

TEXAS KNIGHTS

The Official Publication of the Texas Chess Association

\$ 2

Volume 37, Number 4

P.O. Box 501 Helotes, Texas 78023

March-April 1996



Andy Smith, winner of the New Year Open

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Contributors this issue: J.P. Hyltin, Internet Chess Club, B.L. Patteson, Alexey Root, Luis Salinas, Michael Simpson, Duncan Suttles, Bret Treadway, Steve Welborn, Mitchell White, Greg Wren, Steve Young.

Send submissions (paper or 3 1/2" disk) with your phone number to P.O. Box 501, Helotes, TX 78023-0501; or e-mail to tknights@aol.com. Fax available (voice call first). Deadline next issue: April 15.

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Correction last issue: In "Test Your Tactics" #6, White needs a pawn at g2.

Cover photo: Greg Wren.

Chess & Computers

The computer revolution has affected all aspects of chess. Opening preparation increasingly makes use of databases. Endgame theory has been modified, creating exceptions to the fifty move rule. Middlegame analysis even by grandmasters risks getting shot full of holes unless they consult the silicon beast. Kasparov himself admitted using a computer to test his Open Ruy Lopez novelty 14.Bc2! before springing it on Anand in game ten of their match last fall.

When IBM's Deep Blue defeated Kasparov in game one of their recent match, GM Joel Benjamin compared the excitement among the DB team, on which he was a consultant, to that of Houston's mission control when the first man landed on the moon. Fortunately for us human-chauvinists, Super-K saved the day once he got a read on the machine's blind spots. All six of the Man vs. Machine match games are in this issue (page 22).

J.P. Hyltin, a programmer and expert chess player in San Antonio, has written an engaging introduction to the virtual chess club scene on the internet (page 24).

Even the Texas Top 99 is courtesy of the internet. USCF has its December 1995 rating list there, and you can download by state.

If you are in the market for a chess playing program, check out the Swedish rating list's top 20 (page 28).

Christmas chess camp attracts 33 children

Three top Austin players taught a four-day chess camp during the Christmas holidays. WIM Alexey Root, NM Haldun Unalmis and Bill Stouffer taught 33 youngsters (age five to twelve) basic checkmates, game strategies and algebraic notation at the camp, held December 26-29th at the West Austin Youth Association. WAYA plans to continue holding chess classes, start a chess club, and would like to host scholastic events. Interested children or organizers should call Mike Marshall at (512) 473-2528, or write to WAYA, P.O. Box 50198, Austin, TX 78763.

While Unalmis and Stouffer continue teaching chess at WAYA, Alexey Root will be looking for new chess students in North Texas. Her husband, IM Doug Root, has been appointed an assistant professor of biochemistry at the University of North Texas in Denton. The Root family will be moving to Denton shortly. Contact Alexey Root for lesson/simul rates by mail at her Austin address (mail will be forwarded to Denton, as soon as Roots find a home there): 7131 Wood Hollow #162, Austin, TX 78731.

— Alexey Root

Big chill in Big 'D'

Southwest Class Championships

The worst winter in a century hit as Dallas hosted the fifth annual Southwest Class Championships, held February 2-4. Despite icy roads and reports of canceled flights, 134 players turned out – more than in 1993.

Rumanian-born GM Gabriel Schwartzman won the Master/Expert section with a 4.5-.5 score. A sophomore at the University of Florida in Gainesville, he heads the list of the 1996 All-America Team for age 18. Tied for second with 4-1 were Milan Vukadinov and (token Texan!) Doug McClintock of Dallas. See the crosstables on page 27 for complete results.

GM Schwartzman has a home page on the internet: <http://www.yourmove.com/gabriel/>, containing his columns in *The Gainesville Sun*. Currently the youngest U.S. grandmaster, he won the Internet World Student Championship (December 9-10) with a 6-0 score that included a win over top seeded GM Illya Gurevich.

Luis Salinas said heavy snowfall prevented him from driving to the Dallas Chess Club for duplicate scoresheets, so TK will have to depend on game submissions from the readers. Bookseller and publisher Lou Hays was snowed in and was unable to set up shop.

Steve Immit directed for Continental Chess.

Texas Team event set for June

San Antonio has been awarded a bid for the 1995 Texas Team Championship. The event will be held June 22-23 at the Comfort Inn-Airport, popular site of the New Year Open. There will be a \$1,200 prize fund based on 16 teams, with the top U1900 team getting a raise. The San Antonio Chess Club has followed the specs for regional team events, so the rating difference between third and fourth board cannot exceed 1,000 points. Teams must weigh in at an average rating below 2200 based on the June supplement.

TCA tournament bids sought

This year the deadline for tournament bids is **May 1**, to give the TCA board time to decide which bids are close enough to require a ballot referendum. Send your bids to **Michael Simpson, P.O. Box 1427, Austin, TX 78767**. The "big three" events (Southwest Open, Texas State Championship and Texas Scholastic) are open for 1999 bids; all other TCA events are open for 1997 bids.

Nominations for TCA office will still be due at the *Texas Knights* address by the deadline for the July-August issue, June 15.

Test Your Tactics!

(solutions: p. 28)



1. White to move



2. White to move



3. White to move



4. Black to move



5. Black to move



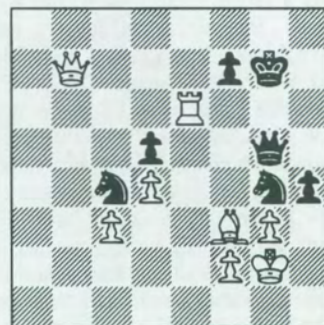
6. White to move



7. White to move



8. White to move



9. Black to move

How to be the Best Chess Player in Your Elementary School

by Michael Simpson

I still remember when I learned how to play chess. I was nine years old, and home sick from school. My dad was a great checkers player, and he always beat me, so I wanted to learn a new game where I could beat him. I had seen other kids playing chess and was fascinated by the big pieces (a lot bigger than my checkers!) and their different moves. But every time I asked one of them to teach me how to play, they never told me all the rules until I was about to lose. For example, I didn't find out pawns could become queens in one game where I was ahead a rook; I figured they just got to the edge of the board and stayed there.

So when I was nine years old I got my *Encyclopedia Britannica*, made some chess pieces out of white and black construction paper, and learned the rules. The encyclopedia had a good explanation of the rules and about fifteen interesting games, and I understood chess a lot better. [Editor's note: I did the same when I was fourteen – except for the part about the construction paper.]

After that I noticed the kids at school were making some bad moves. For one thing, their first move would always be 1.P-KR4 (or 1.h4 as I would write it now). This was because they wanted to get their powerful rooks out in the middle of the board to gobble up pawns. Their plan was to capture as much material as they could. It didn't matter whether the pieces they captured were protected or not, because their opponent would do the same with *their* rooks!

Now if you are serious about being a good chess player, you may have already bought a bunch of books on openings and strategy and

tactics. But there are some helpful hints that they may not have told you, or that you may have heard but don't understand why they are important.

First, if you are Black, whenever White's first move is 1.h4, you should play 1...d5. Why? Because White is probably getting ready to play 2.Rh3; then you can play 2...Bxh3, and you are almost winning already. For the same reason, if White plays 1.a4, respond 1...e5. You will probably win a lot of rooks this way, until the other kids figure out what you are doing.

Second, if you are White, do not play 1.e4 on the first move. Is this because 1.e4 is a bad move? No. I think it is the best move, and it certainly is one of the most powerful.

But there are two reasons not to play it. First, 1.e4 is a little dangerous. It removes the pawn in front of the king, and also weakens the pawns around the king because it can never be moved back to e3.

Second, and more important for elementary chess players, is that every kid I know who plays chess starts out playing 1.e4. [unless they play 1.h4.] When they start learning openings they always start out learning their double king pawn openings. They know what to do when you play 1.e4. *But*, if you play 1.Nf3, then they will be confused!

How do they respond? If they play 1...e5, you play 2.Nxe5, and you have a yummy pawn for nothing! I bet some of them will catch onto this and start playing 1...d6 to get ready for 2...e5. But then they will have a passive position, and they won't get to attack you like they want to.

According to Bronstein's new book *The Sorcerer's Apprentice*, the best plan for a beginning player

are the moves 1.Nf3, 2.g3, 3.Bg2, and 4.0-0. There! In four moves you have castled your king safely, developed two pieces, and moved your rook to the center of the board.

If your opponent is someone who likes to bring his queen out early to try to mate you, he will have no luck in getting to your king, with his bishop and knights standing by in defense!

Finally, if you are a serious player, by now you probably have a chess clock. I know how much fun speed chess is, but try to play at least one game a day at game/15 instead of five minutes. And *use* all that time. The fun thing about chess is making yourself think about the pieces, figuring out what is going to happen before it happens, and eventually making plans.

Try these ideas and see if you start winning more games.

CHESS VARIANTS

One of the fun things about chess is making up different rules and making new games. You probably have already heard of bug-house, which is chess with four players and two chess sets and lots of craziness! There are a lot of other chess "variants", or ways to make the game more interesting when you are getting bored a bit.

One variant that I read about in *Chess Life* some time back is called "Circe" chess. (That's pronounced SEAR-see; don't ask me why it's spelled like that.) [That's the name of a sorceress in Greek mythology who turned Ulysses' men into pigs – Ed.] The rules of Circe chess are the same as in regular chess, except that chess pieces reappear on the board when they are captured! For example, when a pawn is captured,

(Continued on page 17)

Andy Smith wins S.A. New Year Open

Andy Smith made a New Year's resolution to get his rating back to 2200 this year. He made a big stride toward that goal by winning the New Year Open, scoring 5.5 points in the six-round event. He gave his former nemesis Jim Gallagher a repeat defeat and drew his old friend Mitchell White, who was playing in his first San Antonio tournament in many years. White tied for second with Gallagher, Eric Dimazana and another long-lost local, Stephen Cheyney with 5-1 each. Top-rated Selby Anderson lost to White and drew Cheyney to finish out of the money.

Greg Wren directed a field of 77 players at the Comfort Inn Airport, with assistance from Layne Hendrick, Jim Gallagher, Sr. and Duane Solley. The S.A. Chess Club received many compliments on the playing site, and has reserved it for the Texas Team in June. A total of \$1,725 was paid out in prizes, 15% more than the advertised amount.

Andy Zamora won the junior trophy with 4-2. John Hendrick tied him, but paid full entry and won a \$20 share of second Class A. Book prizes for juniors were donated by Freddy Jones and Mitchell White.

PRIZE WINNERS

1st: Andy Smith, 5.5. *2nd+1st-2nd Expert:* Jim Gallagher, Eric Dimazana, Mitchell White, Stephen Cheyney, 5. *1st Class A:* Frank Dick, 4.5. *2nd Class A:* Tim Beszczyński, John Hendrick, Angel Soriano, Bill Underwood, Scottson White, 4. *1st-2nd B:* Guillermo Medina, Varadhan Ravi, 4.5. *1st C:* Rodrigo De Los Reyes, 4. *2nd C:* Dee Carter, 3.5. *1st-2nd D/E/Unr.:* Hubert Daniels, John DeMott, James Fleener, 3. *1st Junior:* Andy Zamora, 4.

Mitch White starred his first round score, not because he "brilliantly" beat a C player, but because the C player played well.

QGD Exchange D31

James R. Robertson 1472
Mitchell White 2102

New Year Open (1)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 c6 4. exd5 exd5 5.Nf3 Bd6 6.Bg5 f6 7. Bh4 Ne7 8.Bg3 Bf5 9.e3 0-0 10. Bd3 Qd7 11.Nh4 Bxd3 12.Qxd3 Na6 13.a3 f5 14.Bxd6 Qxd6 15. Nf3 Ng6 16.0-0 Rae8 17.g3 Nc7



White has nothing to be ashamed of here. It will be hard for Black to achieve f5-f4 except by sacrifice – if he prepares the push with Nge7, h6 and g5 White will ensconce his f3 knight on e5 and have f2-f4 available.

A good plan for White would be Kh1 and Ne2-f4, planning to recapture on f4 (after ...Nxf4) with the g-pawn. Then he would have the g-file for his rooks and an outpost on e5 for his knight. And the possibility of starting a queenside minority attack still exists!

18.Ne1?! Re7 19.Ng2 Qf6 20. Ne2 Ne8 21.h4 Nd6 22.h5 Nh8 23. Ngf4 g5 24.hxg6 hxg6 25.Kg2 g5 26.Nh3 Ng6 27.Nc3? (27.Rh1; 27.

Rae1) f4 28.exf4 gxf4 29.Qf3 Rg7 30.Kh2 Nf5 31.Ne2 Nxd4 32. Nxd4 Qxd4 33.Ng5 fxe3+ 34.Qxe3 Nf4 35.Qh4 Qe5 36.Rg1 Ng6+ 37. Qg3 Rxf2+ 38.Rg2 Qxe3+ 39.Kxe3 Rxe2 40.Kxe2 Nh4+

Better is 40...Ne5 +, but no matter. 0-1

Larry Moss was curious to see how I won this game, which lasted almost six hours into sudden death time pressure. The result was in doubt almost to the end.

Nimzo-Indian Saemisch E24

Scottson White 1841
Selby Anderson 2367

New Year Open (2)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.a3 Bxc3+ 5.bxc3 c5 6.Nf3 Nc6 7.Qc2 d6 8.e3 b6 9.Bd3 h6 10.0-0 10-0 11.h3 Qe7 12.e4 e5

Black's setup is safe but stodgy.

13.d5 Na5 14.Rb1 Nh5 15.Re1 Qf6 16.Qe2 Nf4 17.Bxf4 Qxf4 18. Qe3 Qxe3 19.Rxe3 g6!?

19...f5 20.exf5 Bxf5 21.Nd2 Bxd3 22.Rxd3 Rf4 23.g3! Rf5 +=. One idea behind the text is that after 20.g4 f5 21.gxf5 gxf5, etc. White will not have g2-g3 available to chase the rook from f4. And 20.Nh4? Ba6 just drops a pawn. 20.Nd2 f5 21.f3?!

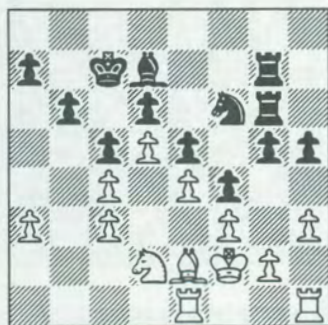
The real test of 19...g6 comes with 21.exf5 gxf5 (21...Bxf5! +=) 22.f4! e4 23.Be2 Δ g2-g4, and suddenly it is Black's pawns which are weaker.

21...f4 22.Ree1 Ba6 23.Kf2 Kh7 24.Rg1 g5 25.Rh1 Rg8 26. Rbg1 Raf8 27.Rb1 Rf6 28.Rbg1 Rgg6 29.Rb1 h5

Black has nothing better to do than to optimize his piece placement before the break with ...g4 – keeping in mind not to run afoul of

the fifty move rule! I maneuver a leisurely 19 moves before breaking through, at which point the battle has just begun.

30.Rbg1 Bc8 31.Be2 Bd7 32. Bd3 Kg7 33.Be2 Nb7 34.Ke1 Nd8 35.Kf2 Kf7 36.Kf1 Ke7 37.Kf2 Nf7 38.Ke1 Rg8 39.Kf2 Rfg6 40. Ra1 Ba4 41.Rac1 Nh6 42.Ra1 Kd7 43.Rac1 Kc7 44.Ra1 Bd7 45.Rac1 R8g7 46.Rce1 Ng8 47.Ra1 Nf6 48. Rael



48...g4 49.hxg4 hxg4 50.Bf1 Rg5

Preparing ...Nh5-g3. Under different circumstances, 50...g3+ would be desirable; but with only one heavy piece left after 51.Kg1 Rh7 52.Rxh7 Nxh7, Black cannot make progress.

51.Rb1 Nh5 52.Re1 Ng3 53. Rh8 Nxf1

How ironic! Black has maneuvered patiently to sneak his prize knight into an advanced outpost, only to trade him for a bad bishop.

54.Rxf1 gxf3 55.gxf3 Rg2+ 56. Ke1 a6

Or 57...Ba4. The text followed by ...b5 is necessary at some point to give the king an outlet for attack and defense.

57.Rh6 Ba4 58.Rh8 Bc2 59.Rf2 Rg1 60.Ke2 b5

Myopic is 60...Ral 61.Rfh2 Rxa3 62.R2h7 and Black will have

to give up his d-pawn to escape the checks.

61.cxb5 axb5 62.c4? (62.Rfh2 => Rd1? (62...b4) 63.Rfh2?)

Sudden death is looming for both players, and the play shows it. At this point, however, the better 63.cxb5 doesn't quite hold: 63. ...Rgg1 64.Nf1 (or 64.Rf1 Rg2+ 65.Rf2 Rxf2+ 66.Kxf2 Rxd2+) c4 65.Rh6 Rdxfl 66.Rxf1 Bd3+ 67. Kd2 Rxf1 68.b6 Kxb6 69.Rxd6+ Kc5 70.Rc6+ Kd4 71.d6 c3 72.Rxc3 Rf2+ 73.Ke1 Re2+ 74.Kd1 Kxc3 75.d7 Rf2 76.d8(Q) Rf1 mate.

63...b4 64.a4 b3 65.a5 b2 66.a6 Bd3+!

Also sufficient is 66...Rxd2+ 67. Kxd2 b1(Q) is 68.a7 Qd1+ 69.Kc3 Qd3+ 70.Kb2 Qb3+ 71. Kc1 Rg1+ 72.Kd2 Qd3 mate.

67.Kxd1 Rg1+ 68.Nf1 b1(Q)+ 69.Kd2 Qc2+ 70.Ke1 Rxf1 mate 0-1

Sicilian Sveshnikov B32

Chuck Barbour 1835

Larry Moss 2200

New Year Open (2)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 e5 5.Nb5 d6

Unlike 4...Nf6 5.Nc3 e5, this leaves Black the option of trading off his bad bishop with Be7-g5.

6.c4 Be6 7.N1c3 a6 8.Na3 Be7 9.Nc2 Bg5

Black is playing cutting edge theory endorsed by Sveshnikov himself. In *Secrets from Russia* he gives 10.Bd2 and 10.Be2 with equal play for Black. Also 10.Bd3 has been played.

10.Bxg5 Qxg5 11.Nd5!

