

TEXAS KNIGHTS

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\$ 2

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Miles Ardaman
Southwest Open winner

John Readey
Austin Round Robin winner

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Contributors this issue: Mansour Bighamian, Les Brennan, Clarence Callaway, Thomas Cunningham, Richard Ketcham, Alan Laverty, David Leinbach, *Montana Chess News*, B.L. Patteson, Alexey Root, Drew Sarkisian, Michael Simpson, J.C. Thompson, Greg Wren, Larry Young.

Deadline next issue: December 15. Material may be submitted on Macintosh disk.

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Cover photos (from last year's Texas Open) by Karen Kielblock

Report on the TCA Membership Meeting

held September 4, 1994 in Austin

The meeting convened with the following officers in attendance: Mike Simpson, president; Gary Gaiffe, treasurer; and Selby Anderson, *Texas Knights* editor.

Anderson read the minutes of the previous two meetings, including the special meeting at the Texas Junior which passed Bylaws amendments on advance tournament bids and rotation for major TCA events.

Gary Gaiffe presented the financial statement. The beginning balance (8/31/93) was \$3,720.42, and ending balance (8/31/94) was \$6,019.17. The major revenue source was memberships, contributing approximately \$5,700. *Texas Knights* cost about \$4,950, for about \$700 worth of profit. This was in contrast to the usual break-even balance on operations. The Karpov simul cost TCA \$760 but brought in \$1,150 for a profit of about \$500. The rest of the year's profit came from SASP funds.

Mike Simpson read the current list of TCA regional directors, soliciting nominations for unfilled seats: I. Bill Snead; II. Charles E. Davis; III. Clarence Callaway; IV. Todd Thomas; VI. Steve Smollen; with regions V and VII as yet unfilled. (*Larry Young was subsequently appointed to Region V, and W. Dexter Goodlett was appointed to Region VII.*)

Simpson spoke about a proposal by Greg Wren for a TCA promotional mailout to USCF members in Texas who were not currently TCA members. According to a report by Clarence Callaway on the USCF annual meeting, Texas currently has 3,317 USCF members. Gaiffe estimated current TCA membership at around 525 [*actually about 700 counting non-subscribers*], so the mail-out would target around 2,700 people. [*Total cost for a single-flier mailout would be under \$500 - Ed.*]

Gary Gaiffe announced the election results, which had been tabulated the night before by TCA secretary Drew Sarkisian. The following officers were elected by mail ballot: Mike Simpson, president; Layne Hendrick, secretary; and Gary Gaiffe, treasurer. In the vote for vice president there was a tie between Drew Sarkisian and Luis Salinas as of the previous night. One late ballot was received that morning which, if admissible, decided the election in favor of Salinas. Simpson noted that Sarkisian had asked to be withdrawn from the TCA board because he anticipated being director of the A.C.E. Chess Club for some time to come. Also, an announcement posted at the Austin club had mistakenly shown Sarkisian as a candidate for vice president. By general agreement, Luis Salinas was inducted as the new vice president.

In the election for voting members, the following received the most votes: Luis Salinas, Mike Simpson, Selby Anderson and Alexey Root. Pending their acceptance, they become the new USCF voting members. [*Note: The ballot has contained four blanks for USCF voting members since they were first voted on in 1992, despite there being more than four slots to fill. This was not an editorial mistake but a decision by then president Tony Alston. Currently Texas is allotted nine voting members.* Mike Simpson has asked that next year's ballot be expanded accordingly.*] As backup choices, the following were next in line: William Tompkins, Dexter Goodlett and "a host of others who got three votes", including Clarence Callaway, John Jacobs, Joe Bradford, Jim Gallagher, Sr., Bill Snead, Gary Gaiffe and Ken Smith.

Bids on the three major TCA tournaments were awarded by the TCA board of directors as follows:

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 |
|------------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| SW Open: | San Antonio | Austin | San Antonio |
| Tx Champ: | Dallas | Austin | (open) |
| Tx Junior: | Austin | (open) | (open) |

Other tournaments for 1995 were decided by mail ballot as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Texas Open Championship: | Austin |
| Texas Class Championship: | Dallas |
| Texas Team Championship: | Austin |
| Texas Rapid Championship: | San Antonio |
| Texas Armed Forces Championship: | San Antonio |

An amendment by Bruce Donohoe and amended by James Liptrap was passed to take the Texas Junior Championship (and by implication, the Senior) out of the three-year advance bidding cycle that currently applies to major TCA tournaments; and instead to have it bid upon two years in advance; and to have the "balloting, counting and decision" on those bids to be done at the Texas Junior instead of the Southwest Open. [*The exact construction of this amendment, which was not submitted in writing, is still a matter of dispute; see note at the end of this report.*]

Hud Dunlap proposed an amendment that awards of advance bids would be binding once made, and could not

* This does not count Life Voting Member Tim Redman, Member at Large Bill Snead, Regional VP Steve Smollen and perhaps the other RVP to be elected soon.

be reversed or superseded by subsequent bids. The amendment passed by acclamation.

Mike Simpson presented his letter to UIL academic director Pat Wisdom detailing proposals he had worked out with William Tompkins for incorporating chess into the framework of UIL academic competition. The proposals included a three-tiered competition (District, Region and State) held on alternate Saturdays ending with the last Saturday in October. To accommodate UIL time restraints they proposed a game/60 time control in the first two tiers. The format would be elimination, with draws decided by PCA-style blitz tiebreak games where White has an extra minute but gives draw odds. (Details are available from Mike Simpson.)

Paul Fisher proposed an amendment allowing senior citizens age 65 and older to enter TCA tournaments at pre-entry fee rates until the close of registration. The amendment passed.

On a motion by Mike Simpson, the meeting was adjourned.

A footnote on the Donohoe amendment: TCA president Mike Simpson has construed it as fine-tuning rather than dismantling the Priority Rotation system passed at last year's Texas Junior meeting. Thus the TCA board

retains authority to award bids; however the schedule is now adjusted for Junior bids.

Bids on the 1996 and 1997 Texas Junior should be submitted the Texas Knights editor and received by the next deadline of December 15, 1994. Bids will be published, but without ballots. If the board finds that bids are comparable, they will apply the rotation schedule and award bids so that the same city does not repeat two years in a row. If there are no comparable bids, or if no automatic award can be made, mail ballots will be published in the March-April issue of Texas Knights. Ballots must be received by Mike Simpson (P.O. Box 1427, Austin, TX 78767) by March 23, two days before the Texas Junior business meeting.

Bids will be awarded by the TCA board of directors and announced at the Texas Junior business meeting, March 25, 1995 at 7:30 p.m. If the board is deadlocked, a floor vote will decide bids.

Other Major Event tournament bids (for the Texas State/Amateur Championship and the Southwest Open) will be due on May 15, 1995, to give the board a month before deadline to decide if a ballot referendum is needed. Last year's referendum on Major Event bids was technically in violation of the new rules.

TCA Financial Statement

prepared by Gary Gaiffe

| | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Beginning balance, 8/31/93 | | \$ 3,720.42 |
| REVENUES | | |
| TCA memberships | \$ 5,722.50 | |
| SASP funds | 1,564.80 | |
| Income from Karpov match | 1,149.58 | |
| Donations | 736.00 | |
| Chess set sales | 191.00 | |
| Sales of TK back issues and advertising | <u>76.00</u> | |
| Total revenues | \$ 9,439.88 | |
| EXPENSES | | |
| Six issues of <i>Texas Knights</i> | \$ 4,946.50 | |
| Karpov match expenses | 760.45 | |
| Scholastic chess sets and boards | 749.87 | |
| Texas Junior stipend | 350.00 | |
| Bank charges | 83.20 | |
| Plaque for Tony Alston | 60.40 | |
| Postage | 36.45 | |
| Miscellaneous | <u>54.26</u> | |
| Total expenses | \$7,041.13 | |
| NET INCOME | | <u>\$ 2,398.75</u> |
| Ending balance, 8/31/94 | | \$ 6,019.17 |

Test Your Tactics! Positions from the Southwest Open (solutions: p. 17)



1. White to move



2. White to move



3. White to move



4. White to move



5. White to move



6. Black to move



7. White to move



8. White to move



9. White to move

Ardaman wins 60th Southwest Open

Miles Ardaman of Houston won his fourth consecutive Southwest Open title, scoring five points in the six-round event held over Labor Day weekend in Austin. This was the 60th Southwest Open since 1932.

Ardaman went into the last round requiring a win with Black against Unalmis, having already drawn against Mexican IM Florentino Garmendez and Mike Calogridis. Ardaman used his beloved Nimzovich defense to steer the game into stormy waters, and Unalmis soon lost his way. Meanwhile on board one, Garmendez was unable to make good his space advantage against SM Igor Shtern of Dallas, and found himself a pawn down in the endgame. After six hours of play it became clear that Shtern could not convert the pawn, assuring Ardaman of clear first and \$1,000.

The Southwest Open has been the flagship tournament of the Texas Chess Association since its founding in 1935. TCA co-founder and master emeritus J.C. Thompson, who finished at or near the top in the first

sixteen Southwest Opens, still comes down each year from his present home in Billings, Montana. The octogenarian posted a 3-3 score in the Open section.

There were 152 players. William Tompkins directed for the A.C.E. Chess Club of Austin, with assistance from Gary Gaiffe, Todd Thomas and Bret Treadway.

OPEN: 1st: Miles Ardaman, 5. 2nd-5th: Igor Shtern, Florentino Garmendez, Carlos Garmendez, Mansour Bighamian, 4.5. Under 2200: David Naiser, B.L. Patteson, Frederick Kleist, 4.

UNDER 2000: 1st-3rd: Larry Young, Joe Drake, David Meier, 5. Under 1800: Phillip Hallmark, Cliff Brown, George Abood, Mark Sorenson, 4.

UNDER 1600: 1st: Doyle Lobaugh, 5.5. 2nd-3rd: James Kraus, Torey Neuzil, 5. Under 1400: 1st, Balthazar Rodriguez, 4.5. 2nd: Travis Ward, 4. 3rd: Matthew Bradford, 3.5.

See page 30 for crosstable.

Round 1

Petroff's Defense C42

Matt Campbell 2085

Florentino Garmendez 2476

Southwest Open 1994 (1)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.d3 d6 4.g3
Be7 5.Bg2 Bg4 6.Nbd2 Nc6 7.c3
0-0 8.h3 Be6 9.0-0 h6 10.Re1 d5?
11.ed5 Bd5 12.Ne5 Bg2 13.Kg2
Ne5 14.Re5 Nd7 15.Re1 Nc5
16.Nf3 Bf6 17.d4 Nd7 18.Qb3 Qc8
19.h4 c5 20.Bf4 cd4 21.cd4 Nb6
22.Rac1 Qg4 23.Rc7 Rad8 24.Be5
Rd7 25.Rd7 Qd7 26.Bf6 gf6



27.Qe3 Kg7 28.Qe7 Qd5 29.
Re4 h5 30.Rf4 Qe6 31.Qe6 fe6
32.Re4 Kf7 33.Ne1 f5 34.Re2 Rd8
35.Nf3 Kf6 36.Rc2 Rc8 37.Rc8
Nc8 38.Nd2

After this White's winning chances are problematic. Better chances to be 38.Ne5 Nb6 (38...Nd6 39.Kf3 Nb5 40.Ke3) 39.Kf3 Na4 40.b3 Nc3 41.a4 ±.

38...e5 39.de5 Ke5 40.Kf3 Nb6
DRAW

In other upsets, Chris Melick drew Bighamian and Mike Flewelling beat Jim Gallagher.

Sicilian Najdorf B90

Peter Kappler 2094

Omer Haldun Unalmis 2295

Southwest Open 1994 (1)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4
4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Be3 e5
7.Nb3 Be6 8.Qd2 Nbd7 9.0-0-0!?

The more flexible 9.f3 is usually seen first, with options to play a4 or Nd5. Queenside castling was seen in A. Sokolov-Kalinchev, Moscow 1982: 9.f3 b5 10.g4 h6 11.0-0-0 b4 (11...Qc7! Δ Nb6-c4 ∞) 12.Nd5

Bd5 13.ed5 Nb6 14.Na5 Nbd5
15.Nc6 and White came out on top.

9...b5 10.f3 Nb6 (10...Qc7!?)
11.Na5 Nc4

It would take a lot of nerve to court complications with 11...b4, tending to open up the game while Black is underdeveloped: 12.Ne2 d5 13.Nc6 Qc7 14.Ne5!

12.Bc4 Qa5 13.Bb3(?)

13.Nd5! saves a tempo.

13...Be7 14.Nd5 Qd2 15.Rd2
Nd5 16.Bd5 Bd5 17.Rd5 Kd7
18.Rhd1 Ke6

White seems to have zero losing chances, but soon he overextends.



Black has a defense for everything: 19.a4 Rhb8 or 19.Bb6 Rhc8. He also has active counterplay with ...g6, ...f5 and ...Rc8-c4.

19.f4 f6 20.R1d3 g6 21.a4 Rhb8 22.Ra3 f5 23.ab5 fe4 24.c4 ab5?!

A finesse is 24...Rc8! to force 25.b3, opening the second rank to checks: 25...ab5 26.Ra8 Ra8 27.Rb5 Ra1 28.Kb2 (else 28...Ra2) Re1 -/+.

25.Ra8 Ra8 26.Rb5 Ra1 27.Kc2 (27.Kd2) ef4 28.Bf4 Rg1 29.Kd2 Rg2 30.Ke3 g5 31.Bg3 h5 32.Rb6

On 32.c5 to release the bishop, Black has 32...d5! Δ g4, Bg5 and his center pawns roll forward.

32...Rc2 33.Ke4?

Forced is 33.c5, but it's but no picnic after 33...Rc5 34.Ke4 h4 35.Bf2 Rc2 36.Ke3 Bf6 -/+.

33...h4 + 34.b3 hg3 35.hg3 Bf6 36.Kf3 Be5 0:1

English A24

Bill Wheeler 2057

Carlos Garmendez 2309

Southwest Open 1994 (1)

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 g6 3.b3 Bg7 4.Bb2 d6 5.g3 0-0 6.Bg2 c6 7.Nf3 a5 8.0-0 e5 9.d3 Na6 10.Qd2?! (10.a3 Δ Qc2) Nc5 11.e3 a4 12.b4



12...a3! 13.Bc1 Nd3 14.Qd3 e4 15.Qc2 ef3 16.Bf3 Be6 17.Be2 d5 18.c5 Ne4 19.Bd2 Nd2 20.Qd2 Qf6 21.Rac1 Rfd8 22.Rfd1 Rd7 23.Bd3 h6 24.Ne2 Bg4 25.Re1 Re7 26.Nd4 Qg5 27.Bf1 Bd4 28.Qd4

Re4 29.Qc3 Bf3 30.Red1?? Bd1 31.Rd1 Qg4 32.Rb1 d4 33.ed4 Rd4 34.b5 Rd1 35.Rd1 Qd1 36.bc6 bc6 0:1

Round 2

Mike Flewelling defeated another master, Larry Moss, and again the scoresheet was not to be found. Mike, there's a "Reader's Showcase" spot reserved for you!

English A27

Barry Endsley 2128

Miles Ardaman 2427

Southwest Open 1994 (2)

1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.Nf3 f5 4.d4 e4 5.Bg5 Nce7!?

A provocative move which poses complex problems for both sides – just what the higher rated player wants.

6.Nd2 h6 7.Bh4! g5 8.e3 Nf6

Clearly this is an improvement over 8...Ng6 9.Bg3 f4 10.Qh5 Kf7 11.Nde4 fg3 12.Bd3 Kg7 13.fg3 ± Razuvaev-Kupreichik, USSR 1970.

9.Be2 Kf7 10.Bg3 d6

More problematic is 10...Bg7 11.Nb5! d6 12.c5 Ne8 13.Bh5.



White's QB would seem happier at home than on g3; but given the current situation White should aim to "mine" the diagonal with c4-c5.

11.f3 ef3 12.gf3 Bg7 13.Qc2 c6 14.e4? Nh5 15.Bf2 Nf4 16.0-0-0?

Having given up the f4 square, now White gives up the d4 pawn;

forced was 16.Bf1. Ardaman now converts his advantage cleanly.

16...Nh3! 17.Be1 Bd4 18.Nb3 Be5 19.c5 Qc7 20.cd6 Bd6 21.Bc4 Kg6 22.Nd4 Be5 23.ef5 Nf5 24.Nf5 Bf5 25.Bd3 Qf7 26.Bg3 Nf4 27.Bf4 Bf4 28.Kb1 Rad8 29.Ne4 Rhf8 30.h4 Rd5 31.hg5 hg5 32.Nf2 Kg7 33.Ng4 Bd3 34.Rd3 Rd3 35.Qd3 Qf5 36.Qf5 Rf5 37.Rd1 Rf7 38.Rd3 Re7 39.Nf2 Re1 40.Kc2 Re2 0:1

French Advance C02

Omer Haldun Unalmis 2295

Alexey Root 2105

Southwest Open 1994 (2)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 c5 4.c3 Nc6 5.Nf3 Qb6 6.a3 c4 7.g3 Bd7 8.Bg2 Na5 9.Nbd2 Qc6 10.0-0 Qa4 11.Qe2 Qc2 12.Ne1 Qg6 13.f4 Ne7 Na5 9.Nbd2 Qb5 10.0-0 Qa4 11.Qe2 Qc2 12.Ne1 Qg6

If White's eighth move had been Bh3 instead Bg2 of he would be in a better position to support f4-f5, as in Stahlberg-Angos, Munich Olympiad 1958: 13.f4 Ne7 14.Ng2 Nf5 15.Ne3 ±. White could still try for that idea with 13.f4 and 14.Bh3, but the counterplay with h5-h4 may have been a deterrent.

