

# TEXAS KNIGHTS

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## 1996 Texas co-champions



**Omer Haldun Unalmis and Igor Shtern**

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# Test Your Tactics!

(solutions: p. 30)



1. Black to move



2. White to move



3. White to move



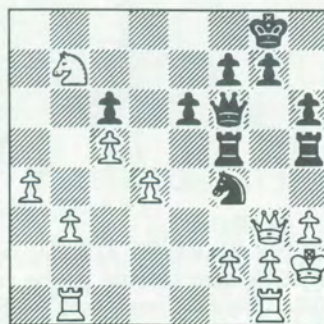
4. White to move



5. White to move



6. Black to move



7. Black to move



8. Black to move



9. Black to move



# 1996 Texas champions: Shtern and Unalmis

Igor Shtern and Omer Haldun Unalmis shared first place at the 1996 Texas State Championship, held May 25-27 in Austin. Both were undefeated with four wins and two draws out of six rounds.

Shtern locked in his third Texas championship title with a last round draw against Joe Bradford, who had two previous draws with Readey and Unalmis. Selby Anderson came close to repeating his equal first result of last year, but lost from a better position in the last round when he took a poisoned pawn from Unalmis, and dropped out of the money. Miles Ardaman had another off-form result this year, and withdrew after losing consecutive games to Anderson and Unalmis.

In the Amateur Championship, Robert Clark drew a friend in round one and parlayed his "Swiss gambit" into a first place finish. Texas Middle School champion David John had an outstanding 4.5 result to win first prize in Class C. Two unrated players, David Spuler and Obinna Ilochonwu, drew amazed comments with 4-0

starts that pitted them against each other on top board in the fifth round!

## PRIZE WINNERS

**CHAMPIONSHIP:** 1st-2nd: Igor Shtern, Omer Haldun Unalmis, 5. 3rd: Joe Bradford, 4.5. 1st-4th Expert: Mike Simpson, Andrew Bar-Jona, José Luis Silva, Tom Amburn, 4.

**AMATEUR:** 1st: Robert Clark, 5.5. 2nd-4th: Sherif Ebady, Mark Muecke, George Kvakovszky, 5. 1st-2nd Class B: Jason Howell, George Abood, 5. 1st Class C: David John, 4.5. 2nd Class C: Douglas Yee, 4. 1st D/E/Unrated: David Spuler, 5. 2nd D/E/Unrated: Obinna Ilochonwu, 4.5.

Gary Gaiffe directed a combined field of 160 players, with assistance from Luis Salinas. The A.C.E. Chess Club of Austin paid out the full \$3,900 prize fund.

## Round 1

Round up the usual upsets.

Eugene Curtin, playing in his first state championship since he tied for first in 1991, lost to honey-mooner Andy Smith, who was staying with his bride Brenda. Another ringer, Art Garey of Houston, lost to outgoing TCA president Mike Simpson, who reaffirmed his mastery of the Slav Defense. Jim Gallagher played a rare (for him) opening blunder in the classical Scheveningen, losing to Stephen Cheyney.

### Torre Attack A48

Eugene Curtin 2393

Andrew Smith 2159

Texas Chp. 1996 (1)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.Bg5 Bg7  
4.Nbd2 d5 5.e3 h6 6. Bh4 0-0 7.c3  
Bf5 8.Be2

There are two attempts to take advantage of Black's last move, neither wholly satisfactory.

One is 8.Qb3 Nbd7! 9.Qxb7 Rb8 10.Qxa7 Rxb2 with a sticky situa-

tion for White, e.g. 11.Bg3 c5 12. Qa3 Rc2 13.Bb5 c4 14.Ba4 Qa8!

The other try is 8.Ne5 followed by f4 or g4 creating a double-edged situation on the kingside: 8...Nfd7 9.g4 Be6 10.Nd3 g5 11.Bg3 ∞.

8...Nbd7 9.b4 a5 10.a4 c6 11.0-0 Re8 12.Nb3 Ne4 13.Nxa5

A poignant possibility is 13.Qc1 axb4 14.cxb4 Qb6 15.Nc5? (15.b5) Qxb4 16.Rb1 Nc3! -/+.

13...Nxc3 14.Qe1 Nxe2+ 15. Qxe2 Qb6 16.Qd2



16...c5! 17.dxc5 Nxc5 18.Nd4  
Ne4 19.Qe1 Bxd4 20.exd4 g5 21.f3

Qxd4+ 22.Kh1 gxf4 23.fxe4 Bxe4  
24.Nxb7 Qg7 25.Rf2 Reb8 26.Nc5  
Rxb4 27.Rc1 Qg5 28.Qd2 Rc8  
29.h3 Qxd2 30.Rxd2 Rxa4 31.Rc3  
Ra1+ 32.Kh2 Rb8 33.Nxe4 dxe4  
34.g3 Rbb1 35.Rd8+ Kg7 36.gxf4  
e5 37.h5 Kf6 38.Rg8 Rh1+ 39.Kg3  
Rag1+ 40.Kh4



40...Rxf3+!

Not 40...Rxf3?? 41.Rf3+! when Black's king can run but he can't hide from the "super rook" - it's a draw! Note that 41.Rc6+?? fails to 41...Kg7 42.Rg6+ fxf6 and White has a pawn capture at g6. 0-1



The most frustrating loss in this round had to be when Pattenon lost a seemingly dead level opposite color bishop ending against defending co-champ Mike Calogridis, to the amazement of all spectators. Mike shrugged it off as "slime", but there is a lot of subtlety here.

*Caro-Kann B15*

Mike Calogridis 2312

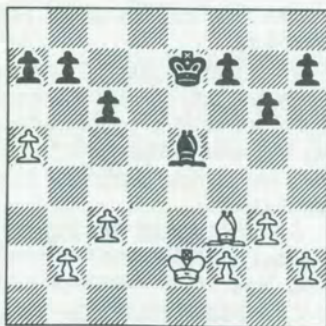
Billy Pattenon 2100

*Texas Chp. 1996 (1)*

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nf6 5.Ng3 e5 6.Nf3 exd4 7.Qxd4 Qxd4 8.Nxd4 Bc5 9.c3 0-0 10.Be2 Na6 11.Nb3 Bb6 12.0-0 Nc5 13.Nd2 Na4 14.Nc4 Bc7 15.Bd1 Nc5 16.Bf3 Be6 17.Ne3 Nd3 18.Ngf5 Bxf5 19.Nxf5 Nxc1 20.Raxc1 Rfe8 21.Rfd1 Rad8 22.g3 g6 23.Ne3 Rxd1+ 24.Rxd1 Rd8 25.Rxd8+ Bxd8 26.Nc4 Bc7 27.Kf1 Kf8 28.Ke2 Ke7 29.a4 Nd7 30.a5 Ne5?

30...a6! is the proverbial stitch in time. After the text move the draw becomes surprisingly problematic.

31.Nxe5 Bxe5



32.a6 bxa6 33.Bxc6 a5 34.Kd3 Kd6 35.Be8 Ke7

35...f5 36.f4 Bf6 37.h4 ±; 35...f6? 36.f4 with a winning K+P ending.

36.Ba4 Bc7 37.Kc4 Bb6 38.f3 Kd6 39.Kb5 g5 40.Bb3 f6 41.Bc2 h6 42.Bg6 Bg1 43.h3 Bf2 44.g4 Bb6 45.c4 Bd4 46.b3 Bc3

The squeeze is on after 46...Bb6 47.Bd3, and Black must concede the c5 square or the a5 pawn anyway.

47.c5+ Kc7 48.Kc4 Bb4 49. Kd5 Bc3 50.Be4 Bb4 51.c6 Bc3 52.Ke6 Be5 53.Kf5 Kd6 54.Kg6 Kc7 55.Kxh6 Kd6 56.Kg6 Ke7 57. Kf5 Bg3 58.Bd5 Bh2

Or 58...Kd6 59.c7! Kxc7 60.Kxf6 Kd6 61.Be4 Bf4 62.Kf5 Be3 63.h4! gxh4 64.f4 and the connected passed pawns rule.



59.h4! gxh4 60.f4 Kd6 61.g5 fxg5 62.fxg5 Be5

There's no salvation in 62...Kxd5 63.g6 +, or 62...Bg1 63.Ke4! h3 64. c7 Kxc7 65.g6 h2 66.Kd3 +.

63.c7 1-0

Notes by Michael Simpson

*QGD Slav D15*

Art Garey 2264

Michael Simpson 2086

*Texas Chp. 1996 (1)*

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4. Nc3 dxc4 5.e3

A move that I do not like to play against, although it has a bad reputation. After several speed games against Selby Anderson, I have an idea how to proceed.

5...b5 6.a4 b4 7.Na2 e6 8.Bxc4 Be7 9.Bd2

9.a5!? Qxa5 10.Bd2 Qb6 11. Qa4! 0-0 12.Bxb4 Bxb4 13.Nxb4 c5 14.dxc5 Qxc5 1/2 Miles-Portisch,

*Bugojno 1986.*

9...a5 10.Nc1 Ba6

This was the first move I expended some thought on, choosing whether to exchange the queen bishop or develop it to b7, followed eventually by ...c5.

11.Qe2 Ne4 12.Nb3 Bxc4 13. Qxc4 Qd5[!]

This in conjunction with ...Ba6 is Euwe's equalizer in the line with 10.Nb1 (the one I play) – SKA.

14.Rc1 0-0 15.0-0



15...Bd6

With the idea of covering the c7 square when White exchanges queens. Now if Black gets in ...Rfd8 he will be threatening ...Nbd7 for free, since White's queen is pinned to the b3 Knight. On the other hand, the d6 bishop also has an eye on assisting a kingside attack, in case Black decides to attempt ...Qh5.

16.Qxd5 cxd5 17.Rc2?

I believe this was the beginning of a bad plan, missing the strategic point that the open c-file will not be that useful to White. On the other hand, here was a nice opportunity to dislodge the knight on b3, which had done its job for the game and should have been traded now with 17. Nc5. After 17.... Bc5 18. dc Nc6, Sarkisian evaluates the position as level since the c6 Knight is still a better piece than White's Bishop, but the passed pawn would



have given White some play.

17...Nd7

Preventing Nc5. The b3 knight is now magically transformed from a chess piece to a cinder block, obstructing White's queenside play.

18.Rfc1 Nb6 19.Be1 Nxa4 20.Ra1 Nb6 21.Rxa5 Nc4

Strong, though rather obvious. Now it is clear that the a-file is more important than the c-file, and White's c2 rook is embarrassed.

22.Rb5 Rfb8 23.Rxb8+ Rxb8 24.Nfd2 Nexd2 25.Bxd2

It was about four moves before this point that I finally realized that Black was not slightly better, but much better. The knight could not recapture because of 25...b3, winning the b2 pawn.

25...Ra8 26.f3?!

More to the point was bringing the king to the center immediately.

26...Ra2 27.Bc1 Kf8 28.Kf2 Ke7 29.e4 Kd7 30.e5

I was surprised that White did not open the e-file for some counterplay, although it would probably have cost him a pawn. Now the e and d pawns are fixed dark-square weaknesses that should ensure victory for Black, since he has no corresponding structural difficulties.

30...Bc7 31.Bd2 Rxb2

I thought I was winning this pawn, but White had seen one move further than I did.

32.Rxb2 Nxb2



33.Nc5+

At last the knight is awakened, avoiding 33.Bb4 Nd3+.

33...Kc6 34.Bxb4 Kb5 35. Bc3??

Not much better was 35.Bd2 Bb6 36. Be3 Nd1+, when the d-pawn falls [or 35.Ba3 Nc4 36.Bc1 Nxe5.] I had seen that 35.Bc3 was impossible earlier, but was so startled when Garey played it that it took me a minute to remember why.

35...Nd1+

Oh, yeah.

0-1

*Sicilian Najdorf B98*

Mark Dejmek 2204

J. Von Schimonsky 2060

*Texas Chp. 1996 (1)*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Nc3 a6 4.d4 cxd4 5.Nxd4 Nf6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 Be7 8.Qf3 Nc6 9.Nxc6 bxc6 10.0-0 Qc7 11.e5 Nd5 12.Bxe7 Qxe7 13.Ne4 dxe5 14.fxe5 0-0 15.c4 Nb6

15...f5! is the only move to stay in the game.



16.Nf6+! Kh8

16...gxf6 17.exf6 Δ Qg4+, etc.

17.Bd3 h6

Or 17...g6 18.Qe3 (Δ Qh6) Kg7 19.Qxb6 +.

18.Qe4 g6 19.Qh4 Kg7 20. Nh5+ 1-0

## Round 2

This time almost all the higher rated players won, with only two upset draws (Simpson-Calogridis and Vergara-Curtin). Andy Smith had some initiative against Unalmis, but he overplayed his position and got swatted down.

Drew Sarkisian turned around a bad game with Mitch White (our man on Compuserve network), but he missed a finesse with plenty of time left before first time control. It turned into a marathon N+B vs. R ending, and – you guessed it, the rook gave itself up for the last pawn and Drew had to prove he knew the mating procedure. (He eventually did.)

After one a.m. Ardaman was still working to squeeze out an end-game win against Yeung. He won, but the effort expended would hurt him the next day.

*English Opening A31*

Joe Bradford 2561

Mark Dejmek 2204

*Texas Chp. 1996 (2)*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.Nf3 cxd4 4.Nxd4 e5

When playing Black I find that this system can be very frustrating against lower rated opponents who play the unambitious 5.Nc2, since Black has nothing better than 5...d5 6.cxd5 Qxd5 =.

5.Nb5 d5 6.cxd5 Bc5 7.Qc2!?

Usual is 7.N5c3.

7...Na6

7...Qb6 8.Be3 Nbd7 9.Bxc5 Nxc5 10.N5c3 ±; 7...Qa5+!? 8.N1c3 Nd5 9.Bd2! (9.Qe4? Nxc3 10.Qe5+?? Be6 11.Nxc3 Bxf2+ -+) Nxc3 10.Nxc3 Qd8 11.g3 0-0 12.Bg2 +/=.

8.e3 0-0

8...Nxd5?! 9.Qe4!

9.a3 e4?!

It is customary for Black to get a pawn wedge and delay the recapture at d5, but here he won't get



that chance. Best is 9...Nxd5 with near equality.

10.b4 Bb6 11.N1c3 Bf5 12.Qd2! Rc8 13.Bb2 Nb8 14.Rd1 a6

If Black interpolates 14...Bg6 White keeps his d-pawn with 15.a4! Δ 15...a6 16.Na3. Also, 14...Bg4 15. Be2 Bxe2 16.Qxe2 a6 17.Nd4 Nxd5 18.Nxe4 does not seem to give Black enough for the pawn.

15.Nd4 Bg6 16.Nb3 Nbd7



Now against normal developing moves, Black has good attacking chances:

17.Na4 Ba7 18.Na5! Ng4 19. Nxb7 Qh4 20.Nac5 Nxc5 21.Nxc5 Bxc5 22.bxc5 Rxc5 23.g3 Nxh2 24. Rxb2!

24.gxh4 Nf3+ 25.Ke2 Bh5 26. Qb4?? (26.Bh3!) Rc2+ -+.

24...Qxh2 25.Qd4 f6 26.Qxc5 Bh5 27.Rd2 Bg4 28.d6 Rc8 29. Qd5+ Kh8 30.d7 1-0

Czech Benoni A44

Clarence Yeung 2202

Miles Ardaman 2443

Texas Chp. 1996 (2)

1.d4 c5 2.d5 e5 3.e4 d6 4.c4 Be7 5.Nf3 Nf6 6.Nc3 Nbd7 7.h3 Nf8 8.Be3 Ng6 9.Qd2 h5 10.g3 Bd7 11.Ng5 h4 12.g4 a6 13.Bd3 0-0 14.Ke2 Ne8 15.Nf3 Nc7 16.a3 b5 17.b3 Rb8 18.Rhb1 Rb7 19.Kf1 Qb8 20.Ne2 Na8 21.Bg5 Bxg5 22. Qxg5



22...f6!?

23...Qd8 24.Qh5!? Qf6! 25.Ng5 Rfb8 =.

23.Qd2

23.Qxg6 Be8 24.Qf5 g6 25.Qe6+ Kg7! and the threat of ...Bd7 looks insoluble, but 26.Nxh4! saves it: 26...Bd7 (26...Bf7 27.Nf5+) 27.Qe7+ Rf7 28.Nxg6 Rxe7 (28...Kg6 29. Nf4+! exf4 30.e5+ Kg7 31.Qxd6) 29.Nxe7 Bxg4 30.hxg4 Rxe7 =.

23...Nb6 24.Ne1 bxc4 25.bxc4 Nxc4 26.Qc3 Nb6 27.Bxa6 Ra7 28.Qa5 Nc4 29.Rxb8 Nxa5 30.Rb6 Kf7 31.Rab1

The rook is trapped on 31.Rxd6? Rb8! 32.Bd3 c4 33.Bc2 Ke7 -/+.

31...Ke7 32.Nc2 Rfa8 33.Bb5 Bxb5 34.R1xb5 Nf8 35.Ne3 g6 36. Rb8 Nd7 37.Rxa8 Rxa8 38.Ng1 Kd8 39.Nf3 g5 40.Nd2 Kc7 41. Ke2 Ra6 42.Kd3 Nb6 43.Kc3 Nc8 44.Kc2 Na7 45.Rb1 Rb6 46.Rxb6 Kxb6 47.a4 Nc8



48.Nb1?

Offering Black some rope to hang himself with, but the rope ends up around White's neck.

Simple and sterile is 48.Ndc4+ Nxc4 49.Nxc4+ Kc7 50.Kb3 . . .

(a) 50...Ne7 51.Ne3! Ng6 52.Ng2 and Black can force a K+P ending but he can't win it. Not 51.a5? Ng6 52.a6 Nf4 53.Nxd6 Kb6! -+.

(b) 50...Nb6 51.Nxb6 Kxb6 52. Kc4 Ka6 53.Kc3 is a draw.

48...c4 49.Nf5 Kc5 50.Ng7 Nb3

Also good is 50...Kb4 taking c3 away from White's king: 51.Ne8 Nb3! 52.Nf6 Nd4+ 53.Kb3 Nb6. Black can cover his weak pawns to the rear, and his c-pawn is a long-term threat.

51.Kc3 Nd4 52.Ne6+

No better is 52.Nd2 Nb6.

52...Nxe6 53.dxe6

This looks dangerous for Black, but Ardaman has seen more.

