

TEXAS KNIGHTS

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September-October 1996

Walter Browne wins Pinfork III



"Old Six-time" receives \$5,000 check from TD Luis Salinas

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Correction last issue: In the game Alexey Root-Lee Williams (page 18), White's 35th move should be Kh2, not 35.Kh3?? which allows 35...Qh1 mate. For corrections of a more subtle nature, see "Letters", page 33.

TCA gets web page

The Texas Chess Association now has a site on the Internet's world wide web. George John, who ran pairings for the Texas Scholastic and created a web page for the Houston Chess Club, got our web page up and running on July 1. The URL or web address is:

<http://www.neosoft.com/~enertech/chess/tca.html>

Or (perhaps more simply), you can use the Yahoo! search engine with the keywords "Texas Chess".

Hundreds of potential TCA members now will be able to find out about coming events, sample recent articles from *Texas Knights*, learn who's who in the history of the Texas state championship, and of course learn how to join TCA.

We hope to add a directory of chess clubs around the state, with links to those who have web sites. If you would like to advertise your local club, please e-mail the information to george@neosoft.com, with a copy to tknights@netxpress.com (You can also mail an information sheet to the *Texas Knights* editor.)

For other chess links, Bill Wall's home page offers an index that can't be beat, along with such amusing entries as "Shakespeare and Chess". Wall's URL is:

<http://www.txdirect.net/users/wall>

Pinfork Grand Prix leaders

Here are the leaders in the Pinfork Grand Prix, with three events down and one left to go.

To calculate Grand Prix points, multiply the player's score by the multiplier "M" for the section he played in. For instance, a score of 3.5 in the Open (M=192) becomes $3.5 \times 192 = 672$ Grand Prix points.

Each prize group below shows the first and second prizes followed by the multiplier for the corresponding playing section. Some players whose ratings have moved them into a higher rated prize group may have points gained from the lower group, so those scores use the lower group's multiplier. Final determination of prize groups will be made with the October supplement.

Name	Rating	Pinfork Event			Total
		I	II	III	
Over 2400 (\$2,000-\$1,000, M=192)					
1. Kaidanov, Gregory	2671	768	1152	1056	2976
2. Palatnik, Semion	2606	768	1056	768	2592
3. Gurevich, Dmitry	2652	672	864	864	2400
4. Lein, Anatoly	2527	576	864	864	2304
Shtern, Igor	2426	576	960	768	2304
Jacobs, John	2389	576	864	864	2304
5. Ardaman, Miles	2447	576	672	960	2208

Under 2400 (\$1,000-\$450, Open M=192)

1. Jacobs, John	2368	576	864	864	2304
2. Anderson, Selby	2334	480	672	864	2016
3. Chow, Albert	2382	576	768	576	1920
4. Calogridis, Michael	2312	288	768	576	1632
Dejmek, Mark	2204	480	576	576	1632
Pickard, Sid	2190	480	768	384	1632

Under 2200 (\$1,000-\$450, U2200 M=64)

1. Jenson, Errol	2191	224	288	224	736
2. Pateson, B.L.	2124	128	320	256	704
3. Dimazana, Eric	2261+	288	352	0	640
4. Bar-Jona, Andrew	2053	0	256	320	576
5. Reyes, Ivan	2226+	192	352	0	544
6. Holyfield, Robert	2042	128	224	160	512

Under 2000 (\$800-\$350, M=32)

1. Lee, Wellington	1847	128	176	96	400
2. Grubbs, Steven	2062+	144	208	0	352
Bolden, Marvin	1907	112	160	80	352
3. Leon, Guido	1827	64*	88*	176	328
4. Wisdom, Robert	1883	64	128	112	304
Yabraian, Juan C.	1923	96	128	80	304

Under 1800 (\$700-\$300, M=16)

1. Sanders, Robert	1759	48	64	88	200
2. Watson, Joseph	1780	64	80	48	192
3. Krue, John	1789	56	80	32	168
4. Thomas, Rodney	1752	48	64	48	160
5. Thompson, Steven	1737	48	56	48	152
Leon, Guido	1827+	64	88	0	152

