-0 12.Qc2
g6 13.Bh6 Re8 14.Rad1 Nd7
15.a3! c5 16.Qd2 cd4 17.b4!

The point of 15.a3: Black must not be permitted Nc5-e4.

17...a5 18.Rb1 ab4 19.ab4 Ra3



20.Rfe1

After this White does not seem to receive his due from the opening. 20.Ned4!? Nd4 21.Nd4 Ne5 22.Bb5! looks very promising:

(a) 22...Nd7 23.Nf5! Bf8 24.Qb2
or 23...gf5 24.Bd7 Qd7 25.Qb2 +;

(b) 22...Ba6 23.Qb2! ±;

(c) 22...Rf8! 23.Rfe1 ±;

(d) 22...Nc4! 23.Qc1 Bf6 24.Be8
Bd4 25.Qf4! Bf6 26.Rbe1 Nd6
27.Bb5 Ne4 28.Re3 Ra8 (28...Ra2
29.Rd1!) 29.Rc1 Qe7 30.Qc7 Qc7
31.Rc7 Ra1 32.Bf1 Ba6 33.b5 ±. The complexity of this last variation, and the possibility that Black's passed d-pawn could be dangerous in the ending, probably accounts for Bradford's choice of 20.Rfe1.

20...f6 21.Nf4 Nf4 22.Bf4 fe5
23.Ne5 Ne5 24.Be5 Bf6 25.Bf4
Re1 26.Re1 Qd7 27.Qe2 Kf7?

27...Qe7! forces the Queens off.

28.Qf3 (Δ Bg6) Kg7

28...Rc3 29.Bg5 Qd6 30.Bf6 Qf6
31.Qh3 Kg7 32.Qd7 Kh6 33.Re7 +.

29.Bh6 Kh6 30.Qf6 Rd3 31.Qh4
Kg7 32.Re7 Qe7 33.Qe7 Kh6 34.h4
Ba6 35.g4 Rf3 36.Kg2 1:0

Texas Rapid Champion: Todd Thomas

NM Todd Thomas of San Angelo won the Texas Rapid (game/30) Championship, held June 20-21 in Lubbock. Class prize winners were Craig Holcomb (Expert), Bob Montgomery (A), Len Meinecke (B), Russell Black (C) and Bill Brooks (D/below). There were thirteen participants.

Modern Defense B06 ✓
Todd Thomas 2187
Ken Wendling 2130
Texas Rapid (3)

1.e4 g6 2.f4 Bg7 3.Nf3 d5 4.ed5 Qd5 5.Nc3 Bc3 6.bc3 Bg4 7.Be2 c6 8.0-0 Nf6 9.c4 Qd8 10.Rb1 Bf3 11.Bf3 Qd4 12.Kh1 Qc4 13.Rb7 Qa2 14.Re1 Nbd7 15.Bc6 Rc8 16.Qe2 Qe6 17.Qe6 fe6 18.Ba4 Kd8 19.d4 Nb6 20.Bb3 Nfd5 21.Re6 Rc7 22.Rc7 Nc7 23.Re1 Rf8 24.g3 a5 25.Ba3 Ncd5 26.Bc5 a4 27.Ba2 Rf7 28.Bb6 1:0

Texas A&M: San Jacinto Open

Larry Young and Brooks Pierce shared first prize at the San Jacinto Open, held April 5 at Texas A&M University. They each scored 2.5-.5. Third prize was taken by Raymond Gilsoul. Only ten players competed, which leads me to ask: Is this the demise of Texas chess? Or are the big cities taking all the action?

- Dr. Dusan Djuric

Texas Junior Excels

James Flaherty of Grapevine, who was this year's top ninth grader in the Texas Junior, won the Under 1600 section of the National High School Championship, held May 8-10 in Lexington, Ky. He swept the field with a perfect 7-0 score!

- Luis Salinas

UTSA: Flewelling wins "May Be Mate"

Mike Flewelling of Corpus Christi won "May Be Mate" (game/30) with 6-0, finishing a point and a half ahead of the field. Robert McLean of Alamo won first under-1800 prize with 4.5 points, and Alexis Mabry was second with 4. Aaron Minoo won first under-1600. Tim Trogdon directed the event, held May 16 at the Hampton Inn North and sponsored by the UTSA Roadrunner Chess Club.

Bird's Opening A03
Tim Trogdon 1900
Mike Flewelling 2055 ✓
May Be Mate (1)

1.f4 d5 2.Nf3 c5 3.e3 g6 4.Be2 Nc6 5.0-0 Bg7 6.d3 e5 7.fe5 Ne5 8.Nbd2 Ng4 9.Nb3 Qe7 10.d4 c4 11.Nc5 b6 12.Na4 Ne3 13.Be3 Qe3 14.Kh1 Be6 15.Re1 Qf4 16.b3 Nf6 17.bc4 dc4 18.Bc4 0-0 19.Be6 fe6 20.Qe2 Rae8 21.Ne5 Nd5 22.Rf1 Qd4 0:1

English Opening A22
Mike Flewelling 2055 ✓
Marvin Wilson 1925
May Be Mate (4)

1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.g3 Nc6 4.Bg2 Bc5 5.e3 d6 6.a3 a5 7.Nge2 0-0 8.0-0 Bg4 9.f3 Bh5 10.h4 Ba7 11.g4 Bg6 12.d4 ed4 13.Nd4 Nd4 14.ed4 h6 15.g5 Nh5 16.f4 Bf5 17.Qh5 Bd4 18.Kh2 Bg6 19.Qf3 Re8 20.Bd2 hg5 21.hg5 Qd7 22.Rae1 Qf5 23.Nd5 Qd7 24.Bc3 Ba7 25.f5 Bh7 26.b3 c6 1:0 (time)

Military Champ Aims High

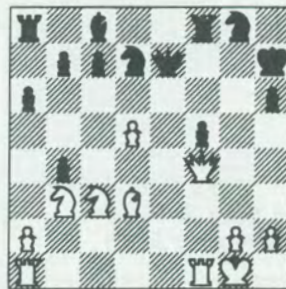
Elvin Wilson, 1991 Texas Armed Forces Champion, will play in the U.S. Air Force Championship this July 25-26 in Washington, D.C. The top five will qualify to play in the U.S. Armed Forces Championship.

Mikhail Tal dies at 55

Mikhail Tal, world chess champion from 1960 to 1961, died in Moscow on June 28 after prolonged kidney and liver illness. He rose to fame at age 23 when he defeated Mikhail Bovinnik, becoming the youngest world champion until Kasparov. Known to his friends as Misha, the Latvian grandmaster's pyrotechnics on the board earned him such nicknames as "Tal the terrible" and "the wizard of Riga". He was considered a combinative talent without peer, a master of the intuitive sacrifice. In 1988 he won the world blitz title ahead of Kasparov and Karpov.

King's Indian E93
Mikhail Tal
Bobby Fischer
Zagreb Candidates 1959

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Be2 0-0 6.Nf3 e5 7.d5 Nbd7 8.Bg5 h6 9.Bh4 a6 10.0-0 Qe8 11.Nd2 Nh7 12.b4 Bf6 13.Bf6 Nh6 14.Nb3 Qe7 15.Qd2 Kh7 16.Qe3 Ng8 17.c5 f5 18.ef5 gf5 19.f4 ef4 20.Qf4 dc5 21.Bd3 cb4



22.Rae1 Qf6 23.Re6 Qc3 24.Bf5 Rf5 25.Qf5 Kh8 26.Rf3 Qb2 27.Re8 Ndf6 28.Qf6 Qf6 29.Rf6 Kg7 30.Rff8 Ne7 31.Na5 h5 32.h4 Rb8 33.Nc4 b5 34.Ne5 1:0

[Reshevsky's death occurred well between issues, so we chose not to duplicate other obituaries for him.]

1992 Texas State Championship

ARDAMAN, BRADFORD SHARE TITLE—STRONG NEWCOMER ROOTED OUT

FM's Miles Ardaman and Joe Bradford tied for first at the Texas State Championship, held May 23-25 in San Antonio. They each scored 5-1 to become Texas co-champions. (For what it's worth, Ardaman came out ahead in tiebreaks.) Trailing at 4.5 were IM Doug Root (who recently moved to Austin for postdoctoral studies) and SM's Eugene Curtin and Mansour Bighamian.

Ardaman defeated Root in round five, using a bo-constrictor squeeze against the Nimzovich Defense, thereby clinching the title. He only needed a last round draw with Bradford to win the \$1000 first prize outright, so his choice of the sharp Tarrasch Defense to the Queen's Gambit came as a surprise to some spectators. Bradford won a pawn and eventually the game in a 6 1/2 hour marathon, putting him in a tie for first. This is Bradford's tenth Texas title since 1979.

Thomas J. Ruppert won the Amateur Championship with 5.5, defeating Matt Campbell in the last round.

Jim Gallagher, Sr. directed, with assistance from Tony Alston and Jimmy Irvin. The rounds started right on time, thanks in large degree to the Swiss45 program and our able operator Jimmy Irvin at the computer.

A special TCA business meeting was held Sunday morning, with a progress report on TCA's bid for non-profit status. Two motions were passed amending the Bylaws (see page 30).

The tournament was a centennial for Texas chess; the first known state championship was held in San Antonio in 1892.

PRIZEWINNERS

Championship Section

1st Place:	Miles Ardaman	5 pts.	\$750+T
	Joe Bradford	5	750+T
3rd-5th:	Doug Root	4.5	49.33
	Mansour Bighamian	4.5	49.33
	Eugene Curtin	4.5	49.33
Expert:	David Naiser	4	295+T
	J. P. Hyltin	3.5	148
	Mike Simpson	3.5	148

Amateur Section

1st Place:	Thomas J. Ruppert	5.5	\$515.50+T
2nd-6th:	Cliff White	5	44.30
	Pranab Das	5	44.30
	Larry Young	5	44.30
	Matthew Campbell	5	44.30
	Mike Salas	5	44.30
Class B:	Shawn Noland	5	295+T
	Raymond Doo	4.5	37.25
	Carl McClure	4.5	37.25
Class C:	Michael Paese	4	295+T
	Robert Dugas	3.5	37.25
	Aaron Minoo	3.5	37.25
D/below:	Balthazar Rodriguez	3	143+T
	Curtis Felkner	3	143

Round 1

King's Indian E94
Doug Root 2580
David Naiser 2143

Tx. Chp. 1992 (1)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7
 4.Nc3 d6 5.e4 0-0 6.Be2 e5 7.Be3
 ed4 8.Nd4 Re8 9.f3 c6 10.0-0

The better-known 10.Qd2 has been under a cloud since Kasparov uncorked his exchange sac in game 11 of the 1990 world match: 10...d5 11.ed5 cd5 12.0-0 Nc6 13.c5 Re3! 14.Qe3 Qf8 15.Nc6?! bc6 16.Kh1 Rb8! with a killer Rook shuttle to

White's kingside. Seirawan prefers White after 15.Ncb5 Qc5 16.Qf2! but 16...Qb6! 17.Rac1 Bd7 18.Rfd1 transposes to Gelfand-Kasparov, Linares 1992, where Black's active Bishops and control of dark squares worked in his favor.

10...d5 11.cd5 cd5
 11...Nd5! 12.Nd5 cd5 13.Qb3 Nc6 14.Rad1 Nd4 15.Bd4 Bd4 16.Rd4 Qf6 = Soltan-Danstrup, correspondence 1987.

Black's failure to simplify in the game exposes him to continuing danger on the d-file.

12.Qb3 Nc6?

The losing move. Necessary was

12...de4 13.Bc4 Rf8 14.Rad1 Qe7 15.Ne4 Ne4 16.fe4 Nd7 17.h3 + =, Tisdall-Mortensen, Arhus 1983.

13.Rad1 Nd4 14.Bd4 de4





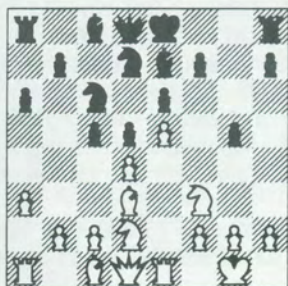
Bradford and Ardaman with the C. Harold Bone trophy

15.Bb5 Be6 16.Qa4 a6 17.Be8
 Qe8 18.Qe8 Re8 19.fe4 Ng4
 20.Bg7 Kg7 21.Rd4 Ne3 22.Rc1
 Rc8 23.b3 Ng4 24.Ne2 Re8 25.Rc7
 b5 26.Nf4 Nf6 27.e5 Ng8 28.Rd6
 Kh6 29.Ne6 fe6 30.h4 and 1 : 0

French Defense C03
 Arthur Mitchell 2138
 Joe Bradford 2517

Tx. Chp. 1992 (1)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 a6
 4.Ngf3 Nf6 5.e5 Nfd7 6.Bd3 c5
 7.0-0 Nc6 8.Re1 Be7 9.a3 g5!?



10.dc5??

Necessary is 10.h3, answering
 10...h5 with 11.g4, and any plan of
 Nf8-g6 runs afoul of Bg6. Perhaps
 Joe had something like 10...cd4
 (10...Nf8 11.dc5) 11.Nb3 Nf8
 12.Nbd4 Ng6 in mind

10...g4 11.b4 gf3 12.Nf3 a5
 13.b5?!

13.Bd2 is the best try, but White
 plays for initiative at any cost.

13...Ncb8 14.c6 bc6 15.Nd4
 Qb6 16.Ne6?! fe6 17.Qh5 Kd8
 18.Bg5 Bg5 19.Qg5 Kc7 20.bc6
 Nc6 21.c4 d4 22.Rab1 Qc5 23.Rb5
 Qa3 24.Be4 Ba6 25.Reb1 Rac8
 26.Qg7 Bb5 27.cb5 Nce5 0 : 1

Notes by FM Miles Ardaman

Sicilian Defense B31
 Miles Ardaman 2466
 Eric Dimazana 2132
Tx. Chp. 1992 (1)

1.Nc3 c5 2.e4 e6 3.Nf3 Nc6
 4.Bb5 Qc7

Better is 4...Nge7 to avoid hav-
 ing the Queen hassled about.

5.0-0 a6 6.Bc6 Qc6 7.Re1

Enabling the Knight to leap to
 d5 in some circumstances.

7...Ne7?

Better is 7...d6 or 7...Nf6. The
 text leaves d6 vulnerable and al-
 lows White to cut Black's position
 in two.

8.d4 Ng6

8...cd4 9.Nd4 Qc7 10.Ndb5 ab5
 11.Nb5 Qb6 12.Nd6 Kd8 13.Nf7
 Ke8 14.Nh8 ±.

9.d5 Qc7 10.e5 b5

10...d6 11.ed6 Bd6 12.Ne4 ±.

11.h4

Forcing Black's next and secur-
 ing g5.

11...h5 12.d6 Qc6 13.Bg5 Bb7
 14.Ne4

Prophylaxis against any attempt
 to pry apart the bars of the cell
 with f7-f6.

14...Rg8

I'm not sure what this accom-
 plishes, but I don't have any other
 satisfactory recommendations here.



15.c4

Played to widen the battle
 front, since Black will be unable to
 muster half his army to the queen-
 side arena.

15...Rb8

15...bc4 16.Qc2 Qb5 17.Rac1 Bd5
 18.Nc3 Qc6 19.Nd5 ed5 20.e6!! de6
 21.Re6 +- [Kd7 22.Rg6 fg6 23.Ne5].

16.b3 Qe4

Desperation in an attempt to lib-
 erate the kingside players.

17.Re4 Be4 18.cb5 ab5

18...Rb5 19.Nd2 Bf5 20.Nc4 +-.

19.Rc1 f6 20.Be3

There is no reason to expedite the unearthing of Black's KB and KR with 20.ef6.

20...Bf3 21.gf3 Ne5 22.f4 Nf7 23.Bc5 Rc8

23...g5 24.hg5 fg5 25.f5! ef5? 26.Qh5 Δ 27.Re1.

24.Ba3?!

24.Bb4 is more accurate.

24...Ra8 25.Qh5 g6

Better is 25...g5 26.hg5 fg5 27.f5 Rh8 28.Qf3 Ra3 29.fe6 Nd6 30.Rc8! Ke7 31.ed7+-.

26.Qb5 Nd6

Not 26...Ra3 27.Rc8 Nd8 28.Rd8 and 29.Qb8 mate. Relatively best is 26...Bd6 27.Bd6 Nd6 28.Qd3 Nf5, when White will have to win by pushing his queenside pawns.