54...Ne7 54.Nd2

On 54.Kb2 d5 55.exd5 Kxd5 56. Na3 Kxe6 57.Nxc4 Nd5 58.a5 Kd7, Black's king stops the a-pawn and his knight cleans up on the kingside.

54...d5 55.exd5 Nxd5+ 56.Kc2 Kb4 57.Nf1

White is lost in any case, as these variations show:

(a) 57.a5 Kxa5 58.Nxc4+ Kb4 59. Nd6 Kc5 60.Nf5 Kc6 Δ Nf4 -+;

(b) 57.Ne4 Ka5! (57...Kxa4?? 58. Nc3+! Nxc3 59.e7 +-) 58.Nd6 Kxa4 59.Nxc4 Kb4 60.Nd6 Kc5 61. Nf5 Kc6 Δ ...Nf4 -+.

57...Kxa4 58.Ne3 Nc7 59.e7 Kb5 60.Kc3 Kc5 61.Nf5 Kc6 62. Ng7

62.Kxc4 Kd7 Δ ...Ne6-f4-h3 -+.

62...Nd5+ 63.Kxc4 Nxe7 64. Kd3 Kd5 65.Ne8 Ke6 66.Nc7+ Kd7 67.Na6 Ng6 68.Nc5+ Kd6 69.Ne4+ Ke7 70.Ke3 Nf4 71.Kf3 Nxh3 72.Nc3 Nf4 73.Ne4 Ke6 74. Nd2 0-1



Modern Benoni A70

Igor Shtern 2414

José Luis Silva 2190

*Texas Chp. 1996 (2)*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 g6 4.Nc3 Bg7 5.e4 d6 6.h3 0-0 7.Nf3 e6 8.Bd3 exd5 9.cxd5 a6 10.a4 Re8 11.0-0 Nbd7 12.Bf4 c4!?

Psakhis in *The Complete Benoni* gives only ...Qc7 and ...Qe7. Funny thing – ChessMachine wanted to play the text move right away.

13.Bc2 Nc5 14.Re1 Nh5 15. Bh2!?

Sharper than 15.Bg5 Qc7 16.Nd2 Bd7 17.a5 += as in Anderson-Silva, Turkey Grange Open 1995.

15...Bh6 16.e5 Bd7 17.Qd4 Rc8 18.exd6 Bg7 19.Rxe8+ Bxe8 20. Be5 f6 21.Bh2 Bf8 22.Re1 b5 23. axb5 axb5 24.Nd2?!

This just loses time. Better is 24. Ne4 Nxe4 25.Qxe4 Bf7 26.Nd4 f5 27.Qf3 (Δ Nxf5), although 27... Qa5! keeps it complicated.

24...f5 25.Nf3 b4 26. Nd1 Bb5



27.g4!?! fxc4 28.hxc4 Qf6??

After this Black's king shelter will dissolve completely. Too bad, because he would stand well after 28...Nf6 29.Ne3 Nb7 Δ ...Nxd6.

29.gxh5 Qxf3 30.hxc6 hxc6 31. Re3 Qh5 32.Bxc6 Qh6 33.Bf5 Bg7 34.Qg4 Rf8 35.Bf4 1-0

35...Qf6 36.Be5 Qf7 37.Rg3 +.

Round 3

Most of the leaders drew, beginning with board one where a quiet line chosen by Readey removed any fight from his game with Bradford. Protracted maneuvering struggles in Unalmis-Shtern and Reuter-Big-hamian fizzled out, but on board two Ardaman-Anderson was a wild and sloppy affair. It ended with a reversal of our usual roles, this time Miles being the one to fall short of time and lose the thread.

Mark Dejmek is at home on both sides of the Dragon Velimiorovic. He played a handy crush as White against Mike Simpson, and in Rd. 6 he routed Kislingbury with Black.

Like Ardaman, Yeung was probably smarting from the previous night's efforts, as Kislingbury took him to the cleaners in a Najdorf.

*English Opening A30*

John Readey 2352

Joe Bradford 2561

*Texas Chp. 1996 (3)*

1.Nf3 c5 2.c4 Nf6 3.g3 d5 4. cxd5 Nxd5 5.Bg2 Nc6 6.d4 cxd4

Bradford later said he made a bad choice of opening. Other moves to ensure a more complex game are knight retreats to c7, f6 and b6, as well as 6...Bf5!? Δ...Ndb4.

7.Nxd4 Ndb4 8.Nxc6 Qxd1+ 9.Kxd1 Nxc6 10.Bxc6+ bxc6 11. Nc3 g6 12.Be3 Bg7 13.Rc1 Be6 14.b3 Bxc3 1/2

A draw also resulted in Smy-slov-Hübner, match 1983.

*Bird's Opening A03*

Miles Ardaman 2443

Selby Anderson 2334

*Texas Chp. 1996 (3)*

1.f4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.b3 g6 4.Bb2 Bg7 5.e3 0-0 6.g3 c5 7.Bg2 Nc6 8. 0-0 Ne8 9.Qc1 Qd6 10.Nc3 Nc7 11.a4 a6 12.a5 Bf5 13.d3 Nb5 14.

Ne2 Bxb2 15.Qxb2 Qe6 16.Kf2

16.e4 dxe4 17.Ng5 Qf6 18.Qxf6 exf6 19.Nxe4 Bxe4 20.Bxe4 +=.

16...f6 17.Rfd1 Bh3 18.Bh1 Nd6 19.c4 dxc4 20.bxc4 Nb4 21.Nfg1? (21.Qc3) Nf5 22.Nxh3 Nxe3 23.Bg2

23.Rd2 Nec2 24.Bd5 Nxd5 25.Rxc2 Nb4 26.Kg2 Qc6+ =.

23...Rad8 24.Qc3 Ng4+ 25.Ke1 Ne3 26.f5 (26.Kf2 Nxe2) Nxe2+ 27.Kf2 Qe3+ 28.Kf1 Qf3+ 29.Nf2 Ne3+ 30.Ke1 Nbc2+ 31.Kd2 Qxf2 32.Rf1 Nxf1+ 0-1

*Sicilian Rossolimo B51*

Omer Unalmis 2330

Igor Shtern 2414

*Texas Chp. 1996 (3)*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 d6 4. 0-0 Bd7 5.Re1 a6 6.Bxc6 Bxc6 7. d4 cxd4 8.Nxd4 Nf6 9.Nxc6 bxc6 10.c4 g6 11.Nc3 Bg7 12.Bf4 Nh5 13.Be3 0-0 14.Qd2 Rb8 15.b3 Qa5 16.Rac1 Rfd8 17.Bh6 Bxb6 18. Qxh6 Qe5 19.Qe3 Nf4 20.Rcd1 Ne6 21.Ne2 Nc5 22.Nd4 Rbc8 23. Nf3 Qb2 24.Rd2 Qa3 25.h4 Ne6 26.h5 Qc5 27.hxc6 hxc6 28.Qh6 Qh5 29.Qxh5 gxh5 30.g3 f6 31.Kg2 Kf7 32.Rh1 Rh8 33.Nd4 Ng5 34. Re2 c5 35.Nf5 Reg8 36.f4 Ne6 37.Kf3 Rh7 38.Reh2 Rgh8 39.Ke3 Ng7 40.g4 Nxf5= 41.exf5 h4 42. Kf3 a5 43.g5 fxc5 44.fxc5 Rg7 45. Kf4 Rh5 46.Rg1 h3 47.Rg3 Rg8 48. a4 Rg7 49.Rg4 Rg8 50.Rg3 Rh4+ 1/2

Notes by NM Mark Dejmek

*Sicilian Dragon B78*

Mark Dejmek 2204

Mike Simpson 2086

*Texas Chp. 1996 (3)*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 g6 4.d4 cxd4 5.Nxd4 Bg7 6.Be3 d6 7.f3 Nf6 8.Qd2 0-0 9.Bc4 Bd7 10.h4 Ne5 11.Bb3 h5 12.0-0-0 Rc8 13.Bg5 Rc5 14.Kb1 b5 15.g4 b4?!



This wastes a valuable tempo for Black and only chases the White knight to where it wants to go. [15...a5 leads to intractable complications.]

16.Nd5 Nxd5 17.Bxd5 Ba4 18.Rc1

Less risky than 18.gxh5 Nxf3 19.Nxf3 Rxc2 20.Qxc2 Bxc2+ 21.Kxc2 gxh5 – unclear. The text is played with the idea that the insertion of the moves 17...Ba4 and 18.Rc1 benefits White, since the bishop gets in the way on the queenside, and e6 and f5 are considerably weakened by its absence.

18...hxg4

A better try is 18...Nc4, after which White can choose between accepting a slight edge with 19.Qxb4 +/-, or declaring all-out war with 19.Bxc4 Rxc4 20.Nf5!? – unclear.

19.h5 Nc4

If 19...gxh5, then 20.Qh2!+.

20.Qh2! Rxd5

Forced. On 20...g3, White has 21.Qh4 g2 22.hxg6+.

21.hxg6 fxg6 22.exd5 +

But not 22.Ne6? Rxd5! 23.Nxg5 Rf6, unclear.

22...Qb6 23.Ne6 Kf7

Not much better is 23...Na3+ 24.Ka1 Kf7 25.Nxg7+.

24.Qf4+ 1-0

*Sicilian Najdorf B86*

Mark Kislingbury 2149

Clarence Yeung 2202

*Texas Chp. 1996 (3)*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Bc4 e6 6.Nc3 a6 7.Bb3 Nbd7 8.0-0 Nc5 9.Qe2 Be7 10.f4 0-0 11.Kh1 Qc7 12.f5 e5 13.Nf3 Nxb3 14.axb3 h6 15.g4 b5 16.Nxb5 Qc6 17.Nc3 Bb7 18.Ra4 Rfd8 19.Rc4 Qe8 20.Rc7 Rdb8 21.g5 hxg5 22.Bxg5 Bd8 23.Bxf6 Bxf6 24.Rg1 Bc6 25.Ng5 Bxg5 26.Rxg5 Qd8 27.Qg4 Qxc7 28.Rxg7+ Kf8 29.f6 1-0

## Round 4

Lightning struck twice as Ardaman was shut down convincingly by Unalmis in one of the best games of the tournament. My day in the sun with the only perfect score was short-lived, as Bradford did his usual number on me. Calogridis put up a heroic defense against Shtern, only to fold in a drawn K+P ending. On board three, Bighamian smashed up Readey's Leningrad Dutch after Black obligingly opened the g-file. Don't miss Kappler's little gem against Cesar Parreiras-Horta.

*Torre Attack A46*

Selby Anderson 2234

Joe Bradford 2561

*Texas Chp. 1996 (4)*

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.Bg5 h6 3...Be7 4.Bxf6 Bxf6 5.e4 d6 6.Nc3 Nd7 7.Qe2 c6 8.e5 Be7 9.exd6 Bxd6 10.Ne4 Be7 11.Qe3 += Alex Weinberg-Bradford, SW Open 1990.  
4.Bxf6 Qxf6 5.e4 d6 6.Nc3 Nd7 7.Bd3 e5 8.Nd5 Qd8 9.c3 g6 10.h4 c6 11.Ne3 exd4 12.Nxd4? 12.cxd4 Qa5+ 13.Kf1 oo. 12...h5 13.f4 Nf6 14.f5 Bh6 15.Ndc2?! (15.Qf3) gxf5 16.exf5 d5 17.Qf3 Rg8 18.Kf1 Qd6 19.Re1 Kf8 20.Rh3 Bd7 21.Kg1 c5 22.Nf1 Bc6 23.Rg3 c4 24.Nd4 cxd3 25.Rg6 Rxd3 26.fxd6 Qf4 27.Qxd3 Ne4 28.Qe2 Qg4 0-1

*King's Indian Saemisch E81*

Igor Shtern 2414

Mike Calogridis 2312

*Texas Chp. 1996 (4)*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 0-0 6.Be3 Nbd7 7.Qd2 c5 8.Nge2 cxd4 8...a6 is normal. The text goes into a Maroczy Bind Dragon.  
9.Nxd4 Ne5 10. Be2 a6 11.0-0 Bd7 12.Rfd1 Rc8 13.b3 Nc6  
The fact that Black has lost two tempi with his QN does not seem to

matter much in this type of slow-burning position.

14.Rac1 Nxd4 15.Bxd4 Bc6 16.Bf1 Nd7 17.Be3 b6 18.Qf2 Qc7 19.Be2 Qb8 20.Qf1 Nc5 21.Nd5 Bxd5 22.Rxd5 Rc7 23.Rcd1 Rfc8 24.Qf2 a5 25.g4 Rc6 26.h4 Ne6 27.h5 Rc5!

A bold conception which works out well.

28.Qh4 Qb7 29.Kf2 b5 30.hxg6 hxg6 31.Rh1 f6 32.Bxc5 Rxc5 33.Rxc5 Qb6 34.Rd1 Qxc5+ 35.Kf1 b4 36.Qf2 Qe5



Black is well compensated for the sacrificed exchange in his grip on the dark squares and his opponent's inability to make good use of an open file, e.g. 37.Rd5 Qa1+ and ...Qxa2, or 37.Kg2 Nf4+.

37.c5 Nxc5 38.Bc4+ e6 39.Kg2 Kf7 40.Qe3 Ke7 41.Rd2 g5 42.Qf2 Qf4 43.Re2 Qe5 44.Qe1 Qf4 45.a3 f5! 46.exf5 Be5

Black threatens to win in a few moves with 47...Qh2+ 48.Kf1 Qh1+ 49.Kf2 Bc5+ 50.Re3 Qxe1+ and 51...Bxe3. White does what he must.

47.Rxe5 Qxe5 48.Qxe5 dxe5 49.axb4 axb4 50.fxe6 Nxe6 51.Bxe6 Kxe6 52.Kf2 Ke7?

This loses, as does 52...Kd6? 53.Ke3, or 52...Kd7? 53.Ke2! Forced is 52...Kd5! 53.Ke3 Kd6 54.Kd2 Kc5 (54...Ke6? 55.Ke2! Kd6 56.Ke3 +) 55.Ke3 Kd6 =.

We have reached the position of the back cover problem.



53.Ke2!

53.Ke3? Kd6 54.Ke2 (or 54.Kd2 Kc5 55.Ke3 Kd6 =) 54...Kc5 55.Kd2 Kc6 56.Ke3 Kd6 =.

53...Ke6

53...Kd6 54.Ke3 +.

54.Kd2! Kd5

54...Kd6 55.Ke3 +.

55.Kd3

1-0

*Dutch Leningrad A88*

Mansour Bighamian 2312

John Readey 2352

*Texas Chp. 1996 (4)*

1.Nf3 f5 2.g3 Nf6 3.Bg2 g6 4.c4 Bg7 5.0-0 0-0 6.Nc3 d6 7.d4 e6 8.Rb1 Qe8 9.d5 Na6 10.dxc6 bxc6

With 11.b4 Bd7 the game transposes into Bradford-D. Gurevich, National Open 1993, where White stood slightly better after 12.Qa4 Qc8 13.Qa5 Nh5 14.Bb2 f4 15.Ne4 (TK July-August 1993, p. 30).

11.Nd4 Bd7 12.b3 Rb8 13.e3!

White prepares a retreat against the coming ...c5, but not with 13.e4? f4! 14.gxf4 Nh5 15.f5 c5 -/+.

13...Nc7 14.Bb2 c5 15.Nde2 Bc6 16.Nd5 Bxd5 17.cxd5 Qf7 18.Nc3 g5 19.Qd2 Qh5 20.h3 Bh6



21.f4! Qg6 22.Kh2 Nh5 23.Ne2! gxf4?

White's rooks say "Thank you!" Black has an acceptable game after 23...g4 24.hxg4 Qxg4 25.Bf3 Qg6, or 24.h4 Nf6.

24.gxf4! Bg7 25.Rg1 Qh6 26.Bf3 Nf6 27.Rg5 Kh8 28.Rbg1 Rg8 29.Rxf5 c4 30.Rfg5 cxb3 31.a3 Rbc8 32.Nd4 Ncx5 33.Bxd5 Nxd5 34.Rxd5 Bxd4 35.Rxd4 Rc2

Black gets mated after 35...e5 36.Rxd6 Rc2 37.Bxe5+.

36.Rxd6+ Qxf6 37.Bxf6+ exf6 38.Rxg8+ Kxg8 39.Qxc2 bxc2 40.Rc6 1-0

*Sicilian Closed B24*

Miles Ardaman 2443

Omer Unalmis 2330

*Texas Chp. 1996 (4)*

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.g3 g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.d3 e6 6.Nge2 Nge7 7.0-0 0-0 8.a3!?

White prepares a "wrong-sided" pawn expansion to preempt Black's customary queenside counterplay. I had grown so accustomed to seeing this maneuver in Ardaman's games, whether in the Closed Sicilian or the black side of the English, that I assumed it was a rather common (if alternative) plan. The more usual course is to roll with the punches, preparing the retreat Nc3-d1 with Be3 and Qd2, and focusing on the kingside attack based on f4, g4, etc.

In fact, the plan of a3, Rb1 and b4 is a rare visitor to this system, mainly appearing as an antidote to the old ...Qa5 lines. The closest example I could find to the present game is Seirawan-Andersson, Mar del Plata 1981 (by transposition): 7.a3 d6 8.Rb1 b6 9.0-0 Bb7 10.Be3 Nd4 11.Qd2 0-0 12.f4 Qd7 13.b4 ∞.

Mitch White found exactly one game in his database with the game position: Sher-Niemala, Helsinki Open 1992: 8...d6 9.Rb1 a5?! 10.Nb5! Nd4 11.Nexd4 cxd4 12.c4!, when White has solved his pawn difficulties and is in charge.

Unalmis has an enterprising (and evidently correct) plan.

8...Rb8! 9.Rb1(?)

This is slightly less accurate than 9.Be3 first, forcing Black to defend the c-pawn: 9...Nd4 (9...d6 10.d4!) 10.Rb1 b5 11.b4 d6 12.Qd2 Nec6 =, and if White tries to win the b-pawn his knight gets trapped. This position was reached with colors reversed in Anderson-Ardaman, Austin Spring Classic 1993.

9...b5 10.b4?

It is surprising how severely this gets punished. Ardaman might have had misgivings about 10.Be3 b4!? 11.axb4 cxb4 12.Na4 d5 13.f4 d4 14.Bd2 Rb5 with an unclear position, but it was the best he had.