Of course not 11.Qxd6?? Rd8 12.h4 Qh6 -. Now Barbour steers for a draw that appears to be forced.

11...Rc8 12.Nb6 Rd8 13.Nd5 Nf6 14.Nc7+ Ke7 15.Nd5+ 1/2

Maybe this line isn't so good for Black when he is playing down!

Notes by B.L. Patteson

Colle System D05

Billy Patteson 2140

Andy Zamora 1695

New Year Open (2)

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.e3 e6 4.Bd3 c5 5.c3

During the week before the tournament I must have looked at about 20 Rubinstein games with 5.b3 here. Given the chance, I intended to use it once during the tournament. But here my hand, acting much like Dr. Strangelove's gloved hand, reached out and played another move. Don't ask me why!

5...Nc6 6.Nbd2 Bd6 7.dxc5?

A positional error caused by my mind set for this game. It is well known that talented junior players (at least American junior players) master endgame play last, instead of first, as Capablanca and everyone else has preached for years. So I wanted to head for a boring ending ASAP. But "every Russian school-boy" knows that e3-e4 in a Colle is only played *after* White has castled.

7...Bxc5 8.e4 dxe4 9.Bxe4

Taking with the knight first drops the f-pawn.

9...Nxe4 10.Nxe4 Qxd1+ 11. Kxd1 Be7 12.Ke2



12...0-0

I think this is inaccurate. After 12...f5 followed by 13...e5, Black enjoys a huge space advantage. It is probably enough at the grandmaster level to win the game.

13.Rd1 e5 14.Nd6 Bxd6 15. Rxd6

At this point I thought I had gotten away with the dubious early queen swap.

15...Bg4 16.h3 Bh5 17.g4 Bg6 18.Ne1 (18.Rd7!?) Rfd8 19.Rxd8+ Rxd8 20.Be3 f5 21.Rd1 Rxd1 22. Kxd1 fxd1?

There is no reason to isolate the e-pawn. Better was 22...h5 [or 22...f4!]

23.hxg4 h5 24.gxh5 Bxh5+ 25.Kd2 e4?!

Capablanca had the following rule: "When the opponent has a bishop, keep your pawns on squares of the same color as your opponent's bishop. Whenever you have a bishop, whether the opponent also has one or not, keep your pawns on squares of the opposite color to that of your own bishop." Naturally, on total defense you may have to break this rule, and Capablanca said there could be exceptions. Following his advice here, the move 24...b6 suggests itself.

26.Bf4 Bf7

The pawn majority cannot be stopped from moving forward anyhow, so this time could be better spent in bringing the king into the position.

27.b3 Ne7 28.c4 Nf5 29.Nc2 Kf8 30.Kc3 Ke7 31.a3 Kf6 32.b4 g5 33.Bb8 a6

He offered a draw now as he senses the danger. Well, it may well be a draw, but now he must show he can do it!

34.a4 Be8 35.b5 axb5 36.cxb5 Ke6 37.Kb4 Kd5 38.a5 Nd6

Safer was 38. ...Ne7. After the text, I was afraid of the obvious 38...Bd6 followed by ...a6, since I

tought I might run out of enough material to win.



39.Ne3 Ke6 40.b6 Bc6?

Losing a piece. Black still has drawing chances with 40...Nb5. The point is that if he can swap off a minor piece and his b-pawn for White's duo, he may then be able to get rid of the f-pawn and make a draw.

41.Kc5

Either Bd6 or a6 is threatened, so Black loses a piece.

41...Bb5 42.Bxd6 and 1-0

QP Opening D02

Alan Bast 1680

Stephen Cheyney 2081

New Year Open (2)

1.Nf3 d5 2.g3 e6 3.Bg2 Nf6 4.d4 Ne4?! 5.0-0 f5 6.Ne5 Bd6 7.Nc3 c6

This is actually a Stonewall Dutch where White has saved a tempo by omitting c2-c4, and can pursue a rapid e2-e4.

8.Nxe4 fxe4 9.f3 exf3 10.Nxf3 0-0 11.Bg5

11.e4!? dxe4 12.Ng5 Rxf1+ 13.Kxf1 Δ Qh5 with attacking chances.

11...Qe8 12.Qd3 Nd7 13.e4 Qg6 14.e5

This leads to what looks like a crushing position, but Cheyney finds a way to hold. Perhaps 14.

Rae1 is stronger, since Black still can't play the freeing move 14...e5.

14...Qxd3 15.cxd3 Bc7 16. Rac1 Bb6 17.Be7

17.Bh3 Rxf3? 18.Bxe6+ Kh8 19. Rxf3 Bxd4+ 20.Kg2 Bxe5?? 21.Rf7 +-;

17...Re8 18.Be3 Nf8 19.Ng5 Ng6 20.Rce1 Bd7 21.Nf7 Bc7 ∞.



18...Rxf3! 18.Rxf3 Bxd4+ 19. Kh1 Bxe5 20.Re1 h6 21.Bh3 Bb2 22.Bxe6+ Kh8 23.Rf7 Nb6 24. Rf8+ Kh7 25.Bg8+ Kg6 26.Bf7+ Kh7 27.Bd8 Bd7 28.Bg8+ Kg6 29. Bf7+ Kh7 30.Bg8+ Kg6 31.Bf7+ Kh7 32.Bg8+ 1/2

22...Rxe7 23.dxe7 Qb6+ 24. Bd4 Qc6 25.Rf2 Re8 26.Qe2 Kf7 27.Re1 Qd6 28.Bxa7 ± 1/2

Nimzo-Indian E21

Tim Beszczynski 1962

Steve Young 1972

New Year Open (2)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 Bb4+ 4. Nc3?!

This cuts down on White's options since his king's knight is already in front of the f-pawn (SY).

4...b6 5.g3?!

5.Bg5 is not as effective because of ...h6 and ...g5 (SY). [5.Bg5 is still a viable and dangerous theoretical line. The text is considered tame.]

5...Bb7 6.Bg2 0-0 7.0-0 Bxc3 8.bxc3 d6

8...Nc6 9.Nd2 Na5 10.Bxb7
Nxb7 11.e4 Ne8 12.Qe2 c5 = Pinter-
T. Hovrath, Budapest 1984.

9.Qb3 c5 10.Rd1 Qe7 11.a4
Nc6 12.Bf4 Na5 13.Qa2 Rad8 14.
Nd2 Bb6 15.e4 e5 16.Be3 Ng4 17.
Rf1 h6 18.h3 Nxe3 19.fxe3 cxd4
20.cxd4 Rc8 21.Rac1 Rc7 22.Rc3
Rfc8 23.Rfc1 Qe6 24. Bf1



Note how every piece except for
the kings is focused on the c4 pawn!

24...Qg6 25.Kg2 Bb7 26.Bd3 f5
27.c5+ Kh8 28.cxd6 Rxc3 29.Rxc3
Rxc3 30.d7 Qd6

30...Nc6 is probably better (SY).
31.Qf7 Rxd3! 32.Qe8+ Kh7 33.
d8(Q) Qxd8 34.Qxd8 Rxd2+ 35.
Kf1 Ba6+ 36.Kg1 Nc4 37.exf5
Nxe3 38.Qd7 Rg2+ 39.Kh1 Rf2 40.
g4?

A critical error permitting the
arrival of the pointy fellow (SY).

40...Be2 41.Qf7 Bf3+ 42.Kg1
Rg2+ 43.Kh1 Rxc4+ 44.Kh2 Nf1
mate 0-1

Notes by Mitchell White

Sicilian Rossolimo B31
Selby Anderson 2367
Mitchell White 2102

New Year Open (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 [02]

If you consider a main line open
Sicilian to be a 90+ mph fastball,
then this is one of those nasty
breaking balls. This treatment be-

came popular again when Fischer
absolutely wailed on Spassky with
it in the 1992 return match.

3...g6 4.0-0 Bg7 5.c3 [03] e5!?

Not the most popular variation,
and one that can lead to great diffi-
culties at the slightest slip. More
'topical' is 5...Nf6 6.e5 Nd5 – see
New in Chess Yearbook (vol. 37).

6.d4 [05] exd4 [05]

White offers a pawn for devel-
opment and space, and I simply
can't decline. I clear e5 for later
maneuvers like Nc6-e5, should that
be necessary. On 6...cxd4 White
doesn't need to recapture as my de-
fensive possibilities are greatly re-
duced. Curiously though, 6...cxd4 is
the most popular move.

7.cxd4 [06] cxd4 [12]

I was trying to get a read on the
upcoming white piece placements.
My d6 is very weak, whether it is
occupied by a pawn or not. If I play
the natural Nge7 soon I'll likely
have a white minor piece perman-
ently installed on d6, or else I
won't be able to defend f7 properly.
Of course, there is great risk in not
developing the kingside! To my cha-
grin I began to realize the extent of
Black's difficulties in this line.

8.Bf4 [10] a6 [24]

White eyes d6, and my move is
practically a novelty! The only
game I can find is the obscure Wat-
son-Pekarek, Praha Bohemians 1992,
where the British GM gave up his
queen early on for two minor pieces
and lots of play. Apparently Black
missed chances to get out of the
bind, however! I think the move I
play is much better than the usual
8...Nge7, which by the way scores a
paltry one win and two draws in
ten games! In Anand-Pigusov, Mos-
cow 1987, Black allowed a piece to
settle into d6 (first a bishop, later a
knight) and he had to fight forever
in a losing cause. Anand missed
some chances to win, and Pigusov
escaped with a draw.

My idea is to challenge the
bishop, who must retreat; taking on
c6 gives away all of White's advan-
tages. That bishop will likely go to
the active c4 post, eyeing f7; but
I'm ready to manage an attack there.
The key feature of White's Bc4 will
be that the square c4 is occupied, so
a knight can't use that square to hop
into d6.

9.Bc4 [24]

9.Ba4 b5 10.Bb3 d6 11.a4 b4 12.
Nbd2 Be6 13.Rc1 Nge7 (13...Bxb3?
14.Qxb3 Nge7 15.Nc4 0-0 16.Bxd6
± Jansa-Mednis, Houston[!]) 1974)
14.Bxe6 fxe6 15.Ng5 Qd7 16.Qb3 d5
17.exd5 exd5 18.Rfe1 0-0 +=
Korchnoi.

9...d6 [25]

Selby equalized the clocks, indi-
cating to me that he's now on his
own as well. Time to play chess! I
have bad buttons on d6 and d4, but
one of them is extra. I'm ready to
defend f7, and if White doesn't
force the issue I'll simply develop
out of my problems with ...Be6,
then ...Nge7, and finally castles.

10.Ng5[?!] [29]

10.Qb3 Na5 (10...Qe7 11.Nbd2
Be5 12.Bg3 Bxg3 13.hxg3 Nh6 14.
Qb6! += Ciocaltea-Ghiutescu, Rom-
ania 1975) 11.Bxf7+ Kxe7 12.Qd5
Nf6 13.Bg5 Rf8 14.Re1 Rf7 15.e5 ±
Ciocaltea; 14...Nc6!? ∞ Korchnoi.

10...Nh6 [30]

Forced. White could attack the
knight indirectly by adding his
queen to the c1-h6 diagonal; then
any white knight move threatens a
piece. I therefore expected 11.Qc1,
followed by 12.Bd5

11.Qd2?! [40] 0-0 [39] 12.h3 [41]
Ne5! [49]

Already White's attack is stal-
ling, his queenside is undeveloped,
and it's not clear how he can add
more pieces. How to get the rest of
the black pieces into play? I spent a
lot of the time from move eleven
on considering just that question,
and decided I had to play ...Qe7 and

...Be6, if I could. White helps me out by playing a natural move.

13.Bd5 [45] Qe7 [52] 14.Na3 [47] Be6!? [55]

Had he played 13.Bb3 then my 'trick' wouldn't work due to the bad position of my Nh6. As it is, my knight at h6 can be captured only if White is willing to give up his Bd5 in return.

15.Nxe6 [51] fxe6 16.Bg5!? [58] Qd7 [60]

Selby's *zwischenzug* gives me chances to blunder (16...Qf7??) without really costing White anything; in fact, it removes the Bf4 from possible capture by a rook.

17.Bb3 [73] Ngf7 [61] 18.Bh4 [77] d5 [69]

I offered a draw here, although I didn't expect Selby to take it. However, optically his game has changed quite a bit for the worse in the last few moves. All his minor pieces have retreated to the edge while his rooks still don't have work to do.

19.exd5[??] [83]

Big mistake - I should have accepted the draw offer!

19...exd5 [70]

Such ugly pawns! But they do exclude White from play in the middle as long as they survive.



20.f4? [83]

I was very surprised when Selby willingly gave away the square e3 while weakening his kingside. Per-

haps he had visions of f4-f5 and a kingside attack of his own.

20...Nc6 [71] 21.Nc2 [85] Rfe8 [78] 22.Ne1 [91] Nh6 [81]

White can't play 23.g4 to keep me from f5, as I simply take that pawn: 23.g4 Nxg4 24.hxg4 Qxg4+ winning the Bh4 (or the queen if 25.Ng2 Re2). I have time to build up the position since White's rooks are disconnected and idle.

23.Nd3 [98] Nf5 [84]

White has entered mild time pressure here and that just adds to his woes. The position is not a simple one either.

24.Bf2 Kh8! [86]

One of the toughest moves to see. I need to free up the d5 pawn for possible action, and in any case my king is much safer in the coming scramble on h8 than on g8.

25.Rfc1? [100] Ne3 [87]

White misplaces a major chunk of his forces away from the key action. He wants to control c5, and even makes some threats against c6 this way (the idea is to play Nd3-c5xb7 in some lines, undermining the Nc6). In addition he removes the Rf1 from harassment. Still, it's not enough, and I take the natural forward post anyway.

26.Nc5 [102] Qf7 [97]

I wanted to try for the kingside strike with ...Qf5; but that doesn't quite work, I think. (How clear is 26...Qf5 27.Nxb7 Qe4 28. Bxe3 dxe3 29.Qc2 ?) The game move takes firm control of c4.

27.Bg3 [103] Nc4

Now I'm beginning to kick White around rather badly, and Selby cracks.

28.Qc2? [107] Nb4 [100] 29. Qd1 b6!

Ouch! Bad things are happening to White all over the board. He can't retreat the knight to d3, as that loses a piece: 30.Nd3 Nxd3 31.Qxd3 Re3 and the Bg3 is lost.

30.a3 [110] bxc5 [103] 31.axb4 Nxb2

I convinced myself very quickly that the connected passed pawns would win. Now I set up tactical junk along the dark diagonal a1-h8. It's not likely I'll give up my Bg7 unless I net a whole rook or piece; that could rebound on my king.

32.Qc2 c4! [104] 33.Qxb2 Re3! [107]

I'm proud of my last two moves. I don't hurry to grab stuff along the long diagonal; I don't rush the pawns forward too soon either, as I would rather eliminate some material along White's third rank. The pawns are a relatively permanent feature anyway, as any attempt to eradicate them costs White lots of time. I start executing my kingside attack, though it's not very strong by itself; the passed pawns help, though, by occupying a large chunk of the White forces.

34.Ba4 [116] Rxg3



Now we've got your classical time trouble. Selby was inside of four minutes with eleven moves to haul. And tough ones too! He saves the proper bishop, as opposite color bishops always generate more tactical chances (that is to say, cheapo potential). He will also get in a few quick moves on the light squares, which helps his clock. But he can't eliminate the passers!

35.Bc6 Ra7 36.Ra5 [117] c3 [112]

Finally White uses his queenside pieces. The momentary breather gives me a moment to determine two things: How safe is my king, and when do I push the pawns. I invested 4-5 minutes on that and then pressed on.

37.Qf2 Re3 38.Rxd5 h5! 39.f5! [118] Rae7 [113]

Selby is reduced to making one move threats, which are rather easy to parry in this position.

40.Rd8+ Kh7 [114] 41.fxg6+ Qxg6 [115]

Now the passers are the only thing left; I think White could resign but doesn't because of time trouble.

42.Bf3 [119] d3 [116]

I returned to my passers to drive one more stake in his heart.

43.Qh4 R7e5 [118]

I can play 43...Rxf3 allowing 44.Qxe7, as the passers are stronger than either white rook. Instead I played an unexpected move (at least I thought it was!) with Selby's flag hanging. He responded instantly:

44.Qc4? Rxf3 [119] 0-1

Selby resigned with seconds on his clock. He could have let his flag fall and then he'd had an excuse. As it was, his instant resignation was a classy move, acknowledging that he was beaten by a player and not a timepiece.

Owens Defense B00

Randall Schwarz 2000
Jim Gallagher 2257

New Year Open (3)

1.d4 b6 2.e4 Bb7 3.Bd3 e6 4. Nf3 Nf6 5.Nbd2 c5 6.e5!? (6.c3) Nd5 7.dxc5 bxc5 8.0-0 Nc6 9.Re1 d6 10.exd6 Bxd6 11.Ne4 Be7 12. c3 0-0 13.Qe2 Nf6 14.Nxf6+ Bxf6 15.Qe4 g6 16.Bh6 Re8 17.Rad1 Qe7 18.Qe3 Red8 19.Bf4 Rd7 20.

Bb5 Rxd1 21.Rxd1 Rd8 22.Rxd8 Nxd8 23.Ne5 (23.h3 Bd5 =)



23...Qd6

23...Bxg2!? 24.Nd7! (24.Kxg2 Qb7+) Bc6 25.Bc6 Nc6 26.Nc5 =.

24.h3?

24.Bf1 Qd5 25.c4 Qe4 =

24...Qd5 25.f3 a6?

If there was a trap after 25. ...Qxa2, I don't see it.

26.Bc4 Qd1 27.Kh2 Be7 28. Nd7??

28.Qd3 Qxd3 29.Nxd3 =; 28.Bb3 Qb1 29.Qd2 Bd5! 30.Bxd5 exd5 31. b3 Qf5 =.

