

TEXAS KNIGHTS

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SPECIAL INSERT: CANDIDATES SEMIFINALS Short downs Karpov, proceeds to final with Timman!!



Junior contenders: Roberto Rodriguez, Steve Fraley and winner Amir Lehovat

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Photos: Selby Anderson

TCA elections and tournament bids

Nominations for TCA officers as well as tournament bids should be sent to **TCA Elections, P. O. Box 291172, San Antonio, TX 78229**; they must be received by July 1, 1991* so that mail ballots can be published in the July/August *Texas Knights*. Election results will be announced at the Southwest Open and published in the September/October *TK*.

Election of officers. Four offices are involved: **President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.** Both the nominator and the nominee must be TCA members. Each candidate will be given 100 words free (more at our standard ad rates of \$50/page, \$35/half, \$20/quarter, \$1/line.) In the case of a "slate" of four candidates, the 400 total free words may be divided as the slate desires. These statements must also be received by July 1, 1991.

The ballot will have blank spaces for four USCF voting members for voting by write-in; these will *not* be formally nominated. No more than six voting members selected may come from the same TCA region; a map and list of counties will be provided in *TK*. The TCA president will select four voting members as delegates to the USCF business meeting at the 1993 U. S. Open in Philadelphia, so ability and willingness to travel would be a consideration.

Voting on tournaments. Tournament bids will be voted on by the membership along with the election of officers. The tournaments involved are those listed in the TCA bylaws:

- A. **Southwest Open:** This tournament shall be held the Saturday, Sunday and Monday of Labor Day weekend.
- B. **Texas Open:** This event shall be held in April. (Note: other dates will be considered.)
- C. **Texas Championship:** Shall be held in May and restricted to players with a USCF rating of at least 2000, with exception made for the current Texas Junior Champion(s).
Texas Amateur Championship: Shall be held in conjunction with the Texas State Championship in May and restricted to players with a USCF rating of below 2000.
- D. **Texas Junior Championship:** Restricted to Texas residents below the age of 19.
Texas Senior Championship: Held concurrently with Texas Junior. Restricted to players aged 50 and over.
- E. **Texas Team Championship:** Shall be held in February as a four round Swiss and restricted to four boards.
- F. **Texas Class Championship:** Shall be held in November and divided into sections by class.
- G. **Texas Armed Forces Championship:** No specified date. Restricted to military personnel only.
- H. **Texas Rapid (Game/30) Championship:** No specified date. Sudden death/30 minutes. WRC or USCF-rated..

All of the above tournaments must require TCA membership from the players, and as such would get free advertising in *Texas Knights* – in most cases, a free full page ad.

As a *minimum* a bid should include the name of the sponsoring organization, proposed dates, number of rounds, time controls, location (city is sufficient), prize fund (and whether guaranteed or "based on entries [with details]") and entry fees. The bids most likely to win are going to be those that give the most information. Please write up your bid in the USCF format used in the Tournament Life section of *Chess Life*, if you can. This will tend to reduce errors in the transcription of your bid to the USCF format which will be used with the ballot.

* TCA officers will unlock the post office box to remove nominations Thursday, July 2 at 4 p.m. Nominations or bids not received by then will not count. Anyone who wishes to attend the box opening may do so. The branch post office is on 4835 Medical Drive, near the South Texas Medical Center.

Games from the Southwest Class Championships

(Dallas, Feb. 28-March 1)

Notes by FM Miles Ardaman

Pirc Defense B02
GM Anatoly Lein 2525
FM Miles Ardaman 2474
SW Class-Master (4)

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Bd3 e5

I had discovered this move in home analysis ten years ago, but I had never had a chance to play it over the board before it was published in a recent *Informant* game or until this game. As White has reduced his control over d4, Black switches from a delayed hypermodern undermining of the center to an immediate assault.

4.c3 Nc6 5.d5

5.Nf3 can be met with Bg4 or d5.

5...Ne7

5...Nb8!? with the idea of a5 and Na6 is reasonable.

6.c4 Ng6 7.g3 Be7 8.Nc3 c6 9.h4 h5 10.Kf1

White's g3 and h4 have created a comfortable nest for "hand-castling".

10...Nf8

As this Knight had no prospects on g6, it has moved to the Queenside. Such prolonged maneuvers are very typical of closed positions.

11.Kg2 g6

Black also entertains ideas of f5.

12.Qe2 a5

Securing c5.

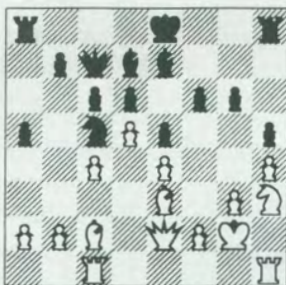
13.Nh3 Qc7 14.Bd2 N6d7

This Knight has little future at f6: a perch at g4 would prove short-lived because of f2-f3.

15.Na4!

White sees that his Nc3 would be a poorer piece than Black's on c5.

15...Nb6 16.Nb6 Qb6 17.Be3 Qc7 18.Rac1 Nd7 19.Ng5 Nc5 20.Bc2 f6 21.Nh3 Bd7



Black has achieved harmony amongst his pieces, and enjoys equal chances in the struggle ahead.

22.f4

The battle front widens as the center and Kingside are engaged.

22...Rc8 23.Nf2 cd5

Black is in no hurry to fight on the Queenside before White presses on with g2-g4.

24.ed5?

With 24.cd5 Kf7 25.g4 the game retains a sharp double-edged character. The text, however, forfeits the center and allows a minority attack on the Queenside. The opening of the b1-h7 diagonal is only temporary.

24...Kf7

Not 24...f5? 25.Bc5 Qc5 26.fe5 Qc4 27.Qc4 Rc4 28.Bf5 Rcl 29.Bg6, etc.

25.Ne4

25.g4 hg4 26.Ng4 f5 27.Bc5 Qc5 28.fe5 was a fantasy variation I saw on the board, but Black can keep an edge with 25...f5!

25...Ne4 26.Be4 f5 27.Bb1

27.fe5 de5 28.Bb1 still leaves Black better because of his more mobile pawn duo and chances for an attack on the King.

25...Bf6 28.Qf2

Aiming for Bb6, but White also has pawn targets.

28...b5 29.fe5?!

29.cb5 Qb7 30.a4 Qd5 31.Kh3 Rcl 32.Rcl Rc8 was White's best equalizing attempt.

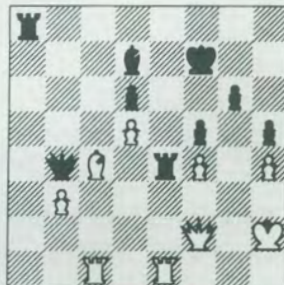
29...Be5 30.Bd3 Qb7 31.b3 a4 32.Rhe1 Rhe8 33.Bf4 Ra8!

The ills of White's recapture on the 24th move now fester.

34.Kh3 ab3 35.ab3 bc4 36.Bc4 Qb4 37.Kh2

37.Be5 de5 38.d6 only makes check.

37...Bf4 38.gf4 Re4!



This will guarantee Black penetration along the e- or a-files.

39.Re4 fe4

There is also a passed pawn and open h3-c8 diagonal to contemplate.

40.Rc2 Ra1 41.Qg3

41.Ra2? e3.

41...Qb6 42.Rg2 Bf5 43.Be2

43.Qc3 Rb1 44.Qh8 Qe3 45.Qh7 Kf8 46.Qh8 Kc7 47.Qg7 Kd8 48.Qf8 Kc7 49.Qe7 Bd7 and Black will mate.

43...Rb1

White perhaps overlooked this move.

44.Bh5

Consistent but desperate. Returning with 44.Bc4, however, invites a boa constrictor into the house after 44...Qd4

44...Rb3 45.Bg6 Kf8 46.Bf5 Rg3 47.Rg3 Qf2 48.Kh3 e3 0:1

White must part with a piece, and he cannot construct a fortress with his remaining men.

Modern Benoni A67
David Buhner 2109
NM Jim Gallagher 2249
SW Class-Master (3)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 c5 4.d5
 ed5 5.cd5 d6 6.e4 g6 7.f4 Bg7
 8.Bb5 Nfd7

Until this game I was 0-2 against my opponent, though substantial improvement in my game has occurred since the last time we played, also a Modern Benoni. One area of marked improvement has been my opening preparation. This line, for instance, is reputed to be one of the most serious challenges to the Modern Benoni, and I have done extremely well with it. 8...Bd7 and 8...Nbd7 are accounted bad because they allow 9.e5. 8...Nbd7 in particular is very tricky, and is still seen at the professional level mostly because of Black's results with 8...Nfd7, which have not been very good.

9.a4

Unless White wishes to allow a7-a6 and b7-b5 without opposition, he might as well play this move now.

9...Qh4 10.g3 Qe7

Black provokes a weakening of White's Kingside and then posts his Queen on the half-open e-file, one of Black's routine sources of counterplay in this opening. Unfortunately, in this game neither of these considerations proves helpful to Black.

11.Nf3 0-0 12.0-0 a6

Black avoids capturing the e-pawn [with 12...Bc3 and 13...Qe4], considered wise in view of the resulting dark square weaknesses around his King, as well as White's lead in development.

Black's usual middle game continuation involves trying to expand on the Queenside with a7-a6 and b7-b5, or sometimes c5-c4 followed by

Nc5. Play in the center or Kingside consists of pressuring the e-pawn (once f2-f4 has been played) and occasionally playing f7-f5. Bellon and Ponzetto's book *Mastering the Modern Benoni and the Benko* does an excellent job of discussing in a conceptual way the routine handling of both sides in the Benoni.

In this game the opposition of the Qe7 to a Re1 makes it extremely difficult for Black to achieve anything in the center or Kingside. On the Queenside he has a choice of first Na6-c7 or Nb4 followed by Queenside expansion, or bringing the Knight to d7. In the latter case he is supposed to play a7-a6 now so that the Bb5 cannot get to f1 in one move (after Re1). The problem with this line is that Black is basically required to exchange his Bc8, since to play Nbd7 before developing the Bc8 makes it very difficult to complete his Queenside development.

Black could attempt Bh3, but White would much prefer a B for B exchange (after Bf1) than a Bishop for Knight exchange, since the Knight supports e5 and the Bishop is somewhat bad. Consequently, Black usually plays Bg4 and surrenders the Bishop pair if White plays h2-h3. Black holds up e4-d5 and exchanges off a Knight that sometimes takes a strong position at c4, while White gets the latent advantage of the Bishop pair.

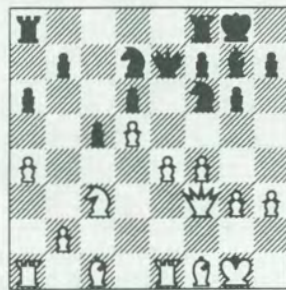
In this game, since Black never gets in b7-b5, a significant improvement in his play appears to be necessary.

13.Bd3 Nf6 14.Re1 Bg4 15.Bf1 Nbd7

Black completes his development while White prepares to force the exchange of the Bg4. (15...Qd7 fails to 16.e5 in addition to being ugly.)

16.h3 Bf3 17.Qf3

The opening is over, and both sides must now plan their middle game. Black opts (it's almost the only thing he can do) for the standard b7-b5 push. This is too slow, and White is able to vigorously oppose this plan, stealing the initiative and forcing Black into a passive position. Black's position is not that easy. A plan based on pushing c5-c4 doesn't work, i.e., 17...Rfc8 18.Bc4 Nb6 (else 19.a5) 19.b3, and Black cannot exploit the pins on either the e-file or the a1-h8 diagonal because of the attack on his Queen. After a4-a5 Black will either retreat and lose time, or play Nc4 giving White a massive pawn center. Black's Queenside is, in fact, very susceptible to White's a4-a5, since the standard maneuver b7-b5 would then leave a6 weak (after a5xb6) due to the missing Queen's Bishop.



17...Rab8 18.Bd2

Much better than 18.Be3, where the Bishop interferes with the activity of the Queen and the Re1.

18...Ne8 19.Rab1 Nc7 20.b4

A standard maneuver to blunt Black's Queenside play. Black will elect to keep the position closed and as a result, White gets a beautiful game with play all over the board. White will play b4-b5 whether or not Black plays b7-b6, so the only real question is whether or not Black would do better playing 20...cb4 21.Rb4 b6, or the pawn sac 20...b5!? 21.ab5 Nb5 22.Nb5 ab5

23.bc5 Nc5 24.Bb5. In both cases I think White is better (\pm), but I see no clear winning ideas.

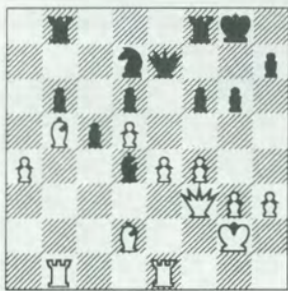
20...b6 21.b5

It is to White's advantage to stabilize the Queenside, since that will then give him a free hand elsewhere. After the text Black cannot play c5-c4 (to occupy c5) without a pawn sacrifice; while after 21...a5 White plays Nc3-d1-b2-c4.

21...ab5 22.Nb5 Nb5 23.Bb5 Bd4 24.Kg2

Black does have a Bishop outpost at d4, but this is a minor concession. I make no attempt to exchange Bishops since my Bd2 contributes strongly to my position. (Unfortunately, I later change my mind.)

24...f6



An error which I fail to exploit. 25.Qg4 was the obvious reply, and after 25...Rf7 (other Rook moves look even worse) 26.Qe6. I rejected the move because I saw no clear win. I failed to remember Suba's advice in *Dynamic Chess Strategy*, that to exchange the opponent's strongest piece is often a desirable strategic goal. Here Black's Queen is obviously his most important piece, and its exchange is unavoidable without material sacrifice. After the Queens come off, Black is helpless against Bc6, Rb5, Re1 and a5; he can only try to mix it up with c5-c4.

25.Bc6 Kg7 26.Rb5 Rf7 27.Qd3 Qd8 28.Bc3?

A significant error (see note to move 24). After 28.Reb1 it is difficult to see how Black can withstand the coming a4-a5.

28...Bc3 29.Qc3 Re7 30.g4?! h6 31.Kf3 g5 32.Bd7

White's inaccurate play has now resulted in the exchange of his two strong Bishops for Black's inferior Bishop and Knight. The latter exchange was necessary because 30.g4 allowed Black to gain control of e5. Black's b-pawn is not in any danger, because White cannot both attack it and defend his own weak a-pawn.

32...Rd7 33.Qb3 Ra7 34.Rb1 Rba8 35.Rb6

Short of time and no longer seeing a win, I resigned myself to a draw. If it weren't for Black's weak Kingside I might actually be losing.

35...Ra4 36.Rb7 Kg8 37.Rb8

I estimated that after the forced exchanges that ensue, the activity of my remaining Rook would make up for any deficiencies in my position.

37...Rb8 38.Qb8 Ra3 39.Kg2 Ra8[??- JG]

My opponent spurns a draw by perpetual, and surprisingly begins to play for a win. [Or "for a loss", as they say. 39...Qb8 40.Rb8 Kf7 is equal if White checks on the ranks and goes to f7 when the opportunity arises: 41.Rb7 Ke8 42.Rb8 Kd7 43.Rb7 Kd8 44.Rf7. Maybe Black should allow the perp! - Ed.]

40.Qd8 Rd8 41.Rb7 Kf8 42.Rh7

All of Black's pieces are unfortunately placed, and White should now win a pawn.

42...Kg8 43.Re7?

Seeing only 43.Rh6 Kg7 44.Rh5? which loses, when 44.fg5, while not necessarily winning, does at least pick up material. [The win looks necessary to me: 44..fg5 45.Re6 Rc8 46.Rd6 c4 47.Rc6! +-. Passive play by Black allows Kg3, h4 and

after White liquidates his h-pawn, a King tour to c6. - SKA]

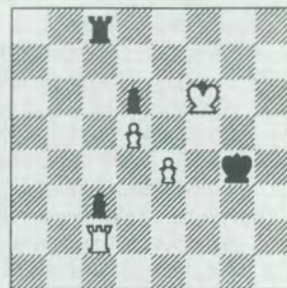
43...gf4?

A major error, since White's King can now penetrate to the heart of Black's position.

44.Kf3 Rc8 45.Rb7 c4??

Black may now be hopelessly lost due to his weak pawns, poor King position and the fact that he will lose the c-pawn without compensation.

46.Rb2 c3 47.Rc2 Kf7 48.Kf4 Kg6 49.h4 h5 50.gh5 Kh5 51.Kf5 Kh4 52.Kf6 Kg4



53.e5!

53.Ke6? Kf4 54.Kd6 Ke4 55.Kd7 Kd3 does not win. Now Black lacks one tempo to draw.

53...de5 54.Ke5 Kf3 55.d6

Though I perhaps take longer than necessary, not having had Lucena's position come up in a game before, the win is not in doubt and I find my own way of queening.

55...Re8 56.Kd4 Kf4 57.Rc3 Kf5 58.Kd5 Re1 59.Rf3 Kg6 60.d7 Rd1 61.Kc6 Kg7 62.Kc7 Rc1 63.Kd8 Re1 64.Rf5

64.Rf4! is Lucena's solution. See the Simpson-Brookshear ending from the Gulf Coast Open (page 27) for a similar inaccuracy.

64...Kg6 65.Rb5 Kf7 66.Rb7 Rc1 67.Rc7 Ra1 68.Rc2 Ra8 69.Kc7 Ra7 70.Kd6 Ra6 71.Rc6 Ra8 72.Rc8 Ra6 73.Kc5 1:0

1992 Texas Junior Championship

part two

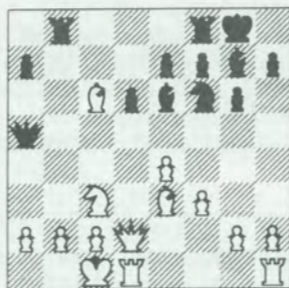
Sicilian Defense B56

Roland Alvarez (Unr.)

Marvin Huckaby 1717

Texas Junior Ch. (1)

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.Nf3 d6
4.d4 cd4 5.Nd4 Nf6 6.Nc6?! bc6
7.f3 g6 8.Be3 Bg7 9.Qd2 0-0 10.0-0
0-0 Be6 11.Ba6? Qa5! 12.Bb7
Rab8 13.Bc6



13...Qb4(?)

13...Rb2!! 14.Kb2? (14.Qd3 -/+)
Ne4! 15.fe4 Qa2 16.Kc1 Qa1 17.Nb1
Bb2 mate.

14.b3 Nd7 15.Bd7??

15.Bd4 Ne5 16.Bd5 defends.

15...Bc3 16.Qd3 Qa3 17.Kb1
Qb2 mate 0:1

English A39

Jessica Friesenhahn 1617

Roberto Rodriguez 2093

Texas Junior Ch. (3)

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 c5 3.Nf3 Nc6
4.g3 g6 5.Bg2 Bg7 6.0-0 0-0 7.d4
cd4 8.Nd4 Nd4 9.Qd4 d6 10.Qh4
Rb8 11.Bh6 Bh6 12.Qh6 Be6 13.b3
a6 14.Rfd1 Qa5 15.Ne4

15.Qd2 Kg7 16.Nd5 Qd2 17.Rd2
Bd5 18.Bd5 b5 19.Rc1 =.

15...Ne4 16.Be4 b5 17.cb5 ab5
18.Qd2 b4 19.Rac1 Rfc8 20.Rc2
Rc2 21.Qc2 Rc8 22.Qb2 Rc3

23.Rd2 Qe5 24.Bf3 Qc5 25.Rd3
Rc2 26.Qd4 Bh3 27.e3 Qf5 28.Qe4
Qe4 29.Be4 Rc1 0:1

QGD Exchange D35

Amir Lehovat 2126

Steve Fraley 2014

Texas Junior Ch. (5)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Nf6
4.Bg5 c6 5.Nf3 Nbd7 6.cd5 ed5
7.e3 Qa5

This move is out of place in the
Exchange line unless White castles
Queenside.

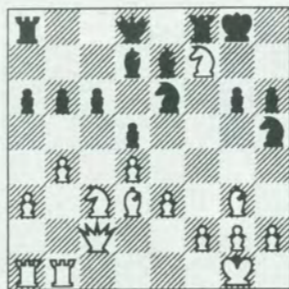
8.Nd2 Be7 9.Bd3 Nf8 10.0-0
Ne6 11.Bh4 0-0 12.a3 Qd8 13.b4
a6 14.Qc2 h6

Black may as well justify his
Knight's tour with 14...g6, intend-
ing ...Ng7 and ...Bf5. Play might
continue 15.Nb3 Ng7 16.f3 Nf5
17.Bf2 Nd6! 18.e4 (18.Na4 b5!
19.Nac5 Nc4) 18...Nc4 19.e5 Nh5 ∞.
White has the more viable pawn
majority, but no simple way to get
it rolling.

15.Rfb1 Bd7 16.Nb3 Nh5
17.Bg3 g6

Now Black's Kingside is like a
tinderbox about to ignite.

18.Nc5 b6 19.Nb7 Qc8 20.Nd6
Qd8 21.Nf7



21...Rf7 22.Bg6 Ng3 23.Bf7
Kf7 24.Qh7 Ng7 25.fg3 Bf6 26.Rf1

Qh8 27.Qd3 Ne6 28.Na4 Rb8
29.Qa6 Ke7 30.Nb6 Nc7 31.Qa7
Qd8 32.Nd7 Ra8 33.Qc5 Kd7
34.a4 Ne6 35.Qc2 Qe7 36.Rac1
Ra6

If 36...Nd8 37.Qf5 +-.
37.b5 Rb6



38.bc6? (38.a5! +-) Kc7 39.Rf6
Qf6 40.Qh7 Ng7 41.a5 Rb2 42.Rf1
Qe7 43.Qg8 Qg5 44.Rf7 Kc6
45.Qc8 Kb5 46.Qb7 Ka4 47.Qb2
Qe3 48.Rf2 Ne6 49.Qc2 Ka5
50.Qd2 Qd2 51.Rd2 Kb4 52.Kf2
Kc3 53.Ke3 Ng5 54.Rd3 1:0

QGD Slav D13

Corey Segall 1860

Roberto Rodriguez 2093

Texas Junior Ch. (5)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 c5 3.c3 cd4
4.cd4 d5 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.e3 Bf5 7.a3
e6 8.Be2 Bd6 9.Nh4 Bg6 10.Ng6
hg6 11.f4 Nh5 12.Bh5? (12.0-0 Qh4
13.Qe1) gh5 13.h4 Rc8 14.Bd2 Ne7
15.Qa4 Nc6 16.b4 Qd7 17.b5 Ne7
18.Qa7 Nf5 19.Kf2 0-0 20.Qa4 Be7
21.g3 Nd6 22.Qb3 Rc4 23.Rhc1
Rfc8 24.a4 Qd8 25.Kf3 b6 26.Ne2
Ne4 27.Qd1 Bh4! (Nice shot!)
28.Be1 Be7 29.Rc4 Rc4 30.Rc1
Qc7 31.Rc4 Qc4 32.Qc1 Qa4
33.Qc6 Qd1 34.Qc1 Qc1 35.Nc1
Ba3 36.Nd3 f6 37.Nb4 Nd6
38.Nc6 Nb5 39.Nb8 and 0:1

Dutch Defense A80
Albert Perez 1119
Dan Schenkel 1731
Texas Junior Ch. (6)

1.d4 f5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Bg5 e6
 (3...d5) 4.e3 (4.e4!) Be7 5.Nf3 0-0
 6.Bd3 d6 7.0-0 Qe8?!

7...Nc6! 8.e4 Ne4 9.Ne4 fe4
 10.Be7 Qe7 11.Be4 d5 12.Bd3 e5 =.
 8.e4?

8.Bf6 Bf6 9.e4 Nc6 10.Bc4! fe4
 (10...Na5 11.Be2 +=) 11.Ne4 +=.

8...fe4 9.Ne4 Nbd7?
 9...Ne4! 10.Be7 (10.Be4 Rf3!
 11.Be7 Rf4) Nf2! wins a pawn.

10.Re1 Ne4 11.Re4! Bg5
 12.Ng5 Nf6 13.Rh4 h6 14.Ne4 Qf7
 15.Rf4! Qe7 16.Qf3 e5?

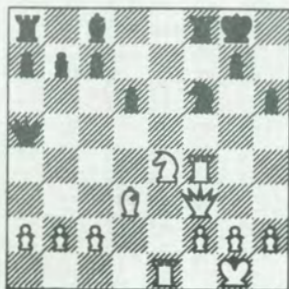
16...Bd7? drops a pawn to 17.Nf6
 Rf6 18.Rf6 Qf6 19.Qb7 Rf8 20.Rf1
 Qd4 21.Qc7±.

Best is 16...Nd5 17.Rf8 Qf8
 18.Qg3 with a slight edge to White
 owing to Black's weak e-pawn.

17.de5 Qe5?
 17...de5 18.Nf6 Rf6 19.Re1! ± or
 18...gf6 19.Rh4 Qg7 20.Qe3 Qg5
 21.Rh6 ± is awful for Black, but it's
 the best deal in town.

18.Re1!
 This poses a sticky question to
 the Queen. Possible was 18.Nf6 Rf6
 19.Rf6 gf6 (19...Qf6? 20.Qf6 gf6
 21.Re1±) 20.c3+=, but White wants
 more – and the position merits it.