13.Ndf3 Be7 14.Be3 Ba4 15.Nd2 h5 16.h3 Nh6 17.Bh6 Rh6 18.Kh2 Nb3 19.Nb3 Bb3 20.f4 0-0-0 21.Rf2 Qf5 22.Nc2 Bc2 23.Qc2 Qc2 24.Rc2 b5 25.b3 Rhh8 26.a4 cb3 27.Rb2 b4 28.Rb3 a5 29.Rc1 Kb8 DRAW

Caro-Kann B17

Lorenzo Gaskill 2116

Robert Chalker 2015

Southwest Open 1994 (2)

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 de4 4.Ne4 Nd7 5.Bc4 Ngf6 6.Ng5 e6 7.Qe2 Nb6 8.Bd3 h6 9.N5f3 c5 10.dc5 Bc5 11.Ne5 Nbd7 12.Ngf3 Ne5 13.Ne5 0-0 14.Bd2 Qd5 15.0-0-0? Qa2 16.c3 b5 17.g4 Bb7 18.Rhg1 b4 19.Bb1 Qa1 20.g5



20...Be4 21.Nd3 Rfd8 22.Be1
hg5 23.Rg5 Bd6 24.Qe3 Bf4 25.Qf4
Rd3 26.Qf6 Rd1 27.Kd1 Qb1 0 : 1

Round 3

Flewelling continued to play above his rating, drawing Carlos Garmendez. Bob Chalker played a brilliant attack against Endsley, who never seemed to have a chance.

Ardaman played a stellar game against Calogridis until his 55th move when he fumbled an endgame win; evidently he tried to reap a clock advantage by blitzing his opponent. His disappointment was evident when he balked at a TD's request to seal at move 59, when Calogridis had seconds and might make the wrong reply (59...Kf2?? 60.Kf4 Kg2 61. Ke3 f2 62.Rg4 +-). Instead, Mike played 59...Ke2 to cinch the draw.

English Opening A24

Miles Ardaman 2427

Mike Calogridis 2228

Southwest Open 1994 (3)

1.g3 e5 2.Bg2 Nf6 3.d3 d6 4.c4
g6 5.Nc3 Bg7 6.e4 0-0 7.Nge2
Nbd7 8.0-0 a6!? (8...c6) 9.f4 ef4
10.gf4 Rb8 11.a4 c6 12.d4 (±) b5
13.ab5 ab5 14.cb5 cb5 15.b4 Bb7
16.Ra5 Re8 17.Qd3 Ra8 18.Ra8
Qa8 19.d5 Ng4 20.Bf3 h5 21.h3
Ngf6 22.Nd4 Ba6 23.Be3 Qc8
24.Kg2 Nb6 25.Nc6 Nc4 26.Bd4



26...Nd5!??

Hoping for 27.ed5? Bd4 28.Qd4 Ne3 29.Kf2 Nf1 30.Kf1 Qh3, but White has better. Instead of the text, Black should await developments with 26...Nb2 27.Qc2 Nc4.

27.Nd5! Qc6 28.Bg7 Kg7 29.Qd4 Kg8

Black parts with the exchange rather than face continuing attack after 29...Kh6 30.Qf6 Qd7 31.Bh5!

30.Nf6 Kf8 31.Ne8 Qe8 32.Qh8 Ke7 33.Qe8 Ke8 34.Ra1 Bc8 35.Ra7 Bd7 36.h4 Ne3 37.Kf2 Nc2 38.e5! de5 39.fe5 Nb4 40.Ke3 Kd8

Black can slow down the king's entry with 40...Nb2 41.Kf4 Nd4 42.Bd5 Be6 43.Be6 Ne6 44.Kg3, but in the long run his knight must choose between holding the b-pawn and stopping kingside penetration.

41.Kd4 Nc2 42.Kc5 Ne3 43.Be4 Nc4 44.Bd5 Ke7

Also hopeless is 44...Ne5 45.Kd6 f6 46.Ra8, or 44...Be6 45.Be6 fe6 46.Kd4 with domination.

45.Bc6 Ne5 46.Bd7 Nd7 47.Kc6 Ke6 48.Rd7 f6 49.Rd5 b4 50.Rb5 b3 51.Rb3 g5 52.Rb5 gh4 53.Rh5 f5 54.Rh4 (or 54.Kc5) Ke5 55.Rh5??

White wins easily with 55.Kc5 f4 56.Kc4 Ke4 57.Kc3 Ke3 58.Kc2 f3 (58...Kf3 59.Kd2 Kg3 60.Rh8 Kf2 61.Rf8 f3 62.Rf7 +-) 59.Kd1 Kf2 (59...f2 60.Rh3 and 61.Ke2 +-) 60.Rf4 Ke3 61.Rf8 f2 62.Rf7 +-.

55...Ke4 56.Kd6
56.Kc5 f4 57.Kc4 Ke3 =.
56...f4 57.Rh4 Ke3 58.Ke5 f3
59.Re4 Kd2 60.Rd4 Ke2 DRAW

Sicilian Closed B26

David Naiser 2189

Igor Shtern 2298

Southwest Open 1994 (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 e6 3.g3 Nc6
4.Bg2 g6 5.d3 Bg7 6.Be3 d6 7.Nh3
Rb8 8.0-0 Nge7 9.Qd2 h6 10.Kh1
b5 11.f4 f5 12.e5 0-0 13.a4 b4
14.Nb5 de5 15.Bc5 b3 16.c3 a6
17.Nd6 Bd7 18.Rae1 ef4 19.Nf4
e5 20.Nd5 Be6 21.Nf4 Bd7
22.Nd5 Kh7

Shtern breaks the proffered repetition and soon regrets it.

23.Ne7 Ne7 24.Nc4 Ba4 25.Ne5 Re8



26.Qf4! Qc8

Best of a bad lot. Too easy is 26...Bd7?? 27.Nd7 Qd7 28.Be7 +-, and 26...Bb5 is met by 27.Nf7! Qd7 (27...Nd5 28.Qf3 +-) 28.Be7 Re7 29.Re7 Qe7 30.Qb8 Qf7 31.c4 +-.

27.Be7

This wins a pawn, but 27.Bd6! is even stronger. Then 27...Rb6 loses a piece to 28.Nc4! Rb7 29.Na5, so Black must give up the exchange and an overwhelming position: 27...Bb5 28.Bb8 Qb8 29.Nc4 +-.

27...Re7 28.Ng6! Re1 29.Re1 Bc6 30.Ne7 Bg2 31.Kg2 Qb7

32.Qf3 Qf3 33.Kf3 Re8 34.Re2 a5
35.Nd5 Rd8 36.Nf4 a4 37.d4 Rc8
38.Nd5 Ra8 39.Nb6 Ra6 40.Nc4
Rc6 41.Na3 Kg6 42.Ke3 Kg5
43.Kd3 h5 44.Nc4 Ra6 45.Ne5 Bf8
46.c4 a3 47.ba3 Ba3 48.c5 b2
49.Kc2 Ra4 50.Kb1 Kf6 51.Nf3
(. . .illegible) 1:0 in 15

Who says you can't castle queenside in the London System? Unalmis might after this game – he nearly bites the dust after Kleist gets his attack rolling.

Reti Opening A12

Frederick Kleist 2117

Omer Unalmis 2295

Southwest Open 1994 (3)

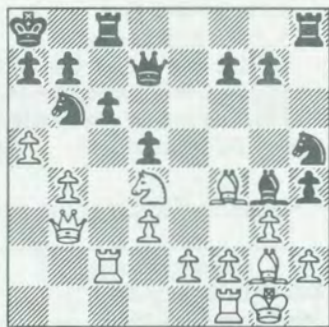
1.Nf3 d5 2.c4 c6 3.b3 Bf5 4.g3
Nd7 5.Bb2 Ngf6 6.Bg2 e6 7.0-0
Bd6 8.d3 Qc7 9.Nbd2 0-0-0!??

Say what?!

10.Rc1 Kb8 11.cd5 ed5 12.Nd4
Be5 13.N2f3 Bd4 14.Nd4 Bg4
15.b4 Qd6 16.Qa4 Rc8 17.Rc2 h5
18.Bc1 Nb6 19.Qb3 Qd7 20.Bf4
Ka8 21.a4 h4!?

There is no convenient way to save the knight. Both 21...Rce8 and 21...Qe7 allow 22.a5 and 23.a6! undermining the c6 pawn.

22.a5 Nh5



23.Be3

As will soon become clear, 23.Bd2! is a better placement.

Even playing into the "trap" with 23.ab6!? Nf4 24.gf4 h3 should win with best play: 25.Bf3 Bf3 26.ef3 Qd6 27.Kh1 Qf4 28.Ra2 a6 29.Qb2! Δ Qa1!, Ra6 +- (but not 29.Ra6? ba6 30.Qa4 Kb7 31.Ra1 Kb6 32.Qa6 Kc7 33.Qc6 Kd8 34.Qd5 Ke8 35.Re1 Kf8 -/+).

23...hg3 24.ab6 gh2 25.Kh1 Qe7! 26.Ra1 a6 27.b5

A good try is 27.Rca2!? hoping for 27...Qe3? 28.Ra6! ba6 29.Qa4 +-, but 27...Kb8! offers no clear bust.

27...Qe3! 28.ba6 Qd4 29.ab7 Kb7 30.Ra7 Kb8 31.e3 Qe3 32.Ra8 Kb7 33.Ra7 Kb8 34.Ra8 Kb7 35.Ra7 Kb8 DRAW

Torre Attack D03

B.L. Patteson 2124

Bill Wheeler 2057

Southwest Open 1994 (3)

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Bg5 Nbd7
4.e3 e6 5.Bd3 Be7 6.Nbd2 0-0 7.0-0
h6 8.Bh4 c5 9.c3 b6 10.Ne5 Ne5
11.de5 Nd7 12.Be7 Qe7 13.f4 Bb7
14.Qh5 f5 15.g4 Qe8 16.Qh4 Qg6
17.h3 h5



18.Kf2 hg4 19.hg4 c4?

Patteson says White doesn't have a thing after 19...Qg4, e.g. . . .

(a) 20.Qh1 Kf7 21.Rg1 Rh8 22.Rg4 Rh1 23.Rg7 Kg7 24.Rh1 =;

(b) 20.Qg4 fg4 21.Kg3 (BLP's intended line) Kf7 =. The tempting 21...g5!? backfires after 22.Rh1! d4 (22...Rf7 23.Rh6 d4 24.Rg6 Kf8

25.Rg5 de3 26.Nc4 ±) 23.Rh5 gf4 24.ef4 dc3 25.bc3 Rad8 26.Rg5 Kf7 27.Nc4 ±.

20.gf5 ef5 21.Rg1 Qc6?

After the better 21...Qe6 22.Be2! the rook sac at g7 still looms large.



22.Rg7! Kg7 23.Qe7

1:0

Nimzo-Indian E49

Robert Chalker 2015

Barry Endsley 2128

Southwest Open 1994 (3)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4
4.e3 0-0 5.Bd3 d5 6.a3 Bc3 7.bc3
b6 8.Ne2 Bb7?!

8...Ba6! deprives White of an attacking piece and the bishop pair.

9.0-0 Nbd7 10.f3 c5 11.cd5 ed5 12.Ng3 Re8 13.Ra2!

This looks much stronger than 13.Qe2 cd4 14.cd4 Nf8 15.Bb2 += Denker-Kowalsky, NY 1946.

14...Qc7 14.Re2 Rad8 15.e4



Black is already on the ropes.

15...de4 16.fe4 cd4 17.cd4 h6
18.Rc2 Qb8 19.Bf4 Qa8 20.e5 Ne4
21.Nf5 Nf8 22.Bh6! g6

White quickly forces mate after
22...gh6 23.Nh6 Kg7 24.Qh5!, e.g.,
24...Rd7 25.Nf7 Rf7 26.Rf7 Kg8
27.Rcc7, or 24...f6 25.Qf7! Kh6
26.Rf6! Nf6 27.Qf6 Kh5 28.h4, etc.

23.Bf8 Kf8 24.Nh6 Re7 25.Qg4
Rd4 26.Qg6 Ke8 27.Bb5 1:0

Round 4

In a top board match between the Garmendez brothers, Florentino uses a Sämish setup to utterly dominate the Old Indian. Carlos never gets any counterplay going.

Old Indian A53

Florentino Garmendez 2476

Carlos Garmendez 2299

Southwest Open 1994 (4)

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.f3 c6

Most Black players choose to go into the King's Indian with 3...g6. Besides the text, another line of independent significance is 3...c5 4.c3 Nbd7 5.Be3 g6 6.a4 Bg7 7.Bd3 0-0 8.Ne2 e5 9.d5 Nh5 ∞ Velimir-ovic-Adorjan, Arandelovac 1976.

4.c4 a6 5.Be3 e5 6.Nc3 Be7 7.d5 Nbd7 8.Bd3 0-0 9.Nge2 cd5 10.cd5 b6 11.b4 Ne8 12.a3 g6 13.Qd2 Ng7 14.0-0-0 f5 15.Kb2 fe4?!

This assures Black of a passive game on the kingside, and reduces the prospect for trading dark square bishops. If Carlos thought trading off rooks gave drawing chances – well, look at the final diagram!

I prefer 15...f4 16.Bf2 Bh4 with two likely possibilities:

(a) 17.Bh4 Qh4 18.g3 Qf6 19.gf4 ef4 Δ Ne5 and Black stands well;

(b) 17.g3 Bg5 18.gf4 Bf4 19.Nf4 Rf4 20.Be2 Nh5 21.Be3 Rf7 Δ Nf4 and Black does not miss his KB.

16.fe4 Bb7 17.Rhf1 Rc8 18.Rf8 Qf8 19.Nc1 Rc7 20.Rf1 Qd8

21.Qf2 Rc8 22.Qf7 Kh8 23.Bh6 Qf8 24.g4 Rd8 25.h3 b5?

Black is impatient with his passive position, and wants to give his QN a mission via b6 since 25...Nf6? loses to 26.Rf6! The problem with the text is that the newly weakened queenside faces rapid collapse.

26.Nb3 Nb6 27.Na5 Ba8 28.Qf8 Rf8 29.Rf8 Bf8 30.Bg5 Kg8 31.Bd8 Nc8

No blood is drawn yet, but one well-placed blow ends the fight.



32.a4 Kf7 33.ab5 ab5 34.Nb5 Ne8 35.Nc3 Bh6 36.g5 Bf8 37.Ba6 1:0

Nimzovich B00

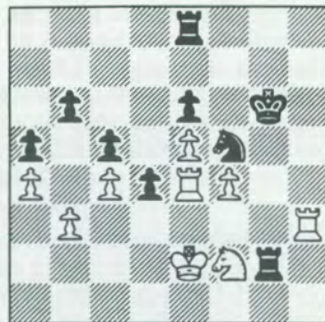
David Naiser 2189

Miles Ardaman 2427

Southwest Open 1994 (4)

1.e4 Nc6 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Nf3 d6 4.d4 Bg4 5.Be2 e6 6.0-0 Be7 7.Be3 0-0 8.Nd2 Be2 9.Qe2 d5 10.e5 Ne8 10...Nd7 = Kivoja-Keres, Pärnu 1971.

11.Nd1 f5 12.ef6 Bf6 13.Nf3 Nd6 14.c3 Qd7 15.Bf4 Rae8 16.Ne5 Be5 17.Be5 Ne5 18.de5 Nc8 19.Ne3 Qa4 20.c4 d4 21.Nc2 c5 22.b3 Qc6 23.Ne1 Ne7 24.Nd3 a5 25.a4 b6 26.Rfe1 Nf5 27.Qe4 Qe4 28.Re4 g5 29.Kf1 h5 30.Ke2 Nh4 31.Rg1 Kh7 32.f4 g4 33.h3 Rg8 34.hg4 Rg4 35.Nf2 Rg2 36.Rh1 Nf5 37.Rh5 Kg6 38.Rh3



38...Rg8 39.Kf3 Kf7 40.Rh7 Ke8 41.Nh1 d3 42.Re1 Nd4 0:1 43.Ke3 Nc2 or 43.Ke4 Re2.

Stern on board three defended with the Grünfeld against Calogridis and ground out a win in 100 moves (take my word for it.)

Budapest Defense A52

Jose Silva 2157

Chris Melick 2041

Southwest Open 1994 (4)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e5 3.de5 Ng4 4.e4 Ne5 5.f4 Ng6 6.Nf3 Bb4 7.Bd2 Qe7 8.Nc3!?