28...Qxd7 0-1

Sicilian B22

John Hendrick 1942
Eric Dimazana 2199

New Year Open (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.c3 Nf6 4.e5 Nd5 5.d4 cxd4 6.cxd4 b6 7.Bd3 Bb7 8.0-0 Be7 9.Nbd2 0-0 10.Ne4 h6 11.a3 f5 12.exf6 Nxf6 13.Ng3 Bxf3 14.Qxf3 Nc6 15.Be3 d5 16. Qe2 Bd6 17.Rac1 Rc8 18.Rfd1 Kh8 19.Qd2?! (19.Bb1) Ng4 20. Bb1 Qh4 21.h3 Nf6 22.Ne2 Ne4 23.Bxe4 Qxe4 24.b4 Ne7 25.Rc3 Rxc3 26.Nxc3 Qg6 27.Qd3 Nf5 28. Kh1 Qf6 29.Rf1?? Ng3+ 30.fxg3 Qxf1+ 31.Qxf1 Rxf1+ 32.Kh2 Ra1 33.Nb5 Bb8 34.Bf4 Bxf4 35.gxf4 a6 36.Nc7 Rxa3 37.Nxe6 Rb3 38. Nc7 Rxb4 39.Nxd5 Rxd4 40.Nxb6 Rxf4 0-1

Sicilian Dragon B76

Larry Moss 2200

John Jackson 1889

New Year Open (3)

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 9.0-0 d5 10.Qe1!?

Is this a new move? It looks like a dangerous alternative to the automatic 10.exd5.



10...e5 11.Nxc6 bxc6 12.exd5 cxd5 13.Bg5 Be6 14.Bc4 Qc7 15. Bxd5 Nxd5 16.Nxd5 Bxd5 17. Rxd5 Rfc8 18.Qd2 Rab8 19.Rd7 Qb6 20.b3 Qc5 21.Be3 Qa3+ 22. Kb1 e4 23.Bd4 exf3 24.gxf3 Rd8 25.Bxg7 Rxd7 26.Qxd7 Kxg7 27. Re1 Qc5 28.Re7 Rc8 29.Rxf7+ Kh6 30.Rxh7+ Kg5 31.h4+ 1-0

French Classical C14

Jim Gallagher 2257

Billy Patteson 2140

New Year Open (4)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4. Bg5 Be7 5.e5 Nfd7 6.Bxe7 Qxe7 7.f4 a6 8.Nf3 c5 9.Qd2 (9.dxc5) Nc6 10.0-0-0 b5 11.g3 b4 12.Ne2 c4 (12...0-0; 12...a5) 13.f5!?

So why doesn't Black take the pawn? After 13...exf5 14.Nf4 Nb6, I don't see any convincing follow-up.

13...Nb6 14.fxe6 fxe6 15.Qg5 Qxg5 16.Nxg5 h6 17.Nf3 0-0 18.

Bg2 Bd7 19.Rdf1 Nc8 20.g4 N8e7
21.g5 hxg5 22.Nxg5 Rxf1+ 23.Rxf1
Rf8 24.Rxf8+ Kxf8 25.Bh3 Nf5 26.
Bxf5 exf5 27.c3 bxc3 28.bxc3 Nd8
29.Nf4 Bc6 30.Kd2 Ke7 31.Ng6+
Kd7 32. Ke3 Ne6 33.Nxe6 Kxe6
34.Kf4 Ba4 35.Kg5 Kf7 36.Nf4 1-0

KI Attack A07

Eric Dimazana 2199

Andy Smith 2120

New Year Open (4)

1.Nf3 d5 2.g3 Nf6 3.Bg2 Bg4
4.c4 e6!?

4...c6 or 4...Bxf3 5.Bxf3 c6

5.Ne5 c6

5...Bh5?! 6.Qb3 would involve a more serious concession.

6.cxd5 exd5 7.Nxg4 Nxg4 8.0-0

This asks for trouble, especially from an opponent like Andy who has a nose for the attack. A less stereotyped move such as 8.e4 is called for: 8...Nf6 9.e5 Ne4 10.0-0, or 8...h5 9.f3 Nf6 10.d4 dxe4 11.fxe4 Bb4+ 12.Nc3 +=;

8...h5! 9.d4 Bd6 10.Nc3 h4 11.e4 Nxb2 12.Re1

12.Kxh2? hxg3+ 13.Kg1 Qh4 14.fxg3 Qh2+ 15.Kf2 Qxg3+ 16.Ke2 (16.Kg1 Rh1+! mating) Rh2! +-.



12...hxg3 13.exd5+ Kf8 14.Ne4
gxf2+ 15.Nxf2 Qh4 16.Re4 Qg3 17.
Nh1 Nf3+ 18.Qxf3??

Dimazana reportedly took the piece almost immediately, looking up quizzically at Andy.

After 18. Kf1 Black can take the perpetual with 18...Nh2+ or try for more with 18...Rxb1?! 19.Bxb1 Qg1+ 20.Ke2 Qh2+! 21.Kd3 (21. Kxf3? Qh5+ 22.Rg4 f5 -) cxd5 ∞.
18...Rxb1+ 0-1

Notes by Mitchell White

French Winawer C18

Mitchell White 2102

Jim Rohrbaugh 2195

New Year Open (4)

1.e4 e6 [04] 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4
4.e5 c5 5.a3 [01] Bxc3+ [05]

I had a bad moment as I realized I hadn't finished my study of the two alternatives: 5...Ba5 and 5...cxd4?! But Jim played quickly and confidently into main line theory.

6.bxc3 Ne7 7.Qg4 [03] Qc7 [07] 8.Qxg7 [07] Rg8 9.Qxh7 cxd4 10. Ne2 Nbc6 11.f4 Bd7 12.Qd3 dxc3

We reach the major branch point in the theory of this line. White has tried quite a number of alternatives here. The game move and 13.Qxc3 are the most popular and best scoring alternatives. 13.Rb1 seldom has independent significance, transposing back into other lines. I've scored over 80% with 13.Nxc3, so why kick a winner?

13.Nxc3 a6 [08] 14.Ne2!? [08] 0-0-0 [18]

Jim had apparently never met 'my' move before (actually it's Spassky's, but I firmly believe in borrowing from the best). More common is 14.Rb1, but that old move no longer is sufficient; it only garners about 40% of the points for White in master competition. The game continuation has revived 13.Nxc3, so I was a little surprised that Jim wasn't familiar with it. His reply is one of the leading candidates in positions of this type; only 14...Nf5 seems to be sufficient, however. I remembered that

14...0-0-0 was considered suspect in *Secrets from Russia 1993*.

15.Rb1 [09] Na5 [37]

The key strategic point of my analysis was as follows: If Black allows Nd4, then play it; if Black resists my occupation of the center with 15...Nf5, kick the hopper away with 16.h3 and 17.g4.



16.h3? [11] Bb5! [43]

Hooboy, now I'm in the soup. How did I forget my analysis? His move was clear enough; the square d4 is now open and I should hop up there, with a nice edge. As it is, I forgot just what the Nd4 would be doing; i.e., preventing Bb5!

17.Qc3 [18] Qxc3 [50]

Of course; Jim doesn't leave me with the bishop pair by 17...Bxe2 18.Qxc7+ Kxc7 19.Kxe2 Nf5 20. Kf2 Ng3 21.Rg1, as now he would have a major quandary: Give up his great knight, or allow the white bishops and rooks to become active. The way Jim plays it I'm simply stuck with a hapless horsie.

18.Nxc3 Bxf1 19.Kxf1 [19] Nf5 [51] 20.Kf2 [20] Ng3 [58] 21.Re1 [23] Rg7 [63]

Jim finds the simple idea of doubling the rooks. Meanwhile I've gotta get rid of the cavalry. The reason my rook stands on the odd square e1 is so I could recapture on e2 with a rook, holding onto g2.

22.Ne2 [32] Rdg8 [83]

Black has to determine if e4 is a good square for his ponderous percheron. As it is, it's not quite; a mirage, pure and simple. He needs to hold my g-pawn back to keep it as a target. The offer of such a juicy square had a fine effect as far as I'm concerned; Jim's approaching time pressure already, and is nearly an hour behind on the clock!

Now I have only one trick, and he falls right into it.

23.Nxg3 [36] Rxg3 24.Rg1 [37] Rc3?! [84]

Black thinks the win is now a simple matter. Not quite!



25.Bd2! [38] Rxa3 [86]

Jim was disappointed in his desire to capture on c2: 25...Rxc2 26.Rgc1! and the cross-pins work in my favor. The endgame would be quite drawish after that. Instead he wins the other weakling and plays to return to the attack of c2 later on; that's about the only way to play for a win.

26.Ra1 [41] Rxa1 [92]

I offered a draw with my 26th move, although I was completely convinced he would decline. It made him look deeper, though, using up more clock time; the strategic draw offer strikes again! He can't play 26...Rgg3?, when 27.Bxa5 wins a piece. Without the draw offer I think he would have quickly captured on a1, the move he eventually played.

27.Rxa1 Nc4 28.Bc3? [45]

Just as I reach a reasonable (though slightly worse) position I jump right back into the hot water. My remaining weakness is c2, and I made it weaker by lining up the units on the c-file. Stupid, very stupid! Now I've gotta lose a pawn.

28...Kd7! [93] 29.g4 [64] Rc8 [96] 30.Bb4 [74] Nb2! [98]

I spent a half hour on the previous two moves, not because they were hard to find but because I wanted to evaluate my chances; which, in case you're wondering, are miserable. Black will have three passers on the queenside, all of them strong and healthy. I will have only one, the h-pawn, and therein lies my slight chance. At the moment I can't defend the pawn at c2: 31.Rc1?? Nd3+ is finito.

31.c3 [85] Nd3+ [99] 32.Kg3 Rc4! [101] 33.Rf1 [90] Nxb4 [102]

There goes the last of my queenside. At least it makes things simpler, if no less bleak. The clock is only a small factor from here as Black gains time with checks.

34.cxb4 Rxb4 35.h4! Rb3+ 36.Kg2 Rb2+ 37.Kg3 Rb3+ 38.Kg2 Rc3 [105]

Black repeated a couple of times; I had no reason to refuse. I wasn't feeling good about my game, but at least I understood what I had to do.

39.h5 [91] Ke7 [106]

Jim decides to hunt down the white pawn with his king. The alternative 39...Rc8 is much better. In fact, it is about here that Black, by playing otherwise natural moves, begins to drift away from the win.

40.Rb1! [91] b5 41.Ra1! Rc6 [107]

All at once Black has troubles! He has to give me a pawn, a file for my rook, or access to the kingside with my king; he can't prevent all three at once. Jim makes the best of a bad bargain by holding the pawns and the c-file, as he doesn't see just

how fast the white king is. My rook can fight against the pawns for the moment, and I can tie up the black king with my passed pawn. I began to see a major swindle, including opportunities to let Black promote a pawn while I got my rook over for a perpetual check.

42.Kg3 [93]



42...Kf8

42...f6!? 43. g5 fxe5 44.fxe5 Kf7 (44...Re3+ =) 45.Rf1 + Kg7 46.Rf6 =/∞. For 42...b4 see the next note.

43.Kh4 [95] Kg7? [110]

Black allows me to operate with checks. He's actually in some trouble here, but nobody in the room realized it!

Later, Jim Gallagher repeatedly showed wins from 43...b4 44.Kg5 b3 45.h6 b2 46.Rb1 Rb6:

(a) 47.f5 exf5 48.gxf5 a5! 49.f6 Kg8 50.e6 fxe6 51.Kg6 e5 -+;

(b) 47.Kf6 Kg8 48.h7+ Kxh7 49.Kxf7 Rb7+ 50.Kxe6 a5 51.Kxd5 a4 52.Kc6 Rb8 53.Kc7 Rb3! 54.e6 a3 55.e7 Re3 56.Kd7 a2 -+.

44.Kg5 b4 [111] 45.h6+ [97] Kh7? [117]

And now Black is completely lost. Hard to believe? Black's move is very natural, and with the need to make the control looming Jim took the 'safe' way out by blocking the passed pawn's progress. He can't ever take the pawn, of course, as that would lead to immediate mate.

The threat to advance the g-pawn with check gives White a winning position. I didn't realize that at the time, though, and neither did Jim! The spectators drifted away, shaking their heads at White's certain doom with time control now past.

46.Kf6 [102] **Rc7** [122]

Black made this move as he relaxed from the tension of the first time control. He realized he had to give up a pawn now, as retreating his king allows much nastiness: 46...Kg8 47.h7+ Kxh7 48. Kxf7 Rc7+ 49.Kxe6 and all Black's passers are threatened before they can advance, while White has passed pawns that threaten to advance with check or checkmate threats. The tables have turned completely.

47.f5! [112] **b3** [172]

That's not a typo! Black used 50 of his remaining 58 minutes, in a sudden death control, on his very next move! Finally Jim moved, and offered me a draw.

There is no salvation for Black in 47...exf5 48.gxf5 b3 49.Rb1 Rb7 50.e6 fxe6 51. fxe6 a5 52.e7 Rb8 (52...Rxe7 53.Kxe7 a4 54. Kf6! d4 55.Kg5! d3 56.Rb2! forcing mate) 53.Rxb3! (53.Kf7? a4 54.e8(Q) Re8 55.Ke8 d4 -+) Rxb3 54.e8(Q) Rf3+ 55.Kg5 Rg3+ 56.Kh4 Rg6 57.Qf7+ Kxh6 58.Qxd5 Ra6 59.Qb5 +-.

48.fxe6 [133]

I declined Jim's draw offer after checking my analysis thoroughly. I didn't want to walk into a cheap shot myself, not this late in the game! Jim plays into the simplest of the lines; the one where I have the cutest tricks, as it works out!

48...fxe6

Or 48...b2 49.Rb1 Rc1 (49...Rb7 50.e7 Rb8 51.Kxf7 +-) 50.Rxb2 Rf1+ 51.Kg5 fxe6 52.Rb7+ Kh8 53. Kg6 Rf8 54.h7 d4 55.g5 d3 56.Kh6 d2 57.g6 d1(Q) 58.g7 mate!

49.g5 b2 50.g6+ Kh8 51.Rxa6! [134] **Rc8** [174]

Black can have a queen; I have mate in one.

52.Rb6 **1-0**

Okay, he'd seen enough. I'll be the one with the three passers, if needed. My connected passers are worth his rook in any case. This may be the most amazing turnaround in my career. I've played thousands of serious games, but never can I remember taking an otherwise sane position and beating three sound passed pawns in a rook ending. Or any ending, for that matter!

Incredible.

Sicilian Dragon B70

Steve Young 1972

Larry Moss 2200

New Year Open (4)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.g3 Bg7 7.Bg2 0-0 8.0-0 Nc6 9.Nde2 a6 10.Nd5 Bd7 11.Rb1 b5 12.Nxf6+ Bxf6 13.Bh6 Re8 14.Nf4 Ne5 15.Nd5 Bh8 16.Be3 Rb8 17.Bd4 Bg4 18.f3 Be6 19.a3 Qc8 20.Nf4 Bc4 21.Rf2



21...Nd3 22.cxd3 Bxd4 23. dxc4 Bxf2+ 24.Kxf2 Qc5+ 25.Kf1 bxc4 26.Nd5 Rb7 27.Qd2 Reb8 28. Nc3 Rb3 29.f4 Qa5 30.Qd5 Qxd5 31.Nxd5 e6 32.Nxe7+ Kf8 33.Nc6 Rxb2 34.Re1 R8b3 35.Na5 Rc3 36.Re2 Rxe2 37.Kxe2 Rc2+ 38. Kf1 c3 39.Nc4 Rxd4

Sicilian B44

Andy Smith 2120

Jim Gallagher 2257

New Year Open (5)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 e6 5.Be3 Nf6 6.Nd2 d5 7.Bb5 Qc7 8.e5 Nd7 9.f4 Nxd4 10. Bxd4 Bc5 11.Nb3 Bxd4 12.Nxd4 0-0 13.Qg4 f5?? 14.Qxg7+! 1-0

K1 Attack A08

Larry Moss 2200

Mitchell White 2102

New Year Open (5)

1.e4 c5 2.c3 e5 3.Nf3 Nc6 4.g3 Nf6 5.d3 d5 6.Nbd2 Bg4 7.h3 Be6 1/2

Two Knights Defense C55

Stephen Cheyney 2081

Frank Dick 1975

New Year Open (5)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.d4 exd4 5.0-0 d5!?

This seems entirely too frisky for Black to get away with at this stage, but a refutation is elusive. Besides, 5...Nxe4 looks risky at first, yet it is quite solid.

6.exd5 Nxd5 7.Nxd4 Be7 8. Re1 0-0??

This is the cause of Black's sudden defeat. There is no clear bust to 8...Nb6 or 8...Ndb4. Gligoric in ECO gives only 8...Nxd4[?] 9.Qxd4 ±, which is needlessly cooperative.