Under 1600 (\$600-\$250, M=8)

1. Munguia, Dennis	1630+	28	44	0	72
2. Sneed, John	1584	20	0	44	64
Roring, Tres	1619+	28	36	0	64
3. Nelson, Gordon	1500	0	28	32	60
Jagger, Robert L.	1579	32	0	28	60
Felkner, Curtis L.	1400	14*	26*	20	60
Cunningham, Chas.	1508	4	36	20	60
4. Kindred, Jason	1418	18*	24*	16	58

Under 1400 (\$500-\$200, M=4)

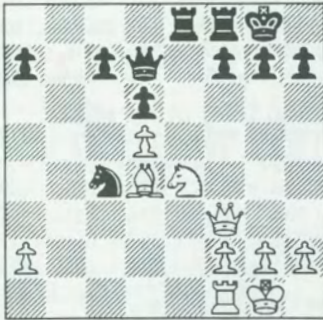
1. Walsh, Jonathan	1316	14	16	16	46
Trowbridge, William	1223	14*	16	16	46
2. Martz, William R.	1296	0	20*	24	44
3. Kindred, Jason	1418+	18	24	0	42
4. Felkner, Curtis	1400+	14	26	0	40
5. De Mott, John	1260	0	20	18	38

Under 1200 (\$400-\$150, M=4)

1. Hawkins, Marcus	1024	12*	12*	12	36
2. Korrie, Michael	1003	0	16*	18	34
Bell, Randall	1259	14*	20*	0	34
3. Woods, Charles E.	1110	0	12	18	30
Trowbridge, William	1223+	14*	16	0	30

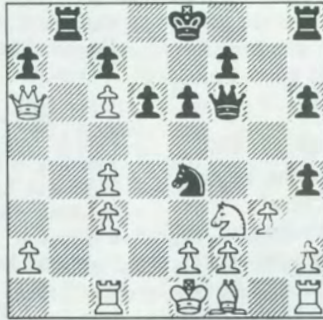
* Points were earned in a lower class.

† Current rating forces player to next higher class.



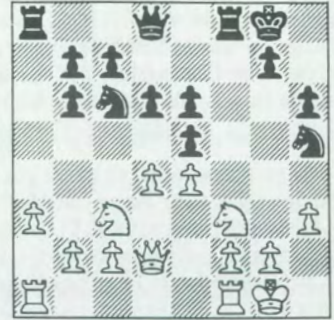
1. White to move

I. Ivanov - W. Lee, Pinfork III blitz



2. Black to move

Marcott-Lewkowski, San Antonio Ch.



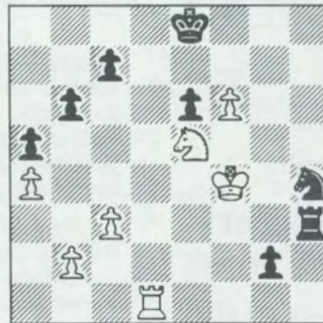
3. Black to move

A. Lewkowski - J. Ballard, S.A. Ch.



4. White to move

D. John-R. Smith, Texas Team Ch.



5. Black to move

Kudrin-McClintock, Pinfork III



6. White to move

Gurevich-Jacobs, Pinfork III



7. White to move

Jacobs-Erdei, Pinfork III



8. White to move

Anderson-D. Bell, SACS August



9. White to move

Hernandez-Gurevich, Pinfork III

Texas Team Champs: Texas Pawn Chain Massacre!

With a winning name and an average rating of 2176, Texas Pawn Chain Massacre (Selby Anderson, Jim Gallagher, Eric Dimazana and John Hendrick) overcame its closest rival to win the Texas team title with a score of 3.5 out of four rounds. In the last round they staged a 3.5-.5 rout against Former Champs (Mansour Bighamian, Art Garey, Al Zerm and David John).