18...Qa5
 Or 18...Kh8 19.Kf1! Re8 20.Re3!
 Qb2 21.Nf6 Qa1 22.Ke2 +=.



19.Nc3?!

White has a couple of crushers
 to choose from: 19.b4! Qb6 20.Nf6
 gf6 21.Rf6 +-, and 19.Nf6! gf6
 20.Qe4 f5 21.Rg4 Kh8 22.Qd4 +-.

19...Bd7 20.Bc4 Kh8 21.Re7
 Bc6 22.Qg3 Nh5 23.Rf8 Rf8
 24.Qg6 Qf5 25.Bd3??
 25.Qf5 Rf5 26.Rc7± (but not
 6.g4? Rg5).
 25...Qf2 0:1

Giuoco Piano C50
Walter Makarwicz 1438
Natasha Quiroga 1331
Tx. Middle School (6)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5
 4.d3 h6 5.Nc3 Nf6 6.a3 0-0 7.0-0
 d6 8.h3 Re8 (8...Be6! =) 9.Ne2 a6
 10.c3 b5 11.Bb3 Bb7 12.Ng3 d5
 13.Re1 d4 14.Bd2

Here I liked 14.Nh4! Na5 15.Ba2
 dc3 16.bc3 Qd7 17.Nhf5 Rad8
 18.Qf3! Qd3 (or 18...Qc6 19.Nh5!
 Nh5 20.Bf7! Kh8 [20...Kf7 21.Nh6
 mates] 21.Qh5 Rf8 22.Bh6! +-)
 19.Nh6 Kf8 20.Be3! White stands
 better in all the complications.

14...a5 15.Qc1 dc3 16.Bc3 a4
 17.Bc2 Bd4 18.Bd2 Be8 19.Nh4
 Ne7 20.Kh1 Qd6 21.Rf1 Bc5 22.f4
 ef4 23.Bf4 Qc6 24.Qd1

24.Bh6!?? gh6 25.Qh6 Ne4! +.
 24...g5 0:1
 Maybe a bit premature. 25.Bg5
 hg5 26.Nhf5 Δ Qd2 still offers
 White some fighting chances.



Texas Middle School Champion
Michael Williams

Root-Bradford tandem simul

Joe Bradford and IM Doug Root
 played a 38-board tandem simul the
 first night of the Junior. They de-
 feated Fraley and Rodriguez among
 others, the latter in particularly
 fine style. Two juniors won their
 games: Amir Lehovat, the top rated
 player and winner of the main
 event, and Bryan Miller.

Closed Sicilian B25
Root 2580/Bradford 2507
Bryan Miller 1660

Simul 3/7/92

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.g3 d6
 4.Bg2 g6 5.Nge2 Bg7 6.0-0 Nf6
 7.d3 0-0 8.h3 a6 9.a4 Bd7 10.Be3
 Qc8 11.Kh2 e6 12.f4 Nb4 13.g4 d5
 14.Bd2 c4 15.g5 cd3 16.cd3 Ne8
 17.Rf3 de4 18.de4 e5 19.f5 gf5
 20.ef5 Bf5 21.Ng3 Bg6 22.Qb3
 (22.h4!) Nc6 (22...Nc2 Δ Nd4)
 23.Nd5 Qe6 24.Nb6 Qb3 25.Rb3
 Rd8 26.Be3 Nd6 27.h4 f5 28.gf6
 Bf6 29.h5 Bf7 30.Nd5 Bh4 31.Bh6
 Rfe8 32.Rg1 Re6 33.Kh3 Rh6
 34.Kh4 Nd4 35.Rd3 N4f5 36.Kg5?
 Kh8! 37.Bh1

Or 37.Nf5 Rg8! 38.Kh6 Nf5#.
 37...Rg8 0:1

After the simul Joe said, "These
 kids are the future champions of
 Texas. I want to beat them while I
 can." While impressed with Bryan's
 play, Joe thought he offered too
 many draws and finally had to tell
 him: "Look, we're not here to give
 anyone a draw. We play until it's
 King against King or you win."
 Prophetic words. Joe took the
 blame for 36.Kg5 in the game with
 Miller, but faulted Root for the
 losing move against Lehovat. Con-
 gratulations to Bryan Miller on a
 great accomplishment! I was there
 and can testify that he played
 36...Kh8! very quickly.

– Todd Thomas

Tournament Crosstables

Texas Junior Championship, March 7-8, Austin, TX

Championship	USCF	1	2	3	4	5	6	tot
1 A. Lehovat	2077	+48	+21	+9	+4	+3	+2	6.0
2 R. Rodriguez	2151	+85	+20	+16	+14	+13	-1	5.0
3 S. Fraley	2019	+50	+22	+5	+15	-1	+10	5.0
4 T. Cummins	1812	+79	+24	+7	-1	+33	+16	5.0
5 J. Newsham	1719	+72	+46	-3	+64	+52	+15	5.0
6 D. Miller	1692	+75	+74	-8	+31	+22	+13	5.0
7 M. Natividad	1500	+84	+38	-4	+48	+14	+28	5.0
8 N. Doughty	1811	+30	+50	+6	+33	-10	=9	4.5
9 B. Miller	1660	+78	+45	-1	+46	+40	=8	4.5
10 J. Flaherty	1501	+54	+68	=11	+36	+8	-3	4.5
11 J. Allen	1389	+62	-52	=10	+55	+25	+27	4.5
12 H. Garcia	0	-21	+43	=55	+29	+36	+31	4.5
13 C. Seagall	1832	+65	+35	+17	+28	-2	-6	4.0
14 D. Schenkel	1745	+80	+37	+19	-2	-7	+42	4.0
15 M. Huckaby	1719	+60	+41	+64	-3	+20	-5	4.0
16 J. Friesenhahn	1609	+73	+47	-2	+45	+42	-4	4.0
17 M. Stocco	1514	+57	+26	-13	+47	-27	+40	4.0
18 R. Letner	1462	+71	-28	-33	+60	+48	+45	4.0
19 C. Rhoden	1448	+70	+67	-14	+54	-28	+46	4.0
20 E. Arnett	1403	+53	-2	+75	+73	-15	+52	4.0
21 K. Ooi	1388	+12	-1	+30	-52	+50	+38	4.0
22 T. Dao	1288	+77	-3	+60	+53	-6	+49	4.0
23 R. Lugo	1277	-68	-31	+62	+71	+73	+34	4.0
24 D. Stepp	1207	+27	-4	-53	+69	+54	+32	4.0
25 M. Stocco	1156	+43	-33	+74	+37	-11	+39	4.0
26 D. Reed	1050	+40	-17	-42	+65	+41	+33	4.0
27 T. Namphong	0	-24	+78	+41	+39	+17	-11	4.0
28 T. Schamaun	0	+44	+18	+58	-13	+19	-7	4.0
29 R. Tran	1335	=56	+49	-36	-12	+74	+55	3.5
30 R. Henderson	981	-8	+83	-21	+82	=35	+56	3.5
31 B. Holloway	0	=36	+23	B	-6	+56	-12	3.5
32 M. Windoskey	1509	-46	-72	+44	-42	+63	-24	3.0
33 R. Gonzales	1432	+83	+25	+18	-8	-4	-26	3.0
34 J. Vega	1371	-47	-73	+66	+75	+64	-23	3.0
35 D. Patel	1330	+69	-13	-73	+72	=30	=36	3.0
36 J. Guerra	1320	=31	+56	+29	-10	-12	=35	3.0
37 D. Henderson	1211	+51	-14	+68	-25	-38	+60	3.0
38 D. Ohendalski	1199	+39	-7	+47	+59	+37	-21	3.0
39 J. Rhode	1178	-38	+84	+61	-27	+51	-25	3.0
40 O. Rashad	1168	-26	+66	+69	+67	-9	-17	3.0
41 P. Shah	1145	+86	-15	-27	+68	-26	+61	3.0
42 A. Perez	1138	-67	+71	+26	+32	-16	-14	3.0
43 P. Do	1138	-25	-12	+84	-51	+70	+72	3.0
44 J. Malkowski	1138	-28	=57	-32	+85	=61	+73	3.0
45 S. Yi	1116	+82	-9	+49	-16	+53	-18	3.0
46 R. Ramos	1107	+32	-5	+76	-9	+67	-19	3.0
47 T. Younggren	1095	+34	-16	+38	-17	-49	+62	3.0
48 M. Hung	1048	-1	+77	+82	-7	-18	+69	3.0
49 N. Trevino	1029	+63	-29	-45	X	+47	-22	3.0
50 T. Bean	1002	-3	-61	+77	+76	-21	+59	3.0
51 F. Rodriguez	0	-37	-75	+80	+43	-39	+65	3.0
52 M. Mc Kay	0	+55	+11	U	+21	-5	-20	3.0
53 E. Gonzales	0	-20	+85	+24	-22	-45	+64	3.0
54 J. Catamison	0	-19	+81	+59	-19	-24	+63	3.0

55 N. Tunson	1181	-52	+62	=12	-11	+57	-29	2.5
56 B. Lewis	1053	=29	-36	+57	+58	-31	-30	2.5
57 E. Chiu	0	-17	=44	-56	+78	-55	+74	2.5
58 R. Hernandez	1559	+66	-64	-28	-56	-62	+84	2.0
59 T. Hight	1294	+61	-8	-54	-38	-71	-50	2.0
60 R. Alvarez	1274	-15	+86	-22	-18	+76	-37	2.0
61 T. Hymon	1161	-59	+50	-39	=74	=44	-41	2.0
62 S. Davila	1079	-11	-55	-23	+81	+58	-47	2.0
63 A. Cheung	1059	-49	+70	-67	+83	-32	-54	2.0
64 C. Lewis	1053	+81	+58	-15	-5	-34	-53	2.0
65 M. Owens	1009	-13	-69	+70	-26	+84	-51	2.0
66 A. Chakravarty	974	-58	-40	-34	+77	+68	U	2.0
67 Z. Syed	880	+42	-19	+63	-40	-46	U	2.0
68 S. Jones	0	+23	-10	-37	-41	-66	+80	2.0
69 J. Hernandez	0	-35	+65	-40	-24	+75	-48	2.0
70 C. Good	0	-19	-63	-65	+80	-43	+78	2.0
71 J. Davis	0	-18	-42	+85	-23	-59	+82	2.0
72 G. Burns	0	-5	-32	+81	-35	+83	-43	2.0
73 G. Apolinar	0	-16	+34	+35	-20	-23	-44	2.0
74 B. Lopez	1148	+76	-6	-25	=61	-21	-57	1.5
75 S. Irvin	981	-6	+51	-20	-34	-69	=76	1.5
76 D. Shao	0	-74	+79	-46	-50	-60	=75	1.5
77 D. Huffman	972	-22	-48	-50	-66	+82	U	1.0
78 M. Elizondo	962	-9	-27	-83	-57	+81	-70	1.0
79 C. Frey	817	-4	-76	+86	F	U	U	1.0
80 T. Eakins	583	-14	-82	-51	-70	+85	-68	1.0
81 S. Yuen	0	-64	-54	-72	-62	-78	+85	1.0
82 T. Tran	0	-45	+80	-48	-30	-77	-71	1.0
83 J. Kufert	0	-33	-30	+78	-63	-72	U	1.0
84 M. Flores	0	-7	-39	-43	B	-65	-58	1.0
85 J. Forshee	1019	-2	-53	-71	-44	-80	-81	0.0
86 A. Sheriff	0	-41	-60	-79	U	U	U	0.0

Middle School	USCF	1	2	3	4	5	6	tot
1 M. Williams	1533	+77	+48	+4	+34	+13	+9	6.0
2 N. Quiroga	1331	+86	+46	+27	+30	=9	+10	5.5
3 D. Rivera	1214	+76	+47	+33	+25	=10	+13	5.5
4 P. Baker	1440	+91	+67	-1	+58	+43	+23	5.0
5 B. Schnall	1331	+87	+73	-43	+59	+45	+17	5.0
6 T. Taylor	1214	+75	+78	-12	+46	+44	+28	5.0
7 J. Gartrell	1189	+74	+59	+36	-10	+22	+25	5.0
8 R. Barker	1169	+35	+22	+65	-9	+14	+29	5.0
9 C. Reynolds	1444	+64	+44	+19	+8	=2	-1	4.5
10 W. Makarwicz	1438	+31	+68	+23	+7	=3	-2	4.5
11 R. Seymour	1336	=60	-36	+81	+92	+65	+33	4.5
12 J. Kimbrough	1503	+58	-43	+6	=29	=21	+45	4.0
13 A. Smith	1371	+57	+56	+16	+43	-1	-3	4.0
14 E. Herrera	1214	-18	+80	+38	+42	-8	+44	4.0
15 T. Forrest	1171	-56	+75	+20	+74	-28	+46	4.0
16 T. Rudolph	1167	+55	+53	-13	+31	-29	+59	4.0
17 W. Hargis	1167	+85	+50	-39	+57	+30	-5	4.0
18 J. Dyas	1154	+14	-25	-35	+56	+57	+54	4.0
19 B. Goldsmith	1111	+63	+51	-9	-28	+73	+35	4.0
20 R. Phillips	1102	+54	+49	-15	+51	-25	+50	4.0
21 J. Grace	1079	-53	+76	=63	+61	=12	+37	4.0
22 L. Gamble	1079	+36	-8	+26	+39	-7	+51	4.0
23 M. Cavazos	1071	+52	+37	-10	+35	+27	-4	4.0
24 J. Zapata	0	-59	-63	+91	+80	+58	+60	4.0

25	J. Vaughn	0	+79	+18	+66	-3	+20	-7	4.0	85	B. Hardy	0	-17	-66	=80	-62	=89	U	1.0
26	J. Valle	0	+92	-28	-22	+86	+78	+43	4.0	86	M. Davis	0	-2	-70	+69	-26	-71	U	1.0
27	Q. Tran	0	+89	+38	-2	+67	-23	+42	4.0	87	J. Cigarroa	0	-5	+82	-48	-37	-70	-69	1.0
28	I. Spies	0	+90	+26	-42	+19	+15	-6	4.0	88	H. Beza	0	-48	-52	-84	+82	-72	-61	1.0
29	R. Morgan	0	+42	+41	=32	=12	+16	-8	4.0	89	S. Awtry	0	-27	-72	-55	=83	=85	U	1.0
30	J. Mc Girt	0	+40	+32	+41	-2	-17	+38	4.0	90	A. Antaya	0	-28	-54	-61	+93	-55	U	1.0
31	M. Castillo	0	-10	+93	+37	-16	+36	+39	4.0	91	C. Doyle	0	-4	-39	-24	-69	=83	U	0.5
32	R. Jones	1097	+72	-30	=29	+64	+34	U	3.5	92	K. Ballard	0	-26	=62	-64	-11	-80	U	0.5
33	C. Collier	1011	B	=34	-3	+48	+60	-11	3.5	93	J. Sanchez	0	-68	-31	-75	-90	-82	U	0.0
34	D. Dirk	0	+65	=33	+68	-1	-32	+63	3.5	Elementary USCF									
35	C. Gonzales	1236	-8	+81	+18	-23	+41	-19	3.0	1	J. Friesenhahn	1354	+35	+39	+17	+21	=2	+5	5.5
36	I. Castillo	1196	-22	+11	-7	+76	-31	+62	3.0	2	S. Rivoire	1456	+16	+36	+9	=5	=1	+12	5.0
37	S. Sowell	1109	+80	-23	-31	+87	+79	-21	3.0	3	I. Schachar	1410	+12	+32	-15	+26	+17	+9	5.0
38	W. Henrich	1105	+84	-27	-14	+55	+74	-30	3.0	4	M. Pinkston	1079	-26	+46	+25	+40	+15	+14	5.0
39	E. Kuykendall	1060	-73	+91	+17	-22	+53	-31	3.0	5	A. Golden	1371	+46	+26	+18	=2	+6	-1	4.5
40	J. Mc Donald	1019	-30	-74	B	-53	+75	+73	3.0	6	M. Brown	862	+44	=7	+8	+15	-5	+16	4.5
41	J. Florez	987	+83	-29	-30	+84	-35	+74	3.0	7	T. West	0	+25	=6	-14	+31	+34	+19	4.5
42	P. Thompson	976	-29	+55	+28	-14	+52	-27	3.0	8	S. Thompson	1344	+47	+38	-6	+28	-14	+23	4.0
43	A. Ramos	964	+62	+12	+5	-13	-4	-26	3.0	9	B. Worth	1284	+23	+19	-2	+41	+10	-3	4.0
44	C. De La Vega	935	+71	-9	+73	+52	-6	-14	3.0	10	T. Onozaki	1202	-22	+43	+20	+29	+9	+21	4.0
45	A. Barnes	913	-49	B	+56	+50	-5	-12	3.0	11	B. Smith	1158	-32	-12	+46	+25	-26	+28	4.0
46	M. Isom	823	+69	-2	+53	-6	+49	-15	3.0	12	M. Guajardo	1125	-3	+11	+36	+22	+21	-2	4.0
47	S. Ramos	822	+82	-3	-52	B	-51	+72	3.0	13	K. Schwarm	995	-36	-16	+43	+39	+42	+31	4.0
48	D. Willey	0	+88	-1	+87	-33	-59	+76	3.0	14	E. Kooris	1223	-20	+27	+7	=33	+8	-4	3.5
49	W. Rollins	0	+45	-20	-57	+77	-46	+78	3.0	15	A. Lewkowski	1157	+42	+30	+3	-6	-4	=18	3.5
50	A. Pham	0	+66	-17	+79	-45	+67	-20	3.0	16	J. Guajardo	1123	-2	+13	+39	=19	+32	-6	3.5
51	M. Mc Garity	0	+81	-19	+78	-20	+47	-22	3.0	17	J. Murphy	1118	+43	+22	-1	+18	-3	=20	3.5
52	J. Mc Clure	0	-23	+88	+47	-44	-42	+67	3.0	18	C. Reynolds	0	+33	+34	-5	-17	+22	=15	3.5
53	C. Martinez	0	+21	-16	-46	+40	-39	+79	3.0	19	S. Prieto	0	+31	-9	+37	=16	+33	-7	3.5
54	Q. Lewis	0	-20	+90	-67	+66	+68	-18	3.0	20	K. Maurice	0	+14	-21	-10	+36	+30	=17	3.5
55	B. Hartin	0	-16	-42	+89	-38	+90	+65	3.0	21	B. Carlson	1318	+27	+20	+29	-1	-12	-10	3.0
56	B. Gartrell	0	+15	-13	-45	-18	+66	+68	3.0	22	R. Moss	1237	+10	-17	+24	-12	-18	+33	3.0
57	J. Cereda	0	-13	+69	+49	-17	-18	+71	3.0	23	C. Liles	1088	-9	-31	+44	+37	+29	-8	3.0
58	J. Cantu	0	-12	+83	+72	-4	-24	+70	3.0	24	K. Rivoire	997	+45	-29	-22	-32	B	+43	3.0
59	D. Calvillo	0	+24	-7	+70	-5	+48	-16	3.0	25	B. Dilworth	988	-7	+44	-4	-11	+37	+38	3.0
60	J. Solis	912	=11	-65	+62	+63	-33	-24	2.5	26	C. Mc Adams	966	-4	-5	+34	-3	-11	+42	3.0
61	J. Washington	0	-78	=64	+90	-21	-63	+88	2.5	27	D. Koger	836	-21	-14	+45	-30	+39	+41	3.0
62	T. Paz	0	-43	-92	-60	+85	+64	-36	2.5	28	A. Leija	714	-30	+42	B	-8	+41	-11	3.0
63	E. Hodge	0	-19	+24	=21	-60	+61	-34	2.5	29	J. Ramsey	591	+37	+24	-21	-10	-23	+36	3.0
64	M. Castillo	0	-9	=61	+92	-32	-62	+80	2.5	30	L. Ramos	0	+28	-15	-33	+27	-20	+34	3.0
65	J. Mc Crary	1219	-34	+60	-8	+75	-11	+55	2.0	31	B. Lewkowski	923	-19	+23	=32	-7	+40	-13	2.5
66	K. Youngren	969	-50	+85	-25	-54	-56	B	2.0	32	R. Gillaspia	0	+11	-3	=31	+24	-16	U	2.5
67	A. Leija	961	+70	-4	+54	-27	-50	-52	2.0	33	M. Bean	0	-18	+45	+30	=14	-19	-22	2.5
68	E. Farias	931	+93	-10	-34	+72	-54	-56	2.0	34	A. Contreras	871	+41	+18	-26	B	-7	-30	2.0
69	C. Smith	0	-46	-57	-86	+91	-76	+87	2.0	35	C. Hernandez	842	-1	-40	-42	+45	-36	+46	2.0
70	J. Rodriguez	0	-67	+86	-59	-79	+87	-58	2.0	36	L. Briscoe	776	+13	-2	-12	-20	+35	-29	2.0
71	J. Ramos	0	-44	+77	-74	-78	+86	-57	2.0	37	M. Contreras	680	-29	B	-19	-23	-25	+45	2.0
72	S. Lucio	0	-32	+89	-58	-68	+88	-47	2.0	38	A. Limon	603	B	-8	-41	-42	+46	-25	2.0
73	S. Heppler	0	+39	-5	-44	+81	-19	-40	2.0	39	C. Carlson	545	+40	-1	-16	-13	-27	B	2.0
74	M. Garcia	0	-7	+40	+71	-15	-38	-41	2.0	40	M. Terrell	0	-39	+35	+47	-4	-31	U	2.0
75	A. Galvan	0	-6	-15	+93	-65	-40	+82	2.0	41	A. Ramos	0	-34	+47	+38	-9	-28	-27	2.0
76	D. Fleming	0	-3	-21	+83	-36	+69	-48	2.0	42	E. Lyon	0	-15	-28	+35	-38	-13	-26	2.0
77	M. Bryant	0	-1	-71	+82	-49	+84	U	2.0	43	J. Lowenthal	0	-17	-10	-13	+47	+44	-24	2.0
78	M. Bennett	0	+61	-6	-51	+71	-26	-49	2.0	44	N. Puleo	0	-6	-25	-23	-46	-43	+47	1.0
79	A. Benavides	0	-25	+84	-50	+70	-37	-53	2.0	45	V. Prieto	0	-24	-33	-27	-35	+47	-37	1.0
80	C. Anderson	0	-37	-14	=85	-24	+92	-64	1.5	46	S. Hernandez	0	-5	-4	-11	+44	-38	-35	1.0
81	A. Black	1039	-51	-35	-11	-73	B	U	1.0	47	K. Fierros	0	-8	-41	-40	-43	-45	-44	0.0
82	C. Schwarm	0	-47	-87	-77	-88	+93	-75	1.0										
83	C. Nietu	0	-41	-58	-76	=89	=91	U	1.0										
84	M. Johnson	0	-38	-79	+88	-41	-77	U	1.0										

B = bye U = unemployed X = forfeit win F = forfeit loss

SPOTLIGHT: San Antonio Chess School by NM Jim Gallagher

It's state championship time of year again! This time is my best opportunity to spout off about all the fantastic chess players inhabiting the San Antonio Chess School.

Topping the list so far in 1992 is Joey Friesenhahn, who earned the new moniker of "Iron Joey" by repeating as the state elementary champion. In the past three championships, Joey has scored 2.5-.5 on board one in the last round! An incredible performance! This year Joey faced what may have been his stiffest challenge from a nine-year-old third grader named Aaron Golden. That decisive game and more about Aaron later.

Close on Joey's heels is Thomas Cummins, an eleventh grader who missed eliminating Junior Champion Amir Lehovat by no more than 30 seconds! Thomas won the rest of his games to score 5-1 in the championship section for a respectable third place. At the Texas Team Championship Tom scored an unbelievable 2.5-1.5 on board two, including a first round blockbuster that saw NM Todd Thomas scrambling to draw as White! Next year's Junior should be interesting indeed.

Aaron Golden has traversed the rating ladder to the tune of 300 points in his first year and should be listed

on the nation's top 50 nine and ten year-old list in the next supplement. He's already beaten several local "C" players and drawn two "B" players, but I'll let his chess speak for itself; see the annotated game below.

Tsubasa Onozaki and Benjamin Lewkowski scored 4-2 and 3-3 respectively to take the 2nd and 1st grade plaques, while Benjamin's brother Alexander finished 3.5-2.5 after having a perfect 3-0 Saturday. Ironically, Alex beat Tsubasa on tiebreak for last year's 1st grade plaque! I suspect these two will still be rivals when the rest of us have joined Caissa!

Last year's middle school champion Jessica Friesenhahn acquitted herself well as a freshman, scoring 4-2 including a textbook loss to "T.C." (game two). Brian Worth and former elementary champion John Kimbrough equalled her score also, just missing prizes.

Two other "Gallagher's kids" deserve mention: Morgan Brown of Winston won the 4th grade plaque in his first rated tournament, while Brian Schnall of Keystone took the 7th grade plaque with the overkill score of 5-1. Hope to see both of you at S.A.C.S. in the coming year!

The following game is so full of drama that the parents of these two youthful combatants probably lost a year's worth of life just watching! I can honestly say that I have never witnessed a higher quality chess game in an elementary tournament.