9.Bxd5 +- Qxd5 (9...Nxd4 10. Qxd4 c6 [10...Be6 11.Rd1] j11.Qe4) 10.Nxc6 Qd1? 11.Nxe7+ Kh8 12. Rxd1 1-0

Ruy Lopez C78

Selby Anderson 2367

Angel Soriano 1938

New Year Open (5)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 b5 6.Bb3 Bc5 7. Nxe5 (7.c3) Bxf2+? (7...Nxe5 8.d4 Bxd4 9.Qxd4 d6 10.c3 += ECO)

8.Rxf2 Ne5 9.d4 Neg4 10.Rf1 d6
11.h3 Nh6 12.Bxh6 gxf6 13.Qf3 c5
14.Bd5 Rg8 15.Bxa8 Bxh3 16.
Bc6+ Kf8 17.Qh3 Ng4 18.Rxf7
Kxf7 19.Bd5+ 1-0

Sicilian B44

Andy Zamora 1695
Eric Dimazana 2199

New Year Open (5)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.
Nxd4 Nc6 5.c4 Nf6 6.Nc3 Bb4
7.f3 0-0 8.Be3 d5 9.cxd5 exd5 10.
Nxc6 bxc6 11.Qa4 Qe7 12.Bg5
dxe4 13.Bxf6 gxf6 14.fxe4? (14.0-
0-0) Qxe4+ 15.Kd1 Rd8+ 16.Kc1
Qe3+ 17.Kc2 Rd2+ 18.Kb1 Bf5+
19.Bd3 Qxd3+ 20.Kc1 Rc2+ 0-1

King's Indian E99

Jim Rohrbach 2195
Geroge Kvakovsky 1908

New Year Open (5)

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 g6 3.e4 d6 4.d4
Bg7 5.Be2 0-0 6.Nf3 e5 7.0-0 Nc6
8.d5 Ne7 9.Ne1 Nd7 10.Be3 f5 11.
f3 f4 12.Bf2 g5 13.a4 a5 14.Nd3 b6
15.b4 axb4 16.Nxb4 Bb7 17.Ra3
Kh8 18.Qa1 Ra5



19.Nb5 Rg8 20. Rb1 h5 21.Be1
Nf6 22.Nd3 Ra8 23.Bc3 Bc8 24.a5
Nd7 25.axb6 Rxa3 26.Qxa3 Nxb6
27.c5 dxc5 28.Nxe5 Rf8 29.Qxc5
Na4 30. Qxe7 Nxc3 31.Nxc3 1-0

Gruenfeld D92

Rodrigo De Los Reyes 1567
Chuck Barbour 1835

New Year Open (5)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 d5?!
4.Nc3 (4.cxd5 Nxd5 5.e4 Nb6 6.h3!
+=) Bg7 5.Bf4 a6? (5...0-0; 5...c6;
5...c5) 6.e3? (6.cxd5 Nxd5 7.Nxd5
Qxd5 8.Bxc7) Bf5? 7.Rc1? (7.
cxd5) c6 8.Bd3 Bxd3 9.Qxd3 e6
10.h3 0-0 11.0-0 Re8 12.a4 Nbd7
13.b4 Nh5 14.Bh2 e5? 15.dxe5
Nxe5 16.Nxe5 Bxe5 17.Bxe5 Rxe5
18.cxd5 cxd5 19.Rfd1 (19.f4! Rf5
20. Rcd1 Nf6? 21.g4 +-) Nf6 20.f4
Rh5 21.Qd4 Qd6 (21...Rc8 22.e4!)
22.Ne4 Nxe4 23.Qx4 Qb6 24.Qd4
Qd6 25.Rc5 Rd8 26.Rdc1 (Black
must lose a pawn, as he is in effect a
rook down.) Re8 27.Rc7 Qe6 28.
R1c3 Rb8 29.Qa7 Re8 30.Rxb7 Rf5
31.Qd4 g5 32.Rb6 Qe7 33.fxg5
Rgx5 34.Qf6 Qxf6 35.Rxf6 d4 36.
exd4 Re1+ 37.Kf2 (37.Kh2! Ra1
(37...Re2 38.Rg3) 38.a5) Ra1 38.
Rc2 Rxa4 39.Rb6 a5 40.bxa5
Rgxa5 41.Ke3 Kg7 42.Rd2 h6 43.
d5 Ra3+ 44.Ke4 R5a4+ 45.Ke5
Re3+ 46.Kd6 Ra7 47.Rc6 Re7
48. Kc5 Ra1 49.Rb2 Re5 50.Kd6
f6 51.Rd2 Ra5 52.Rc7 Kf8 53.Kc6
Ra6+ 54.Kb5 Rd6 55.Kc5 Ra6 56.
Rb7 Ra5+ 57.Rb5 Ra1 58.Kc6 Ke8
59.Rb8+ Ke7 60.d6+ Ke6 61.Re8+
Kf7 62.Rxe5 fxe5 63.d7 Rc1+ 64.
Kd6 1-0

Dr. De Los Reyes showed great
tenacity in converting his pawn in
the rook ending.

A friendly formality:

Gruenfeld D75

Mitchell White 2102
Andy Smith 2120

New Year Open (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.
Nc3 0-0 5.g3 d5 6.cxd5 Nxd5 7.
Bg2 Nxc3 8.bxc3 c5 9.0-0 1/2

Ruy Lopez Schliemann C63

Selby Anderson 2367
Stephen Cheyney 2081

New Year Open (6)

1.e4

Probably a mistake. I had toyed
with playing the English, but fell
back on my 3-0 record with 1.e4
against Stephen.

1...e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 f5 4.
Nc3 Nd4 5.exf5 Nf6 6.Nxe5 Bc5
7.0-0 0-0



Stephen probably knows more
about this position than anyone in
the state. I later learned that he had
spent Saturday night reviewing his
theory!

8.Ba4?!

As for me, it had been years since
I studied this position. I should
have slowed down, and maybe I
would have remembered that 8.
Nf3! is the best try for an advan-
tage. As Stephen proved the inferi-
ority of the text in rapid fire style,
a sense of negative *déjà vu* came
over me.

8...d5 9.Nf3 Bxf5 10.Nxd4
Bxd4 11.Ne2 Bg4 12.Qe1

Or 12.c3 Qe7 13.Bb5 Rae8! =.
12.Kh1?! Bxe2 13.Qxe2 Ne4 14.
f3 Qh4! 15.fx4 Rxf1+ 16.Qxf1
Rf8 +- Mikhail Tseitlin.

12...c6 13.c3
13.Nd4? Re8; 13.h3 Be2 14.Qe2
Ne4.

13...Re8 14.Bd1 Re6!

Played without thought. I was expecting 14...Qe7, but the text retains attacking chances.

15.cxd4 Bxe2 16.Bxe2 Qe7 17. d3 (17.f3? Nh5! -+) Rxe2 18.Qc3 Re8 (18...Qd6!) 19.h3?

19.Bf4! Nh5 (19...h6 ∞ Adams) 20.Be5 Qg5 21.Rae1 Nf4 22.g3 R8e5 23.de5 Qg4 24.d4 += Szmetan.

19...Nh5! 20.Qa3

In the post mortem Stephen said this was the first new move! From his book he showed me 20.Bd2 Qh4 21.Rae1 (21.Be3? R8xe3 0-1 Grünberg-Szmetan, Argentine Ch. 1978) Ng3 22.Be3 Qh5 23.fxg3 R8xe3 24.Qb4 ∞.

20...Qh4 21.Be3 R8xe3 22.fxe3 Rxd2+ 1/2

The following is the star game of the tournament. Gallagher exploits his better centralized pieces in textbook style, winding up with a one-two punch that ends all resistance.

QGD Tarrasch D33

Jim Gallagher 2257

Jim Rohrbaugh 2195

New Year Open (6)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.cxd5 exd5 4.Nc3 c5 5.Nf3 Nc6 6.g3 c4 7.Bg2 Bb4 8.0-0 Nge7

The Swedish variation, a Rohrbaugh specialty. Gallagher had broad experience with other Tarrasch lines, but now he was playing by ear. (See Dlugy-Lputian in the February *Chess Life*, page 33 for a good sample of this line after 9.e4.)

9.a3 Bxc3?!

9...Ba5 10.e4 is the main line. The text would be okay if Black were equipped to stop e4, as in a Nimzo-Indian line with a similar pawn skeleton.

10.bxc3 0-0 11.a4 Na5

11...Re8 12.Ba3 Bf5 13.Nd2 Ng6 14.Re1 Qa5 15.Qc1 Rad8 16.e4 ± Korchnoi-Ekström, Lichtenstein

1984. Black's decentralizing maneuvers in the present game only make the central breakthrough e2-e4 more powerful.

12.Nd2 Bf5

No help is 12...f5 13.f3 f4? 14.gxf4 Rxf4 15.Nxc4.

13.Ba3 Re8 14.Re1 Nec6 15.e4 dxe4 16.Nxe4 Nb3 17.Ra2

**17...Qd7**

Played after 45 minutes of thought. Rohrbaugh had probably planned on 17...Qa5, but there are two reasons for Black to pause:

(a) 18.Rae2! (threat: Nf6+)

(a1) 18...Kh8 19.Nd6 +-;

(a2) 18...Red8 19.Nd6 Bd3 20.Nxb7! Bxe2 21.Qxe2 Qc7 22.Nxd8 +-;

(a3) 18...Bxe4 19.Bxe4 g6 20.Bxc6 Rxe2 21.Qxe2 bxc6 22.Qxc4 ±.

Toward the end of Rohrbaugh's big think Gallagher was looking at another move, perhaps even stronger:

(b) 18.Nd6! Rxe1+ 19.Qxe1 Nbx4 20.Nxb7 Qb6 21.Rb2 Nb3 22.Nd6 Bd3 (22...Be6 23.Qe4) 23.Bd5 Δ Nxf7/c4, and Black's exposed targets take their toll.

18.Rae2 Rad8 19.Nd6 Rxe2 20. Qxe2 Bd3 21.Qh5 g6 22.Qh4 Nd2 23.d5!

By taking a defender off e7, White sets up the following combination.

23...Na5 24.Nxf7! Re8
24...Kxf7 25.Qxh7+ Kf6 26. Be7+ Kf5 27.Bh3 mate.

25.Nh6+ Kg7 26.Bf8+!

Rohrbaugh just looked up and smiled. If 26...Kxf8 27.Qf6+ and mate; or 26...Rxf8 27.Re7+ Qxe7 28.Qxe7+ Kh6 29.Qxf8+ Kh5 30.Qf4+-. **1-0**

English Opening A36

Eric Dimazana 2199

Larry Moss 2200

New Year Open (6)

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 c5 3.e4 Nc6 4. d3 g6 5.g Bg7 6.Bg2 d6 7.Nge2 0-0 8.0-0 Ne8 9.Be3 Nc7 (9...Nd4 10.Rb1) 10.d4 cxd4 11.Nxd4 Ne5 12.b3 Ng4 13.Bg5 h6 14.Bc1 Ne6 15.Nce2 Nxd4 16.Nxd4 Qb6 17. Bb2 Bd7 18.h3 Ne5 19.Qe2 Rac8 20.Rad1 a6 21.Kh2 Qa5 22. f4 Nc6 23.Nxc6 Bxc6 24.Bxg7 Kxg7 25. Qb2+ Kg8 26.b4 Qa4 27.Rd3

**27...a5 28.Rb3!?**

Dimazana plays for complications in his opponent's time pressure. The text threatens b5, which just now would be answered with Qxc4. The alternative 28.a3 axb4 29.axb4 Ra8 30.Rc1 Qa2 31.Rd2 Qxb2 32. Rxb2 f5! 33.exf5 Bxg2 34.Kxg2 gxf5 should also be level.

28...axb4 29.Rxb4 Qa6 30.Rf2 Rc7?

After 30...Ra8 intending ...Qa3, Black can neutralize all pressure.

31.f5 Rcc8 32.e5 Bxg2 33.Rxg2 Rc7 34.fxg6 fxg6 35.c5 Rxc5 36.Rb6 Qd3 37.exd6 exd6 38.Rxb7 Rc3 39.Rd7 d5 1-0 (time)

Center Counter B02

Guillermo Medina 1694

Steve Young 1972

New Year Open (6)

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 Nf6 3.Nc3 Nxd5 4.Nxd5 Qxd5 5.Nf3

White has chosen an innocuous line. ECO gives 5.d4 Nc6 6.Nf3 (a) 6...Bg4 7.Be2 0-0-0 8.c3 e5 = Alburt-Vasiukov, USSR 1967; (b) 6...e5 7.Be3 Bg4 8.dxe5 Bxf3 9.Qxf3 Qx3 10.gxf3 Nxe5 = Salazar-Alburt, Santiago 1981.

5...Bg4 6.Be2 e6 7.0-0 Bd6!?
(7...Nc6) 8.c4 Qh5?



9.g3?

9.h3! (a) 9...Bxh3 10.Ne1 (10.gxh3 Qxh3 =) Qg6 11.Bh5 Qg5 12.d4 +-; (b) 9...f5 10.hxg4 fxg4 11.g3 gxf3 12.Bxf3 (x b7) +-; (c) 9...Bf5 10.d4 ±.

9...Nd7 10.Re1 0-0-0 11.d3 Bb4 12.Bd2 Bxd2 13.Nxd2 Nf6 14.Bxg4 Qxg4?

Black obviously was counting on the reply 15.Qxg4, which loses the d-pawn (15...Nxc4 16.h3 Rxd3!). He locks in an advantage with 14...Nxc4 15.Nf3 (15.h4 g5 16.Re4 f5) Qh3! 16.Qe2 h5 17.Rad1 h4 18.Qf1 hxg3 19.fxg3 Nxc2 -/+.

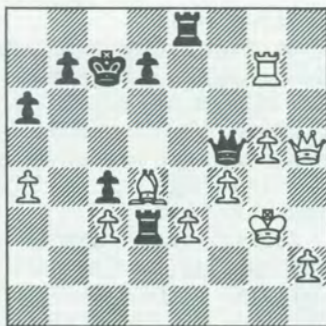
15.Nf3! Nd7 16.Re4 Qh5 17.b4 e5 18.Kg2 f5 19.Re1 e4 20.dxe4 Ne5 21.Nd4 Qxd1 22.Raxd1 fxe4 23.c5 Nd3 24.Rxe4 Nxb4 25.Rb1 Nxa2 26.Ne2 Rd2 27.Ra1 Rhd8 28.Nf4 Nc3 29.Rb4 Nd5? (29...Kb8; 29...a6 30.c6 Nb5;) 30.Nxd5 R2xd5? (30...R8xd5) 31.Rxa7 Rxc5?? 32.Ra8+ 1-0

Sudden death time pressure may be to blame for the errors that occurred from the following position. Steve Welborn sent reams of computer analysis by his Fritz 3.0 program, which evidently does a semi-brute force search and dumps its analysis in outline form. Believe me, you don't want to see it all!

George Abood 1723

Frank Dick 1975

New Year Open (6)



1...Rxd4?

Black weaves a mating net with 1...Rdx3+! 2.Bxe3 Rxe3+ 3.Kf2 Qxf4+ 4.Kg2 Qe4+ 5.Kf2 Rxc3, and it doesn't take a Chess Genius to figure out that White has no good defense (6.Qe2 Rc2 +-).

2.Qxe8 Re4 3.Qxe4??

3.Rxd7+ Qxd7 4.Qxe4 Qxa4 5.Qe5+ Kb6 6.e4 Qd7 7.Qd5 Qc8 8.Qd6+ Ka7 9.g6 +-.

0-1

Simpson (continued from page 4)

it is replaced on the second square of the file where it was captured. If a rook, knight or bishop is captured, it is removed to the rook, knight or bishop square that is the same color as where it was captured. If the queen is captured, it comes back on the queen square. Of course, if there is already a piece on that square, the captured piece is lost forever!

Try this simple game of Circe chess to understand how the pieces come back on the board. 1.e4 d6 2.d4 e5 3.exe5 (now put the black pawn back on e7) 4.dxe5 (and put the white pawn on e2). The board should now look like this:



Now White plays 4.Qxd8 mate! Black's queen cannot come back on the board, and if Black plays 4...Kxd8, White's queen reappears on d1 to play 5.Qxd8!

Don't let this game fool you, though. Circe chess is a long and hard game to win. But it does make you think!

Here are some other chess variants that you may have already tried: (1) Each side gets to make to moves at a time instead of one (watch out - you might get your king captured!) (2) Giveaway chess, where the object is to be the first person with no pieces left. Captures are forced when they are offered.

A.C.E. Open Championship

In what seemed like a first, this year's A.C.E. Open Championship did not fall on NFC Championship weekend. I started to congratulate Austin organizer Drew Sarkisian on his planning, but he assured me it was strictly a coincidence. What was remarkable was that in spite of that happy circumstance there was a record low turnout – 11 in the Open and 21 in the Reserve.

The winner of the event, Omer Haldun Unalmis, played the next five people on the wall chart! Showing the same form that won the Texas Open last fall, he chalked up four wins and coasted into first place with a draw. Since Haldun is not a A.C.E. club member (he gets his chess kicks on the Internet), the title went to second place finishers Michael Simpson and John Durston, who both finished with 3.5.

In the Reserve section, top-ranked Danny Hardesty won clear first with four wins and a half point bye in the third round.

Gary Gaiffe directed.

PRIZE WINNERS

OPEN: 1st: Haldun Unalmis, 4.5. 1st Expert: Michael Simpson. 1st U2000: John Durston, 3.5. 2nd U2000: Mark Muecke. **RESERVE:** 1st: Danny Hardesty, 4.5. 2nd: Bret Treadway, 4. 1st Class B: Raymond Doo, 4. 1st Class C: Dan Coffman, 3.5. 1st Class D/E: Morgan Williams, Michael Martinez, 2.5. 1st Unrated: Daryl Ashley, 2.5.

Ruy Lopez Breyer C95

Haldun Unalmis 2317
John Durston 1927

A.C.E. Open (1)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 Nb8 10.d4 Nbd7

11.Nbd2 Bb7 12.Bc2 Re8 13.Nf1 Bf8 14.Ng3 g6 15.Bg5 h6 16.Bd2 Bg7 17.a4 exd4 18.cxd4 c5 19.Bf4 Qb6 20.d5 Qc7 21.h4 Ng4 22.h5 Bxb2 23.hxg6 fxg6

23...Bxa1!? 24.gxf7+ Kxf7 25. Qxa1 Ndx5 26.Nxe5 dx5 27.Nf5! with unclear compensation.



24.Nh4 Nde5

24...Bxa1 25.Qxg4 Ne5 26.Bxe5 Bxe5 27.Ngf5! (27.Nxg6 Bxg3 -/+) Bg7 28.Nxg6, and with Re3-g3/h3 to follow, White's scorched earth policy might well succeed: 28...Bc8 29.Ngh4 Bxf5 30.Nxf5 Kh8 31.Qg6 Rad8 32.Re3 Δ Rh3 +.

25.Nxg6 Bxa1 26.Nxe5 Bxe5 27.Qxg4+ Qg7 28.Qh4 Bxf4 29. Qxf4 Qg5 30.Qxd6 Bxd5 31.Nf5 Be6 32.f4 Qf6 33.Re3 Qa1+ 34. Kh2 Rad8 35.Qxc5 Qf6 36.Rg3+ Kh8 37.Qb6 Rf8 38.e5 Qf7

1-0 (time)

QGD Slav D15

Bill Stouffer 2183
Jorge Best 1746

A.C.E. Open (1)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 d5 3.c4 c6 4. Nc3 Bf5 5.Qb3 Bc8 6.e3 e6 7.Bd2 Nbd7 8.Rc1 Qb6 9.Qc2 Be7 10. Bd3 dxc4 11.Bxc4 0-0 12.0-0 c5 13.Na4 Qc6 14.Bd3 cxd4 15.Qxc6 bxc6 16.Nxd4 Bb7 17.b4 (17.Nxc6

Bxc6 18.Rxc6 Ne5 19.Rc7 Bd6) Rac8 18.Nb3 Rfd8 19.Be2 Ne4 20.Be1 Nb6 21.Nac5 Nxc5 22. bxc5 Nd5 23.Ba5 Nc7 24.Rfd1 Rxd1+ 25.Rxd1 Ba6 26.Rd7 Bxe2 27.Rxe7 Nb5 28.a4 Kf8 29.Rd7 Ke8 30.Rd2 Bc4 31.Rb2 Nc7 32. Nd4 Na6 33.Rc2 Rb8 34.f3 1/2

Sicilian Closed B24

Michael Simpson 2083
Allen Eckert 1836

A.C.E. Open (1)

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 e6 3.g3 Nc6 4. Bg2 a6 5.Nf3 Qc7 6.0-0 Nf6 7.Qe2

This doesn't feel right – the c3 knight may want to go there. Either 7.d3 or 7.d4 is preferable.