10...cxb4 11.axb4 a5!

Just like that, Black has won the argument of the opening.



12.Ba3

This move is an admission that something has gone terribly wrong: it cedes the bishop pair and ensures Black a sustained initiative. True, 12.bxa5 is worse because of 12...b4 13.Na4 Qa5 14.c3 (14.Nb2? Qa2 →) Ra8 and ...bxc3 -/+.

12.d4! offers Black chances to go wrong: 12...Nxb4 13.Ba3 Nec6?! 14.d5 Ne5 15.Nd4! +=, but after 13...f5! 14.Bxb4 axb4 15.Rb4 fxe4 16.Bxe4 Ba6 White will suffer when his rook is evicted from b4 and the bishop at a6 is activated.

12...axb4 13.Bxb4 Nxb4 14.Rxb4 Qa5 15.Rb3 Nc6 16.Qd2 Ba6 17.Rfb1 Rfc8





With both sides fully mobilized, the truth becomes clear: it is not Black's b-pawn that is weak, but White's c-pawn.

18.Qe1 b4 19.Nd1 Qc5 20.Ne3 Bb5 21.Rc1 Ba4 22.Rbb1 Nd4 23.Nxd4 Bxd4 24.Nc4 d5

White can't seem to maintain a piece on the fourth rank!

25.Ne3 Bxe3 26.fxe3 d4!



An annoying little move that "disses" White's bishop. The c2 pawn will not run away.

27.Kf2

After 27.Rb2 dxe3 there is no good counter to the threat of ...b3 – e.g., 28.Ra2 b3!! 29.Rxa4 b2 30.Rb1 e2+! 31.Kh1 Qxc2 32.Rc4 Rxc4 33.dxc4 Rd8 +.

27...Bxc2 28.Rb2 b3 29.Bf1 Qa3 0-1

The succession of hammer blows since the opening has been stunning.

### Vienna Game C30

Peter Kappler 2085

Cesar Parreiras-Horta 2165

Texas Chp. 1996 (4)

1.e4 e5 2.f4 Bc5 3.Nf3 d6 4.Nc3 Nc6 5.Bb5 Bd7 (5...Ne7 =) 6.d3 f6?! 7. Na4 Bb6 8.Nxb6 axb6 9.0-0 Nge7 10.c3 Ng6?

On 10...0-0 11.Bc4+ Kh8 12.a3! White keeps his bishop pair and kingside attacking chances.

11.f5 Nge7 12.Nh4 Kf8 13.Bc4 Na5 14.Be6 Bxe6 15. fxe6 Nac6



16.Rxf6+! gxf6

16...Kg8 17.Rf7 Δ Qg4, Bh6.

17.Bh6+ Ke8

17...Kg8 18.Qg4+ +.

18.Qh5+ Ng6 19.Nxg6 Rg8 20.Nf8+ 1-0

### Round 5

On board one, Bighamian played such a wildly ill-conceived queen sacrifice against Shtern that my vocabulary can hardly describe it. "Hallucination" fails to do justice to the grandeur of this monstrosity.

Bradford's English appeared to be steamrolling Unalmis, but the young Turk (if you'll pardon the expression) held his own.

I had a close call with Kislingsbury, my pawn-hungry bishop getting stuck at h5 for a long time; but his attack stalled while my kingside play got rolling just in time.

### KI Attack A07

Mansour Bighamian 2312

Igor Shtern 2414

Texas Chp. 1996 (5)

1.Nf3 Nc6 2.g3 e5 3.d3 d5 4.Bg2 Nf6 5.0-0 Bg4

This is a little obscure even with colors reversed in the Pirc (where White has the extra move Qd2). The stock response would be 6.d4, one point being 6...Bxf3 7.exf3! Nxd4?! 8.f4. But more to the point is 6...Bd6 7.c4 dxc4 8.Nxe5 Nxe5 9.dxe5 Bxe5 10.Bxb7 =.

6.c4 dxc4 7. Qa4 Bxf3 8.Bxf3 cxd3 9.Nc3(?)

9.Bxc6+ bxc6 10.Rd1! has some potential based on better pawns.

9...Qd7 10.Qb5?! 0-0-0 11.Bg5 a6



Now 12.Qa4 Nd4! is unpleasant, but it is better than what follows.

12.a4?? axb5 13.axb5 Nb8 14.Ra7 e4

There are so many good defenses, it is hard to guess what brilliancy Bighamian had in mind.

15.Nxe4 Nxe4 16.Bxe4 Qd5 17.exd3 Qxg5 18.Bxb7+ Kd7 19.d4 Qxb5 20.Bf3 Nc6 0-1

### MOVING?

Don't leave TK en passant!

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*English Opening A39*

**Joe Bradford 2561**  
**Omer Unalmis 2330**

*Texas Chp. 1996 (5)*

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 c5 3.Bg2 g6 4.0-0 Bg7 5.c4 Nc6 6.d4 cxd4 7.Nxd4 0-0 8.Nc3 Nxd4 9.Qxd4 d6 10.Qd3 Nd7 11.b3 Ne5 12.Qd2 Nc6 13.Bb2 Qa5 14.Rfd1 Qh5 15.Nd5 Qh6 16.Qxh6 Bxh6 17.b4 Be6 18.b5 Bd5 19.Bd5 Nd8



20.Rd3 Bg7 21.Bxg7 Kxg7 22.Rc1 f5 23.f4 Kf6 24.Bg2 a5 25.c5 Rc8 26.Rdc3 dxc5 27.Rxc5 Rxc5 28.Rxc5 Ne6 29.Rc4 Rb8 30.Kf2



30...Nd8 31.Bd5?

Joe later said he should have fixed Black's b7 pawn with 31.b6, e.g. 31...Ke6 32.Rc5! (too slow is 32.Rc7 Kd6 33.Ke3 Nc6 34.a3 Kc5 35.Bxc6 bxc6 36.Rxe7 Rxb6 37.

Rxh7 Rb3+). Now Black can't afford to give up a tempo with 32...Ra8 33.Rc7 Rb8 34.Ke3 Kd6 35.Kd4 Nc6+ 36. Kc4 Nb4 37.a4 +.

But he can give up the a-pawn gracefully with 32...Kd6 33.Rxa5 Rc8 34.Ra7 Rc2 35.a4 Ra2 36.a5 h6! and White can't force matters: 37. Bxb7 Nxb7 38.a6? Nc5 39.b7 Kc7!

31...e6 32.Bf3 b6 33.Rc7 Nf7 34.Bc6 h6 35.h3 h5 36.Bf3 Nd6 37.a4 Rc8 38.Rd7 Nc4 39.g4 hxg4 40.hxg4 g5 41.gxf5 Kxf5 42.fxg5 1/2

*Sicilian Najdorf B96*

**Selby Anderson 2334**  
**Mark Kislingbury 2149**

*Texas Chp. 1996 (5)*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 Qc7 8.Bxf6 gxf6 9.Qf3

ECO recommends 9.Be2 Δ 0-0.

10...h5 10.f5 Be7 11.0-0 Nc6 12.Be2 Bd7 13.Qh3 Nxd4 14.Rxd4 Qc5 15.Rhd1 b5 16.Bxh5 b4 17. Ne2 Rc8 18.R4d2 e5 19.Kb1 a5 20.g4 a4 21.Qf3 Bb5 22.h4 Bd8 23. Ng3 Ba5 24.Rg2 Bc4



25.b3 Bb5 26.g5 axb3 27.cxb3 Ke7 28.gxf6+ Kxf6 29.Bg4 Qc3 30. Nh5+ Ke7 31.f6+ Kf8 32.Qxc3 Rxc3 33.Rc2 Bb6 34.Rxd6 Rxh5 35.Bxh5 Kg8 36.Rxc3 bxc3 37. Rxb6 Bd3+ 38.Kc1 Bxe4 39.Rb8+ Kh7 40.Bxf7 Bd3 41.Bg8+ 1-0

*King's Indian Saemisch E88*

**Art Garey 2264**  
**David Naiser 2179**

*Texas Chp. 1996 (5)*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.f3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Nc3 0-0 6.Be3 e5 7.d5 c6 8. Qd2 cxd5 9.cxd5 a6 10.Bd3 Nbd7 11.Nge2 b5 12.0-0

12.b4!? Nh5 13.0-0 f5 14.a4 bxa4 15.Rxa4 Bb7 16.Rfa1 Nb6 17.Ra5 Nf4 18.b5 += Beliavsky-Kupreichik, USSR 1979.

12...Ne8 13.Rac1 f5 14.f4 b4 15.Nd1 fxe4 16.Bxe4 Nef6! 17.Bb1

17.Qxb4 Rb8 18.Qc4 Nb6 gives Black good counterplay.

17...Ng4 18.f5 Nxe3 (18...a5!?) 19.Qxe3 Nc5 20.Ng3

White cannot win a pawn by 20.fxg6 Rxf1+ 21.Kxf1 hxg6 22. Bxg6?? because of 22...Qf6+.

20...gxf5 21.Bxf5 Qh4!?

The threat of ...Bh6 makes White toss a pawn or two to the cause. The problem is, he is well compensated.

22.Qe2 Qd4+ 23.Kh1 Qxd5 24. Ne3 Qb7

Black's game is also difficult after 24...Qxa2 25.Qh5! Bxf5 (25... h6 26.Qg6) 26.Ngx5 Rf7 27.Nc4.

25.Rc4 Ne6?

25...a5 26.Qh5 Bxf5 27.Ngxf5 Qd7 28.Rd1 ±.



26.Rxc8! Qxc8 27.Qg4 Re8 Or 27...Rf6 28.Nd5 +.



### 28.Qh5?

28.Nh5! has the unanswerable double threat of Nxd7 and Nf6+, coming out a cool piece ahead.

28...h6 29.Nd5 Qb7 30.Be4 Qa7 31.Nf6+ Bxf6 32.Rxf6 Nf4 33.Qxh6 Rac8

Also losing: are (a) 33...Qg7 34.Bd5+! Nxd5 35.Rg6 Ra7 36.Nf5 Qxg6 37.Qxg6+ Kf8 38.Qxd6+ +-; and (b) 33...Rf8 34.Bd5+! Nxd5 35.Rg6+ Kf7 36.Rg7+ Ke8 37.Qg6+ Rf7 38.Nf5 +.

34.Bd5+ 1-0  
34...Nxd5 35.Rg6+ and mate.

## Round 6

Shtern, leading the pack at 4.5-.5, played shrewdly and safely to draw eleven-time champion Joe Bradford. On board two, Unalmsis seemed to be swimming against my Sicilian Hedgehog, but I went astray trying to force my hand instead of taking a draw (and some easy money) by repetition. Congratulations, Omer!

Kislingbury again found himself in a sharp, interesting struggle. This time Dejmek won from the Black side of a Dragon Sicilian.

### Torre Attack A48

Igor Shtern 2414  
Joe Bradford 2561

*Texas Chp. 1996 (6)*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c3!?

A sly move order when one only needs a draw to win first.

2...g6 3.Bg5 Bg7 4.Nd2 d5 5.e3 0-0 6.Bd3 c5 7.Ngf3 Qb6 8.Rb1 Nc6 9.0-0 e5 10.Nxe5 Nxe5 11.dxe5 Ng4 12.Nf3 Nxe5 13.Nxe5 Bxe5 14.Bc2 d4!

Not 14...Be6?! 15.f4! Bg7 16.f5 with a kingside attack.

15.Be7 Bxh2+ 16.Kxh2 Qc7+ 17.Kg1 Qxe7 18.exd4 cxd4 19.Qxd4 Rd8 20.Rfe1 Be6 21.Qe3 Qc7 22.Bb3 Bxb3 23.axb3 a6 1/2

### Sicilian Hedgehog B44

Omer Unalmsis 2330  
Selby Anderson 2334

*Texas Chp. 1996 (6)*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nc6 5.Nb5 d6 6.c4 Nf6 7.N1c3 a6 8.Nd4! Qc7 9.Nc2??

This is an extravagance. White should play 9.Be3 Δ 9...Ne5?! 10.Rc1! Neg4 11.Bg5 Qc5 12.Bh4 ±.

9...b6 10.Bg5 Be7 11.Bd3 Ne5! 12.Ne3 Qc5!

White is not permitted to get an aggressive setup with f4. Now if 13.Bh4 Nfg4!

13.Bxf6 Bxf6 14.0-0 Bb7 15.Rc1 0-0 16.Re1 Qc7!? 17.Bf1 Rac8 18.f4?! Ng6! 19.f5 Ne5 20.Kh1 Bh4 21.Re2 Bg5 22.Re1 Qc5 23.Na4 Qc6 24.Nc3 Qc5 25.Na4 Qc6 26.Nc3 Bxe3?

Best was to play waiting moves such as Rfe8, Rfd8 or g6. Second best was to take the forced repetition – good for almost \$200.

So what happened? I overlooked the danger from White's newly activated rook.

27.Rxe3 Nxc4??

I expected 28.Bxc4? Qxc4 29.Qxd6. White's reply turns the game upside down.



28.Rh3! exf5

28...Ne5 (or ...Nxb2) runs into 29.Qh5 h6 30.f6 +, while 28...Qc5

only delays this theme: 29.Na4! Qb4 30.Qh5 h6 31.f6! +.

29.Nd5 Qd7 30.Qh5! 1-0  
30...h6 31.Nf6+! gxf6 32.Qxh6 and 33.Qh8 mate; 30...f6 31.Bxc4 +.

Notes by NM Mark Dejmek

### Sicilian Dragon B78

Mark Kislingbury 2149  
Mark Dejmek 2204

*Texas Chp. 1996 (6)*

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.f3 0-0 8.Qd2 Nc6 9.Bc4 Bd7 10.0-0-0 Qb8

This move of Stein's has never attracted much of a following, but it leads to interesting play.

11.Nxc6!?

With this move, the game leaves established theory. At first sight, it seems illogical to open the b-file for the Black Queen, but White gets tactical chances, and Black must play very accurately to avoid being overrun. [Black must find improvements on his play in this game, or else 11.Nxc6 is a bust to 10...Qb8!]

11...bxc6

11...Bxc6!? Δ ...b7-b5.

12.Bh6 a5 13.h4 Qb4 14.Bb3 Rfb8 15.a3 Qb7 16.Bxg7 Kxg7 17.h5 a4 18.Nxa4



18...Be6!



## AMATEUR GAMES

*Alekin's Defense B04*

David John 1533

Sherif Ebady 1950

*Texas Amateur 1996 (1)*

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.c4 Nb6 4. d4 d6 5.f4 dxe5 6.fxe5 Bf5 7.Nf3 e6 8.Nc3 Be7 9.Bd3 Bxd3 10. Qxd3 0-0 11.h4!? Nc6 12.Ng5 g6 13.Nf3 Nb4 14.Qe2 c5 15.Bh6 cxd4!? 16.Bxf8 Bxf8 17.0-0 d3 18.Qe4 Rc8

19.b3 is answered strongly with 19...N6d5!, but 19.c5!? is okay.

19.Kb1 Nxc4 20.a3



Here begins what should have been a brilliancy by Ebady.

20...Nxa3+! 21.bxa3 Rxc3 22. axb4 Rb3+ 23.Kc1

Or 23.Ka2 Rxb4 24.Qxd3 Qa5+ 25.Qa3 Ra4 26.Qxa4 Qxa4+ 27.Kc2 Ba3+ 28.Kc3 b5 29.Rd4 b4 -/.

23...Qc7+!?

23...Bxb4! 24.Rxd3 Qxd3! (best) with a winning ending three pawns up. White's alternatives get mated: 24.Nd2? Ba3 mate; 24.Qc4? Qa5! 25.Qxb3 (or 25.Rxd3 Qa1+ 26.Kc2 Rb2 mate) Qa1+ 26.Qb1 Qc3+, etc.

24.Kd2 Qc2+ 25.Ke3 Qe2+

Also good are 25...d2+ 26.Kf4 Rxb4 and 25...Rxb4 26.Nd4 (26. Qd3 Bc5+) Rxd4! 27.Qxd4 Bc5.

26.Kf4 Bh6+?

Black must have been in time pressure to overlook 26...Rxb4 27.

The key move in the game, and much better than 18...Rxa4 19.hxg6 fxg6 (19...Raa8 20.Qh6+ Kh8 21. Rxd6 exd6 22.gxf7 +-) 20.Qh6+ Kh8 21.Rxd6! [or 21.e5!?] ±. [21... exd6 22.Qxg6 Rf8 23.Bf7! Rxf7 24.Qxf7 Bc8 25.Qxf6+-.]

With the text, Black assures the elimination of White's dangerous light-squared bishop. White will find it difficult to deliver checkmate with no minors participating in the attack.

19.hxg6[?]

White misses his best chance: 19.e5! Nxf5 20.exd6 exd6 21.Qxd6 Bxb3 22.Nc5 with a safe pawn plus.

Worse is 19...dxe5 20.Nc5 . . .

(a) 20... Qb5 21.Nxe6+ fxe6 22. hxg6 hxg6 23.Qh6+ Kf7 24.Qh3 Nd5 25.Qh7+ Kf6 26.g4! Δ g5+ with a withering attack;

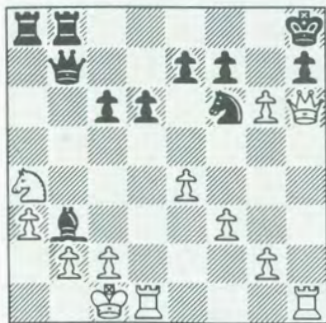
(b) 20...Qb6 21.Nxe6+ fxe6 22. hxg6 hxg6 23.Qg5! Δ Rh6, Qxe5.

19...Bxb3 20.Qh6+

If 20.gxh7 (threat: 21.h8(Q)+! and 22.Qg5+ forcing mate), Black stands well after 20...Kh8! 21.cxb3 Qxb3 22.Nc3 Rxa3! 23.Qc2 Qxc2+ 24.Kxc2 Rab3 =.

Worth considering is 20.Rxh7+ Nxh7 21.Rh1, but Black sneaks away after 21...fxg6! 22.Qh6+ Kf7! 23.Qxh7+ Ke8 24. cxb3 Qxb3 25. Qxg6+ Kd7 26.Qf5+ Kc7 -/.

20...Kh8



21.g7+?

This move only serves to limit White's options, e.g., a later gxf7. Furthermore, the move overlooks a tactical idea, as illustrated in the note to Black's 23rd move.