27.Bd6 Bd6 28.Rd1 Rb8 29.Qa4 Ke7

29...Rb4 30.Qa6 doesn't help.

30.Qd4

1:0

The house will quickly collapse.

King's Indian E68

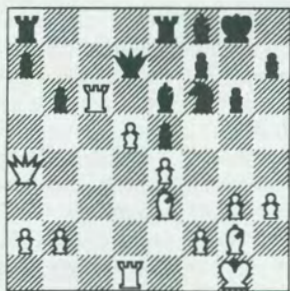
Paul Fisher 2017

Lee Gaskill 2190

Tx. Chp. 1992 (1)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.g3 0-0 5.Bg2 d6 6.d4 Nbd7 7.e4 e5 8.de5 Ne5 9.Ne5 de5 10.0-0 c6 11.Qa4 Be6 12.Rd1 Qc7 13.Be3 Rfe8 14.h3 Bf8 15.Rac1 b6 16.Nd5!?? cd5 17.cd5 Qd7 18.Rc6

I almost gave 16.Nd5 an "!!"



18...Red8?

18...Rec8 19.Rdc1 Rc6 20.Rc6 Rc8 wins for Black, does it not?

19.Rdc1 Nd5 20.ed5 Bd5 21.Bd5 Qd5 22.Rc7 b5 23.Qa6 Bd6 24.Bh6 Qf3 25.Qb7 Qb7 26.Rb7 a6 27.Rc6 Bb8 28.Rf6 Ra7 29.Rff7 Rb7 30.Rb7 Bd6 31.Rg7 Kh8 32.Ra7 Bf8 33.Bf8 Rf8 34.Ra6 Rd8 35.Ra5 Rd5 36.a4 Rd1 37.Kg2 Ra1 38.Rb5 Ra4 39.Re5 Rb4 40.Re2 Rb3 41.Kf1 Kg7 42.Ke1 h5 43.h4 Kf6 44.Kd1 Kf5 45.Kc2 Rb8 46.b3 Rb6 47.Kc3 Kg4 48.b4 Kf3 49.Rb2 Ke4 50.Kc4 Rb8 51.b5 1:0

Round 2*French Defense C11*

Selby Anderson 2230

Doug Root 2580

Tx. Chp. 1992 (2)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.f4 c5 6.Nf3 Nc6 7.Be3 cd4 8.Nd4 Qb6

ECO-2 (1981) gives nine other moves – but not this! Root said that White's sharpest reply is 9.Qd2, and that 9.Ncb5 and 9.Be2 were also playable alternatives to my move. 9.a3, as it turns out, is the only recommendation in *Batsford*.

9.a3 Bc5 10.Na4 Qa5 11.b4?

11.c3 "+=" Sax-Klinger, Szirak Interzonal 1985 – BCO.

11...Qa4 12.Bb5 Bd4 13.Ba4 Be3 14.Qg4 0-0 15.Ke2 Bb6 16.c3 a5 17.Bc2 f5 18.Qh3 d4 19.b5 Ne7 20.c4 Nc5 21.Qf3 d3 22.Bd3 Nb3 and 0:1

Notes by NM Jim Gallagher

English A37

Joe Bradford 2517

Jim Gallagher 2230

Tx. Chp. 1992 (2)

1.Nf3 c5 2.g3 Nc6 3.c4 g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.Nc3 e5 6.0-0 Nge7 7.Ne1

Joe queried this move in our protracted post-mortem, but I believe his next move is the first culprit. [7.d3 and 7.a3 are the most common continuations – Ed.]

7...d6 8.Nc2?! (8.d3!) Be6!?

8...0-0 9.a3 (9.Rb1 Bf5 10.d3 Qd7 11.Re1 Bh3 12.Bh1 f5 13.Ne3 f4 14.Ned5 Nd5 15.Bd5 Kh8 =+ Sliwa-Botvinnik, Tel Aviv [ol] 1964) Be6 10.Ne3 a6 11.b4 cb4 12.ab4 b5 13.cb5 ab5 14.Ra8 Qa8 15.Nb5 Qb8 16.Qa4 d5 17.Nc2 Qb7 18.Nba3 Rb8 19.b5 Na7 20.d4 Nb5 = Ftacnik-van der Sterren, Amsterdam II 1977.

But 8...h5! as suggested by Bradford is at least =+, since 9.h4 allows 9...g5! (a move 8.d3! would have prevented) and if 10.hg5? h4 with a violent attack. Joe planned 9.d3 allowing Black 9...h4 "for free". Although ...h5, ...h4 and ...0-0 was my plan, I prepared it too much – missing the fact that 9.d3 and 10.Nd5 would require me to invest material in this plan.

9.d3 Qd7 10.Nd5 0-0

10...Bh3 11.Nc7! Qc7 12.Bh3 +=. Even 11.Bh3!? Qh3 12.Nc7 Kd7 13.Na8 h5 14.e3 e4 15.de4 Ne5 16.f4 Ng4 17.Qe2 h4 18.Qg2 Qg2 19.Kg2 h3 is only dangerous for Black.

11.b4!?

White jettisons a pawn for the Bishop pair and long-range prospects for queenside play. This is the best opportunity I've had in six tries against him! [11.Rb1 is a plausible alternative.]

11...Bd5 12.cd5 Nb4 13.Nb4 cb4 14.Rb1 a5 15.Qb3 Rfc8!

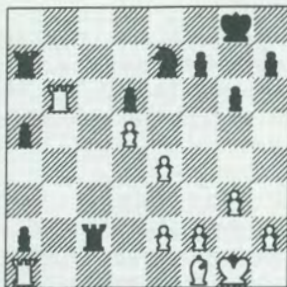
The first true exclamation of the game. [15...Rfb8 prevents 16.a3 but lacks a followup plan.] Now if Black is allowed to post a piece on c3 the game will quickly become 0:1.

16.Bb2 Qb5 17.Ba1 Qc5 18.a3 ba3 19.Qb7 Ra7 20.Qb6 a2 21.Rb5 Qb6

21...Qc7 is the other possibility. 22.Rb6 e4!!

The point of Black's previous play. Joe actually chuckled at the time I played the move, as if to say, "I should've expected no less from you, Gallagher!" I believe that Black is now winning – but just barely.

23.de4 Ba1 24.Ra1 Rc2 25.Bf1!



25...a4 26.e3

26.Rd6? Rb7 27.Rd8 Kg7 28.d6 Nc6 29.Rc8 Rb1 30.d7 Ra1 31.Rc6 Rdl or 31.d8(Q) Nd8 32.Rc2 Rf1.

26...Nc8??

Why, oh why must I blunder so? Of course 26...a3 was the original intention, but the Bishop's new-found activity combined with approaching time pressure to create this lemon. After 26...a3:

(a) ChessMachine [after a four hour search] suggested 27.g4, but I believe 27...Kg7! gives Black an overwhelming position, e.g., 28.Rb3 (28.Rd6? Rb7 -+) Rb2 29.Rc3 h6 30.Bc4? Rc7 -+. [30.Kg2 or 30.Bd3 is better. What is frustrating is that White must shuffle in place and wait for Black to find a winning maneuver, e.g.,... g5 Δ Ng6-e5.];

(b) 27.Rb3 Rb2 28.Rc3 Kg7 29.g4 transposes to (a).

(c) 27.Kg2 Kg7 28.Bd3? Rb2!! (28...Rd2 29.Bc4 +=) 29.Rd6 Rc7 30.Ra6 Rc3 31.d6 Nc6 32.Bf1 Nd8 33.Ra8 Ne6 34.d7 Rcc2 35.Ra3 Rf2 36.Kg1 Ng5! +. 28.Rb3! – see (a)

27.Rb4

27.Rc6!? Rc6 28.dc6 Ne7 29.Ra2 Nc6 30.Bb5 ±/ +=.

27...Ne7 28.Bc4 ± Rc7

I spent eight of my remaining twelve minutes on this move, which is my only chance.

29.Ba2 a3 30.Ra4 R7c3 31.e5! Nf5!?

31...de5 32.d6 Nc6 33.Bd5 Rd2 34.e4 Rcc2 35.Rf1 a2 36.Ra8 Kg7 37.d7 leaves Black wanting.

32.e6?

32.e4! Rf3 33.Rf1 (33.ef5 Rff2 34.Bc4 Rg2 35.Kf1 Rh2 36.Ke1 de5 37.f6 also wins) Ne3 34.fe3 Rf1 35.Kf1 Ra2 36.ed6 +-.

32...Rb2! 33.g4

(a) 33.e4 Ne3 34.fe3 Rcc2 35.e7 Rg2 36.Kf1 Rh2 37.e8(Q) Kg7 =;

(b) 33.Rf4 Rcc2 34.Bc4 a2 ∞.

33...Nh4 34.Ra8

34.Rf4? Ra2 35.Re1 fe6 36.de6 Rc8-+.

34...Kg7 35.e7 Ra2 36.Rf1!?

36.Re1! Nf3 37.Kg2 Ne1 38.Kg3 Re3 39.fe3 g5 40.e8(Q) Rg2 41.Kh3 h5 42.Qh8 Kg6 43.Rg8 mate.

36...Nf3 37.Kg2

37.Kh1 Re3!

37...Re3! = 38.e8(Q)

38.Ra3 Raa3 -/+.

38...Nh4 39.Kg1 Re8 40.Re8 Rd2

Time control – finally! Now White's edge is minimal; just another four hours of suffering and I should get a half point!

Possible is 40...Rb2 41.Ra8 a2 with an easier draw, e.g., 42.Ra3 g5! 43.h3 Ng6 (43...Rb1? 44.f4! ±) 44.Kh2 Rb1 45.Rh1 Ne5! 46.Ra2 Nf3 =, or 42.g5 Nf3 43.Kg2 Nh4 44.Kh3 Rb1 45.Kh4 Rf1 =.

41.Ra8 a2 42.Ra1 Rd5 43.R8a2 Rd3 44.Ra3 Rd2 45.h3 g5?!

45...Rg5 44.h3 h5 45.Ra5 hg4 (45...d5?? 46.f4) 46.Rg5 Nf3 47.Kg2 Ng5 48.hg4 Kf6 = (Bighamian).

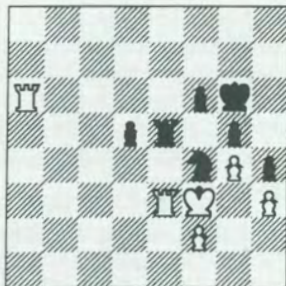
46.Kf1 Ng6 47.Ke1 Rd5 48.Rd1 Re5 49.Kf1

49.Re3 Nf4 50.Kf1 Rd5! = Bradford.

49...d5 50.Kg2 Nf4 51.Kg3 Kg6 52.Re3 f6 53.Ra1 h5 54.Ra6

54.g5 Nh5 55.Kg4 f5 56.Kf3 Re3 57.fe3 f4 58.Ra5 (58.ef4 Nf4 59.Kg4 Ne6 =) fe3 59.Rd5 Nf4 60.Re5 e2 61.h4 Kf6 62.Re4 Kf5 63.hg5 Ng6 =.

54...h4 55.Kf3



I succeed in building an impenetrable fortress only to find there's more to Bradford's play than was dreamt of in my philosophy.

55...Kf7 56.Rb3 Re6

56...Nh3? 57.Rbb6+-.

57.Rb7 Re7

57...Kg6? 58.Raa7 +.

57...58.Rb4 Re6

58...Rc7 59.Ke3 Rc3 (59...Re7! =)

60.Kd4 Rd3 61.Kc5 Nh3 62.Rb7 Kg6 63.Raa7 f5 64.Rg7 Kh6 65.Rh7 Kg6 66.Rag7 Kf6 67.Rf7 Ke6 68.Rf5 +.

59.Ra7 Re7 60.Re7 Ke7 61.Rf4 gf4 62.Kf4 Kd6

62...Ke6 63.f3 Kd6 64.Kf5 Kc5 65.f4 d4 66.Ke4 Kc4 transposes.

63.Kc3 Kc5 64.Kd3 d4 65.f3 Kd5 66.f4 Kc5 67.Ke4 Kc4 68.g5 fg5 69.fg5 d3 70.g6 d2 71.g7 d1(Q) 72.g8(Q)

Black's goal is f8 with his King; otherwise he'll have to play the Q+RP vs. Q ending for another hundred moves!

72...Kc5 73.Qc8 Kb6 74.Kf4 Qe1 75.Kg5 Qf2 76.Kh5 Qg3 77.Qd7 Qf2 78.Qd6 Kb7 79.Qd7 Kb6 80.Qd6 Kb7 81.Qd8 Kc6!

Remember, the goal is f8!

82.Qh4 Qh4 83.Kh4 Kd7 DRAW

Notes by FM Miles Ardaman

Nimzovich Defense B00
Mike Calogridis 2213
Miles Ardaman 2466
Tx. Chp. 1992 (2)

1.e4 Nc6 2.Nf3 d6 3.Be2
 Kudrin at the Southwest Class Championships played 3.h3 against me, and won in eleven moves after I blundered terribly. This was not because of a bad opening as I heard some say, however.

3...f5 4.e5 Bf5 5.d4 Nb4
 This move forces White to displace his QN, allowing Black to strengthen his position on the light squares.

6.Na3 c6 7.0-0 Nf6 8.c3 Nbd5 9.Nh4

9.Re1 is more natural.
 9...Be6 10.c4
 10.f4 g6 11.f5 gf5 12.Nf5 Qd7 13.Qd3 is a logical follow-up.

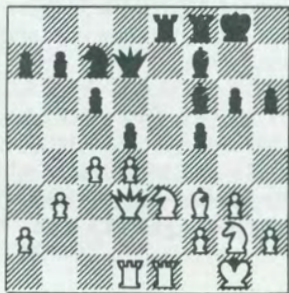
10...Nc7 11.Re1?! g6 12.Bf3?!
 The awkwardness of the Knight at h4 will give Black the advantage.

12...Bg7 13.Bg5 0-0 14.Qe2 Qd7 15.Rad1
 15.d5 cd5 16.cd5 Nfd5 17.Bd5 Bd5 18.Qe7 Rf7-/+.

15...Rae8 16.Nc2 Bf7!
 This forces a major concession.
 17.g3 h6 18.Bf6

18.Bc1 g5 19.Ng2 g4 20.Be4 Ne4 21.Qe4 Bc4 -/+.

18...ef6 19.Qd3 f5 20.b3 Bf6 21.Ng2 d5
 Fixing the White d-pawn.
 22.Nce3?



White overlooks Black's strong counterattack. Better was 22.h4.

22...Ne6! -/+ 23.Nc2
 Forced; if 23.cd5 Nd4 -+.
 23...Ng5 24.Nf4 dc4
 24...Ne4!?

25.bc4 Nf3 26.Qf3 g5 27.Nd3
 27.Nh5 Bh8 Δ g5-g4, Bc4.
 27...Re1 28.Re1 Bc4 29.Nc5 Qh7 30.Qc3

30.Ne3 Ba2 31.Nf5 Bd4 -+.
 30...b5 31.Ne3 Qe7!?

A dangerous move to play in time pressure, but I didn't like giving White strong outposts for both his Knights after 31...Ba2 32.Qc2 Bd5 33.Nf5.

32.Nd5?!
Der Springer is best left unsprung! Both 32.Nc4? Qc5 -+ and 32.Nf5 Qd8 33.Nh6? Kh7 -+ are clearly unbeneficial. But 32.Nb3! Qe6 33.Na5 would generate an unpleasant amount of *gegenspiel*.

32...Qd6 33.Nf6 Rf6 34.Re8 Rf8 35.Qc3

The simplification has led to very little appreciable gain for White.

35...Bd5 36.Re7 f4 37.Qe1 fg3 38.fg3

38.hg3 Qf6 39.Nd7? Qf3-+.
 38...Rf7

38...Qf6!
 39.Re8 Kg7 40.Qe5 Qe5 41.de5 a5 42.a3 Rf3

The Bishop and extra queenside pawns are a powerful force. White only has some tricks to try.

43.Re7 Kg6 44.g4 Ra3 45.Ne6
 The magic of 45.Nd7 is undeceived by 45...Rf3.

45...Be6
 The trick would turn tragicomic after 45...Rf3?? 46.Rg7 mate.

46.Re6 Kf7 47.Rc6 a4 48.Rh6 Re3 49.Rf6

White has evened the score, but thoroughbreds are running in the a- and b-lanes.