Petroff's Defense C42
Aaron Golden 1322
Joey Friesenhahn 1330
Texas Elementary (6)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Ne5 d6
 4.Nf3 Ne4 5.d4 d5 6.c4?! (6.Bd3)
 c6

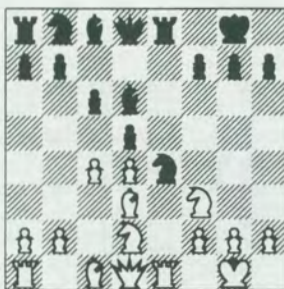
6...Bb4! would have punished White's move order slip by making immediate use of the Ne4: 7.Nbd2 (7.Bd2 Nd2 8.Nbd2 0-0=+) 0-0=+.

7.Bd3 Bd6 8.0-0 0-0 9.Re1

9.Nc3 Nc3 10.bc3 Bg4 11.cd5 cd5
 12.Rb1 (12.Qb3 Bf3 13.Qb7 Nd7
 14.gf3 Nb6 15.Rb1 Qf6 =
 Capablanca-Marshall, match 1909)

12...Nd7 13.h3 Bh5 14.a4 (14.Rb7
 Nb6 ∞ A. Sokolov - Rozentalis,
 USSR 1986) 14...b6 15.Rb5+=.

9.Qc2 is also playable - Ed.
 9...Re8 10.Nbd2



10.Nc3 Nc3 11.Re8 Qe8 12.bc3
 Bg4 13.Bd2 Qd8 14.Rb1 dc4 15.Bc4
 Qc7 16.h3 Bf5 17.Ng5 Bg6 18.Qe2
 Nd7= Burn-Marshall, Karlovy
 Vary 1911.

10...Nf6 ("=" - Polugaevsky)
 11.Re8 Qe8 12.Qc2 Bg4 13.b3!

White prepares to capture on c4 with a pawn to keep his center intact.

13...Nbd7 14.Bb2 Rc8
 15.Ng5!?

Although this move loses time, it succeeds in provoking Black to weaken g6.

15...h6 16.Ngf3 Bb4
 16...c5!?

17.Re1 Qf8!

Harmonious - Black maintains contact with the Bb4 while preparing ...Re8.

18.Bc3

18...Bf3 was threatened.

18...Bd6!

Black's dark squared Bishop is doing more than its White counterpart.

19.h3 Bf3

19...Bh5? 20.g4 Bg6 21.Bg6 fg6
 22.Qg6±.

20.Nf3 Re8 21.Qd2 Re7
 (21...Ne4!?) 22.Bb4??



Joey Friesenhan and Aaron Golden

Until this mistake both sides had conducted themselves admirably – but the game doesn't lose interest at this point. Quite the opposite: During the next 40 moves Aaron and Joey display the heart and will power of true champions!

22.Ne5 was indicated.

22...Re1 23.Qe1 Bb4 24.Qe2 Qe8 25.Qe8

Excellent judgment on Aaron's part. The last thing he wants after losing a piece is an exchange of Queens. However, giving up control of the e-file would be even worse.

25...Ne8 26.Kf1 Kf8 27.Ke2 Nef6 28.g4!?

White frustrates Black's desire to enter his position via ...Nh5-f4.

28...Ke7 29.Ke3 Bd6 30.c5!

Another superb choice! Closing the position at this stage makes Black's dark squared Bishop a temporary spectator.

30...Bc7 31.Nd2 b6!

Now Joey cuts to the heart of the matter by opening lines on the Queenside despite not wishing to exchange too many pawns.

32.cb6 ab6

32...Bb6! Δ 33.f4 c5 34.dc5 Nc5 35.Bc2 Nb3 →.

33.f4 Ne8 34.Bf5 g6 35.Bd3

It is amazing to see such patience from a nine year old! Of course, any piece exchange hastens White's defeat. He must concentrate on exchanging pawns and save his last piece to sacrifice for Black's last pawn.

35...Ng7 36.Nf3 Ke6 37.Nh4 Kf6 38.Bc2 g5 39.fg5 Kg5 40.Nf3 Kf6 41.h4 Ke6 42.Bd3

42.g5 hg5 43.hg5 (43.Ng5 Kf6 44.Bd1 Kg6 45.Bc2 Nf5 46.Kf3 Nf6→) Nf5 44.Ke2 Bf4→.

42...Nf6 43.g5 hg5 44.hg5 Ne4! 45.Be4

45.a4 Kf5 →.

45...de4 46.Ke4 Bd8 47.Kf4 Ne8 48.a4 Bc7 49.Ne5?!

49.Kg4 Kd5 50.Kf5 Bd8 51.Kf4 Ng7 52.Kg4 Ne6→.

49...Be5 50.de5 Nc7 51.b4

51.Ke4 Nd5 zugzwang.

51...Nd5 52.Ke4 Nb4 53.Kd4 Na6 54.g6 fg6 55.Ke4 Nc5 56.Kd4 Na4 57.Kc4 Ke5 58.Kb3 g5 59.Ka4 g4 60.Kb3 g3 61.Kc3 g2 62.Kd2 g1(Q) 63.Ke2 Qg3 64.Kd2 Kd4 65.Ke2 Qg2 66.Kd1 Kd3 67.Kc1 Qc2 mate 0:1

Thomas Cummins has quietly become a real force in Texas chess. Three years ago in his first rated game he beat defending junior champion David Peterson(!) To play an excellent game one needs an excellent opponent. Jessica Friesenhan is an excellent opponent!

Ruy Lopez C69

Thomas Cunnins 1779

Jessica Friesenhan 1617

Texas Junior Ch. (6)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Bc6 dc6 5.0-0

The so-called Fischer variation.

5...f6 6.d4 ed4

6...Bg4 is a well-known move played by Gligoric against Fischer in the 1966 Havana Olympiad, and extensively analyzed by Fischer in *My Sixty Memorable Games*. Today's theory considers Black equal after 7.c3:

(a) 7...ed4 8.cd4 Qd7 (8...Bf3 9.Qf3 Qd4 10.Rd1 Qc4 11.Bf4 Qf7 12.Qg3±) 9.h3 ...

(a) 9...Bh5 10.Ne5 Bd1 11.Nd7 Kd7 12.Rd1 Re8 13.f3 (13.Nc3!? Fischer) Ne7 14.Nc3 Kc8 15.Be3 f5 16.Rac1 fe4 17.fe4 ± Fischer-Jimenez, Havana Olympiad 1966;

(a2) 9...Bf3 10.Qf3 0-0-0 11.Nc3 Ne7 12.Bf4± Tatai-Donner, Palma de Mallorca 1967;

(a3) 9...Be6 10.Nc3 0-0-0 11.Bf4 Ne7 12.Rc1 Ng6 13.Bg3 Bd6 14.Na4 Bg3 15.fg5 Kb8 16.Nc5 Qd6 17.Qa4 Ka7?? (17...Bc8±) 18.Na6 Bh3 19.e5 Ne5 20.de5 fe5 21.Nc5 Kb8 22.gh3 e4 23.Ne4 Qe7 24.Rc3 b5 25.Qc2 1:0 Fischer-Gligoric, Havana 1966.

(b) 7...Bd6 8.Be3 Qe7 9.Nbd2 0-0-0 10.Qc2 ed4 11.cd4 Re8 12.e5 Bb4 13.h3 Be6 14.Ne4 Qf7 15.a3 Bb3 16.Qb1 Bf8 17.Ned2 Bd5 18.b4 Qg6 = Smyslov-Geller, USSR Ch. 1973.

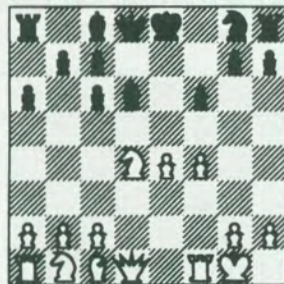
7.Nd4

7.Qd4 Qd4 8.Nd4 Bd7 9.Be3 0-0 10.Nc3 Bb4 11.Nce2 Ne7= Gipslis

7...Bd6

7...c5 8.Nb3 Qd1 9.Rd1 Bg4 10.f3 Be6 11.Nc3 Bd6 12.Be3 b6 13.a4 Kf7 14.a5 c4 15.Nd4 b5 = Gipslis (16.Nf5? Bf5 17.ef5 Ne7 18.g4 h5+ Timman-Korchnoi, Leeuwarden (m) 1976).

8.f4!?



This move is reminiscent of the most famous game ever played in this variation. Compare the diagram with Lasker-Capablanca, St. Petersburg 1914.

8.Qh5 g6 9.Qf3 ...

(a) 9...h5 10.Qd3 Qe7 (10...Be5!? Lilienthal) 11.f4!? Bc5 12.Kh1

(12.Be3! ±) Bd7 13.Nb3 Bb6 14.Be3 0-0-0= Pytel-Grabszewski, Poland 1971;

(b) 9...Bh2 10.Kh2 Qd4

(b1) 11.Nc3!? Be6 (11...Qc4 ±) 12.Rd1 Qc5 13.Bf4 Qe7 14.Nd5! cd5 15.ed5 0-0-0 16.de6 Rd1 17.Rd1 Qe6 18.Qc3 Qc6 19.Qb4 +- Gipslis. If 19...Qe8 20.Qc5 Qe7 (20...c6 21.Qa7 +-) 21.Qa7+-;

(b2) 11.Rd1 Qc4 12.Bf4 Qf7 13.Qb3 Qb3 14.ab3 Be6 15.Bc7 Nh6 16.Nc3 0-0 17.Na4 Rae8 18.Nc5 Bc8 19.f3 Rf7 20.Ba5 Rfe7 21.Bc3 Kf7 22.Rd6 Ng8 (Hecht-Gligoric, Teeside 1972) 23.g4 ±.

8...Ne7 9.Kh1 0-0 10.b3?!

10.Nb3, as in the aforementioned Lasker game, seems more to the point.

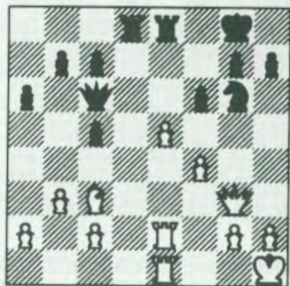
10...Re8 11.Nc3 Bb4 12.Bb2 Ng6 13.Qd3 c5!

This meets White's threat of 14.Qc4 while dislodging the central Knight and preparing an eventual c5-c4, eliminating the double pawn.

14.Nde2 Bg4?!

14...Qd3 15.cd3 Bd7 should give Black few problems. Jessica will later regret not exchanging Queens.

15.Qe3 Qe7 16.Rfe1 Be2 17.Re2 Bc3 18.Bc3 Rad8 19.Rae1 Qd6 20.e5 Qc6 21.Qg3



White has achieved an ideal exchange Lopez position: His majority has yielded a passer, his major pieces are active, and his minor piece is superior to its counterpart. What follows is a first-rate combination.

21...fe5

Jessica misses her best chance to hold the position: 21...f5 22.e6 Rd6 (22...Re7 23.h4) 23.e7 Qd7 24.h4 h5 25.Qg5; but with accurate play on White's part, Black will run out of pawn moves and be forced to drop material (SKA).

22.f5! Nf4

22...Nf8 23.Re5 Re5 24.Qe5+-.

23.Be5 Nh5 24.Qg4 Qh6

24...g6 25.Qc4! Rd5 (25...Qd5 26.Bd6! Qc4 27.Re8 Re8 28.Re8 Kf7 29.Re7+-; 25...Kf8 26.fg6 Δ Rf1+-) 26.Rd1 Nf6 27.Bf6 Re2 28.Bc3 +- (SKA).

25.Bg7!

This is an awesome display of tactical awareness from S.A.'s top junior player. Look for the 2000 number next to Tom's name in this year's annual rating list!

25...Ng7 26.Re8 Re8 27.Re8 Kf7 28.Re1 Qd2 29.Qe2 Qg5 30.Qc4 1:0

Lest you get the impression that only the under-18 crowd frequents S.A.C.S., I've included the following ditty from our Friday night lineup. Elvin Wilson was a high school master in Philadelphia, and recently won the Southwest Class Championship's under-2200 section in Dallas. 1600-rated Keith Kizzie's dream game becomes Elvin's nightmare!

Sicilian Defense B63

Elvin Wilson 2187

Keith Kizzie 1626

SACS Fri. Nite G/30

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Bg5 e6 7.Qd2 Be7 8.0-0-0 d5!?

The "Kizzie" variation. Most GM's have probably discarded this idea since it opens the center while Black's King is still there. Yet it is well known that if Black plays ...d5



Cummins and Jessica Friesenhan

successfully in the Sicilian he usually achieves equality.

9.Bb5

9.ed5 Nd5 (9...ed5 10.Bf6 Bf6 11.Rel Be7 12.Bb5 Bd7 13.Nd5+-) 10.Be7 Nde7 (10...Nce7 11.Ndb5 a6 12.Nd5 Nd5 13.Nc3+=) 11.Nc6 Nc6 (11...Qd2 12.Rd2 Nc6 13.Bb5 Bd7 14.Ne4! +=) 12.Qd8 Nd8

(a) 13.Bb5 Nc6 (13...Ke7? 14.Rhe1) 14.Bc6 bc6 15.Rd4 Ke7 +=

(b) 13.Nb5 0-0 14.Nd6 +=

9...Bd7 10.ed5 Nd5 11.Be7 Nce7 12.Nd5 (12.Ne4!?) 12...Nd5 13.Bd7 Qd7 14.Kb1 Qc7 (14...Rc8!?) 15.g3

15.Rhe1!? Δ 15...Qh2?? 16.Ne6 fe6 17.Re6+; 15...0-0.

15...0-0 16.f4 Nf6 (16...Rfd8) 17.Qe2 Rfd8 18.f5 ef5 (18...e5!?) 19.Nf5 Re8 20.Qf3?!

20.Qg2 Rac8 21.Rhe1=

20...Rac8 21.Rc1 Ne4! 22.Qg4 f6 23.Rhe1?



Imagine the feeling that a 1600 player must have had before uncorking this combination against a master!

23...Nd2 24.Ka1 Re1 25.Re1 Nb3!! -/+ 26.ab3 Qa5 27.Kb1 Qe1 28.Ka2 Qa5

28...Rc7 29.Qd4 Qe8!+

29.Kb1 Qe1 30.Ka2 Qa5

With his flag horizontal Keith takes the well-earned half point.

DRAW

More SACS games

Notes by Selby Anderson

King's Indian E73

Raymond Smith 1887

Gary Zintgraff 1700

Tues. Nite Open

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 d6 3.Nc3 Nbd7

Some King's Indian specialists use the Old Indian move order to avoid such systems as the Sämisch and Averbakh. Of course, Black cannot get into the sharp ...Nc6 lines of the Classical KID.

4.e4 e5 5.Be3?!

5.Nf3 and 5.d5 are tried and true.

5...g6 6.Be2 ed4?!

Trying to take advantage of White's deferral of Nf3. 6...Bg7 is more normal.

7.Bd4 Bg7 8.Bf3?!

8.Nf3 is better than this awkward move, and 8.f4! 0-0 9.Bf3 Re8 10.Nge2 actually gives White's move order some justification.

8...0-0 9.Nge2 Re8 10.0-0 Ne5 11.Be5 Re5 12.Nf4 c6 13.Nd3 Re8 14.Re1 Be6 15.e5?

Or 15.c5?! Bc4! 16.cd6 Qd6 17.Nc1 Rad8 18.Qa4 b5! 19.Qa7 Qd2 -/+. Best is 15.b3 Nd7 16.Rc1 Qa5 (or Bh6) =+

15...de5 16.Ne5 Qc7!

The advanced Knight is lost in space.

17.Rc1 Rad8 18.Qa4

No better is 18.Qc2 Bf5 or 18.Qe2 Bc8.

18...Bc8! 19.Nc6

The only try. 19.Nf7 Qf7 20.Qa7 Qc4 gets even less for the piece.

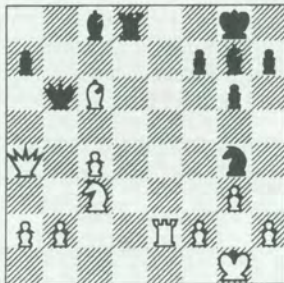
19...Re1 20.Re1 bc6 21.Bc6 Ng4

An easy move to find, but Gary already had the germ of the sacrifice at f2 in mind.

22.g3 Qb6!

22...Nf2?! is premature: 23.Kf2 (23.Nd5 Nh3 24.Kg2∞) 23...Bh3 with compensation.

23.Re2



23...Nf2!!

Better than 23...Bc3 first: 24.bc3 Nf2 25.Bd5! Nh3 26.Kg2 Qg1 27.Kf3 Ng5 28.Kf4 Qc1 29.Re3 Nh3 30.Kf3 Qf1 31.Ke4 Bf5 32.Kd4 and there's no mate. Compare with variation (b) below, where the presence of the dark square Bishop makes easy work of it.

24.Rf2

Other tries:

(a) 24.Nd5 Nh3 25.Kg2 Qg1 26.Kf3 Ng5 27.Kf4 Qd4 28.Kg5 h6 mate;

(b) 24.Bd5 Nh3 25.Kg2 Qg1 26.Kf3 Ng5 27.Kf4 Qc1! 28.Re3 Nh3 29.Ke4 (29.Kf3 Qf1 30.Ke4 Qf5 mate) Bf5 30.Kf3 Qf1 mate.

24...Bc3 25.bc3 Rd2 26.c5 Qc5 27.Qf4 Rd1 28.Kg2 Qc6 29.Rf3 Rd7?!

29...Qe6! 30.Rf1 (30.g4 Qa2 31.Kh3 h5+) Bb7 31.Kf2 (31.Kg1 Qd5+) Qa2 32.Ke3 Qd2 mate.

30.g4? Bb7 0:1

Eric Dimazana and Frank Dick won "A Decent Alternative", a WRC game/30 tournament held April 25. Gallagher lost to Dimazana, who lost to Dick, who lost to Gallagher, who dealt himself out of a tie by drawing Gary Zintgraff (first B).

QGD Tarrasch D32

Eric Dimazana 1968

Jim Gallagher 2312

A Decent Alternative (1)

1.c4 e6 2.Nc3 d5 3.d4 c5 4.cd5 cd4 5.Qd4 Nc6 6.Qa4?! ed5 7.Bf4 d4! 8.0-0 Bd7 9.Nb5 Rc8 10.Kb1 Qf6?

10...a6! 11.Na3 (11.Nd4? Na5! or 11.Nd6? Bd6 12.Bd6 Bf5) Nb4 12.Qb3 Be6 -/+.

11.e3 Bc5 12.Nf3 Nge7 13.Qc4

13.Rc1! Qf5 14.Ka1 0-0 15.Qd1 Nb4 16.Nfd4 +=.

13...Na5 14.Qa4 Bb6 (14...Nc6! =) 15.Ne5 Bf5 16.Bd3 0-0 17.Nd4 Bd3 18.Rd3 Rfd8 19.Rhd1 Ng6 20.Nd7 Qe7 21.Nf5 Qe8? (21...Qe6 22.Nb6±) 22.Nd6 Qd7 23.Qd7 (23.Nc8!!) Rd7 24.Nc8 Rd3 25.Rd3 Nf4 26.ef4 g6 27.Nb6 ab6 28.b4 Nc4 29.Rd7 Kg7 30.Kc2 Kf6 31.Kb3 b5 32.Rb7 Nd2 33.Kc2 Ne4 34.Rb5 Nf2 35.a4 Ng4 36.a5 Nh2 37.a6 Nf1 38.a7 1:0

Ruy Lopez C90

Jim Gallagher 2312

Frank Dick (Unr.)

A Decent Alternative (3)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 Bg4 9.h3 Bh5 10.d3 0-0 11.Nbd2 Na5 12.Bc2 c5 13.Nf1 Nc6 14.Ng3 Bg6 15.d4 Qc7 16.d5 Nb8 17.h4 (17.Nh4!?) c4 18.Nh2 Nbd7?? 19.h5 Be4 20.Ne4 Ne4 21.Be4 f5 22.Bc2 Qb7 23.Nf3! Nb6 24.Bg5 Bg5 (24...Rae8 25.Qd2) 25.Ng5 Nd5 26.Qf3 e4 27.Ne4! fe4 28.Qe4 g6 29.Red1! Rf5 30.Qe6 Qf7 31.Bf5 1:0

Games from the Texas Senior

The first selection is not from the Senior, but it shows the 1992 senior champ at his best. Thursday night before the Senior, Zack Coombes was getting into shape by beating one of the state's more dangerous players at fast time controls:

Caro-Kann Advance B12

Zack Coombes 1974

Mack Novosad 2125

A.C.E. Action Quads (1)

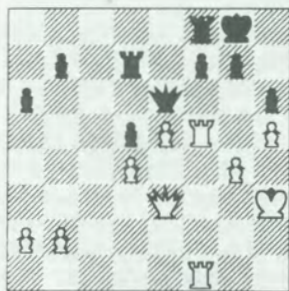
1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.Ne2 e6 5.Ng3 Bg6 6.Be2!? Ne7

6...c5 7.c3 Nc6! 8.h4 h5 = transposes to the book line. Black can lose his Queen by pawn grubbing: 7...cd4 8.cd4 Bb1? 9.Rb1 Qa5 10.Bd2 Qa2?? 11.Bc3 and 12.Ra1.

7.h4 h6 8.h5 Bh7 9.Bg4 c5 10.c3 Nec6 11.f4 cd4 12.cd4 Qb6 13.Ne2 Nd7 14.Nbc3 Rc8 15.0-0 a6 16.Kh2 Ne7 17.Ng3 Nb8 18.f5 ef5 19.Nf5 Bf5 20.Bf5 Nf5 21.Rf5 Qe6 22.Qf3 Rd8 23.Ne2 Nc6 24.g4 Rd7 25.Be3 Nd8 26.Bf2 Be7 27.Kh3 Bg5 28.Rf1 0-0 29.Be3 Be3 30.Qe3 Qb6 31.Nf4!? Ne6

I am not so sure that e5-e6 is to be dreaded (...Re7!) – but this is action chess.

32.Ne6 Qe6



33.g5? Rc8?

33...g6! 34.gh6 Kh7! 35.Qg5 Rg8 wins the pinned Rook. Black never gets another chance.

34.Kh4 Rc4 35.b3 Rc2 36.Qg3 Rdc7 37.gh6 Qe7 38.Rf6 g6 39.hg6 fg6 40.Qg6 Kh8 41.Qg5 Rc8 42.Rf8 Rf8 43.Qe7 Rg8 44.Kh3 Rc3 45.Kh2 Rc2 46.Kh1 Rc3 47.Qf6 Kh7 48.Qh4 1:0

Coombes is a fast puncher himself, which may have rattled some of his opponents. He was the beneficiary of blunders from Burt Dennison (tossed a Rook in an equal ending) and Paul Fischer (hung a piece on move 13). But here is real chess:

Pirc Defense B08

Arnold Rubin 1773

Frank LaCava 1885

Texas Senior Chp. (3)

1.e4 g6 2.d4 Bg7 3.Nf3 d6 4.Bc4 Nf6 5.Nc3 0-0 6.0-0 c6 7.Bg5 b5 8.Bb3 b4 9.Bf6 Bf6 10.e5 bc3 11.ef6 cb2 12.fe7 Qe7 13.Rb1 Qf6 14.h3 Ba6 15.Re1 Nd7 16.Rb2 Nb6 17.c3 Rfe8 18.Rc2 Re7 19.Re7 Qe7 20.c4 Re8 21.c5 Nd7 22.cd6 Qd6 23.Ng5 Re7



24.Nf7 Rf7 25.Bf7 Kf7 26.Qf3 Qf6 27.Qf6 Nf6 28.Rc6 Bb5 29.Rc7 Bd7 30.Ra7 Ke6 31.g4 Ne4 32.a4 Nc3 33.a5 Ne2 34.Kh2 Nd4 35.Kg3 Nc6 36.Ra8 Kf7 37.a6 Be6 38.a7 Kg7 39.Rg8 Bg8 40.a8(Q) Bd5 41.Qb7 Kh6 42.Qd7 Be4 43.f3 Ne5 44.Qd2 1:0

Dunst Opening A00

Bert Dennison 1800

Arnold Rubin 1773

Texas Senior Chp. (4)

1.Nc3 d5 2.e4 de4 3.Ne4 e5 4.Bc4 Bf5 5.Ng3 Bg6 6.h4 h5?! (6...h6) 7.Nf3 Nc6 8.d3 Nf6 9.0-0 Bd6 10.Bb5 0-0 11.Bc6 bc6 12.Bg5 Bb8 13.b3 Re8 14.Re1 Re6 15.Ne4 Be4 16.Re4 Qe8 17.Bf6 Rf6 18.d4 Re6 19.Ng5 f5 20.Ne6 fe4 21.Ng5 ed4 22.Qd4 Rb4 23.c4 a5 24.Re1 a4 25.Re4 Qd7 26.g3 ab3 27.ab3 Rb3 28.c5 Rb5 29.Qe4 Kh8 30.cd6 cd6 31.Qc2 Rc5 32.Re8 1:0

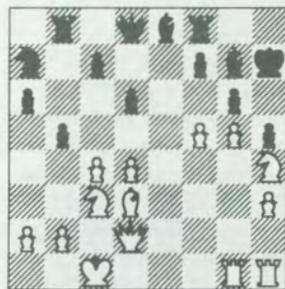
King's Indian E91

Frank LaCava 1885

Freddy Lim 1718

Texas Senior Chp. (4)

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 g6 3.e4 d6 4.d4 Nc6 5.Nf3 Bg7 6.h3 0-0 7.Be2 a6 8.Bg5 b6 9.Bf6 Bf6 10.Qd2 Bg7 11.g4 Bd7 12.0-0-0 Rb8 13.Rdgl Na7 14.g5 h5 15.Nh4 b5 16.f4 e6 17.f5 ef5 18.ef5 Kh7 19.Bd3 Be8



20.f6 Bh8 21.Qe2 Kg8 22.Nd5 Nc6 23.Ne7 Ne7 24.fe7 Qd7 25.cb5 Bd4 26.Rf1 ab5 27.ef8(Q) Kf8 28.Ng6 Kg7 29.Qh5 Kg8 30.Nf4 f5 31.Qf3 c5 32.Nd5 Bg6 33.Nf6 Bf6 34.gf6 Qf7 35.Rhg1 Kf8 36.Rg6 Qg6 37.Qf5 Qf5 38.Bf5 Kf7 39.Be4 Rh8 40.Bd5 Kg6 41.f7 Rf8 42.Rg1 Kf6 43.Rg8 Ke7 44.Rf8 Kf8 45.h4 Kg7 46.h5 1:0

Thomas, Zelner win Pepsi Open

NM Todd Thomas of San Angelo and expert Alexander Zelner of Abilene each scored 4-0 to tie for first in the Pepsi Open, held April 11 in Early, Texas. Jamie Vaughan won the unrated section with 3-1, and Bryan Smith of Brownwood won the non-rated tournament.