[Also insufficient is 21.cxb3? Qxb3 22. gxf7 Qxa4 23.Rxd6!? Qc4+ 24.Kd1 (24.Kb1? Rxb2+!) Qxf7 -+.

For 21. Nc5!! . . . read on!]

21...Kg8 22.Nc5

A brilliant conception, but the move falls short. Other moves also offer no relief: 22.Nc3 runs into 22...Bxc2! 23.Kxc2 Qxb2+ 24.Kd3 Rxa3 25.Rc1 Qxg2+-.

22...dxc5 23.e5 Bxc2!

Besides cracking open White's king position, this move defends h7. Now consider the board position but with the Black king on h8 and the White pawn on g6 (i.e., White omits 21.g7?). In that case, 22... Bxc2 would be insufficient, because after 23.Rd8! Rxd8 24.exf6 White would win because he threatens mate on g7 as well as h7. So, Black would be forced to continue 22... fxg6 23.exf6 exf6 24.cxb3 Qf7 with equal play [I think 25.Rd3 rates a "+=" based on structure.]

24. Rd8+

White trades the rook for a tempo, but he is still one tempo short.

24...Rxd8 25.Kxc2 Rab8 26.b4 Qb5

White resigns in view of the slaughter after 27.exf6 Qd3+ 28. Kb2 cxb4+ 0-1

### Attention scholastic chess club sponsors:

TCA is offering FREE chess sets to schools, provided the chess sponsor or coach works on a strictly volunteer basis.

Contact: Gary Gaiffe, P.O. Box 161052, Austin, TX 78716.  
phone: (512) 328-3638.  
e-mail: Gary.Gaiffe@lcra.org



Nd4 Bh6+ winning the queen, or 27...Qf2+! forcing mate.

27.Ng5 Qf2+ 28. Kg4  
28.Qf3?? Rxb4 mate.  
28...d2 29.Rh3



29...Rxb3?

Danged if 29...Rxb4!! doesn't keep the game alive! After the forced reply 30.Qxb4, White's path is full of pitfalls: 30...Qxg2+ 31.Rg3 (31.Kf4 Qxh3) Qe2+ 32.Rf3 (32.Kf4 Qf2+! -) Qxd1 33.Qd4! Qe2 34.Qd7 Qg2+, and White probably has to allow a perpetual.

30.Kxh3 140

*Sicilian Defense B20*

Torey Neuzil 1589

Tsubasa Onozaki 1870

*Texas Amateur 1996 (3)*

1.e4 c5 2.Bc4

An old move used by Cozio and Anderssen. Neuzil said he wanted to get Onozaki, one of the state's top juniors, out of his book.

2...d6 3.d3 Nf6 4.Nc3 Nc6 5.f4 e6 6. Nf3 a6 7.a4 d5 8.Bb3 dxe4?!

Better is 8...Be7, or 8...Rb8 preparing ...b5. But 8...d4?! would help out the bishop at b3.

9.Nxe4 Nxe4 10.dxe4 Qxd1+ 11.Kxd1 Be7 12.Be3 b6 13.Ke2 0-0?

Premature. Black gets good play with 13...Bb7 intending ...Na5, e.g. 14.Nd2 Na5 15.Ba2 b5.

14.Rhd1 Rd8 15.Rxd8+ Nxd8 16.Rd1 Kf8

No better is 16...Ra7 Δ ...Rd7 because of 17.Ne5 f6 (17...b5 18.Bxc5) 18.Nc4 b5 19.axb5 axb5 20.Nd6 and White wins material.

17.Ne5 Ke8 18.Nc4 Rb8

On 18...b5, not 19.Nd6+?! Bxd6 20.Rxd6 c4 21.Ba2 Bb7 when Black is better, but 19.Nb6! Rb8 20.Nxc8 Rxc8 21.axb5 axb5 22.c4! ±.

19. Nd6+ Bxd6 20.Rxd6 Ke7 21.e5?

"Preparing" Rxb6, when White should take the sure pawn with 21. Rxb6 Rxb6 22.Bxc5+ Rd6 23.e5 Nb7 24.exd6+ ±.

21...Bd7??

Justifying White's optimism. 21...Ke8 holds him to a slight edge.



22.Rxb6! Rxb6 23.Bxc5+ Ke8 24.Bxb6 Nc6 25.a5

Fixing the a-pawn, but as Neuzil points out, 25.Bc4 may be better: 25...a5? 26.Bb5 Nb4 27.Bxd7+ Kxd7 28. Bxa5 Nxc2 29.Kd3! Na1 30.Kc3 Δ b4, Kb2 trapping the knight.

So Black has nothing better than 25...Bc8 26.c3 Ne7 27.g3 ±.

25...Ne7 26.Bc4 Bc8 27.b4?!

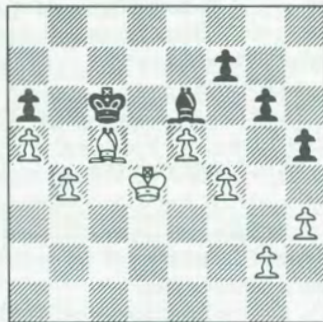
Cleaner is 27.g3 Nd5 28.Bc5 ±.

27...Nd5 28.Bxd5?

Even 28.Bc5 returning a pawn is better, but White doesn't have to: 28.b5! Nxf4+ 29.Kf3 Nd5 30.bxa6 and White should win easily if uses his king the assist the passed pawns.

Note that 30...Nb4? loses immediately to 31.Bb5+ Ke7 32.Bc5+.

28...exd5 29.Ke3 Kd7 30.Kd4 Kc6 31.c4 dc4 32.Kc4 Be6+ 33. Kd4 g6 34.Bc5 h5 35.h3



35...Bd5!

The right move, but played with the wrong idea. Good enough is 35...Bf5 36.Ke3 Be6 37.Kf3 Bd5+ =.

36.g4 h4?!

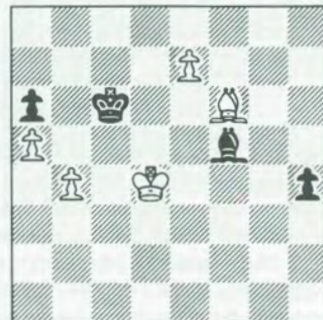
The draw is child's play after 36...hxg4 37.hxg4 Be6.

37.f5 gxf5 38.gxf5 Bxg2 39.e6 f6 Forced. Not 39...fxe6? 40.f6 e5+ (40...Bd5?? 41.Ke5) 41.Kxe5 Bd5 42.Kf5 Bf7 43.Kg5 +.

40.Be7 Bxh3 41.Bxf6

41.Ke4 Bxf5+! 42.Kxf5 h3 43. Bd6 Kxd6 44.Kf6 h2 45.e7 h1(Q) 46.e8(Q) Qf3+ =.

41...Bxf5 42.e7



42...Kd7?!



Simpler is 42...Bd7 43.Bxh4 Kd6  
 Δ Ke6-f7 =.

**43.Bxh4 Ke8??**

Imperative is 43...Bg6, freeing the king to stop the a-pawn. Then 44.b5 (44.Kc5 Bd3) axb5 45.Kc5 b4 (or ...Kc7) 46.Kxb4 Kc6, and it's a draw even if Black has to give up his bishop for the e-pawn.

**44.b5! Bc8**

44...axb5 45.a6 Bc8 46.a7 Bb7 47.Kc5 +.

**45.Kc5 axb5 46.Kxb5 1-0**

*Diemar Gambit D00*

**Robert Clark 1988**

**Mark Muecke 1945**

*Texas Amateur 1996 (5)*

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d5 3.e4 dxe4 4.f3 exf3 5.Nxf3 e6 6.Bd3 Nc6

I don't think Euwe ever played this after 5...e6, but it looks okay.

7.Bg5 Be7 8.Qd2 Nb4 9.Bc4 Nbd5 10.Bd3 Bd7 11.0-0 c5 12.dxc5 Rc8

12...Bxc5+ 13.Kh1 Nxc3 14.Qxc3 Be7 -/+.

13.Nxd5 Nxd5 14.Bxe7 Qxe7 15.b4 Nf6 16.Ne5 0-0 17.Rf3 Bc6 18.Rh3 Be4 19.Rf1 Bxd3 (19...Rcd8) 20.cxd3 Rfd8??

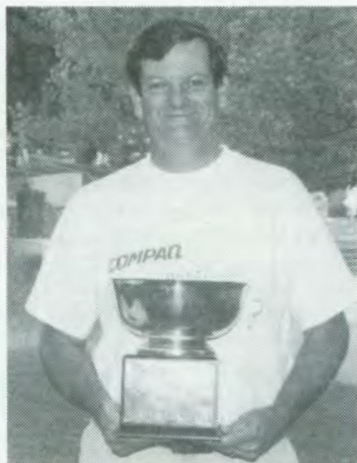
20...Nd5 21.d4 is about equal.



**21.Qg5! +- a5**

21...Kh8 22.Ng4 Qf8 (22...Nd5 23.Qh5 h6 24.Nxh6 +-) 23.Nxf6 gxf6 24.Qh4 Qg7 25.Rg3 +.

**22.Rg3 Qf8 23.Qxf6 1-0**



**Amateur champ: Robert Clark**

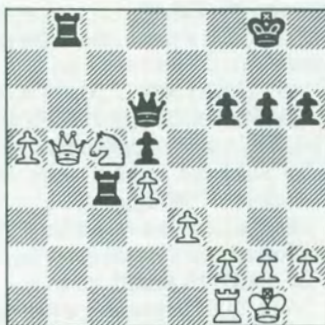
*QGD Lasker D57*

**Robert Skipper 1703**

**Pete Gibson 1900**

*Texas Amateur 1996 (5)*

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.d4 d5 3.c4 e6 4.Bg5 Be7 5.Nc3 h6 6.Bh4 0-0 7.e3 Ne4 8.Bxe7 Qxe7 9.cxd5 Nxc3 10.bxc3 exd5 11.Bd3 b6 12.0-0 Bb7 13.a4 a6 14.Qb3 Nd7 15.Bf5 g6 16.Bxd7 Qxd7 17.Qb4 a5 18.Ne5 Qf5 19.Qe7 f6 20.Qxc7 Ba6 21.Nc6 Rf7 22.Qxb6 Bxf1 23.Rxf1 Qe6 24.Qb5 Rc7 25.Nxa5 Rxc3 26.Nb3 Rc4 27.a5 Qd6 28.Nc5 Rb8



**29.Ne4! Rxb5 30.Nxd6 Rxa5 31.Nxc4 dxc4 32.Rc1 Kf7 33.Kf1 Ra4 34.d5 f5 35.h4 and ... 1/2**

## Anderson wins Texas Rapid title

Selby Anderson won the sixth annual Texas Rapid Championship, held May 4 in San Antonio. He scored 4.5 in the five round event, defeating three other masters: Don Sutherland, Eric Dimazana and Eugene Curtin, who was Texas co-champion in 1990 and 1991.

Tied for second with 4-1 scores were Eugene Curtin, Jim Gallagher (first expert - his quick rating was 2194!) and Jesse Buentello (first Class A). Aaron Golden won the Class B prize with 3-2. Mark Harrington also scored 3-2 to win in Class C. Andres Hernandez was top D/E/Unrated with an even 2.5-2.5.

Greg Wren directed a field of 28.

## Texas Team Champions: Texas Pawn Chain Massacre

Texas Pawn Chain Massacre won the Texas Team Championship, held June 22-23 in San Antonio. The top-ranked quartet, consisting of Selby Anderson, Jim Gallagher, Eric Dimazana and John Hendrick, scored 3.5 match points in four rounds to win ahead of eight other teams. Placing second with 3-1 was Schach Therapy (Tim Beszczynski, Robert Barber, Gary Zintgraff and Ray Smith).

Texas high school champ Steven Grubbs (Found Cindy Crawford) won the board one prize with a 3-1 score that included wins against Bighamian and Campbell and a draw with Anderson.

Other board prizes: #2, Jim Gallagher (4); #3, Eric Dimazana (3.5); #4, Ray Smith (3).

Games will appear next issue.

*We need addresses for the following:*

**Robert Musto  
 B.J. Nickels  
 Craig Smith**



## † Bob Montgomery (1933-1996)

Robert Montgomery, who served as TCA president from 1989 to 1990, died April 27 at the age of 62. He was a prominent tournament organizer and director for chess clubs in Midland and Lubbock. He was also an avid competitor, topping the list of most active USCF tournament players in 1991 and 1992. His last published rating of 2190 in the June 1996 supplement was his highest ever. Barely a week before his death he received his National Master certificate from USCF.

*Dennis Flanagan wrote the following tribute:*

When I joined the Lubbock Chess Club two and a half years ago Bob was the first person to greet me when I walked in. He introduced himself and explained club procedures and then invited me to sit down and play a game. He used the Ruy Lopez opening and promptly beat me. He explained where I went wrong, and then asked if I wanted to play another game. The second game ended as the first. I thought that I was a fair player before I played Bob, but soon discovered that there was a lot more to the game than I had picked up in the forty years of off and on playing with friends.

In the next two and a half years I learned more about chess than I had learned in the previous thirty-seven and a half years. I began to go to Bob's house every Monday night about 7 p.m. and play until midnight or longer. Bob would always show me where I lost the game, and would give me advice on what I should have done. I would make the same mistakes over and over, and Bob would patiently tutor me until I finally caught on.

As time went by I would see many chess players come and go at our chess club meetings. Bob would be the one to greet them and he would teach them as he had taught me. The ones that persevered would also improve their game as I did. Bob had the makings of a good teacher. He did not seem to mind the monotony of repetition. That is one quality a teacher needs to have.

For a long time I did not think Bob had a sense of humor, for he never seemed to laugh or smile. But as I got to know him I realized his sense of humor was subtle, and when I figured that out he was hilarious. I also found out that he didn't smile because he could not. His muscular dystrophy affected his facial muscles as well as his arm and leg muscles.

It was a great effort for Bob to move around and go places, but he seldom if ever missed a chess tournament. In fact, in the time that I have been a member of the

chess club the only times he missed were two consecutive club nights due to gall bladder surgery.

Another quality that I admired in Bob was his ability to meet somebody for the first time and remember their name the next time he saw them. A new person could come to the club once, meet Bob and perhaps not return for a month; but when he did Bob would call him by name as soon as he walked in.

Bob was not only the TD of our club, but he was the press agent, the host, the one who was abreast of anything relating to chess. He would run off copies of tournament information both in town as well as out of town. He always brought to the club meetings printed material relating to upcoming events and activities. We all took for granted these efforts until his absence laid the burden on myself and the two other fellows who are trying to fill his shoes.

Bob once said, "Chess is like life; you get out of it what you put in it." And I believe Bob pretty much lived that kind of life. Like chess, he played life by the rules. He worked hard to be successful; he learned from his mistakes; he was a very good sport whether he won or lost; and above all he was never judgmental about the way his opponents played the game. During the time that Bob was the leader of the Lubbock Chess Club, he brought the club out of the red and into the black. He was responsible for furnishing caps and jackets with club logos to every club member at half price. If somebody were to ask me what chess piece best described Bob, I would have to say the king!

Bob was never one to boast or even mention his deeds and accomplishments, but just six days before his death he received his National Master certificate and showed it to me on our Monday chess night.

As it turned out, Bob played his last game of chess with me Thursday night about 11 p.m. April 25, 1996. For half an hour later he fell getting out of his van and struck his head on the driveway. He died April 27, 1996, and two days later was laid to rest in his club jacket and cap with his chess set tucked under his arm.

Checkmate. The king is dead.

## Unalmis to play in Governor's Cup

State champions from around the country will compete for an \$8,000 prize fund in the first annual Governor's Cup, to be held September 7-8 in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Texas will be represented by Omer Haldun Unalmis, who won a coin toss with co-champ Igor Shiern.

**Texas Postal Championship:** Send \$10 entry to Steve Lynn, 3503 Aspen Leaf, Round Rock, TX 78681



# Pinfork II

## A player's perspective

by WIM Alexey Root

Although Doug, Clarissa and I had moved into our home in Denton only days before, I told Doug we had to play in the Pinfork #2 event.

"Let's leave our stuff in boxes," I said, "this tournament is too good to miss. Free entries to GM's, IM's, WGM's and WIM's, a fabulous hotel with an indoor swimming pool, free breakfast on Sunday..."

"Okay, okay," Doug interrupted. "We'll go!"

Since Doug was not able to leave work until Friday evening, I took a Thursday night bye and arrange for Clarissa to be babysat at the hotel for the noon round on Friday. I knew from the *Chess Life* ad that the Pinfork events offer babysitting to the hotel guests. I was pleasantly surprised by how easy it was to arrange: a couple phone calls, and Clarissa had her own private sitter for my first round game. She and her sitter watched Sesame Street and strolled to the hotel's park to watch the six peacocks strut their stuff. Parents, take note: the cost (about \$6/hour) was quite reasonable, and the care was great. Doug arrived in the evening, and took over babysitting. I played my best game that round, as White versus Lee Williams (2005).

Notes by WIM Alexey Root

*Grünfeld Exchange D85*

WIM Alexey Root 2135  
Lee Williams 2009

*Pinfork II (3)*

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4. Nc3 d5 5.cxd5 Nxd5 6.e4 Nxc3 7. bxc3 c5 8.Be3 0-0

After this move I was on my own. I remember after 8...Qa5 that 9.Qd2 was "my line", but somehow Black's castling caught me by surprise.

9.Bc4?!

9. Be2, anticipating the pin on g4, or 9. Rc1, shoring up the center, are preferred.

9...Nc6 10.0-0 cxd4 11.cxd4 Bg4 12.Rb1 b6?

Better is 12...Bxf3 13.Qxf3 Nxd4 14. Bxd4 Qxd4 15. Bd5, where Black is equal.

13.Bd5 Rc8



14.Qa4 Bxf3

After this move, Black's bishop has hardly any squares. Perhaps a better try was 14...Bd7 15.Rd1 and if Nxd4, 16. Qxa7 with pressure on the d-file. Also possible was 14...Na5 15. Ne5.

15.Bxc6 Qd6 16.d5 Be2 17. Rfe1 b5

Although this is the right idea, it should be preceded by 17...Bd3 18. Rbd1 (if 18.Rb3 then 18...Bc2 pins the rook to the queen) b5. In this variation if White continues 19. Bxb5, then 19...Bc2 forks the rook and queen. But after 19. Qxa7 White retains an edge, with threats like Bc5 on the horizon.