49...Ke7 0:1

Old Indian A55
Igor Shtern 2434
Clarence Yeung 2200
Tx. Chp. 1992 (2)

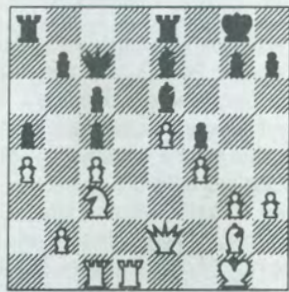
1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 d6 3.c4 Nbd7 4.Nc3 c6 5.g3 e5 6.e4 Be7 7.Bg2 0-0 8.0-0 a6 9.a4 a5 10.h3 Re8 11.Be3

11.Qc2 Bf8 12.Be3 g6 13.Rad1+=
 Antoshin-Golovko, USSR 1962.

11...ed4 12.Nd4 Nc5 13.Nb3 Na6 14.Qe2 Qc7 15.Rac1 Nd7 16.Rfd1 Ndc5 (16...b6!?) 17.Nc5 Nc5 18.f4 f5?!

This is the basis of Black's future troubles. 18...b6! enables ...Bg6, pressuring the center without fear of e4-e5. The immediate 19.e5 is met with 19...de5 20.Nb5 cb5! 21.Ba8 Bh3 followed by ...ba4, with three pawns for the exchange.

19.Bc5 dc5 20.e5 Be6



21.Nd5! cd5 22.cd5 Bd7 23.d6 Bd6 24.ed6 Qd8 25.Qc4 Kh8 26.Qc5 Ba4 27.Re1 Re1 28.Re1 Ra6 29.b3!

Shtern is incisive to the end.
 29...Bb3 30.Qb5 Bf7 31.Re7 Rb6 32.Qe5 Rb1 33.Kh2 Qb6 34.Re8 Bg8 35.Rg8 1:0

French Defense C08
Frank Brack 2028
Eugene Curtin 2406
Tx. Chp. 1992 (2)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 a6 4.Ngf3 c5 5.ed5 ed5 6.Be2 Nc6

6...cd4 and 6...c4 are the usual moves.

7.0-0 Be6

An improvement over 7...Bd6, when 7.c4! is strong.

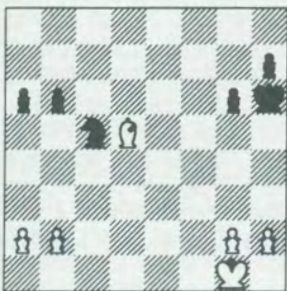
8.dc5

White parts with the win of a tempo he might get by waiting for ...Bd6, perhaps because 8.Re1 allows 8...c4! and Black can maintain his pawn wedge. (Anyone for 9.Nc4!?)

8...Bc5 9.Nb3 Ba7 10.Nfd4 Nge7 11.Ne6 fe6 12.Bh5 g6 13.Bg4 Qd6 14.Qe2 e5 15.c3

15.Bh6 is met with 15...Nf5.

15...0-0 16.Be3 Be3 17.fe3!? Kg7 18.Rad1 Rf1 19.Rf1 Ng8 20.e4 d4 21.cd4 Nd4 22.Nd4 Qd4 23.Qf2 Rd8 24.Qd4 ed4 25.Be6 Nf6 26.e5 Ne4 27.Rf7 Kh6 28.Rd7 Re8 29.Rd4 Nc5 30.Bc4 Re5 31.Rd5 Rd5 32.Bd5 b6



How did White lose this game? I suspect Frank would answer, "It wasn't easy!" 33.b4 Nd3 34.a3 a5 would be a start for drawsville.

33.Bc4 b5 34.Be2 Na4 35.Kf2 Nb2 36.Ke3 Kg5 37.Kd4 h5 38.Kc3 Na4 39.Kb4 Kf4 40.Bf3 Nb2 41.Bb7 Nd3 42.Ka5 Nc1 43.a3 Nb3 44.Kb4

Or 44.Ka6 Nd4 45.Bd5 Nc2 =.

44...Nd4 45.Ba6 Nc2 46.Kb3

Or 46.Kb5 Na3 47.Kc5 (Δ Bd3) Ke3! =.

46...Nd4 47.Kc3 Ke5 48.Kd3 g5 49.Bb7 Ne6 50.Bc6 Nd4 51.Be8 h4 52.Bg6 Ne6 53.Kc3!?

53.g3 is simpler.

53...Nf4 54.Be8 Ng2 55.Bb5 g4 56.Bc6

Another way is 56.a4 g3 57.hg3 hg3 58.Kd3! (58.a5?? Ne3! -+) Kd6 59.Ke4 Ne1 60.Bf1 Kc6 61.Kf4 =.

56...Ne3 57.Bd7 h3 58.a4??

58.Kd3! =.

58...g3 59.Bh3 gh2 0:1

French Defense C15

Peter Kappler 2041

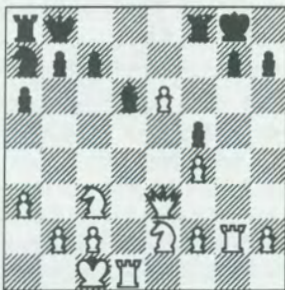
Randall Schwarz 2083

Tx. Chp. 1992 (2)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Nge2 de4 5.a3 Be7 6.Ne4 Nc6 7.Bf4 Nf6 8.Qd3 0-0 (8...b6!?) 9.g3 Nd5

9...Ne4 10.Qe4 Bd7 11.0-0-0 Bd6 = Ghinda-Uhlmann, Bucharest 1978

10.Bg2 Nf4? 11.gf4! Bd7 12.0-0 f5 13.N4c3 a6 14.d5 Na7 15.de6 Bc6 16.Qe3 Qb8 17.Rhg1 Bg2 18.Rg2 Bd6



19.Rg7!

1:0

19...Kg7 20.Rg1 and (a) 20...Kf6 21.Nd5 mate; (b) 20...Kh6 21.Qh3 mate; (c) 20...Kh8 21.Qd4, mating.

Round 3

French Defense C11

Doug Roof 2580

Mansour Bighamian 2366

Tx. Chp. 1992 (3)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.f4 c5 6.Nf3 Nc6 7.Be3 a6 8.Qd2 b5 9.dc5 Nc5 10.Bd3 Nd3

11.Qd3 Be7 12.0-0 0-0 13.Ne2 Bd7 14.Ned4 Nb4 15.Qe2 Qc7 16.a3 Nc6 17.Rad1 Rfc8 18.Nc6 Qc6 19.Nd4 Qc4 20.Qf2 f5 21.g4 fg4 22.Qg2 Bc5 23.Rf2 Bd4 24.Bd4 Rf8 25.Qg4 Rf5 26.Rg2 g6 27.b3 Qc7 28.Rd3 Raf8 29.Rf2 DRAW

Notes by FM Miles Ardaman

QGD Tarrasch D34

Miles Ardaman 2466

Eugene Curtin 2406

Tx. Chp. 1992 (3)

1.g3 d5 2.Nf3 c5 3.c4 e6 4.cd5 ed5 5.d4 Nc6 6.Nc3 Nf6 7.Bg2 Be7 8.0-0 0-0 9.Bg5 cd4 10.Nd4 h6 11.Be3 Re8 12.Rc1 Bg4

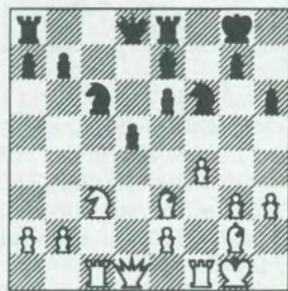
A position well-known to theory, although 12...Be6 is more commonly played here.

13.h3 Be6

13...Bh5? 14.Nf5 ± (x d5).

14.Ne6 fe6 15.f4

Although strengthening the Black center, White gamers the two Bishops and seeks to re-weaken his opponent's pawns with f4-f5 or e2-e4. Smyslov has assayed this idea in match play with Kasparov.



15...Rc8

I prefer 15...Qd7 Δ Rad8 to support the d5 pawn. [Spassky-Xu Jun, Dubai Olympiad 1986, continued 15...Qd7 16.Bf2 Red8 17.Qa4 a6 18.Rfd1 b5 19.Qc2 Rac8 20.Qb1 Bb4 21.Ne4 Ne4 22.Be4 Ne7 23.Bf3 Rcl ? (23...Qd6! 24.e4 Bc5 25.ed5

ed5 Xu Jun) 24.Rc1 ± - Ed.]

16.Qd3 Qa5 17.Bf2

I considered 17.Qb5 Qb5 18.Nb5 a6 19.Nd4 with the Bishop pair in the endgame as a good alternative.

17...Red8 18.a3 a6 19.g4

Both to drive away a defender of d5 and to further expose Black's K.

19...Nd7 20.h4 Nf8 21.g5 hg5

22.hg5 Bc5 23.Rcd1

23.Bc5 Qc5 24.e3 Qa7 25.Ne2 += is smoother.

23...Ne7 24.e3 Ba7 25.Qe2 Nf5 26.Rd3 Rd7

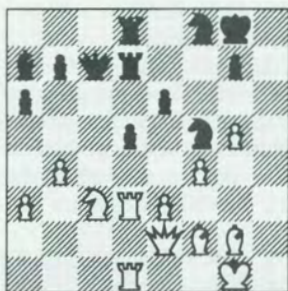
Black doesn't sense the danger, or else he would have played 26...g6.

27.Rfd1 Rcd8 28.b4!

Deflecting the Queen from d5.

28...Qc7

Or 28...Qa3 29.Nb5 Qb4 30.Na7 when life support for the Knight can be found in the Bishop at f2.



29.Nd5! ed5 30.Bd5

White wrecks Black's center in tactical fashion and forces him to part with a Rook: 30...Kh8 31.Qh5 Nh7 32.g6 offers little hope.

30...Rd5 31.Rd5 Rd5 32.Rd5 ± g6 33.Rd3?

Very passive. Better is 33.Qd2 (Δ e3-e4) Qc4 (33...Qe7 34.Re5) 34.Re5 Kf7 (to meet the threat 35.Re8) 35.Kg2 ±, when White has patiently prepared e3-e4.

33...Qc4 34.Qd2 Qe4 35.Qa2 Ne6?!

Played to avoid White's attempt to gain time on the clock with repeated checks along the diagonal,

but Black gets himself in a pin and exposes his King to horizontal harassment. By shuttling his King it is not clear how White would overcome the superb blockade and annoying pressure Black exerts on e3.

36.Qc2 Qc6?!

This transition to an endgame is disastrous, as White will nab another pawn, activate his King and set in motion his central pawns. 36...Nf8 or even 36...Nd6 was still possible.

37.Qc6 bc6 38.Kf1 Bb6 39.Ke2 Kf7 40.Rd7 Ne7 41.Rb7 Bd8 42.Ra7 c5 43.Ra6 +- cb4 44.ab4 Nd5 45.Be1 Bb6 46.Bd2 Nec7 47.Ra1 Ke6 48.e4 Ne7 49.Kd3 Nc8 50.Bc3 Nb5 51.Be5 Bd8 52.Ra6 1:0

52...Kf7 53.Ra8 Nba7 54.Bd4.

Sicilian Lasker B33

W. T. Jones 2023

Igor Shtern 2434

Tx. Chp. 1992 (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 e5 6.Ndb5 d6 7.Bg5 a6 8.Na3 b5 9.Nd5 Be7 10.Ne7 Ne7 11.Bf6 gf6 12.c4 f5 13.cb5 fe4 14.Qa4 0-0 15.0-0 d5 16.f3 Bf5 17.fe4 ab5 18.Qb3 Bg6 19.h4 Kh8 20.Bd3 Qc8 21.Kb1 de4 22.Bb5 f6 23.Bd7 Qc5 24.Rc1 Qf2 25.h5 Bf7 26.Qc2 Qa7 27.Rhd1 Nd5 28.Qc6 Rad8 29.Bf5 Rb8 30.Nb5



30...Rb5 31.Qb5 Ne3 32.b3 Nf5 33.Rd7 Qa3 34.Qb6 Be8 35.Ra7 Qd6 36.Qb7 Rf7 37.Qc8 Ra7 38.Qe8 Kg7 0:1

Sicilian Defense B52

Larry Moss 2232

Jim Gallagher 2230

Tx. Chp. 1992 (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bb5 Bd7 4.Bd7 Qd7 5.0-0 Nc6 6.c3 Nf6 7.Re1 g6

7...e6! 8.d4 d5 (or 8...cd4) 9.e5 Ne4 is kinder to the Bishop.

8.d4 cd4 9.cd4 e5

9...d5 is relatively best.

10.Bg5 Bg7 11.Nc3 0-0 12.Rc1 Rac8 13.de5 de5 14.Bf6 Qd1 15.Red1 Bf6 16.Rd7 Rb8 17.Nd5 Bg7 18.h4 Rfd8 19.Ne7 Kf8??

Black's position isn't rosy, but this blunder makes defeat certain.

20.Nc6 bc6 21.Rd8 Rd8 22.Rc6 f5 23.Ng5 Rd1 24.Kh2 Bh6 25.ef5 Bg5 26.hg5 gf5 27.Rf6 Kg7 28.Rf5 Re1 29.Rf3 Re2 30.Ra3 Rf2 31.Ra7 Kg6 32.Rb7 e4 33.Kg3 Rf5 34.Re7 Rg5 35.Kf2 Rg4 36.b4 h5 37.b5 Kf6 38.Re8 Kf7 39.Re5 Kf6 40.Rh5 e3 41.Ke3 Rg2 42.a4 Ra2 43.Kd4 Ke6 44.Kc5 Ra4 45.Rd5 1:0

Sicilian Defense B52

Selby Anderson 2230

Amir Lehovat 2129

Tx. Chp. 1992 (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bb5 Nd7 4.c4 g6

I believe 4...e6 is sturdier.

5.d4 cd4 6.Nd4 Bg7 7.Nc3 Nf6 8.Be3 0-0 9.Bd7

I played 9.Qe2 against GM Suba (St. John, 1988): 9...Nc5 10.f3 a6 11.Ba4 Qc7 (11...Na4 12.Na4 b5!? 13.cb5 ab5 14.Nc3 Ba6 15.Ndb5 Qa5 ∞) 12.Rc1 e6 13.0-0 b6 with a sharp Hedgehog position. The text move clarifies matters.

9...Bd7 10.f3 Bc6 11.0-0 Nd7
 12.Rc1 Rc8 13.Qd2 Ne5 14.b3 Re8
 15.Rfd1 Qa5 16.Qe2 Nd7 17.Nd5
 Bd5 18.cd5 Nc5?

18...Nb6 19.Qb5!

(a) 19...Qa2 20.Ra1 Qb2 21.Ra7±

(b) 19...Rc1 20.Rc1 Bd4 21.Qa5
 Be3 22.Kf1 Bc1 23.Qa7 Be3 24.Qb7
 Rc8 ±/∞.

19.Rc4 Qa6 20.Rdc1 Bd4
 21.Bd4 b5 22.R4c3 Nd7 23.a4 Qb7
 24.Qb5 Qb5 25.ab5

Or 25.Rc8 Nb6! (forced) 26.ab5
 Rc8 27.Rc6 ±.

25...Rc3

25...Rb8 26.Rc7 Nf6 27.Bf6 ef6
 28.Ra7 Rb5 29.Rcc7 ±.

26.Rc3 Rb8 27.Rc7 Nf6 28.Re7
 1:0

"I caught a bad case of "drawitis,"
 writes B. L. Patteson. "Five straight
 draws must be some sort of dubious
 record."

K1 Attack A07

B. L. Patteson 2208

J. P. Hylltin 2077

Tx. Chp. 1992 (3)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 d5 3.Bg2 Bg4

It is common to see 3...c6 first.
 Here White could try 4.Ne5!? Δ
 4...Bh5 5.c4. ECO gives 4.c4 Bf3
 5.Bf3 c6 6.cd5 cd5 7.d4 Nc6 =
 Miles-Kuzmin, Hastings 1973/4 ;

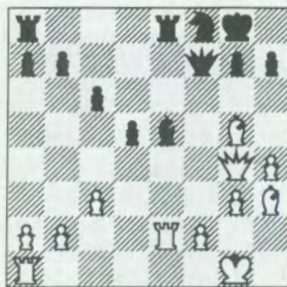
4.0-0 Nbd7 5.d3 e6 6.Nbd2

6.c4 c6 7.Nc3!? is distinctly non-
 Reti (and non-book). But if Black
 can do it with colors reversed in the
 Torre attack, why not White?