7...d6 8.d3 Nd4 9.Nxd4 cxd4 10.Nd1 Be7 11.f4 e5 12.f5 Bd7 13.c3 dxc3 14.Nxc3 h6 15.Be3 0-0 16.g4 Bc6 17.h4

Impressive looking, but White's forces are not mobilized enough to make this attack stick.

17...Nh7 18.Qf2 Bd8

18...Qd8! 19.g5 (19.Bb6? Bxh4!) hxg5 20.Bb6 Qd7 -/+.

19.Qg3 Qe7



20.g5 hxg5 21.hxg5 Nxg5 22.f6 The slow 22.Kf2 is better, but probably just good enough to draw.. 22...gxf6 23.Bh3 Kg7 24.Rf2 Rh8 25.Bg4 Ba5 26.Raf1 Bxc3 27.



A.C.E. co-champs Mike Simpson and John Durston

bxc3 Rg8 28.Rxf6 Qxf6 29.Rxf6 Kxf6 30.Qf2+ Ke7 31.Qf5 Nh3+ 32.Kf1 Nf4 33.d4?

Better is 33.Bxf4 exf4 34.Kf2, but Black should still win.

33...Bb5+ 34.Kg1 Rh4 35.dxe5 Rgxg4+ 36.Kf2 Rg2+ 0-1

Picturesque is 37.Kf3 Be2 mate.

Three Knights C46

David Naiser 2190

Haldun Unalmis 2317

A.C.E. Open (2)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 d6 4.d4 Be7!? 5.dxe5

5.Bc4 transposes to the Hungarian Defense. Naiser plays to weaken Black's queenside pawns at the price of the bishop pair.

5...dxe5 6.Qxd8+ Bxd8 7.Bb5 7.Be3 f6! 8.Bc4?! Na5 Δ ...Be6; 7...f6 8.Bxc6+ bxc6 9.Be3 Nh6 10.h3(?)

10.Nd2 Δ f3 would save time, as Black gains nothing from 10...Ng4 11.Bc5.

10...Be7 11.Na4 Nf7 12.Nd2 Ng5 13.Nc5 a5 14.a4 f5 15.f3 Ne6 16.Nxe6?

After this the bishops dominate. Better is 16.Nbd3.

16...Bxe6 17.0-0 f4 18.Bf2 Rb8 19.Nb1 Kf7



Black has completed his development and gained control of c5. It is now imperative that White fortress his king's position with Nd2, b3 and c4 if he is to survive an onslaught on the b-file.

20.Rd3 c5 21.b3 c4 22.bxc4 Rb4 23.Nc3 Rxc4 24.Rhd1 Ba3+ 25.Kd2 Bb4 26.Be1 Rd4

Threatening to win the exchange with 27...Bc4.

27.Kc1 Ba3+ 28.Kd2 Rhd8 29. Bf2 R4d7 30.Bh4?

This plays into a deeply laid trap to win a piece. Better was 30.Rxd7+ Rxd7+ 31.Ke2 Bc4+ 32. Ke1 Rxd1+ 33.Nxd1 Bb4+ 34.c3 Ba3 35.Bh4 Ke6 36.g3, and despite the threatened ...Bb3 winning the a-pawn, White may have enough counterplay to hold.



30...g5! 31.Bxg5?

31.Bf2 Bc4! 32.Rxd7+ Rxd7 33. Ke1 Rxd1+ 34.Nxd1 Bb4+ 35.c3 Ba3 (Δ Bb3, Bxa3) is like the endgame of the preceding note without White's counterplay.

31...Rxd3+ 32. cxd3 Rg8 33.h4 h6! 34.Bxh6 Rgx2+ 35.Ke1

No better is 35.Ne2 Bb4+ +-.

35...Bb4 36.Kf1

36.Rc1 Rg1+ 37.Kd2 Rxc1 +.

36...Bh3 37.Nd5 Rg6+ 38.Ke2 Rg2+ 39.Kf1 Rg6+ 40.Ke2 Rxh6 0-1

QP Opening D04

Haldun Unalmis 2317

Bill Stouffer 2183

A.C.E. Open (2)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.Nbd2 d5 4.e3 Bg7 5.c4 0-0 6.cxd5 Nxd5 7.Bc4 Nc6 8.0-0 Nb6 9.Bb3 a5 10.Nc4 Nxc4 11.Bxc4 e5 12.d5 Ne7 13.e4 Bd7 14.Qb3 Qb8 15.a4 c6 16.dxc6 Bxc6 17.Ng5 Qe8 18.f4 exf4 19.Rxf4 Bd4+ 20.Kh1 Kg7 21.Bxf7 1-0

Notes by Bret Treadway

Smith-Morra Gambit B21
Bret Treadway 1800
Dan Coffman 1575

A.C.E. Open (2)

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cxd4 3.c3 dxc3
 4.Nxc3 Nc6 5.Nf3 e6 6.Bc4 Qc7
 7.Qe2 Nf6 8.h3

8.e5 [or 8.Bg5] is a suggested move, but I wanted out of book. A trap is 8.0-0 Ng4 9.h3?? Nd4! -+. [9.Nb5 Qb8 10.h3 h5 11.g3 a6 12.Nc3 ∞ Ken Smith-Simpson, Gulf Coast Open game/30 1992 and D. Phillips-Gallagher, Tx. Chp 1992.

8...a6 9.0-0

9.e5 looks strong here.

9...b5 10.Bd3 d6 11.Rd1 Bb7
 12.Be3 Be7 13.Rac1 0-0 14.Bb1
 Rac8 15.Qd3 Ne5?

This drops the exchange. [Better is 15...Qa5.]

16.Nxe5 dxe5



17.Nd5! Qd8 18.Bb6 Qe8 19.
 Nc7 Qd8

Here or on the next move Black should play ...Rxc7.

20.Qg3!

The point. [20...Nd7?? loses to 21.Nxe6 threatening mate at g7.]

20...Bd6?

Better is 20...Rxc7 and White must take the exchange because he loses too much material if he takes the queen.

21.Ne6 Nh5

Forced. [The imbalance is about the same after 21...fxe6 22.Bxd8 Rxc1 23.Rxc1 Rxd8, with two minor pieces for the queen.]

22.Bxd8 Nxc3

22...Rxc1 23.Qg4!

23.Rxc8 Ne2+

23...Bxc8?? 24.Nxf8 and White remains a rook up.

24.Kf1 Ng3+ 25.fxc3 fxe6+ 26.
 Kg1 Bxc8 27.Rxd6 g5 28.Bxc5
 Kf7 29.Rd8 Rxd8 30.Bxd8 Kg6
 31.g4 1-0

KI Attack A08

Louis Horner 1607

Jenny Arriola 1503

A.C.E. Open (3)

1.Nf3 d5 2.g3 c5 3.Bg2 Nc6 4.
 0-0 Bf5 5.d3 Nf6 6.Nbd2 e6 7.Nh4
 Bg6 8.Nxc6 hxc6 9.c4 dxc4 10.
 Bxc6+ bxc6 11.Nxc4 Ng4 12.h4
 Rxc4? 13.f3?

13.gxh4 Qxh4 14.Bf4 +-.

13...Bd6 14.Nxd6+ Qxd6 15.
 Bf4 Qd4+ 16.e3 Nxe3 17.Bxe3
 Qxe3+ 18.Kg2 Rh6 19.Re1 Qd4

19...Rh2+ 20.Kxh2 Qf2+ 21.Kh3
 Ke7 22.Re4 g5 23.Qg1! ±.

20.Qb3 c4!? (20...0-0-0) 21.Qb7
 Rd8 22.Qxc6+ Ke7 23.Qb7+ Kf6
 24.Re4



24...Rd7

24...Rh2+!! 25.Kxh2 Qf2+ 26.
 Kh3 g5! 27.Kg4 Rh8...

(a) 28.Rxc4? Rh4+! 29.gxh4
 Qxh4 mate;

(b) 28.f4? Rh4+! 29.gxh4 Qg2+
 30.Kh5 Qf3 mate(!);

(c) 28.Rxe6+! fxe6 29.f4 gxf4
 30.Qf3 Qxf3+ 31.Kxf3 cxd3 -/+.

25.Rxd4 Rxb7 26.g4 Kg5!?

26...Rxb2+ 27.Kg3 Rhh2 28.
 Rxc4 Rbg2 29.Kf4 g5 30.Ke4 Ra2
 -/+.

27.Kg3 Rxb2??

27...e5 28.Rxc4 Rxb2.

28.f4+ Kf6 29.g5+ Ke7 30.gxh6
 gxh6 31.dxc4 Rb4 32.Rad1 Ra4
 33.R1d2 Kf6 34.c5 Ra3 35.R4d3
 Ra6 36.Rc3 1-0

Pirc Defense B07

Raymond Doo 1675

Bret Treadway 1800

A.C.E. Open (3)

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6
 4.Be3 c6 5.h3 Nbd7 6.Qd2 b5 7.a3
 Nb6 8.0-0-0 a5 9.e5 Nfd7 10.Bh6
 d5 11.Bxf8 Rxf8?! (11...Nxf8) 12.
 Qh6 Na4 13.Rd3 Ba6 14.Rf3 b4
 15.Nxa4 Bxf1 16.Rh2 Bb5 17.e6
 Bxa4 18.Qxh7 Nf6 19.exf7+ Rxf7
 20.Qxg6 bxa3?!

20...Qc7 or ...Qb6.

21.Rxa3 Bb5



22.Nf3 Kf8?

This loses at once. Better tries:

22...e6 23.Ng5 Ra7 24.Re3 Ne4
 25.Qg8+ Rf8 26.Qxf8+ ±;

22...Be2 23.Ne5 Bh5 24.Nxf7
 Bxg6 25.Nxd8 Kxd8 26.f3 ±.

23.Ng5

1-0

QGD Slav D13

Mark Muecke 1942

Haldun Unalmis 2317

A.C.E. Open (4)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.cxd5 cxd5 4. Nc3 Nf6 5.Nf3 Nc6 6.Bf4 e6 7.e3 Be7 8.h3 0-0 9.Rc1 Qb6 10.Qc2 Bd7 11.a3 Rfc8 12.Bd3 Qd8 13. b4? a5 14.b5



14...Nb4! 15.axb4 axb4 16.Qb2 bxc3 17.Rxc3 Qa5 0-1

Vienna Game C29

Michael Simpson 2083

John Durston 1927

A.C.E. Open (4)

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.f4 d5 4. fxe5 Nxe4 5.d3 Bb4!?

Not a variation for the faint of heart. More staid is 5...Nxc3.

6.dxe4 Qh4+ 7.Ke2 Bxc3

Another juicy line is 7...Nc6 8.Nf3 Bg4 9.Nxd5 0-0-0 10.c3 f5 11. exf6 Rhe8 12.cxb4 Rxe4+ 13.Be3 gxf6! with comp for the piece.

8.bxc3 Bg4+ 9.Nf3 dxe4 10. Qd4 f5?

10...Bh5 11.Kd2! (11.Ke3 Bxf3 12.Bb5+ [12.gxf3 Qe1+ 13.Kf4 Qh4+ =] c6 13.gxf3 cxb5 14.Qxe4 Qxe4+ 15.Kxe4 = Chigorin-Caro, Vienna 1898) Qg4 12.h3 Qf4+ (12. ...Qf5!?) 13.Ke1 Qg3+ 14.Qf2 += Larsen.

11.exf6 Nc6 12.Qxe4+ Kf7 13. Be3 Rhe8 14.Qc4+ Re6 15.Kd2 b5 16.Qxe6+ 1-0

Caro-Kann B10

David Naiser 2190

Jorge Best 1746

A.C.E. Open (4)

1.e4 c6 2.Nc3 d5 3.Nf3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Bg4 5.h3 Bh5 6.Ng3 Bg6? 7.h4 h6 8.Ne5 Qd6 9.Nxg6 Qxg6 10.d4 Nf6 11.h5?

White has the rigorous win of two pawns with 11.Bd3! Qg4 12. Qxg4 Nxg4 13.Bf5 Nf6 14.Bc8 Nbd7 15.Bxb7 Rb8 16.Bxc6. It could have made for the top three boards in this round packing up the pieces in under 20 moves.

11...Qg4 12.Be2 Qc8 13.c4 Qc7 14.Be3 e6 15.Qc2 Nbd7 16.0-0-0 Bd6 17.Ne4 Nxe4 18.Qxe4 Nf6 19. Qf3 b6 20.Kb1 0-0-0 21.g4 Nh7 22. Qe4 Ng5 23.Qc2 Kb8 24.Qc1 f6 25.f4 Nf7 26.c5 Be7 27.Bc4 bxc5 28.dxc5 Rxd1 29.Rxd1 Nd8 30. Rd3 Ka8 31.Qd2 Qc8 32.Rd7 Re8 33.Qd3 Qb8 34.Ba6 f5 35.Bd4 Qxf4 36.Bxg7 Bg5 37.Qd1 fxg4 38. Bxh6! Qf5+ 39.Ka1 e5 40.Bxg5 1-0 (time)

Mitch White reported: "White had three seconds left. Naiser had gone into the last six minutes with six moves to make; he used nearly all of his time (down to twelve seconds!) on the lemon 35.Bd4; much better is 35.g5. Jorge simply lost his head in Dave's time trouble."

Sicilian B50

Haldun Unalmis 2317

Michael Simpson 2083

A.C.E. Open (5)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bc4

It isn't just for patzers anymore! Josh Waitzkin used it twice in the recent U.S. Championship.

3...Nc6 4.0-0 Nf6 5.d3 a6 6.a4 Bg4 7.Bf4 e6 8.h3 Bh5 9.Nbd2 Be7

10.Ba2 b5 11.c3 0-0 12.g4 Bg6 13. Nh4 d5 14.Nxg6 1/2

King's Indian E97

Bill Stouffer 2183

David Naiser 2190

A.C.E. Open (5)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4. Nc3 d6 5.e4 0-0 6.Be2 e5 7.0-0 Nc6 8.Be3 Ng4 9.Bg5 f6 10.Bh4 Nh6 11.dxe5 dxe5 12.c5 Be6 13. Qa4 Qc8!?

ECO gives two moves: 13...g5 and 13...Qe8. The text may simply transpose to 13...Qe8, unless we consider how differently the two moves bear on reply 14.Nd5 - e.g., (a) 13...Qe8 14.Nd5?! Nd4! 15.Qd1 Nxe2+ gets Black the bishop pair; (b) 13...Qc8 14.Nd5!? (Δ Qxc6) Kh8 15.Rfd1 with complex play - Black is still trying to free his pieces.

14.Bc4 Kh8 15.Bxe6 Qxe6 16. Nd5 Rf7 17.b4!?

17.Qb3 Rb8 18.Rfd1 (Suba-Gallagher, Biel 1987) Nd4!? ∞.

17...Nd4 18.Nxd4 exd4 19.Bg3 Qxe4 20.Nxc7 Rc8 21.Rfe1 Qc6 22.Qxc6 bxc6 23.Ne6 Nf5 24.Rad1 Rd7 25.f3 Nxg3 26.hxg3 d3 27.Re3 d2



28.Nxg7?

28.Re2! (a) 28...Re8 29.Rexd2 Rxd2 30.Rxd2 Rxe6 31.Rd8+ Bf8 32.Rxf8+ Kg7 33.Ra8 ±; (b) 28. ...Re7 29.Rdx2 Rce8 30.Nd4 ±.

(continued on page 29)

Kasparov crushes Deep Blue, 4-2

After a rocky start, PCA world champion Garry Kasparov gathered his forces and staged a 4-2 rout of IBM supercomputer Deep Blue. The six-game match, played at 40/2 time controls, was held February 10-17 in Philadelphia's convention center. The Association for Computing Machinery put up the \$500,000 prize fund, \$400,000 of which went to Kasparov.

The IBM team, headed by C.J. Tan, had to contend with a computer crash in game four, but they got Deep Blue back up in five minutes. In game six DB's queenside got bottled up, a situation that might have been averted if team IBM hadn't failed to load a piece of software.

Notes for the following games are based in part on live commentary by GM Duncan Suttlers (courtesy of Grandmaster Technologies), as well as ICC's live chatline and local computer maven J.P. Hytlin.

Sicilian Alapin B22

Deep Blue
Garry Kasparov

IBM match (1)

1.e4 c5 2.c3 d5 3.exd5 Qxd5 4. d4 Nf6 5.Nf3 Bg4 6.Be2 e6 7.h3 Bh5 8 0-0 Nc6 9.Be3 cxd4 10.cxd4 Bb4!?

The more usual 10...Be7 11.Nc3 Qd6 is considered good for equality.

11.a3 Ba5 12.Nc3 Qd6 13.Nb5!

A novelty according to Suttlers.

13...Qe7?!

13...Qd5 14.Nc3 =; 14.Qa4 a6! 15.Nc3 Bxc3 16.bxc3 b5 ∞.

14.Ne5! Bxe2 15.Qxe2 0-0 16. Rac1 Rac8?

Suttlers suggests 16...a6 17.Nxc6 bxc6 18.Nc3 Nd5, or 17.Nc3 Rac8.

17.Bg5 Bb6?!

Better is 17...Rfd8, when according to Suttlers 18.Qf3 leads to

complications favoring White. (18. ...Nxd4 19.Nxd4 Rxc1 20.Rxc1 Rxd4 21.Ng4 Bd8 22.Rc8 Qd7 23. Nxf6+ gxf6 24.Bxf6 Qxc8 25. Qg3+ Kf8 26.Qg7+ Ke8 27.Qg8+ Kd7 28.Qxf7+ Kc6 29.Bxd4 ±.)

18.Bxf6 gxf6 19.Nc4 Rfd8

19...Bc7 20.d5! exd5 21.Qxe7 Nxe7 22.Ncd6 Bxd6 23.Nxd6 and White has a better ending - Suttlers.

20.Nxb6 axb6 21.Rfd1 f5 22. Qe3! Qf6 23.d5!