8.Kf2 Bd2 (8...Bc5 9.Kg3 0-0 10.Bd3 Nc6 11.Nc3 Nd4 12.h4! ± Marin-Gelenczei, corr. 1975) 9.Qd2 Qe4 ∞ ECO.

8...Bc3 9.Bc3 Qe4 9...0-0!? Δ 10.g3 f5.

10.Kf2 0-0 11.g3 d6 12.Bd3 Qc6 13.Ng5 Na6 14.Qh5 h6 15.Nf7 Nf4 16.Nh6 gh6 17.gf4 Rf4 18.Ke3 Rg4 19.Bh7! Kh7 20.Qf7 1:0

Notes by David Leinbach

English Opening A28

David Leinbach 2080

Matt Campbell 2085

Southwest Open 1994 (4)

1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.e3 d6 4.d4 Be7 5.Nf3 Nc6 6.d5 Nb8 7.Bd3 Nbd7 8.e4 h6 9.h3 Nc5 10.Bc2 a5

11.b3 0-0 12.g4 Nh7 13.Be3 b6
14.Rb1 Re8 15.Qd2 Ng5 16.Ng1
Nh7 17.Kf1 Bg5 18.Nge2 Qf6
19.Kg2 Nf8 20.Rbf1 Ng6 21.f4 ef4
22.Nf4 Nf4 23.Bf4

23.Rf4!? Bf4 24.Bf4

23...Bf4 24.Rf4 Qe5 25.Rhf1 f6
26.Ne2 Nd7 27.Ng3 Nf8 28.Nh5
Qg5 29.Qf2



29...Ng6

29...Nh7 30.e5! Re5 (30...de5
31.Bh7 Kh7 32.Rf6 +-; 30...fe5
31.Bh7 Kh7 32.Rf7 Re7 33.Re7 Qe7
34.Qf7 ±) 31.h4 +-; 29...Nd7 30.Rf5
Qg6 31.e5 +-; 29...Kh8!?

30.Rf6 Bg4! 31.Rg6! Bh3
32.Kh2 Qg6 33.Nf4 Qf6 34.Kh3
Rf8 35.Qg3 Rf7 36.Bd3 Qe5
37.Ne6 Qh5 38.Kg2 Re7 39.Rh1

39.Nf4 Qe5 (39...Qe8 40.Rh1 +-)
40.Ng6 Qg3 41.Kg3 Rf7 42.Rf7 Kf7
43.Nf4 ±

39...Qe5



40.Qg6!?

It was a tough decision to make with one minute before time control. I didn't have time to fully assess this move. White gets the better ending after 40.Qe5 de5 41.Rh5 Kf7 42.Rf5! (but not 42.Re5?? g6! and 43...Kf6 trapping the rook.)

40...Qb2 41.Kh3 Qf2 42.Rg1

Or 42.e5 Qf3 43.Kh2 Qf2 44.Kh3 Qf3, drawing by perpetual check.

42...Qf3 43.Kh2?

I go for too much. White should accept the fact that the attack is over and take the ending: 43.Qg3 Qg3 44.Kg3 and White has the better endgame prospects.

Only good for a draw is 43.Rg3 Qh1 44.Kg4 Qd1 45.Kf5 (45.Kh3 Qh1=) Qa1! (45...Rf7 46.Qf7 Kf7 47.Rg7 Ke8 ∞; 45...Rf8!? 46.Nf8 Re5 47.Kf4 Qd2 48.Re3 Qf2 49.Rf3 Qd2 =) 46.Kg4 =.

44...Qd3 44.Ng7

44.Qh6? Qe2 45.Kh1 Qf3 46.Kh2 Qf2 47.Kh1 Qg1 48.Kg1 gh6 -+.

44...Qe2 45.Kh1 Qf3

I expected 45...Qe4, with an unclear position after 46.Qe4 Re4 47.Ne6 Kh8 48.Rg6.

46.Kh2 Qf2 47.Kh3 Qg1 48.Qg1 Rg7 49.Qd1 Re8 50.Qh5 Re5 51.Qh4 Kh7 52.Kh2 Reg5

Game over. Black will have no problem forcing a won K+P ending.

53.Qf4?? Rh5

0:1

Round 5

A fighting draw on board one:

English A26

Miles Ardaman 2427

Florentino Garmendez 2476

Southwest Open 1994 (5)

1.g3 e5 2.Bg2 g6 3.c4 Bg7
4.Nc3 d6 5.d3 Ne7 6.e4 Nbc6 7.
Nge2 0-0 8.0-0 h6 9.Rb1 Be6 10.b4
Qd7 11.b5 Na5 12.Be3 b6 13.Qd2
Kh7 14.f4 Bh3 15.f5 Bg2 16.fg6 fg6
17.Kg2 a6 18.Rf8 Bf8 19.a4 ab5
20.ab5 Bg7 21.Na2 Rf8 22.Nb4

Qg4 23.h3 Qf3 24.Kh2 h5 25.Ng1
Qf7 26.h4 Qe6 27.Kg2 Qg4 28.Bg5
Ng8 29.Qe2 Bh6 30.Nf3 Kg7
31.Nd5 Qd7 32.Ra1 Qf7 33.c5 dc5
34.Ne5 Qe6 35.Nf3 Qd7 36.Rb1
Qd6 37.Nf4 Bg5 38.hg5 Ne7
39.Qd2 Kh7 40.Qc3 c4 41.dc4 Nb7
42.Rb2 Nc5 43.Rd2 Ne4 44.Rd6
Nc3 45.Rd7 Re8 46.Ne5 Kg8



47.Ne6 Nf5 48.Rd8 Rd8
49.Nd8 Ne4 50.Ne6 Nd2 51.Nc7
Ne3 52.Kh3 Nec4 53.Ng6 Nf3
54.Nf4 Ng5 55.Kh4 Ne4 56.Nh5
Ncd6 57.g4 Nc3 58.Kg5 Ndb5
59.Ne6 Kf7 60.Nhf4 Nd6 61.Kh6
b5 62.g5 Nf5 63.Kh7 Ne4 64.g6
Kf6 65.g7 Ng7 66.Ng7 DRAW

A tragic finish mars this game for Bighamian after a heroic defensive effort by Unalmis. Austin's "Stonewall brigade" also includes Readey and Alexey Root.

Dutch Stonewall A93

Mansour Bighamian 2345

Omer Haldun Unalmis 2295

Southwest Open 1994 (5)

1.Nf3 f5 2.g3 Nf6 3.Bg2 e6 4.0-0
Be7 5.d4 0-0 6.c4 d5 7.b3 c6
8.Qc2

8.Ba3 is the main line of Botvinnik's anti-Stonewall system.

8...Qe8 9.Ne5 Nbd7 10.Nd3 Ne4 11.Nd2

11.Bb2 Bf6 12.Nd2 Nd2 13.Qd2 dc4 14.bc4 e5 15.e3 e4 16.Nf4 +=

Reshevsky-Rubinow, New York 1946.

11...Ndf6 12.Nf3 b6 13.Nfe5
Bd7 14.a4 Rc8 15.f3 Nd6 16.c5
Nb7 17.Bd2 bc5 18.dc5 a5 19.Rfb1
Ra8 20.b4 ab4 21.Rb4 Qc8
22.Rab1 Ra7 23.Kh1 Be8 24.Be3
Nd7 25.Nd7 Bd7 26.Bf4 Bf6
27.Be5 Qa8 28.g4 Be8 29.Bh3 Bd7
30.Re1 g6 31.Reb1 Be5 32.Ne5
Qc8 33.Qc3 Qc7



Somewhere White lets the advantage slip. It may be less than it seems.

34.Rg1 Be8 35.Rf4 Qe7 36.gf5
ef5 37.Rf5 Rf5 38.Bf5 Nc5 39.Bc2
Na4 40.Ba4 Ra4 41.Nc6??

A blunder after time control, but 41.Ng4 Qg7! is no great help.

41...Qc7 42.Qe5 (42.Rc1 Rc4)
Qc6 43.Rb1 Ra8 44.Rb6 Qc1
45.Kg2 Bf7 46.Rb8 Rb8 47.Qb8
Kg7 48.Qe5 Kh6 49.h4 Qc6 50.e4
de4 51.fe4 Qc2 52.Kf3 Qd3 53.Kf2
Qd2 54.Kf3 Qd1 55.Kg3 Qe1
56.Kh3 Qe3 57.Kg2 Bc4 0:1 (time)

Benko Gambit A57

Igor Shtern 2298

Selby Anderson 2295

Southwest Open 1994 (5)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 c5 3.d5 b5 4.c4
g6

Given my preparation (or lack of it) 4...b4 was a shrewder choice.

5.cb5 a6 6.Nc3 ab5

Some players prefer 6...d6 to avoid what follows.

7.d6!? ed6?

7...Qa5 or 7...Bg7 is better.

8.e4 Ba6

Fedorowicz gives 8...b4 9.Nb5
Ba6 10.Bf4 Qb6 11.a4 Bb5 12.Bb5
Nh5 13.Be3 Nc6 14.0-0 Be7 15.Bh6
+ Razuvaev-Glek, Tashkent 1984.

9.a4 ba4 10.Ra4 Bb7

Hereabouts I thought of something Yogi Berra might have said: "If you can't find a move you like, play a move you don't like."

11.Ra8 Ba8 12.Bc4 Nc6

Forced. It is a miracle that Black doesn't go down the tubes quickly.

13.0-0 Bg7 14.Bf4 Ne5 15.Ne5
de5 16.Be5 0-0 17.Bd6 Ne4 18.Bf8
Bf8 19.Ne4 Be4 20.Bd5 Bf5
21.Qd2 Qf6 22.Re1 Be6 23.Be6
de6 24.b3 h5 25.Rd1 Kh7 26.Qd8
Bg7 27.Qf6 Bf6 28.Kf1 Kg7? (...g5)
29.Ke2 g5 30.Rd7 Bb2 31.Ke3 e5
32.Ke4 Kg6 33.Rd6 f6 34.f3 h4
35.Rc6 Bd4 36.g4 hg3 37.hg3



37... g4?

In the post-mortem we looked at 37...Bg1 38.g4 Bd4 39.Kd5 Bg1
40.Rc5 Bc5 41.Kc5 f5 42.Kd5 e4
43.gf5 Kf5 44.fe4 Kf4 45.e5 g4
46.e6 g3 47.e7 g2 48.e8(Q) g1(Q)
and now Shtern found the clincher
49.Qf7! +- (49..Ke3 50.Qa7).

38.f4 Bf2 39.fe5 Bg3 40.Rf6
Kg7 41.Rf1 Bh2 42.e6 Bd6 43.Kd5
1:0

Sicilian B22

Carlos Garmendez 2299

David Naiser 2189

Southwest Open 1994 (5)

1.e4 c5 2.c3 Nf6 3.e5 Nd5 4.d4
cd4 5.Qd4 e6 6.Bd3 Nc6 7.Qe4 d6
8.ed6 Nf6 9.Qe2 Bd6 10.Nf3 0-0
11.0-0 e5 12.Qc2 Bg4 13.Nbd2
Rc8 14.Qb1

White's accomplishment in this opening is unimpressive, but how is Black to tilt it his way? Consider 14...h6 15.Bf5 Bf5 16.Qf5 Ne7 17.Qc2 (17.Qd3?? e4 +) or 16...Qe7 17.Nc4. Perhaps 14...Qe7!?! =+.

14...Bb8 15.Ng5 h6 16.Nh7 Re8
17.Nf6 Qf6 18.Ne4 Qh4 19.Ng3
g6?

This is like smoking in a fireworks store. Better is 19...Ne7.

20.f3 Be6 21.Bg6 fg6 22.Qg6
Kh8 23.Bh6 Rg8

23...Qe7 24.Bg5 Rg8 25.Qh6 Qh7
26.Bf6 +, or 23...Re7 24.Bg5 Qh7
25.Bf6 Bg7 26.Bg7 Qg7 27.Qe6 +.

24.Qe6 Rce8 25.Bg7! Kg7?

Better is 25...Kh7, but 26.Qf6!
trades queens with an easy ending.

26.Nf5 Kh8 27.Qg8 Rg8 28.Nh4

1:0

The old lion roars:

Ruy Lopez Classical C64

Lorenzo Gaskill 2116

J.C. Thompson 2100

Southwest Open 1994 (5)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Bc5
4.c3 f5 5.d4 ed4

5...fe4 is the usual continuation.

6.cd4 Bb4 7.Nc3 fe4 8.Bc6

8.Bg5! Be7 9.Ne4 d5 10.Be7 Qe7

11.Ne5! += van Oosterom-Purdy,
correspondence 1955.

8...dc6 9.Ne5 Nf6 10.0-0 Be6
11.a3

11.Bg5! would seem to force
11...Bc3, since 11...Bd5 12.Bf6! gf6
(12...Qf6? loses a piece to 13.Nd5
and 14.Qa4) 13.Qh5 is awkward.

11...Ba5 12.Be3?!

Passivity is White's downfall. Again, 12.Bg5 is indicated.

12...0-0 13.Qc2 Bd5 14.Na4?

Even now, White could repent with 14.Bg5. Now the kingside turns into Black's playground.

14...Bb6 15.b4 Nd7! 16.Nc4 Qh4 17.Nc5 Bc5 18.dc5 Rf6 19.Rae1 Rg6 20.Bc1

Better is 20.g3, but 20...Kh8! (Δ Bc4, Ne5-f3) 21.Bd4 Qh3 22.Ne3 Rf8! and ...Rh6 will force White to cough up a second pawn.

20...Qh3?

A brilliant finish would have been 20...Rg2! 21.Kg2 Qg4 22.Kh1 Qf3 23.Kg1 e3, forcing mate.

21.Ne3 Ne5 22.f3 ef3?!

A more convincing line of play is 22...Nf3 23.Rf3 Qf3 – Patteson.

23.Qg6 fg2 0:1

A bit premature, since Black will have to work to make his extra pawns count after 24.Qg3 gf1(Q) 25.Rf1 Qg3 26.hg3 Nf3 27.Kf2.



16...Kf8 17.h5 Rc8 18.Rh3 Bg5 19.f4 Be7 20.Qd1

This prevents Black from carrying out Bb5-d3, and prepares g4-g5. 20.Rg3 is met by 20...Rg8! (but not 20...Bh4? 21.Qg7 Ke7 22.Bf2! ±).

20...Rc6!

The beginning of a farsighted plan to castle queenside by hand.

21.g4 Qc7 22.Nf3 Ke8 23.Kf2 Kd8 24.g5 Kc8 25.Qg1 Qd8 26.gh6 27.Qg7 Qe8 28.Rg3 Kb8



29.Ne2

There can be no thought of f4-f5 and Bh6 as long as ...ef5 uncovers a defense from the Rook at c6 – another feature of Black 20th move.

29...Rc1 30.Bc1 Bb5 31.Nc3

The move White has counted on, 31.f5, is only unclear after 31...Be2 32.Ke2 ef5 33.Bh6 Qb5 34.Kf2 Rc8 with good counterplay for Black: 35.Qf7 Rc2 36.Bd2 Bh4! 37.Nh4 Rd2 38.Kg1 Qe2 39.Ng2 Rd4.

31...Bd3 32.f5 Bf5 33.Bh6 Nd7 34.Bf4 Rh5 35.Nd5 ed5 36.e6 Ka7 37.ed7 Bd7 38.Qg8 Rf5 39.Qe8 Be8 40.Bc7 Bb5 41.Ke3 Bf8 42.Rh3 Rf6 43.Rh8 Bh6 44.Kf2 Bc1 45.Rc8 Bc6 46.Be5 Re6 47.Rf8 f6 48.Rf6 Rf6 49.Bf6 Bb2 50.Ke3 Ba3 51.Kd3 Bb4 52.Kc2 Bd7 53.Bg5 Bf5 54.Kb2 b5 55.Bd2 Bd2 56.Nd2 a5 57.Nf1 Kb6 58.Ne3 Be4 59.Ng4 b4 60.Ne5 Kb5 61.Nd7 a4 62.Nc5 ab3 63.Kb3 Bf3 64.Nd3 Bd1 65.Ka2 b3 66.Ka3 Bc2 67.Nb2 DRAW



Round 6

With four players tied for first at 4-1, there was no chance of a short draw on the top boards.

Spectators watching board one agreed that Shtern was busted after 20 moves, but he proved otherwise with resilient defense beginning with 20...Rc6!! White's kingside demonstration turned out to be so much wheel-spinning.

Sicilian B22

Florentino Garmendez 2476

Igor Shtern 2298

Southwest Open 1994 (6)

1.e4 c5 2.c3 Nf6 3.e5 Nd5 4.d4 cd4 5.Nf3 Nc6 6.Bc4 Nb6 7.Bb3 e6!?

7...d6 is the main book line.

8.cd4 d6 9.Qe2 Be7 10.Nc3 d5 11.h4 h6 12.Be3 a6 13.Rc1 Na5 14.Nd2 Nb3 15.ab3 Bd7 16.Qg4

Ardaman took his game right to the edge with an opening piece sacrifice of indeterminate soundness. At any rate his psychology was correct, as Unalmis was overwhelmed by defensive problems.