6...Bc5 7.h3

7.b3 Δ Bb2, c4 is mainstream
 Reti. Patteson's plan in this game
 gets it backwards: he occupies the
 center without attacking it.

7...Bf3 8.ef3?! c6 9.f4 0-0
 10.Nf3 Re8 11.Ne5 Nf8 12.h4
 N6d7 13.d4 Bd6 14.Bh3 f6 15.Nd7
 Nd7 16.Re1 e5 17.fe5 fe5 18.Bg5
 Qc7 19.Qg4 Nf8 20.de5 Be5 21.c3
 Qf7 22.Re2



22...Bg3! 23.fg3 h5 24.Re8 hg4
 25.Ra8 gh3 26.Kh2 (26.Rf1?? h2)
 Kh7 27.Kh3 Qf5 DRAW?
 28.Kg2 Qc2 Δ Ne6-c5-e4 with a
 strong attack - Curtin.

Round 4

Notes by FM Miles Ardaman

QP Opening A46

Igor Shtern 2434

Miles Ardaman 2466

Tx. Chp. 1992 (4)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 c5 3.dc5

Very innocuous.

3...Na6

3...e6 4.a3 Bc5 5.b4 Be7 6.Bb2 a5
 7.b5 0-0 8.e3 d6 9.c4 Nbd7 10.Be2
 Nc5 11.0-0 Qc7 12.Nc3 Rd8 13.Rc1
 Bd7 14.Na4 Nfe4 15.Nc5 Nc5 =
 Keres-Geller, match 1962. [The text
 move is not given in ECO - Ed.]

4.g3

4.e4?! Ne4 5.Ba6 Qa5! =+.

4...Nc5 5.Bg2 b6 6.0-0 Bb7
 7.Bg5

7.b3 and 8.Bb2 seems a more log-
 ical development for this Bishop, as
 it can be harassed the other way as
 in the game.

7...e6 8.Nbd2 h6 9.Be3 Rc8

Discouraging 10.Nc4 because of
 10...Nce4, while contemplating
 10...Na4 11.Bd4 Bc5.

10.a4 Be7 11.a5

Consistent in trying to generate
 play on the queenside, but this also

allows Black to increase his influ-
 ence on certain squares in that wing.

11...b5 12.Bh3?

White wants to avoid exchang-
 ing Bishops when playing Nd4, but
 the text merely misplaces the KB.
 Better is 12.c3.

12...0-0

12...g5 came to mind, but I saw
 no benefits in encouraging the
 Bishop to return to g2.

13.Nd4

This leads to a further compro-
 mise of White's position, albeit in
 return for a pawn. In my opinion this
 is a poor transaction.

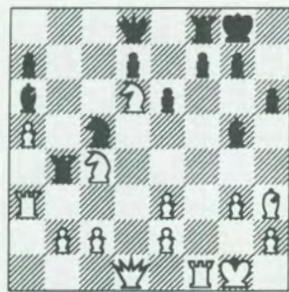
13...Nd5

13...a6 14.f4 (or 14.f3) Na4
 15.Qc1 Qa5 16.b3 Qc3 was possibly
 superior.

14.Nb5 Ne3 15.fe3 Bg5?!

15...Rb8 first is better, so as to
 keep some control over d6.

16.Ra3 Rb8 17.Nd6 Ba6
 18.N2c4 Rb4



Black exerts great pressure for
 the pawn.

19.c3

Neither 19.Qd4 Qc7 20.c3 Nb3!
 nor 19.b3 Qc7 20.c3 Rbb8 21.b4 Bc4
 22.Nc4 Ne4 23.Qd3 d5 24.Nd2 Ng3!
 is very satisfactory.

19...Rc4 20.Nc4 Bc4 21.Qd4
 Nb3 22.Qc4 Be3 23.Kh1 Nd2
 24.Qd3 Nf1 25.Bf1 Qg5

The position resulting from the
 forcing 19.c3, however, is also not
 without problems for White: un-
 coordinated pieces, a weakened King

position, and opposite color B's which favor an attack for Black.

26.Ra1

26.Qd7 Rd8 27.Qa4 Qf5 probably worsens matters. Perhaps the best attempt is to generate some counterplay with 26.b4. Play might continue 20...d5 27.c4 d4 28.Qe4 Qe7!, when Black will likely be faster in his attack with ...f5-f4.

26...d5 27.Kg2?

Transiently preventing 27...f5? because of 28.h4 +-, but at the cost of Bishop activity. A better try is 27.Bh3 Qe5 28.Rf1 f5 29.Rf3.

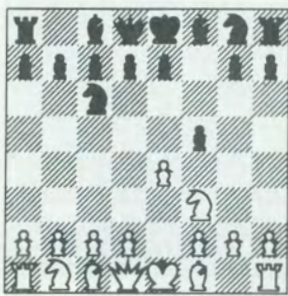
27...Qe5 +- 28.Ra4 f5 29.Kf3 f4 30.g4 Qg5 31.Qa6 Rf6 32.c4 Qh4 33.Qc8 Kh7 34.cd5 ed5 35.g5 Qf2 36.Kg4 Qg1 37.Kh4 hg5 0:1

Nimzovich Defense B00

Larry Moss 2232
Doug Root 2580

Tx. Chp. 1992 (4)

1.e4 Nc6 2.Nf3 f5!?



3.ef5 d5 4.d4 Bf5 5.Bd3 Bg4 6.h3 Bf3 7.Qf3 Nf6 8.c3 e5 9.de5 Ne5 10.Qe3 Qe7 11.0-0 Nd3 12.Qd3 Qd7 13.Bf4 Be7 14.Nd2 0-0 15.Rae1 Bc5 16.Nb3 Bb6 17.Be3 Qd6 18.Bb6 ab6 19.a3 c5 20.Nd2 Rad8 21.Re3 Nh5 22.Rfe1 Nf4 23.Qb5 h6 24.Nf1 Kh7 25.Ng3 Qg6 26.Re7 h5 27.h4 Qf6 28.R1e5 Ng6 29.Rh5 Kg8 30.Re2 Nf4 31.Rhe5 Ne2 32.Re2 d4 33.cd4 Rd4 34.Qb3 c4 35.Qc2 Qh4 36.Nf5 Rf5 37.g3 Qh5 0:1

Polish Defense A05

Mansour Bighamian 2366
Joe Bradford 2517

Tx. Chp. 1992 (4)

1.Nf3 e6 2.g3 b5 3.Bg2 Bb7 4.0-0 Nf6 5.d3 d6 6.Na3 a6 7.b3 Be7 8.Bb2 0-0 9.c4 c6 10.e4 Nbd7 11.Qe2 Qa5 12.Nc2 bc4 13.dc4 d5 14.Nd2 Qb6 15.ed5 cd5 16.cd5 Bd5 17.Bd5 Nd5 18.Nc4 Qc7 19.Rac1 Bf6 20.N2e3 Ne3 21.Ne3 Qb7 DRAW

Bogo-Indian E11

Eugene Curtin 2406
Clarence Yeung 2200

Tx. Chp. 1992 (4)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 Bb4 4.Bd2 Qe7 5.Nf3 Nc6 6.Bg2 Bd2 7.Qd2? (7.Nbd2) Ne4 8.Qd3!? 8.Qc2 Qb4 9.Nc3 Nc3 10.Qc3 Qc3 11.bc3 b6 += (Yusupov). 8...Qb4 9.Nbd2 Nd2 10.Qd2 Qc4 11.0-0 Qb4 12.Qc2 Nd4?!

White's compensation is not so clear after 12...0-0 13.a3 Qe7 14.b4 a6 15.Rab1 d6 16.a4 (16.Rfc1 Bd7) Nd8 17.Rfc1 c6.

13.Nd4 Qd4 14.Qc7 0-0 15.b3 d5 16.Rac1 b6 17.Rfd1 Qb4 18.e4 Ba6 19.ed5 Rac8 20.Qe5

20.Qa7 Rc1 21.Rc1 Qd2 22.Ra1 Qb2 23.Re1 Qd 2= (Curtin).

20...Rc1 21.Rc1 Qd2 22.Qc3 Qc3 23.Rc3 Rd8?

23...Rc8 24.Rc8 Bc8 25.d6 leads to a position Black was holding in the post-mortem.

24.Rc7 Rc8 25.Ra7 Bd3 26.d6 Kf8 27.f4 Rd8 28.Ra8 Ra8 29.Ba8 Bb5 30.Kf2 f6 31.Ke3 Ke8 32.a4 Bd7 33.Be4 h6 34.Kd4 Kd8 35.Bd3 Bc6 36.Be4 Be8

36...Kd6 or 36...Be4 gives White a winning K+P ending.

37.Kc4 Bd7 38.Kb4 Be8 39.Bd3 e5 40.fe5 fe5 41.Bb5 Bh5 42.Bc6 Bg6 43.Kc4 Bf7 44.Kc3

1:0

Round 5

A clash of Nimzovich mavens produces a near-zugzwang position (or near-squeeze, Mr. Brieger).

Notes by FM Miles Ardaman

Nimzovich Defense B00

Miles Ardaman 2466
Doug Root 2580

Tx. Chp. 1992 (5)

1.e4 Nc6

It seems that this defense enjoys the respect of us both.

2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 de4 4.d5 Nb8

4...Ne5!?

5.Bc4

To discourage 5...e6.

5...Nf6 6.Bf4 g6

6...a6 7.Qe2 b5 8.Bb3 c5 9.dc6 Nc6 10.Rd1 Qa5 11.Bd2 += (Keres-Larsen, Stockholm 1966-67) is quoted as superior to the text in ECO.

7.f3 ef3 8.Nf3

White will enjoy tremendous mobilization for the sacrificed pawn.

8...Bg7 9.Qe2 0-0 10.0-0-0

10.Ne5!?

10...Bg4 11.Rhe1 ±

I am convinced White has more than enough compensation, but how much more is debatable.

11...Bf3 12.Qf3 Nbd7 13.g4

With multiple functions: 1) enabling Qg3 without fearing ...Nh5; 2) controlling f5, which Black might like to use for his Knight or Queen; and 3) offering the chance to dislodge the f6 Knight at a convenient moment.

13...Nb6

13...a6!? 14.Qg3 Ne8 15.Bf1 Nd6 was perhaps tougher.

14.Bb3 Qd7 15.h3 Rae8

Doug felt this to be in error, and I agree as White now forces what might well be a decisive weakening of Black's position. I feel his best

chance to hold would be 15...a5! 16.a4 Nc8! (Δ Nd6; ...a5 was necessary to prevent the uncomfortable Ba4) 17.Nb5 Nd6 (17...c6 18.dc6 Qc6 19.Qc6 bc6 20.Nd4 \pm / +-, since Black's uncoordination will soon lead to an invasion by White's pieces and a return of booty) 18.Nd4 Δ Re2 and Rde1 when White has a bind but Black is fairly solid. An example of an unsuccessful attempt to break out is 18...Rac8 19.Re2 c6? 20.dc6 bc6 21.Ne6! Rfe8 22.Ng7 Kg7 23.Be5 Δ 34.Rd6 +-.

16.a4 Nc8

16...a5 causes Black to lose time after 17.Nb5 Rc8.

17.a5!

The nasty threat of 18.Ba4 forces the weakening reply.

17...b5 18.Na2

The stallion is tamed for a new task.

18...Nd6 19.Nb4 Kh8

Interesting but insufficient are:

(a) 19...Nb7 20.Nc6 Nc5 21.Na7 Nb3 22.cb3! (keeping an eye on c6) c5 23.Nc6 Qb7 (23...h5 24.Bg5!) 24.d6 e6 25.d7 +-;

(b) 19...e6 20.Be5! Nd5 21.Bg7 Kg7 22.Bd5 ed5 23.Nd5 f6 24.Qc3 (x f6, c7, Δ g4-g5) Ne4 25.Re4! Re4 26.Nf6 +-;

(c) 19...h5 20.Nc6 hg4?! 21.hg4 Ng4 22.Qh3! f5 (22...Nc4 23.Bc4 bc4 24.Re7!) 23.Re6 Rf6 (23...Kf7 24.Qh7 +-; 23...Nf2 24.Qg2 Nd1 25.Rg6 Rf7 26.Be5 +-) 24.Ne5 Ne5 25.Be5 Re6 26.de6 Qe6 (26...Qc8 27.Bg7 Kg7 28.Qc3+-) 27.Bg7 Kg7 28.Rh1 +-;

(d) 19...Nc4 20.Bc4 bc4 21.Nc6 Δ Be5, Qc4, Qc4.

20.Be5

Black's last had prepared ...e7-e6 or ...Ng8 and ...f7-f5. White's move prevents both plans, as 20...Ng8 21.Bg7 Kg7 22.Qc3 f6 exacerbates the weakness of Black's position.

20...Qc8 21.Qc3 Kg8

Threatening 21...Ne4.

22.Qd4

Parrying Black's threat and strengthening the Queen's position.



22...Qb7

22...a6 allows 23.Qa7.

23.Kb1

With Black now fettered, White unhurriedly fine tunes his position by reducing the King's vulnerability.

23...Bh6!

Freeing the Knight on f6.

24.Nc6

24.Bf6? e6 25.Qf6 Bg7 relieves much of White's pressure.

24...Nd7 25.Bg3!

White can win the Exchange, but again at the expense of a splendid stranglehold: 25.Bd6 ed6 26.Ne7 Re7 27.Re7 Bg7 28.Qf2 Ne5. The text allows the fruit to ripen.

25...Nc8

Conveniently defending both a7 and e7, but at a price of passivity.

26.Qb4

This move illustrates the problems encountered in passive positions: low mobility limits both offensive and defensive maneuvers. Here the task of defending e7 becomes insuperable.

26...Nb8

26...Bg5 27.h4 Bf6 28.g5.

27.Ne7 Ne7 28.Re7 Na6

The point of 26...Nb8 - Black defends c7 with tempo. His vexations, however, extend beyond this one focus.

29.Qe1

But not 29.Qe4 Nc5.

29...Qc8

29...Re7 30.Qe7 with demely dominion.

30.d6!

Unleashing the pent-up forces in White's centralized position, with Black's minors as peripheral passers by.

30...Re7

30...cd6 would uncover another concern after 31.Bf7!, or similarly 30...Rd8 31.d7 Qa8 32.Bd5 Qb8 33.Bf7! Rf7 34.Qe6 Rdf8 35.d8(Q).

31.de7

Black's penultimate hassle appears as an impetuous White infantry man.

31...Re8 32.Bh4 g5

Otherwise White plays 33.Rd8.

33.Qe3 gh4 34.Qh6 Re7 35.c3!

With pieces scattered and subject to attack, Black now buckles from his final burden of defending a denuded King. White's last move has prepared 36.Rd5, which was not immediately possible due to 35...Re1 36.Ka2 Nb4 and 36...Nd5.

[35.Qg5! Kf8 36.Qf6 +- Curtin.]

35...Rd7

35...Nc5 36.Qg5 and 37.Qc5, or 35...Nb8 36.Rd5 Re6 37.Qg5 Rg6 38.Rd8, were equally gloomy.

36.Rd7 Qd7 37.Qa6

Black was perhaps hoping for a miracle in the time pressure, and plays on a few moves.

37...Qd3 38.Ka2 c5 39.Qc8 Kg7 40.Qc5 1:0

QP Opening D02

Joe Bradford 2517

Steve Harrington 2277

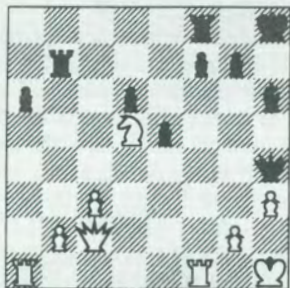
Tx. Chp. 1992 (5)

1.Nf3 Nc6 2.d4 d5 3.g3 Bg4 4.Bg2 e6 5.Nbd2 Nf6 6.h3 Bh5 7.0-0 Be7 8.c4 0-0 9.Qa4 Qd7 10.Rd1 Bf3 11.Nf3 Ne5 12.Qd7 Ned7 13.Ne5 Rfd8 14.Bf4 c6 15.Rac1 Nh5 16.Bd2 g6? 17.Ba5 Nb6 18.c5 f6 19.Nd3 Nc4 20.Bd8 Rd8 21.b3 Na3 22.e3 and 1:0 in 22

Sicilian Lasker B33
Selby Anderson 2230
Igor Shtern 2434

Tx. Chp. 1992 (5)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cd4
 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 e5 6.Ndb5 d6
 7.Bg5 a6 8.Na3 b5 9.Nd5 Be7
 10.Bf6 Bf6 11.c3 Bg5 12.Nc2 Rb8
 13.a4 ba4 14.Ncb4 Nb4 15.Nb4
 Bb7 16.Qa4 Qd7 17.Qc2 0-0
 18.Bc4 Qg4 19.0-0 Be4 20.f3 Bf3
 21.Bd3 Bb7 22.Bh7 Kh8 23.Bf5
 Qh5 24.Be4 Be3 25.Kh1 Bf4 26.h3
 Qh4 27.Bb7 Rb7 28.Nd5 Bh6



29.b3 Rfb8 30.Ra4 Qd8 31.Ra6
 Qd7 32.Ra3 Qe6 33.c4 e4 34.b4 f5
 35.b5 Rc8 36.Qe2 Qe5 37.Rfa1 f4
 38.Qg4 Rc4 39.Qg6 Rc8 40.Ra8
 Rbb8 0:1

Notes by SM Eugene Curtin

Reti Opening A08
Mansour Bighamian 2366
Eugene Curtin 2406

Tx. Chp. 1992 (5)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 d5 3.Bg2 g6
 4.b3 Bg7 5.Bb2 c5 6.c4 dc4 7.bc4
 0-0 8.0-0 Nc6 9.d3 Qc7?!