Todd Thomas directed the event, which attracted 36 players including 18 unrateds. Harley Ethridge organized the event, which was sponsored by PepsiCo.

Here is a list of the prize winners:

Rated Tournament		
1st-2nd	Todd Thomas Alexander Zelner	4-0
3rd-8th	Bob Montgomery Chris Reynolds Natasha Quiroga Ronnie Barker Harley Ethridge Daniel Rivera	3-1
Unrated Section		
1st	Jamie Vaughan	3-1
2nd-7th	Curtis Lee Grant Hicks Jonathan McGirt Michael McGarity Steve Heppler Brent Cartrell	2-2
Non-rated Tournament		
1st	Bryan Smith	4-0
2nd	Jesse McClure	3-1

Reynolds, Quiroga, Barker, Rivera, Vaughan, McGirt, McGarity, Heppler, Cartrell and McClure are all from Glen Rose, whose club furnished more than half the participants. PepsiCo supplied a drink machine and nine quality trophies.

Scotch Game C45

Todd Thomas 2217
Bob Montgomery 1800

Pepsi Open (4)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 ed4
4.Nd4 Nd4?! 5.Qd4 Qf6

The best try to justify Black's fourth. Pandolfini, treating 4...Nd4 as a "straw target", only gives 5...c5.

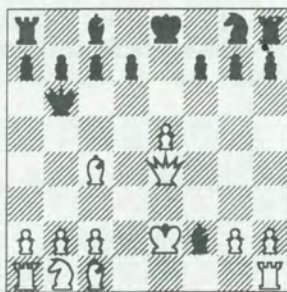
6.e5 Qb6 7.Qe4!?

Timid souls may prefer 7.Qb6 ab6 8.Nc3 Bb4 9.Bd2 Ne7 10.Bc4 0-0 11.0-0-0 d6 12.Nb5 ±.

7...Bc5 8.Bc4! Bf2

8...Ne7 9.0-0 0-0 10.Bd3 Qg6!
11.Qc4 Qc6 12.b4 Bb6 13.Nc3 +=.

9.Ke2



White's concept resembles the sharp line of the 2...Nf6 Sicilian.

9...Bc5?

ChessMachine likes 9...Bg1!, but what about 10.Rg1 Qg1 11.Be3 Qh2 12.Nc3? I can't prove anything, but White's jump in development is visually impressive.

10.Rf1 Nh6 11.Nc3! 0-0 12.Na4 Qa5 13.Nc5?!

13.Bd3! wins a piece.

13...Qc5 14.Bh6 gh6 15.Bd3 f5
16.Rf5 Rf5 17.Qf5 Qe7 18.Bc4 Kg7
19.Rf1 d5 20.Qf6 Qf6 21.ef6 Kg6
22.Bd5 Bg4 23.Kd3 c6 24.Be4 Kf7
25.Bh7 Re8 26.Rf2 Re6 27.Bg6!
Kg6 28.f7 Rd6 29.Kc3 1:0

Philidor's Defense C41

Dustin Willey (Glen Rose)
Bryan Smith (Brownwood)

Pepsi Open (1)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bc4 Bg4
4.Nc3 a6? 5.h3?

Dustin misses Legal's mate: 5.Ne5! Bd1 6.Bf7 Ke7 7.Nd5 mate.

5...Bf3 6.Qf3 Nf6 7.g4 g5 8.d3 h6 9.Nd5 Nbd7 10.Nf6 Nf6?! 11.h4 b5 12.Bd5? Nd5 13.ed5 Be7 14.hg5 Bg5 15.Bg5 Qg5 16.Qf5 Qf5 17.gf5 0-0-0 18.0-0-0 Rdg8 19.Rhg1 Rg5 20.Rg5 hg5 21.Rg1 Rh5 . . . and somehow Black won a grueling Rook endgame. My point is that these unrated players played pretty well (no piece pitch or pawn fork themes), and I predict good things for Willey in the future.

- Todd Thomas

Childhood stories of the masters

John Fedorowicz had an Aunt Margaret in New Jersey who didn't think he was tough enough. When he was five she got neighborhood kids to walk up and hit him in the mouth, and then he would have to hit them back. When she wanted him to learn how to swim he was reluctant to get in the pool, so she had the kids throw him in. He made his way to the edge, and his uncle rewarded him with fifty cents.

When Jim Gallagher was six years old, his father got an unusual pet - a tiger cub named Million. As it grew larger it chased Jim around the house, and he had to eat his dinner in the closet to keep it from going to the frisky beast.

Amarillo

NM Gary Simms

Simms' Carpetbaggers win U.S. Amateur Team-Midwest

If you didn't notice it in the May *Chess Life*, Life Master Gary Simms (2264) of Amarillo led the winning team in the U.S. Amateur Team Championship Midwest, held February 15-17 in Kansas City, Missouri. The *Return of the Carpetbaggers* fielded a geographically diverse but ratings-tight group that included NM Frank Chressanthis (2201) and Mark Bilensky (2129), both of Philadelphia, and Mississippi state champion Dr. George Chressanthis (2102) of Starkville, MS.

The team scored 6-0 to finish a full point ahead of the field, with a record undefeated game result of 15 wins and 9 draws. Boards three and four won individual board prizes for their 5.5-5 results, and the top two boards did respectably well with 4.5 and 4 against strong competition.

The strategy of forming a team with balanced ratings along with solid chess playing worked to perfection as the initial third ranked team mowed down challengers one after another. The team won two matches by the score of 4-0, and three matches by 3-1. The second ranked team, with two senior masters, a national master and the tournament's highest rated player, was easily disposed of 4-0 in round 4, despite having a significant rating advantage on the top three boards. The top ranked team, needing a victory of at least 3.5-5 against the Carpetbaggers in the last round to secure the championship, came the closest but went down to defeat, 2.5-1.5.

- Dr. George Chressanthis

Amarillo Chess Championship

Gary Simms scored 5-0 to win the 1992 Amarillo Championship, held February 8-9. Eddie Sanders (1903) came in second with 3-2, and Van Skidmore (1737) was third with 2.5. Brad Webster (2122) withdrew after losing to Simms in round 3.

[Game notes are by the Editor unless otherwise indicated.]

Sicilian Grand Prix B21 Gary Simms 2291 Van Skidmore 1737

Amarillo Chp. (1)

1.e4 c5 2.f4

The move order with 2.Nc3 avoids the Tal Gambit: 2...d5! 3.ed5 Nf6 4.Bb5 Bd7 5.Bd7 Qd7 6.c4 e6.

2...Nc6 3.Bc4 d6 4.Nf3 e6 5.Nc3 Be7 6.0-0 Nf6 7.d3 a6 8.Qe1 b5 9.Bb3 0-0 10.a4 b4 11.Nd1 Qb6 12.Kh1 Bb7 13.Ne3 Na5 14.Ba2 Rae8

14...d5! 15.ed5 ed5 16.Nf5 Bd8 17.Qg3 Nh5.

15.g4 g6 (15...d5!) 16.f5 ef5

Now 16...d5 is too late: 17.e5 Nd7 18.f6 Bd8 19.Qh4 +-.

17.gf5 Kg7 18.Rg1 Ba8 19.Ng5 b3 20.cb3 Nb3 21.fg6 hg6 22.Qh4 Rh8 23.Nf5!



If 23...gf5 24.Ne6 mate!

23...Kg8 24.Nh6 Kg7 25.Ne6!

A nice touch.

25...fe6 26.Qg5 Be4 27.de4 Rh6
28.Qh6 1:0

Vienna Game C26

Brad Webster 2122 Eddie Sanders 1903

Amarillo Chp. (2)

1.e4 e5 2.Bc4 Nf6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Nf3 d6 5.d3 0-0 6.0-0 a6 7.Bg5 Nbd7 8.Nd5 Bc5 9.c3 h6 10.Bh4 c6 11.Nf6 Nf6 12.d4 ed4 13.cd4 Ba7 14.Bb3 Bg4 15.Bc2 g5 16.Bg3 Nh5 17.Qd3 Ng3 18.hg3 Qd7 19.e5 f5 20.d5 Bf3 21.e6 Be4 22.ed7 Bd3 23.Bd3 Rad8 24.dc6 bc6 25.Rac1 Bc5 26.Bc4 d5 27.Ba6 Ba7 28.Bc8 c5 29.Rfe1 f4 30.gf4 Rf4 31.Re8 Rf8 32.Rce1 Bb6 33.R8e6 Ba5 34.Rc1 Rc8 35.dc8(Q) Rc8 36.Re5 c4 37.Rd5 1:0

KI Attack A08

Gary Simms 2291 Brad Webster 2122

Amarillo Chp. (3)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 d5 3.Bg2 g6 4.0-0 Bg7 5.d3 0-0 6.Nbd2 c5 7.e4 Nc6 8.c3 de4 9.de4 Qc7!?

9...h6 10.Qe2 Be6 11.Ne1 Qb6 12.h3 Rad8 = Petrosian-Reshevsky, Zürich Interzonal 1953. Probably White's best now is still 10.Qe2.

10.a4 b6 11.Re1 Rd8 12.Qc2 Ba6 13.Bf1 Bb7?

A critical loss of time. 13...Bf1 14.Nf1 Ne5 15.Ne5 Qe5 gives Black good play.

14.Nc4 e5

Black cannot allow e6-e6, but now he is vulnerable on d5.

15.Bg5 h6 16.Bf6 Bf6 17.Ne3 Na5 18.b3 Bg7 19.Rad1 f5 20.Nd2 f4 21.Nd5 Bd5

Or 21...Qf7 22.b4! cb4 23.cb4 Rac8 24.Qa2 and Black must lose material after 24...Nc6 25.Bc4 or 24...Bd5 25.ed5 Nb7 26.Bh3! Δ Be6.

22.ed5 fg3 23.hg3 Qf7 24.Bh3 Kh7 25.Be6 Qe7 26.Nf3 Nc6 27.Nh4 1:0

In memoriam: George Brown

1992 Candidates Semifinal Matches

Short, Timman bounce back to defeat Karpov, Yusupov

Bjarke Kristensen, © 1992, ChessBase USA
75 Main Street #16, Manasquan, NJ 08736

We're back at the same small Hotel Anibal in the Andalusian village Linares in Southern Spain where Kasparov won the tenth Ciudad de Linares tournament just about one month ago. The four candidates Karpov, Yusupov, Timman and Short all participated in the tournament, but while Karpov and Timman performed well both Yusupov and Short made mid-scale disasters.

Just one look in the history book explains a lot. To begin with: Señor Luis Rentero, who is the main driving force behind turning Linares into a true chess Mecca, is a close friend of both Anatoly Karpov and Jan Timman. Señor Rentero is also a good sport and would never even think of giving Karpov and Timman better conditions than their opponents. But Karpov and Timman have played so often in Linares during the past ten years that it literally has become their second home. As for

Arthur Yusupov, Linares is just another tournament, but Nigel Short is the one who might really wish that the matches were being played somewhere else (make that anywhere else). The Londoner Short has never felt much at home in the small Latin village, and it showed in his recent performance at the tournament here.

The semifinals in the Candidates matches are ten games. The two winners will meet in a match early in 1993 to decide who will meet with Gary Kasparov in the world championship match in Los Angeles [in August] 1993.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Short	0	=	=	1	=	1	0	1	=	1	6
Karpov	1	=	=	0	=	0	1	0	=	0	4
Timman	0	=	=	1	0	1	=	1	=	1	6
Yusupov	1	=	=	0	1	0	=	0	=	0	4

Karpov - Short - Round 1

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 Ng4
4.Bf4 Nc6 5.Nf3 Bb4+ 6.Nbd2 Qe7
7.e3 Ngxe5 8.Nxe5 Nxe5 9.Be2 O-O
10.O-O d6 11.Nb3 b6 12.a3 Bc5
13.Nxc5 bxc5 14.b4 Nd7 15.Bg4
a5 16.Bxd7 Bxd7 17.bxc5 dxc5
18.Qd5 Ra6 19.Qe5 Re6 20.Qxc7
Rc8 21.Qb7 Qe8 22.Rab1 h5 23.f3
Bc6 24.Qb2 h4 25.h3 f5 26.Qc2
Qg6 27.Qc3 a4 28.Rf2 Rce8
29.Rd1 Qh5 30.Qc2 Qg6 31.Kh1
Qf6 32.Qb2 Qe7 33.Rfd2 g5
34.Bd6 Qf7 35.Bxc5 g4 36.fgx4
fxg4 37.Rf2 Qh5 38.Qe2 Rg6
39.Rd6 Re4 40.Rd8+ Kh7 41.Rf7+
Rg7 42.Rxg7+ Kxg7 43.Qb2+ 1-0

Short - Karpov - Round 2

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.Nf3
e6 5.Be2 c5 6.O-O Nc6 7.c3 Bg4
8.Nbd2 cxd4 9.cxd4 Nge7 10.a3
Nf5 11.b4 Be7 12.h3 Bxf3 13.Nxf3
O-O 14.Bb2 a6 15.Qd2 Rc8
16.Rad1 Nb8 17.Bd3 Nh4 18.Ne1
Nd7 19.Nc2 Nb6 20.Ne3 Qd7
21.Rde1 Rc7 22.Qd1 Rfc8 23.g3
Nf5 24.Nxf5 exf5 25.Qf3 g6 26.Qf4
Na4 27.Bc1 Rc3 28.Bb1 Rb3

29.Ba2 Rd3 30.Bb1 Rb3 31.Ba2
Rd3 32.Bb1 DRAW

Karpov - Short - Round 3

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.e4 Nf6 4.e5
Nd5 5.Bxc4 Nb6 6.Bd3 Nc6 7.Be3
Nb4 8.Be4 f5 9.exf6 exf6 10.Nc3 f5
11.Bf3 N4d5 12.Bd2 Be6 13.Nge2
Qd7 14.O-O O-O-O 15.Re1 Rg8
16.Bg5 Re8 17.Nf4 Nxf4 18.Bxf4
g5 19.Be5 Bg7 20.Rc1 Bxe5
21.dxe5 Qxd1 22.Bxd1 a6 23.g3
Re7 24.b3 Rd7 25.f3 Nd5 26.Na4
b6 27.Be2 Kb7 28.Bc4 c5 29.Kf2
Rgd8 30.Re2 Nc7 31.Rcc2 Kc6
32.Nb2 b5 33.Bxe6 Nxe6 34.Rc1
Rd4 35.Ke1 R4d5 36.Kf2 Nd4
37.Re3 f4 38.gxf4 gxf4 39.Re4 Ne6
40.Rc2 Rd2+ 41.Re2 Rxc2
42.Rxc2 Rd4 43.Re2 Kd5 44.Kg2
h5 45.Kf1 h4 46.Kg2 Ng5 47.Kf2
h3 48.Rc2 Ne6 49.Ke2 Kxe5
50.Nd3+ (Adjourned) Kd6 51.Nf2
Rd5 52.Rc3 Kc6 53.Nxh3 Rh5
54.Nf2 Rxh2 55.Kf1 Kd5 56.Rd3+
Nd4 57.Kg1 Rh6 58.Ne4 c4
59.bxc4+ bxc4 60.Rd1 Rc6
61.Nc3+ Ke5 62.Kf1 Rh6 63.Re1+
Kf5 64.Re8 Nxf3 65.Ne2 Nh2+

66.Kg1 f3 67.Rf8+ Ke5 68.Ng3
Rh7 69.Kf2 c3

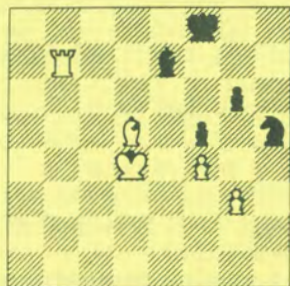
A plausible attempt to improve on Short's play could be 69...Rd7. The point is: 70.Re8+ Kd4 71.Rh8 Rb7 72.Rxh2 Rb2+ 73.Kg1 Rxh2 74.Kxh2 c3 and Black is winning.

70.Rc8 Kd4 71.Rd8+ Kc4
72.Nf5 Rc7 73.Ne3+ Kb5 74.Rd1
Ka4 75.Rc1 Rd7 76.Rxc3 Rd2+
77.Kg3 f2 78.Rc4+ Ka3 79.Rf4
f1=N+ 80.Nxf1 Nxf1+ 81.Rxf1 a5
82.Rf5 a4 83.Rf4 Rxa2 84.Rf3+
Kb4 85.Rf4+ Kc3 86.Rf3+ Kd4
87.Rf4+ Ke5 88.Rb4 a3 89.Rb3
Ke4 90.Kh3 Kd4 91.Rg3 Ra1
92.Kh2 Ke4 93.Rb3 a2 94.Ra3
DRAW

Short - Karpov - Round 4

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.Nf3
e6 5.Be2 c5 6.O-O Nc6 7.c3 cxd4
8.cxd4 Nge7 9.a3 Be4 10.Nbd2
Nf5 11.b4 Qb6 12.Bb2 Be7 13.Re1
Rd8 14.Bf1 a5 15.Nxe4 dxe4
16.Rxe4 axb4 17.axb4 Bxb4
18.Rb1 Qa5 19.h4 O-O 20.Bd3 Rd7
21.Rf4 g6 22.h5 Be7 23.hxg6 hxg6
24.Be4 Ng7 25.Rg4 Rfd8 26.Qc1

Nf5 27.Bc3 Qc7 28.Qb2 Nfxd4
 29.Nxd4 Rxd4 30.Bxd4 Rxd4
 31.Bf3 Rxc4 32.Bxc4 Nxe5
 33.Qxb7 Qc2 34.Bd1 Qd3 35.Bf3
 Bf6 36.Qe4 Qc3 37.Be2 Kg7 38.g3
 Qc5 39.Kg2 Nc6 40.Rb7 Nd4
 41.Bd3 Qh5 42.Rd7 Nf5 43.Qxe6
 Nh6 44.Bc4 Qe5 45.Qxe5 Bxe5
 46.Kf3 Kf8 47.Ke4 Bf6 48.Rd5
 Be7 49.f4 Ng4 50.Ra5 Nh6 51.Kf3
 f5 52.Ra7 Ng4 53.Be6 Nh6 54.Rc7
 Ng4 55.Rb7 Nh6 56.Ke3 Ng4+
 57.Kd4 Nf6 58.Rb8+ Kg7 59.Rb7
 Kf8 60.Bd5 Nh5 (Adjudged)



61.Ke5 Bf6+ 62.Ke6 Bd4
 63.Bf3 Nxc3 64.Rd7 Bc3 65.Rd3
 Bb2 66.Rd2 Bc1 67.Rd1 Bxf4
 68.Kf6 Bc7 69.Rd7 Ba5 70.Bc6
 Nh5+ 71.Kg6 Nf4+ 72.Kxf5 Ne2
 73.Bf3 Ke8 74.Rd5 Ng3+ 75.Ke6
 Bc7 76.Rd7 1 : 0

Karpov - Short - Round 5

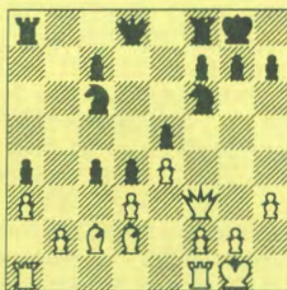
1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.e4 Nf6 4.e5
 Nd5 5.Bc4 Nb6 6.Bb3 c5 7.dxc5
 Qxd1+ 8.Kxd1 N6d7 9.e6 fxe6
 10.Bxe6 Na6 11.c6 bxc6 12.Be3
 Nc7 13.Bb3 Nd5 14.Nf3 Nxe3+
 15.fxe3 g6 16.Nbd2 Nc5 17.Bc4
 Bg7 18.Nd4 Na4 19.Kc2 Nxb2
 20.Kxb2 c5 21.N2f3 Rf8 22.Rhf1
 Bd7 23.Ka3 cxd4 24.exd4 Rc8
 25.Bb3 Rf6 26.Rac1 Rb8 27.Rfe1
 Ra6+ 28.Kb2 Rd6 29.Ka3 a5
 30.Ne5 Rxd4 31.Nxd7 Kxd7
 32.Rcd1 Rbb4 33.Rxd4+ Bxd4
 34.Rc1 e5 35.Rc4 Rb8 36.Ka4 Bb6
 37.Re4 Kd6 38.h3 Bd4 39.Re2 Bc3
 40.Rc2 Rc8 41.Re2 Kc5 42.Re4

Bd4 43.Re2 Kb6 44.Rc2 Rd8
 45.Re2 Ba1 46.Bc4 Kc5 47.Ba6
 Rd6 48.Rc2+ Kb6 49.Bc4 e4
 50.Kb3 Bd4 51.Be2 Bc5 52.Rc4
 Re6 53.Rc1 Re5 54.Rf1 Bd6
 55.Rc1 h5 56.Rc8 Rd5 57.a4 Be5
 58.Rc4 Bd4 59.Rc8 Be5 60.Bb5 e3
 61.Rc6+ (Adjudged) Kb7 62.Kc4
 e2 63.Re6 Rg5 64.Bc6+ Kc7
 65.Bf3 Bb4 66.Rxe2 Kd6 67.Re8
 h4 DRAW

Short - Karpov - Round 6

Finally Short took the lead by beating Karpov in game six. Short held a clear initiative in both the 3rd, 4th and 5th games, but he didn't profit from them until he won the 6th game. This opened a new and exciting chapter of the match - and maybe even the history of chess. It is possible that what we witness right now in southern Spain is the last attempt of a great fighter to return to former heights.

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6
 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.O-O Be7 6.Qe2 b5
 7.Bb3 O-O 8.c3 d5 9.d3 d4 10.Nbd2
 Bc5 11.Bc2 Bb6 12.Nb3 Bg4 13.h3
 Bxf3 14.Qxf3 a5 15.a3 a4 16.Nd2
 Ba5 17.c4 Bxd2 18.Bxd2 bxc4

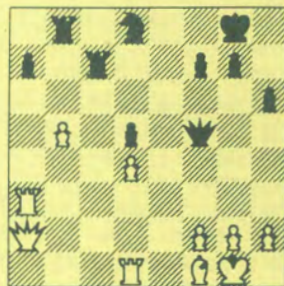


19.Rfc1 Qd6 20.Qd1 c3
 21.bxc3 dxc3 22.Bxc3 Nd4 23.Ra2
 Nxc2 24.Raxc2 Rfd8 25.Bb4 Qxd3
 (??) 26.Rd2 Qxd2 27.Bxd2 Nxe4
 28.Rc2 1 : 0

Karpov - Short - Round 7

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Nf6
 4.Bg5 Be7 5.e3 O-O 6.Nf3 h6

7.Bh4 b6 8.Be2 Bb7 9.Bxf6 Bxf6
 10.cxd5 exd5 11.b4 c5 12.bxc5
 bxc5 13.Rb1 Qa5 14.Qd2 cxd4
 15.Nxd4 Bxd4 16.exd4 Ba6
 17.Nb5 Qd8 18.O-O Nc6 19.Rfd1
 Qf6 20.Bf1 Rab8 21.a4 Rfc8
 22.Rb3 Bxb5 23.axb5 Nd8 24.Qa2
 Rc7 25.Ra3 Qf5



26.Re3 Ne6 27.Re5 Qg4 28.Be2
 Qg6 29.g3 Rbc8 30.Bh5 Qf6
 31.Qxd5 g6 32.Be2 Rc3 33.h4 Ra3
 34.Qe4 Rcc3 35.Kg2 Kg7 36.d5
 Nc5 37.Qd4 Rc2 38.Re8 Raa2
 39.Rg8+ Kxg8 40.Qxf6 Rxe2
 41.Ra1 Ne4 42.Rxa2 Rxa2 43.Qd4
 Rxf2+ 44.Kg1 Re2 45.d6 1-0

Short - Karpov - Round 8

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6
 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.O-O Be7 6.Qe2 b5
 7.Bb3 O-O 8.c3 d6 9.d4 Bg4
 10.Rd1 exd4 11.cxd4 d5 12.e5 Ne4
 13.a4 bxa4 14.Bxa4 Nb4 15.h3
 Bh5 16.Nc3 Bg6 17.Be3 Rb8
 18.Na2 c5 19.dxc5 Nxc5 20.Nxb4
 Rxb4 21.Bc6 Qb8 22.Bxd5 Rxb2
 23.Qc4 Rc2 24.Qg4 Qc7 25.Nd4
 Rc3 26.Nc6 Re8 27.Bd4 Rc2
 28.Nb4 Rd8 29.Nxc2 Bxc2 30.e6
 Bf8 31.exf7+ Kh8 32.Re1 Bg6
 33.Re8 Rxe8 34.fxe8=Q Bxe8
 35.Bxc5 Bxc5 36.Qe6 1-0

"Bravo Nigel Short!" says Gary Kasparov from far away in Dortmund. With just two games to go Short needs only one point to win the match, and it appears that nearly everybody hopes he will. It really isn't anything personal, but

(N)

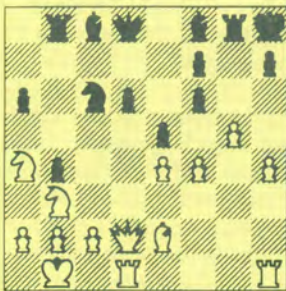
even the biggest and most stubborn admirers of Karpov's play would prefer a Kasparov-Short match to a Kasparov-Karpov one.