Nimzovich Defense B00

Omer Haldun Unalmis 2295

Miles Ardaman 2427

Southwest Open 1994 (6)

1.e4 Nc6 2.d4 d5 3.ed5 Qd5 4.Nf3 Bg4 5.Be2 0-0-0

This position can also be reached from the Center Counter (1.e4 d5 2.ed5 Qd5 3.d4 Nc6 4.Nf3, etc.) as in Duras-Spielmann, Vienna 1907. White continued 6.Nc3 Qa5 7.Be3 Nf6 8.Nd2! Be2 9.Qe2 Qf5 10.Nb3 and now instead of 10...e6 Black could have equalized with 10...e5.

6.Be3 Nf6 7.0-0 Qh5!?

A move predicated on the following sacrifice.

8.h3 e5! 9.hg4 Ng4 10.Nh4?!

White is anxious to clarify matters, but I have to side with development here: 10.Nbd2 f5 11.de5 Nce5 12.Bf4, or 10...Bd6 11.Ne4 Nd4 12.Bd4 and I can't demonstrate Black's compensation for the piece.

Not as good is 10.c3 f5! (10...e4 11.Nh4) 11.g3 Qh3 12.Re1 Ne3!? (12...e4 13.Bf1 Qh5 14.Nbd2 +=) 13.fe3 Qg3 14.Kh1 e4 and ...Qe3 with a monster pawn wing.

10...f5 11.g3 ed4 12.Bf4

It is easy to blame this move, which returns the piece to a simple pawn fork, but the alternatives are not so pleasant either:

(a) 12.Bd2 Be7 13.Bg4 fg4 14.f3 Bh4 15.g4 (15.fg4 Qb5!) Qh4 16.fg4 Qg3 17.Kh1 Rdf8 18.a4 Rf1 19.Qf1 Qh4 +=;

(b) 12.Bc1 g5 13.Nf3 (13.Bg4 fg4 14.Ng2 Ne5 15.Nd2 Nf3 16.Nf3 gf3 17.Ne1 g4 18.Bf4 Bg7 → Δ ...Re8, ...Re1) Nce5 14.Nbd2 Qh3! 15.Bd3 (15.Re1 Nf2! →) Nd3 16.cd3 h5! and ...h4 →.

12...g5 13.Bg5 Qg5 14.Nf5 h5 15.Nh4 Bd6! 16.f4

Black had threatened 16...Nf2!



16...Qg8

Ardaman probably considered 16...Bf4! but passed it up because of 17.Bg4 (17.Rf4 Ne3 18.Qe1 Nc2 →) hg4 18.Rf4 Rh4 19.Re4, when Black

seems to be giving back the pawn. It is easy to miss the follow-up 19...Qf5!, when 20.Nd2 Rh2!! or 20.Qe2 Rh3 21.Qg4 Rg3! puts the hurt on White's king.

17.Bg4 hg4 18.Nd2 Be7 19.Ng2
Or 19.Nf5 Bf6 Δ ...Qh7 →.

19...d3!

This opens the floodgates for three pieces at once: bishop, rook and knight. The main threat now is ...Bc5.

20.Nb3

Black's pieces pour in after 20.Ne4 dc2 21.Qc2 Nd4, or 20.Ne3 Bc5 21.Re1 Re8 22.Ndf1 Nd4.

20...a5! 21.a4

The moorings are getting loose for the b3 knight. If 21.Ne3 then 21...a4 22.Nd2 (22.Nc1 Bc5 →) dc2 23.Qc2 Nd4 24.Qc4 Qh7 25.Ng4 Qh3 →.

21...Rh3 22.Kf2 dc2 23.Qc2 Nb4 24.Qf5 Kb8 25.Rad1?

An oversight in time pressure which deprives Black of a nice finish after 25.Nc1 Rd2 26.Ne2 Qb3!, e.g., 27.Qg4 Nd3 28.Kg1 (28.Ke3 Ne5 29.Kd2 Bb4! →) Re2 28.Ke2 Qb2 →; or 27.Ra3 Qb6 29.Ne3 Qe3 30.Kg2 Rg3 31.Qg3 Re2 32.Kh3 Qe6 33.Qg4 Re3 →.

25...Rd1 26.Rd1 Qb3 0:1

Modern Defense A41

Mansour Bighamian 2345

Alexey Root 2105

Southwest Open 1994 (6)

1.Nf3 g6 2.d4 Bg7 3.g3 d6 4.c4 Bg4 5.Bg2 Nc6 6.d5 Ne5!?

Root tries something new, since the book lines are not inviting:

(a) 6...Nb8 7.h3 Bd7 8.0-0 Na6 9.e4 Nc5 10.Re1 a5 11.e5 Bf5 12.g4 Bd3 13.b3 h5 14.Be3 hg4 15.hg4 Be4 16.Nbd2 ± Furman-Westerinen, Tallinn 1971;

(b) 6...Bf3 7.Bf3 Ne5 8.Bg2 Nf6 9.e4 0-0 10.Qe2 c6 11.0-0 cd5 12.ed5 Qc7 13.b3 a6 14.Bb2 Ned7 15.Nc3 ±

Smejkal-Spiridonov, Polancia Zdroj 1970.

7.Nd4 Bd7 8.Qb3 c5 9.dc6 Nc6 10.Nc6 Bc6 11.e4 Nf6 12.Nc3 0-0 13.0-0 Qd7 14.Bf4 b6 15.Rac1 Qb7 16.Nd5

It is hard to see how Black can avoid either exposing her e-pawn (16...Bd5 17.ed5) or having the f-pawn doubled, as happens here.

16...Rfd8 17.Bg5 h6 18.Bf6 Bf6 19.Nf6 ef6 20.f3 b5 21.Rfd1 bc4 22.Qb7 Bb7 23.Rc4 Rac8 24.Bf1 f5!

Somehow Black has achieved adequate counterplay.

25.ef5 Rc4 26.Bc4 Bf3 27.Rf1 d5 28.Rf3 dc4 29.fg6 fg6 30.Rf2 Rd1 31.Kg2 Ra1 32.a3



32...c3 33.bc3 Ra3 34.Rc2 Kf7 35.Kf3 Ke6 36. Ke4 Kd6 37.Kd4 Ra6 38.Rf2 Kc7 39.Rf7 Kb8 40.c4 Rd6?

Bighamian gives 40...g5! = giving the rook another square on the rank. "If it was not for my pressing for a win in order to even out our overall record, I would have accepted her draw offer earlier in the game."

41.Kc5 Re6 42.Kd5 Ra6 43.c5 h5 44.Rg7 Rf6 45.h3 a5 46.Kc4 a4 47.Kb4 Ra6?

"Mick" was rightly convinced that this move tossed away a draw, although in the post mortem he and Alexey kept finding wins for White. No better than the game

continuation is 47...Rc6? 48.Kb5 Rc8 49.Kb6 Δ Rb7, Ra7 +-.

Bighamian was concerned about 47...a3! removing more pawns, e.g. 48.Ka3 Rf3 49.Kb4 Rg3 50.Kb5 Rh3 51.Rg6 h4 52.Kc6 Rh1 53.Rg8 Ka7



54.Kc7 (or 54.Rh8 h3 55.Kc7 h2 56. Rh3! Ka6! 57.c6 Rg1! =) h3 55.c6 Rf1! (not 55...h2? 56.Rg2! 56...Ka6 57.Ra2 Kb5 58.Kb7 Rc1 59.Rh2 Rc6 60.Rb2 +-) 56.Rh8 Rf7 = and Black has checking distance.

48.Kb5 a3 49.Ka6 a2 50.Kb6 (50...a1(Q) 51.Rg8 mate) 1:0

Benoni Taimanov A67

Jose Silva 2157

Mark Dejmek 2238

Southwest Open 1994 (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e6 4.Nc3 e5 5.cd5 d6 6.e4 g6 7.f4 Bg7 8.Bb5 Nbd7!?

This move, once considered an error, has been rehabilitated according to Dejmek. Joe Drake played 8...Nfd7 against Larry Young in the U2000 section this round.

9.e5 de5

9...Qe7 10.Qe2 Nh5 11.e6 +- Kotov/ECO; 9...Nh5 10.e6 Qh4 11.g3 Ng3 12.Nf3 Qh3 13.ed7 Bd7 14.Bd7 Kd7 15.Rg1 +- Hartston.

10.fe5 Nh5 11.e6

This needs to be reexamined in the light of improvements found in the defense. Chalker in round four played more conservatively with

11.Nf3 0-0 12.Bg5! (Black gets a strong attack after 12.g4 Ne5!) f6 13.ef6?! (13.Bh4! Δ ...g5 14.e6 gh4 15.Nh4 ±) Ndf6 14.Qd2 a6 15.Be2 Qd6, and was overwhelmed after 16.0-0-0? b5 17.Bd3 c4 18.Bb1 b4 19.Ne2 c3! 20.bc3 bc3 21.Nc3 Rb8 22.Rde1 Qa3 23.Kd1 Ng4 +-.



11...Qh4!

11...fe6 12.de6 0-0 13.Nf3! Rf3 14.Qf3 += BCO-2.

12.g3 Ng3 13.ed7 Bd7 14.Bd7 Kd7 15.hg3 Rae8 16.Kf2 Qh1 17.Qg4 f5 18.Qa4 Kc8 19.Nf3 f4! 20.Bf4 Qa1 21.Qb5 Re7 22.Qc5 Kd8 23.Qd6 Rd7 24.Qb8 Ke7 25.Bg5 Kf7 26.Qf4 Kg8 27.Qb8



27...Kf7

27...Bf8! is winning, e.g., 28.Bf6 Qb2 29.Kg1 Rf7 +.

28.Qf4 Kg8 29.Qb8 Kf7??

30.Qf4 is the third repetition.

DRAW

Notes by B.L. Patteson

It was a real thrill for me to play my last round game against the legendary J.C. Thompson. Before the game I found out that he won his first Southwest Open in 1937. That was one year before I was born! What a career! [Readers may recall that Patteson wrote an article on his match with Brieger, with the title "Grumpy Old Men". J.C. sort of put things in perspective! - Ed.]

QGD Keres D06

J.C. Thompson 2100

B.L. Patteson 2124

Southwest Open 1994 (6)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 Bf5 3.Nc3 e6 4.Nf3 Nf6 5.Qb3 Nc6 6.cd5 ed5 7.Bg5

This is a very logical continuation for the theory of this whole opening variation. Black must be willing to give up a decent kingside pawn structure in the hope that the two bishops are full compensation. Usually in this opening the shoe is on the other foot, and many variations have White with the two bishops. In fact I remember back in 1964 Robert Brieger tried to bend Bobby Fischer's ear about this opening. (Whose ear has Brieger not tried to bend?) Fischer would play through a variation that left White with the two B's and say, "What's the problem? I have the two bishops. You lose."

7...Na5 8.Qa4 c6 9.e3

Usually White plays 9.Bf6 g6 10.e3 Qb6 11.0-0-0 0-0, and theory says White is slightly better. After 9.e3 I could now play 9...Be7. But what if I could inveigle him into going long and then I go short? Would I not then have attacking chances? So I played:

9...Qb6!? 10.0-0

Looks forced, since 10.b3 runs into 10...Bb4 11.Rc1 Ne4, etc. And

clearly 10.Bf6 Qb2 is not possible either.

10...Bb4 11.Bd3 Bc3 12.bc3 Bd3 13.Rd3 Ne4 14.Qa3 f6 15.Bh4 Nc4

Look at those beautiful knights. Black stands much better now. All I need is an open file on his king.

16.Qb3 0-0 17.Kc2 Qa6 18.Ne1

My threat was ...Ne3. His move prepares f2-f3 and an end to some of the "nightmares".

18...b5 19.f3 Ned6 20.Bg3 Kh8

I have to relieve the diagonal pressure by his queen.

21.Kc1



This was by far the most difficult moment in the game for me. If I make normal moves like ...Rfe8 and let him get in Nc2, getting an open file will become more difficult. So with only about 20 minutes left on my clock, I decide to gambit a pawn. But objectively, I don't think it was sound.

21...b4!? 22.cb4 Rab8 23.Nc2 Rb7 24.Rhd1 Qb6

Now come two dubious moves that leave his major pieces rather awkwardly placed. He probably should just play 24.Bd6 here.

25.Qa4?! Nb5 26.Rb3?! Qd8

And now the blunder.

27.Rb1?? Nc3 28.Qa6 Ne2 checkmate! 0:1

A rather pure mate with the two knights.

RESERVE GAMES

Center Counter B01

Jason Howell 1682

Felix Castillo 1915

SWO U2000 (1)

1.e4 d5 2.ed5 Qd5 3.Nc3 Qa5 4.d4 c6 5.Nf3 Nf6 6.Bd2 Qb6!?

7.Na4 Qd8 8.Bd3 Bg4 9.Be3 Qa5 10.Nc3 Nbd7 11.h3 Bh5 12.0-0 e5? It is foolhardy to open up the game without castling. 12...e6 is indicated.

13.Re1 Be7 14.Qe2

Strong is 14.g4! Bg6 15.de5 and if 15...Ne5? 16.Ne5 Qe7 17.Bh6 Qd6 18.Bg7 Rg8 19. Nb5! b5 20.Bb5 Kd8 21.Bf6 +-.

14...0-0 15.Bd2 Bf3 16.Qf3 Qc7 17.de5?!

This activates Black's pieces. Better is 17.Bg5 +-.

17...Ne5 18.Qg3 Bd6 19.Bf4 Nh5



20.Qh4

Perhaps White had hopes for 20.Bh7 Kh7 21.Qh4 g6 22.Ne4, but 22...Be7! 23.Ng5 Bg5 24.Bg5 f6 is clearly in Black's favor.

20...Nd3 21.Bd6 Qd6 22.Rad1 Nhf4 += 23.cd3 Rad8 24.Ne4 Qb8 25.Re3 Rfe8 26.Qg4 Re6 27.g3 Rg6 28.Qh4 Rd5!

Menacing 29...Rh5.

29.Rf3 Ne2 30.Kf1 Nd4 31.Qf4 Qe8 32.Re3 Qc8 33.g4 Nc2 34.Rf3

Qe8 35.Rd2 Nd4 36.Re3 Ne6 37. Nc3 Rd8 38.Qc4 h6 39.Rde2 Qd7 40.Ne4 Qc7!

The repeated weakening of White's position takes its toll.

41.Nc5 Qh2 42.Ke1 Nf4 43.Re8 Re8 44.Re8 Kh7 45.Qf7 Qg1 46.Kd2 Qf2 47.Kd1



47...Rg5?

Black's rook joins the attack with decisive effect after 47...Rd6! 48.Re7 Qd4 with the threat of ...b6.

48.Nd7 Qf1 49.Kd2 Qd3 50.Kc1 Qf1

A horrible trap is 50...Ne2?? 51.Re2 Qe2 52.Nf6 and mate next.

51.Kc2 Qf2 52.Kb1 DRAW

Larry Young needed only a draw to win all the chips in the Under 2000 section - so of course he played an ultra-sharp attacking line! Even after it backfired, he was given a chance to clinch at least a draw with 25.Re7. Drake converted his extra piece to tie with Young and David Meier at 5-1.

Benoni Taimanov A67

Larry Young 1951

Joe Drake 1924

SWO U2000 (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e6 4.Nc3 ed5 5.cd5 d6 6.e4 g6 7.f4 Bg7 8.Bb5 Nfd7 9.Nf3

9.Bd3 and 9.a4 are the main lines. After the text Black can expand on

the queenside, e.g., 9...a6 10.Bd3 b5 11.0-0-0 12.Kh1 b4! (12...c4 13.Bc2 Nc5 14.Be3 Nbd7 15.Bd4 += Gulko-Basin, Minsk 1985) 13.Na4 Nb6 = (*Batsford Chess Openings-2*).

9...0-0 10.0-0 Re8

10...a6 11.Bd7 Nd7 12.a4 Rb8 13.Qd3 Re8 14.Re1 b5! 15.ab5 ab5 16.Nb5 Qb6 with comp, Pfeiffer-Martinez, Nuremberg 1959.

11.e5!?

11.Bd3 Na6 12.Re1 or 12.Nd2 is old main line stuff, roughly equal. The text resembles a sharp line of the Four Pawns KID.

11...de5 12.fe5 a6 13.Bg5 Qa5 14.Bd7 Nd7



15.Ne4

14.e6! is probably the best shot: 14...fe6 16.de6 Re6 17.Qd5 Nf6 18.Bf6 Bf6 19.Rae1 Qb6 20.Ne5 ∞.

15...Ne5 16.Ne5

16.Nd6 wins the exchange, and White will need it to compensate for the shoddy position he gets after 16...Bg4!

16...Re5 17.Nf6 Kh8

Now White doesn't have a good follow-up. Best is 17.Qc1, although it would be an admission of error.

18.Bd2 Qd8 19.Bc3 Bf6 20.Rf6 Qf6 21.Qf3 Qe7?

Black could have spared himself some excitement with 21...Qf3 and (after 22.Be5 or 22.gf3) 22...f6 +=.

22.Re1 f6 23.Be5 fe5 24.Re5 Bg4

24...Qd8 and 24...Qd6 are both inconvenienced by 25.Qf7.

25.Qc3??