Black does not succeed in playing ...b6 and ...Bb7, and so should play 9...Bg4 or 9...Bd7 here.

10.Nc3 a6?

This creates a serious weakness.

11.Rb1 Rd8 12.Na4 Nd7
 13.Bg7 Kg7 14.Qc1 Rb8 15.Nb6 f6
 16.Qb2 Kf7!

Black is one tempo short in
 16...Nb6 17.Qb6 Qb6 18.Rb6 Nd4
 19.Nd4 Rd4 20.Rfb1 Rd6 21.Rd6
 ed6 22.Rb6 and 23.Rd6.

17.Nd7?!

White should not trade down to the endgame, which is comfortable for Black despite appearances.

17...Rd7 18.Qb6 Qb6 19.Rb6
 Nd4 20.Nd4 Rd4 21.Rfb1 Rd6
 22.Kf1 Ke8 23.a4 Rb6 24.Rb6 a5
 25.Rb5 b6 26.Rb2 Bd7 27.Ra2 e5
 28.Ke1 Ke7 29.Kd2 Kd6 30.Kc3
 Rd8

With this move and the next Black provokes 31.Bd5 and 32.e4, after which any Bishop endgame will be promising. However, 30...g5 and 31...Be7 followed by some kingside pawn advance would be more logical.

31.Bd5 Bc6 32.e4 Bd7 33.Rb2
 Kc7 34.Kb3 g5 35.f4 gf4 36.gf4 ef4
 37.Rf2 Kd6 38.Rf4 Ke5 39.Rh4
 Rh8 40.Rh6 Be8 41.Bb7

I worried about 41.h4 Bg6 42.h5 Be8 43.Ka3 Bd7 44.Bf7 Δ Bg6, Rh7; but 44...Bg4 makes it possible to capture the h-pawn, and Black will win.

41...Bg6 42.Kc3 Rd8 43.Bd5
 Rd7 44.Rh3 Re7 45.Rf3 f5 46.ef5
 Bf5 47.Re3 Kd6 48.Rf3 Ke5
 49.Re3 Kf6 50.Rf3 Kg5 51.Rg3
 Kh4 52.Rf3 Kg4 53.Rg3 Kh4
 54.Rf3 Bd7 55.Rf6 Ba4 56.Rb6
 Re2 57.d4 Re3 58.Kd2 cd4 59.Rh6
 Kg5 60.Rh7 Bb3 61.Rd7 a4 62.c5
 a3 63.Bb3 Rb3 64.Rd4 Rb5 65.Ra4
 Rc5 66.Ra3 Re5 DRAW

Sicilian B21

David Phillips 2111
Jim Gallagher 2230

Tx. Chp. 1992 (5)

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd4 3.c3 dc3
 4.Nc3 Nc6 5.Nf3 e6 6.Bc4 Nf6
 7.0-0 Qc7 8.Qe2 Ng4 9.Nb5 Qb8
 10.h3 h5 11.g3 a6 12.Nc3 b5?!

Or 12...Nge5 13.Ne5 Ne5 14.Bb3
 h4! 15.g4 b5 16.f4 Qb6 (K. Smith-

Simpson, Gulf Coast Open 1992)
 17.Kh2 ∞.

13.Bb3



13...Bc5 14.Kg2 Nge5 15.Ne5
 Qe5 16.Bf4 Qf6 17.e5 Qe7 18.Ne4
 Nd4 19.Qd3 Bb7 20.f3 Nb3 21.ab3
 0-0 22.h4?

White gets an inferior endgame after 22.Nc5 Qc5 23.Qd7 Bc6 24.Qd2 Rfd8 25.Qc3 Qc3 26.bc3 Rd3.

22...Be4 23.Qe4?

23.fe4! ∞ - Gallagher.

23...d5 24.ed6 Bd6 25.Bd6
 Qd6 26.Rfd1 Qb6 27.Qe5 Rac8
 28.Rac1 Rc1 29.Rc1 Rd8 30.Rc2
 g6 31.Qf6 Qd4 32.Qe7 Qd3 33.Qc7
 a5 34.Qc6 b4 35.Qc7 Kg7 36.Rf2
 Rf5 37.Qf4 Qb3 38.Re2 Qd3
 39.Rf2 Qb3 40.Qc7 a4 41.Re2 a3
 42.ba3 ba3 0:1

Round 6

QGD Tarrasch D30

Joe Bradford 2517
Miles Ardaman 2466

Tx. Chp. 1992 (6)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 c5 4.Bg2
 Nc6 5.0-0 d5

5...b6!? 6.d4 Bb7 is a Bradford patent, transposing into a comfortable Hedgehog variant after 7.Nc3 Nd4! 8.Nd4 Bg2 9.Kg2, or creating a different beast after 9.Ne6!?

6.d4 Be7

Black may opt for Catalan lines 6...dc4 7.Qa4 Bd7 or 6...cd4 7.Nd4

Bc5, but like the Tarrasch these are considered insufficient for equality. **7.cd5 ed5 8.dc5 Bc5 9.a3 a5**

A sharp attempt to improve on the book equalizer, 9...0-0 10.b4 Be7 (10...Bb6 11.Bb2 Bg4 [11...Ne4 12.Nc3 Nc3 13.Bc3 Bf5 14.Nd4 += Bradford-Madl, 1986 *Southwest Open*] 12.Nc3 Re8 13.Na4 += Malich-Espig, Halle 1978) 11.Bb2 Ne4 12.Nbd2 Bf6 = Spielmann-Michel, Vienna 1936.

10.Bg5

Another good line is 10.Nc3 d4 11.Na4! Be7 12.Bf4 0-0 13.Rc1.

10...d4 11.Nbd2 0-0 12.Rc1 Be7

Of course not 12...Ba7? 13.Ne4 ±. **13.Nb3 Qb6!**

Ardaman maximizes his piece activity. His material parity will not last, as he can write off the isolated pawn he soon gets on c6. But there is every likelihood that the a-pawns will come off, leaving a 4:3 ending that is drawn as long as a pair of Rooks or Bishops remains.

14.Nbd4 Qb2 15.Nc6 bc6 16.a4 h6!

An excellent attempt to "lock in" a technical draw, forcing White either to concede the Bishop pair or have his f-pawn doubled. The alternative was 16...Rd8 17.Qc2 Rb8 18.Qc6 h6! (18...Bb7?! 19.Qc7, x a5) 19.Be3 Bd7, and the a-pawns come off in the game, but with more middlegame complications.

17.Bf4 Rd8 18.Qc2 Qc2 19.Rc2 Nd5



20.Ne5! Bf5 21.Rc6 f6

Black takes steps to eliminate the a-pawns with a later ...Bd7.

22.Nc4 Nf4 23.gf4 Ra7

Black steers clear of 23...Bd7 24.Rc7 Rac8 25.Rb7! (Δ Nb6; less clear is 25.Ra7 Bg4 26.Na5 Bc5!) Bc5 26.Rd7! Rd7 27.Bh3, when he will have to fight a passed a-pawn.

24.Nb6 Rd4 25.e3 Rb4 26.Nc8 Rd7

26...Bc8 allows White to keep the a-pawns on the board with attacking chances against Black's King after 27.Rc8 Kh7 28.Bc6.

27.Ne7 Re7 28.Rc5

No more smoke – just a bear of an endgame to try to win.

28...Bd7 29.Ra5 Ra4 30.Bd5 Kh7 31.Ra4 Ba4



32.f5!

Black must undouble the f-pawn or have his King live in a cage.

32...g6(?)

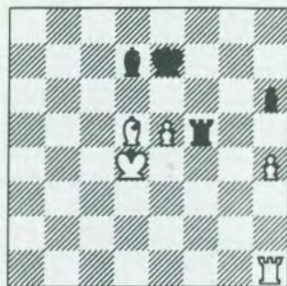
A finesse is 32...Bc2!, forcing 33.Be6 g6 34.fg6 Kg6, and White's Bishop cannot maintain a commanding position at d5 as it does in the game, because of ...Be4.

33.fg6 Kg6 34.Kg2 Re5 35.e4 Bc2 36.Re1 f5 37.f3 fe4 38.fe4 Rg5 39.Kf3 Rh5 40.Kg3 Kf6 41.h4 Re5 42.Rf1 Ke7 43.Kf4 Rh5 44.Rh1 Bd3 45.Ke3 Bb5 46.Kd4 Bd7 47.e5 Rf5?!

Ardaman probably saw 47...Bf5?? 48.Bf3 +-, and made haste to evacuate the Rook lest he fall asleep to the danger later on. But

47...Be6! 48.Be4 (Δ Bg6) Bf7 would underscore the fact that White's Rook is tied down too, and there is no winning plan in sight.

The text gives White a window of opportunity, but I do not believe it is the losing move.



48.Rg1! Rf4 49.Kc5 Rg4

Foolhardy is 49...Rh4?? 50.Rg7 Kd8 51.Kd6 Be8 52.Rg8! Δ e6, e7 +- (not 52.Ra7? Ra4 or 52.Rb7? Kc8.)

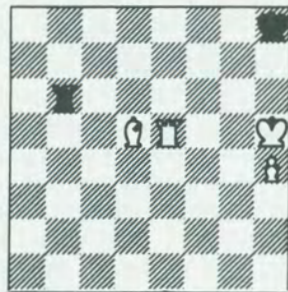
50.Rf1 Rg6?

Here is the culprit. 50...Rg7! appears to hold a draw against anything White can dish out: 50...Rg7 51.Rf6 h5 52.Rh6 Bg4 53.Ra6 Be2 54.Rb6 Bg4 55.e6 (what else?) Kf6! 56.Kd6 Re7 57.Rb2 Be6 58.Rf2 Bf5 59.Rf5 Kf5 and ...Kg4 =.

51.Rf7 Kd8 52.Rh7 Ra6 53.Bc4 Rc6 54.Kd4 Rb6 55.e6!

A delicately engineered snare.

55...Be6 56.Rh6 Ke7 57.Ke5 Kf8 58.Be6 Kg7 59.Rh5 Rb4 60.Bd5 Rb5 61.Kf4 Ra5 62.Rg5 Kh8 63.Kg4 Rb5 64.Kh5 Rb6 65.Re5



65...Rh6!

A temporary nuisance: 66.Kh6?? is stalemate. White could not avoid this tactic, because his Bishop was stuck at d5 providing cover.

66.Kg5 Rg6 67.Kf5 Rh6 68.Bf3!

Breaking the stalemate net with a countertrick: 68...Rh4? 69.Kg6 +.

68...Rb6 69.Kg5 Rd6 70.Be4 Bb6 71.Bg6 Rd6 72.Kh6

Remove the pawn and we have a variation on a Philidor ending that was analysed to a win by Kling and Kuiper in 1846 (Fine, *BCE* #525). The h-pawn just means Black had to let his King get cornered.

72...Rd8 73.Re7 Rf8

Or 73...Ra8 75.Rh7 Kg8 76.Bf7 Kf8 77.Rh8 and 78.Ra8.

74.Bf7

1:0

Any plausible Rook move allows mate with 75.Be6 and 76.Rh7.

Colle System D05

Doug Root 2580

Igor Shtern 2434

Tx. Chp. 1992 (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.Nbd2

The idea is to play e2-e4 without loss of tempo, so Black is deterred from playing a straight Queen's Indian with 3...b6.

A flexible response is 3...c5, which can transpose to a known line with 4.e3 b6 5.Bd3 Be7 6.0-0 0-0 7.c3 Ba6 =. However, White has alternatives in 4.c3 and even 4.e4!?

3...d5 4.e3 b6

4...c5 with a classical Colle is preferred by theory. Root is an expert on that system, as he demonstrated in his 1990 match with IM Jeremy Silman.

5.Bd3 Ba6

Black has light square troubles in the line 5...Bb7 6.Qe2 Be7 7.e4 de4 8.Ne4 Nbd7 9.0-0 0-0 10.Re1 Ne4 (or 10...Re8 11.Neg5!) 11.Be4 Be4 (11...Qc8!? Δ 12...Nf6) 12.Qe4 Nf6 13.Qb7 Qc8 14.Qc6 += Franklin-Markland, Hastings 1971/72. It is

nevertheless better than the text, which fails to accomplish its goal of light a square Bishop trade while giving White free rein in the center.

6.c4! c6 7.0-0 Be7 8.Qe2 0-0 9.e4

White has established a clear superiority in the center, which he soon converts to a kingside attack.

9...dc4 10.Nc4 Nbd7 11.Rd1 c5 12.e5 Nd5 13.Qe4 g6 14.Bh6 Re8 15.Rac1 cd4 16.Qd4 Nc5 17.Bb1 Bc4

Black was understandably concerned about a possible Nc4-d6, and his Ba6 wasn't doing much anyway.

18.Qc4 Rc8 19.h4 Qd7 20.Qg4 Bf8 21.Bf8 Rf8 22.h5 Kg7 23.Ng5! Qe8

23...h6 suits White fine: 24.Nf3! g5 25.Ng5, or 24...Qe8 25.b4, etc.

24.b4 Na4 25.Rc8 Qc8 26.hg6 hg6



27.Bg6! fg6

27...Kg6 gets mated by 28.Ne6.

28.Ne6 Kf7 29.Rd5! 1:0

29...Qe6 30.Rd7 loses the Queen; meanwhile the threat of 30.Ng5 and 31.Rd7 is too much to bear.

Nimzo-Indian E53

Eugene Curtin 2406

Jim Gallagher 2230

Tx. Chp. 1992 (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 0-0 5.Bd3 d5 6.Nf3 c5 7.0-0 Nbd7 8.cd5 ed5 9.a3 Bc3 10.bc3 c4

Yusupov-Timman, 1992 match game 3, continued 10...Re8 11.a4 c4 12.Bc2 Ne4! 13.Be4 de4 14.Nd2 b6 15.f3 Bb7 16.fe4 Be4-/+.

Instead of 11.a4?, White has an edge after 11.Nd2 Qc7 12.a4 b6 13.Re1 Nf8 14.f3, as in Farago-Barczay, Magyarország 1975.

11.Bb1!?

ECO cites only 11.Bc2 Re8 12.Nd2 Qa5 13.Bb2, as played by Petrosian and Olafsson. The text leaves the second rank open for a possible Rook transfer, Ra2-e2/f2.

11...Re8 12.Nd2 b6 13.Re1

Curtin: "I also considered 13.f3 to be followed by 14.Re1. The reply 13...Re3 14.Ne4 Re4 (14...Ne4 15.Be3 Nc3 16.Bh7) 15.fe4 de4 (Ne4 16.Be4 de4 17.Qe2) 16.Bg5 leaves White on top."

13...Ne4!?

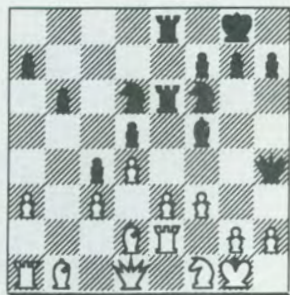
This is desirable – if feasible. 13...Bb7 14.f3 with Nf1-g3, Ra2-e2 and e3-e4 to follow leaves Black in an increasingly cramped position.

14.Qc2?

"I wrongly changed my mind about accepting the sacrifice . . . I overlooked that Black's reply prevents 15.f3." – Curtin. After 14.Be4 de4 15.Nc4. Qc7 16.Qb3 Ba6 (or 16...Nf6 17.Ne5 Be6 18.Qb2) 17.Nb2 Rac8 18.Bd2, Black has rather hazy compensation.