One move later and Black would have set up his blockade with ...Ne7.

24...Rxd5 24.Rxd5 exd5 25.b3!

This *zwischenzug* is what makes the combination begun at move 22 so charming. Black cannot hold his b6 pawn with 25...Qd8? because of 26.Qg3+ Kh8 27.Nd6 Rc7 28.Ne8!

25...Kh8 26.Qxb6 Rg8 27.Qc5 d4 28.Nd6 f4 29.Nxb7 Ne5 30.Qd5 f3 31.g3 Nd3 32.Rc7 Re8 33.Nd6 Re1+ 34.Kh2 Nxf2 (Δ Rh1 mate)



35.Nxf7+! Kg7

35...Qxf7 36.Qd8+ Re8 (36...Qe8 [or ...Qg8] 37.Qf6+) 37.Qxd4+ +-.

36.Ng5+ Kh6 37.Rxh7+ 1-0

37...Kg6 38.Qg8+ Kf5 39.Nxf3 puts an end to Black's fantasy.

Before the match, Kasparov said the keys to victory would be to avoid playing into the machine's strength (forced tactical play), and

to eschew psychological strategies. Ironically, in game one he disregarded his own advice and tried to parlay an inferior opening position into a king attack through tactical razzle-dazzle. What might have intimidated a human opponent fell flat against cold machine logic.

IM Jonathan Schroer said game 10 was the worst game Gary has played in his life. If that is so, game two was one of his best:

Catalan Opening E04

Garry Kasparov
Deep Blue

IBM match (2)

1.Nf3 d5 2.d4 e6 3.g3 c5 4.Bg2 Nc6 5.0-0 Nf6 6.c4 dxc4 7.Ne5 Bd7 8.Na3 cxd4 9.Naxc4 Bc5 10.Qb3 0-0 11.Qxb7 Nxe5 12.Nxe5 Rb8 13.Qf3 Bd6 14.Nc6! N

Informant 59 gives 14.Nxd7 (14. Bf4; 14.Nc4) Qxd7 15.Bg5 Be5! 16. Rab1 h6 17.Bf4 Bxf4 18.Qxf4 Rfe8 19.Rfc1 e5 20.Qd2 Rec8 21.Rxc8+ Rxc8 22.Rc1 Rxc1+ 23.Qc1 e4 =+ Vaganian-Serper, match 1993.

15...Bxc6 15.Qxc6 e5 16. Rb1 Rb6 (16...h6! - Suttlers) 17.Qa4 Qb8 18.Bg5 Be7?!

18...Rb4!? 19.Qc2 Qc8! 20.Qd2 Qe6 - Suttlers.

19.b4! Bxb4

19...Rxb4? 20.Bxf6!; 19...Rc8!? 20.a3 h6 21.Bxf6! +=/± - Suttlers.

20.Bxf6 gxf6 21.Qd7!

Regaining the pawn by force.

21...Qc8 22.Qxa7 Rb8

22...Ra6!? 23.Qb7 Qxb7 24.Bxb7 Rb6 25.Be4 Rc8 - Chess Machine.

23.Qa4 Bc3 24.Rxb8 Qxb8 25. Be4 Qc7 26.Qa6 Kg7 27.Qd3 Rb8

28.Bxh7 Rb2 29.Be4 Rxa2 30.h4 Qc8 31.Qf3 Ra1 32.Rxa1 Bxa1 33. Qh5 Qh8 34.Qg4+ Kf8 35.Qc8+

Kg7 36.Qg4+ Kf8 37.Bd5 Ke7 38.

Bc6 Kf8 39.Bd5 Ke7 40.Qf3 Bc3 41.Bc4 Qc8?

Suttles: "Preferable seems 41. ...Kf8 after which it is difficult to find a line which wins the f-pawn but does not exchange queens. After 42.Qd5 Black well may try 42. ...Qh5!?! However, 42...Qg8 43. Qd5 Qg8 44.h5 Bd2 makes any progress by White problematic."

42.Qd5 Qe6 43.Qb5 Qd7 44.Qc5+ Qd6 45.Qa7+ Qd7 46.Qa8 Qc7 47.Qa3+ Qd6 48.Qa2 f5?

Creating a new target. Better is 48...Kf8 49.Bxf7 Kg7 50.Bh5 Bb4 51.Qf7+ Kh8 52.Bg4 Qe7 with chances for a dark square blockade - DS.

49.Bxf7 e4 50.Bh5 Qf6 51.Qa3+ Kd7 52.Qa7+ Kd8 53.Qb8+ Kd7 54.Be8+ Ke7 55.Bb5 Bd2 56.Qc7+ Kf8 57.Bc4 Bc3 58.Kg2 Be1 59. Kf1 Bc3



60.f4!

White blocks the c1-h6 diagonal and threatens to run in his h-pawn without a ...Bd2 defense.

60...exf3 61.exf3 Bd2

Now White fixes the f5 pawn, but after the better 61...f4 62.g4 Black's bishop has no say over the progress of the g-h pawn duo.

62.f4 Ke8 63.Qc8+ Ke7 64. Qc5+ Kd8 65.Bd3 Be3 66.Qxf5 Qc6 67.Qf8+ Kc7 68.Qe7+ Kc8 69.Bf5 Kb8 70.Qd8+ Kb7 71.Qd7+ Qxd7 72.Bxd7 Kc7 73.Bb5 Kd6 1-0

Games 3 and 4 were similar: Kasparov looked like he was crushing Deep Blue, but it found astounding tactical resources for counterplay and held the draws.

Sicilian Defense B22

Deep Blue
Garry Kasparov

IBM match (3)

1.e4 c5 2.c3 d5 3.exd5 Qxd5 4. d4 Nf6 5.Nf3 Bg4 6.Be2 e6 7.0-0 Nc6 8.Be3 cxd4 9.cxd4 Bb4 10.a3 Ba5 11.Nc3 Qd6 12.Ne5 (12.Nb5!?! is similar to game one.) Bxe2 13. Qxe2 Bxc3! 14.bxc3 Nxe5 15.Bf4 Nf3+ 16.Qxf3 Qd5 17.Qd3 Rc8 18. Rfc1 Qc4 19.Qxc4 Rxc4 20.Rcb1 b6 21.Bb8 Ra4 22.Rb4 Ra5 23.Rc4 O-O 24.Bd6 Ra8 25.Rc6 b5 26.Kf1 Ra4 27.Rb1 a6 28.Ke2 h5 29.Kd3 Rd8 30.Be7 Rd7 31.Bxf6 gxf6 32. Rb3 Kg7 33.Ke3 e5 34.g3 exd4+ 35.cxd4 Re7+ 36.Kf3 Rd7 37.Rd3 Raxd4 38.Rxd4 Rxd4 39.Rxa6 1/2

QGD Semi-Slav D46

Garry Kasparov
Deep Blue

IBM match (4)

1.Nf3 d5 2.d4 c6 3.c4 e6 4. Nbd2 Nf6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Bd3 Bd6 7. e4 dxe4 8.Nxe4 Nxe4 9.Bxe4 0-0 10.0-0 h6 11.Bc2 e5 12.Re1 exd4 13.Qxd4 Bc5 14.Qc3 a5 15.a3 Nf6 16.Be3 Bxe3 17.Rxe3 Bg4 18.Ne5 Re8 19.Rae1 Be6 20.f4 Qc8 21.h3 b5! 22.f5 Bxc4! (22...Bxf5 gives White a Q-side majority) 23.Nxc4 bxc4 24.Rxe8+ Nxe8 25.Re4 Nf6 26. Rxc4 Nd5 27.Qe5 Qd7 28.Rg4 f6 29.Qd4 Kh7 30.Re4 Rd8 31.Kh1 Qc7 32. Qf2 Qb8 33.Ba4 c5 34.Bc6 c4!! 35.Rxc4 Nb4! 36.Bf3 Nd3 37. Qh4 Qxb2 38.Qg3 Qxa3 39.Rc7 Qf8 40.Ra7 Ne5 41.Rxa5 Qf7 42.Rxe5 fxe5 43.Qxe5 Re8 44.Qf4 Qf6 45. Bh5 Rf8 46.Bg6+ Kh8 47.Qc7 Qd4 48.Kh2 Ra8 49.Bh5 Qf6 50.Bg6 Rg8 1/2

Scotch Game C47

Deep Blue
Garry Kasparov

IBM match (5)

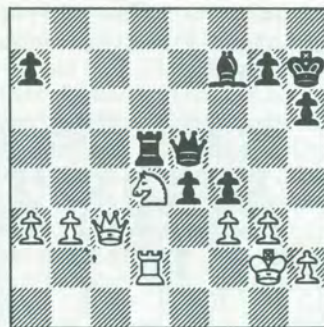
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nc3 Nc6 4. d4 exd4 5.Nxd4 Bb4 6.Nxc6 bxc6 7.Bd3 d5 8.exd5 cxd5 9.0-0 0-0 10. Bg5 c6 11.Qf3 Be7 12.Rae1 Re8 13.Ne2 h6 14.Bf4 Bd6 15.Nd4 Bg4 16.Qg3 Bxf4 17.Qxf4 Qb6 18.c4 Bd7 19.cxd5 cxd5 20.Rxe8+ (20. Nb3!?! - Chess Machine) Rxe8 21. Qd2 Ne4 22.Bxe4 dxe4 23.b3 Rd8

Kasparov now offered a draw. The Deep Blue team surprised most observers by declining, although DB evaluated its game as slightly inferior. Dr. Tan said, "We searched our souls and found scientists and not chess players. We wanted to continue the experiment."

24.Qc3 f5 25.Rd1 Be6 26.Qe3?

This move, which gives Black a couple of free tempi, was roundly condemned by spectators. Evidently Kasparov had succeeded in creating a position Deep Blue did not "understand", where there are no tactical threats and the planning element is all-important.

26...Bf7 27.Qc3 f4 28.Rd2 Qf6 29.g3 Rd5 30.a3 Kh7 31.Kg2 Qe5 f3



32...e3 33.Rd3 e2

Winning a piece for two pawns. Schroer gave 33...fxg3 34.hxg3[?] e2

35.Nc2 Bg6! (+) as a cleaner win. Robert Byrne concurred in his *New York Times* column. However, 34. Ne2! avoids the worst, and after 35...gxh2 36. Kxh2 Re5 37.Kg3 or 36...Rxd2 37.Rxe3 Bxb3, Black's pawn could be tricky to convert. . . .

34.gxf4 e1(Q) 35.fxe5 Qxc3 36. Rxc3 Rxd4 37.b4 Bc4 38.Kf2 g5

Whereas here White has no play.

39.Re3 Be6 40.Rc3 Bc4 41.Re3 Rd2+ 42.Ke1 Rd3 43.Kf2 Kg6 44. Rxd3 Bxd3 45.Ke3 Bc2 46.Kd4 Kf5 47. Kd5 h5 0-1

QGD Semi-Slav D30

Garry Kasparov
Deep Blue

IBM match (6)

1.Nf3 d5 2.d4 c6 3.c4 e6 4. Nbd2 Nf6 5.e3 c5 6.b3 Nc6 7.Bb2

IM Eric Schiller said White is playing the Yusupov-Zukertort treatment of this opening, which was also used by Rubinstien.

7...cxd4 8.exd4 Be7 9.Rc1 0-0 10.Bd3 Bd7

Schiller: "The best defensive scheme, according to Benjamin, is ...b6, ...Bb7 and ...Bd6. Black can later play dxc4 when the bishop is active on the long diagonal. At d7, it just hinders counterplay on the d-file."

11.0-0 Nh5 12.Re1 Nf4 13.Bb1 Bd6 14.g3 Ng6 15.Ne5 Rc8 16. Nxd7 Qxd7 17.Nf3 Bb4 18.Re3 Rfd8 19.h4 Nge7



20.a3!

Spectators from Jan Timman to Fritz4 recommended the stock sac 20.Bxh7+!? Kxh7 21.Ng5+, which seems to win by force after 21...Kg8 22.Qh5 Nf5 23.cxd5 Ncxd4 24. Qh7+! Kf8 25.Rxc8 Rxc8 26.dxe6 fxe6 27.Nxe6+ Nxe6 28.Qxf5+ Ke7 29.Bxg7 (or Qg4) +.

In fact, the sac is problematic if Black plays 21...Kg6! Kasparov was correct to increase his positional advantage as long as there was any doubt about the combination.

20...Ba5 21.b4 Bc7 22.c5 Re8 23.Qd3 g6 24.Re2 Nf5 25.Bc3 h5 26.b5 Nce7 27.Bd2 Kg7

IM Schroer: "This is a Panov-Botvinnik structure gone horribly wrong for Black! GK has ironclad control over e5, and is solidly overprotecting d4. DB has no play at all!"

28.a4 Ra8 29.a5 a6 30.b6 Bb8 31.Bc2 Nc6 32.Ba4 Re7

Schroer: "This looks like one of the classics, with Alekhine or Capa as white vs. a hapless opponent! . . . Once an opponent gets a bad enough position in a game that is a must win for that opponent and a must draw for you, it is helpful to make an example of that opponent."

33.Bc3 Ne5 34.dxe5

Some kibitzers actually suggested that 33...Ne5 took Kasparov by surprise! BigJoe [Bradford] weighed in: "No way that Kasparov missed 33...Ne5 – the blockade on c6 was the only thing holding Black's position together."

34...Qxa4 35.Nd4 Nxd4 36. Qxd4 Qd7 37.Bd2 Re8 38.Bg5 Rc8 39.Bf6+ Kh7 40.c6 bxc6 41.Qc5 Kh6 42.Rb2 Qb7 43.Rb4 1-0

If Black shuffles his king or one active rook, White pursues a mating attack with Kh2, Rg1 and g4, e.g. 43... Kh7 44.Kh2 Re8 45.Rg1 Rg8 46.g4 Qd7 (46...hxg4 47.Rgxg4 Qd7 48.h5! gxh5 49.Rh4 +-) 47. gxh5 gxh5 48.Qc2+ Rg6 49.Rg5! +.

Chess on the Internet

by J.P. Hytlin

For the last eight years I have tried to continue playing chess and be a responsible family man. One of the best solutions is through the internet, using a computer.

The chess clubs on the internet are open 24 hours a day. You can log in, play or watch for 30 minutes, and go back to real life. Many players belong to several clubs, and each club offers different structures, times and types of tournaments.

This forum can keep you in touch with friends who have moved, and you will make new friends. I've played people from all over the US, the Netherlands, the Philippines, India, Austria and Australia. I played one guy who conversed in German, whose handle was Baby-Boss, and who sent "*Ich bin GM.*" He convinced me, but wouldn't reveal his identity. I've watched live games by Dzindzichashvili, Rhode, Orlov and other titled players. Dlugy once jumped on and played speed chess against all comers of all ratings for over an hour. There have also been several simultaneous exhibitions. The clubs have a chat window where you can converse while you play. Of course, typing contact is not as good as vocal contact, but it's cheaper than long distance rates. If you absolutely have to have face to face contact or vocal contact, stay tuned. There are many new technologies being advanced due to demands from the internet.

When I go to the local chess club and play some speed chess, I may find I am getting surprised by a new opening move. Playing on the internet offers a really convenient solution – most of the the interface software will record your games for playback later. Also, this is a good forum to try out your own opening innovations.

The Free Internet Chess Server (FICS) is ... free (duh!) The Internet Chess Club (ICC) is \$29.95 for six months, and \$49.95 for a year. ICC has better competition. (*They offer a one week free trial.*) Your biggest expense is internet access. In San Antonio, I can get 30 hours access for \$16.95 a month. I hear there are better deals, but internet service providers vary in speed of access.

Chess life on the internet is not perfect though. Here are a few disadvantages.

1. Lag. The definition of lag is when you make your move, but due to traffic on the internet, the chess server doesn't register your move until seconds or minutes later. The amount of lag potential varies based on the geography of your internet service provider, the time of day, and probably phases of the moon. There are some technological methods for getting around lag, but it's hard to set up the program.

2. Cheating. With the cloak of anonymity, some players are tempted to cheat by using a computer program or books. I don't consider this too big a problem, mostly because speed chess won't let anyone take enough time to cheat. I can't see anyone getting any enjoyment using a computer to play, and if they use opening books, it will help me solidify my own opening play.

3. It takes some time to get used to playing on the computer. Your set looks different, and sometimes you will make a "mouse slip" and play a move you didn't intend. Eventually, you get used to everything.

4. In every group of people, there are a few people with bad manners, and the internet doesn't stop that. It's easy to ignore those people, and if someone is genuinely a problem the people who operate the chess servers will take some action. I have found very few people with

bad manners on the internet chess servers. Most will understandingly add more time to your clock during times of lag, even when losing.

If I haven't convinced you yet that this is a great chess opportunity, then ask Lou Hays, Bill Stouffer, Joe Bradford, Andy Smith, Chad Bruns, David Leinbach, and many other Texas players how they like it. The last time I looked, there were 50 GM's and 70 IM's in the Internet Chess Club. People from other countries sometimes want to chat with you to find out about the U.S. Imagine the hard time I had explaining to a German why there was any political discussion in this country about adopting English as our official language.

So, do you want to play now? To get started, you need access to the internet, then you need to access the web site "www.hydra.com/icc/" and follow the directions to download an interface. You can get lots of helpful information on how to register and log in. I have tried several interfaces, and I think the best one for the PC is SLICS. There are two others of note: BLUDRAKE is complex, but appears functional, and MaDHatTeR is simple to use and get started with.

Nothing can replace the comraderie of face to face contact at your local club and tournaments, but this isn't a bad compromise for a busy person like me.

Editor's picks:

Chess info online:

Simplest is to use a web browser: type "chess" and follow the links - highlighted words or phrases you can click on for connections. If you find a web site you like, save the address in a menu such as "bookmarks". We suggest YAHOO: http://www.yahoo.com/Recreation/Games/Board_Games/Chess/ (The underscore is not a typo.)

CHESS SPACE:

<http://www.redweb.com/chess>
USCF:<http://www.noli.com/uscss/index.html>

INSIDE CHESS:

<http://pegasus.grandmaster.bc.ca/chess/chess.html>

THIS WEEK IN CHESS:

<http://www.brad.ac.uk/~mdcrowth/chess.html> twic

CHESSWORKS / IM SCHILLER:

<http://www.best.com:80/~schiller/>

Where to play chess online:

INTERNET CHESS CLUB:

<http://www.hydra.com/icc/>
FICS (*telnet address, not on web*):
ics.onenet.net:5000

I played the following game on the Free Internet Chess Server, then found out my opponent was Petri Hokkanen of Finland, FIDE 2260. Neither of us played that well, but I really enjoyed the position after 22...Nf3+. He should have played 20.hxg4 winning immediately.