18.Bxb5 Bxb5 19.Rxb5 Rc7 20. Bxa7 Ra8 21.Rb8+ Rc8 22.Rxc8+ Rxc8 23.Bd4 Bxd4 24.Qxd4 Qa3 25.Qd2 Rb8 26.h4

This gives my king some breathing room so that I can pursue queening my d-pawn.

26...Rb2 27.Qd4 Qxa2 28.Rd1 Rb1 29.Rxb1 Qxb1+ 30.Kh2 Qc1 31.e5 h5 32.g3 Kf8 33.Kg2

My last two moves, while useful, were also played because my opponent was in time trouble. Sometimes if one plays subtle moves, one's opponent spends valuable time searching for the point of those moves!

33...Qc2 34.d6 Qc6+ 35.Kh3 exd6 36.exd6 Ke8 37.Qe5+ Kd8 38.Qe7+ Kc8 39.Qf8+ 1-0

A possible continuation is 39... Kd7 40.Qxf7+ Kxd6 41. Qxg6+ and White wins.

While Clarissa and I checked out one of the hotel's seven restaurants, Doug scored 8 of 12 in the six-round, double round robin WBCA blitz tournament. His score was good for second place, behind Miles Ardaman's impressive 10-2 result. First under 2200 with 7.5-4.5 was Alexander Edrenkin, while Wellington Lee took first under 2000 with 7-5. Fourteen players participated.

Sunday morning began with the much-anticipated free breakfast. All laid out in the spectator area of the open section, the fresh fruit, rolls, juice and eggs looked delicious. As players started to seat themselves, I wondered aloud why Lein was sitting alone on the stage. Did he want his breakfast served up there?

The TD shushed me, and said that Lein was still playing chess! His opponent IM Steven Odendahl reappeared at that point, and the two agreed to a draw shortly before the morning speaker began his talk. Both had played chess continuously since 7 p.m. Saturday night, and their marathon chess game convinced Pinfork management to in-



stitute sudden death time controls for all future open sections.

I finished the tournament with my "dream" score: an even result (3.5 of 7) in the very strong Open section. In truth, the whole tournament was a dream. Chances to watch grandmaster games on six demonstration boards, light refreshments every round (coffee, water and candy bars), great hotel, and pleasant, uniformed TD's. And, of course, that fabulous free breakfast!

The Palatnik family (GM Semion and wife Polina Kaganovka) drove twelve hours from Nashville, Tennessee to attend Pinfork. Those of us lucky enough to be Texans should make the shorter trip to Dallas for the next Pinfork.

## Pinfork II: Rounds 4-7

*QGD Tarrasch D34*

GM Dmitry Gurevich 2630

GM Semion Palatnik 2571

*Pinfork II (4)*

1.Nf3 d5 2.c4 e6 3.g3 Nf6 4. Bg2 c5 5.cxd5 exd5 6.d4 Nc6 7.0-0 Be7 8.Nc3 0-0 9.Bg5 cxd4 10. Nxd4 Re8 11.Rc1 h6 12.Bf4 Qb6 13.Nxc6

Kasparov in ECO gives 13.Be3 (13.Ndb5 d4! 14.Nc7 dxc3 15.Nxa8 Qxb2 16.Rc2 Qb4 17.Nc7 Rd8) Qxb2 14.Ndb5 Bf5 15.Nc7 d4! ∞; 14.Nxd5!? ±.

I find that last evaluation a bit of a stretch, and think Gurevich was correct to keep it simple.

13...bxc6 14.Qc2 Bf8 15.Na4 Qa5 16.a3 Bg4 17.Bd2 Qa6 18.e3 Be2 19.Rfe1 Bb5 20.Nc5 Bxc5 21. Qxc5 Ne4 22.Qb4 Bc4 23.Qa5 Qb6 24.Qxb6(?)

A small concession. Better is 24. Bb4, e.g. 24...c5 25.Bxe4 Qxa5 26. Bxa5 Rxe4 27.b4.

24...axb6 25.Bxe4 Rxe4 26.b3 Bxb3 27.Rxc6 b5 28.Bb4 d4 29. Rb1 Ba2 30.Rb2 dxe3 31.fxe3 Bc4 32.Kf2 Rae8 33.Bc5 R4e5



34.Bd4

34.g4!? h5 35.Bd4 Rg5 36.gxh5 Rxb5 37.Kg3 =+.

34...Rf5+ 35.Kg1?

This loses a pawn. Black has only a slight edge after 35.Ke1.

35...Rf1+ 36.Kg2 Ra1 37.Ra6 b4 38.Ra4 bxa3 39.Rd2 Bd5+ 40. Kh3??

Walking into a mate net; this looks like a time pressure error on the final time control move. Instead, 40.Kf2 Rh1 41.Rxa3 Rxb2+ 42.Ke1 offers drawing chances, but Black long term winning chances are very strong.

40...Rg1 41.g4 Re4 42.Ra5

42.Rxa3 Be6 -+ or 42...h5 -+.

42...Be6 0-1  
43.Rg2 Rxb4 44.Rxb1 Rxb1+ 45.Kh4 Rg4+ 46.Kh5 g6+ 47.Kh6 Rh4+ 48.Kg5 Rh5+ and 49...Rxa5.

*QGD Tchigorin D07*

Selby Anderson 2334

Igor Shtern 2414

*Pinfork II (4)*

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.c4 e5!? 4.dxe5 Bb4+ 5.Bd2 dxc4 6.Qa4

The ECO line goes 6. e3 Be6 7. Qc2 Qd5 (7...b5!?) 8.Bxb4 Nxb4 9. Qa4+ Nc6 10.Na3 +=.

6...Qe7 7.a3 Bxd2+ 8.Nbxd2 a6 9.Qxc4 Nxe5 10.Qc3 Nxf3+ 11. gf3?! (11. Nxf3) Nf6 12.Rg1 Be6! 13.e3 0-0-0 14.0-0-0 Rd6

A sinking feeling set in as black clouds gathered on the queenside.

15.Kb1 Rhd8 16.Be2 Rc6 17. Qa5 Rd5 18.Qa4 Qd7 19.Qb4 Rcd6 20.Kc1 a5 21.Qc3 Qa4



0-1??

More a sign of morale problems than objective reality on the board. True, Black gets a crushing attack on 22.Bc4 Rc6 23.Rxg7 b5 24.Rdg1 (24.Qxf6? Rxc4) bxc4 25. Qxf6 c3.

On returning from lunch I found a group of A players led by David Sewell who were trying to figure out why I resigned, in view of 22. Kb1. I said I hadn't looked at it!

After 22.Kb1 Rc6 23.Qb3 (23. Nc4?? Rxc4! -+; 23.Bc4 Rxc4! 24. Qxc4 Qxc4 -/+) Black's best is 23... Qh4! 24.Bc4 (what else?) Rxc4 -/+ with two minor pieces vs. rook. But that's nothing to resign over.

*K1 Attack A07*

GM Gregory Kaidanov 2662

GM Anatoly Lein 2517

*Pinfork II (5)*

1.e4 e6 2.d3 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4. Ngf3 Be7 5.g3 0-0 6.Bg2 a5 7.a4 Na6 8.0-0 Nc5 9.e5 Ne8 10.Re1 c6 11.b3 Bd7 12.Nf1 Nc7 13.h4 b5 14. N1h2 bxa4 15.bxa4 Rb8 16.Bd2 N7a6 17.h5 h6 18.Ng4 Rb4!?



A Petrosianesque defensive exchange sacrifice. Passive play would court a sac at h6 at some point.

19.Bxb4 axb4 20.Bf1 Bc8 21. Nd4 Bb7 22.Nb3 Nd7 23.d4 e5 24. dxc5 Ndx5 25.Bd3 Nxb3

On 25...d4, not 26.Nxd4? Qd5 → but 26.Nd2 Δ Ne4.

26.cxb3 Ne5 27.Rc1 d4



28.f3 Qd5 29.Be4 Nxe4 30. Rxe4 d3 31.Kg2 d2 32.Rc7 Bg5 33.Nf2 Ba8 34.Rcc4 Qa5 35.f4 Be7 36.Qxd2 Bc5 37.Kh3 Bxf2 38.Qxf2 Bxe4 39.Rxe4

The position clarifies, and White is ahead by a protected passer.

39...Rc8 40.Qd4 Qa6 41.Qd1 Rc3 42.Rxb4 Qc6 43.Rd4 Kh7 44. Rd3 Rc2 45.Qf3 Qc8 46.Qe4+ g6 47.hxg6+ fxg6 48.Rd7+ Qxd7 49. Qxc2 h5 50.Kh2 Qd4 51.Kg2 Qd5+ 52.Kf2 Qd4+ 53.Kf3 Qd5+ 54.Ke3 Kh6 55.Qd3 Qg2 56.Kd4 Qf2+ 57. Qe3 Qb2+ 58.Kc4 Qc2+ 59.Kb4 Kg7 60.a5 Qc6 61.Qd3 g5 62.fxg5 Qb7+ 63.Ka4 Qc6+ 64.Qb5 Qe4+ 65.Ka3 Qd4 66.Qf1 Qc5+ 67.b4 Qc3+ 68.Ka4 Kg8 69.a6 1-0

### King's Indian E92

GM Dmitry Gurevich 2630

NM Alex Weinberg 2257

### Pinfork II (5)

1.d4 g6 2.c4 Bg7 3.e4 d6 4.Nc3 Nf6 5.Nf3 0-0 6.Be2 e5 7.d5 Naf6 8.Be3 Nc5 9.Nd2 a5 10.0-0 Nfd7 11.b3 f5 12.f3 Nf6 13.g4 Ne8 14.

Kh1 Qh4 15.Qe1 Qxe1 16.Rfxe1 Rf7 17.a3 fxg4 18.fxg4 b6 19.b4 Nd7 20.g5 Bf8 21.Bg4 Re7 22. Be6+ Kh8 23.Rf1 Ng7 24.Nb5 axb4 25.Nxc7 Rb8 26.axb4 Nh5 27.Nb5 Rg7 28.Na7 Nf4 29.Nc6 Rb7 30.Ra8 Rc7 31.Bxf4 exf4 32. Rxf4 1-0

### English Opening A35

SM Igor Shtern 2414

FM Miles Ardaman 2443

### Pinfork II (5)

1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.b3 g6 4. Bb2 Bg7 5.Nf3 e5 6.e3 Nge7 7.Be2 0-0 8.0-0 f5 9.Qc2 d6 10.Rad1 h6 11.a3 g5 12.Ne1 Qe8 13.Nb5 Qg6 14.f3 a6 15.Nc7 Ra7 16.Nd5 Nxd5 17.cxd5 Ne7 18.d4 exd4 19.exd4 f4 20.Bd3 Bf5 21.dxc5 Bxb2 22. Qxb2 dxc5



23.b4 Qd6 24.bxc5 Qxc5+ 25. Kh1 Qd6

Snatching the pawn with 25... Qxd5 appears playable, although White generates good counterplay: 26.Bc2 Qc6 27.Bb3+ Be6 28.Nc2 Bxb3 29.Qxb3+ Kh7 30.Rfe1; or 27...Kh7 28.Nd3 Rc8 29.Rc1 Qe8 30.Rc8 Nc8 31.Re1 Qf8 32.Be6!

26.Nc2 b5 27.Rfe1 Rd7 28.Be4 Qf6 29.Qb3 Bxe4 30.fxe4 Ng6 31. Nd4 Ne5 32.Rf1 Kh7 33.Nf5 Rff7 34.a4 bxa4

Somewhat better is 34...Rb7. 35.Qxa4 h5 36.d6 Ra7 37.Rd5! Kg6?

This flat out loses, but barring the queen's entry with 37...Rfd7 loses a pawn to 38.Qd1! since 38... Kg6 39.Ne7+ Kh6?? 40.Ng8+ tosses the queen. No better is 37...Nd7 38. Qd1! Qg6 39. Ne7 Qh6 40.e5 +.

38.Qe8 Kh7  
Or 38...Ng4 39.Qg8+ +.  
39.Qxe5 Qg6

1-0

### Benoni Vulture A56

SM Doug McClintock 2440

Sid Pickard 2190

### Pinfork II (5)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e5 3.d5 Ne4 4.f3 Qa5+ 5.Nd2 Nd6 6.e4 g6 7.Bd3 Bg7 8.Ne2 b5 9.cxb5 a6 10.b6 Qxb6 11.Qc2 a5 12.Nc4 Nxc4 13. Bxc4 d6 14.0-0 0-0 15.Rb1 Ba6 16. b3 Nd7 17.f4 Rfb8 18.Bd2 Qc7 19. Bc3 a4 20.Bxg7 axb3 21.Qc3?

White overreaches himself. Better is 21.axb3.

21...Bxc4 22.Bh6



22...Nf6 23.Qxc4 Ng4 24.Bg5 Ne3 25.Qc3 Nxf1 26.axb3 Nxb2 27.Kxh2 f6 28.Bh6 Rb4!

The key to Black's defense, this takes the sting out of an e4-e5 break because of the fork ...Rh4+.

29.Ng3 Qb7 30.e5 dxe5 31. Qxc5 Rc8 32. Qe3 Qxd5 33.fxe5 Qxe5 34.Qxe5 fxe5 35.Bg5 Rc7 36.Re1 Rb5 0-1 (time)



*Queen's Indian E13*

FM Igor Shtern 2414

GM Igor Ivanov 2540

*Pinfork II (6)*

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4. Nc3 Bb4 5.Bg5 h6 6.Bh4 Bb7 7.e3 Bxc3+ 8.bxc3 d6 9.Nd2 g5 10.Bg3 Nbd7

Also played is 10...Qe7, leaving open the option for ...Nc6.

11.Qc2!?

ECO gives 11. h4 and 11. f3, but the text makes sense.

11...Nh5 12.e4 Qf6 13.Be2 Nf4 14.Bxf4 Qxf4

14...gxf4 might seem more solid, but can Black guarantee that he will always be able to respond to g3 and gxf4 with a piece capture at f4? I don't think so! And ...fxg3 concedes a big advantage on the f-file.

15.g3 Qf6 16.Rf1 c5

16...e5 17.Nb3! (Δ c5) Qe7 18. Bd3 0-0-0 19.0-0-0 h5 20.f4 f6 21. fxe5 fxe5 22.Rf5 +=.

17.d5 h5 18.0-0-0 0-0-0



Or 18...e5 19.Qd3! 0-0-0 20.Qe3 and White enforces f2-f4 anyway.

19.f4 gxf4?!

It is reckless to thus concede the f-file. Better is 19...g4 intending to get play on the h-file with ...Qg7 and ...h4. Black has nothing to fear from the speculative 20.e5?! dxe5 21.Ne4 Qe7; while 20.Kb2 Qg7

21.Nb3 Rde8 or 21...e5 is also fine for Black.

20.Rxf4 Qg7 21.Nf3 Nf8?!

White had threatened dxe5 and Rxd6, but the text is too passive. Better is 21...Ne5 22.Nxe5 (22.Rf1? Ng6) dxe5 23.Rh4 Qg5+ 24.Qd2 Qg6 25.Qe3, with an interesting struggle ahead as White tries to increase pressure on h5 and f7.

22.Nh4 Ng6 23.Nxg6 fxe6 24. Rdf1 exd5

Clearly 24...Rdf8 25.dxe6 is not an option. After the text, it is the weakness of g6 that prevents Black from challenging the file.

25.exd5 h4 26.gxh4 Rdg8 27. Kb1 g5?

A better try is 27...Rh7, when 28.h5! is strong: 28...g5 (28...gxh5 29.Bd3 Rh6 30.Rf7 Qe5 31.Qa4 +) 29.Rf6 and Black will soon lose another pawn.

28.Rf7 Qe5



29.Rxb7!

Also winning cleanly is 29.Qa4 (which is the only reason this combination did not get into the quiz section.)

29...Kxb7 30.Rf7+ Kc8 31.Qa4 Qxe2

The spite checks end quickly: 31...Qe4+ 32.Ka1 Qh1+ 33.Kb2.

32.Qc6+

1-0

*Sicilian Closed B25*

FM Miles Ardaman 2440

GM Dmitry Gurevich 2630

*Pinfork II (6)*

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7 5. Nge2 d6 6.0-0 e6 7.d3 Nge7 8.Rb1 0-0 9.a3 a5 10.a4 b6 11.Bf4 Bb7 12.Qd2 Nd4 13.Nxd4 cxd4 14.Nb5 e5 15.Bg5 Qd7 16.c3 f6 17.Bh6 dxc3 18.bxc3 d5 19.Be3 Kh8 20.Qa2 dxe4 21.dxe4 Nc8 22. Rfd1 Qe7 23.Rd2 Bc6 24.Rbd1 Bxb5 25.axb5 Ra7 26.h4 h6 27. Rd5 f5 28.Bc1 Qf7 29.Qe2 f4 30. Bh3 Qe7 31.Qa2 Qf6 32.Ba3



32...Raf7!?? 33.Qe2?

An incredible bluff pays off. Apparently both players were hypnotized by 33.Bxf8 fxe3 34.Bxe7+ Kxe7 35.Bxc8 gxf2+ 36. Kf1 Qxh4 37.Bf5 gxf5 38.exf5 Qh1+ 39.Ke2 Qe4+ =. The only problem with this line is that White cuts out the counterplay with 35.fxe3!, and he's just a rook ahead.

33...Rg8 34.Rd7 Bf8 35.Rxf7 Qxf7 36.Rd7 Qf6 37.Bxf8 Rxf8 38. h5 Nd6 39.hxe6 Qxe6 40.Qd3 fxe3 41.fxe3 Rf6 42.Bg2 Nf7 43.Rc7 Rd6 44.Qf3 Rf6 45.Qe3 Qg4 46. Rc6 Qd1+ 47.Kh2 Qh5+ 48.Kg1 Qd1+ 49.Kh2 Qd8 50.Bh3 Kg7 51. Qe2 a4 52.Rc8 Qd6 53.Bf5 a3 54. Kh3 Qe7 55.Qc4 Qd6 56.Qe2 Qe7



57.Qc4 Qb7 58.Rc7 Qb8 59.Rd7 Qa8 60.Qa2

The final moves were among the last of the tournament, as this game was adjourned and played out after round seven.



60...Rxf5! 61.exf5 Qh1+ 62.Qh2 Not 62.Kg4?? h5 mate.