14...Qh4 15.Re2 Ndf6 16.f3 Nd6 17.Nf1

Jim was hoping for 17.e4?? Bf5! 17...Bf5 18.Qd1 Re6 19.Bd2 Ra8



Tournament Crosstables

Texas Championship, May 23-25, San Antonio, TX

	USCF	1	2	3	4	5	6	tot
1 M. Ardaman	2466	+24	+7	+4	+6	+3	-2	5.0
2 J. Bradford	2517	+27	=10	+22	=5	+14	+1	5.0
3 D. Root	2580	+8	+19	=5	+9	-1	+6	4.5
4 E. Curtin	2406	+17	+20	-1	+11	=5	+10	4.5
5 M. Bighamian	2366	+35	+26	=3	=2	=4	+14	4.5
6 I. Shtern	2434	+30	+11	+15	-1	+19	-3	4.0
7 M. Calogridis	2213	+18	-1	-26	+12	+15	+16	4.0
8 D. Naiser	2143	-3	+33	=31	=22	+26	+25	4.0
9 L. Moss	2232	+13	=12	+10	-3	=16	=11	3.5
10 J. Gallagher	2230	+29	=2	-9	+29	+17	-4	3.5
11 C. Yeung	2200	+32	-6	+29	-4	+18	=9	3.5
12 M. Simpson	2015	X	=9	=14	-7	=22	+20	3.5
13 J. P. Hyltin	2077	-9	=21	=23	=27	+31	+22	3.5
14 S. Harrington	2277	=28	+31	=12	+15	-2	-5	3.0
15 W. T. Jones	2023	+21	+34	-6	-14	-7	+27	3.0
16 L. Gaskill	2190	-26	=35	+28	+31	=9	-7	3.0
17 D. Phillips	2111	-4	=32	+35	+21	-10	H	3.0
18 D. Leinbach	2030	-7	=24	B	=23	-11	+30	3.0
19 S. Anderson	2230	+33	-3	+30	+20	-6	U	3.0
20 F. Brack	2028	+23	-4	+21	-19	=25	-12	2.5
21 R. Fabiano	2194	-15	=13	-20	-17	+28	+31	2.5
22 P. Kappler	2041	H	+28	-2	=8	=12	-13	2.5
23 B. Patteson	2208	-20	=25	=13	=18	=27	=24	2.5
24 E. Dimazana	2132	-1	=18	-32	=28	+33	=23	2.5
25 D. Flournoy	2094	-34	=23	H	+29	=20	-8	2.5
26 P. Fisher	2017	+16	-5	+7	-10	-8	U	2.0
27 A. Mitchell	2138	-2	-29	+33	=13	=23	-15	2.0
28 R. Schwarz	2083	=14	-22	-16	=24	-21	+33	2.0
29 A. Smith	2037	-10	+27	-11	-25	-30	B	2.0
30 A. Lehovat	2129	-6	B	-19	-33	+29	-18	2.0
31 F. Dick	1980	+37	-14	=8	-16	-13	-21	1.5
32 L. Salinas	2025	-11	=17	+24	U	U	U	1.5
33 R. Chalker	2076	-19	-8	-27	+30	-24	-28	1.0
34 R. Szmetan	2317	+25	-15	U	U	U	U	1.0
35 D. Buhner	2109	-5	=16	-17	U	U	U	0.5
36 R. Rodriguez	2157	F	U	U	U	U	U	0.0
37 G. Rector	2146	-31	U	U	U	U	U	0.0

Texas Amateur, May 23-25, San Antonio, TX

	USCF	1	2	3	4	5	6	tot
1 T. Ruppert	1986	+20	+72	+23	=24	+9	+4	5.5
2 C. White	1905	+57	+18	+82	+21	-4	+17	5.0
3 P. Das	1996	+29	=16	+52	+60	=5	+15	5.0
4 M. Campbell	1900	+30	+38	+35	+37	+2	-1	5.0
5 S. Noland	1710	+55	+69	+81	+59	=3	=6	5.0
6 L. Young	1980	+66	=25	+40	+22	+14	=5	5.0
7 M. Salas	1895	-52	+34	+63	+35	+24	+16	5.0
8 R. Doo	1696	-11	+50	=15	+85	+56	+24	4.5
9 M. Corrigan	1951	+63	=26	+71	+25	-1	+22	4.5
10 C. McClure	1738	+75	-59	+70	+77	=23	+28	4.5
11 M. Slater	1995	+8	H	-16	+71	+29	+23	4.5
12 R. Smith	1887	+43	-52	+93	+73	H	+25	4.5
13 J. Drake	1887	+83	-37	+48	+18	+19	-3	4.0
14 M. Paese	1423	=17	+56	X	+61	-6	=36	4.0

15 T. Beszczyński	1951	+97	-22	=8	+46	=26	+38	4.0
16 R. Thomas	1766	+49	=3	+11	H	+37	-7	4.0
17 B. Treadway	1800	=14	=70	+83	+38	+27	-2	4.0
18 M. Muecke	1727	+88	-2	+68	-13	+44	+37	4.0
19 B. Lewkowski	1750	+65	-60	+64	+39	-13	+42	4.0
20 R. Salinas	1681	-1	-39	+76	+49	+65	+41	4.0
21 A. Eckert	1738	+86	+87	=59	-2	H	+47	4.0
22 S. Young	1762	+68	+15	=60	-6	+61	-9	3.5
23 A. Zerm	1783	+39	+91	-1	+67	-10	-11	3.5
24 I. Wijetunge	1799	+84	+64	+67	=1	-7	-8	3.5
25 J. Daniel	1777	+94	=6	+85	-9	+52	-12	3.5
26 R. McLean	1720	+90	=9	-61	+31	=15	=27	3.5
27 G. Salinas	1657	+36	-81	+45	+80	-17	+26	3.5
28 R. Montgomery	1800	-31	+84	=44	+43	+30	-10	3.5
29 A. Kartaltepe	1700	-3	+74	+51	+41	-11	=33	3.5
30 G. Medina	1603	-4	+89	+33	=62	-28	+53	3.5
31 A. Minoo	1438	+28	=40	-77	-26	+83	+57	3.5
32 D. T. Area	1615	-60	+86	=69	=79	+72	=45	3.5
33 J. Hernandez	1805	+34	-67	-30	+84	+63	=29	3.5
34 R. Dugas	1442	-33	-7	+75	=87	X	+52	3.5
35 B. Thomson	1714	+89	+41	-4	-7	+67	H	3.5
36 A. Gomez	1962	-27	-83	+78	+64	+66	=14	3.5
37 G. Zintgraff	1700	+92	+13	+80	-4	-16	-18	3.0
38 R. Bradley	1715	+51	-4	+91	-17	+48	-15	3.0
39 J. Morgan	1402	-23	+20	+72	-19	-45	+66	3.0
40 C. Bell	1787	+50	=31	-6	=44	-47	+68	3.0
41 M. Wilson	1925	+93	-35	+42	-29	+73	-20	3.0
42 A. Kujimiyo	1671	-59	+49	-41	+70	X	-19	3.0
43 D. Walls	1538	-12	=95	+54	-28	+58	=46	3.0
44 J. Wilkie	1598	-69	+92	=28	=40	-18	+65	3.0
45 W. Gibson	1908	-67	+96	-27	=83	+39	=32	3.0
46 G. Castleberry	1631	-61	=65	+94	-15	+54	=43	3.0
47 J. Moen	1614	-87	+90	-62	+86	+40	-21	3.0
48 D. Solley	1608	+95	-80	-13	+51	-38	+70	3.0
49 B. Rodriguez	1380	-16	-42	+92	-20	+89	+63	3.0
50 B. Burleson	1403	-40	-8	+89	-66	+91	+69	3.0
51 C. Felkner	1140	-38	B	-29	-48	+74	X	3.0
52 K. Day	1585	+7	+12	-3	H	-25	-34	2.5
53 R. Adams	1447	=79	-85	-56	+94	+71	-30	2.5
54 J. Hurst	1439	=56	-79	-43	+91	-46	+84	2.5
55 R. Gonzales	1432	-5	-62	=58	+78	-57	+86	2.5
56 L. Rubenstein	1800	=54	-14	+53	+57	-8	U	2.5
57 W. Yaker	1608	-2	+88	H	-56	+55	-31	2.5
58 L. Emrich	1346	-82	-93	=55	+96	-43	+83	2.5
59 J. Spencer	1964	+42	+10	=21	-5	U	U	2.5
60 M. Roberts	1913	+32	+19	=22	-3	U	U	2.5
61 G. Kvakovszky	1942	+46	H	+26	-14	-22	U	2.5
62 S. Hart	1815	-64	+55	+47	=30	U	U	2.5
63 D. DeVault	1639	-9	+75	-7	+68	-33	-49	2.0
64 M. Brooks	1497	+62	-24	-19	-36	-68	+90	2.0
65 J. Sherman	1351	-19	=46	=66	+93	-20	-44	2.0
66 M. Kendrick	1673	-6	=94	=65	+50	-36	-39	2.0
67 J. Hunt	1613	+45	+32	-24	-23	-35	U	2.0
68 D. Peters	1376	-22	+97	-18	-63	+64	-40	2.0
69 J. Innocencio	1899	+44	-5	=33	H	F	-50	2.0
70 C. Davis	1377	H	=17	-10	-42	X	-48	2.0
71 L. Rimpel	1700	H	+78	-9	-11	-53	=75	2.0
72 G. De La Rosa	1751	+76	-1	-39	+74	-33	U	2.0

YAZ IS BACK!!

San Antonio Chess School, Sat. July 25th, 1992

LECTURE: 1 p.m. • 50 BOARD SIMUL: 3 p.m.

Without question, Yasser Seirawan is the most entertaining grandmaster in the world today. Last May he helped open the San Antonio Chess School with a spellbinding look into the world of professional chess. He followed his talk with a sound thrashing of 33 San Antonio chess players without yielding a single draw!

Come join us again for the chess event of the year. Sign up early to assure your place to see and play America's finest chess master!

**Adults: \$50 (members \$40), Juniors \$25 (members \$20)
for both the simul and the lecture. Lecture only: \$10.**

San Antonio Chess School

5311 Broadway, San Antonio, TX 78209 Phone: (512) 822-1616

73	J. Parson	1656	-77	+76	+87	-12	-41	U	2.0
74	M. Yocum	1409	-80	-29	+90	-72	-51	+91	2.0
75	A. Golden	1351	-10	-63	-34	+92	=84	=71	2.0
76	J. Gonzales	1369	-72	-73	-20	=90	=78	+92	2.0
77	D. Coburn	1959	+73	-82	+31	-10	U	U	2.0
78	C. Saucedo	1334	H	-71	-36	-55	=76	+89	2.0
79	G. Wren	1813	=53	+54	F	=33	U	U	2.0
80	O. Johnson	1797	+74	+48	-37	-27	U	U	2.0
81	S. Smollen	1848	+96	+27	-5	U	U	U	2.0
82	G. Callo	1730	+58	+77	-2	U	U	U	2.0
83	F. Huett	1570	-13	+36	-17	=45	-31	-58	1.5
84	G. Aguilar	1421	-21	-28	+88	-32	=75	-54	1.5
85	C. Reno	1829	H	+53	-25	-8	F	F	1.5
86	E. Salas	1347	-21	-33	+96	-47	H	-55	1.5
87	L. Swartwood	1911	+47	-21	-73	=34	U	U	1.5
88	G. Escobedo	1207	-18	-57	-84	-89	+90	B	1.5
89	T. Salter	UNR	-35	-30	-50	+88	-49	-78	1.0
90	A. Lewkowski	1147	-26	-47	-74	=76	=88	-64	1.0
91	B. Lewkowski	951	B	-23	-38	-54	-50	-74	1.0
92	T. Haberkorn	UNR	-37	-44	-49	-75	B	-76	1.0
93	J. Daniels	1620	-41	+58	-12	-65	F	U	1.0
94	J. Fine	1392	-25	=66	-46	-53	U	U	0.5
95	E. Erwin	1900	-48	=43	U	U	U	U	0.5
96	C. Jones	1515	-81	-45	-86	-58	U	U	0.0
97	R. Smeltzer	1642	-15	-68	U	U	U	U	0.0

B=bye H=1/2 pt. bye U=unplayed X=forfeit win F=forfeit loss
Players in each point group are listed by tiebreaks.

VOTE!

EXPERIENCE - LEADERSHIP

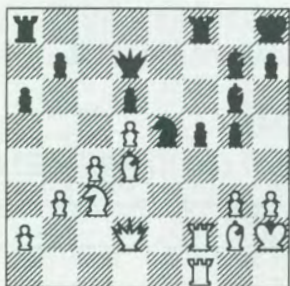
Tony Alston	President
Rudy Rubio	Vice President
Tim Beszczyński	Secretary
Jim Gallagher, Sr.	Treasurer

Texas Amateur Games

English Opening A34 ?
Joe Innocencio 1877
Shawn Noland 1710

Tx. Amateur 1992 (2)

1.c4 Nf6 2.g3 g6 3.Bg2 Bg7
 4.Nc3 0-0 5.e4 d6 6.Nge2 e5 7.0-0
 Nc6 8.d3 Nh5 9.f4 ef4 10.Nf4 Nf4
 11.Bf4 Ne5 12.h3 Be6 13.Rb1 c6
 14.Qd2 Qd7 15.Kh2 Kh8 16.b3 f6
 17.d4 g5 18.Be3 Ng6 19.d5 cd5
 20.ed5 Bf5 21.Rbe1 Ne5 22.Nb5
 Nd3 23.Re2 Ne5 24.Ref2 Bg6
 25.Bd4 a6 26.Nc3 f5



27.Qg5 Ng4 28.hg4 Bd4 29.Rf3
 Bc3 30.Rc3 fg4 31.Rf6 Qg7 32.Rf8
 Rf8 33.Re3 Rf5 34.Qf5?? (34.Re8)
 Qh6 0:1

Ruy Lopez C92
Kevin Day 1585
Raymond Smith 1887

Tx. Amateur 1992 (2)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6
 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 b5 6.Bb3 Be7
 7.Re1 0-0 8.c3 d6 9.h3 Bb7 10.d4
 ed4

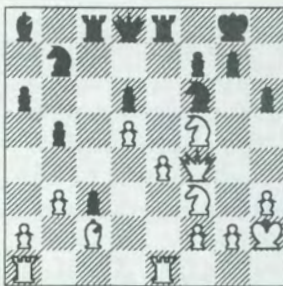
Giving up the center is not recommended here. 10...Re8, 10...Nd7, 10...Na5 and 10...h6 are alternatives.

11.cd4 Na5

11...d5 12.e5 Ne4 13.Nc3 Na5
 14.Bc2 f5 15.ef6 Bf6 16.Ne4 de4
 17.Be4 Be4 18.Re4 c5 19.Rg4 cd4
 20.Bg5 d3 21.Bf6 Qf6 22.Qd3 Qb2

23.Qd5 Kh8 24.Re1± Tal-Lehmann,
 Hamburg 1960.

12.Bc2 Re8 13.b3 c6 14.Nbd2
 Rc8 15.Bb2 Ba8 16.Nf1 c5 17.d5
 Nd7 18.Qd2 Bf6 19.Bf6 Nf6
 20.Ng3 h6 21.Kh2 c4 22.Nf5 c3
 23.Qf4 Nb7



24.Nh6 gh6 25.Qh6 Nc5

The usual antidote to such sacs, 25...Nh7 followed by ...Qf6, is quashed by 26.e5.

26.Ng5 Re5 27.f4

Also good is 27.Re3, when Black is practically forced to play ...Rg5.

27...Qe7?

27...Rg5 is the only serious try.

28.fe5 Qe5 29.Kh1 Re8 30.Rf1
 Ncd7 31.Rf5 Qd4 32.Rd1 Qe3
 33.Rf6 Nf6 34.Qf6 1:0

Torre Attack D03

Thomas Ruppert 1986
Alfred Zerm 1783

Tx. Amateur 1992 (3)

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Bg5 e6
 4.e3 Be7 5.Bd3 Nbd7 6.Nbd2 c5
 7.c3 0-0(?)

This is one variation where early castling is not recommended. White can now get a good attacking game with 8.Ne5 Ne5 9.de5 Nd7 10.Bf4 f5 11.h4 c4 12.Bc2 b5 13.Nf3 Nc5 14.g4! b4 15.gf5 ef5 16.Ng5 ± Petrosian-Ljubljinsky, USSR 1949.