Maybe the \$450 U2000 prize was playing tricks with Larry's head. After the simple 25.Re7 Bf3 26.gf3 Rd8 27.Rb7 Rd5 28.Kg2 White cannot lose, and has every chance of winning.

25...Qg7 26.d6 b6 27.Qe3 Rf8 28.h3 Bd7!!

This elegantly simplifies, unlike 28...Bc8 29.Re7 Qd4? (29...Qb2!) 30.Qd4 cd4 31.d7 Bd7 32.Rd7 +=.

29.Re7 Qd4 30.Qd4 cd4



31.Re4 Rf6 32.Rd4 Kg7 33.g4 g5 34.a4 b5 35.ab5 ab5 36.Kg2 Kf7 37.Kg3 Ke6 38.h4 h6 39.hg5 hg5 40.Rd2 Ke5 41.Re2 Kd6 42.Rd2 Kc6 43.Re2 Rf4 44.Re5 Rg4 45.Kf3 Kd6 46.Re3 Rb4 47.Rd3 Kc6 48.Rc3 Kd5 49.Rd3 Rd4 50.Rc3 Bf5 51.Rc7 Rd3 52.Ke2 Rb3 53.Rg7 Rb2 54.Ke3 Rb3 55.Kf2 g4 56.Rf7 Ke4 57.Re7 Kf4 58.Kg1 Rb2 59.Re8 Be4 60.Kf1 g3 61.Rf8 Ke3 0:1

Corection last issue: On page 15, the end of Marcott-Patteson should read: "and White's flag fell."

SOLUTION (back cover problem): 1.Ng6! fg6 2.Qg8!! Kg8 3.Ne7 Kf8 4.Ng6 mate!

"Test Your Tactics" solutions

1. (Silva-Melick) 19.Bh7! forced mate after 19...Kh7 20.Qf7 and Black resigned. If 19...Kf8 White has 20.Rhf1 Ke7 21.Qf7 Kd8 22.Bf6.

2. (Gallagher-Muecke) 10.Ndb5! ab5 11.Nb5 Qb6 12.Nd6 followed by Nf7 and Nh8.

3. (Bighamian-Silva) 13.Nc6! and if 13...bc6 14.Bc5. Black tried 13...Qb6 14.Rd6! Re3!? but after 15.Ne7! Re7 16.Rb6 he was down a queen for two minor pieces.

4. (Shtern-Campbell) 18.g4! and Black is helpless against mate by 19.Nf5 followed by Rd6 or Ng7. The game ended 18...e4 19.Nf5 Bb6 20.Ng7 1:0 (20...Ke5 21.Bd6 mate).

5. (C. Garmendez-Naiser) White won the exchange with 25.Bg7! Kg7 (better is 25...Kh7, but White forces queens off with 26.Qf6! while keeping his extra pawns) 26.Nf5 Kh8 27. Qg8 Rg8 28.Nh4 1:0.

6. (Gaskill-Thompson) Black forces mate with 20...Rg2! 21.Kg2 Qg4 22.Kh1 Qf3 23.Kg1 e3 24.fe3 Qh1 25.Kf2 Qg2 mate. In the game Black played the prosaic 20...Qh3, which proved sufficient to win.

7. (Calogridis-Leinbach) White won material with 16.Rd7! (also good is 16.Bh3! fe3 17.Rd7) Bd7 17.Bh3.

8. (Anderson-A. Root) 23.Bd4 Qc7 24.Bg7! Kg7 25.Rd6 Rd6 26.Qe5 wins a pawn. In the game, White played 23.g4? and later drew.

9. (Chalker-Endsley) White found a crusher in 22.Bh6!, which quickly forces mate after 22...gh6 23.Nh6 Kg7 24.Qh5!, e.g., 24...Rd7 25.Nf7 Rf7 26.Rf7 Kg8 27.Rcc7, or 24...f6 25.Qf7! Kh6 26.Rf6! Nf6 27.Qf6 Kh5 28.h4, etc. The game ended 22...g6 23.Bf8 Kf8 24.Nh6 Re7 25.Qg4 Rd4 (25...Kg7 26.Nf5; 25...Ke8 26.Bb5) 26.Qg6 Ke8 27.Bb5 and Black resigned.

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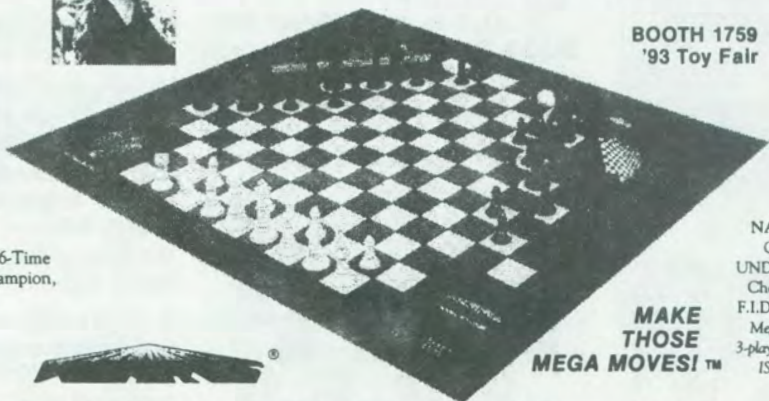
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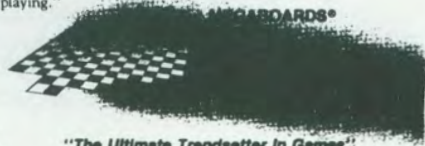
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Steve played four simultaneous exhibitions a year (over 50 people per exhibit) to promote chess and to raise money for leukemia research. His oldest daughter Stephanie was diagnosed with acute lymphatic leukemia in 1976 when she was only seven years old. She is currently a senior at Wheelock College in Boston where she is studying child development psychology. Though he is very busy with his regular chess commitments, every Thursday night is set aside at his chess club for the study of **MEGACHESS** concepts, strategies and analysis, and is designated as "MEGACHESS night". If you are anywhere near the Beaumont area, be sure to get in touch with Steve at

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L to R: John Gonzales of Port Arthur, Steve Welborn of Beaumont, and Danny Woodall of Port Neches

Readey wins first Austin Round Robin Invitational

by NM Drew Sarkisian

Senior master John Readey of Austin dominated a strong field to win the 1994 Austin Round Robin Invitational, held from February 26 to late July. John played good, solid chess, and was rarely in trouble during his games. (He won 11, drew 1 and lost 1.) A very impressive performance, John!

The Invitational was originally planned to be a 16-player FIDE-rated event. It became apparent that we couldn't get enough FIDE-rated players to participate. The original goal of 16 players was reached, which included IM Doug Root and WIM Alexey Root as well as one senior master (Readey), four masters and five experts.

Things went quite well for such a long event, though there were some minor snags. All the pairings were known in advance, so while players were given "recommended" dates to finish their games, in fact no playing order was enforced. This became an issue when the Roots were forced to withdraw after finishing half their games. Unforeseen work and school commitments, as well as an active infant, overwhelmed their little free time. Players who faced Doug early might have felt "penalized" for playing him when others would benefit from the forfeit win. If such a game had affected the battle for first place, things could have gotten sticky.

Not to worry, though. Readey had no intentions of letting anybody get close to him, finishing ahead of second place finisher Richard Ketcham by a full two points. Most of the players also felt that the Roots' results could be left of the final crosstable, i.e., their games would be rated but the final stand-

ings would not take into account the Roots' participation.

The games were hard fought, and some startling upsets occurred. Foremost among these were scored by David Peters (1778), who drew IM Doug Root and defeated WIM Alexey Root along with experts David Naiser and Mike Simpson, as well as drawing this writer. Not too bad for a B player! Michael Vanya (1670) also drew me, while Joe Binder (2033) upended NM Mike Calogridis near the end of the tournament. None of these games could be taken for granted!

Ketcham's second place finish was noteworthy, considering the fact that he hadn't been playing much chess at all before this event. He and Readey obliterated folks below the top five finishers, to the tune of 8.5 out of a possible 9 points. His pre-tournament rating of 2206 seemed a good deal lower than I remember; this result should push him solidly into mid-master range again.

Mike Calogridis could easily have finished in second place, but unsteady form plagued him throughout the event. A nasty blunder against Ketcham cost him half a point, and he fell apart after getting a very favorable game against Haldun Unalmis. On a brighter note, he managed to hand Readey his only loss of the tournament.

Bill Stouffer's result, a tie for 3rd-4th with Calogridis, was also quite good, especially when one considers that Bill was ranked squarely in the middle of the pack.

The Invitational is likely to become an annual event. Changes that have been discussed include cutting the field down to twelve players and asking players for a deposit to be returned upon completion of all

their games. The players were all pleased with the 40/2, 20/1 time control (no sudden death!) I personally had a great time.

William Tompkins organized and directed on behalf of Austin Chess Enterprises.

A final note: I am putting together a book of the tournament. Copies will be made available free to any participant who submits copies of their games! I have a lot of the games, but I don't have all of them! They don't have to have annotations (though that would be nice.) I will even pay mailing costs. Please send your games to Drew Sarkisian, 8100 Cutter Ridge Place, Austin, TX 78749, or contact me at (512) 288-9046. Thank you.

Notes by Drew Sarkisian

King's Indian E61

Drew Sarkisian 2212

David Naiser 2147

Austin Round Robin

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.Bg5

New for me. I've been looking over some old ideas of Smyslov, e.g., setups with Bg5, Nf3 and e3 rather than e4. This move order keeps that option open.

4...d6 5.Qd2

Well, the move order *kept* that option open. I decided for something more aggressive while sitting at the board.

5...0-0 6.e4 Na6 7.Bd3 c5

Perhaps better is 7...e5; the pin against the queen isn't significant, and White's Bd3 may be locked up for quite a while.

8.d5 Nc7 9.f4 b5!

Trying to blow things open before White can firm up his grip in the center. I have to admit, I wasn't too comfortable at this point; I've

lost plenty of "big center" games against Benoni setups.

10.Nf3 bc4 11.Bc4 Rb8 12.0-0 Rb4 13.b3 Ba6 14.Ba6 Na6 15.Rae1 c4?!

After the game, Dave and I had trouble determining exactly what went wrong for Black. This natural looking move might be the cause of Black's problems. Perhaps 15...h6 should be played first, retaining the option of driving the nasty Bg5 away from the tender e7 pawn.

16.e5 Ng4 17.h3 Nh6 18.Nd4 cb3 19.Nc6 Qb6 20.Kh2 Rc4 21.ab3 Qb3 22.Rf3 Nf5 23.Rb1 Qa3 24.Ne7 Ne7 25.Be7 Rfc8 26.Bd6 Qa5 27.Rb5 Qa1 28.Rb3 Qa5 29.Qb2 Nc5 30.Rb5 Qd8 31.Bc5 R4c5 32.d6 Rc4 33.Nd5 Kh8 34.Ne7 a6 35.Rb4 Rb4 36.Qb4 Rc2 37.Qb3 Re2

Dave was in severe time pressure here, and was playing on through inertia.

38.Qf7 Qf8 39.Qc4 Rd2 40.Kg3 h6???

1 : 0

Notes by Richard Ketcham

Center Counter B01

David Naiser 2147

Richard Ketcham 2206

Austin Round Robin

1.e4 d5 2.ed5 Nf6 3.d4 Nd5 4.c4 Nb6 5.Nf3 c5!?

As far as I can tell this is a TN. About a year before I'd gotten a bad game against David with 5...Bg4 6.c5 Nd5?! 7.Qb3 Bc8(!) (better than the ECO lines, but of course not a reason to go into this.) After that game I looked up what I should have played, and found that 6...Nfd7 is "book". That was pretty unsatisfying, so I started looking for alternatives. The move 5...c5 comes up in a number of similar positions in Alekine's Defense, which I've been playing since I was knee-high. I couldn't find it in ECO or BCO, and I couldn't refute it after a few hours

of looking at it, so I decided to give it a try.

6.Nc3 Bg4 7.d5 e6 e4 20.Be4 Bc5 21.bc5 Re4

21...Na4 was a more solid way to get the pawn back, but I wanted the minor pieces off. Also possible is 7...g6, with an Alekine-like position where I have a pawn on c5 instead of d6.

8.h3 Bf3 9.Qf3 ed5 10.cd5 Be7 11.Bd3

Or 11.Bf4 0-0 12.0-0-0 - Ed.

11...0-0

White has more space, and the d-pawn is passed but isolated. White probably has a slight plus, but the opening has survived.

12.0-0 N8d7 13.Bf4 Bf6 14.Rad1 Re8 15.Ne4 Ne5

15...Nd5 16.Nd6 just didn't look worth it.

16.Be5 Be5 17.Nc5 Qe7 18.b4 Bd6 19.Qe4 Qe4 20.Be4 Bc5 21.bc5 Re4

21...Na4 was a more solid way to get the pawn back, but I wanted the minor pieces off.

22.cb6 ab6 23.Rd2 Kf8 24.Rc1 Re7 25.d6 Rd7 26.Rb1 Ra6 27.f3 f6 28.Kf2 b5 29.Rbd1 Kf7 30.f4 Ke6 31.Re1 Kf7 32.Red1 Ke6

DRAW

Notes by Mike Simpson

Sicilian Closed B24

Omer Haldun Unalmis 2331

Mike Simpson 2147

Austin Round Robin

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.g3

Choosing a quiet approach and also avoiding the main lines, an Unalmis trademark.

3...g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.0-0

Although Black should not play "follow the leader" for long, this symmetrical position is not too far from equal.

5...d6 6.Nc3 Nf6 7.d3 0-0 8.Bg5

ECO gives 8.h3 and 8.Nh4.

8...Rb8!?

A provocative and challenging move. Black can probably afford to play 8...h6 here, but I did not want to weaken my kingside until White had weakened his. The text invites a complicated game that, however, slightly favors White.

9.Qd2 Ng4 10.h3 h6

Now that White has played 10.h3, Black weakens his kingside as well, and counts on tactics to keep the game level.

11.Bf4

A critical alternative was 11.hg4 hg5 12.Qg5 Bf6 13.Qh6 Bg4 14.Ng5 Bg5 15.Qg5. I was not looking forward to being without my KB in this line, and I think White would have an edge. An alternative for Black might be 12...Nb4.

11...Nge5

Possible is 11...e5!? 12.hg4?! (12.Be3) ef4 g5, etc.

12.Ne5

Obviously here and on the next move Bh6 would be met with ...Bh3.

12...Ne5 13.Kh2?

The king is poorly placed on this square, as will become evident in the middle game. Tactically the move is weak in that it does nothing to prevent the capture on h3. Preferable was 13.Rfe1.

13...b5!

Black has achieved his desired queenside expansion.



14.a3

Taking the pawn leads to equality after 14.Bh6 Bh3! 15.Bg7 Kg7! (15...Bg2? 16.Kg2 Kg7 17.Rh1 is terrible for Black) 16.f4 Bg2 17.Kg2 Ng4, and Black has time to defend based on White's f4 pawn blocking the path of his queen to h6.

Note that 15.Kh3? would be a blunder for White: 15...Qd7 16.Kh2 (16.g4?? Qg4 17.Kh2 Nf3! Δ ...Be5 wins the farm) Bh6 -/+.

14...b4? 15.ab4 Rb4 16.b3

This simple move wrecked my plans to trade my a6 pawn for White's b2 pawn. Now Black is worse, saddled with a weak a-pawn that he should have lost after his next mediocre move.

16...a6? 17.Be3

For here, White could finally play 17.Bh6! Bh3 18.Bg7 Bg2 [or 18...Kg7] 19.Kg2 Kg7, since the a-pawn is now hanging.

17...Kh7

Sooner or later necessary to release the QB from its chore of attacking h3.

18.f4 Nc6 19.Rae1

I was surprised by this move, as I was expecting 19.f5 immediately. Haldun was confident enough in his

central superiority that he removed the pressure on Black's a-pawn. Also worth considering is 19.Nd5. Over the board we were both convinced that Black's rook stood better on b8 than on b4, but the post mortem did not support this assessment.

19...Nd4

I don't think I seriously considered another move, although 19...e6 is worth a thought. At this point the game hinges on who gets in f5; Black is threatening to play it next move.

20.f5?

It seems hard to believe that this move, so thematic in the Closed Sicilian, works out badly for White; but it turns out that his king is in greater danger than Black's.

20...gf5 21.ef5 Nf5 22.Be4 e6 23.g4 d5!

The point. With his last move, which ultimately was forced, White fatally weakened the h2-b8 diagonal making ...d5 possible, since the c5 pawn is taboo: 24.Bc5? Qc7+. Also, 24.Nd5 is refuted by 24...Re4! 25.de4 Ne3 and 26...ed5 -/+. The next few moves are forced for White to keep a material balance.



24.gf5 de4 25.Ne4 ef5 26.Ng3 f4!

Ballgame. White's h3 pawn must fall, and with it the castle.

27.Rf4 Rf4 28.Bf4 Qh4 29.Qf2 Qh3 30.Kg1 Bd4 31.Re3

No better is 31.Be3 Rg8.

31...Rg8!

Winning the exchange would let White out of the bag. All of Black's pieces now assume dominating positions.