62...Qc1 63.Qd2 Qh1+ 64.Qh2 Qf1+ 65.Kg4 h5+

A parting joke, hoping for 66.Kxh5?? Qxf5+ and 67...Qh7+ +.

66.Qxh5 Qe2+ 67.Kh4 Qh2+ 1/2

*King's Indian E60*

FM John Jacobs 2368

IM Steven Odendahl 2517

*Pinfork II (6)*

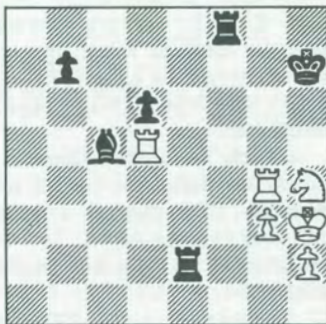
1.Nf3 Nf6 2.b3 g6 3.Bb2 Bg7 4.g3 0-0 5.Bg2 d6 6.d4 Bf5 7.0-0 Nc6 8.c4 Qc8 9.Re1 Bh3 10.Bh1 Ne4 11.Nbd2 f5 12.Nxe4 fxe4 13.Ng5 e3 14.f4 Bf5 15.a3 h6 16.Nf3 Be4 17.b4 e6 18.Nh4 Bxh1 19.Kxh1 g5 20.fxg5 hxg5 21.Nf3

21.Ng2! e5 22.d5 Nd4 23.Ne3 Qh3 (23...Rf2 24.Rf1!) 24.Rf1 ± Rxf1+ (23...a5!?) 25.Qxf1 Qxf1+ 26.Rxf1 Nxe2? 27.Rf5 Bh6 28.Ng4 Kg7 29.Nxe5!

21...g4 22.Nh4 e5 23.dxe5 Qe6 24.Qd3 Nxe5 25.Qxe3 Qxc4 26.Bxe5 Qd5+ 27.Kg1 Qxe5 28.Qxe5 Bxe5 29.Rac1 Bb2 30.Rxc7 Bxa3 31.Rc4 a5 32.Rxg4+ Kh7 33.bxa5 Bc5+ 34.Kg2 Rxa5 35.Rd1!

The materialistic 35.Rf4 is laden with practical difficulties, because Black's pawns are awfully fast in a bishop vs. knight scenario. The text sets up mating possibilities, and can do no worse than draw.

35...Ra2 36.Rd5 Rxe2+ 37.Kh3



37...Rf6?

Albert Chow said Odendahl was "delirious" after a Saturday all-nighter with Lein. He may have been referring to Black's choice of this move instead of 37...Re5 =.

38.Rdg5 Bg1 39.Rg7+ Kh6

Better, but not sufficient, is 39...Kh8 40.Rg8+ Kh7 41.R4g7+ Kh6 42.Rxb7 Rh2+ 43.Kg4, and the threat of Rh8+ and Rg7+ forces Black to dump the exchange with 43...Rxb7+ 44.gxh4 +-.  
40.Nf5+! 1-0  
40...Rxf5 41.R4g6+ Kh5 42.g4 mate.

*Sicilian B22*

NM Mike Calogridis 2312

NM Selby Anderson 2334

*Pinfork II (6)*

1.e4 c5 2.c3 e6 3.d4 d5 4.exd5 exd5 5.Nf3 Nc6 6.Be2 Bd6 7.0-0 Nge7 8.dc5 Bc5 9.Bg5

9.Nbd2 0-0 10.Nb3 =.  
9...0-0 10.Nbd2 f6 11.Bf4 Ng6 12.Bg3 Be6

I wanted to play 12...f5 burying White's bishop, but I had the illusion that 13.Bd3 f4 14.Bxg6 was

playable (14...hxg6 15.Bh4) – when simply 14...fxg3 wins a pawn. (A sign of spring-forward lag?) Better is 13.h3 (or 13.Nb3 first) f4 14.Bh2, and it's not entirely clear what Black has achieved.

13.Nb3 Bb6 14.Nbd4 Bf7 15.Nf5 Nge5 16.N3d4 Qd7 17.Bb5 a6?

If I had an inkling of the danger I would have played 17...Bg6, when 18.Ne3 is about equal.

18.Bxc6! bxc6 19.Bxe5 fxe5 20.Qg4!

20.Nxc6? Rae8 21.Qg4 Be6 -+.

20...Be8

Forced, to stop both mate at g7 and Nh6+ winning Black's queen.



It looks as if White has bitten off more than he can chew. Alexey Root relayed to me Doug's comment: "Mike sure is playing enterprising chess – he's either winning a pawn or losing a piece!"

21.Ne6 Rf6 22.Nexg7!

It came as a rude shock that White could get away with this!

22...Rg6 23.Nxe8! Qxe8 24.Qb4 Rb8 25.Qe7 Qf7?

A careless error; in reality there is no poison on the e-pawn. 25...e4 offered some counterplay.

26.Qxe5 Re8 27.Qf4 Kh8 28.Rae1 Rf8 29.Qe5+ Qf6 30.Ne7 Rg7 31.Qxf6 Rxf6 32.Nc8 Bc7 33.Re8+ Rg8 34.Rfe1 Rff8 35.Rxf8 Rxf8 36.Ne7 Rf6 37.g4 Bxh2+ 38.Kxh2



Rxf2+ 39.Kg3 Rxb2 40.Nf5 Kg8  
41.Kf4 Rxa2 42.Kg5 Kf8 43.Rh1  
1-0

*Dutch Defense A90*

GM Dmitry Gurevich 2630  
FM John Jacobs 2368

*Pinfork II (7)*

1.d4 e6 2.c4 f5 3.g3 Nf6 4.Bg2  
Bb4+ 5.Bd2 Qe7 6.Nc3 0-0 7.Nf3  
Bxc3 8.Bxc3 Ne4 9.Rc1 Nxc3 10.  
Rxc3 d6 11.0-0 Kh8 12.Qc2 e5 13.  
c5 Nc6 14.cxd6 cxd6 15.d5 Nb4  
16.Qd2 Na6 17.Rfc1 Bd7 18.b4  
Rfc8 19.a3 Rxc3 20.Rxc3 Rc8 21.  
Rxc8+ Bxc8 22.Qe3



22...e4

22...b6 23.Nd4 ±; 22...Nc7 23.  
Qxa7 Nxd5 24.Nh4! Nf6 25.Qb8  
Qd7 26.Nxf5! Δ ...Qxf5 27.Bxb7.

23.Nd2 b6 24.g4 Nc7 25.gxf5  
Bxf5 26.Qf4 Bg6

No better is 26...Qe5 27.Qxe5  
dxe5 28.Bxe4 Bxe4 29.d6!

27.Bxe4 Bf7 28.Nc4 Nxd5 29.  
Bxd5 Bxd5 30.Nxd6 Be6 31.e4  
Bg8 32.h4 Qe6 33.Nf5 h6 34.Qb8  
a5 35.Qc7 Qg6+ 36.Kh2 axb4 37.  
axb4 Qf6 38.Qd6 Qc3 39.Qxb6  
Qe5+ 40.Ng3 Qf4 41.h5 Bf7 42.  
Qc5 Be6 43.Kg2 Qh4 44.Qf8+ Kh7  
45.Qe8 Qf4 46.Kg1 Bh3 47.Qg6+  
Kh8 48.Nf5 Qe5 49.b5 Qb2 50.b6  
Qb1+ 51.Kh2 Bxf5 52.exf5 Qe4 53.  
f6 Qe5+ 54.Kg1 Qa1+ 55.Kg2  
Qa8+ 56.Kh2 gxf6 57.Qxh6+ Kg8  
58.Qg6+ 1-0

*Nimzovich Defense B00*

IM Steven Odendahl 2517  
NM Sid Pickard 2190

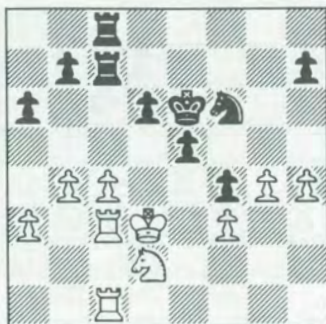
*Pinfork II (7)*

1.e4 Nc6 2.f4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.Nf3  
e6 5.d3 h5 6.Be2 Nh6 7.Be3 Be7 8.  
Nbd2 Qd7 9.Nb3 Bg4 10.Bf2 Nf5  
11.Qd2 f6 12.d4 a6 13.0-0-0 0-0-0  
14.Rde1 Rde8 15.Rhf1 Kb8 16.  
Nh4 Nxb4 17.Bxb4 Bf5 18.a3 Be4  
19.Qd1 fxe5 20.Bxe7 Qxe7 21.Nc5  
Bxg2 22.Rg1



22...Nxd4 23.Nxa6+ bxa6 24.  
Rxc2 Nxe2+ 25.Qxe2 exf4 26.  
Qxa6 Qd6 27.Qa4 Re7 28.Rf1 c6  
29.Rxf4 Rb7 30.Rb4 Rxb4 31.  
Qxb4+ Qxb4 32.axb4 Kc7 33.  
Rxc7+ Kd6 34.Rg5 h4 35.h3 Rh6  
36.Rg4 e5 37.Kd2 e4 38.Ke3 Rh5  
39.Rf4 Rh6 40.Rg4 1/2

*Anderson - Chow (Rd. 7)*



37.Ne4 Nxe4 38.Kxe4 b5

38...Rxc4+?? 39.Rxc4 Rxc4+ 40.  
Rxc4 d5+ 41.Kd3 dxc4+ 42.Kxc4 e4  
43.fxe4 f3 44.Kd3 +-.

39.Kd3 bxc4+ 40.Rxc4 Rxc4  
41.Rxc4 Rb8!

41...Rxc4?? 42.Kxc4 d5+ 43.Kd3  
and White's outside candidates will  
decide. Now both sides have little  
choice but to play out their hands.

42.h5 a5 43.Rc7 axb4 44.axb4  
Rxb4 45.Rxh7 Rb3+

Chow used up most of his re-  
maining time in second time con-  
trol checking the line 45...Rb2 46.g5  
Rf2 47.g6 Rxf3+ 48.Ke2 Rg3 49.g7  
e4 50.h6 Rg2+ 51.Kf1 f3 52.Rh8 e3  
(52...Kf7 53.Rf8+) 53.g8(Q)+ +-,  
where White wins by a tempo.

46.Ke2 Rb2+ 47.Kf1 Rb1+ 1/2

*Queen's Indian E14*

WIM Alexey Root 2135  
Robert Lester 1775

*Pinfork II (7)*

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.e3 b6 4.  
Bd3 Bb7 5.0-0 Be7 6.c4 Ne4 7.  
Nc3 f5 8.d5 Nxc3 9.bxc3 Bf6 10.  
Nd4 exd5 11.cxd5 Bxd5 12.Bxf5  
0-0



13.Bxb7+

1-0



# Ardaman Annotates

Notes by FM Miles Ardaman

*K1 Attack A08*

**FM Miles Ardaman 2443**

**FM Albert Chow 2382**

*Pinfork II (4)*

1.e4 c5 2.d3 e6 3.g3 d5 4.Nd2  
Nc6 5.Bg2 g6

Al and I had a discussion in the post-mortem about this move: I proposed that this voluntary weakening against the standard KIA plan may be the root of Black's future miseries. Al was incredulous. Perhaps this line will be repeated in our future battles!?

6.Ngf3 Bg7 7.0-0 Nge7 8.Re1  
0-0



Black's position appears comfortable enough, but let us continue:

9.h4

*ECO gives 9.e5 Qc7 10.Qe2 g5! 11.h3 h6 12.Nb3 b6 13.d4 Ng6 14. Be3 = (Cioaltea).*

9...h6 10.e5 b5

*In the spirit of the last note, Black might try 10...Qc7 11.Qe2 g5! Δ 12.hxg5 hxg5 13.Nxg5 Qxe5 =.*

11.Nf1 a5 12.N1h2 b4 13.Ng4  
Nf5 14.Bf4 Ba6 15.Qd2 Kh7

All standard play.

16.Bh3!

With twofold purpose: taking on f5 in some variations, and readying the h-file.

16...Qe7

Al's first proposed improvement was 16...c4, bust after 17.d4 c3 18.bxc3 bxc3 19.Qxc3 Rc8 20.Qd2 Nb4 21.Rec1 Qc7 22.Ne1 Bc4 23.c3 Nxa2 24.Rxa2 Bxa2 25.Qxa2 ±, White only must demonstrate careful technique to neutralize Black's a-pawn.

17.Kg2 Rfc8 18.Rh1 Ncd4

Al again maintained that his position was still sound, recommending instead 18...c4, but after 19.Bg5! (not 19.d4?! c3 20.bxc3 bxc3 21. Qd1 Qa7 with counterplay) White continues to have a large advantage:

A) 19...Qf8 20.Nf6 Kh8 21.h5! ...

a1) 21...hxg5 22.hxg6 Nh6 (22... Nh4+ 23.Nxh4 gxh4 24.Bxe6 Bxf6 25.exf6 +-) 23.Qxg5 cxd3 24.Bxe6 fxe6 25.Rxh6+ Bxh6 26.Rh1 +-;

a2) 21...Nce7 22.hxg6 fxg6 23. Bxf5 Nxf5 24.g4 +-

B) 19...Qb7 20.Nf6+ Kh8 21. Bxf5 exf5 22.d4 (22.Bxh6 Nxe5) c3 23.bxc3 bxc3 24.Qf4 h5 25.Rab1 Qa7 26.Nxd5 +-;

C) 19...hxg5 20.hxg5 Kg8 21. Nf6+ Kf8 22.Bxf5 gx5 23.Rh7 Δ Rah1, Rxg7, Rh7 and g6 +-.



19.Ng5+ Kg8

On 19. ...hxg5 20. hxg5 Kg8 21. Nf6+ Kf8 22.Bxf5 Nxf5 23.g4 + White's attack continues even without invested material. [23...Nd4 24. Rh7 Δ Rah1, Qe3-h3, Rxh7.

*Also possible was 22.c3 bxc3 23.bxc3 Nc6 24.g4 Nh4+ 25.Kg3 Δ Kxh4, regaining the piece before attack-ing on the h-file.]*

20.c3 Nc6 21.Nf3

White, with tempo and fancy footwork, avoids exchanging one of his cavalymen.

21...bxc3 22.bxc3 d4 23.c4

No need to hurry with capturing on h6 and allow possible counterplay; Black will be forced to return with his king in due time.

23...Bb7 24.Kg1! Nb4 25.Bg2

Continuing the same strategy.

25...Kh7

Alas, Black's short initiative has run its course and he must return to his kingside duties. Now White will gain a little on the queenside and then return to the kingside once more for the final show.

26.a3 Nc6 27.Rb1 Ra7

27...Rab8 must reckon with 28. Nf6+.



28.Ng5+!

Not merely for show, as this time the price for not accepting the equestrian is too high. 29...Kh8 is



met with the most unpleasant re-route 29.Ne4! where everything is under fire (c5, d6, f6 and h6!), e.g. 29...h5 30.Ngxf6 Nxe5?! 31.Rxb7! Rxb7 32.Bxe5 +.

28...hgx5 29.hgx5+ Kg8 30.Nf6+ Kf8 31.g4 Nxe5 1-0 (time)

Black is in a mate net anyway: 32. Bxe5 Bxg2 33. Kxg2 Nd6 34. Qf4 Ne8 35. Rh7 Rb7 36.Rbh1 with various unstoppable mating threats [36...Qd8 37.Rxg7! Nxg7 38.Bd6+].

### Neo-Grünfeld D73

FM Miles Ardaman 2443

IM Jay Bonin 2419

Manhattan CC G/25 (3)

1.g3 g6 2.Bg2 Bg7 3.d4 d5 4.c4 dxc4 5.Nf3 Nf6 6.Na3

Usually these lines are += due to White's center.

6...0-0 7.Nxc4 Be6 8.Ne3!

Designed to avoid the standard trading/repositioning ...Bd5 that would normally allow a smooth Black development. [8.b3 was seen in P. Nikolic-Romanishin, Novi Sad 1982.]

8...Nc6 9.0-0 h6 10.Re1 a5

10...Nd5? 11.Nxd5 Bxd5 12.e4 ± was the point of 10.Re1. Thus Black must look for another way to relieve the cramp.

11.b3

11.a4?! Nb4 would solve this problem.

11...a4 12.bxa4!

White will have the b-file and Black the a-file, but Black will not be allowed the b4 square (see previous note).

12...Qd6 13.Rb1 Ra7 14.a3 Rd8 15.Bb2 Ng4

The battle rages over control of the center, both directly and indirectly.

16.Nc2!

The cramp is the thing.

16...Ba2?!

16...f5! 17.Ba1 (17.e4?!)

a) 17...Bd5! 18.Nb4 Be4 19.Nxc6 Qxc6 20.Rc1 Qb6 with play for both sides;

b) 17...Nf6 18.Nb4 Nd5 (18...Bd5 19.Nxd5 Nxd5 20.e4 fxe4 21. Rxe4 +=) 19.Nxc6 bxc6 20.Ne5 ±.

17.Rc1 Bb3?! (17...f5!?) 18.Qd3 Bxa4 19.e4! +=

Black has regained his pawn, but with his bishop now sidelined, his light squares, center and kingside now take a beating.

19...Nge5 20.Nxe5 Nxe5 21. Qe2

Black succeeds in one exchange, but his other deficits sink him.

21...Nc6 22.e5 Qd7 23.d5

The ole one-two.

23...Na5

Another player out. The a-file is the bench of the banished (R, N, B!)

24.Nd4



24...b6

Other options:

24...e6 25.dxc6 fxe6 26.Qg4 +-;

24...Qe8 25.Rxc7 +-;

24...c6 25.e6 Qe8 26.exf7+ Qxf7 27.Ne6 Bxb2 28.Qxb2 Rda8 29.Nc7 Rc8 30.Qb6 +-;

24...Nb3 25.Nxb3 Bxb3 26.Qe3! Qa4 27.Rxc7 Bxd5 28.Bxd5 Rxd5 29.e6! +-.

25.e6 Qe8

25...fxe6? 26.Nxe6 Bxb2 27. Qxb2 closes the show in one go.

26.exf7+ Qxf7 27.Ne6

27.Qxe7 certainly wins, but

when men are away mice will play! The king comes under direct assault.

27...Bxb2 28.Qxb2

28.Nxd8, similarly, was out of spirit.

28...Rd6 29.Rc3

Beginning the turning action toward the king.