8.0-0(?) b6 9.Ne5 Ne5 10.de5
 Nd7 11.Be7

ECO gives 11.Bf4 +=.

11...Qe7 12.f4 Bb7 13.Nf3?!

This threatens the stock sacrifice 14.Bh7!, but it is too slow. Better is 13.Qh5 g6 (13...f5!?) 14.Qh6 Rfd8 15.Rf3 Nf8 16.Rh3 f6 17.ef6 Qf6 18.Rf1 Qg7 19.Qh4 d4 20.cd4 cd4 21.e4 ± Estevez-Siero, Cuba 1984.

13...g6(?)

13...f6! 14.ef6 gf6! yields good attacking prospects on the g-file. White has better with 14.Qc2, when Black can lock up with 14...f5 or retain a counterpunch in the center with 14...h6! 15.ef6 Rf6 Δ e6-e5.

14.Ng5 f6 15.ef6 Nf6 16.Qc2
 Rae8!

Steering clear of 16...c4? 17.Bg6 hg6 18.Qg6 Kh8 19.Rf3 +-.

17.Rf3?

This locks White into a brute force plan that doesn't quite work. Better is 17.c4 e5 18.cd5 Nd5 19.Bc4 Kh8 20.Qb3! or 18...Bd5 19.e4 Bb7 20.f5 with a sharp fight ahead.

17...c4 18.Bg6

18.Be2 d4 is hardly playable. The text begins a shared hallucination.

18...hg6



19.Ne6?? Ne4?

19...Qe6! 20.Qg6 Kh8 21.Rh3 Qh3 22.gh3 Rg8 +.

20.Nf8 Rf8 21.Raf1 Bc8 22.h3 Kg7 23.g4 Bd7 24.Qg2 Qh4 25.f5?!

A manic attempt to keep Black under fire. About all the position merits is to shuffle the first rank Rook and offer a draw, hoping Black doesn't catch onto a scheme like Bc6, Nc5-d3, Ba8 and d5-d4.

25...g5?



Thomas Ruppert with tournament director Jim Gallagher, Sr.

Black wants to avoid opening files, but this cuts off his Queen from the defense. He still has the advantage after 25...gf5 26.gf5 Kh8 27.Rf4 Qg3 28.Qg3 Ng3 29.R1f2 Rf5.

26.Qh2 Kf6 27.Qc7 Nd2 28.Qd6 Kg7 29.Qd7 Kh8 30.Qd5 Nf3 31.Qf3 Rd8 32.f6 Kg8 33.Kg2 1:0

Four Knights C55

Gary Zintgraff 1700
Matt Campbell 1900

Tx. Amateur 1992 (4)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.d4 Ne4 5.de5 Be7??

5...Nc5 6.0-0 Be7 7.Nc3 0-0 8.Nd5 Ne6 9.Be3 += Sokolsky-Navrotsky, USSR 1944.

6.Qd5 0-0 7.Qe4 a6 8.0-0 b5 9.Bd3 g6 10.Nc3 f5 11.Qd5 Kh8 12.Bh6 Rg8 13.a4 b4 14.Ne2 Qe8

15.Bc4 Rg7 16.Ned4 Bb7 17.Bg7 Kg7 18.Nc6 Bc6 19.Qd3 Be4 20.Qb3 g5 21.Bd5 Qh5 22.Be4 fe4 23.Qd5?

23.Nd4 is winning easily.
23...ef3 24.Qa8? (24.Qf3! ±) c6 25.Qa6??
25.h3 g4 26.gf3 Qh3 =.
25...Qg4 0:1

French Defense C15

Carl McClure 1738
Don Coburn 1959

Tx. Amateur 1992 (4)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.a3 Bc3 5.bc3 Ne7 6.Bd3 c5 7.ed5 Nd5 8.Bd2 Nf6 9.Nf3 0-0 10.0-0 Nbd7 11.Bc1 b6 12.Bb2 Bb7 13.Re1 Qc7 14.h3 Rad8 15.Ne5 Qb8 16.Qe2 Qa8 17.f3 Nd5 18.Qd2 N7f6 19.c4 Ne7 20.dc5 bc5 21.Qf2 Qc8 22.Qg3 g6??

Or 22...Nf5? 23.Bf5 ef5 24.Nd7!
Best is 22...Ng6 23.Ng6 hg6 24.Bf6 gf6 25.Bg6 with a perpetual.
23.Qg5! 1:0

Sicilian B21

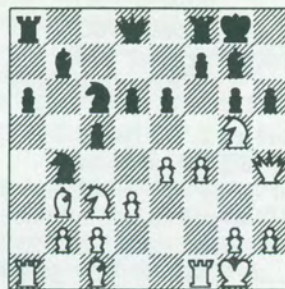
Altan Karaltepe 1700
Marvin Wilson 1925

Tx. Amateur 1992 (4)

1.e4 c5 2.f4 d6 3.Nf3 Nc6 4.Bc4 g6 5.0-0 Bg7 6.d3 e6 7.Qe2 Nge7 8.Nc3 0-0 9.a3 a6

Failure to strike in the center gets Black in trouble. 9...Nd4 or 9...d5 first would give him equality.

10.Qf2 b5 11.Ba2 b4 12.ab4 Nb4 13.Bb3 Bb7 14.Qh4 Nec6 15.Ng5 h6



16.f5!! d5

16...hg5 17.Bg5 f6 18.fg6 Re8 19.Qh7 Kf8 20.Rf6! and mate.

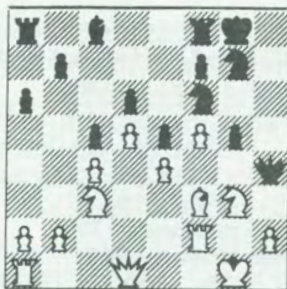
17.f6 hg5 18.Bg5 Bh8 19.Rf3 Re8 20.Rh3 Bf6 21.Bf6 Qf6 22.Qf6 1:0

Old Benoni A44

Thomas Ruppert 1986
Mike Corrigan 1951

Tx. Amateur 1992 (5)

1.d4 c5 2.d5 e5 3.c4 Nf6 4.Nc3 d6 5.e4 Be7 6.g3 0-0 7.Bg2 Ne8 8.Nge2 Nd7 9.0-0 g6 10.f4 Ng7 11.f5 a6 12.g4 Bg5 13.Ng3 Bc1 14.Qc1 Qh4 15.Qd1 Nf6 16.Bf3 h5 17.gh5 g5 18.h6 Qh6 19.Rf2 Qh4



20.Rg2 Bd7 21.a4 Kh8 22.h3 Kg8 23.Bg4 b5? 24.ab5 ab5 25.cb5 Ra1 26.Qa1 Ng4 27.hg4 Qg4 28.b6 Qf3 29.b7 Qe3 30.Kh2 g4 31.Qa8 Qh6 32.Kg1 Qe3 33.Kh1 Qh6 34.Rh2 Qc1 35.Kg2 Qb2 36.Nce2 f6 37.Rh8 Kh8 38.Qf8 Kh7 39.b8(Q) 1:0

Sicilian B30

Matt Campbell 1900
Thomas Ruppert 1986

Tx. Amateur 1992 (6)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Qb6 4.Nc3 e6 5.0-0 Nd4 6.a4

Or 6.Bc4 Ne7 7.Re1 Ng6 8.d3 Be7 9.Nd4 cd4 10.Ne2 0-0 11.c3 += Kholmov-Korchnoi, USSR 1964.

6...a6 7.Bc4 d6 8.d3 g6 9.Re1 Bg7 10.Nd2??!

Too slow. 10.Nd4 cd4 11.a5 Qc7 12.Ne2 Ne7 13.c3 gives White a promising position.

10...Ne7 11.Ne2 0-0 12.c3 Ndc6 13.Nf1 d5 14.Ba2 Qc7 15.Nf4 Qd6 16.Bb1 b6 17.Bc2 Bb7 18.Qe2 b5 19.ab5 ab5 20.Bd2 b4 21.Rab1 Ba6



White has been outplayed, and his next move doesn't help. It is hard to suggest a satisfactory line.

22.c4 Nd4 23.Qd1 dc4 24.cd4 Bc4 25.Ne3 Ba2 26.Rc1 Qf4 27.Nf5 Qc7 28.Ng7 Kg7 29.Qg4 Qe5 30.Bd1 h5 31.Qh4 f6 32.f4 Qd6 33.e5 Nef5 34.Qf2 Qd5 35.h3 Bb3 36.g4 hg4 37.hg4 Rh8 38.ef6 Kf7 39.Qg2 Qg2 40.Kg2 Bd5 41.Kf1 Rh1 42.Kf2 Rh2 43.Kg1 Rg2 44.Kf1 Ng3 mate 0:1

A remarkable fighting game took place on board two. Larry Young could have tied for first with a victory, as it turned out. Noland's tenacity and resourcefulness in pulling out a draw (at one point he was winning) is to be commended.

King's Indian E92

Larry Young 1980

Shawn Noland 1710

Tx. Amateur 1992 (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Nf3 0-0 6.Be2 e5 7.Be3 Nc6

One of the least challenging replies to Gligoric's 7.Be3. Sharpest is 7...h6 Δ Ng4, while the flexible 7...Na6, as in Karpov-Kasparov 1990 match game 5, is quite good.

8.d5 Ne7 9.Nd2 Nd7 10.b4 f5 11.f3 f4?!

The problem here is that White hasn't castled, so Black is releasing tension without getting an attack.

Karpov in ECO prefers 11...a5 12.ba5 Ra5 13.Nb3 Ra8 14.c5 Nf6 as in Magerramov-Lechtynsky, Baku 1980, or 11...Nf6 12.c5 Kh8 13.Nc4 Ne8 14.Rc1 Ng8 15.0-0 f4 (now!) 16.Bf2 Bf6 17.cd6 cd6 18.Nb5 += I. Ivanov-Brooks, Lone Pine 1981.

12.Bf2 Nf6 13.c5 g5 14.Nc4 h5 14...Ne8 is necessary, although White is still on top after 15.cd6 cd6 16.Nb5 b6 17.a4 Ba6 18.Nba3 Rf6 19.b5 Bc8 20.Nc2 Bd7 21.Nb4 ± Gligoric-Nagendra, Lucerne 1982.

15.cd6 cd6 16.Rc1?

16.Nb5 Ne8 17.Na7! Bd7 18.Nb6 Rb8 19.h4! ±

16...Ng6? 17.Nb5 Ne8 18.Ba7

As in the earlier note, 18.Na7! is better, eliminating the good Bishop that supports g5-g4.

18...g4!?

Entering wild complications. 18...Bd7 promised little but a long struggle a pawn down.

19.Nb6 Ra7 20.Na7 Qb6 21.Nc8 Qd8 22.fg4 Qh4 23.Kd2

A choice of frying pans: 23.Kf1 f3 24.gf3 hg4 25.Rc4 Qh3 26.Kf2 gf3 is likewise difficult.

23...Nf6



24.Rc4

24.Nd6! Rd8 25.Nb7 Ne4 26.Kc2 Nf2 27.Qe1 Rc8 28.Nc5 leads to a three pawns up ending.

24...Ne4 25.Re4 Rc8 26.gh5 Qg5 27.Bf3 Ne7 28.a4 Nf5 29.Rhe1?!

29.Qe2! Δ 30.Rc1. If 29...Nd4?? then 30.Rd4! ed4 31.Qe6, etc..

29...Ne3 30.R1e3 fe3 31.Ke2 Rc3 32.a5 Qf5 33.g4 Qf6 34.Re3 Re3 35.Ke3 Qf4 36.Kd3 Qb4 37.Qd2??

After this blunder it is Black who is playing for a win. 37.Qc2! retains an edge.

37...e4 38.Be4 Qd4 39.Kc2 Qe4 40.Kb3 Qf3 41.Kc4 Qg4 42.Kb5 Qd4?! (42...Qh5) 43.Qg5 Qb2 44.Ka4 Qe5? (44...Qh2) 45.h4

(continued on page 28)

READERS' SHOWCASE

Perseverance

"The last time I had played Sam Musil he was rated 1052 and I was 1431. Some 800 points later for both of us, we were paired again! Perseverance in chess, as well as life, always pays off. As this game shows, Sam is still a tough opponent." — Robert Harrington

Caro-Kann B18

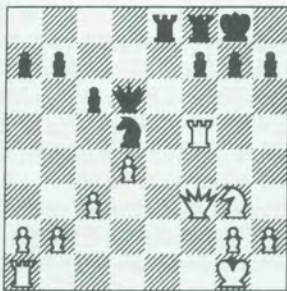
Samuel Musil 1842

Robert Harrington 2235

Houston, 5/22/92

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 de4
4.Ne4 Bf5 5.Ng3 Bg6 6.Bc4 e6
7.N1e2 Bd6 8.0-0 Nf6 9.f4 Nbd7
10.f5 ef5 11.Nf5 Bf5 12.Rf5 Qc7
13.Bf4 0-0 14.Bd6 Qd6 15.Ng3
Rae8 16.c3 Nb6 17.Bb3 Nbd5
18.Bd5 Nd5 19.Qf3

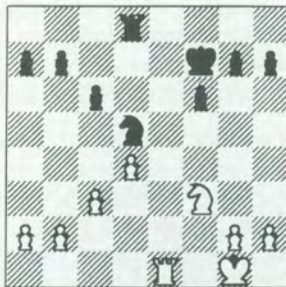
19.Qd2 is more circumspect.



19...Re6

I could not have resisted the urge to hassle the exposed Rook: 19...g6 20.Rg5 f6 21.Nf5! (21.Rg4 f5!) Qe6 22.Rg3 Kh8 and the misplacement of White's pieces outweighs the weakening of Black's kingside.

20.Ne4 Qe7 21.Ng5 Re1
22.Re1 Qe1 23.Qf1 Qf1 24.Rf1 f6
25.Nf3 Rd8 26.Re1 Kf7



27.Re4

It is instructive to see how the lower rated player, having achieved a level endgame, allows himself to be outplayed. Musil was probably concerned about 27.Kf2 Nf4 Δ ...Nd3, but 27.g3 is a more economical restrictive move. The Rook lacks a serious mission at e4 (no good player would be provoked into playing ...f5?), and if anything it is feeling more cramped.

27...Rd7 28.Kf2 Nb6 29.Nd2

More passive piece play, when a pawn move would keep Black's Knight at bay: 29.b3, and if 29...Nd5 30.c4 Nc3 White has 31.Re1 (See? It shouldn't have moved!) Na2 32.Ra1 Nb4 33.Ra7.

29...Na4 30.Nc4 b5 31.Na5

White is lucky to have this artificial defense. He has no problem after 31...Nb2 32.Nc6 Rc7 33.d5.

31...Rd6 32.Re2 h5 33.Nb3 g5 34.Nc1 e5 35.Nb3 c4 36.Nc1 Re6 37.Re6??

The losing move. White is still okay after 37.Rc2 Δ 38.b3.

37...Ke6 38.Ke3 Nb2 39.Ne2 Na4 40.g3 Kd5 41.Kf3 a5 42.g4 h4 43.h3 b4 44.cb4 ab4 0:1

Another boy wonder

There is yet another eight year old rising fast at the San Antonio Chess School. Tsubasa Onozaki recently

defeated Aaron Minoo, who was fresh from victories against 1991 Texas Junior champ Steve Fraley and "A" player Greg Wren. Aaron Golden, watch out!

King's Gambit Declined
Aaron Minoo

Tsubasa Onozaki

SACS 6/1/92

1.e4 e5 2.f4 d6

"Better than its reputation," says Nimzovich of this move.

3.Nc3 Nc6 4.Nf3 Nf6 5.f5?

This premature release of tension in the center meets with a thematic response. 5.Bc4 is better.

5...d5! 6.d3 Bc5

Better than this one does not expect of an eight year old. At a deep strategic level, 6...Bb4! must be the stronger move. By striking again at e4, it continues the undermining process begun with 5...d5!

7.Qe2 d4!

Black would prefer not to release the tension, but in this case he must drive back the Knight before White has a chance to gain control over d5: 7...0-0? 8.Bg5 only plays into White's hands.

Besides the text, 7...h6 is worth considering. White would do well to get on with castling by 8.Bd2, rather than chomp the e-pawn: 8.ed5 Nd5 9.Ne5 Nc3! 10.bc3 0-0 -/+.

8.Na4?