Karpov - Short - Round 9

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.e4 Nf6 4.e5 Nd5 5.Bxc4 Nb6 6.Bb3 Nc6 7.Be3 Bf5 8.Nc3 e6 9.Nge2 Be7 10.a3 O-O 11.O-O Na5 12.Bc2 Bxc2 13.Qxc2 Nac4 14.Rad1 Nxe3 15.fxe3 c6 16.Rf3 Nd5 17.Ne4 Bg5 18.Qd3 Qe7 19.Nf4 Bxf4 20.exf4 g6 21.Qe2 Rae8 22.Re1 Qd8 23.Qf2 Re7 24.Ng5 f5 25.exf6 Rxf6 26.Re5 Nc7 27.Qe3 Rf5 28.Rf2 h6 29.Ne4 Nd5 30.Qb3 Qf8 31.g3 Kh7 32.Qa4 a6 33.Qc2 Qd8 34.Qd3 Nc7 35.Nc5 b6 36.Na4 Nb5 37.Qe4 Nxd4 38.Kg2 e5 39.Nc3 Ref7 40.b4 Rxe5 41.Qxe5 Qa8+ 42.Kh3 Qh8 43.Qxh8+ Kxh8 44.bxc5 bxc5 45.Rb2 Kg7 46.Rb6 e5 47.fxe5 Re7 48.Nd5 Rxe5 49.Rb7+ Kf8 50.Nf4 Ke8 51.Nxg6 Re3 52.a4 Ne6 53.Kg4 c4 54.Nf4 Nxf4 55.Kxf4 Re2 56.Rc7 Rxh2 57.Rxc4 Kd7 58.Rc5 h5 59.Ra5 h4 60.g4 Ra2 61.Rxa6 h3 62.Kg5 h2 63.Ra7+ Ke6 DRAW

Short - Karpov - Round 10

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Bg5 e6 7.Qd2 Be7 8.O-O-O O-O 9.Nb3 a6 10.Bxf6 gxf6 11.h4 Kh8 12.g4 b5 13.g5 b4 14.Na4 Rg8 15.f4 Rb8 16.Kb1 Bf8 17.Be2 e5

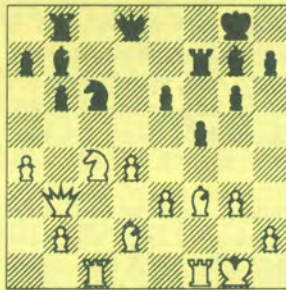


18.f5 fxg5 19.hxg5 Rxg5 20.Qe3 Qf6 21.Nb6 Ne7 22.Nxc8

Rxc8 23.Bxa6 Rd8 24.Qb6 Ng8 25.Na5 d5 26.Nc6 Rd6 27.exd5 Ne7 28.Qxb4 Nxd5 29.Rxd5 Qg7 30.Rxd6 Rg1+ 31.Rd1 Rxd1+ 32.Rxd1 Bxb4 33.Nxb4 Qg4 34.Rd8+ Kg7 35.a3 Qxf5 36.Rd1 h5 37.Re1 Qe6 38.Bb7 f5 39.Bd5 Qf6 40.c4 e4 41.c5 1-0

Yusupov - Timman - Round 1

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nf3 Bg7 4.g3 O-O 5.Bg2 c6 6.O-O d5 7.cxd5 cxd5 8.Nc3 Ne4 9.Nxe4 dxe4 10.Ne5 f6 11.Qb3+ e6 12.Nc4 Nc6 13.e3 f5 14.Bd2 Rb8 15.a4 Rf7 16.Rac1 b6 17.f3 exf3 18.Bxf3 Bb7



19.Bxc6 Bxc6 20.Ne5 Bxa4 21.Nxf7 Bxb3 22.Nxd8 Rxd8 23.Rc3 Bd5 24.Rfcl Bf6 25.Rc8 Bb7 26.R8c7 Be4 27.Bb4 g5 28.Be7 Bxe7 29.Rxe7 f4 30.gxf4 gxf4 31.exf4 a5 32.Kf2 Bf5 33.Rb7 b5 34.Rcc7 1-0

Timman - Yusupov - Round 2

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.d4 Nxe4 4.Bd3 d5 5.Nxe5 Bd6 6.O-O O-O 7.c4 Bxe5 8.dxe5 Nc6 9.cxd5 Qxd5 10.Qc2 Nb4 11.Bxe4 Nxc2 12.Bxd5 Bf5 13.g4 Bxg4 14.Be4 Nxa1 15.Bf4 f5 16.Bd5+ Kh8 17.Rcl c6 18.Bg2 Rfd8 19.Nd2 h6 20.h4 Rd3 21.Rxa1 g5 22.hxg5 hxg5 23.Bxg5 Rg8 24.Bf6+ Kh7 25.Nf1 f4 26.Kh2 Rg6 27.Re1 Rh6+ 28.Kg1 Rg6 29.Kh2 Rh6+ 30.Kg1 Rg6 31.Kh2 DRAW

Yusupov - Timman - Round 3

Timman was two pawns ahead, but let Yusupov's passed d-pawn live for sufficient counterplay. Probably the most convincing line was 31...Rxh3! 32 gxh3 Qg3+ 33 Kh1 Qxh3+ 34 Kg1 Qg3+ 35 Kh1 Re4 36 R5f4 (36 Rh5 Re2 is mate on deck) 36...Rxf4 37 Rxf4 Qxf4 38 Qd1 Qd6, with a three pawn lead and the d-pawn blockaded.

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 O-O 5.Bd3 d5 6.Nf3 c5 7.O-O Nbd7 8.cxd5exd5 9.a3 Bxc3 10.bxc3 Re8 11.a4 c4 12.Bc2 Ne4 13.Bxe4 dxe4 14.Nd2 b6 15.f3 Bb7 16.fxe4 Bxe4 17.Nxe4 Rxe4 18.Ra2 Nf6 19.Raf2 Qd6 20.Rf5 Rae8 21.h3 h6 22.a5 Qe6 23.Qf3 Re7 24.Qg3 Nd5 25.Qb8+ Kh7 26.axb6 axb6 27.Bd2 f6 28.Qa8 Nxe3 29.d5 Qd6 30.Bxe3 Rxe3 31.Qa1 Qg3 32.Qb1 Re1 33.Qxb6 R7f2 34.R5f2 17.Nxe4 Rxf1+ 36.Kxf1 Re5 37.Qd4 Qh2 38.Re2 Rxe2 39.Kxe2 Qxg2+ 40.Kd1 Qh1+ 41.Kc2 Qg2+ 42.Qd2 Qe4+ 43.Kc1 Qh1+ 44.Kc2 Qe4+ 45.Kc1 Qh1+ 46.Kc2 DRAW

Timman - Yusupov - Round 4

Yusupov came into Round 4 leading Jan Timman by a full point. A shocking oversight on Move 31 left him tied - and fit to be tied! Yusupov failed to defend against a simple one-move mate, earning the sympathy of millions of woodpushers worldwide who have made the same mistake in skittles games.

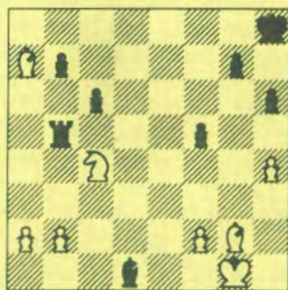
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.d4 Nxe4 4.Bd3 d5 5.Nxe5 Nd7 6.Nxd7 Bxd7 7.O-O Be7 8.Qf3 O-O 9.c3 Bd6 10.Nd2 f5 11.c4 c6 12.Nb3 Qc7 13.h3 dxc4 14.Bxc4+ Kh8 15.Bd2 Rae8 16.Rac1 Qb8 17.a4 Re7 18.Rcd1 f4 19.Bd3 Bf5 20.Nc5 Ng5 21.Qh5 Bxd3 22.Nxd3 Ne4 23.Rfel f3 24.gxf3 Nxd2 25.Rxd2 Rxe1+ 26.Nxe1 Qd8 27.Nd3 Qf6 28.Ne5 g6 29.Qh6 Bxe5 30.dxe5 Qxf3 31.e6 Qe4 1-0

Yusupov - Timman - Round 5

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3
O-O 5.Bd3 d5 6.Nf3 b6 7.O-O Bb7
8.cxd5 exd5 9.a3 Bd6 10.b4 a6
11.Qb3 Qe7 12.b5 axb5 13.Nxb5
Nbd7 14.Bb2 c5 15.Nxd6 Qxd6
16.Bf5 c4 17.Qc2 g6 18.Bxd7
Nxd7 19.Ne5 Rfe8 20.Bc3 Bc6
21.Qb2 Ba4 22.e4 f6 23.Nxd7
Qxd7 24.e5 Qe6 25.exf6 Qxf6
26.Rfel Rxe1+ 27.Rxe1 Re8
28.Re5 Rxe5 29.dxe5 Qe6 30.Bd4
Bb3 31.h3 h5 32.Qd2 Ba4 33.Qg5
Kf7 34.g4 hxg4 35.hxg4 Ke8
36.Kg2 Kd7 37.Kg3 Bd1 38.f3
Kc7 39.Qf6 Qxf6 40.exf6 Kd7
41.Bxb6 c3 42.Bd4 c2 43.Bb2 Ke6
44.g5 Be2 45.Kf2 Bb5 46.Ke3 Be8
47.Kd3 Ba4 48.Kc3 Kd6 49.Bc1
Ke6 50.Kb4 1-0

Timman - Yusupov - Round 6

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.d4 Nxe4
4.Bd3 d5 5.Nxe5 Bd6 6.0-0 0-0
7.c4 Bxe5 8.dxe5 Nc6 9.cxd5 Qxd5
10.Qc2 Nb4 11.Bxe4 Nxc2
12.Bxd5 Bf5 13.g4 Bxg4 14.Be4
Nxa1 15.Bf4 f5 16.Bd5+ Kh8
17.Rc1 c6 18.Bg2 Rfd8 19.Nd2 h6
20.h4 Rd3 21.Bf1 Rd4 22.Be3 Rd5
23.Rxa1 Rxe5 24.Nc4 Rd2 25.Bg2
Rb5 26.Re1 Rd8 27.Bxa7 Rd1
28.Rxd1 Bxd1



29.Bd4 f4 30.Be4 Rb4 31.b3
Be2 32.Bc3 Rb5 33.Nd6 Rh5 34.f3
Ba6 35.Nf5 Kg8 36.Nxg7 Rxh4
37.Bf5 Be2 38.Be6+ Kh7 39.Bf5+
Kg8 40.Kg2 c5 41.Bf6 Bxf3+
42.Kxf3 Rh2 43.a4 Kf7 44.Be5

Ke7 45.Ne6 Rh5 46.Kxf4 Rh4+
47.Ke3 c4 48.b4 h5 49.a5 Rh1
50.Nf4 Rcl 51.Kd2 Rf1 52.Be4 1-0

Yusupov - Timman - Round 7

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5
4.Bg5 Ne4 5.Bf4 c6 6.e3 Bg7 7.Bd3
Nxc3 8.bxc3 Qa5 9.Ne2 dxc4
10.Bxc4 Nd7 11.O-O O-O 12.e4 e5
13.Be3 exd4 14.cxd4 c5 15.Rc1
cxd4 16.Bxd4 Bxd4 17.Qxd4 Qb6
18.Bb3 Qxd4 19.Nxd4 Ne5 20.f4
Nc6 21.Nxc6 bxc6 22.Rxc6 Bb7
23.Rc7 Bxe4 24.Re1 Rae8 25.Rxa7
Kg7 26.Kf2 h5 27.g3 Kf6 28.h3
Ra8 29.Rc7 Bf5 30.h4 Be6 31.Rc6
Rfc8 32.Rxc8 Rxc8 33.Bxe6 fxe6
34.a4 Ra8 35.Ra1 Ra5 36.Ke3 e5
37.Ke4 exf4 38.Kxf4 Ke6 39.Ke4
g5 40.hxg5 Rxg5 41.Kf3 Ra5
42.Re1+ Kf5 43.Re4 Rc5 44.Re3
Ra5 45.Ra3 Ke5 46.Ke3 Ke6
47.Ke2 Kd6 48.Kf2 Ke6 49.Re3+
Kd5 50.Ra3 Ke6 51.Ke3 h4 52.g4
Kf6 53.Kf4 Kg6 54.Ra1 Kf6
55.Kf3 Kg5 56.Ra2 h3 DRAW

Timman - Yusupov - Round 8

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.d4 Nxe4
4.Bd3 d5 5.Nxe5 Bd6 6.O-O Nc6
7.Nxc6 bxc6 8.c4 O-O 9.c5 Be7
10.Nc3 f5 11.Ne2 Bf6 12.Qa4 Bd7
13.f3 Ng5 14.Nf4 Qe7 15.Bd2 g6
16.Rae1 Qg7 17.Bc3 h5 18.Ba6
Rab8 19.Nd3 h4 20.Ne5 f4 21.h3
Rbe8 22.Bd3 Bxe5 23.Rxe5 Rxe5
24.dxe5 Qe7 25.Qxa7 Ne6 26.b4
Qg5 27.Kh1 Kh7 28.a4 Rf7 29.b5
d4 30.Bb4 Ng7 31.Rg1 Bf5 32.Bc4
Re7 33.Qb8 Nh5 34.Qg8+ Kh6
35.Be1 Ng3+ 36.Kh2 Rd7
37.Qh8+ Rh7 38.Qf8+ Kh5 39.b6
cxb6 40.cxb6 d3 41.Qf6 Ne2
42.Rf1 Nd4 43.a5 Nc2 44.Qxg5+
Kxg5 45.a6 Ne3 46.Rf2 Bc8
47.Bxd3 Rd7 48.a7 Bb7 49.Ba6
1-0

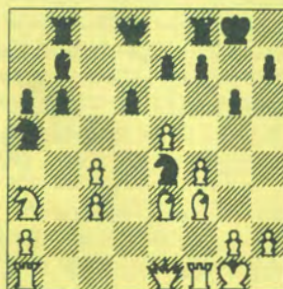
Yusupov - Timman - Round 9

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3
O-O 5.Bd3 d5 6.Nf3 b6 7.O-O Bb7
8.cxd5 exd5 9.a3 Bd6 10.b4 a6
11.Qb3 Nbd7 12.a4 Qe7 13.Ba3

Rfd8 14.Rfe1 Nf8 15.b5 Bxa3
16.bxa6 Bxa6 17.Bxa6 Rxa6
18.Rxa3 c5 19.Ra2 Ne4 20.Rc1 c4
21.Qb5 Nxc3 22.Rxc3 Qb7 23.Nd2
Rda8 24.Rca3 Qd7 25.Qb4 Ng6
26.g3 h5 27.Nb1 h4 28.Nc3 Qg4
29.Qb2 hxg3 30.fxg3 Ne7 31.Qf2
b5 32.Nxb5 Rxa4 33.Rxa4 Rxa4
34.Nc3 Rxa2 35.Qxa2 Qe6 36.Qe2
Nf5 37.Kf2 Nd6 38.Qc2 f5 39.Ne2
Ne4+ 40.Kg2 Nf6 41.Nf4 Qe4+
42.Qxe4 dxe4 43.Kf2 Ng4+ 44.Ke2
Nxb2 45.Ng6 c3 46.Ne7+ Kf7
47.Nxf5 Nf1 48.Kd1 Kf6 49.g4 g6
DRAW

Timman - Yusupov - Round 10

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4
4.Nxd4 g6 5.c4 Bg7 6.Be3 Nf6
7.Nc3 O-O 8.Be2 b6 9.O-O Bb7
10.f3 Nh5 11.Ndb5 a6 12.Na3 Rb8
13.f4 Bxc3 14.bxc3 Nf6 15.e5 Ne4
16.Qe1 d6 17.Bf3 Na5



18.f5 gxf5 19.Bh6 Kh8 20.Bxf8
Qxf8 21.exd6 Nxd6 22.Rb1 Ne4
23.Qe3 Qg7 24.Qxb6 Qxc3
25.Bxe4 Qxa3 26.Rxf5 Nxc4
27.Qd4+ f6 28.Rxf6 e5 29.Qa7
Rd8 30.Qxb7 1-0

The winner of the candidates final match between Short and Timman will play Garry Kasparov for the world title in Los Angeles, beginning August 21, 1993. A four million dollar prize fund has been put up by the Intermark Group of Los Angeles, and both FIDE and Kasparov have agreed to the terms.

Houston

Mick Bighamian and Billy Patteson tied for first in the Rapid Chess Championship of Houston, held April 3-4 at Dave's Chess Studio. They scored 9-3 in the twelve round game/30 event, and split \$110. Mike Flewelling won best expert (\$50) with 7-5. Shawn Nowland won best "class" (\$40) with 6-6. Swiss pairings were only made six times to allow two games with each opponent. Bighamian led all the way, but Patteson caught fire with 2-0 wins against Clarence Yeung, Mike Calogridis and Lewis McClary in the last six rounds, and managed to catch Mick and tie for first.

Notes by B. L. Patteson

English Opening A28

B. L. Patteson 2208

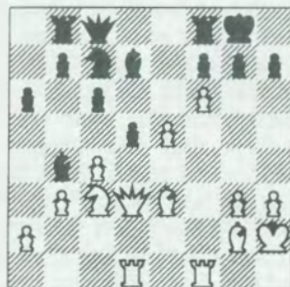
Clarence Yeung 2200

Houston Rapid Chp. (8)

1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Nf3 Nc6
4.d4 ed4 5.Nd4 d6?!

Very passive.

6.g3 Be7 7.Bg2 Bd7 8.0-0 0-0
9.e4 Re8 10.h3 Rb8 11.Be3 a6
12.b3 Nd4 13.Bd4 c6 14.Qd3 Qc8
15.Kh2 Be6 16.f4 Rd8 17.f5 Bd7
18.Bb6 Rf8 19.Be3 Ne8 20.Rad1
Nc7 21.e5 d5 22.f6 Bb4



23.Bd2

23.fg7 Δ Re8 24.Rf7! wins brilliantly. I saw it but put it off for a move.

23...Re8 24.fg7 Re5 25.Rf7!

Still a winner, but not as clearly as before.

25...Kf7 26.Qh7 Qg8 27.Rf1 Ke7 28.Qh4 Kd6 29.c5?

After 29.Qf6 my computer shows forced wins against all five defenses. So my chess intuition was correct, but my analysis was faulty.

29...Bc5 30.Bf4 Rbe8?

A horrible move of the help-mate variety. After 30...Qg7, Black recovers.

31.Qf6 Be6

Other moves allow mate in one!

32.Qe5 Ke7 33.Qc7 Bd7 34.Bg5 Ke6 35.Rf6 Ke7 36.Rf5!

1:0

Larry Englebretson won an action tournament held April 4, with 4-0 against 1400 and under competition.

Jeff Gillis and Jeff Grimes tied for first in a game/30 tournament held April 5, sponsored by Rick's Darts and Games. Ed Huthmacher organized, and Robert Brieger directed.

Rick's Darts & Games game/30
Sunday, April 5, 1992

	Rating				Score
1. Jeff Gillis	1954	-4	+6	+2	+3 3
2. Jeff Grimes	1830	+5	+3	-1	+4 3
3. Patrick Lee	1598	+6	-2	+5	-1 2
4. J. Heickman	1348	+1	-5	+6	-2 2
5. Ed Meyer	1272	-2	+4	-3	+6 2
6. Harold Hall	UNR	-3	-1	-4	-5 0

Dallas

John Dunning won the \$300 first prize in the Kenneth Ray Smith FIDE World Challenge, a game/30 event held March 2 at the Dallas Chess Club. He beat all five of his opponents including GM Anatoly Lein, who came in second with 4-1. SM Jude Acers of New Orleans was arbiter. The event was organized by

T. C. Louis and Lou Hays, directors of the Dallas International Chess Tourney Foundation.

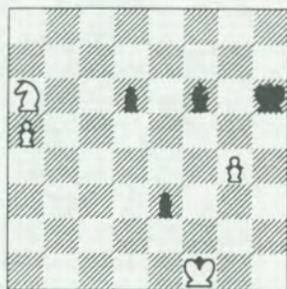
Winning the tournament qualified Dunning to play in the \$1000 winner-take-all event to be held November 2 in New Orleans.

Ken Smith won the Oklahoma City Winter Open held Feb. 8-9, with a score of 4.5-.5.

SOLUTION: 1.g5! Kg5 (1...Bg5 2.Nc7 +-) 2.Nc5!! (2.Nc7 Kf5 =) 2...dc5 (if 2...Bd8 or 2...Bd4, 3.Ne6 +-) 3.a6 +-. The position is based on a prize-winning study by the Platov brothers, which was an especial favorite of Lenin. But British researcher Brian Gosling reported in the March 1992 *ICCA Journal* that he was able to cook the study – with a little help from a Fidelity Excel Mach 68000 chess computer!

V. and M. Platov, 1908

First prize, *Rigaer Tageblatt*



White to move and win

The intended solution was the same as the one given above – yet the computer wanted to play 1.Nc7.

Why? Gosling played around with the position and found that after **1.g5 Kg5 2.Nc5**, Black can counterattack with **2...Kg4!** Then **3.a6?** loses outright to **3...Kf3!** White must fortress with **3.Ke2 Bd4** (or **Bd8**) **4.Nb3** and **Nc1-d3** to save a draw. It really works!

IM Root outclasses field at Class Act

IM Doug Root, who is doing postdoctoral work in biochemistry at the University of Texas in Austin, won the Class Act tournament at U.T. San Antonio with a score of 4-0. In round three he defeated state co-champ Eugene Curtin, who finished second with 3 points.

Alexey Root, the 1989 U.S. Women's Champion, won the expert prize with 2.5. Mike Salas and Marvin Wilson tied for first Class A with 2. Marvin got the trophy despite tiebreak points by winning a five-minute playoff game agreed to by both players.

The B/under section was won by Shawn Nowland with 3.5 points. Bruce Lewkowski won second Class B with 3, and Wallace Short was top (and only) Class C with 2.5. Todd Salter won first D/E/Unrated with 3, and Charles R. Davis was second with 2.5.

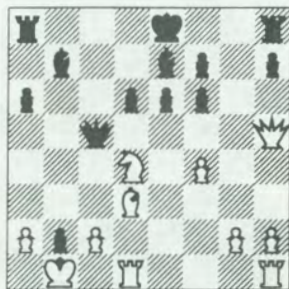
A total of \$720 in cash prizes plus six trophies was paid out. The field of 25 players might have been larger but for the unlucky choice of Fiesta weekend. Bill Wall was the organizer, and Tim Trogdon directed. The site was free, courtesy of U.T.S.A.

Sicilian Defense B96

Marvin Wilson 1925
David Naiser 2143

Class Act (1)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4
4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4
Nbd7 8.Qf3 Qc7 9.0-0-0 b5 10.Bd3
Bb7 11.Qg3 (11.Rhe1) b4 12.Bf6
Nf6 13.e5 bc3 14.ef6 cb2 15.Kb1
gf6 16.Qh4 Be7 17.Qh5 Qc5



18.f5 Bd5 19.Rhe1 Ba2 20.Ka2
Qd4 21.fe6 d5?

Black is still kicking after
21...Qa4 22.Kb2 Rb8 23.Kc1 Qf4
24.Rd2 Rb1 25.Kb1 Qd2.

22.Kb1! Kd8 23.Bb5 Qd1
24.Rd1 fe6 25.Ba4 Kc7 26.Qh3 f5
27.Qc3 Kb8 28.Qh8 Ka7 29.Qh7
1:0

Naiser withdrew after losing his next game to Wall. Naiser snatched defeat from the jaws of victory, allowing a defensive miracle.