French Advance C02

hoku 2229

hyltin 2041

FICS 5-min. blitz

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 c5 4.c3
Nc6 5.Nf3 Bd7 6.Bd3 Qb6 7.0-0 c4
8.Bc2 f6 9.exf6 Nxf6 10.Re1 0-0-0
11.b4 Bd6 12.a4 Kb8 13.a5 Qc7
14. Na3 Ne7 15.Bd2 Ng6 16.Ba4
Rh8 17.Bxd7 Qxd7 18.b5 Ng4
19.h3 e5 20.dxe5 N4xe5 21.Nxe5
Nxe5 22.Be3 Nf3+ 23.gxf3 Qxh3
24.f4 Rf6 25.Bxa7+ Ka8 26.Re3
Rg6+ 27.Rg3 Bxf4 28.Rxg6 Bh2+
29.Kh1 hxg6 30.Qf1 Qf3+ 31.Qg2
Qxc3 32.Rd1 Rh8 33.Qxd5 Bb8+
34.Kg1 Bxa7 35.b6 Bb8 36.Nb5
Qh3 1-0 (time)

J.P. Hyltin programs expert systems and Windows applications for R&D technologies in San Antonio. He can be reached by e-mail at jhyltin@txdirect.net.

Tournament Crosstables

New Year Open

San Antonio, December 30-January 1

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	total
1 Andy Smith	2120	+34	+7	+22	+4	+2	=3	5.5
2 Jim Gallagher	2257	+63	+25	+14	+8	-1	+11	5.0
3 Mitchell White	2102	+41	+36	+6	+11	=13	=1	5.0
4 Eric Dimazana	2199	+55	+23	+12	-1	+15	+13	5.0
5 Stephen Cheyney	2081	+57	=49	+30	+33	+9	=6	5.0
6 Selby Anderson	2367	+28	+18	-3	+17	+16	=5	4.5
7 G. Medina	1694	+71	-1	+39	+14	=12	+29	4.5
8 B.L. Patteson	2140	+32	+15	+31	-2	=23	+24	4.5
9 Frank Dick	1975	H	+64	+49	+24	-5	+23	4.5
10 Varadhan Ravi	1613	+56	-17	+70	+22	+51	H	4.5
11 Jim Rohrbaugh	2195	+27	+35	+16	-3	+46	-2	4.0
12 John Hendrick	1942	+52	+20	-4	+31	=7	=19	4.0
13 Larry Moss	2200	+19	=30	+58	+29	=3	=4	4.0
14 Randall Schwarz	2000	+37	+59	-2	-7	+32	+36	4.0
15 Andy Zamora	1695	+61	-8	+37	+32	-4	+28	4.0
16 Angel Soriano	1938	+73	+38	-11	+20	-6	+45	4.0
17 Bill Underwood	1897	+44	+10	H	-6	=28	+39	4.0
18 Scottson White	1841	+60	-6	-32	+47	+34	+38	4.0
19 R. De Los Reyes	1567	-13	=50	+68	+35	+30	=12	4.0
20 Gregory Cross	1659	+75	-12	+43	-16	+57	+33	4.0
21 T. Beszczynski	1962	-54	-29	+62	+44	+55	+31	4.0
22 Raymond Smith	1854	X	+54	-1	-10	H	+37	3.5
23 George Abood	1723	+76	-4	+57	+63	=8	-9	3.5
24 Pete Gibson	1900	+53	=26	+40	-9	+49	-8	3.5
25 Danny Hardesty	1832	+48	-2	+34	=28	=29	=26	3.5
26 Jianbo Li	1615	+65	=24	-33	=58	+42	=25	3.5
27 Dee Carter	1514	-11	+62	-46	H	+50	+49	3.5
28 Freddy Jones	1615	-6	+47	+42	=25	=17	-15	3.0
29 Steven Young	1972	H	+21	+45	-13	=25	-7	3.0
30 Charles Barbour	1835	+50	=13	-5	+40	-19	=41	3.0
31 Robert Skipper	1663	+70	+51	-8	-12	+43	=21	3.0
32 S. Anderson	1514	-8	+76	+18	-15	-14	+60	3.0
33 John W. Ade	1910	+43	=45	+26	-5	=36	-20	3.0
34 Isaias Vargas	1500	-1	+71	=25	+48	-18	+66	3.0
35 Mario Chavez	1719	+62	-11	=41	-19	+53	=40	3.0
36 Thomas Brown	1684	+72	-3	+52	=51	=33	-14	3.0
37 Julio Reyes	1404	-14	+66	-15	+65	+63	-22	3.0
38 Diego Gamboa	1649	+68	-16	+64	-46	+60	-18	3.0
39 Michael LaBelle	1455	-51	+72	-7	+61	+58	-17	3.0
40 Bruce Eberhard	1612	+78	=58	-24	-30	+52	=35	3.0
41 James Robertson	1472	-3	+61	=35	-49	+68	=30	3.0
42 Joseph Molina	1209	-46	+75	-28	+56	-26	+65	3.0
43 Hubert Daniels	1227	-33	+65	-20	+70	-31	+56	3.0
44 John DeMott	1145	-17	-56	+71	-21	+61	+59	3.0
45 Duane Solley	1649	+67	=33	-29	+53	H	-16	3.0
46 G. Kvakovszky	1908	+42	U	+27	+38	-11	U	3.0
47 James Fleener	1136	-58	-28	+72	-18	+67	+55	3.0
48 A. Hernandez	1031	-25	-55	+66	-34	+70	+57	3.0
49 Alan Bast	1690	+74	=5	-9	+41	-24	-27	2.5
50 Alfred Molina	1078	-30	=19	-53	+69	-27	+73	2.5
51 Robert Chalker	2000	+39	-31	+55	=36	-10	U	2.5
52 John Graw	1353	-12	+67	-36	=68	-40	+69	2.5
53 Alfred Miller	1167	-24	H	+50	-45	-35	+68	2.5
54 Jeffrey Brandt	1384	+21	-22	+59	H	U	U	2.5
55 Juan Carrizales	1516	-4	+48	-51	+64	-21	-47	2.0
57 Wallace Short	1462	-5	+74	-23	+67	-20	-48	2.0
58 John Jackson	1889	+47	=40	-13	=26	-39	U	2.0
59 Steve Welborn	1661	+66	-14	-54	-60	+74	-44	2.0
60 Lyndal Webb	1081	-18	-63	+74	+59	-38	-32	2.0
61 Timothy Lloyd	958	-15	-41	+73	-39	-44	+74	2.0
62 William Molina	971	-35	-27	-21	+75	-56	+70	2.0

63 G. Castleberry	1600	-2	+60	+56	-23	-37	U	2.0
64 Nino Zamora	1015	X	-9	-38	-55	-65	+72	2.0
65 J. Maldonado	unr.	-26	-43	+76	-37	+64	-42	2.0
66 James Nielsen	803	-59	-37	-48	+72	+73	-34	2.0
67 John M. Ade	789	-45	-52	B	-57	-47	+71	2.0
68 Barbara Ade	755	-38	B	-19	=52	-41	-53	1.5
69 R. Todd-Koenig	1006	H	U	U	=50	+76	-52	1.5
70 Martha Ade	843	-31	+73	-10	-43	-48	-62	1.0
71 Joseph Williams	900	-7	-34	-44	-73	+75	-67	1.0
72 Doug Hardesty	899	-36	-39	-47	-66	B	-64	1.0
73 Brenda Hardesty	1284	-16	-70	-61	+71	-66	-50	1.0
74 David Parr	875	-49	-57	-60	+76	-59	-61	1.0
75 John Asbell	790	-20	-42	U	-62	-71	+76	1.0
76 Chris. Barbour	1010	-23	-32	-65	-74	-69	-75	0.0
77 R. Hernandez	1112	F	U	U	U	U	U	0.0
78 Chan Cao	unr.	-40	U	U	U	U	U	0.0
79 Ed Inghish	1810	F	U	U	U	U	U	0.0

A.C.E. Open Championship

Austin, January 19-21

Open

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	total
1 Omer Unalmis	2317	+12	+4	+5	+6	=2	4.5
2 Michael Simpson r/e	2083	H	=8	+9	+3	=1	3.5
3 John Durston r/e	1927	+10	+6	=4	-2	+8	3.5
4 David Naiser	2190	+13	-1	=3	+8	=5	3.0
5 Bill Stouffer	2183	=8	+7	-1	+9	=4	3.0
6 Mark Muecke	1942	+9	-3	+7	-1	+10	3.0
7 Allen Eckert	1836	+11	-5	-6	H	+9	2.5
8 Jorge Best	1746	=5	=2	+10	-4	-3	2.0
9 Mark Adams	1832	-6	+10	-2	-5	-7	1.0
10 Leigh Emrich	1365	-3	-9	-8	B	-6	1.0
11 Michael Simpson	2083	-7	U	U	U	U	0.0
12 John Durston	1927	-1	U	U	U	U	0.0
13 Fred Ramirez	1843	-4	U	U	U	U	0.0

Reserve

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	total
1 Danny Hardesty	1800	+17	+16	H	+11	+3	4.5
2 Bret Treadway r/e	1800	+19	+5	-3	+16	+6	4.0
3 Raymond Doo	1675	+13	+18	+2	+4	-1	4.0
4 David Walls r/e	1654	+15	+20	+14	-3	=5	3.5
5 Dan Coffman	1575	+6	-2	+18	+9	=4	3.5
6 John McBeth	1722	-5	+19	+8	+7	-2	3.0
7 Bruce Eberhard	1618	H	=8	+17	-6	+11	3.0
8 Darryl Tietjen	1569	=21	=7	-6	+17	+16	3.0
9 Duane Solley	1699	H	+10	-11	-5	+18	2.5
10 Louis Homor	1607	H	-9	+12	+14	U	2.5
11 Claudell Madison	1603	+23	H	+9	-1	-7	2.5
12 Jenny Arriola	1503	-16	=22	-10	B	+20	2.5
13 Morgan Williams	1196	-3	-14	B	+19	+22	2.5
14 Michael Martinez	1088	B	+13	-4	-10	H	2.5
15 Daryl Ashley	Unr.	-4	-17	H	+22	+19	2.5
16 Torey Neuzil	1612	+12	-1	+20	-2	-8	2.0
17 Tyler Herschap	1466	-1	+15	-7	-8	B	2.0
18 Glyn Ridge	1507	+22	-3	-5	=20	-9	1.5
19 Gary Brown	1433	-2	-6	+22	=13	-15	1.5
20 Tom Lay	1221	B	-4	-16	=18	-12	1.5
21 David Walls	1654	=8	U	U	U	U	0.5
22 Paul Blanton	Unr.	-18	=12	-19	-15	-13	0.5
23 Bret Treadway	1800	-11	U	U	U	U	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.

Southwest Class Championships

Dallas, February 2-4

Master/Expert

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	total
1 Gabr. Schwartzman	2562	+10	+9	+4	=2	+3	4.5
2 Milan Vukadinov	2437	+18	+6	+5	=1	=4	4.0
3 Doug McClintock	2426	+26	+23	+17	+7	-1	4.0
4 Gary Simms	2286	+24	+28	-1	+18	=2	3.5
5 George Trammell	2200	+30	+29	-2	+17	=6	3.5
6 Sid Pickard	2151	+13	-2	+30	+8	=5	3.5
7 Keith Hayward	2301	=19	+15	+14	-3	=10	3.0
8 Lester Van Meter	2277	=11	=19	+28	-6	+14	3.0
9 Eric Dimazana	2175	+32	-1	=11	+21	H	3.0
10 Matt Campbell	2166	-1	+12	=21	+22	=7	3.0
11 John Bick	2066	=8	=16	=9	=15	+19	3.0
12 Richard Bolton	2000	-29	-10	+43	+28	+24	3.0
13 Mark Hulsey	2350	-6	X	=23	+16	U	2.5
14 Mark Dejmeck	2208	H	+22	-7	+23	-8	2.5
15 Richard Weaver	2191	H	-7	+32	=11	=16	2.5
16 Lewis McClary	2174	=22	=11	+29	-13	=15	2.5
17 Ivan Reyes	2196	+25	+21	-3	-5	U	2.0
18 Robert Weinberg	2166	-2	+34	+19	-4	U	2.0
19 Tony W. Davis	2124	=7	=8	-18	+30	-11	2.0
20 Ivan Zuniga*	2100	U	+26	U	+34	U	2.0
21 Wayne Ballantine	2013	+33	-17	=10	-9	=22	2.0
22 Lee Williams	2000	=16	-14	+24	-10	=21	2.0
23 David Buhner	2130	X	-3	=13	-14	U	1.5
24 Adam Colby	2045	-4	=32	-22	+26	-12	1.5
25 William Brugge	2044	-17	F	H	H	=26	1.5
26 Curtis Fukuchi	2000	-3	-20	+34	-24	=25	1.5
27 Eric Dimazana*	2175	+34	U	U	U	U	1.0
28 Oz Ozden	2038	X	-4	-8	-12	U	1.0
29 Andrew Hood	2032	+12	-5	-16	U	U	1.0
30 Robert Holyfield	2008	-5	+33	-6	-19	-31	1.0
31 Steven Grubbs*	1900	U	U	U	U	+30	1.0
32 Joshua Turin	2000	-9	=24	-15	U	U	0.5
33 Al Sprague	2176	-21	-30	U	U	U	0.0
34 Semir Immovic	2000	-27	-18	-26	-20	U	0.0

Class A

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	total
1 Ferdinand Deluna	1896	X	+6	+10	+3	=2	4.5
2 James A. Wharton	1949	+19	+5	=9	+8	=1	4.0
3 Hugh F. West	1920	+7	+15	=8	-1	+6	4.0
4 Kelly Clover	1902	-17	=13	+16	+11	+12	3.5
5 Alex Mabry	1822	X	-2	=12	+13	+9	3.5
6 Gary Hewitt	1966	+16	-1	+17	+9	-3	3.0
7 Randall Swanson	1818	-3	+18	+15	-10	+16	3.0
8 Don Howard	1940	+14	+17	-3	-2	H	2.5
9 Joe Drake	1938	X	+11	=2	-6	-5	2.5
10 Ed English	1875	H	+12	-1	+7	U	2.5
11 James Farren	1801	X	-9	=14	-4	+17	2.5
12 Andy Zamora	1778	+18	-10	=5	X	-4	2.5
13 Robert Wisdom r/e	1872	-15	=4	+18	-5	U	1.5
14 David Peters	1842	-8	+16	=11	U	U	1.5
15 Charles A. Lane	1967	+13	-3	-7	F	U	1.0
16 Jiang-Ming Wu	1897	-6	-14	-4	+17	-7	1.0
17 Lloyd Uhler	1804	+4	-8	-6	-16	-11	1.0
18 B.G. Dennison	1875	-12	-7	-13	U	U	0.0
19 Robert Wisdom	1872	-2	U	U	U	U	0.0

Class B

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	total
1 Leon Guido	1640	+18	+24	15	=3	+7	4.5
2 Jason Howell r/e	1765	B	+13	-3	+5	+8	4.0
3 Varadhan Ravi	1657	+26	+11	+2	=1	=4	4.0
4 Daniel DeVault	1747	X	=12	+14	=8	=3	3.5
5 Diego Gamboa	1646	+23	+16	H	-2	+12	3.5
6 Rodney J. Thomas	1731	-14	=21	H	+22	X	3.0

7 John Krue	1702	+9	=8	=12	+16	-1	3.0
8 Lionel Richard	1677	+10	=7	+19	=4	-2	3.0
9 Roberto Lactaotao	1645	-7	+26	-11	X	+20	3.0
10 Steven R. Thompson	1770	-8	-22	+18	+19	=13	2.5
11 Kay Hale	1724	+22	-3	+8	=12	U	2.5
12 Jonas Moen	1664	+25	=4	=7	=11	-5	2.5
13 Russell J. Smith	1663	X	-2	-16	+20	=10	2.5
14 David A. Walls	1654	+6	=15	-4	+17	U	2.5
15 Mark Sorenson	1784	+21	=14	-1	H	F	2.0
16 Leon Pwers	1697	+17	-5	+13	-7	U	2.0
17 Ming T. Chin	1792	-16	=18	+22	-14	U	1.5
18 Thomas E. Brown	1684	-1	=17	-10	-23	+22	1.5
19 Doyle Lobaugh	1600	H	+20	-8	-10	U	1.5
20 N. John DeLouche	1719	H	-19	=21	-13	-9	1.0
21 Byron L. Anthony	1694	-15	=6	=20	F	U	1.0
22 Josef Ryglewicz	1647	-11	+10	-17	-6	-18	1.0
23 Robert Smeltzer*	1607	-5	U	U	+18	U	1.0
24 Robert Loos	1760	H	-1	U	U	U	0.5
25 Jason Howell	1765	-12	U	U	U	U	0.0
26 Joseph M. Flaherty	1744	-3	-9	U	U	U	0.0

Class C

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	total
1 John Snead	1547	+8	+19	=14	+5	+3	4.5
2 Dennis Munguia	1407	=23	+24	+16	+14	+9	4.5
3 Rodr. De Los Reyes	1567	+20	+4	+6	+13	-1	4.0
4 Farza Khajehnoori	1272	X	-3	+10	+19	+11	4.0
5 Mark Dugger	1551	+11	+21	H	-1	+12	3.5
6 Roy Gonzalez	1531	+17	+16	-3	=9	+13	3.5
7 Roger Gaiha r/e	1444	H	-9	+23	+17	+16	3.5
8 Erik Hayward	1414	-1	=17	+20	+22	+14	3.5
9 J. Nick DeLouche	1526	H	+7	+22	=6	-2	3.0
10 Jason Martinek	1472	H	H	-4	+25	+19	3.0
11 Gary Brown r/e	1453	-5	+25	+26	+18	-4	3.0
12 Duane Sasso	1589	X	=22	-13	+15	-5	2.5
13 Caster Jones r/e	1587	H	+27	+12	-3	-6	2.5
14 Alex Salas	1579	+30	+18	=1	-2	-8	2.5
15 Mark Grunberg	1237	=24	+23	H	-12	=17	2.5
16 Bob Canright, Jr.	1579	+29	-6	-2	+21	-7	2.0
17 Fred D'Elena	1564	-6	=8	+24	-7	=15	2.0
18 Aizaz Shaukat	1506	+26	-14	+21	-11	U	2.0
19 J.R. Regal	1464	+28	-1	+27	-4	-10	2.0
20 Gene Pool	1428	-3	-26	-8	+24	+25	2.0
21 John F. Scott	1413	X	-5	-18	-16	+23	2.0
22 Johnny Heickman	1536	+25	=12	-9	-8	U	1.5
23 Mark Poland	1514	=2	-15	-7	+27	-21	1.5
24 John Knoeppel	1482	=15	-2	-17	-20	+27	1.5
25 Michael Harris	1400	-22	-11	B	-10	-20	1.0
26 Naran Truelove	1244	-18	+20	-11	U	U	1.0
27 Elvis Vest	1100	B	-13	-19	-23	-24	1.0
28 Caster Jones	1587	-19	U	U	U	U	0.0
29 Gary Brown	1453	-16	U	U	U	U	0.0
30 Roger Gaiha	1444	-14	U	U	U	U	0.0

Class D

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	total
1 Jimmy Perry	1325	+29	+16	+10	=7	+4	4.5
2 Todd Douglas	1257	X	+12	+11	-4	+7	4.0
3 Ajay Bangale	1240	-22	+31	+21	+12	+10	4.0
4 Jason Kindred	1217	+25	+8	+6	+2	-1	4.0
5 Michael Poston	1384	+19	-11	+17	+14	+13	3.5
6 Gannon White	1278	+20	=17	-4	+22	+15	3.5
7 John Paul Bedinger	1256	+13	+22	+18	=1	-2	3.5
8 Doug Bennett	1309	+31	-4	-13	+27	+17	3.0
9 Sam Un	1272	-12	+28	-14	+23	+19	3.0
10 John R. Tate	1243	+28	+14	-1	+18	-3	3.0
11 George Fritz	1235	+24	+5	-2	-13	+20	3.0
12 David Pruessner	1157	+9	-2	+26	-3	+18	3.0
13 Walt Tamminen	1149	-7	+25	+8	+11	-5	3.0
14 Wilford Biggs	1111	+26	-10	+9	-5	+28	3.0
15 Wes Loper	1319	+27	-18	+20	=17	-6	2.5

* House player.