8.Nd1 Δ Nf2, g4-g5 promises a sharp game with play on opposite wings.

8...Bb4 9.c3 dc3 10.bc3 Ba5 11.Be3?

11.Bd2 still leaves White with misplaced pieces, but it's all he has.

11...b5! 12.Nb2 Bc3 13.Kf2 Ng4! 14.Kg1 Ne3 15.Rc1

The only possible attempt to confuse matters.

15...Nf1?

Letting White off the hook, although he promptly jumps back on.

15...Bd4 16.Nd4 Qd4 17.Rc6?? Ng4 would promptly end matters.

15...Bb2 is also convincing.

16.Rc3 b4 17.Rc6 Qd7 18.Ne5 Qd4 19.Qf2?

19.Kf1 restores material equity.

19...Qe5 20.Qf1?

Last chance for 20.Kf1.

20...Qb2 21.h3 Qd4 22.Kh2 Bd7 23.Rc4 Qd6 24.g3 0-0-0 25.Qb1 a5 26.Rd1 Ba4 27.Rd2 Bb5 ... and Black continued to press with his extra piece, delivering checkmate on move 57. 1:0

An abrupt brevity

This game screeches to a halt when Black finds himself without any good moves!

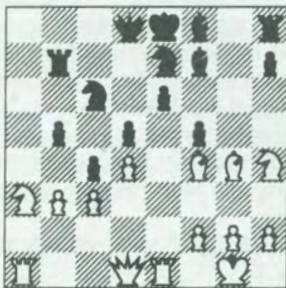
Caro-Kann B12

Elvin Wilson 2187

Alfred Zerm 1783

Tues. Nite Swiss

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.Nf3 e6 5.Be2 c5 6.c3 Nc6 7.a3 c4 8.b3 b5 9.a4 a6 10.0-0 f6? 11.Be3 Nge7 12.Na3 Rb8 13.e6 gf6 14.Bf4 Rb7 15.Nh4 Bg6 16.ab5 ab5 17.Bg4 Bf7 18.Re1 f5



19.Bf5! ef5 20.Nf5 1:0

It really is that bad: 20...Rd7 21.Nb5 Bg6 22.Nfd6 Rd6 23.Nd6 Kd7 24.Qg4 Kc7 25.Nf7 winning the queen should convince any skeptics.

A Sore Loser

Notes by Zack Coombes

Alekine's Defense B02

Zack Coombes 1950

Mack Novosad 2179

ACE Thurs. Night Action

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Ng8?! 3.d4 d5 4.Bd3 c5 5.c3 Nc6 6.Be3! ? (6.Ne2) cd4 7.cd4 Qb6 8.Nc3! e6

Both pawns are poison, but Novosad wasted a lot of clock time convincing himself of it:

(a) 8...Nd4?? 9.Bd4 Qd4 10.Bb5

(b) 8...Qb2? 9.Nb5 Qb4 10.Bd2 Qb2 11.Ne2 Kd8 12.a3 a6 13.Rb1 Qa2 14.Nec3 and the Queen is trapped.

9.Nge2 Bd7 10.a3 g6 11.b4 f5 12.ef6 Nf6 13.0-0 Bg7 14.h3 0-0 15.Na4 Qd8 16.Nc5 Bc8 17.Rc1 Ne8 18.Qd2 Ne7 19.Bg5 b6 20.Nb3 Qd6 21.Bf4 Qd7 22.Nc3 a6 23.Rfe1 Nd6 24.Bh2 Nc4 25.Qa2 Nc6 26.Ne2 b5 27.Nc5!

A deeply conceived pawn sacrifice, or lucky game/30 slop? At any rate it's sound, strong play - Ed.

27...Qf7 28.Bg3 Nd4 29.Nd4 Bd4 30.Bc4 bc4



31.Qe2 e5 32.Rcd1 Bc5 33.bc5 e4 34.Bd6 Rd8 35.Qb2 Bd7 36.Qe5 Be6 37.Re3 Qf5 38.Qd4 Rd7 39.Rb1 h5 40.f3 ef3 41.Rf1 Rf7 42.Rff3 Qb1 43.Kh2 Rf3 44.Rf3 Qe4 45.Qf6 Bf5 46.Be5 Ra7 47.c6 c3 48.Rc3 1:0 (time)

Mack's flag fell as he stared at this lost position. Furious, he jumped up, grabbed my Rook and threw it at the wall; then he stomped over and kicked over the trash can at the coffee table. Mack was still smarting from an earlier loss to me which appeared in the May/June issue of *Texas Knights*.

TEXAS CHAMPIONSHIP

(continued from page 21)

Mike Simpson - Frank Brack



35.Rd5! ef3 36.Re8 Nf8 37.Kg1!

37.Rdd8? Bb7 38.Rb8?? (38.Kg1 -/+) f2 forcing mate.

37...Kg7 38.Rdd8 Ne6 39.Rc8 Rb5 40.Kf2 b3 41.ab3 ab3 42.c3 Rd5 43.Kf3 Rd2 44.Rb8 Rb2 45.Rb5 Rh2 46.Rb3 Nd4 47.Kg3 Nb3 48.Kh2 Nd2 49.Kg2 Kg6 50.Kf2 f6 51.Ke3 Nc4 52.Kd4 Ne5 53.Re5 1:0

TEXAS AMATEUR

(continued from page 26)

After this is is doubtful that Black can win.

45...Qg5 46.hg5 Bd4 47.Kb5 Be3 48.g6 Kg7 49.a6 ba6 50.Ka6 Kf6 51.Kb7 Bh6 52.Kc6 Ke7

Going after the d-pawn with 52...Ke5 only results in mutual queening after 53.Kd7 Kd5 54.Ke7 Ke5 55.Kf7 d5 56.g7, etc.

53.Kc7 Bg7 54.Kc8 Bh6 55.Kc7 DRAW

LETTERS

More feedback on the Texas Junior

I was very interested to read Jim Gallagher's comments and suggestions concerning the Texas Junior Championship. I have a few comments and suggestions of my own.

First of all, I disagree with using cumulative tiebreaks for the individual prizes. In looking at the cross-table, it is not clear to me that Roberto Rodriguez should have gotten second over Steven Fraley. They both only lost to Amir Lehovat, and it seems to me that Fraley played a harder schedule. By using cumulative tiebreaks, Rodriguez would have won second simply due to the fact that he had played Amir in the sixth round instead of the fifth round (as Fraley did). Also, there are so many unrated in this event that a person could lose the tiebreak because he played a "ringer" in the early rounds.

A more serious problem could have occurred if a certain player had won his fifth round game. Then there could have been three undefeated players going into the last round. This certain player may have won the title without playing either of the top two players – possibly the top three due to colors. The fairer solution would be not to switch to cumulative tiebreaks, but to either add more rounds, accelerate the pairings, or break up the High School event into two sections.

I suggest that TCA buy the pairing program from Indiana that is used for the National Scholastic events [PairPlus, 121 S. 26th St., Terre Haute, IN 47803]. It can print out the round-by-round tiebreak standings so that parents, coaches and players know where they stand. TCA can then let whomever is running the tournament use the program. Another advantage in using the program is that as soon as all the results are entered, it automatically prints out the list of winners. No more waiting for hours to have the awards ceremony.

I agree with Gallagher's suggestion about more trophies and more TD's. Minimum trophy standards should probably be set, and perhaps SASP funds could be used to help defray the extra cost.

It would be better if the playing hall were divided into three distinct rooms. That way any problem that delays the start of one section does not affect the other sections. Also, the elementary kids play so fast that perhaps they could finish earlier.

Why not use the same format that the USCF uses to determine who is in which section?

- K-6..... Elementary
- K-9..... Junior High
- K-12.... High School

The way it is now, a team from a school that has K-6 has their sixth graders taken away from them and placed in a section that they probably will not win.

I would like to congratulate William Tompkins on his fine job of running the Texas Junior Championship, and turning it into the premier event that it is. I hereby offer my services as a TD to whomever runs the event next year.

Luis Salinas
Dallas

Computer chess pairing programs have come of age, and are sophisticated enough to handle large tournaments including team tournaments with several sections such as the Texas Junior. They offer the TD many options including automatic pairings (with TD override where desired), variable pairing parameters, various tiebreak computations and printouts including crosstables. In addition to the program that you mentioned, Swiss45 (Thad Suits, 3601 1st Ave. N., Great Falls, MT 59401) has been used the last two years in pairing the Southwest Open. But please realize that for TCA or anyone else to freely distribute these programs would be a copyright infringement.

The interest shown in the Texas Junior concerning the tiebreak system (and other matters) is encouraging. Probably the choices (after intelligent discussion) should be left up to the tournament organizer and specified in the tournament bid.

- SKA

ZZ Cop strikes back

I can live with Gallagher's refusal to accept the authorities' definition of zugzwang. However, I cannot abide [his expression] "narrow criteria, based on personal bias, by Brieger".

There never was a Brieger definition of zugzwang or any other word. To imply that I pretend to be a lexicographer is [also inaccurate]. I do not write dictionaries. I just accept dictionaries that have already been written. I suggest that Gallagher do the same. He can start with *The Oxford Companion to Chess* by Hooper and Whyld: "In 1924, Sämisch-Nimzovich was called a zugzwang game, a misuse of the word that is not uncommon."

Golombek in *The Encyclopedia of Chess* says "the so-called 'Immortal Zugzwang Game' is a misnomer." Heidenfeld disputes Nimzovich. Another authority is Raymond Keene. His wording of the correct definition is not ambiguous: "a position in which the player whose turn it is to move is at a disadvantage because it is his move, and for no other reason."

Gallagher is correct when he says the literal translation of zugzwang is "move must". But what Gallagher

needs to learn is that a literal translation does not a definition make. With his loose interpretation, every chess position is zugzwang because somebody "must move". The literal translation of *Springer* is "hopper", but that mean a grasshopper is a Knight.

Reuben Fine never heard of the word squeeze. He must be taught that a squeeze is not a zugzwang. Kolty is a diplomat who won't tell Soltis that he is wrong. Zugzwang is as easy to define as a Knight move. Rodney King says "Can we all get along?" I'm tired of the verbal beating I'm getting. Why can't we all agree on a common definition of zugzwang?

Robert Brieger
Houston

Nimzovich may seem the higher authority to people who haven't heard of Hooper and Golombek, or who judge such matters by playing skill. But Nimzovich also had a very loose notion of "open files" which did not require the absence of pawns, and this never replaced the common-sense nomenclature based on pawn skeletons. The problem with zugzwang is that so many other strong players were already using the word loosely. I prefer the logic and beauty of the strict definition, but convincing the 99% of the chess world who don't accept it (or are ignorant of it) is another matter. - SKA

Report on the TCA Business Meeting

A special business meeting of the TCA was held Sunday, May 24 at the Oak Hills Motor Inn in San Antonio. It had been called at the suggestion of William Tompkins at last year's membership meeting, so that a progress report could be given on TCA's bid for nonprofit status. The meeting came to order at 10:03 a.m., with all five TCA officers in attendance.

TCA President Tony Alston presented the TCA corporate charter approved by the state of Texas on February 25 this year. His motion to transfer funds from TCA to TCA, Inc. was approved by a vote of 15-0.

Selby Anderson related the advice of TCA's legal advisor Patsy Cheyney, that actual filing for nonprofit status should wait until eight months of financial records following incorporation had accumulated, lest the non-refundable \$300 filing fee be thrown down the drain.

Tony Alston moved to amend the Bylaws so that the Southwest Open and the Texas State Championship could not be held in the same city in the same year. The motion passed, 22-0.

Michael Simpson of Austin moved to increase the *Texas Knights* editor's honorarium from \$100 to \$125 per issue. The motion passed, 22-0.

TCA Treasurer Jim Gallagher, Sr. moved to discontinue the practice of granting a \$1 commission on TCA dues to clubs collecting TCA memberships. [Note: This practice was based on an amendment that had been passed circa 1985, but was never written into the Bylaws - Ed.] The motion passed, 19-0.

Luis Salinas of Dallas moved that the Bylaws be amended to allow out-of-state juniors to play in the Texas Junior Championship, without of course being eligible for the title. [Note: This is understood to apply also to the titles for Middle School and Elementary champions. - Ed.] The motion passed, 15-4.

Michael Simpson made a point of order, questioning the legality of the proceedings which did not bear directly on the cause for the meeting, i.e., TCA nonprofit status. Selby Anderson quoted the Bylaws provision for Special Meetings (Article VI, Section 2), and allowed that the wording was suggestive of a closed agenda, but was ambiguous in the final analysis.

On a motion by Gerald Castleberry, the meeting was adjourned at 11:15 a.m.

Tournament Calendar

These ads are free for junior tournaments or those requiring TCA membership. Others are \$1 per line.

Sept. 27: Texas A&M Open. 3-SS, 30/60, SD/30. 110 Student Services Bldg., across street from Rudder Tower, Texas A&M Univ., College Station 77843. \$100 1st guaranteed., other \$\$ b/entries. EF: \$20. TCA req., O.S.A. Reg. 10-10:30 a.m., Rds. 10:30-1:30-4:30. Ent: Dusan Djuric, 1018 Holt St., College Station, TX 77840. (409) 696-5504 (h), 845-5522 (w). 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, P. O. Box 166185, Irving, TX 75016.

SOLUTION: 1.a7 Kb7 2.a8(Q) Ka8 3.Kc8 Nd7 4.b7 Ka7 5.Kc7 (zugzwang) Nb8 6.b6 Ka6 7.Kb8 +-. This selection is from a forthcoming book by Mr. Brieger, with 60 positions illustrating the joy of moving (*zugfreude*) and the pain of moving (*zugpein* - the situation commonly implied by zugzwang).

614 9900

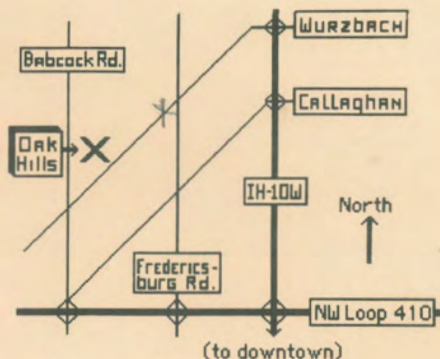
The San Antonio Chess School presents the
1992 Southwest Open

September 5, 6 & 7

6 Round Swiss: 40/2, 20/1

Oak Hills Motor Inn
 7401 Wurzbach Road
 (Medical Center)
 San Antonio, Texas 78229

Hotel Rates: \$58 (1-4 per room.)
 Tel: (512) 696-9900, mention chess.



\$5000 guaranteed prize fund!

Open Section: (open to all)

	Top 3:	Expert:
First:	\$1000	\$400
Second:	\$ 500	\$200
Third:	\$ 250	\$100

Reserve Section: (open to U2000)

Top 3:	B	C	D/E	Unr
\$500	\$300	\$300	\$200	\$100
\$250	\$200	\$200	\$150	
\$100	\$100	\$100	\$50	

Notes: Foreign unrated players must play in the Open section, and are not eligible for Expert prizes.
 No Smoking, No Computers, Wheelchair access.

Entry Fees: \$40 if received by Sept. 3, \$50 at site. Special Junior EF \$10/\$20 at site (play in same section as adults - compete for trophies only.)
USCF and TCA membership required, other states accepted.

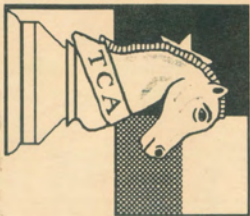
Entries: James Gallagher, San Antonio Chess School, 5311 Broadway, San Antonio, TX 78209. Phone: (512) 822-1616.

Registration: 8-10 a.m. Saturday, Sept. 5.

Rounds: Sat. 11-5, Sun. 11-5, Mon. 10-4.

(1/2 point bye OK any one round if notice given with entry.)

TCA membership meeting: 9 a.m. Sunday, Sept 6.



TEXAS KNIGHTS

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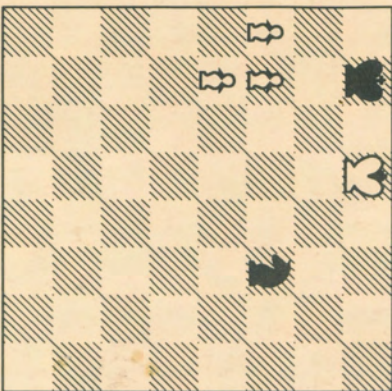
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See inside front cover for
TCA membership information.

An endgame study:



White to move and win

Robert Brieger, 1992

solution: page 30