29...Qf6 30.Qc1! Nb3

30...Kh7 31.Rf3 +-.



31.Qxh6! Rxe6

Forced. If 31...Qxc3 then 32. Qf8+ Kh7 33.Ng5 mate.

32.Rxe6 Qxc3

Otherwise Black has no "cud to chew".

33.Rxg6+ (33.Re7? Qc1+) Kf7

34.Qh7+ Ke8 35. Rg8+?

Time pressure. 35.Qg8+! Kd7 36.Qe6+ Kd8 37.Rg8+ Be8 38.Bh3 Qc1+ 39.Kg2 with a mating attack.

35...Kd7 36.Bh3+ Kd6 37. Rd8+ Ke5?

Black's *zeitnot* returns the favor, but in any event 37...Kc5 38.Bf1!

a) 38...Qe5 39.Qc2+ Kd4 40.Qc4 mate;

b) 38... b5 39.Qxe7+ (39.Rb8!?) Kb6 40.d6 +-.

c) 38...c6 39.d6 Nd2 40.dxe7 Nf3+ 41.Kg2 Ne1+ 42.Kh3 Qe5 43.Qf7! (Δ Qc4#) Bb3 44.e8(Q) +-.

38.Qg7+

Winning the queen and later the king in the next few moves of the time scramble.

1-0



# The Ultimate \$100 Chess Library

by Michael Simpson

Suppose you are the sponsor of the chess club at your school, and you have \$100 to buy books. (Don't spend it on equipment – contact the TCA for information about getting free chess sets and boards!) In a time when *Informants* are almost forty dollars apiece, \$100 may not seem like a lot of money. But you should be able to buy eight books that have stood the test of time (if you remember what kind of books NOT to buy.)

Do NOT buy any specialized opening books. Aside from their high price, young chess players – and beginners of all ages – need to learn the entire game, not just memorize a pet opening line. I am convinced that chess players should not buy a specialized opening book until they have reached expert. Instead, buy an opening encyclopedia – for reference *after* games, not before – and some strategy books, so your students will develop the habit of thinking about every move (that's what makes chess fun in the first place, right?) You might want to buy a repertoire book – an opening book for intermediate players that suggests a comprehensive strategy and emphasizes planning over memorization. [*There is a whole section on these in the Chess Digest catalog – call 1-800-462-3548 for a copy.*] But in general, your chess library and program should emphasize studying *complete games*, not just openings.

Do NOT buy a lot of *Informants*. These are large collections of grandmaster and international master level games, published by a Serbian company every four months. They are an invaluable reference for the advanced player looking for the latest wrinkles in his or her pet opening variation and for grandmaster analysis of international tournament games. But I do not think they are particularly valuable as a learning tool for beginning players. Besides, they are really expensive.

I recommend books that have been around for a long time. I've had all the books below in my library for some time, and they still prove useful to me. They are relatively cheap to obtain, and all are regularly carried by Bookstop stores, except as noted. Used book stores are also excellent places to buy chess books.

The list that follows is in order of importance, with the first book listed being the most important. You may notice that there are no Pandolfini books on the list. I hear mixed reviews about his books; in my opinion they are entertaining for juniors but not useful to adults, as I think all chess books should be.

Note: "DN" indicates English descriptive notation, and "AN" stands for algebraic notation.

1. *500 Master Games*, Tartakover and Dumont (Dover reprint of 1952 original), 665 pages, DN, \$12.95. This book is organized in three parts: open games, semi-open games and closed games. Within each part, the games are organized by opening. Although the games are from the nineteenth and early twentieth century, the ideas revealed behind the openings are still useful, and include some classic chess battles that are both instructive and fun to replay. This is an opening, middlegame, endgame, combination and strategy book all in one! The sole drawback is that your students may be unfamiliar with descriptive notation. But DN is relatively easy to learn, and even if this is the only book you ever get, your students will show improvement simply by going over two or three games each day. I try to go over one game every night before I go to bed.

2. *Winning Chess*, Chernev and Reinfeld (Fireside reprint of 1948 original), 231 pages, DN, \$11.00. Another cheap book, and another classic from a bygone era of chess. Chernev uses simple examples of each tactical device – the pin, knight fork, double attack, discovered attack, discovered check, double check and so on – with "before" and "after" diagrams of each example. Each chapter is followed by a short quiz, and all the themes are combined in later chapters, with complete games to illustrate how tactics dictate strategy. This book is a little less useful to advanced players, but is a good survey of the fundamentals.

3-4. *1001 Winning Chess Sacrifices and Combinations; 1001 Brilliant Ways to Checkmate*, Reinfeld (Melvin Powers reprint of 1950 original), 252 pages, DN, \$10.00 each. For years Austin players have chuckled derisively when three-time Texas senior champion Zack Coombes recommended these books to the beginners he bashes in coffeehouse tournaments. But I bet most of them secretly review these books at home! *S&C* is organized similarly to *Winning Chess*, and those two could be considered a textbook-workbook combination. *BWTC* surveys all the tactical themes, but emphasizes combinations leading to checkmate or catastrophic material loss for the opponent. Even after you have mastered the problems contained in these books, they can be refreshing to pick up again when all your games start looking the same and you get out of the habit of looking for combinations on every move.

5. *Lasker's Manual of Chess*, Emmanuel Lasker (Dover reprint of 1947 original), 349 pages, DN, \$8.95. Eleven-time Texas champion and former U.S. Open



champ Joe Bradford once told me he had read this book five times, and that he learned something new each time. What further endorsement do you need? The great world champion offers an opinion on every aspect of the game, including a lengthy chapter on early twentieth century opening theory. Students of this book will learn and understand the importance of fundamental position play (the importance of the center, developing knights before bishops, moving each piece only once in the opening, and other ideas are covered here.)

**6. My System.** Nimzovich (McKay, 372 pages, DN, \$15.00; Hays, 260 pages, AN, \$17.50.) A lot of chess players would put this book at the top of the list. Nimzovich's book was important to me not just because of the fundamentals behind his system (the blockade, the pawn chain, and so on) but because he had a system in the first place. In the nineteenth century, chess players often lived and died by the sword, either sacrificing material gloriously in a brilliant mating attack or being mated by their opponent's equally glorious attack. Although Nimzovich was not the first player to espouse the honorable art of defense and systematic positional play, he was the most prominent to reduce it to an outline of tactics, strategy and concrete plans.

**7. Batsford Chess Openings 2,** Kasparov and Keene (MacMillan, 1989), 413 pages, AN, \$22.95. I hear a sigh of relief from parents all over the state: "Finally! A book written within my child's lifetime!" As important as I think complete game study is, there is no doubt that you need to have at least one good current opening reference book. *BCO* is the standard one-volume work for most chess players, both because its analysis is deep and reliable (Kasparov knows a little bit about opening preparation) and its format is convenient. Unlike the Horowitz book and *Modern Chess Openings*, *BCO* keeps all footnotes on the same page as the main line so you don't have to flip back and forth. The best way to use this book is to refer to it *after* a game, so you can discover where you or (hopefully) your opponent began to go wrong.

**8. Official Rules of Chess, 4th edition,** United States Chess Federation (McKay, 1994), 370 pages, \$14.00. Depending on how regularly your students play in USCF competitions, you might want to put this a little higher or lower on the list. The fourth edition does a better job than previous editions of including all the rules of chess, including pairings for tournaments and tiebreaks. That strength is also its weakness, since you probably won't need to know the USCF blitz rules or the round-robin color variations included here; this book is thorough. One other thing you should know:

this book is amended annually at the USCF convention in August, and experienced TD's write in the new rules in the margins of their copies. Still, it's the unquestionable authority to resolve any disputes that might arise, and some that probably will never arise (like how do you handle an adjournment when both players state they are playing for a loss?) and might be handy to resolve an argument or two. If you want a book that tells you how the pieces move, skip this one and get *Chess for Juniors*, below.

**T**hese eight books will form the basis of a good chess library that will be as useful in ten years as it will be the day you buy it. (You might need to get new editions of *BCO* and *Official Rules*.) The books that follow reveal my personal prejudice for some of my favorite players and authors, and your local chess gurus may have other suggestions that are just as valid. They cost \$104.85, excluding tax. But if you purchase them at Bookstop, you can get 10% off – 20% if you have a Reader's Choice card – for a total of \$94.37 or \$83.88 respectively. You can probably avoid sales tax by letting them know you are purchasing for your school.

*Chess Openings: Theory and Practice*, by I.A. Horowitz (Simon and Schuster, 1964), 789 pages, DN; out of print. *What*, I can hear from players all through the Southwest, *an opening book that is thirty years old?* Yes, because *Theory and Practice* is the emphasis of the book. Although Horowitz's book – which was the standard opening reference for my generation – [*Ahem! Gallagher and I both swore by MCO-10 (1966) – Ed.*] may not feature the latest 29-move countergambit in the Marshall Variation, it has more than 300 complete games and a comprehensive survey of openings. If this book were still in print it would still be on the list. Try finding it at a used bookstore or library.

*Practical Chess Endings*, Keres (RHM reprint of 1973 original), 279 pages, AN, \$29.95. [*Do not confuse with Chernev's book of the same title! – Ed.*] I wish I could include this on the fundamental list because it is important to have an endgame book, even if it costs thirty bucks. I listed this as an alternative book only because of the practical reality that most beginners' games are not decided in the ending. But endgame study is critically important, and the stronger the player the more this is so. When your students rise to class C, B and A, they'll need to learn more about endings to advance. Keres' book is not as thorough as Reuben Fine's *Basic Chess Endings*, but it is more readable, more entertaining, more reliable and more instructional. If you have a burning need to discover how to mate with three knights vs. lone king, you should get the Fine book.



*Zurich International Chess Tournament 1953*, Bronstein (Dover reprint of 1960 2nd edition), 352 pages, AN, \$9.95. In 1953, fifteen of the strongest players in the world met in a double round robin to determine who would face Botvinnik in the world championship match. Smyslov beat a field including Bronstein, Reshevsky, Petrosian, Keres, Najdorf, Averbakh and Kotov in the strongest tournament held up to that time.

*My Best Games of Chess, 1908-1937*, Alekine (Dover reprint of 1939 original), 578 pages, DN, \$13.95. In an era when everyone else thought the Cuban grandmaster Capablanca was invincible, Alexander Alekine set out to dethrone the world champion by extensive home opening preparation. His efforts paid off when he upset Capa to become the world champion in 1927.

*Chess for Juniors*, Snyder (McKay, 1991), 237 pages, AN, \$14.00. Some people might be tempted to list this as the ultimate fourteen dollar chess library. This book contains a complete explanation of the rules, but its later chapters are not as organized as they could be (for example, the second half of the chapter on king and pawn endgames is instead an analysis of the Ruy Lopez) and places too much emphasis on opening traps. It has an explanation of descriptive notation, and a convincing argument that algebraic notation is superior.

Well, there you have it. Some people might disagree about books I have included or excluded, but hopefully most will agree this list is a good set of fundamental volumes for your budding chess library. And if your students just can't live without a copy of John Nunn's *Najdorf for the Tournament Player*, perhaps Santa Claus can bring them a copy.

### A&M to receive *Texas Knights* archives

I am donating the complete years of *TK* to the university library. This I do also with other magazines. I gave them almost 30 years of *Chess Life* and all of *Inside Chess* and *Blitz Chess*. This practice (of donating the magazines) I recommend to other people as well. It promotes this nice game. A number of students discovered our chess club after seeing the *CL* with my name in the library. But it takes effort to find a public library which will bind and store the magazines. Texas A&M does. The library is also a good place to find old magazines. I find it easier to find old magazines in the public library than in the attic of my old house.

Dr. Dusan Duric  
Texas A&M University

## Tournament crosstables

### Texas Rapid Championship San Antonio, May 4

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	total
1 Selby Anderson	2323	+18	=9	+7	+5	+2	4.5
2 Eugene Curtin	2393	+12	+10	+6	+3	-1	4.0
3 James J. Gallagher	2194	+24	+14	+8	-2	+10	4.0
4 Jesse Buentello	1966	+20	+19	=5	=6	+11	4.0
5 Eric Dimazana	2162	+13	+11	=4	-1	+12	3.5
6 Alfred Zerm	2105	+25	+17	-2	=4	+15	3.5
7 Don Sutherland	2258	-19	+22	-1	+24	+17	3.0
8 Andrew I. Smith	2028	+15	+23	-3	-12	+18	3.0
9 Merlin Bugtong	1952	+22	=1	-10	=15	+19	3.0
10 Stephen Cheyney	1944	+16	-2	+9	+19	-3	3.0
11 John W. Ade	1812	+28	-5	+18	+13	-4	3.0
12 Aaron Golden	1737	-2	+20	+24	+8	-5	3.0
13 Mark Harrington	1586	-5	+28	+14	-11	+23	3.0
14 Allen Eckert	1861	+26	-3	-13	+20	=16	2.5
15 John Hendrick	1478	-8	+27	+17	=9	-6	2.5
16 Andres Hernandez	1192	-10	-18	+27	+23	=14	2.5
17 Charles Barbour	1789	+21	-6	-15	+22	-7	2.0
18 Albert Fulton	1718	-1	+16	-11	+26	-8	2.0
19 Blair Burleson	1660	+7	-4	+23	-10	-9	2.0
20 Jason Kindred	1305	-4	-12	+21	-14	+28	2.0
21 Aliakbar Asar	unr.	-17	-25	-20	+28	+26	2.0
22 Alfred Miller	1291	-9	-7	+28	-17	H	1.5
23 J. Paul Myers	1783	+27	-8	-19	-16	-13	1.0
24 Paul Burroughs	1647	-3	+26	-12	-7	U	1.0
25 Jaime Estrada	1505	-6	+21	U	U	U	1.0
26 James Nielsen	1016	-14	-24	B	-18	-21	1.0
27 John Peralta	unr.	-23	-15	-16	B	U	1.0
28 Joe Garcia	unr.	-11	-13	-22	-21	-20	0.0

### Texas State Championship Austin, May 25-27

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	total
1 Igor Shtern	2414	+27	+8	=2	+15	+5	=3	5.0
2 Omer Unalmis	2330	+21	+34	=1	+24	=3	+4	5.0
3 Joe Bradford	2561	+9	+7	=13	+4	=2	=1	4.5
4 Selby Anderson	2334	+18	+28	+24	-3	+17	-2	4.0
5 M. Bighamian	2312	+22	+23	=14	+13	-1	=11	4.0
6 Arthur Garey	2264	-10	+21	+34	-17	+12	+20	4.0
7 Mark Dejmek	2204	+35	-3	+10	-11	+29	+17	4.0
8 José Silva	2190	+36	-1	+28	+25	=11	=10	4.0
9 Thomas Amburn	2172	-3	+19	-11	+28	+30	+15	4.0
10 Michael Simpson	2086	+6	=15	-7	+32	+14	=8	4.0
11 Andr. Bar-Jona	2000	=39	H	+9	+7	=8	=5	4.0
12 David Naiser	2179	+33	-13	+30	=14	-6	+23	3.5
13 John Readey	2352	+17	+12	=3	=5	=15	U	3.0
14 William Reuter	2348	=38	+20	=5	=12	-10	=19	3.0
15 Mike Calogridis	2312	+19	+10	+32	=1	=13	-9	3.0
16 Barry Endsley	2169	-24	=33	=23	=19	=22	+30	3.0
17 Mark Kislingbury	2149	-13	+36	+26	+6	-4	-7	3.0
18 Mitch Vergara	2141	-4	=37	=20	-30	+28	+26	3.0
19 B. L. Patteson	2100	-15	-9	+21	=16	+32	=14	3.0
20 Lee Williams	2009	=32	-14	=18	+34	+26	-6	3.0
21 Frank Brack	2112	-2	-6	-19	+35	=27	+33	2.5
22 Lorenzo Gaskill	2104	-5	-25	+35	=33	=16	=27	2.5
23 Steven Grubbs	1969	B	=5	=16	=26	+33	=12	2.5
24 Miles Ardaman	2443	+16	+26	-4	-2	U	U	2.0
25 James Gallagher	2278	-28	+22	+27	-8	U	U	2.0
26 Clarence Yeung	2202	+30	-24	-17	+23	-20	-18	2.0
27 C. Parreiras-H.	2165	-1	+35	-25	-29	=21	=22	2.0
28 Stephen Cheyney	2093	+25	-4	-8	-9	-18	+35	2.0



29	Peter Kappler	2085	=31	-32	=33	+27	-7	U	2.0
30	John Detrich	2012	-26	X	-12	+18	-9	-16	2.0
31	Drew Sarkisian	2210	=29	+38	U	U	U	1.5	
32	Larry Moss	2200	=20	+29	-15	-10	-19	U	1.5
33	Robert Chalker	2000	-12	=16	=29	=22	-23	-21	1.5
34	Andrew Smith	2159	+37	-2	=6	-20	U	U	1.0
35	J.VonSchimonsky	2060	-7	-27	-22	-21	B	-28	1.0
36	Joseph Binder	2000	-8	-17	B	U	U	U	1.0
37	Eugene Curtin	2393	-34	=18	U	U	U	U	0.5
38	Mitchell White	2143	=14	=31	U	U	U	U	0.5
39	John Patty	2200	F	F	U	U	U	U	0.0