French Defense C11

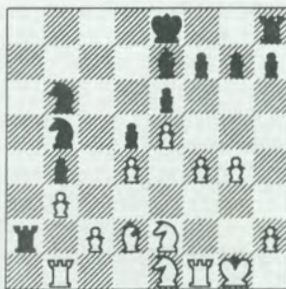
IM Doug Root 2558
SM Eugene Curtin 2406

Class Act (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.a3 Qa5 10.Rb1 b4
11.ab4 cb4 12.Ne2 Qc7 13.g4 Nb6
14.b3 Na7?!

This leads to a dubious pawn sac
for counterplay against c2. Better is
14...a5 Δ Ba6.

15.Ng3 Bd7?! 16.Ba6 Bb5
17.Bb5 Nb5 18.0-0 Be7 19.Ne1
Qc3 20.Ne2 Qd2 21.Bd2 Ra2



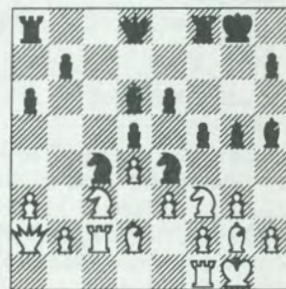
22.Nc1 Ra8 23.Nf3 Rc8 24.Rb2
Kd7 25.Nd3 Nc3 26.Bc3 Rc3
27.Ra1 Ra8 28.Rba2 Ra3 29.Nfe1
Ra2 30.Ra2 Rc7 31.Ra5 Nc8
32.Nc5 Bc5 33.dc5 Na7 34.Nd3
Rb7 35.Nb4 Nc6 36.Nc6 Kc6
37.Kf2 Rb4 38.Kf3 h6 39.Ra7 f6
40.Rg7 fe5 41.fe5 Re4 42.Rg6 Re5
43.Rh6 d4 44.Kf2 1:0

Dutch Stonewall A90

Bill Wall 2032
WIM Alexey Root 2155

Class Act (3)

1.d4 e6 2.c4 f5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Nf3
c6 5.g3 d5 6.cd5?! (6.Bg2 dc4?
7.Ne5) cd5 7.Bg2 Nc6 8.0-0 Bd6
9.Bd2 0-0 10.Rc1 Bd7 11.e3 Be8
12.a3 Bh5 13.Qa4 Ne4 14.Rc2 g5
15.Qb5 a6! 16.Qb3 Na5 17.Qa2
Nc4



18.Ne4 fe4 19.Ne1 Be2 20.Ba5
Na5 21.Re2.g4 22.Be4 de4 23.Qe6
Kh8 24.Qe4 Qg5 25.Rc2 Nc6
26.Nd3 Rae8 27.Qg2 Qf5 28.Rc3
Nd8 29.Nc5 Re7 30.e4 Qh5 31.e5
Bc5 32.Rc5 Ne6 33.Rd5 Ng5
34.Rc5 Nf3 35.Kh1 Nd4 36.f4 gf3
37.Qf2 Ne6 38.Rc3 Qe5 39.Re1
Qh5 40.Rce3 Rf6 41.Re5 Qh3
42.R5e3 Ref7 43.Re4 Qg2 44.Qg2
fg2 45.Kg2 Rf2 46.Kg1 Ng5
47.Re8 Kg7 0:1

Gallagher, Coburn win Pat Gannon Memorial

Jim Gallagher tied with Don Coburn, an A player from Bryan, for first place at the Pat Gannon Memorial. They each scored 4.5-.5 to top a 32-player field, with Coburn scoring upsets against a master and an expert. Tied at 4-1 were Billy Patteson of Houston (1st Expert) and Tim Trogdon (1st Class A).

Tied at 3.5 points were Frank Dick (2nd Expert) and Allen Eckert (2nd A). In Class B there was a tie at 3-2 among Thomas Cummins, Shawn Nowland and Jonas Moen. Paul E. Lewis also scored 3 points to win first in Class C, with Michael Paese placing second at 2.5.

Charles R. Davis topped Class D and under with 2.5. Eddy Salas was second D/E/Unr. with 1.5.

NM Lee Gaskill of Houston, the only master in attendance besides Gallagher, lost successive games to Trogdon (1825) and Coburn (1938) in rounds two and three, and in the last round was lucky to escape with a draw to Lewis (1519). Raymond Smith (1913) played the game of his life against Gallagher in round three, but collapsed against superior endgame play.

Tony Alston directed the event, held March 28-29 at the San Antonio Travelodge "On the River".

Bird's Opening A02

Tim Trogdon 1825

Lee Gaskill 2219

Gannon Memorial (2)

1.f4 c5 2.e3 Nc6 3.Nf3 g6 4.Be2 Bg7 5.0-0 Nf6 6.Qe1 d6 7.d3 0-0 8.c3 a6 9.Nh4 b5 10.Qg3 d5 11.Nd2 Qd6 12.e4 e5 13.f5 Bb7 14.ed5 Qd5 15.Nb3 Nd7 16.Bf3 Qd6

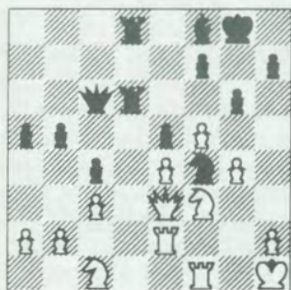
16...Qd3?? 17.Rd1 Qc4 18.Rd7+.
17.Be4 Nd8 18.Be3 Be4 19.de4 c4 20.Rad1 Qc7 21.Nc1?

This should have dropped the e-pawn. Better is 21.Nd2 Nc5 (21...Nc6 22.Qf2) 22.Bc5 Qc5 23.Kh1 Δ f5-f6.

21...Nf6 22.Qf3 Nb7?

22...Qc6! (22...Qb7 23.Bc5) +/-.

23.Bg5 Nc5 24.Bf6 Bf6 25.g3 Rad8 26.Qe3 Qc6 27.Rde1 Nd3 28.Re2 Be7 29.Qh6 Rd6 30.Qe3 Rfd8 31.Kg2 Bf8 32.Nf3 a5 33.g4? Nf4 34.Kh1



34...Ne2

34...f6!?

(a) 35.Rd2?? Rd2 36.Nd2 Rd2!
37.Qd2 Qe4 38.Kg1 Nh3 mate!

(b) 35.Rc2? Rd1 +

(c) 35.Ree1 Nd3 36.Re2 (36.Nd3 Rd3 37.Qe2 Bc5 Δ Re3) 36...R6d7 Δ Bc5 and Black has an overpowering position.

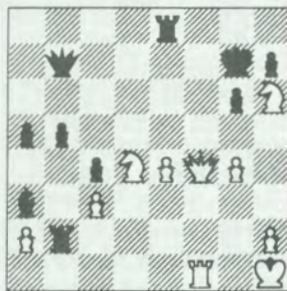
35.Ne5 Qb7 36.Ne2 Rd2 37.fg6 fg6 38.Nd4 Rb2 39.Qf4 Ba3?

Black vacates his kingside. 39...Bg7! threatens 40...Rf8, and if 40.Ne6 (Δ 40...Be5?? 41.Qf8!) 40...Re8! +.

40.Nf7 Re8??

The losing move, played in time pressure. 40...Rf8 41.Nh6 Kh8 42.Nf7 (42.Qf8 and 42.Qe5 are dead ends) 42...Rf7 43.Qf7 Qf7! 44.Rf7 Bd6 should still win for Black.

41.Nh6 Kg7



42.Qf6! Kh6 43.Nf5 mate 1 : 0

Grünfeld D87

Raymond Smith 1913

Jim Gallagher 2249

Gannon Memorial (3)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.cd5 Nd5 5.e4 Nc3 6.bc3 Bg7 7.Bc4 c5 8.Ne2 0-0 9.0-0 Nc6 10.Be3 Bg4

By omitting 10...cd4, Black avoids the nasty exchange sac lines involving a White d4-d5.

11.f3 Na5 12.Bf7!?

This unabashedly materialistic move was not taken seriously until Karpov played it in game 5 of the 1987 Seville match with Kasparov. It was played seven times (!) in that match, so it is known as the Seville Variation.

12.Bd5 and 12.Bd3 are considered to allow Black an equal game.

12...Rf7 13.fg4 Rf1 14.Qf1!?

Karpov played 14.Kf1 here.

14...Nc4

14...Qd7!? is an interesting try:

(a) 15.Qf4 Rf8 16.Qg5 Nc4 17.Bf2 Nd6 18.Qe3 Qg4 19.Ng3 +=;

(b) 15.h3 Nc4 16.Qc1 Qe6 17.Ng3 (17.e5 Be5!) Rd8 18.e5 cd4 19.cd4 Rc8 20.Bf2 Ne5!! 21.Qe3 Qb6 22.de5 Qe3 23.Be3 Be5 24.Rb1 Bg3 25.Rb7 Rb8 =+.

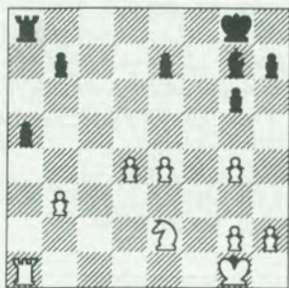
15.Qc1

15.Bf2? Nd2-/+ (JG).

15...Ne3

15...Qd7! transposes to variation (b) above.

16.Qe3 cd4 17.cd4 Qb6 18.Qb3 Qb3 19.ab3 a5!



20.e5?!

20.g5! prevents ...Bh6 and makes it easier for White to centralize his King. If Black tries ...h6, White will play h4!, so the only way to activate the Bishop will come by putting a pawn on e6, where it is a potential target and takes away a good square from Black's King. There might follow:

(a) 20...b5 21.e5 b4! (21...a4 22.Nc3!) 22.Nf4 Kf7 23.Nd5 ±;

(b) 20...Rc8 21.Ra5 Rc2 22.Kf1 Rb2 23.Rb5 ±;

(c) 20...Rd8 21.e5 Rd5 22.Rc1 Kf7 23.Rc8 Rb5 24.Nf4! Bf8 25.Rc3 e6 26.Rf3 Δ 27.Nd5, keeping both Black's King and Rook in a box;

(d) 20...e6! 21.e5! Bf8 22.Nf4 Kf7 23.Rf1 with initiative and the (slightly crippled) pawn plus.

20...Bh6 21.Kf2 Bd2 22.Rd1 Rf8 23.Kg3 Bb4 24.h4?!

White tries to use his Kingside majority – a noble cause, but time-consuming. More to the point is 24.Nf4! Rc8 25.Nd5 Kf7 26.Kf3, and White's central majority is the dominant feature of the position, whether or not he can make it count.

24...b5 25.Nf4 Rd8 26.Ne6

26.Kf3! Δ Ke4, Nd5.

26...Rc8 27.Rf1?

"Probably the losing move!" says Gallagher, who suggests 27.d5!

27...Rc3 allows a perpetual with 28.Kh2 Rb3 29.Rf1 h6 30.Rf8 =, while 27...Kf7 is a wild and hairy ending: 28.Rf1 Ke8 29.Rf8 Kd7 30.Rc8 Kc8 31.Kf4! (31.Nd4 Bc3! 32.Nb5 Be5 33.Kf3 Kb7! =+) 31...a4 32.ba4 ba4 33.Nd4 a3 34.Nb3 Bc3 35.Kg5! (35.d6 ed6 36.ed6 Bf6 37.h5 Kd7 =+ JG) 35...Be5 36.Kh6 Bg3 37.Kh7 Bh4 38.Kg6 Kd7 39.g5 a2 40.Kh6 Ke8 41.g4 Kf7! 42.Kh5! Bg3 43.g6 Kg7! 44.Kg5 =, since White will trade off the last Black pawn with Kf5-e6 and d5-d6.

27...a4 28.ba4 ba4 29.Ra1 a3 30.Nc5 Ra8 31.Ra2 Bc3 32.Nd3

32.Ne6 allows 32...Bb2. Now Black reaps the windfall.

32...Bd4 33.Kf3 Kf7 34.g5 Ra4 35.g4 Ke6 36.h5 Kd5 37.hg6 hg6 38.Nf4 Ke5 39.Ng6 Kd6 40.Nf4 e5 41.Nd3 Kd5 42.Nf2 Bf2 43.Kf2 Ke6 44.Kg3 Kf7 0:1

Alekhine's Defense B04

Frank Dick 2015

Billy Patteson 2100

Gannon Memorial (4)

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 d6 4.Nf3 de5 5.Ne5 g6

5...Nd7 6.Nf7!?! is the subject of continuing debate; see Shamkovich's article in the *May Chess Life*.

6.Bc4 Be6 7.0-0 Bg7 8.Re1 c6 9.Nd2 0-0 10.Ndf3 Nc7 11.Be6 Ne6 12.c3 Qd5

12...Nd7? 13.Nf7! Kf7 14.Qb3±.

13.Qe2 Nc7

Black avoids 13...Nd7 14.Nf7! Nd4 15.Nd4 Rf7 16.Ne6, when he does not get enough f-file play to compensate for his pawn structure.

14.Bf4 Qd8

I know, you're thinking: White LOSES this game?! 15.Rad1 preparing c3-c4 and d4-d5 looks like a winner.

15.Qd2?! Nd7 16.Bh6 Ne5 17.Ne5 f6 18.Bg7 Kg7 19.Ng4 Qd7 20.Qh6 Kg8 21.Re4 e6 22.Qe3??

h5 23.Nh6 Kg7 24.g4 Rh8 25.Nf5 gf5 26.gf5 Rae8 0:1

Polish Opening A06

Bill Wall 2032

Thomas Cummins 1779

Gannon Memorial (4)

1.Nf3 d5 2.b4 e6 3.a3 Nf6 4.Bb2 c5 5.bxc5 Bc5 6.e3 Nc6

6...0-0 7.d4 Be7 8.Nbd2 b6 9.Ne5 Bb7 10.Bd3 Nc6 11.0-0 Ne8 12.Nc6 Bc6 13.c4 Nf6 14.Rc1 Rc8 15.Qe2 Bb7= Simagin-Flohr, USSR 1955.

7.d4 Bb6!?

7...Be7 can transpose to Flohr's line. Cummins pursues an original plan to free his game with e6-e5.

8.Bd3 0-0 9.Nbd2 Re8! 10.0-0 Bc7! 11.c4 e5 12.cd5?!

12.Ne5 Ne5 13.de5 Be5 14.Be5 Re5 15.h3 =. In this game White presses his luck by striving for imbalance at all cost.

12...Nd5 13.Bb5 e4 14.Ne5



14...Ne5! 15.Be8

Digging deeper in the hole, but 15.de5 Be5! 16.Be5 Re5 17.Nc4 Rg5 is clearly better for Black.

15...Nd3 16.Bf7 Kf7 17.Ne4 Nb2 18.Qh5 Kg8 19.Rab1 Nc4 20.Rb5 Nf6 21.Nf6 Qf6 22.Rc5 Nd2 23.Rc7 Nf1 24.Kf1 Qa6??

A check that diverts the Queen from the defense of g7 and possibly an attack on f2. 24...Bf5! is winning.

25.Kg1 Be6 26.Qg5 Bf7 27.Qe7

What had been easy for Black is now artificial and debilitating.

28...Rf8 28.Rb7 Qd3 29.h3 Qd1
30.Kh2 a6 31.Rd7 Qa4 32.e4 Qb5
33.d5 Qb8 34.e5 h6 35.f4 Qe8
36.e6 Qe7 37.Re7 Bg6 38.d6 Rf4
39.d7 Rf8 40.Rg7 Kg7 41.e7 Rf6
42.e8(Q) Be8 43.de8(Q) Rf7
44.Qc6 Rf6 45.Qb7 and 1:0

Benko System A00
Guillermo Medina 1603
Paul E. Lewis 1519

Gannon Memorial (4)

1.Nf3 Nc6 2.d3 d5 3.g3 e5
4.Bg2 f5 5.0-0 Nf6 6.Re1 Be6
7.Nbd2 Bc5 8.Ng5 Bf2 9.Kf2 Ng4
10.Kg1 Qg5 11.Nf3 Qh5 12.e4 fe4
13.de4 0-0-0 14.Qe2 Nd4 15.Nd4
Qh2 16.Kf1 ed4 17.Bf4 Rhf8
18.ed5 Ne3 19.Kf2 Qg2 mate 0:1

QGD Tarrasch D32
Billy Pattenon 2100
Jim Gallagher 2249

Gannon Memorial (5)

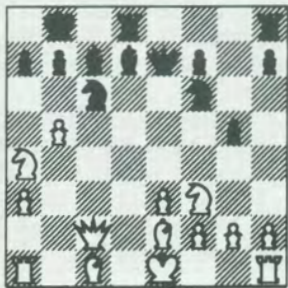
1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 c5 4.cd5
cd4

This is the first time I have seen
Jim play the Hennig-Scharra Gam-
bit.

5.Qa4 Bd7 6.Qd4 ed5 7.Qd5
Nc6 8.e3 Nf6 9.Qd1 Bc5 10.Nf3
Qe7 11.a3 0-0-0 12.Qc2 Kb8
13.Be2 g5 14.b4 Bb6

Up to here, both players have
followed theory! ECO gives 14...g4
15.Nd2 Bd6 16.Nc4 Bc7 17.Bb2 Ne5
18.Rd1 h5 += (Kasparov).

15.Na4 Bc7 16.b5 **DRAW**



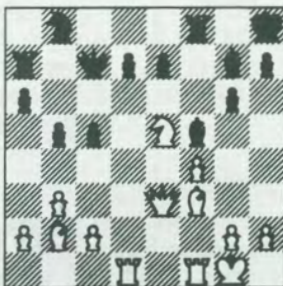
The game might have continued
16...Ba5 17.Bd2 Bd2 18.Nd2 Ne5
(18...Nd4 19.ed4 Bb5 20.Nc3 Rc8
21.Nde4±) 19.0-0 Bf5 +=/∞.

Why did Jim accept? He had no
idea that Bill Wall was going to
lose to Coburn on board two!

Bird's Opening A02
Don Coburn 1938
Bill Wall 2032

Gannon Memorial (5)

1.f4 b5 2.e3 Bb7 3.Nf3 a6 4.b3
Nf6 5.Bb2 g6 6.Be2 Bg7 7.0-0 0-0
8.d3 (8.Qe1) c5 9.Ne5 Nd5 10.Qc1
f5 11.e4 fe4 12.de4 Nf6 13.Nd2
Ne4 14.Ne4 Be4 15.Bg4 Bf5
15...d6? 16.Be6 Kh8 17.Nf7±
16.Bf3 Ra7 17.Qe3 Kh8
17...d6! (if 18.Bd5? e6).
18.Rad1 Qc7?



19.Ng6! hg6?
19...Bg6! 20.Qe7 Rg8 (20...Rf7??
21.Qe8 Rf8 22.Qf8 mate) 21.Bg7
Rg7 22.Qf8 Rg8 23.Qf6 is a draw.

20.Qe7 Bb2
20...Rg8?? 21.Qh4 mate.
21.Qf8 Kh7 22.Rfe1 Be6
22...Bd4 23.Rd4 cd4 24.Re7#;
22...Bg7 23.Re7; 22...d6 23.Re8 Nc6
24.Qg8 Kh6; 22...Nc6 23.Bd5 Qd8.

23.f5?
23.Be4! Nc6 24.Qe8 Bf5 25.Bf5
gf5 26.Re3! and mate soon follows.
23...gf5 24.Bd5 Bg7
24...Nc6 25.Be6 de6 26.Re6±;
24...Qf4? 25.Qe7 and 26.Be6.
25.Qe7 Nc6

25...Qf4? 26.Be6 Nc6 27.Qe8! ±.
26.Qh4 Kg8
26...Bh6? 27.Be6 de6 28.Re6 Qg7
29.Rc6 ±
27.Be6 de6 28.Re6 Qc8?
Black is very much in the game
after 28...Nd4 29.Re8 Bf8.
29.Rde1 Bd4 30.Kh1 Ra8??
30...Ne5 31.R1e5 Be5 32.Re5 ±.
31.Qg5 Bg7 32.Qg6 1:0

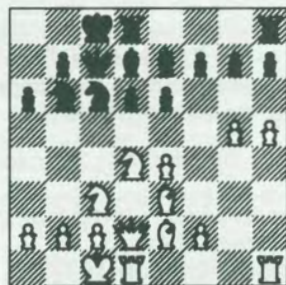
Sicilian B84
Paul E. Lewis 1519
Lee Gaskill 2219

Gannon Memorial (5)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4
4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 e6 6.Be2 Be7
7.Be3 a6 8.Qd2 Nc6 9.g4 Qc7
10.g5 Nd7 11.h4 Nb6!?

11...Nc5 is simpler, but not as
sharp. Black eyes the c4 square.

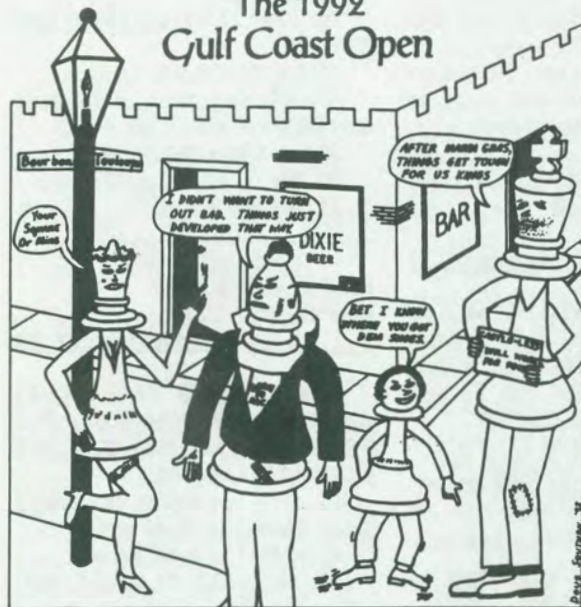
12.h5 Bd7 13.0-0-0 0-0-0?
13...Ne5 14.b3 d5! (Δ Bb4, Rc8)
offers the kind of play that keeps
the Sicilian in business. White must
tiptoe: 15.Kb2! Rc8 (15...Bb4 16.a3)
16.a3 Ba3!? 17.Ka3 Qc3 18.Qc3 Rc3
19.Kb2 Rc8 20.Ne6 fe6 21.Bb6 +=.



14.Ndb5! ab5 15.Nb5 Nc4
16.Bc4 Qa5 17.Nd6 Bd6 18.Qd6
Be8 19.Be6?!

19.Qc5 should win easily.
19...fe6 20.Qe6 Bd7 21.Qc4
Rhe8 22.Rd5 Be6 23.Ra5 Bc4
24.Ra8 Kc7 25.Rd8 Kd8 26.b3
Be2 27.f4 Bf3 28.Rf1 Be4 29.f5
Black could play for a loss with
29...Bf5?? 30.Bb6, check! **DRAW**

The 1992 Gulf Coast Open



March 28-29 • New Orleans, LA

Is anyone looking for the ultimate bust to the Smith-Morra Gambit? Here's what worked for Simpson against the authority himself.

Notes by Michael Simpson

Smith-Morra Gambit B21
Ken Smith 2191
Michael Simpson 1977
GCO Action (2)

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd4 3.c3 dc3
 4.Nc3 Nc6 5.Nf3 e6 6.Bc4 Nf6
 7.0-0

(7.e5 Ng4 8.Bf4 Qc7 9.Qe2 f6
 10.Nb5 Bb4! 11.Kf1 Qb8 12.Nd6
 Bd6 13.ed6 0-0/+)

7...Qc7 8.Qe2 (8.Re1!?) Ng4
 9.Nb5 Qb8 10.h3 h5 11.g3 a6
 12.Nc3 Nge5 13.Ne5 Ne5 14.Bb3

Both players have blitzed out these moves, each thinking that they are winning. Smith said we were going to get this game in *Informant*.

14...h4!

Opens up the long diagonal for the Queen.

15.g4 b5 16.f4 Qb6 17.Be3?!

After 17.Kh1, the Black Knight does not reach c4.

17...Bc5 18.Bc5 Qc5 19.Kg2
 Nc4 20.Rf3 Bb7 21.Rd3 Bc6
 22.Kh2

"That's where I should have moved it," said Smith.

22...Rc8 23.Re1 g5! 24.f5 Qe5

It is Black, not White, who is opening lines.

25.Kg1 Na5 26.Bc2? b4
 27.Nd5 Bb5 28.Qd2 Bd3 29.Qd3
 Qg3 0:1

GM's Walter Browne and Patrick Wolff tied for first at the Gulf Coast Open, held March 28-29 in New Orleans. They each scored 4.5 out of five, drawing each other in round 4. Bill Reuter of Houston came in third with 4 after beating yours truly. The pack at 3.5 included Louisiana champ Alfred Carlin and Ron Burnett, while Miles Ardaman had 3, with goose eggs against Browne and Burnett. My high point was tying with Ardaman in the Friday night action tourney, 4-0. He beat Carlin in the last round while I took out Burnett.

Organizer Dan Stocker of the Crescent City Chess Corporation (C4) says this was the biggest event held in Louisiana for the last thirty years – about 150 players. (I believe the U.S. Open was last held there in 1955.)