32.c3 Bb7 33.Bg5 Be3 0 : 1

It's mate in two after 34.Ne4 Be4 35.de4 Rg5.

I didn't have a great tournament in the round robin, but was happy to end it with a sharp tactical melee.

1994 Austin Round Robin Invitational

(Crosstable does not reflect games of Doug and Alexey Root, who withdrew after finishing half their games.)

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | Total | |
|----|------------|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|-----|
| 1 | Readey | 2404 | x | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | .5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11.5 | |
| 2 | Ketcham | 2206 | 0 | x | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9.5 | |
| 3 | Calogridis | 2299 | 1 | 0 | x | 1 | 0 | .5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| 4 | Stouffer | 2133 | 0 | 1 | 0 | x | .5 | 1 | 0 | .5 | 1 | .5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8.5 | |
| 5 | Unalmis | 2322 | 0 | 1 | 1 | .5 | x | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .5 | 1 | 1 | 1F | 8.0 | |
| 6 | Sarkisian | 2212 | .5 | 0 | .5 | 0 | 1 | x | 0 | .5 | 1 | 1 | .5 | 1 | .5 | 7.5 | |
| 7 | Simpson | 2148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | x | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7.0 | |
| 8 | Kappler | 2068 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .5 | 1 | .5 | 1 | x | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1F | 7.0 | |
| 9 | Binder | 2033 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | x | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1F | .5 | 6.5 |
| 10 | Naiser | 2147 | 0 | .5 | 1 | .5 | .5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | x | 0F | 0 | 0F | 0F | 4.5 |
| 11 | Newsham | 1878 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1F | x | .5 | 1 | 1 | 3.5 |
| 12 | Peters | 1778 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | .5 | x | 0 | .5 | 3.5 |
| 13 | Rubin | 1950 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0F | 0 | 0 | 0F | 0F | 1F | 0 | 1 | x | 1 | 3.0 |
| 14 | Vanya | 1670 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .5 | 0 | 0 | .5 | 1F | 0 | .5 | 0 | x | 2.5 |

Bradford, Readey win Texas Open

Joe Bradford and John Readey took a quick last round draw to tie for first in the Texas Open, held October 15-16 in Austin. They each scored 3.5-.5 and won \$187.50. Bill Stouffer won the \$120 expert prize with 3-1, tying with masters Anderson and Gallagher.

David Peters and Aaron Golden scored 1.5 to share the under 2000 prize in the Open section (\$40 each).

Eleven year old Aaron (rating: 1621) played the first two rounds and withdrew after drawing NM John Bell.

In the Reserve section three players tied at 3.5-.5, each winning \$100: Jesse Vasquez, Wallace Brady and Grant Sitta, who was top under-1700. Tied for second U1700 were William Stewart, Aaron Minoo and Thomas Brown with 3-1, winning \$50 each..

William Tompkins directed a 55-player field for the A.C.E. Chess Club of Austin.

Games and crosstable will appear next issue.

Top Texas Juniors

BASED ON AUGUST RATING SUPPLEMENT. SOURCE: LARRY YOUNG

Age 17-18 (total: 42)

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|-------------|------|
| 1 | Josh Newsham | Austin | 1944 |
| 2 | Marlon Natividad | Houston | 1899 |
| 3 | Jimmy Flaherty | Grapevine | 1806 |
| 4 | Chad Bruns | Sugar Land | 1710 |
| 5 | Jason Lee Edgerton | Leander | 1603 |
| 6 | Jessica Friesenhahn | San Antonio | 1587 |
| 7 | Jonathan F. Allen | Carrollton | 1555 |
| 8 | Jose Martin Gonzales | Brownsville | 1510 |
| 9 | Dicko Chong | El Paso | 1502 |
| 10 | Edward Salas | San Antonio | 1477 |

Age 15-16 (total: 44)

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------|------|
| 1 | Steven M. Grubbs | Garland | 1774 |
| 2 | Dylan J. Carter | League City | 1560 |
| 3 | Steve T. Heppler | Granbury | 1422 |
| 4 | Heather Flewelling | Austin | 1412 |
| 5 | David Nava | El Paso | 1359 |
| 6 | Andy Zamora | Brownsville | 1303 |
| 7 | Tan Tri | Houston | 1297 |
| 8 | Glen Boudreaux | Houston | 1291 |
| 9 | Joseph Sims | Spring | 1278 |
| 10 | Paul Carrizalez | Houston | 1257 |

Age 13-14 (total: 42)

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|---------------|------|
| 1 | Suzanne M. Rivoire | Spring | 1623 |
| 2 | Grant D. Sitta | San Marcos | 1608 |
| 3 | Joshua Nash | Midland | 1548 |
| 4 | John Hendrick | New Braunfels | 1526 |
| 5 | Joey Friesenhahn | San Antonio | 1393 |
| 6 | David John Dirk | Fort Worth | 1291 |
| 7 | Alexander Typaldos | Fort Worth | 1273 |
| 8 | Rusty Damon Moss | Huntsville | 1220 |
| 9 | Thomas Clay | Austin | 1203 |
| 10 | Mike Castillo | San Antonio | 1201 |

Age 11-12 (total: 50+?)

| | | | |
|----|---------------------|-------------|------|
| 1 | Aaron Golden | San Antonio | 1603 |
| 2 | Ira Schachar | Dallas | 1522 |
| 3 | James Murphy | Spring | 1445 |
| 4 | Matthew Bradford | Addison | 1350 |
| 5 | Miguel I. Guajardo | Brownsville | 1344 |
| 6 | McKay C. Dunn | Friendswood | 1307 |
| 7 | Leica Tilton | San Antonio | 1234 |
| 8 | Peter Belau | San Antonio | 1216 |
| 9 | Josiah W. Burroughs | Abilene | 1203 |
| 10 | Blake Smith | Spring | 1173 |

Age 9-10 (total: 47)

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-------------|------|
| 1 | Tsubasa Onozaki | Coppell | 1696 |
| 2 | Jose J. Guajardo, Jr. | Brownsville | 1296 |
| 3 | Vincent S. Pai | Houston | 1230 |
| 4 | Kelly E. Rivoire | Spring | 1105 |
| 5 | Alexander Lewkowski | San Antonio | 1100 |
| 6 | Jesse Hernandez | Brownsville | 1094 |
| 7 | Jonathan L. Morales | San Antonio | 1067 |
| 8 | Andres Suarez | Spring | 1051 |
| 9 | Johnny Urbano | Brownsville | 1029 |
| 10 | Conner R. Fulkerson | Spring | 982 |

Age 8-under (total: 9)

| | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------|------|
| 1 | Amin Memon | Spring | 1042 |
| 2 | Alexandro Rodriguez | Houston | 1000 |
| 3 | Pirece Tilton | San Antonio | 911 |
| 4 | Alfred S. Molina | Brownsville | 891 |
| 5 | Vanessa Sandoval | Brownsville | 848 |
| 6 | Royce X. Owens III | Merkel | 809 |
| 7 | Imran Memon | Spring | 800 |
| 8 | Michael G. Wheeler | Spring | 752 |
| 9 | Christopher Hobaret | Spring | 567 |

For complete lists, send a stamped self-addressed envelope to Larry J. Young, 28 Deerfield, Huntsville, TX 77340.

Why Play Chess?

TCA founder John Charles Thompson looks back

“Why do you want everybody to play chess?” Ashley Hale asked me.

That struck me as a strange question. Ever since I had learnt the moves of the game, in the boys' division of the Dallas YMCA, I had taken it for granted that everybody *should* play chess.

I taught several other boys how to play, they taught others, and we formed a club and prevailed on the Dallas city champion to be our coach. Every Saturday afternoon, for several hours, a dozen or so of us could be found at the “Y”, absorbing strategy and tactics from the champion, Allan Anderson.

This was in 1926. The Y had a men's chess club, but we boys were allowed to play. I made slow progress until I acquired a copy of Nimzovich's masterpiece *My System*. This is the finest chess book I have ever read. I won the Dallas city championship in 1930 and was second in the Texas state championship in 1932.

However, my progress as a player has always been secondary to my love of promoting the game. I founded the present Texas Chess Association and its main event, the Southwest Open, in 1935, and both are still going strong.

Beginning in 1934 I ran a weekly chess column in *The Dallas Journal* which created a lot of interest. I sent copies each week to all known Texas chess groups. Later I ran columns in *The Dallas News*, having hit on the secret of making chess popular – involve the readers in a problem-solving ladder tournament.

I am the person most responsible for getting the Swiss System adopted worldwide after giving due credit to George Koltanowski, who told us about it.

In the early years of the Southwest Open, which is always played on labor Day weekend, we divided the players into groups. Each group played a round-robin within itself, the winners graduating into the championship fight, the second players into Class A, the third into Class B, and so on. This meant that we had to play around 15 games in three days. We brought George to Dallas for a series of exhibitions and told him of our problem. He told us about the Swiss, and we used it in the Southwest Open in 1942. Seven games in three days! It was like heaven.

The Texas Chess Association has used the Swiss ever since. Then in 1947 we brought the U.S. Open tourna-

ment to Corpus Christi, and had 87 players, by far the biggest U.S. tournament up to that time. I was a USCF vice president at the time, and was in charge of the tournament. Koltanowski was tournament director, and readily agreed to using the Swiss. Later I read an article by the Australian master C.J.S. Purdy in which he said: “When I read that they had played a tournament in Texas with 87 players in 14 days, I wondered if it was a misprint or if the Texans were supermen after all.”

That was the first national tournament to use the Swiss, and its use spread all over the world. I consider adoption of the Swiss and the Elo rating system to be the most important developments for the good of chess in the twentieth century.

I played in the first 16 Southwest Opens and won seven times, took second place seven times, third once and fourth once. I was either president or secretary-treasurer of TCA during those years.

We had an unusual problem in the 1947 Southwest Open. USCF president Elbert Wagner, Jr. wrote me that Norman Whitaker had just been released from Alcatraz and would probably enter the tournament, but not to let him play. During the teens and early twenties Whitaker was in the same league with Frank Marshall and Edward Lasker. In the thirties he swindled the Lindberghs out of \$100,000 on a promise to return their kidnapped infant (whom he had never seen). Whitaker was caught and sent to Alcatraz for five years, but the money was never recovered.

I talked the matter over with the Corpus Christi organizers and we were all of the opinion that anyone who had spent several years in Alcatraz had paid his debt to society, and that we were going to let him play. Wagner was astonished at our attitude, but when Whitaker showed up, Corpus Christi Chess Club president Harry Graham brought him to me and I told him he could enter the tournament.

A memorable Southwest Open was in 1949, played in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Moving the tournament out of Texas was a fine idea since we acquired a number of midwestern players, several of whom continued to play in subsequent events.

I have taught thousands to play chess, but my all-time pupil is Ken Smith. Ken showed an early talent and kept doing better and better in the Texas tournaments – so much so that for the 1949 tournament there was a

great deal of speculation as to whether or not I could hold him off any longer.

However, in the Tulsa tournament both Ken and I were underdogs. The favorite was Robert Steinmeyer of St. Louis, who was considered one of the strongest players in the country. I won from Ken in the fifth round and from Bob in the sixth, in one of my best efforts.

I should mention two other important tournaments. In 1940 we brought the U.S. Open to Dallas. This was before adoption of the Swiss, so we divided the players into three groups of nine. I was in the same group as Reuben Fine and got a draw with him in our individual

move 28. Al, always the soul of honesty, thought a minute and then agreed to a draw. He said, "You have the better position, but I need the extra half-point. This means I'll have to beat Herman to win first place." However, Steiner was also a fine player and won from Al, tying for first place with Yanofsky. Horowitz was third, and I came in fourth.

In 1952 my company transferred me to Calgary, Alberta and later to Venezuela, Turkey and Singapore. My chess in all those places was mainly of the skittles variety, although I played on the Singapore team against some invaders – from Malaysia, I think. In 1962 I met my Spanish-born wife Carmen in Caracas, Venezuela.

After Singapore, where I retired from Mobil Oil, I worked for a couple of years for Occidental Petroleum in Tripoli, Libya. I gave a couple of simulms but played no serious chess.

I returned to my home city of Dallas in 1973 and joined the Dallas Chess Club, which I had organized in 1934 as the Dallas YMCA Chess Club. I won the city championship one year, and began playing in the Southwest Open again.

Then I received an offer from the International Executive Service Corps to work for them in Venezuela. I did that for two years, and then did consulting work for the nationalized oil companies. I played no serious chess during that time.

We moved to Billings in 1982, and I have been busy

ever since, teaching chess at the YMCA and at various elementary schools. This has been a lot of fun because kids really take to chess.

I have played in various tournaments sponsored by the Montana Chess Association, and won the state championship once, tying for first on another occasion. I still make it to Texas every year to play in the Southwest Open, usually with fairly respectable results.

Thompson finished 3-3 in the Open section this year. This article is adopted from a piece which appeared in Montana Chess News.



Les Brennan

game, tying with him for first place. The other players of note were Pacific coast champion Herman Steiner and New England champion Weaver Adams.

We had nine players in the finals, and Fine mowed us all down.

In 1942 we brought the tournament to Dallas again, and this time the leading players were Horowitz, Herman Steiner and Abe Yanofsky, the 17-year-old Canadian champion.

We had only 18 players, so we made it a round robin. Horowitz beat Yanofsky and Abie won from Steiner. In my game with Horowitz I offered a draw on about

The Veresov Attack, paperback, 1994, 200 pp., \$17.50
The Göring Gambit, paperback, 1994, 158 pp., \$16.50
both by Ken Smith and John Hall
Chess Digest, P.O. Box 59029, Dallas, TX 75229

reviewed by Selby Anderson

First, a disclaimer. Ken Smith put in a good word for *Texas Knights* at the TCA business meeting, and offered me two review copies of Chess Digest publications. Naturally I went for the most recent and topical books I could find, and was pleasantly surprised at the great leap forward in production quality. The format of both books is reader-friendly, well-organized and so full of diagrams that a chess set is almost unnecessary. These are the kind of books you could sit down with over a meal before a tournament game or read on the bus.

The system played by Kurt Richter and developed by Garik Veresov is characterized by the moves 1.d4 Nf6, 2.Nc3 d5, 3.Bg5. A comparison of *The Veresov Attack* with Jimmy Adams' encyclopedic *Richter-Veresov System* (1978) brings out the strengths and weaknesses of two very different approaches. Smith and Hall talk to the reader in plain English, explaining the different plans and steering you in the directions they find most promising. Adams gives a bare outline and packs it with a database of complete games, the only commentary being in ECO-Informant symbols – the sort of book a postal player might love. But even if you have that book, you'll want to catch up on theoretical developments in the 1980's and there have been a few.

Smith and Hall make no pretense of comprehensive treatment, especially in sidelines. The Benoni with 1.d4 Nf6 2.Nc3 c5 3.d5 could fill a monograph; the authors focus on a few choice ideas for White in five pages.

But you would expect the critical "greed" lines of a gambit book to be comprehensive, right? Sid Pickard, who proofread both these books, should have stuck in his oar on *The Göring Gambit* and said "Hey, didn't you guys check my book *ECO Busted!*?"

For after six moves (1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 ed4 4.c3 dc3 5.Bc4 cb2 6.Bb2 d6) the authors state: "White now has two alternatives: 7.Qb3?! and 7.Nc3," omitting to give 7.0-0 as cited by Pickard. And when they consider 7.Nc3 Be6 8.Nd5, they ignore 8...Ne5(!) which Pickard attributes to Schwarz. That's right, *The Göring Gambit* by Rolf Schwarz, sold by . . . Chess Digest.

On the plus side, there is an original idea by John Hall on move 15 of an established "long line". I think it's more than sound – it's a crush!

Bottom line: If you play either of these openings or want to, or if your repertoire as Black allows them, you can benefit from this new Chess Digest material.

Steve Welborn Chess Club

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Sunday Amateur. U1800, NC, rest same as above.

Seating capacity: 30 players

USCF business meeting highlights

Outgoing Region X vice president Clarence Callaway and Texas delegate Alexey Root reported on the USCF annual meeting held at the U.S. Open in Chicago. Here are the highlights from their reports:

- **Dues increases:** Effective Jan. 1, 1995, regular adult USCF membership dues will go up from \$30 to \$40 per year, with exception made for seniors age 65 and over. Scholastic memberships were increased from \$7 to \$10. Youth memberships (which include *Chess Life*) would remain at \$15, but without the \$2 affiliate commission.

Texas delegates split their votes on this issue. Root and Callaway voted for the dues increase, reasoning that adult members should subsidize junior chess. (The treasurer noted that USCF loses money on scholastic members.) Salinas and Smollen voted against the increase, feeling that higher dues would drive people away from organized chess.

- **SASP funds:** State Affiliate Support Program funds for Texas in 1994 will total \$1,667.20. Texas had 3,315 USCF members as of June 30, 1994, up 337 on the year.

- **Region X vice presidents:** Steve Smollen replaced Clarence Callaway as RVP. A special election will be held to fill the unexpired term of almost two years for the other Region X post vacated by Marcus Roberts.