## Texas Amateur Championship

### Austin, May 25-27

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	total	
1	Robert Clark	1988	=55	+82	+28	+39	+4	+2	5.5
2	David Spuler	unr.	+56	+48	+30	+7	+14	-1	5.0
3	Sherif Ebady	1950	-13	+102	+23	+50	+20	+18	5.0
4	Mark Muecke	1945	+40	+31	+49	+54	-1	+13	5.0
5	G. Kvakovszky	1931	+57	H	=79	+53	+32	+21	5.0
6	Jason Howell	1788	+32	+53	=13	+9	=21	+25	5.0
7	George Abood	1769	+107	+19	+25	-2	+64	+27	5.0
8	Antonio Schuyler	1900	-43	+107	+80	+79	+54	=14	4.5
9	John Hendrick	1872	=59	+88	+38	-6	+34	+39	4.5
10	B. Lewkowski	1863	+44	+34	-39	=70	+71	+38	4.5
11	Danny Hardesty	1831	+86	=51	+41	=64	=39	+43	4.5
12	David Peters	1817	+45	+23	H	=26	+72	+41	4.5
13	David John	1533	+3	+77	=6	+66	+26	-4	4.5
14	O. Ilchonwu	unr.	X	+29	+68	+46	-2	=8	4.5
15	Wm. Pete Gibson	1900	+81	+70	-54	+36	=31	=22	4.0
16	Aaron Golden	1855	+84	+36	=64	+71	H	U	4.0
17	Grant Sitta	1844	=74	-41	+91	+55	=52	+53	4.0
18	James Kinney	1770	+90	-54	+56	+73	+40	-3	4.0
19	Mark Sorenson	1766	+91	-7	-57	+99	+56	+45	4.0
20	Jerry Willman	1727	+96	-25	+44	+57	-3	+64	4.0
21	Rodney Thomas	1721	+97	+105	+65	H	=6	=5	4.0
22	Robert Skipper	1703	+98	-66	+85	=45	+59	=15	4.0
23	Brian Oakley	1631	+63	-12	-3	+107	+62	+47	4.0
24	Douglas Yee	1553	-25	+97	+47	-30	+77	+48	4.0
25	Aliakbar Asar	unr.	+24	+20	-7	+49	+30	-6	4.0
26	Jeffrey McAleer	1942	=41	+55	+51	+12	-13	U	3.5
27	Mark Kile	1905	+34	-49	+37	=52	+35	-7	3.5
28	E. Lee Raby	1817	+60	=79	-1	=41	+88	+71	3.5
29	Joaquin Fox	1741	+94	-14	+81	+40	+57	=37	3.5
30	John Schulke	1733	+95	+43	-2	+24	=25	+40	3.5
31	Robert Hughes	1720	+120	-4	+82	+58	=15	U	3.5
32	John McBeth	1714	-6	+94	+84	+42	-5	=44	3.5
33	Raymond Doo	1711	+109	-65	+83	+43	-41	+72	3.5
34	Tom E. Brown	1671	-27	+93	+89	=65	-9	+73	3.5
35	Russell Smith	1664	+101	-10	=75	+102	-27	+69	3.5
36	M. Gorodezky	1652	+116	-16	+90	-15	+84	=42	3.5
37	Louis Hornor	1603	+104	-68	-27	+91	+96	=29	3.5
38	Ade Kujirni	1588	H	+74	-9	+75	+68	=10	3.5
39	Francisco Tort	1533	+131	+106	+10	-1	=11	-9	3.5
40	Gordon Nelson	1506	-4	+120	X	+29	-18	=30	3.5
41	Robert Rott	1500	=26	+17	-11	+28	+33	-12	3.5
42	Gary Brown	1435	-66	+100	+77	-32	+50	=36	3.5
43	Daryl Ashley	1396	+8	-30	+48	=33	+70	-11	3.5
44	B. Rodriguez	1368	-10	+111	-20	+61	+79	=32	3.5
45	A. Lewkowski	1270	-12	+104	+120	=22	+67	-19	3.5
46	Ronnie Rubit	1861	+83	+50	+72	-14	U	U	3.0
47	Tomas Suchy	1800	+89	-71	-24	+86	+80	-23	3.0
48	G. Medina	1726	+93	-2	-43	+90	+58	-24	3.0
49	Robert Sanders	1688	+110	+27	-4	-25	+83	U	3.0
50	William Stewart	1685	+99	-46	+87	-3	-42	+92	3.0
51	Duane Solley	1664	+100	=11	-26	-59	+104	=55	3.0
52	Daniel Salazar	1649	+103	-76	+61	=27	=17	U	3.0
53	Brad Ballard	1634	+62	-6	+114	-5	+60	-17	3.0
54	Doyle Lobaugh	1600	+115	+18	+15	-4	-8	U	3.0
55	John Beck	1542	=1	-26	+88	-17	+103	=51	3.0
56	S. Anderson	1537	-2	+95	-18	+93	-19	+89	3.0
57	Glyn Ridge	1500	-5	+98	+19	-20	-29	+93	3.0
58	Tyler Herschapp	1454	-105	+99	+69	-31	-48	+81	3.0
59	Steve Hoberman	1386	=9	H	H	+51	-22	=67	3.0
60	Wm. Martz, Jr.	1296	-28	+62	-70	+81	-53	+77	3.0
61	Keith Bennett	unr.	-71	+86	-52	-44	+107	+87	3.0
62	Greg Utas	unr.	-53	-60	+95	+82	-23	+83	3.0
63	Rick Pfeil	unr.	-23	-87	-96	+110	+91	+84	3.0
64	Michael Sharpe	unr.	+73	+80	=16	=11	-7	-20	3.0
65	Juan Yabraian	1910	B	+33	-21	=34	U	U	2.5
66	Steven Young	1901	+42	+22	=71	-13	U	U	2.5
67	Tsubasa Onozaki	1870	-82	+92	-73	+85	-45	=59	2.5
68	Mark Adams	1797	+75	+37	-14	=72	-38	U	2.5
69	Lloyd Uhler	1777	X	-72	-58	+87	=73	-35	2.5
70	Gregory Cross	1683	+111	-15	+60	=10	-43	U	2.5
71	Joseph Klemm	1650	+61	+47	=66	-16	-10	-28	2.5
72	Freddy Jones	1615	+113	+69	-46	=68	-12	-33	2.5
73	Torey Neuzil	1589	-64	+96	+67	-18	=69	-34	2.5
74	Saul Waranch	1328	=17	-38	-102	-96	+116	+103	2.5
75	Thomas Lay	1227	-68	+115	=35	-38	U	+116	2.5
76	Ed English	1829	+87	+52	U	U	U	U	2.0
77	Carl McDonald	1571	+92	-13	-42	+89	-24	-60	2.0
78	David Walls	1678	U	+109	U	U	U	+121	2.0
79	Blair Burleson	1660	+112	=28	=5	-8	-44	U	2.0
80	Steve Welborn	1600	+114	-64	-8	+101	-47	U	2.0
81	Sandeep Shah	1411	-15	+110	-29	-60	+94	-58	2.0
82	Kenneth Farrar	1380	+67	-1	-31	-62	-100	+101	2.0
83	Leigh Emrich	1357	-46	+112	-33	+113	-49	-62	2.0
84	Zach. Rodriguez	1333	-16	+101	-32	+115	-36	-63	2.0
85	John DeVries	1325	-106	+116	-22	-67	-99	+110	2.0
86	Michael Ramer	1321	-11	-61	+111	-47	-101	+100	2.0
87	Jonathan Walsh	1316	-76	+63	-50	-69	+109	-61	2.0
88	Jerry Frazee	1255	H	-9	-55	+98	-28	=94	2.0
89	Morgan Williams	1230	-47	+113	-34	-77	+111	-56	2.0
90	Govind Persad	1143	-18	+121	-36	-48	+112	U	2.0
91	Amos Waranch	1030	-19	X	-17	-37	-63	+111	2.0
92	Brenda Hardesty	1022	-77	-67	-101	+104	+113	-50	2.0
93	Doug. Hardesty	1015	-48	-34	+112	-56	+115	-57	2.0
94	Ben Lewkowski	1011	-29	-32	=116	+97	+81	=88	2.0
95	Tyson Smith	951	-30	-56	-62	-100	+121	+113	2.0
96	John Bush	946	-20	-73	+63	+74	-37	U	2.0
97	Claire Colbert	857	-21	-24	H	-94	=98	+112	2.0
98	Lisa DeVries	unr.	-22	-57	=104	-88	=97	+109	2.0
99	Michael Korrie	unr.	-50	-58	+121	-19	+85	U	2.0
100	Joel Smoot	unr.	-51	-42	-107	+95	+82	-86	2.0
101	George John	unr.	-45	-84	+92	-80	+86	-82	2.0
102	Scott Hill	1147	H	-3	+74	-35	U	U	1.5
103	Michael Martinez	1088	-52	-114	H	+116	-55	-74	1.5
104	P. Manapragada	unr.	-37	-45	=98	-92	-51	+120	1.5
105	Donald Coburn	1927	+58	-21	U	U	U	U	1.0
106	Exxon Fejznya	1769	+85	-39	F	U	U	U	1.0
107	W. Stallsworth	1041	-7	-8	+100	-23	-61	U	1.0
108	Will Colbert	698	U	U	U	-109	B	U	1.0
109	Bair Carlson	518	-33	-78	-113	+108	-87	-98	1.0
110	Harold Johnson	unr.	-49	-81	-115	-63	+120	-85	1.0
111	Katie Stone	unr.	-70	-44	-86	+121	-89	-91	1.0
112	George John	unr.	-79	-83	+93	+120	-90	-97	1.0
113	Mark Johnson	unr.	-72	-89	+109	-83	-92	-95	1.0
114	Stan Honeycutt	unr.	-80	+103	-53	U	U	U	1.0
115	Michael Alves	unr.	-54	-75	+110	-84	-93	U	1.0
116	Alfred Kinsey	unr.	-36	-85	=94	-103	-74	-75	0.5
117	Craig Smith	1840	U	F	U	U	U	U	0.0
118	James Nyman	1570	F	U	U	U	U	U	0.0
119	C. Knickerbocker	1153	F	U	U	U	U	U	0.0
120	Sylvia Smith	823	-31	-40	-45	-112	-110	-104	0.0
121	Dallas Ranier	unr.	-39	-90	-99	-111	-95	-78	0.0

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



## Record Turnout for Bughouse Tournament

by Michael Simpson

Nine teams participated in the fourth annual Texas Bughouse Championship, which is the greatest number of teams ever to participate in the Fourth Annual Texas State Bughouse Tournament, and also a record for any bughouse tournament (except for those years in which there were more teams).

As usual, the top prize went to a Dallas team. This time, Tom Ruppert and Al Sprague teamed up after Dave Thomas opted not to make the trip to this year's event. Although they had some close shaves, the estimated one-thousand Internet bughouse games that Ruppert has under his belt helped "Team Gnejs" to a perfect 8-0 score. "Everyone seems to be catching up to us," quipped Ruppert, who was also overheard saying "Checkmate" several times.

Second place went to Drew Sarkisian and Michael Simpson ("We Just Don't Care"), whose only loss came at the hands of Team Gnejs. In Sarkisian's words, "We won the championship, they [Team Gnejs] won the exhibition!"

The two portly Austinites' finish was not secured until their last round match against "Team Mates" Mansour Bighamian and Clarence Yeung. Yeung and Bighamian both had promising positions and a time advantage, when Simpson ended the suspense with a parachute smothered knight mate on a2, taking advantage of Yeung's having castled queenside earlier in the game.

Simpson immediately went into a victory dance, mortifying his more reserved partner (see Simpson's upcoming article "Taunting the Opponent: An Underhanded Guide to Tasteless Juvenile Displays".)

Third place went to John Readey and Miles Ardaman ("Communication Breakdown") at 6-2. John and Miles also won the Best Team Name prize (warm handshake from the TD), which will be mailed to them. The Under 4000 prize was split between Larry Young and Mark Muecke ("Lost Cause") and promising juniors Steven Grubbs and John Hendrick ("John Grubbers"), each with three points against a very tough field.

For a complete crosstable, send \$150 and a self-addressed stamped envelope to P.O. Box 1427, Austin, TX 78767.

List of teams: "Team Gnejs" (Thomas Ruppert, Al Sprague) 8-0; "We Just Don't Care" (Drew Sarkisian, Michael Simpson) 7-1; "You've got to be kidding" (Bob Dole, Sam Nunn); "Communication Breakdown" (Miles Ardaman, John Readey) 6-2; "Team Mates" (Mansour Bighamian, Clarence Yeung) 5-3; "Not Bloody Likely" (Al Franken, Rush Limbaugh);

"Luxor" (Andy Smith, Steven Cheyney) 3-5; "Lost Cause" (Larry Young, Mark Muecke) 3-5; "John Grubbers" (Steven Grubbs, John Hendrick) 3-5; "Why are you reading this?" (Ida Noe, Ima Dope); "Los Gringos" (Robert and Robert) 1-7; "Elgin Wildcats" (Zach and Mark) 0-8.

## Solutions

1. (Amburn-Bradford, Tx. Chp., Rd. 1) 1...Rxd4 and White resigned because of 2.cxd4 Bb5+ 3.Ke1 Re2+, etc.
2. (Szapic-Komljenovic, Biel 1987) 1.Rxh8+ Kxh8 (1...Kg7 2.Bh6+! +-) 2. Bxf6+ 1-0 (2...Qxf6 3.Qh6+, etc.).
3. (Anderson-Cheyney, Tx. Chp., Rd. 2) 1.Re3 threatens both Rh3 and R7xe4  $\Delta$  Rg3. The game ended 1...Rf7 2.R7xe4 Rh7 3.Qg3! and Black eventually resigned.
4. (Kislingbury-Yeung, Tx. Chp., Rd. 3) 1.Qg4 Qxc7 2. Rg7+ Kf8 3.f6 1-0.
5. (Shtern-Ardaman, Pinfork II, Rd. 5) 1.Qe8 Kh7 (1...Ng4 2.Qg8+ or 2.d7, since on 2...Nf2+ 3.Kg1 Black soon runs out of checks) 2.Qxe5 Qg6 1-0.
6. (Slot-Watson, Switzerland 1991) 1...Qg1 2.Qf3 (on 2.Qg2 the reply is the same) Bxg4+ 3.Qxg4 Qh1 mate. If 2.Be1 Qh1+ 3.Qh2 Qf3+ 4.Bg3 Bxg4 mate.
7. (Bernstein-Schwartzman, National Open 1996) The game ended abruptly with 1...Rfg5 2.Qf3 Nxh3! 0-1. White could have lasted longer with 2.Qe3, but 2...Qf5! wins in all variations: (a) 3.g4 Rxg4 +- is probably why White played 2.Qf3; (b) 3.Nd6 Rxg2+ 4.Rxg2 Rxh3+ 5.Kg1 Qxb1+ and mate next; (c) 3.Rb2 Rxg2+ 4.Rxg2 Rxh3+ 5.Kg1 Qh5! 6.Qxh3 (6.Rxg7+ Kh8! +- , or 6.f3 Rh1+ 7.Kf2 Qh4+ forcing mate) Nxh3+ 7.Kh1 (7.Kf1 Qd1 mate) Nxf2+ 8.Kg1 Nh3+ 9.Kh1 Nf4+ +-.
8. (Campora-Dohojan, Olanda 1989) 1...Bxd4 1-0. If 2.Nxd4 Rxd4 3.Qxd4 (3.Rxd4 Qxd1+ mates) Rxd4 4.Rxd4 Qxa3 +-; or 2.Rxd4 Qxd1+ 3.Rxd1 Rxd1+ 4.Ne1 Rxe1+! (4...Bb3? 5.Kf1) 5.Qxe1 Bb3 and ...Rd1 +-.
9. (Kotronias-Adams, Chalkidiki 1992) 1...Bd3+ and White resigned because of forced mate 2.Qxd3 Qh3+ 3.Kg1 Re1+! (better than 3...Bxh2+ 4.Nxh2) 4. Nxe1 Bxh2+ 5.Kh1 Bg3+ 6.Kg1 Qh2+ 7.Kf1 Qxf2 mate.

## Back cover solution

### 1.Ke2!

1.Ke3? (or 1.Ke1?, which transposes) Kd6! and ...

(a) 2.Ke2 Kc5! (or 2...Kc6!, but not 2...Ke7/e6? 3.Kd2! Kd6 4.Ke3 +-) 3.Kd2 Kc6 4.Ke3 Kd6 =;

(b) 2.Kd2 Kc5! (or 2...Kc6!, but not 2...Ke7/e6? 3.Ke2! Kd6 4.Ke3 +-) 3.Ke2 Kc6 4.Ke3 Kd6 =.

Notice how this position keeps recurring – and how important it is who is on the move! This position is a *zugzwang* in Robert Brieger's strict sense of the word.

1...Ke6 (1...Kd6 2.Ke3 +-) 2.Kd2! Kd5 3.Kd3 1-0.

Next is either 4.Kc4 or 4.Ke4, with a pawn harvest.



# 62nd Annual Southwest Open

August 31 – September 2

>> 6 Round Swiss << Three Sections >> 40/2, 25/1, SD/30 <<

**Renaissance Hotel, 9721 Arborteum Blvd., Austin, TX 78759**

Hotel rates: \$89 sgl/dbl (512) 343-2626 Mention "chess tournament"

Rooms at this rate must be reserved before August 12, 1996.

## \$5,000 in prizes (b/200)

Open Section is open to all players. Foreign Unrated players must play in Open Section.

Under 2000 section is open to all players rated below 2000 or Unrated.

Under 1600 Section is open to all players rated below 1600 or Unrated.

### OPEN SECTION

1st = \$1,000 gtd.

2nd = \$500 gtd.

3rd = \$200 gtd.

1st U2200 = \$400

2nd U2200 = \$150

3rd U2200 = \$100

### U2000 SECTION

1st = \$400

2nd = \$150

3rd = \$110

1st U1800 = \$300

2nd U1800 = \$140

3rd U1800 = \$90

### U1600 SECTION

1st = \$400

2nd = \$150

3rd = \$105

1st U1400 = \$300

2nd U1400 = \$140

3rd U1400 = \$90

**Registration: 8:30 - 10:30 a.m. August 31**

**Rounds: 11:30 & 6:00, 10:00 & 5:00, 9:00 & 3:30**

**Entry fee: \$40 postmarked by 8/25 << >> \$55 at site**

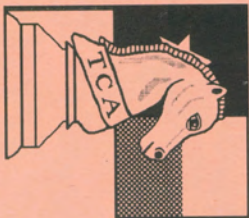
**Junior entries are half price . . . All pay \$15 extra after 10:30 a.m.**

**Texas Chess Association & USCF memberships are required. Other states accepted.**  
TCA business meeting: 8:30 a.m. Sunday. For more information call Gary Gaiffe at (512) 328-3638.

Send advance entries to:

**Austin Chess Enterprises  
P.O. Box 161052  
Austin, TX 78716**





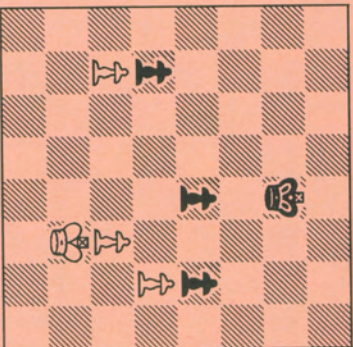
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See inside front cover for  
TCA membership information.

"EASY" ENDGAME (*not!*)

**Shtern-Calogridis**  
Texas State Championship 1996



**Write to move and win**  
Solution: page 30