The GCO t-shirt had a top ten list on the back:

Top 10 reasons to come to a C4 chess tournament:

10. Better odds than Louisiana Lottery.
9. Another free T-shirt, collect them all!
8. Paul Morphy's grave site is cool!
7. Mardi Gras doubloons can be applied to entry fee.
6. Positively no folk singing!
5. See a GM close up without risk of being run over or laid off.
4. Wife thinks I'm at tournament, actually in gutter on Bourbon Street.
3. Napoleonic Code forbids *en passant* on Sundays.
2. Girls! Girls! Girls! not!
1. *Laissez le bons temps rouler!* Whatever that means.

Sicilian Defense B33
Selby Anderson 2225
Michael Simpson 1977
Gulf Coast Open (2)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cd4
 4.Nd4 e5 5.Nb5 Nf6 6.N1c3 a6?!

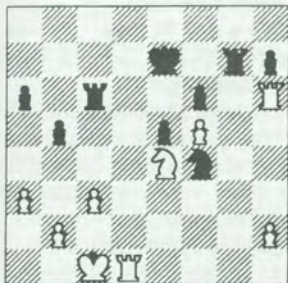
Immediately after playing this, Mike rolled his eyes and shook his head in disbelief. I went into a think over the course of the next few moves, certain that he was acting in guile. After all, he is studying to be a lawyer!

7.Nd6 Bd6 8.Qd6 Qe7 9.Qe7
 Ne7 10.Bg5 b5 11.Bf6 gf6 12.0-0-0
 Bb7 13.a3 Rc8 14.Bd3 f5 15.ef5!?
 Bg2 16.Rhg1 Bf3 17.Rde1 f6
 18.Rg3 Bb7 19.f4 d6 20.fe5 de5
 21.Be4? Be4 22.Ne4 Rc6?

22...Nf5! 23.Rd3 (23.Rf3 Rc2!)
Kf7 24.Rf1 Rc4 25.Rdf3 Re4
26.Rf5 Rf4 27.R5f4 ef4 =+.

23.c3 Kf7 24.Rf1 Rg8 25.Rh3
Rg7 26.Rh5 Nd5 27.Rd1 Nf4
28.Rh6!?

28.Rd7 Kg8 29.Rd8 =.
28...Ke7



29.h4?

29.b4! Ng2!

(a) 30.Nc5 Ke8! 31.Ne4 = (or
31.Rg1) =; 31.Ne6?! Rf7 32.Rh3
Nf4 33.Nf4 ef4 34.Rhd3 Re7 =+;

(b) 30.Rd5! Ne3 31.Re5 fe5
32.Rc6 Nf5 33.Ra6 +=.

29...a5 30.Kb1

30.b4 ab4 31.ab4 Rc4 32.Nc5
Ne2 33.Kb2 Ke8 34.Rf6 Nc3 =+.

30...b4?! (30...a4! =) 31.ab4 ab4
32.cb4 Ne2 33.Ng5?

33.b5 Rb6 34.Rd5 ±.

33...Nd4 34.b5 Rc8 35.Rd4??

Time pressure panic.

35...ed4 36.Ne6 d3 0:1

Petroff's Defense C42

Patrick Wolff 2646

Daniel Miller 2222

Gulf Coast Open (3)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Ne5 d6
4.Nf3 Ne4 5.d4 d5 6.Bd3 Bd6 7.0-0
0-0 8.c4 c6 9.cd5 cd5 10.Nc3
Nc3 11.bc3 Bg4 12.Rb1 b6 13.Rb5
Bc7 14.h3 a6 15.hg4 ab5 16.Bh7
Kh7 17.Ng5 Kg6 18.Qd3 f5 19.Re1
Qg5 20.Bg5 Kg5 21.Qe3 Kg6

17...Kg8 18.Qd3 Re8 19.Qh7 Kf8
20.Qh8 Ke7 21.Qg7 Kd7 22.Nf7

Qh4 23.Ne5 Kc8 24.Qf7 Rh8 25.Qe6
Nd7! → ChessMachine.

7 23.Qh5 Kg8 24.g5 Bf4 25.g3
Bd2 26.Re2 Ra2 27.Kg2 Bc3
28.g6 1:0

Grünfeld Defense D86

Walter Browne 2584

Patrick Wolff 2646

Gulf Coast Open (4)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5
4.cd5 Nd5 5.e4 Nc3 6.bc3 Bg7
7.Bc4 c5 8.Ne2 Nc6 9.Be3 0-0
10.Rc1!?

10.h4? cd4 11.cd4 Qd6 12.Rc1
Rd8 13.d5 Ne5 14.Qb3 Bd7 -/+
Naranja-Portisch Siegen Ol. 1970.

10...Qa5 11.Kf1 b5 12.Bd5 Bb7
13.h4 e6 14.Bb3 Rfd8 15.h5 cd4
16.cd4 Qb4 17.hg6 hg6 18.Bd2
Qe7 19.d5 ed5 20.ed5 Ne5 21.Bh6
Bh6 22.Rh6 Qg5 23.Rh3 Rac8
24.Rc8 Bc8 25.Rg3 Qh4 26.Qd4
Qh1 27.Ng1 b4 28.f4 Ng4 29.Bc4
Qh4 30.Ne2 Re8 31.Rh3 Nh2
32.Rh2 Qh2 33.d6 Bb7 34.Qf6 Qg2
35.Ke1 Qg1 36.Kd2



36...Re2 37.Be2 Qc5 38.f5 Be4
39.fg6 Bg6 40.Bg4 Qd5 41.Ke1
Qh1 DRAW

Pirc Defense B08

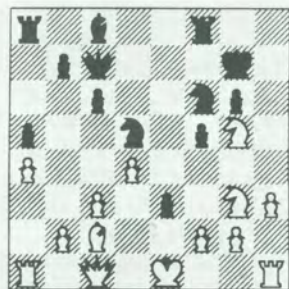
Ron Burnett 2467

Miles Ardaman 2474

Gulf Coast Open (4)

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6
4.Nf3 Bg7 5.h3 0-0 6.Be3 Nbd7

7.Bc4 c6 8.a4 d5 9.Bd3 de4
10.Ne4 Nd5 11.Bg5 h6 12.Bd2 a5
13.c3 Qc7 14.Qc1 f5 15.Ng3 e5
16.Bh6 e4 17.Bg7 Kg7 18.Ng5
N7f6 19.Bc2 e3



20.Nf3 f4 21.Ne2 b6 22.Ne5 g5
23.Bb1 ef2 24.Kf2 Ne3 25.g3 Be6
26.gf4 Nfd5 27.Qg1 Qe7 28.Ng6
Qf6 29.Nf8 Rf8 30.Qg3 Kh8
31.Ke1 gf4 32.Qf3 Bf5 33.Qh5 Kg7
34.Rg1 Ng4 35.Rg4 1:0

Sicilian Defense B52

Selby Anderson 2225

Carlos Zurita 2111

Gulf Coast Open (4)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bb5 Bd7
4.Bd7 Nd7

SM Ron Burnett played 4...Qd7
in the action tournament, and after
5.0-0 Nc6 6.c4 g6 7.d4 cd4 8.Nd4
Bg7 9.Be3 Nf6 10.f3 0-0 11.Nc3
Rac8 12.b3 a6 13.Rc1 Nh5 14.Nd5
Rcd8 15.Nb6 Qe8 16.Qd2 e6 17.Nc6
Qc6 18.Qa5 f5 19.ef5 gf5 20.b4 Nf4
21.b5 Qc7 22.Qd2 Ng6 23.f4 Ne7
24.a4 Kf7 25.Qe2 Ng6 26.Kh1, I
eventually got around to ba6, c5 and
Qxa6, winning the ending.

5.c4 Ngf6 6.Nc3 g6

6...e5 and 6...e6 are alternatives.

7.d4 cd4 8.Nd4 Bg7 9.0-0 a6

This threatens 10...Rc8 11...b3 b5.

10.b3 Qa5?

This only loses time.

11.Bb2 Rc8

I was ready for 11...b5 12.Nd5!
bc4 13.Nc6 Qc5 14.Nce7 +-

12.Nd5 Qd8 13.Re1 0-0 14.Qd2
Nc5 15.f3 Ne8 16.Rad1

16.Bc3! is also good, forcing
Black to play 16...Nd7 or 16...b6.

16...Nc7 17.Kh1 Nd7 18.Bc3
Nd5

Positional suicide, but good
moves are hard to find. 18...Nb8
allows 19.Nb6, and 18...b5 19.Nc6
is worse.

19.ed5 Nf6 20.Re2 Re8
21.Rde1 Qc7

Threatening 22...Nd5.

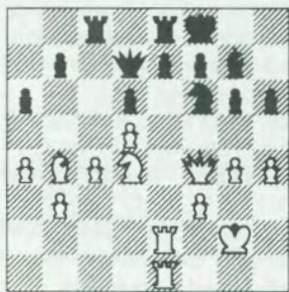
22.Ba5 Qc5 23.Bb4 Qc7 24.a4
Nh5 25.g4! Nf6 26.Qf4!

The idea of this move was to
answer 26...h5 with 27.g5 Nh7
28.Bd6!

26...Qd7 27.Kg2!? h6 28.h4
Kf8?

In fairness, it should be said that
Zurita was blitzing off moves to
make time control by this point,
while I had 20 minutes to reach
move 35.

In this wretched position about
all Black can safely do is shuffle his
QR back and forth. White can then
break in with Bc3, Kh1 and h4-h5!,
laying claim to e6 or f5 for his
Knight.



29.Ne6!

29.g5? Nh5 does not further
White's plans, and 29.Re7 is only
worth a look.

29...fe6

29...Kg8 is no better: 30.Ng7
Kg7 31.Bc3 Kg8 32.Re7! or 31...Kh7
32.g5!

30.de6 Qc7 31.g5 hg5 32.hg5
Kg8 33.gf6 Bf6

33...ef6 34.Bd6 Qc6 35.Rh1 Rcd8
36.c5 Δ 37.Qh2 is also hopeless.

34.Qh6 Bg7 35.Qg6 Rf8 36.Bc3
1:0

Notes by Michael Simpson

Caro-Kann B16

Michael Simpson 1977

Tim Brookshear 2162

Gulf Coast Open (4)

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 de4
4.Ne4 Nf6 5.Nf6 gf6 6.c3 Qd5

I hate this move! Frank LaCava
beat me with this in the 1990 Texas
Team Championship.

7.Be2 Bf5 8.Bf3 Be4 9.Qe2 Bf3
10.Qf3 Rg8 11.Qd5 cd5 12.Ne2?

A positional blunder. The idea is
to defend the pawn on g2 by
trapping the Rook with Ng3. But
this Knight, which would normally
end up on g3, belongs on f3 now to
control e5 After 12.Bf4! Nc6
13.Bg3, White has much the better
game.

12...Nc6 13.0-0 0-0 14.f4

Resorting to tactical means to
prevent ...d5. But this move im-
prisons the Bishop. Alas! I felt
compelled to control the center.

14...e6 15.Bd2 Bd6 16.Kh1?!

The start of a bad plan: Kg1-h1,
Ne2-g1-f3 and g2-g3. After ...

16...Rg4

... I realized that Black's h-pawn
gets to h4 too quickly.

**1992 U.S. Blind Championship
San Antonio, June 12-14**

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EF: \$25, Reg. 6-7:30 p.m. 6/12

Info: (512) 534-4976, or
(512) 520-6416

17.Rf3 Rdg8 g8 18.Rg3 Ne7

Black has several good plans,
including ...f5 and ...Ne4.

19.Rc1

I didn't want to stand idly by
and get hosed. At the cost of giving
Black a Knight post on d5, I decided
to open the c-file.

19...Kd7?!

What's the rush?

20.c4 dc4 21.Rg4

After 21.Rc4, 21...e5 is a little
overwhelming.

21...Rg4 22.h3 Rg8 23.Rc4 b5?

This creates a weakness. Black
should play on the g-file and center,
and allow White to "come and get
it" on the queenside.

24.Rc1 Nf5? (24...Nd5) 25.g4
Ne7 26.Nc3 a6 27.Ne4 Nd5
28.Kg2!

Setting my opponent psycholog-
ical problems. The tactical justifi-
cations are as follows:

(a) 28...Nf4?? 29.Bf4 Bf4 30.Ne6
Kd8 31.Rf1;

(b) 28...Bf4 29.Nf6 Nf6 30.Bf4
Nd5 is better, though White's Bish-
op gets more than it does in the
game.

28...f5 29.Nd6 Kd6 30.Kf3 fg4
31.hg4 f6

White's position has not im-
proved substantially despite the
lack of a Black plan. The Bishop is
still in jail, and the Rook must
guard the c-file. I embarked on a
mission to put the Bishop on c5,
closing the c-file and freeing the
Rook to hit the h-pawn.

32.b3 Ra8 33.Rc2

Mustn't play 33...Bc3? Rc8
34.Bb2 Rc1; White can't survive
without his Rook.

33...Rg8 34.Bc1 b4?

Thwarts White's plan but at the
high cost of locking a pawn on a
dark square (plus another once the
a-pawn arrives on a5.) If he wants
to play ...b4, he should wait until
after Ba3. Now White has saved
two moves.

Now that time control has passed, Black should remove his Rook from the deadly diagonal.

37.f5 e5

Since this leads to a lost Rook and pawn ending, 35...e5 had to be tried. White would then have to decide between 38.Ke4, 38.g5, 38.de5 and the simple and good 38.Bg3, keeping all the above threats.

38.Bg3 f4 39.Bf4 Nf4 40.Kf4

With all due respect to Joel Hackbart, I've never been so happy to trade a Bishop for a Knight!

40...Kd5 41.Rc5 Kd4 42.Ra5 Rg8

Despite even material, the position is an easy win. Black's King cannot defend the crippled kingside pawns.

43.Ra7 h6 44.Rc7

Another road to Rome was 44.Ra6.

44...Ra8 45.Rc4 Kd5 46.Kf5!?
Ra2 47.Kf6 Ra6 48.Kf5 Rb6 49.Rc8 Kd6

The "easy win" would probably have been a draw after 49...Ra6!

50.Rg8 Rb5 51.Kf4 h5 52.Rg6!

"Playing the ending like a snake, not a lion," says Bronstein. Here White exploits an opportunity to push back the black King.

52...Ke7 53.g5 Rd5 54.Rb6 Rd4 55.Ke5 Rg4 56.Rb7 Ke8 57.Kf6 Rf4 58.Ke6 Re4 59.Kf5 Rd4 60.g6 Kf8 61.Kf6 Rd6 62.Kg5 h4 63.Rb4 h3 64.Rh4 Rd3 65.b4

White is one step ahead of Black throughout.

65...Rb3 66.Kh6 h2 67.Kh7 Rb4 68.Rh2?

Alan Laverty notes that after 68.g7 Ke7 69.Rh2, Black can resign.

68...Rg4 69.Rf2 Ke7 70.Kg7 Rg1 71.Re2 Kd6?

71...Kd7! - see next note.

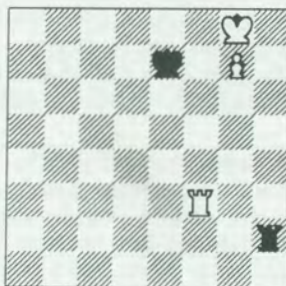
72.Kf7 Rf1 73.Kg8 Rg1 74.g7 Rh1 75.Rf2?

75.Kf8! Rf1 76.Ke8 Rg1 77.Re7 +- is a win that would not have been possible had Black played 71...Kd7.

75...Ke7 76.Rf7 Ke8 77.Rf5 Ke7 78.Rf3?

Lucena, Lucena, where art thou?

78...Rh2 79.Re3 Kd7 80.Rf3 Ke7



81.Rf5! [??]

Lucena art here, Mike: 81.Rf4!

Rh1 82.Re4 Kd7 83.Kf7 Rf1 84.Kg6 Rg1 85.Kf6 Rf1 86.Kg5 Rg1 87.Rg4 and the bridge is complete - SKA.

81...Rh1 82.Re5 Kd6 83.Kf7 Rf1

A better practical solution might [!] have been to go into the Queen vs. Rook ending, but Brookshear only had about eight minutes to finish the game.

84.Ke8 Rg1 85.Re7 Rg2 86.Kf8 Ra2 87.g8(Q) 1:0

A tough game!

Sicilian Grand Prix B23

Miles Ardaman 2474

Walter Browne 2584

Gulf Coast Open (5)

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 d6 3.f4 Nc6 4.Nf3 g6 5.Bc4 Bg7 6.0-0 Nf6 7.d3 7.f5 is the sharp treatment.

7...0-0 8.Qe1 e6 9.f5!?

9.Qh4 d5 10.Bb3 Nd4 11.e5 Nd7 12.Qh3 Nf3 13.Rf3 Nb6 14.a3 Bd7 15.Bd2 Rc8 16.Re1 c4 = Gufeld.

9...d5 10.Bb3 c4 11.e5 cb3 12.ef6 Bf6 13.Bh6 Re8 14.fg6 hg6 15.Qg3 bc2 16.Ng5



16...Nd4 17.Rac1 Nf5 18.Rf5 ef5 19.Rc2 Bc3 0:1

Sicilian B44

Selby Anderson 2225

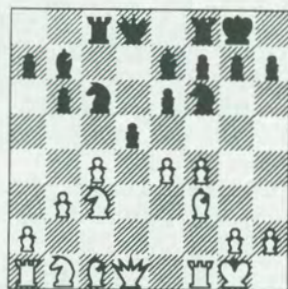
Bill Reuter 2329

Gulf Coast Open (5)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 e6 5.Nb5 d6 6.c4 Nf6 7.N5c3?

After 6...a6 this is a sensible way to sidestep the Kasparov Gambit - but not here.

7...Be7 8.Be2 0-0 9.0-0 b6 10.f4 Bb7 11.Bf3 Rc8 12.b3 d5!



13.e5 Bc5 14.Kh1 Ne4 15.Be4 de4 16.Ne4 Bd4 17.Nec3 Qh4 18.Ba3 Rfd8 19.Qe1 Qg4 20.Qg3 Qg3 21.hg3 f6 22.ef6 gf6 23.f5 ef5 24.Bc1 Ne5 25.Bd2 Ng4 26.a4 Be5 27.Bf4 Bf4 28.Rf4 Rd3 29.Ra2 Re8 30.Rf1 Rg3 31.Kg1 Ree3 32.Rc2 h5 33.Rd1 Bf3 34.Rdc1 Kf7 35.Kf1 Bc6 36.Rd2 Nh2 37.Kf2 Bg2 38.Ne2 Ng4 39.Kg1 Re2 40.Re2 Bf3 41.Kf1 Rh3 0:1

Alekhine vs. Keres

Part Two
by B. L. Patteson

This is the second installment of a two-part series covering the games between these two super-GM's from 1935 to 1943.

8. Buenos Aires Olympiad, 1939. This was the last major chess event before World War II. Alekhine made a fine score on board one for France (+9, =7). Keres did almost as well for Estonia (+12, =5, -2). Their individual game was a rather tame draw.

Queen's Indian E19
Alexander Alekhine
Paul Keres
Buenos Aires 1939

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.g3 Bb7 5.Bg2 Be7 6.0-0 0-0 7.Nc3 Ne4 8.Qc2 Nc3 9.Qc3 d6 10.Qc2 f5 11.Ne1 Bg2 12.Ng2 c6 13.e4 Na6 14.ef5 ef5 15.Qa4 Qc8 16.Re1 Bf6 17.Bf4 Bd4 18.Rad1 Be5

Keres decides the b-pawn looks too much like bait.

19.Be5 de5 20.Re5 Nc5 21.Qc2 Ne4 22.Re7 Re8 23.Red7 Nf6 24.R7d6 Ne4 25.Rd7 Nf6



26.R7d3

A beautiful try here is 26.Qf5 Nd7 27.Rd7 Rf8? 28.Qe6 Kh8 29.Qg4 Rg8 30.Nf4 Qe8 31.Re7 Qe7 32.Ng6 and wins. But the idea fails after 27...Re7! and Black wins.

26...Re4 27.f3 Re5 28.Re3 Qc7 29.Rde1 Rae8 30.Qc3 DRAW

9. Salzburg, 1942 (Rd. 5). This was a six master round robin. Not only did Alekhine win the tournament 7.5-2.5, but he won both games from Keres, who finished second (6-4). Both grandmasters had it rough during the war. Estonia changed hands more than once, and the Nazis sacked Alekhine's home in France. But Alekhine's score of +3, =3 during the war seems to indicate Keres had more difficulty dealing with the mental anguish.

Queen's Indian E19
Alexander Alekhine
Paul Keres
Buenos Aires 1939

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Qe2 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.Rd1 Na5 10.Bc2 c5 11.d4 Qc7 12.Bg5 Bg4 13.de5 de5 14.Nbd2 Rfd8 15.Nf1 Nh5 16.h3 Be6 17.Ne3 f6 18.Nh2 g6 19.Bh6 Bf8 20.Bf8 Kf8

The *zwischenschzug* 20...Nf4 followed by 21...Rd8 would have been better. Now both the Nh5 and the Kf8 are misplaced.

21.g3! Rd1 22.Bd1 Rd8

And this cedes the a-file. Alekhine is accumulating small advantages. In his hands it usually didn't take too many to ensure victory.

23.a4 Nc4 24.ab5 ab5 25.Nd5!

25...Qb7 25...Bd5 26.ed5 Rd5 27.Qe4 followed by Bh5 would ruin Black's position.

26.b3 Nd6 27.c4 bc4 28.bc4 Bd5 29.ed5 Ng7 30.Ng4 Qe7 31.Bc2 Nge8 32.h4 e4?! 33.Ne3 Qe5?! 34.Ra7

More and more squares!
34...Kg8?! 35.Ng4 Qd4



36.Be4!
Winning a pawn. One cute finish is 36...Qe4 37.Qe4 Ne4 38.Nh6 Kf8 39.Rf7 mate!

36...f5 37.Nh6 Kh8 38.Bc2 Qf6 39.Qe6 Qe6 40.de6

The ending is not difficult, and Alekhine rolls.

40...Rc8 41.Nf7 Nf7 42.ef7 Nd6 43.Bd3 Kg7 44.f8(Q) Kf8 45.Rh7 Kg8 46.Rd7 Ne8 47.h5! gh5 48.Bf5 Ra8 49.Be6 Kh8 50.Rd5 Nf6 51.Rc5 Kg7 52.Kg2 Ra2 53.Bf5 Ra3 54.Rc7 Kh6 55.Rf7 Ra6 56.f4 h4 57.g4 1:0

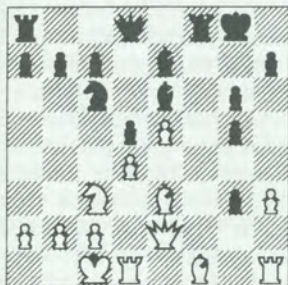
10. Salzburg, 1942. Keres already had second place cinched, but with a win he could pass Alekhine and win the tournament. So he decided to go for it, and played the King's Gambit.

King's Gambit C34

Paul Keres
Alexander Alekine

Salzburg 1942 (10)

1.e4 e5 2.f4 ef4 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.e5
Nh5 5.Qe2 Be7 6.d4 0-0 7.g4 fg3
8.Nc3 d5! 9.Bd2 Nc6 10.0-0 Bg4
11.Be3 f6 12.h3 Be6 13.Ng5 fg5
14.Qh5 g6 15.Qe2



15...g4! 16.hg4 Bg5 17.Kb1 Be3
18.Qe3 Bg4

I hate to be a killjoy, but what does White have for his two pawns? Alekine was never forced to make an unnatural move, developed his pieces easily, and still has the pawns.

19.Qh6 Rf7 20.Bg2 Ne7
21.Rdf1 Rg7 22.Qf4 Be6 23.Ne2
Nf5 24.Bh3 Qd7 25.Rfg1 Rf8
26.Qd2 Nd4!

Simplifying.

27.Qd4 Bh3 28.Rg3 Bf5 29.Qa7
b6 30.Qa3 c5 31.Qb3 Be4 32.Rd1
Qf5 33.Nc3 c4 34.Qa4 Qe5
35.Re3?

Of course, White is busted even without this oversight.

35...Be2 36.Qc2 Qe3 37.Nd5
Qc5 38.Qc3 h5 39.a3 Rf5 40.Nf6
Rf6 41.Qf6 Qf5 42.Qf5 gf5 43.Kc2
Kh7 44.Kc3 Rg4 45.Rd7 Kg6
46.Rd6 Kg5 47.Rb6 h4 48.Rb8 h3
49.Rg8 Kf4 50.Rh8 Kg3 51.Rh5 h2
0:1

11. Munich, 1942. This was one of the seven tournaments Alekine played in under the Third Reich. He was either first or equal first in six of them. His winning score here was 8.5 out of 11. Keres was second with 7.5. This game would determine the tournament winner. It must have really been an ordeal having to play against Alekine. Keres makes strategic and tactical errors throughout the game. You can almost feel the intimidation.

Queen's Indian E17

Alexander Alekine
Paul Keres

Munich 1942

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 b6 3.c4 Bb7
4.g3 e6 5.Bg2 Be7 6.0-0 0-0 7.b3
d5 8.Ne5 c6?! 9.Bb2 Nbd7 10.Nd2
c5 11.e3 Rc8 12.Rc1 Rc7 13.Qe2
Qa8?!

Leaving the Rc7 unprotected allows various tactical motifs which strengthen White's position.

14.cd5 Nd5 15.e4 N5f6 16.b4!
Rfc8 17.dc5 bc5 18.b5 a6?