16	Andres Suarez	1228	+30	-1	=22	+25	U	2.5
17	Joseph Sangillo	1198	+21	=6	=5	=15	-8	2.5
18	Ryan Brown	1232	+23	+15	-7	-10	-12	2.0
19	Doug Needham	1198	-5	-21	+31	+24	-9	2.0
20	Ted Jacobson r/e	1182	-6	+23	-15	+21	-11	2.0
21	Alex Barrientos	958	-17	+19	-3	-20	+27	2.0
22	James Cox	1025	+3	-7	=16	-6	U	1.5
23	Nino Zamora	1010	-18	-20	B	-9	=24	1.5
24	Aubrey Miller	773	-11	B	-25	-19	=23	1.5
25	Saul Warranch	1378	-4	-13	+24	-16	U	1.0
26	Jeff Schmidtke	1312	-14	+27	-12	U	U	1.0
27	Robert Olsen	1118	-15	-26	+28	-8	-21	1.0
28	Andy Durso	1075	-10	-9	-27	+31	-14	1.0
29	Ted Jacobson	1182	-1	U	U	U	U	1.0
30	Elvis Vest*	1100	-16	U	U	U	U	0.0
31	Amos Waranch	1091	-8	-3	-19	-28	U	0.0

Unrated

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	total
1	Anthony Vitallo	unr.	=5	+2	+3	+3	B 4.5
2	Mariusz Trojanowski	unr.	=4	-1	B	+5	+4 3.5
3	William Trowbridge	unr.	B	+4	-1	-1	+5 3.0
4	Richard Brown	unr.	=2	-3	+5	B	-2 2.5
5	Matt McDaniel	unr.	=1	B	-4	-2	-3 1.5

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.

Top 20 program/computer interfaces

(source: Swedish rating list, *ICCA Journal*, Dec. 1995)

1.	MChess Pro 5.0 Pentium 90 MHz	2458
2.	Genius 3.0 Pentium 90 MHz	2436
3.	Rebel 7.0 Pentium 90 MHz	2416
4.	Rebel 6.0 Pentium 90 MHz	2413
5.	Hiarcs 3.0 Pentium 90 MHz	2409
6.	MChess Pro 4.0 Pentium 90 MHz	2381
7.	Rebel 7.0 486/50-66 MHz	2371
8.	Fritz 3.0 Pentium 90 MHz	2370
9.	Genius 3.0 486/50-66 MHz	2366
10.	R30 v. 2.5	2357
11.	Mephisto Genius 2.0 486/50-66 MHz	2343
12.	WChess 1.06 Pentium 90 MHz	2327
13.	MChess Pro 4.0 486/50-66 MHz	2324
14.	Hiarcs 3.0 486/50-66 MHz	2311
15.	Rebel 6.0 486/50-66 MHz	2310
16.	Chess Machine Schroeder 3.1 30-32 MHz	2306
17.	Mephisto Genius 68030 33 MHz	2302
17.	WChess 1.03 486/50-66 MHz	2302
19.	Chess Machine The King 2.0 aggr. 30 MHz	2301
20.	Chessmaster 4000 486/50-66 MHz	2295

Not included are supercomputers such as *Deep Blue*, or the new programs *Genius 4.0* and *Fritz4*.

Tournament Calendar

March 31: Texas A&M Spring Open. 3-SS, 30/60, SD/30. 110 Koldus Bldg. (across from Rudder Tower), Texas A&M Univ., College Station, TX. \$\$ b/entries. EF: \$20, TCA memb. required. Reg. 10-10:30 a.m., Rds. 10:30-1:30-4:30. Ent: Dr. Dusan Djuric, 1018 Holt St., College Station, TX 77840; (409) 696-5504 (h), 845-5522 (w); e-mail: djuric@ariel.tamu.edu. NS. NC. W.

April 4-7: Pinfork Dallas #2. See *Chess Life*.

April 13-14: Texas Senior Open. See back cover ad.

May 4: Texas Rapid Championship. See back cover ad.

May 25-27: Texas State Championship. Austin.

June 22-23: Texas Team Championship. San Antonio.

Solutions

1. The first three are from the New Year Open 1995-6. Cheyney-Dick: White wins a piece with 1.Bxd5 Qxd5 2.Nxc6 Qxc6 3.Rxe7, or two pieces after the game continuation 2...Qxd1 3.Nxe7+ Kh8 4.Rxd1 1-0. The tricky 1...Nxd4 also fails: 2.Qxd4 c6 (2...Be6 3.Rd1) 3.Qe4/e3.

2. (A. Smith-Gallagher) 1.Qxg7+ 1-0. (Not 1.Nxe6?? Qa5+ and 2...fxg4 +-.) Black is three pawns down after 1...Kxg7 2. Nxe6+ K~ 3.Nxc7 Rb8 4.Nxd5 +-.

3. (Gallagher-Rohrbaugh) 1.Bf8+ 1-0 (1...Kxf8 2.Qf6+ Qf7 3.Qxf7 mate; 1...Rxf8 2.Re7+ Qxe7 3.Qxe7+ Kxh6 4.Qxf8+ Kh5 5.Qf4 +-).

4. (Hendrick-Fulton, SACS game/30 1/6/96) 1...Rxd3+ 0-1 (2.Kxd3 Nb4+ 3.Kd2 Be3 mate).

5. (Based on Hornor-Arriola, A.C.E. Open Chp. 1996) 1...Rh4+ 2.gxh4 Qg2+ 3.Kh5 Qf3 mate.

6. (Naiser-Best, A.C.E. Open Chp. 1996) White missed the win of two pawns with 1.Bd3! Qg4 2.Qxg4 Nxf4 3.Bf5 Nf6 4.Bc8 Nbd7 5.Bxb7 Rb8 6.Bxc6.

7. The last three are from the 1995 U.S. Championship. Wolff-Browne: 1.Rh6 (Δ 2.Rf6 mate) g4 2.hxg4+1-0.

8. (Gulko-Kudrin) 1.R1e6 (Δ Qxg6+) Kg8 2.Rxf7 1-0.

9. (Waitzkin-A. Ivanov) 1...h3+ forces mate: 2.Kg1 Qc1+ 3.Bd1 Qxd1 mate, or 2.Kh3 Qh5+ 3.Kg2 Qh2+ 4.Kf1 Qxf2 mate. The game ended 2.Kf1 Nh2+ 0-1, since 2.Ke2 Qd2 is mate.

Back cover solution

Tchigorin missed the sparkling 1...Rh1+! 2.Nxh1 Bh2+! 3.Kxh2 Rh8+ 4.Kg3 Nf5+ 5.Kf4 (or Kg4) Rh4 mate! Instead, he played 1...b6?, nevertheless finding enough play to draw by perpetual check.

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

Texas Top 99

Based on December 1995 rating list. Source: USCF web site, <http://noi.noli.com/uschess/>

1: 2577	Root, Douglas D.	34: 2246	Ketcham, Richard A.	67: 2183	Stouffer, William E.
2: 2561	Bradford, Joseph Mark	35: 2243	Hobart, Steve	68: 2180	Adolfo, A.
3: 2502	Miguel, Fernando	36: 2240	Gomez, Victor O.	69: 2177	Probasco, Robert D.
4: 2501	Duque, Raymond D.	37: 2238	Englebretson, Larry	70: 2176	Sprague, Al L.
5: 2485	Oblitas, Carlomagno	38: 2235	Radzikowski, Marek J	71: 2175	Dike, Dale
6: 2465	Diesen, Mark C.	39: 2235	Rugel, T. Gregory	72: 2172	Gonzales, Richard E.
7: 2459	Hall, John	40: 2234	Dejmek, Mark	73: 2168	Bell, John G.
8: 2449	McClintock, Doug R.	41: 2233	Gottesman, Jerome	74: 2166	Patton, Thomas A.
9: 2440	Ardaman, Miles F.	42: 2231	Harrington, Steve	75: 2166	Weinberg, Robert P.
10: 2410	Dunning, John A.	43: 2230	Hayden, Charles D.	76: 2165	Bradley, Clay R.
11: 2409	Wending, Kenneth E.	44: 2226	Moore, Bobby G.	77: 2162	Krol, Alex
12: 2393	Curtin, Eugene	45: 2226	Yeung, Clarence C.	78: 2161	Rodriguez, Roberto
13: 2377	Shtern, Igor	46: 2215	King, David G.	79: 2157	Thomas, Todd S.
14: 2368	Jacobs, John N.	47: 2210	Santillan, Carlos H.	80: 2156	Mottonen, Jim
15: 2368	Reuter, William C.	48: 2205	Hazlewood, Mark R.	81: 2152	Campbell, Matthew C.
16: 2367	Anderson, Selby K.	49: 2205	Richards, Michael D.	82: 2152	Noland, Shawn
17: 2352	Readey, John L.	50: 2204	Novosad, Mack Wynn	83: 2152	Rector, George
18: 2340	Rios, Adrian	51: 2202	Erlebacher, Alan J.	84: 2152	Young, Vincent R.
19: 2335	Lau, Carlos J.	52: 2202	Sarkisian, Drew J.	85: 2151	Pickard, Sid B.
20: 2334	De La Garza, Arturo	53: 2201	Weaver, Richard	86: 2150	Laverty, Alan T.
21: 2315	Simms, Gary	54: 2200	Cree, C. H. Graeme	87: 2150	Mitchell, Arthur D.
22: 2312	Calogridis, Michael S.	55: 2200	Moss, Larry L.	88: 2149	Kislingbury, Mark
23: 2309	Peterson, Eric T.	56: 2199	Dimazana, Eric B.	89: 2146	Arizpe, Ger. De La Garza
24: 2305	Bighamian, Mansour	57: 2198	Silva, José Luis	90: 2146	Endsley, Barry E.
25: 2301	Hayward, Keith	58: 2197	Marcott, Don	91: 2145	Reyes, Ivan L.
26: 2301	Unalmis, Omer Haldun	59: 2196	Groombridge, Tommy	92: 2144	Tillis, Leonard H.
27: 2297	Ivanka, Maria	60: 2195	Rohrbaugh, James V.	93: 2142	Ferrar, John
28: 2276	Quintanar, Sam S.	61: 2190	Naiser, David	94: 2140	Alston, Tony P.
29: 2267	Szmetan, Ricardo	62: 2189	Land, Chris	95: 2140	Epstein, Robert H.
30: 2262	Gutermuth, Dan	63: 2186	McClary, Lewis L.	96: 2140	Patteson, B.L.
31: 2259	Miller, Todd	64: 2186	Sherman, Stanley R.	97: 2140	Silva, Evando Rodrigues
32: 2257	Gallagher, James Joseph	65: 2185	Zafarianian, Hossein	98: 2138	Ozyilmaz, Arif
33: 2249	Garey, Arthur L.	66: 2183	Langer, Mikhail	99: 2136	Scott, William Monte

A.C.E. (continued from page 21)

28...Kxg7 29.Re6 Rd4 30.Rd6
Rxb4 31.Rd7+ Kh6 32.R1xd2 Rc4
33.Rxa7 Rxc5 34.Rdd7 Rh8 35.a4
Rc2 36.a5 Kg5 37.Rxh7 Rxh7 38.
Rxh7 Ra2 1/2

Queen's Indian E15

John Durston 1927
Jorge Best 1746

A.C.E. Open (5)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.g3
Bb7 5.Bg2 c5 6.0-0 cxd4 7.Nxd4
Bxg2 8.Kxg2 Bc5 (8...Qc8) 9.Nb3
Na6 10.Nxc5 Nxc5 11.b4 Na6

12.Qa4 Nc7 13.Rd1 0-0 14.Bb2 d5
15.cxd5 Ncxd5 16.Nc3 Qc7 17.
Rac1 Qb7 18.Nxd5 Nxd5 19.e4
Nf6 20.f3 a5 21.b5 Rac8 22.Rc6
Rc7 23.Be5 Rd7 24.Rdd6 Rxd6
25.Bxd6 Rc8 26.Qc4 Rd8 27.Bc7
Rd7 28.Rxb6 Rd2+ 29.Kh3 Qxb6
30.Bxb6 g5 31.Qc3 g4+ 32.fxg4
Nxe4 33.Qe3 Nf2+ 1-0

Scotch Game C45

Raymond Doo 1675
Danny Hardesty 1810

A.C.E. Open (5)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 exd4
4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.f3 Bc5 6.Nb3 Bb6 7.

Nc3 a6 8.Bc4 0-0 9.Bg5 h6 10.Bh4
Ne5 11.Be2 Ng6 12.Bg3 d6 13.
Nd5 Ba7 14.Qd2 Be6 15.0-0-0 Re8
16.Rhe1?? Bxd5 17.exd5 Be3 18.
Qxe3 Rxe3 19.Bf2 Re5 20.c4 Qe8
21.Bd3 Rxe1 22.Rxe1 Qd7 23.Na5
Re8 24.Rxe8+ Qxe8 25.Nxb7 Ne5
26.Bf1 Qa4 27.f4 Nxc4 28.b3 Qa3+
29.Kd1 Np2+ 30.Ke2 Qxa2 31.Kf3
Qxb3+ 0-1

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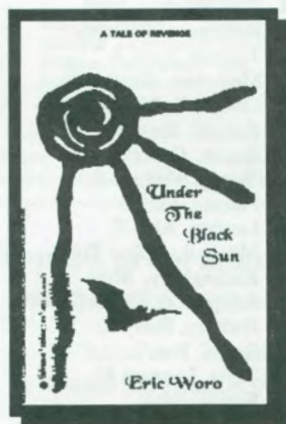
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Texas Senior Open

4 Round Swiss • Time control 45/90, SD/60

April 13-14 at the new San Antonio Chess Studio

New location: The Jewel Building, 9033 Aero (at Cee Gee), suite 204.

From Loop 410 North exit Broadway, go north 2 blocks, take left on Cee Gee and follow to Aero.

Open to age 50+, TCA membership required. Other state memberships OK.

\$250 in prizes (b/20): \$150 first, \$100 second. **Trophies 1st-3rd.**

Entry fees: \$25 if received by 4/9, \$30 at site.

Registration: 9:30 - 10:30 a.m.

Rounds: 11 - 4:30, 9:30 - 3

Entries: Duane Solley, 6311 Willow Hill, San Antonio, TX 78247

Make checks payable to "SACS". **Information: (210) 656-4395**

No smoking. No computers. Wheelchair access.

Texas Rapid Championship

San Antonio, May 4

5 Round Swiss • Time control: Game/29

USCF Quick Chess rated

Hampton Inn Fiesta Park, 11010 IH-10 West (Huebner exit)

Hotel rates: \$62 for 1 to 4 / room. Free continental breakfast. Phone (210) 561-9058

\$600 in prizes (based on 35 players)

1st:	\$200	Class B:	\$80
Expert:	\$100	Class C:	\$70
Class A:	\$90	D/E/Unrated:	\$60

Entry fees: \$25 if rec'd by 5/2, \$30 at site Make checks payable to "SACC".

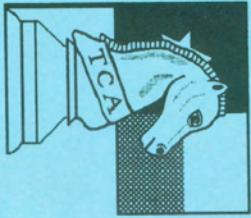
TCA membership required: \$10, \$7.50 jr. Other state memberships accepted.

Registration: 10:30-11:30 a.m., Rd. 1 at noon. Others a.s.a.p. with 10 min. breaks.

Entries: San Antonio Chess Club, P.O. Box 501, Helotes, Texas 78023

Information: (210) 695-2324

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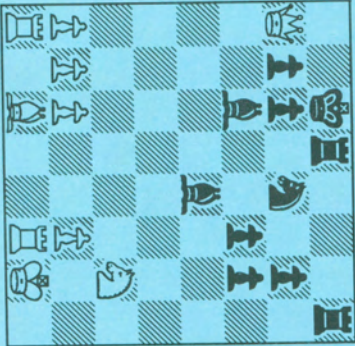
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See inside front cover for
TCA membership information.

A missed brilliancy!

Schiffers-Tchigoïin
St. Petersburg 1897



Black to move and win
Solution: page 28