- **Women's chess:** Alexey Root was instrumental in getting the prize fund for the U.S. Women's Championship increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Her argument was based on the comparison with the Men's Championship which was budgeted for \$25,000. Root also successfully co-sponsored a motion requesting that qualified women be considered for positions as coaches and captains in international competitions.

LETTERS

Chess and TAAS scores

For the past six years I have taught at Russell Elementary in Brownsville, and for the last five years I have sponsored a chess club at our campus. What began as a very small club of only a couple of students which met every morning has become a large and successful organization. Our club is a USCF affiliate and sponsors scholastic rated tournaments on a regular basis. Our students have won back-to-back state team championships at the elementary level in 1993 and 1994. This past year we competed in the National High School Championships because the National Elementary conflicted with our state-mandated test dates. Our team, playing in the Under 1300 section, came home with a twelfth place trophy.

We have heard many positive things about chess, and people have tried to tie chess to student achievement, but as yet we have seen no numbers to make this correlation. I will share with you some numbers from the students of the Russell Elementary chess club.

Of the students in the chess club who took the state mandated TAAS test in the spring of 1994, 90% passed all portions of the test, and 100% passed at least two of the three portions. Fifty percent of the chess club students have been labeled "at risk". This breaks the myth of chess being solely for "nerds".

These numbers are, to say the least, very impressive, and I challenge any program in the schools (such as football, band, etc.) to match these numbers.

Perhaps the most important outcome of playing chess for students is one which cannot be measured by a norm-referenced test. That is the

building of self-esteem! Students feel good about themselves when they can participate in an activity where everything begins on equal terms and they use their own skills to accomplish their goal. Chess by its inherently fascinating nature hooks kids and adults alike into doing something which is more than a game, a sport or a science.

I must emphasize that these students did not do so well on the TAAS test solely because of chess. What chess does is give them an advantage because they are practicing what they are learning in the classroom. Chess encourages them to become independent and creative thinkers.

My job as educator has become more challenging, but I have found one solution to help us answer the challenge. If only I had known this secret seventeen years ago when I first started teaching!

J.J. Guajardo, Sr.
Brownsville

Controlled studies correlating chess with academic and mental performance are available from the American Chess Foundation, P.O. Box 302, Flushing, NY 11358.

The perp that got away

Oops! I only went through the game once, but check out Michael Calogridis-Mitchell White, Texas Rapid Championship 1994, from *TK 35:6*, p. 21. Black's 33rd goes without comment, but I think all Class B players should be taught this combo. This perp ought to be a stock combo, as automatic as Bxh7+. Yet it looks like three master strength players missed it! Black needed to try something like 33...Ne7. Mike should have been playing for the position at his 34th for several moves now, since his combo is his only good drawing chance. Am I right?

Position after 33.Ng5



33...b3?? 34.Rf7?? (34.Nh7 =)
Ke8 35.Rb7 b2 36.Ne4 Ra1
37.Nd6 Kf8 38.Rf7 Kg8 0:1

Stephen Cheyney
Rockville, MD

I'm afraid you're right! The perp is right out of My System, Chapter 3, §3 (3), "The five special cases in the 7th rank".

Readers' Showcase

Alexey Root competed in the U.S. Women's Championship, held once again in Bloomington, Illinois this summer. She finished eighth in a field of ten participants with a 2-7 score. Here is her best game:

Notes by WIM Alexey Root

Modern B07

Vesna Dimitrijevic 2051
Alexey Root 2123

U.S. Women's Chp. 1994

1.e4 g6 2.f4 d5 3.e5 c5 4.c3 Nc6
5.Nf3 Bg4

Last year I played 5...Bf5. When I was preparing for this year's game, Doug suggested that ...Bg4, leaving the f5 square open for my knight, would be preferable.



WIM Alexey Root

6.Be2 Nh6 7.d3 Nf5 8.0-0 Bg7
9.Ng5 Be2 10.Qe2 h6 11.Nf3 e6
12.Nbd2 0-0 13.Qf2 b6 14.g4?!

White already has an inferior position, so caution is required, e.g., 14.Re1 and 15.Nf1.

14...Nfe7 15.Re1 f6! 16.ef6 Rf6
17.Nf1?!

Better chances are offered by 17.g5 Rf4 18.Nf1 Rf7 (18...Rg4? 19.Kh1 and 20.h3) 19.Qg3 (19.gh6 Ne5!) Nf5 20.Qh3.

17...Qd6 18.g5 hg5 19.fg5 Rf7
20.Qe2 Raf8 21.N1d2 e5 22.Rf1
Qe6 23.Nh4 Qh3 24.Rf7 Rf7
25.Ndf3 Qg4!

Black forces the critical breakthrough.

26.Qg2 Qg2 27.Kg2 e4 28.de4
de4 29.Ng1 Ne5 30.Rb1 Nd3
31.Be3?

A mistake, but after 31.Nh3 Ne1 32.Kg3 (32.Kg1 Nf3 33.Nf3 Rf3 34.Nf2 e3) Be5 33.Bf4 Rf4! 34.Nf4 Nd3 35.Nhg2 Nd5 36.Rf1 e3 37.Kg4 N3f4, White is lost.

31...Nd5 32.Bc1 Rf2 33.Kh3
Be5 34.Ng2 Rf1 35.Ne2 Rh1 0:1
36.Ng3 Nf2 37.Kh4 Rh2 mate.

My 16.5 month daughter Clarissa had plenty of little friends to play with. My husband Doug was the lowest-rated babysitter, chessically speaking, with Gennady Sagalchik and Ben Finegold having 2600+ USCF ratings. All the children enjoyed the one round a day schedule.

Houston Class Championship

by B.L. Patteson

On Sept. 10-11 the Houston Chess Club had a tournament they called the Houston Class Championship. But only twelve players showed up, so we all played in the same Swiss section. I guess the masters were tired from the Southwest Open as I was the highest rated player. I won the expert prize and first place overall with 3.5-.5. Mike Berki won the A trophy with 3-1, Chad Bruns (1779) won in Class B, and Jeff Stoltzfus (1585) won in Class C.

My last round win over Chalker was one of the best games I have played in years. I made an intuitive piece sacrifice and won a really nice game. Anytime you can win a game with what Spielmann called a *real* sacrifice, it makes you feel like you have actually created a work of art. Trouble is, at my level it just doesn't happen often enough!

Torre Attack D03

Billy Patteson 2173

Robert Chalker 2028

Houston Class Chp. (4)

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Bg5

I have said that I would never marry an opening. True. But the Torre and I have been going steady lately. Who knows?

3...Ne4 4.h4?!

Borrowing an idea from the Trompovsky (1.d4 Nf6 2.Bg5 Ne4 3.h4!?).

4...c5 5.Nc3

Already there is negative fallout from my weird move. Had White played 4.Bf4, a solid move to guard the queenside at this point would be 5.c3 and if 5...cd4 6.Nd4. But here that would fail to 6...Ng5 7.hg5 e5 and Black will probably just win the stupid pawn on g5.

5...cd4

Better was 5...Nc6.

6.Qd4 Nc3 7.Qc3 Nc6

Now was the time for Black to gain back some tempi with 7...f6.

8.0-0-0 f6

White has obtained an alarming lead in development. Dr. Tarrasch, who counted a tempo for having developed rook on a half-open file, would say White has a 5:1 lead in development here. Once you are that far ahead in time, you have to start thinking about sacrifices to open lines. If I start backing off now, the time advantage will evaporate. Therefore...

9.e4! e6?!

Best is to take the piece and immediately return it: 9...fg5 10.ed5 Qa5! (10...Nb8? 11.Ng5 Bf5 12.Ne6 Be6 13.de6 and Black is crushed) 11.dc6 Qc3 12.bc3 bc6 13.Ng5 [or 13.Ne5!?!] e5 (13...h6? 14.Bd3!) 14.Re1 Bd6 15.Nf3 ±.

10.ed5 Nb4

Not a problem that more development won't solve!

11.Bc4 fg5

It's going to be rough whether he accepts or not.

12.de6 Qb6 13.e7 Be7 14.a3

Since a knight withdrawal to a6 runs into a future Bb5+ while going to c6 breaks communication for Qb6-f6, I thought this was the correct way to continue. I was forgetting about the defense by ...Rf8. The best move here probably is 14.Rhe1! and Black hardly has a move, e.g. 14...Rf8 15.Re7! and wins. [Or 14...Qc5 15.Bb5! Kf7 (15...Qb5 16.Re7!) 16.Ne5 Kf6 17.hg5 +-.]

14...a5

Turns out 14...Nc6 is playable: 14...Nc6 15.Qg7 Rf8 is what I had missed. But after 16.Qh7 the attack is still aroar and Black is surely losing.

15.Qg7 Rf8

Now 15...Qf6 loses to 16.Bf7 Qf7 17.Qh8 and eventually ab4.

16.Rhe1

This is good enough. But perhaps even simpler was 16.ab4 ab4 17.b3 and wins.

16...Qf6 17.Qf6?!

A definite mistake. Best was 17.Qh7, e.g., 17...Nc6 18.Qh5 Rf7 19.Bf7 Qf7 20.Re7! Ne7 (Ke7 21.Re1 Be6 22.Qf7 Kf7 23.Ng5) 21.Rd8 Kd8 22.Qf7 and wins.

17...Rf6 18.ab4

I won't have time for 18.hg5 because of 18...Rf4 and I won't get my piece back.

18...ab4?!

After the game Chalker correctly pointed out that his last chance was 18...g4. However, after 19.Ng5 Rf2 20.Bb5 Kf8 21.Nh7 Kf7 22.Bc4 Ke8 23.Rd2 Rd2 24.Kd2 ab4 White would remain a pawn up with excellent winning chances. After the text Black's king remains too exposed, and I didn't have any problem wrapping it up quickly.

19.hg5 Rf4 20.Bb3 Bg4 21.Kb1 Bf3 22.gf3 Kf8 23.Rh1 Bg5 24.Rh7 Ra6 25.Rg1 Rg6 26.Rh5 Rf5 27.f4 1:0

29.Be6 Qb5

Now I blundered with 30.Bc4? [Better is 30.Bc3! Bc3 (30...Qg5 6.Bd4) 31.Bc8 Qb2 32.Rc7 Kf8 33.Rd1 ±] and lost swiftly after 30...Qg5 31.Ra1 Qg3.

But go back to the position after Black's 28th move and look at what I could have played:



Unsung Melody

by Alan Laverty

On August 25 in an A.C.E. Team League game against David Naiser, I had the opportunity to play a nice sacrificial attack.

Alan Laverty - David Naiser
A.C.E. Team League 1994



Play continued:

26.Bd5! Rb4 27.Bb4 Bd4!

The best try, If the knight moves, White plays 28.Bf7 and 29.Be6, then crashes in at c7.

28.Bf7 Kg7?

28...Kf8 is better, but White still has at least a draw. [A win is likely after 29..Bc4 Ba7 30.Ne6 Ke8 31.Re1 c6 21.Nc5 ± - Ed.]

29.Rc4 Ba7

If 29...Qf5 or 29...Qb5 White has a win with 30.Rd4 Qg5 31.Rf4 +.

30.Bc3 Kf8 31.Rf4 Ke7 32.Re4 Kf8 33.Be6



(a) 33...Qd8 34.Rf4 Ke8 35.Bf6 queenmate;

(b) 33...Qe8 34.Nh7 Ke7 35.Bf6 mate;

(c) 33...Qe7 34.Rf4 [or 34.Bf6!] Ke8 35.Bf6 Qf8 [35...Qe6 36.Ne6 Kd7 37.Ng5 +-] 36.Bc8 Qh6 37.Re4 Kf8 38.Bd7 and White wins.



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1994 Southwest Open crosstables

Open Section

| | USCF | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | tot |
|---------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 Miles Ardaman | 2427 | +27 | +17 | =24 | +8 | =2 | +6 | 5.0 |
| 2 Flor. Garmendez | 2476 | =14 | +41 | +7 | +4 | =1 | =5 | 4.5 |
| 3 M. Bighamian | 2345 | =34 | +29 | +9 | +15 | -6 | +13 | 4.5 |
| 4 C. Garmendez | 2299 | +20 | +18 | =15 | -2 | +8 | +14 | 4.5 |
| 5 Igor Shtem | 2298 | +41 | +14 | -8 | +24 | +16 | =2 | 4.5 |
| 6 Omer Unalmis | 2295 | +25 | +13 | =11 | +18 | +3 | -1 | 4.0 |
| 7 Mark Dejrnck | 2238 | =28 | +38 | -2 | +21 | +25 | =9 | 4.0 |
| 8 David Naiser | 2189 | +35 | +22 | +5 | -1 | -4 | +18 | 4.0 |
| 9 Jose Silva | 2157 | +37 | =16 | -3 | +34 | +12 | =7 | 4.0 |
| 10 B.L. Pateson | 2124 | =29 | +28 | +20 | =25 | =11 | +19 | 4.0 |
| 11 Frederick Kleist | 2117 | =36 | +34 | =6 | =23 | =10 | +20 | 4.0 |
| 12 Jim Gallagher | 2227 | -15 | +35 | +32 | =13 | -9 | +22 | 3.5 |
| 13 Alexey Root | 2105 | +31 | =6 | =16 | =12 | +15 | -3 | 3.5 |
| 14 Matt Campbell | 2085 | =2 | -5 | +39 | +33 | +23 | -4 | 3.5 |
| 15 Mike Flewelling | 2006 | +12 | +23 | =4 | -3 | -13 | +26 | 3.5 |
| 16 Selby Anderson | 2295 | +32 | =9 | =13 | +19 | -5 | U | 3.0 |
| 17 Barry Endsley | 2128 | +30 | -1 | -21 | +28 | -20 | +35 | 3.0 |
| 18 Lewis McClary | 2120 | +42 | +4 | +28 | -6 | +21 | -8 | 3.0 |
| 19 J.C. Thompson | 2100 | +39 | -24 | +38 | -16 | +26 | -10 | 3.0 |
| 20 Bill Wheeler | 2057 | -4 | +42 | -10 | +30 | +17 | -11 | 3.0 |
| 21 Robert Chalker | 2015 | -23 | +26 | +17 | -7 | -18 | +37 | 3.0 |
| 22 Mark Muecke | 1912 | +26 | -8 | -25 | +27 | +36 | -12 | 3.0 |
| 23 Larry Moss | 2293 | +21 | +15 | +36 | =11 | -14 | U | 2.5 |
| 24 Mike Calogridis | 2228 | +33 | +19 | =1 | -5 | U | U | 2.5 |
| 25 Peter Kappler | 2094 | -6 | +31 | +22 | =10 | -7 | U | 2.5 |
| 26 Lorenzo Gaskill | 2116 | -22 | -21 | +31 | +36 | -19 | -15 | 2.0 |
| 27 John S. Crawford | 2080 | -1 | -30 | +37 | +22 | +35 | U | 2.0 |
| 28 Frank Adams | 2025 | =7 | -10 | -18 | -17 | +39 | U | 2.0 |
| 29 John Detrich | 2000 | =10 | -3 | -33 | -39 | -30 | +43 | 2.0 |
| 30 Rolando David | 1887 | -17 | +27 | +34 | -20 | +29 | -31 | 2.0 |
| 31 Jim Eoff | 1775 | -13 | -25 | -26 | -37 | B | +30 | 2.0 |
| 32 Andrew Hood | 2113 | -16 | +37 | -12 | =35 | U | U | 1.5 |
| 33 David Leinbach | 2080 | -24 | =39 | +29 | -14 | U | U | 1.5 |
| 34 Chris Melick | 2041 | =3 | -11 | +30 | -9 | U | U | 1.5 |
| 35 Jeff Siebrandt | 1985 | -8 | -12 | +42 | =32 | -27 | -17 | 1.5 |
| 36 Mark Levin | 1728 | =11 | +40 | -23 | -26 | -22 | U | 1.5 |
| 37 Robert Skipper | 1652 | -9 | -32 | -27 | +31 | H | -21 | 1.5 |
| 38 Joe Binder | 2016 | +40 | -7 | -19 | U | U | U | 1.0 |
| 39 Bruce Donohoe | 1509 | -19 | =33 | -14 | =29 | -28 | U | 1.0 |
| 40 Ken Smith | 2162 | -38 | -36 | U | U | U | U | 0.0 |
| 41 Michell White | 2111 | -5 | -2 | U | U | U | U | 0.0 |
| 42 Troy Theriot | 1580 | -18 | -20 | -35 | U | U | U | 0.0 |
| 43 Glyn Ridge | 1500 | U | U | U | U | U | -29 | 0.0 |