Preparing to blunder big time.

19.a4 ab5 20.ab5 Qa2?
21.Nec4!

The Queen must run, and Black loses material.

21...Qa8



22.Bf6 gf6
22...Bf6 23.b6; 22...Nf6 23.Nb6.

23.b6 Rc6 24.e5 Rb6 25.Nb6
Nb6 26.Bb7 Qb7 27.ef6 Bf6
28.Ne4 Be7 29.Qg4 Kh8 30.Qf4!
Bf8 31.Nc5 Qc7 32.Ne6 Qf4
33.Nf4 1:0

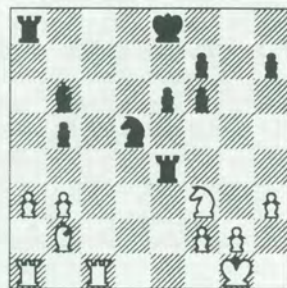
12. Prague, 1943. This large tournament had 20 players. Alekine dominated the event with 15 wins and only 4 draws for a 17-2 score. Keres was a distant second at 14.5-4.5. In their individual game Alekine got nothing in a Semi-Slav Meran. On move 23 Keres misplaces a Rook at e4, where it is in danger of being trapped. To prevent this he had to allow Alekine a passed Rook pawn. But somehow he still hung on and managed to draw the game.

Semi-Slav Meran D49

Alexander Alekine
Paul Keres

Prague 1943.

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 d5
4.Nc3 c6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Bd3 dc4
7.Bc4 b5 8.Bd3 a6 9.e4 c5 10.e5
cd4 11.Nb5 ab5 12.ef6 Qb6 13.Be4
Bb7 14.Bb7 Qb7 15.0-0 gf6 16.Nd4
Rg8 17.Qf3 Qf3 18.Nf3 Rg4 19.b3
Nb6 20.Bb2 Nd5 21.a3 Bc5
22.Rfc1 Bb6 23.h3 Re4?!



24.Kf1 Rd8 25.Rd1

White plans g2-g3 Δ Nd2 to trap the Rook at e4.

25...b4 26.a4 Nc3 27.Rd8 Kd8
 28.a5 Ba7 29.Bc3 bc3 30.Rd1 Ke8
 31.Rc1 Rb4 32.Rc3 Rb5 33.b4 Rb4
 34.Rc7 Bb8 35.Rc8 Kd7 36.Rh8
 Bc7 37.a6 Ra4 38.Rh7 Ke7 39.g4
 Ra6 40.g5 fg5 41.Ng5 Kf6 42.h4
 Kg6 43.Rf7 Bd8 44.Rf8 Bg5
 45.Rg8 Kh5 46.hg5 e5 DRAW
 Black will play ...Rg6 =.

13. Salzburg, 1943. This was the last tournament in Third Reich territory for both players. It was also the last tournament crosstable to contain both names – Alekine and Keres. They totally dominated the event. Both scored 7.5 from 10. Bogolyubov could only score 4.5 for a distant third place.

Ruy Lopez C92

Paul Keres

Alexander Alekine

Salzburg 1943 (4)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6
 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5
 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 Be6 10.Be6
 fe6 11.d4 ed4 12.cd4 d5 13.e5 Ne4
 14.Nbd2 Nb4 15.Ne4 de4 16.Re4
 Na2!



How often do you see a Queen threaten to fork two Rooks like this?

17.Bd2 Qd5 18.Rg4 Nb4
 19.Rc1 Rac8 20.Bg5 Qd7 21.Be7
 Qe7 22.Ng5 Rf5 23.Ne4 Rf7

24.Qd2 Kh8 25.f3 a5 26.Rc5 Qd7
 27.Kh2 Rd8 28.Rc1 Ra8
 28...Qd4 29.Qd4 Rd4 30.Ng5!
 29.Ra1 Rff8 30.Nc5 Qe7 31.Rf4
 Rf4 32.Qf4 Nd5 33.Qg4 Qf7
 34.Qe6 Qf4 35.Kh1 Qd4 36.Qc6
 Rg8 37.Qb5 c6 38.Qa5 Qb2 DRAW
 Keres was probably concerned about ...Nf4, and settled for a draw.

14. Salzburg, 1943. This game was played in only about two and a half hours. Keres always had easy compensation for being a pawn down, and so their last game ended in an honorable draw.

Queen's Indian E19

Alexander Alekine

Paul Keres

Salzburg 1943 (9)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.g3
 Bb7 5.Bg2 Be7 6.0-0 0-0 7.Nc3
 Ne4 8.Qc2 Nc3 9.Qc3 Be4 10.Ne1
 d5 11.f3 Bg6 12.Nd3 Nd7 13.cd5
 ed5 14.Qc6 Bf6 15.Qd5 Bd3
 16.ed3 c5 17.Be3 Re8



18.f4 Rc8 19.Be4 cd4 20.Bd4
 Nc5 21.Qd8 Rcd8 22.Bf6 gf6
 23.Rae1 Kg7

On 23...Nd3 White has 24.Bd3
 Re1 25.Bh7, etc.

24.Bf5 Re1 25.Re1 Rd5 26.Be4
 Ne4 27.Re4

27.de4 Rd2 =.

27...Rd3 28.Kf2 DRAW

Alekine played in a few more rather weak tournaments in Spain during 1945, and died at age 53 in March, 1946. Keres had a marvelous career. He won the USSR Championship three times, finished second in four consecutive candidates' tournaments, and of course won numerous other international tournaments. He died at age 59 in June, 1975. The government of Estonia gave him a virtual state funeral. Hundreds of people lined the street for the funeral procession through downtown Tallinn.

I have had two brushes with the aura of these great players. At San Antonio, 1972 Paul Keres autographed my tournament program. And on October 4, 1971 I got to play a game with the man who defeated Dr. Alekine for the world championship. Later in the evening Dr. Euwe reminisced about the old days and only had nice things to say about "El Coloso". If you will forgive a slight straying from our subject, I'd like to close with the game score from that evening. My choice of defense was deliberate! The simul result was +9, =2, -0.

Alekine's Defense B05

Dr. Max Euwe

B. L. Patteson

Simul 1971

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 d6
 4.Nf3 Bg4 5.Be2 e6 6.0-0 Be7 7.h3
 Bh5 8.c4 Nb6 9.ed6 cd6 10.Nc3
 Nc6 11.d5 ed5 12.cd5 Bf3 13.Bf3
 Ne5 14.Be2 0-0 15.a4 Rc8 16.a5
 Nbd7 17.a6 ba6 18.Ba6 Rb8 19.f4
 Qb6 20.Kh1 Ng6 21.Bb5 Nc5
 22.Qe2 Bf6 23.Bc6 a6 24.Na4 Na4
 25.Ra4 a5 26.Be3 Qb2 27.Qb2 Rb2
 28.Ra5 Re2 29.Bg1 Rb8 30.Rb5
 Rb5 31.Bb5 Rb2 DRAW



LETTERS

How to improve the Texas Junior

Since the opening of the San Antonio Chess School last June I've been "out of pocket" for much of the year's Texas chess scene despite being intimately involved with the game nearly every day. What follows is a monstrous letter to the editor that you may see fit to print wholly or in parts (or not at all!)

The geometric progression of junior chess in the state is probably the most newsworthy item within the pages of *TK*. Everywhere I travel throughout the state I find another new scholastic program flourishing from the work of a few chess professionals like myself or, more frequently, from the efforts of a vast number of volunteers – bless every one of them! As reported in the previous issue, the Texas Junior Championship has become a premier event rivalling (and surpassing!) even the Southwest Open in attendance. The success of this tournament is in no small way attributable to TD William Tompkins and his company, Austin Chess Enterprises. I want to extol his work and his ability to organize and promote this remarkably prosperous event – for the record, "Good job, Bill!"

As a veteran or countless local, state and national junior tournaments I feel eminently qualified to offer a few suggestions to Bill or whomever directs next year's tourney. These recommendations are given in the spirit of cooperation, not confrontation; but I sincerely urge the organizer of the next junior championship to consider them carefully. They are very dear to my heart:

1. Award one third of the participants trophies or plaques. By my count there were 27 trophies (including team trophies) awarded to a field of 226 players. Sixty (60) individual trophies/plaques plus fifteen (15) team prizes would fit the bill precisely. To defray the cost – see suggestion #2.

2. Discontinue awarding sets, boards and clocks, or use these prizes to reward another participant who is not a top place finisher (in lieu of a trophy). Giving these prizes to a champion is redundant 90% of the time.

3. Use the cumulative tiebreak system as the first method of breaking ties! Despite theories to the contrary, the cumulative system is the *only* system in which the player himself is in control of his own tiebreak, and it is thereby the fairest. The "cumulative system favors the higher rated player" hogwash is even less convincing in junior tournaments where the ratings of the players are often askew. If you score your points

sooner you play others with a perfect score – thereby you face the toughest performers in *this* tournament regardless of their past performances (i.e., their ratings).

All other tiebreak systems are based upon what your opponent does *after* you play him – making them little more than lotteries! He may withdraw, become ill, or simply relax after you've knocked him out of contention for a top prize; any of which negatively affects your tiebreak. Add to this the fact that the players *and their parents* would understand the tiebreak situation after each round instead of after the last game of the last round, and I believe the choice is a lucid one.

Two positive effects of using cumulative as the initial tiebreaker would have significantly improved this year's event. The 2 1/2 hour delay between the finish of the elementary section's final game and the start of the awards ceremony would have been greatly reduced. Also, Roberto Rodriguez would have received the second place trophy he clearly earned by being the only player in the championship section to equal Amir Lehovat's 5-0 score.

Yes, I know, the USCF rulebook doesn't have a clue about this subject. Don't believe everything you read!

4. Let's jump ahead of New Windsor and limit the number of players per team to four or five players. Each school can field as many teams as they like, but giving a mathematical advantage to the teams with the greatest number of players cannot be construed even to imitate equity; it's simply and baldly unfair.

5. Double the number of TD's on the floor. If this suggestion costs you more, then pay for it. After all, this is a junior tournament!

While on the subject of junior chess, allow me to forward a request to you personally that I feel is both necessary and productive: Give free *TK* advertising to all scholastic chess tournaments in the state regardless of TCA status. Obviously, TCA membership is an unwieldy expense for many smaller scholastic tournaments. Do what you must – charge the sponsor a \$10 per year "affiliate fee" for the privilege, print the ad using a microfont, but print the ad for free! We will all benefit from such a policy.

Possibly my next topic is mere nostalgia, but I remember longingly awaiting my next issue of the "NY State Bulletin" to see my name printed in the crosstables of recently completed tournaments, especially if it was at or near the top! Have crosstables become *passé* for award-winning state magazines, or do you not receive any? I know of many people who would love to see them in *TK*.

Finally, I simply cannot restrain comment on the re-

cent Soltis/Brieger "controversy". Zugzwang means "must move" or literally "move must". To limit the term with such narrow criteria as done by our colleague from Houston based upon personal bias and a "definition" espoused by Kolty is a bit of a stretch. Robert, as a composer you're a complete Bach, but as a lexicographer you're no Webster! Give it up – zugzwang is as borrowed a term as macho; it comes to mean what we use it to mean. Since he referred to a higher authority (Nimzovich), I award victory to Soltis by a nose!

Jim Gallagher
San Antonio

Texas Knights' policy of giving free tournament announcements to all junior tournaments has been in effect for years, and was published as recently as Sept./Oct. 1991. It remains in effect and is now stated with advertising information on the inside front cover.

I am not opposed in principle to publishing crosstables; even Chess Horizons does so without crowding out (or making up for lack of) hard core chess material. TD's are invited to submit crosstables for consideration, and we'll try to find a way to work them in. Let's draw the line at small club tournaments (short of club championships) that would not interest out-of-towners.

I wrote Kolty about the article, and he responded with this adroit straddle: "Any chess player who has been in zugzwang knows what it means. Zugzwang, like chess itself, is a compulsion. It's no easier to define than to get out of." A master TD is a master politician!

I have given William Tompkins an opportunity to respond to the body of your letter. Here is his reply:

Overall, HERE, HERE! and my personal appreciation for Jim's work in S.A. Some very good ideas are brought out in this letter. First, I certainly want to thank Jim for his compliments on the activities of our affiliate. And I need to redirect the credits to our board of directors. We have eight chess players who have dedicated extra personal time to improving chess in Austin and for supporting chess growth in Texas.

Next, on to the suggestions, and here I want to say up front that Jim has a number of good ideas and excellent arguments to support his points. So much so, that I'm convinced to change my personal opinion and, if I get the honor of directing the Junior in 1993, I'm going to use cumulative as the first tiebreak and attempt a slight variation of suggestion #4 in which I'll recommend limiting teams to six to eight. Two points to support slightly larger teams than Jim suggests:

1. For the player who usually isn't in the top four there is the potential to have a very good tournament and thus propel his team to the state championship, where if there was a smaller team limit his achievement would exclusively be an individual one.

2. A large numbers of players does not necessarily give advantage to the larger team, as is evidenced by a number of this year's trophy winning teams having only three or four players. Thus, to me the actual achievement over the board is the ultimate advantage. I do feel that a limit is reasonable and necessary.

We, A.C.E.'s board of directors, had a meeting in March and also discussed significantly increasing the prizes in our bid for the '93 Junior. We would at least triple the number of trophies. We have made arrangements with the hotel to increase the space we rent which will be used as an awards ceremony area, also for increased analysis area and decreasing disturbances.

I wholeheartedly agree that I would need to at least double the TD staff. Much credit [in this year's event] goes to a number of team coaches who volunteered time "on the floor" as assistant TD's. I honestly expect this tourney to push or exceed 300 players in '93.

On a final note, I would like to add my congratulations to Dallas in landing the 1993 USCF National High School tourney.

William Tompkins
Austin

Texas Postal Chess

Petty, Lynn share 1987-88 title

Play has finished in the final round of the 1987-88 Texas Postal Chess Championship. Richard Petty and Steven Lynn tied for first, each with a score of 4.5-.5. Third place went to Bob Daniel with 3-2, with losses to Petty and Lynn. Play has begun in the first section of the 1992 Texas Postal Chess Championship, and the second section is beginning to fill. – David Cofer

CORRECTIONS

March/April TK, page 3: Marvin Huckaby (not Huckleby) won the B section of the Southwest Class Championships. Robert Smeltzer, 9th most active player in the nation, is from Dallas (not Houston). Page 6: In Yeung-Crawford 23rd move was 23.Rc7 Bd7. In Smith-Naiser, the result was 0:1 (not 1:0). Page 21: The year is 1992 (not 1991). Michael Williams (not Douglas) won the Middle School division. The group tied for 2nd-5th scored 5 points (not 5.5). Ben Lewkowski (not Lewkoski) won the first grade prize.

Winning with the Ruy Lopez Exchange Variation

by GM Andrew Soltis

Chess Digest, Inc., P. O. Box 59029, Dallas, TX 75229

Paperback, 1992, 145 pp., English algebraic notation

\$15.65 + \$5.25 postage and tax (total: \$20.90)

Reviewed by Hanon Russell

The Ruy Lopez, or Spanish Game, has perhaps more heavily analyzed variations than any other opening. This is undoubtedly due in large part to the fact that it is one of the oldest and most resilient openings. Full books have been written about the Chigorin, Breyer, Bird, Schliemann, Zaitsev and Marshall variations, to name but a few. One line which has, for the most part, been overlooked by grandmaster authors is the Exchange Variation.

Initiated by the moves 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Bxc6, this perhaps more than any other line of the Ruy has almost a mystical aura surrounding it. What chess-player, for example, does not know the story of the Lasker-Capablanca game played in St. Petersburg in 1914? Or Fischer's resurrection of the line in the mid-60's? (In fact, this book is subtitled "Fischer's Weapon"; whether that amounts to name exploitation or not we will leave for another day. Virtually anything Bobby played more than once or twice could be deemed one of his "weapons".)

American GM Andrew Soltis has rendered a most valuable service by focusing his analysis on this critical Spanish variation. He examines the positions arising after 4...dxc6 5.0-0. The prospective student, particularly from Black's perspective, should keep in mind that 5.0-0 is the only White fifth move covered. Other sources will have to be consulted for 5.Nc3 and 5.d4. Be that as it may, this book is a splendid addition to the Chess Digest line of opening manuals.

After a brief discussion of positional features, history of the line and the endgames which arise from it, Soltis proceeds with specific analysis. There follow seven chapters which examine Black's replies to 5.0-0: 5...Bg4, 5...f6, 5...Qd6 and miscellaneous approaches. Finally, each of the nine games in which Fischer played this variation, beginning with Fischer-Portisch, Havana Olympiad 1966, and ending with the 16th game of the 1972 world championship match, are annotated in depth.

And, it should be noted, Soltis does not treat everything that Bobby played or annotated as sacrosanct. Soltis' analysis points out time and again what Fischer played or wrote in a certain line and then offers his own thoughts, many times suggesting good practical improvements for one or both sides. This of course does

not diminish Fischer's analysis; it just shows what another grandmaster, with the benefit of hindsight and a good analytical microscope, can do.

This book will be required reading for any double King pawn players. If White does not now play this line, this book will provide excellent reasons to do so; it will also give Black solid suggestions on how to meet this line.

From Chapter Nine, "How Fischer Played It":

Fischer-Rubinetti

Buenos Aires 1970

Fischer had played against 3...a6 three times in this tournament before this game, and observers might have wondered whether he had given up on 4.Bxc6. He hadn't.

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Bc6 dc6 5.0-0 f6 6.d4 Bg4 7.dxe5 Qxd1 8.Rd1 Bxf3

By the time this game was played, this capture had replaced 8...fxe5 (as Smyslov had played) as the fashionable method of defending. It fell out of fashion after this game.

With his eighth move, Black gives up his Bishop – his one significant advantage in the position – to double White's pawns and relieve pressure on e5. The resulting position remains slightly unbalanced because (a) White can easily undouble his pawns with f3-f4, but (b) Black has more immediate use of the half-open d-file than White has of the half-open g-file.

9.gxf3 fxe5 10.Be3

At first glance, 10.f4 looks correct, immediately undoubling the f-pawns. However 10...Nf6! 11.f3 Bd6 12.Nc3 exf4! should equalize quickly.

10...Bd6 11.Nd2 Ne7 12.Nc4 0-0-0 13.Rd3!

A nice building-up move, which threatens to pressure d6 further with a doubling of rooks. Black's reaction creates a new pawn weakness, but he could hardly play 13...Kb8 14.Rad1 Nc8 15.Nxe5.

13...b5 14.Na5 Bb4 15.Nb3 Rxd3 16.cxd3 Ng6 17.Kf1 Rf8 18.Ke2 Nf4+

A highly committal move, as it leads to a good-Nvs.-slightly-bad-B ending. Black hopes that his rook at f4 will provide enough counterplay. And it was hard to suggest an active alternative (18...Nh4 19.Rg1 g6? 20.Rg3 threatening 21.Bg5 or 21.Rh3.)

19.Bxf4 Rxf4 20.Rg1 Rh4?

Black evidently didn't like the looks of 20...g6 21.Rg4, but the text loses quickly.

21.Rxg7! Rh2 22.a3 Bd6 23.f4!

This sacrifice didn't require much thought. Once White sees that 23.Na5 is bad because of 23...Bc5!, he realizes that he must find another way of realizing his

advantage. But wherein lies his advantage, he asks himself? To some degree it is in the advanced rook and the possible N-vs.-B battle.

But it also lies in the potential pawn majority in the center. Up to 22...Bd6 White's four center pawns have been held in check by one opponent, at e5. After 23.f4, a temporary sacrifice, the pawns are freed and, since ...Bc5 is averted, so is White's knight.

23...exf4 24.d4 Kd8 25.Na5! c5 26.e5 Bf8 27.Nc6+ Ke8 28.Rxc7, Black Resigns. Perhaps a bit premature, but 28...cd4 29.e6 will win a piece.

World Cup Chess

by GM Lubomir Kavalek

Bloomsbury Publishing Ltd., 2 Soho Square
London W1V 5DE, United Kingdom
Hardcover with photos, 1990, 285 pp., \$15.95

Reviewed by Tim Trogon

This is an important book which should be added to the serious player's library. It contains the crosstables and games from six major events of 1988 and 1989. There are over 990 games by the twenty strongest players in the world at the time. Twenty-three games are fully annotated. Many of them have appeared in *Chess Informant*, which may offer additional insight. Spassky annotated the following game in Inf. 46/677.

Yusupov vs. Spassky

Reykjavic World Cup 1988

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 d5 4.d4 Bb4 5.Bd2 Be7 6.Bg2 0-0 7.0-0 c6

BCO lists this position under the Catalan Opening, while ECO gives it as Bogo-Indian.

8.Qb3

Or 8.Qc2 Nbd7 9.Rd1 b6 10.Bf4 Bb7 11.Nc3 Nh5 12.Bc1 f5∞ Belyavsky-Wirthensohn, Lucerne 1985.

8...Nbd7!?

According to *Informant* #46, Spassky was playing a theoretical novelty. In fact, Yusupov's archenemy Zoltan Ribli had played it in West Germany, 1986.

BCO-2 gives 8...b6! and (a) 9.Bf4 Ba6 10.Nbd2 Nbd7 11.Rfd1 Nh5! ∞ Kasparov-Hübner, match 1985; (b) 9.Nc3 Ba6 10.cd5 cd5 11.Ne5 Bb7! 12.Rfc1 Nbd7= Albur-Tal, Taxco Interzonal 1985.

I went through all 990 games to see if this opening came up anywhere else in the World Cup. It did – once, in the sixth tournament, Skelleftea, Sweden. Ironically, it was Yusupov who played 8...Nbd7 against Ljubojevic, who introduced his own novelty with 9.Rc1 and lost.

What will the future hold in store for 8...Nbd7?

9.Nc3 Nb6 10.cd5

Stuart Conquest had played against Ribli 10.c5 Nc4 11.Bf4 b6 12.cb6 ab6 13.Qc2 Bb7 14.b3 Nd6 15.Na4+.

10...ed5 11.Ne5 Bf5 12.Rad1 h6 13.Bf4 Bd6 14.a4 a5 15.Nd3 Bd3 16.Bd6 Bc4 17.Qa3 Re8 18.Be5 Nfd7 19.b3 Ne5 20.de5 Ba6 21.f4 f6 22.Rd2 fe5 23.fe5 Qg5 24.Qb2 Qe5 25.Qc2 d4

I felt this was incorrect, although I could not find an improvement. Spassky suggested 25...Nd7 as preferable during the postmortem.

26.Ne4 Nd5 27.Qc5 Re7 28.Qd4 Qd4 29.Rd4 Be2 30.Rf2 Bh5 31.Nd6 Ne3 32.Be4 Rf8?? 33.Bh7 Kh7 34.Rf8 Nd5 35.Re4 Rd7 36.Nc4 Nf6 37.Re1 Rd5 38.Re7 Rd1 39.Kg2 b5 40.Rf6 bc4 41.bc4 Rd2 42.Kh3 Rd4 43.Rc6 Bg4 44.Kg2 Rd2 45.Kf1 Rd1 46.Re1 Rd2 47.Re5 Rh2 48.Ra5 Bh3 49.Ke1 Rg2 50.Re5 Rg3 51.a5 Rg1 52.Kd2 Rg2 53.Kc3 Rg3 54.Kb4 Bg2 55.Rd6 1:0

These modern games will spark your interest and enjoyment of the game as it did mine. This book is a great value, and will repay study.

Historic Texas chess games sought

Please publish more games from the 1892 Texas State Chess Championship as well as the earliest known formal game(s) played in Texas, if possible. I, for one, am interested in the heritage of Texas Chess from the 19th century (or earlier, if the record remains). Thank you very much for publishing the Bucklin-Smith Scotch gambit. Is Capt. C. P. Smith related to Mr. Ken Smith of the Sicilian Gambit fame?

Gene Tatom
Denton

When I was in Galveston I asked the librarian about newspapers circa 1860, when Morphy might have stopped by on his homecoming tour. They did not have any papers that old, but the Texas state library in Austin probably would.

Ken, do you know your family tree well enough to answer concerning Capt. C. P. Smith?

I did copy another score from the San Antonio Express column in 1892:

Manuel Lopez vs. John F. Ford

Texas State Chess Championship 1892

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bc4 Be7 4.c3 Nf6 5.d3 Be6 6.Be6 fe6 7.Qb3 Qc8 8.Ng5 d5 9.ed5 ed5 10.0-0 Nbd7 11.f4 Bd6 12.Ne6 Kf7 13.fe5 Be5 14.Qd5 c6 15.Qc4 Nb6 16.Ng5 Kg6 17.Qf7 1:0

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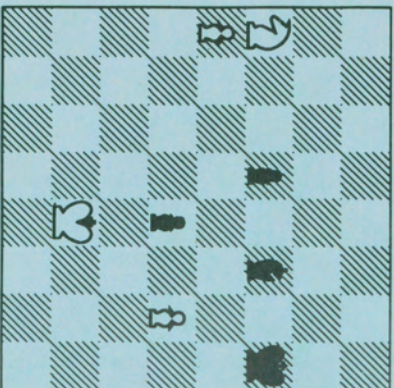
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See inside front cover for
TCA membership information.

An endgame study:



White to move and win

V. and M. Platov, 1908

Corrected by Brian Gosling, 1991

Solution: page 19