Under 2000

| | USCF | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | tot |
|--------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 Larry Young | 2038* | X | +28 | +17 | +5 | +8 | -2 | 5.0 |
| 2 Joe Drake | 1924 | =54 | +12 | +25 | =24 | +16 | +1 | 5.0 |
| 3 David Meier | 1867 | +64 | +23 | =14 | =4 | +24 | +15 | 5.0 |
| 4 Hector Lazcano | 1938 | +62 | +10 | +47 | =3 | +14 | U | 4.5 |
| 5 Robert Wiscano | 1850 | +48 | +57 | +45 | -1 | +11 | =7 | 4.5 |
| 6 Joe Medina | 1832 | -33 | +67 | +34 | =23 | +42 | +22 | 4.5 |
| 7 Fernando Ramirez | 1806 | =58 | +56 | =15 | +44 | +12 | =5 | 4.5 |
| 8 J.C. Yabraian | 1958 | +53 | =25 | +50 | +47 | -1 | H | 4.0 |
| 9 Wm. Pete Gibson | 1905 | +20 | =33 | -29 | +50 | =23 | +17 | 4.0 |
| 10 Philip Hallmark | 1796 | +13 | -4 | -22 | +49 | +48 | +29 | 4.0 |
| 11 George Abood | 1756 | -45 | +36 | +51 | +18 | -5 | +26 | 4.0 |
| 12 Cliff R. Brown | 1743 | +37 | -2 | +59 | +45 | -7 | +28 | 4.0 |
| 13 Mark Sorenson | 1682 | -10 | =40 | +63 | +25 | =26 | +37 | 4.0 |
| 14 Donald Coburn | 1942 | +41 | +34 | =3 | +29 | -4 | U | 3.5 |
| 15 Geo. Kvakovsky | 1939 | +40 | =29 | =7 | +28 | +33 | -3 | 3.5 |
| 16 John Ade | 1919 | =63 | +42 | +38 | +33 | -2 | U | 3.5 |
| 17 Gary Zintgraff | 1864 | +60 | +43 | -1 | +35 | =22 | -9 | 3.5 |
| 18 Hector Martinez | 1862 | -34 | +20 | +41 | -11 | =32 | +42 | 3.5 |

* Sic. Pre-tournament ratings are used here, not August supplement.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 19 Steve Young | 1803 | -21 | =32 | =57 | =55 | +50 | +41 | 3.5 |
| 20 Jesse Vasquez | 1736 | -9 | -18 | +36 | +51 | =37 | +39 | 3.5 |
| 21 Duane Solley | 1688 | +19 | -46 | -35 | =58 | +60 | +44 | 3.5 |
| 22 Raymond Doo | 1648 | +51 | -47 | +10 | +27 | =17 | -6 | 3.5 |
| 23 Aaron Golden | 1621 | +67 | -3 | +31 | =6 | =9 | H | 3.5 |
| 24 E. Daryl Bickford | 1528 | =52 | +66 | +37 | =2 | -3 | H | 3.5 |
| 25 Jimmy Flaherty | 1944 | +59 | =8 | -2 | -13 | +40 | =35 | 3.0 |
| 26 David Peters | 1898 | =42 | +63 | -33 | +40 | =13 | -11 | 3.0 |
| 27 John M. Jackson | 1875 | =56 | +58 | =44 | -22 | +34 | U | 3.0 |
| 28 Alex Mabry | 1848 | +49 | -1 | +43 | =15 | =29 | -12 | 3.0 |
| 29 Joe Flaherty | 1791 | +65 | =15 | +9 | -14 | =28 | -10 | 3.0 |
| 30 Paul Woerner | 1758 | -57 | =48 | +54 | H | =35 | =33 | 3.0 |
| 31 Greg Newman | 1720 | +36 | -45 | -23 | -48 | +49 | +50 | 3.0 |
| 32 Tsubasa Onozaki | 1648 | -46 | =19 | =58 | +59 | =18 | H | 3.0 |
| 33 Joseph Aronovich | 1647 | +6 | =9 | +26 | =16 | =15 | =30 | 3.0 |
| 34 Allen Hardee | 1643 | +18 | -14 | -6 | +62 | +27 | +48 | 3.0 |
| 35 Blair Burleson | 1575 | +39 | -38 | +21 | -17 | =30 | =25 | 3.0 |
| 36 Thomas Brown | 1485 | -31 | -11 | -20 | +67 | +62 | +53 | 3.0 |
| 37 Tim Beszczynski | 1933 | -12 | +54 | -24 | +57 | =20 | -13 | 2.5 |
| 38 Felix Castillo | 1915 | =44 | +35 | -16 | -42 | +55 | U | 2.5 |
| 39 John Baker | 1737 | -35 | -44 | =60 | +54 | +56 | -20 | 2.5 |
| 40 Wallace Brady | 1735 | -15 | +13 | +56 | -26 | =25 | +60 | 2.5 |
| 41 Charles Bell | 1700 | -14 | +65 | -18 | +43 | =44 | -19 | 2.5 |
| 42 Jorge Best | 1696 | =26 | -16 | +52 | +38 | -6 | -18 | 2.5 |
| 43 Aaron Minoo | 1686 | +61 | -17 | -28 | -41 | =53 | X | 2.5 |
| 44 Jason Howell | 1682 | =38 | +39 | =27 | -7 | =41 | -21 | 2.5 |
| 45 Robert Barber | 1921 | +11 | +31 | -5 | -12 | U | U | 2.0 |
| 46 Chas. McLaughlin | 1913 | +32 | +21 | U | U | U | U | 2.0 |
| 47 Patrick C. Long | 1888 | +55 | +22 | -4 | -8 | U | U | 2.0 |
| 48 Claudell Madison | 1647 | -5 | =30 | H | +31 | -10 | -34 | 2.0 |
| 49 Dan Schenkel | 1600 | -28 | -61 | +53 | -10 | -31 | +59 | 2.0 |
| 50 Wallace Short | 1435 | +66 | +52 | -8 | -9 | -19 | -31 | 2.0 |
| 51 Tomas Suchy | 1803 | -22 | +55 | -11 | -20 | =59 | U | 1.5 |
| 52 Guillermo Salinas | 1774 | =24 | -50 | -42 | -56 | +63 | U | 1.5 |
| 53 Allan Johnson | 1751 | -8 | -64 | -49 | +65 | +43 | -36 | 1.5 |
| 54 Ricardo Salinas | 1691 | =2 | -37 | -30 | -39 | +65 | F | 1.5 |
| 55 Leon Powers | 1662 | -47 | -51 | +66 | =19 | -38 | U | 1.5 |
| 56 Joe Watson | 1647 | =27 | -7 | -40 | +52 | -39 | U | 1.5 |
| 57 John Hendrick | 1646 | +30 | -5 | =19 | -37 | U | U | 1.5 |
| 58 Ray Garcza | 1612 | =7 | -27 | =32 | =21 | U | U | 1.5 |
| 59 J. Cunningham | 1600 | =25 | +62 | -12 | -32 | =51 | -49 | 1.5 |
| 60 Nick Duncan | 1592 | -17 | U | =39 | +63 | -21 | -40 | 1.5 |
| 61 Ronnie Rubit | 1834 | -43 | +49 | U | U | U | U | 1.0 |
| 62 Freddy Jones | 1703 | -4 | -59 | +65 | -34 | -36 | U | 1.0 |
| 63 David Engwer | 1666 | =16 | -26 | -13 | -60 | -52 | H | 1.0 |
| 64 Jimmy Irvin | 1620 | -3 | +53 | U | U | U | U | 1.0 |
| 65 Glyn Ridge | 1500 | -29 | -41 | -62 | -53 | -54 | B | 1.0 |
| 66 Daniel DeVault | 1760 | -50 | -24 | -55 | U | U | U | 0.0 |
| 67 Scott Bennett | 1682 | -23 | -6 | U | -36 | U | U | 0.0 |

Under 1600

| | USCF | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | tot |
|----------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 Doyle Lobaugh | 1596 | +22 | +10 | +2 | +8 | =7 | +4 | 5.5 |
| 2 Tony Neuzil | 1590 | +36 | +32 | -1 | +31 | =8 | +15 | 5.0 |
| 3 James Karuse | 1541 | -11 | +25 | +27 | +29 | +20 | +7 | 5.0 |
| 4 Carol Mayer | 1506 | +40 | +11 | =21 | +6 | +5 | -1 | 4.5 |
| 5 Robert Dugas | 1500 | +33 | =6 | +26 | +9 | +4 | +17 | 4.5 |
| 6 Balt. Rodriguez | 1346 | +16 | =5 | +12 | -4 | +13 | +19 | 4.5 |
| 7 Mickey Pachta | 1578 | =35 | +37 | +28 | +21 | =1 | -3 | 4.0 |
| 8 Tony Olvera | 1557 | +30 | +29 | +15 | -1 | -2 | +21 | 4.0 |
| 9 James Murphy | 1449 | +34 | =26 | +24 | -5 | +14 | +20 | 4.0 |
| 10 Travis Ward | 1416 | +25 | -1 | +34 | -12 | +31 | +18 | 4.0 |
| 11 Matt Bradford | 1656 | +3 | -4 | =13 | +27 | -15 | +24 | 3.5 |
| 12 Brad Bradford | 1526 | =24 | +20 | -6 | +10 | =21 | =14 | 3.5 |
| 13 Dee Carter | 1522 | -23 | +38 | =11 | +24 | -6 | +26 | 3.5 |
| 14 Heath. Flewelling | 1449 | -20 | +39 | +32 | =15 | =9 | =12 | 3.5 |
| 15 Robert Stryk | 1433 | +39 | +23 | -8 | =14 | =11 | -2 | 3.5 |
| 16 Bryan Smith | 1572 | -6 | -24 | =25 | +35 | =27 | +32 | 3.0 |
| 17 Charles Hale | 1545 | -32 | -30 | +38 | +33 | +26 | -5 | 3.0 |
| 18 Warren Vosper | 1542 | -27 | +36 | +30 | -20 | +22 | -10 | 3.0 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 19 | Stillman Anderson | 1500 | -26 | -33 | +36 | +32 | +29 | -6 | 3.0 |
| 20 | Jonathan Eoff | 1446 | +14 | -12 | +35 | +18 | -3 | -9 | 3.0 |
| 21 | David D. Smith | 1407 | +37 | +35 | =4 | -7 | -12 | -8 | 3.0 |
| 22 | Leigh Emrich | 1316 | -1 | -34 | +37 | +23 | -18 | +28 | 3.0 |
| 23 | Curtis Felkner | 1268 | +13 | -15 | -31 | -22 | +38 | +29 | 3.0 |
| 24 | Sam Gutierrez | 1248 | =12 | +16 | -9 | -13 | +30 | -11 | 2.5 |
| 25 | Peter Nelson | 1191 | -10 | -3 | =16 | -38 | +37 | +34 | 2.5 |
| 26 | Thomas Lay | 1174 | +19 | =9 | -5 | +28 | -17 | -13 | 2.5 |
| 27 | Joshua Engwer | 1110 | +18 | =28 | -3 | -11 | =16 | H | 2.5 |
| 28 | David Barret | 1429 | +31 | =27 | -7 | -26 | =34 | -22 | 2.0 |
| 29 | Jim Liptrap | 1404 | +38 | -8 | +33 | -3 | -19 | -23 | 2.0 |
| 30 | Joe Helton | 1353 | -8 | +17 | -18 | =34 | -24 | =37 | 2.0 |
| 31 | Jim Pendergrast | 1351 | -28 | +40 | +23 | -2 | -10 | U | 2.0 |
| 32 | Jon Ridge | 1320 | +17 | -2 | -14 | -19 | +33 | -16 | 2.0 |
| 33 | R.C. Swanson | 1285 | -5 | +19 | -29 | -17 | -32 | +38 | 2.0 |
| 34 | Stevi Swanson | 902 | -9 | +22 | -10 | =30 | =28 | -25 | 2.0 |
| 35 | Philip Madrid | 1381 | =7 | -21 | -20 | -16 | -36 | +39 | 1.5 |
| 36 | Saul Waranch | 1229 | -2 | -18 | -19 | =40 | +35 | U | 1.5 |
| 37 | John Erwin | Unr. | -21 | -7 | -22 | +39 | -25 | =30 | 1.5 |
| 38 | Matthew Burns | 1303 | -29 | -13 | -17 | =25 | -23 | -33 | 1.0 |
| 39 | Sheila Zak | 1156 | -15 | -14 | U | +37 | B | -35 | 1.0 |
| 38 | John Scott Hill | 1166 | -4 | -31 | U | =36 | U | U | 0.5 |

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

† Owen Johnson (1914-1994)

Texas chess players were saddened to learn of the death of Owen Johnson during the first week of September. Owen was a longtime member of TCA, USCF and the Dallas Chess Club, and an active over-the-board tournament player until his death.

I first met Owen at my first tournament, the 1958 Southwest Open in Houston. Owen had to withdraw early from that event because of the death of his father. I last saw Owen in February 1994, when he introduced me to one of his sons who had come to watch the Southwest Class Championships in Dallas where I was an assistant TD.

Owen was an individual of great class and a true gentleman. We had much in common besides chess, since I too am a CPA and a Presbyterian elder. Owen achieved the rank of captain in the Army during World War II and also was an enthusiastic watercolor artist and a lover of classical music. He was a devoted father to his two daughters and two sons. We have all lost a friend and one of TCA's important but unheralded elder statesmen.

—Thomas L. Cunningham

Perry Collins, TK contributor and veteran chess journalist, died late in August. His contributions to Houston chess were famous. Though his long struggle with cancer did not let him participate as actively in the local chess scene as he liked, his generous donation of chess books and magazines and his *New York Times* chess columns going back 30 years have greatly enriched the Houston Chess Club library.

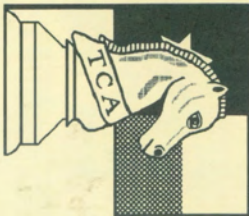
—Mansour Bighamian

Tournament Calendar

December 3. Sam Houston Scholastics. Lowman Student Center, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX. Seven sections: **Championship**, 5-SS, G/45, open to all grade 12/below. Individual trophies 1st-10th. **HS Division B**, 6-SS, G/30, open to grades 9-12 U1300 and Unrated. Individual trophies 1st-10th, team trophies 1st-2nd. **MS Division B**, 6-SS, G/30, open to grades 6-9 U1300 and Unr. Trophies 1st-10th, team trophies 1st-2nd. **MS Division C**, 6-SS, G/30, open to grades 6-9 U800 and unrated. Trophies 1st-10th. **Elem. Division B**, 6-SS, G/30, open to grades K-6 U1300 and unrated. Trophies 1st-10th, team trophies 1st-2nd. **Elem. Division C**, 6-SS, G/30, open to grades K-6 U700 and unrated. Trophies 1st-10th. **Primary Division D**, 6-SS+, G/30, open to grades K-3. Trophies 1st-10th. **All:** Players must play in Division B or Championship (scores adjusted) to count towards Team (top 4) score. Regular Registration and EF: \$7 and rec'd by 11/30. Late Registration \$10. All entries the day of the tournament will receive 1/2 point bye the first round. Special pairing Rd. 1, 2; computer pairings Rd. 3-6. Rd. 1 at 9:30, others ASAP. Ent + fliers: Larry Young, 28 Deerfield, Huntsville, TX 77340. (409) 291-2540.

January 7-8. San Antonio New Year Open. 5-SS, 45/2, SD/1. Best Western Fiesta Inn, 13535 IH-10 West (De Zavala Rd./UTSA exit), San Antonio, TX; (210) 697-9761. \$\$(\$875 b/50, 10/class; top 2 gtd.): \$250-125; Expert, A, B, C, D/E/Unr. ea. \$100, unr. max. \$50. EF: \$25 if rec'd by 1/5, \$35 at site. Junior entry (trophy prize only, counts as 1/2 toward "based on"): \$10 adv., \$15 at site. TCA memb. required (o.s.a.) – see page 2. Reg. 8:30-9:30 a.m., Rds. 10-2:30-7:00, 10-3:30. Half pt. bye any one rd., notice before Rd. 1. HR: \$59-\$69, suite \$109, free cont. bkfst; 1-800-528-1234, reserve by 12/25. Ent: San Antonio Chess Club, P.O.Box 501, Helotes, TX 78023. Info: (210) 695-2324. NS. NC. W.

January 14. Klein Winter Scholastic. Klein High School, 16715 Stuebner-Airline at Louetta, Spring, TX. Divisions based on entries. USCF membership required. Planning: **Championship** b/4 over 1600, G/60 or longer; **HS Open** 4-SS G/60; **HS U1200** 5-SS, G/45; **MS Open** 5-SS, G/45; **MS U1100** and **U900** 6-SS, G/30; **Elem. Open**, **U900** and **U800** 6-SS, G/30; **Primary** 6-SS, G/30. Individual and School (top 4 players) Trophies. EF: \$7 if rec'd by Jan. 10, \$10 at site, requires Rd. 1 half pt. bye. Reg./check-in 8-8:45 a.m., Rd. 1 at 9:00, others ASAP. Ent: Klein Chess Club, Klein H.S., 16715 Stuebner-Airline, Spring, TX 77379. NS. NC. W. **Beat the USCF dues increase!** Youth \$15, scholastic \$7 with entry, must be received before December 15.

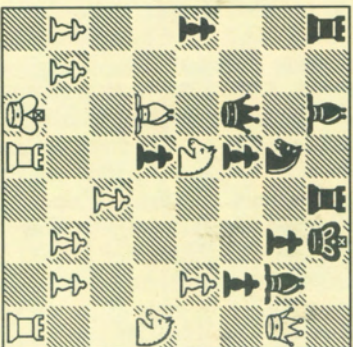


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See inside front cover for
TCA membership information.

Jerostrom-Bergman
Ljusedal, 1950



White to move
Solution: page 17