Placing second with 3-1 was the top-ranked U1900 team, Schach Therapy (Tim Beszczynski, Robert Barber, Gary Zintgraff and Raymond Smith).

Three teams were tied with 2.5: Former Champs, Queen's Guard (Larry Young, John Durston, Mark Muecke and Gray Bullis) and Delusions of Adequacy (Al Fulton, Bruce Eberhard, Duane Solley and Freddy Jones).

Board two stalwart Jim Gallagher led TPCM to victory with a 4-0 score. It was the fifth championship team on which he has played (third consecutive!) since moving to Texas almost ten years ago, and his third board prize. Not only that – Jim came up with the team name!

The two top-ranked teams got off to rocky starts with drawn matches in round one where both their top guns took a tumble. I was caught off guard in a Scheveningen Sicilian when Stephen Cheyney (Dangerous Minds) sacrificed a knight for a dangerous kingside attack. Bighamian was outplayed by Texas high school co-champion Steven Grubbs (Found Cindy Crawford) in a tactical English.

Grubbs went on to defeat Matthew Campbell (2157) and draw Anderson, winning the board one prize with 3-1. His team fielded quite an array of junior talent: Tsubasa Onozaki, Andy Zamora and

John Sneed. Two other top juniors, John Hendrick and David John, played fourth board on the two top-ranked teams.

Board prizes

- | | |
|------------------|-----|
| 1. Steven Grubbs | 3.0 |
| 2. Jim Gallagher | 4.0 |
| 3. Eric Dimazana | 3.5 |
| 4. Raymond Smith | 3.0 |

Nine teams played in the event, held June 22-23 in San Antonio. Greg Wren directed, with assistance from Duane Solley.

Sicilian Scheveningen B85
Stephen Cheyney 2100
Dangerous Minds
Selby Anderson 2321
Texas Pawn Chain Massacre
Texas Team 1996 (1)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nc6 5.Nc3 Qc7 6.f4 a6 7.Be2 d6 8.a4 Nf6 9.Be3 Be7 10.0-0 0-0 11.Kh1 Re8 12.Qe1 Bd7 13.Qg3 Bf8?! (13...Rad8) 14.Rae1 Kh8 15.Nf3 h6 16.e5 Nd5 17. Bd2 Ncb4 18.Ne4?! (18.Nxd5 Nxd5 19.c4 ±) 18...Qxc2 19.Nfg5!?!



19...hxg5 20.Qh3+ Kg8 21.Bd1 Qd3?

This gives White a tempo for a rook lift. The only defense is 21... Qb1 22.Bb3 g4! (22...Qxb2?? 23.

Nxg5 +-) 23.Qxg4 Qxb2 24.Bxd5 Nxd5 25.Bc3 Qc2 ... (a) 26.Rf3 Rac8 27.Rh3 Be7! Δ 28.Qh5 Qxg2+!; (b) 26.Rf2 Qxa4 27.Rf3 dxe5 28.fxe5 Rec8.

22.Rf3 g4 23.Qxg4 Qd4 (23... Qxe4!?) 24.Bc3 Qxe4 24...Qb6 25.Rh3! and Black is caught: 25...f5 26.exf6; 25...g6 26. Qh4 Bg7 27. Nf6+; 25...dxe5 26. Ng5 g6 27.Rh8+!

25.Rxe4 Nxc3 26.bxc3 Nd5 27. Rh3 f5 28.exf6 Nxf6 29.Qg6 e5 30. f5 Bxf5 31.Qxf5 1-0

English Opening A39
Mansour Bighamian 2320
Former Champs
Steven Grubbs 2062
Found Cindy Crawford
Texas Team 1996 (1)

1.Nf3 c5 2.c4 g6 3.g3 Bg7 4. Bg2 Nf6 5.0-0 0-0 6.d4 cxd4 7. Nxd4 Qb6

I was surprised to find this move played in two games of the same round!

8.Nc3 Nc6 9.Ndb5

For an example of the play after 9.Nb3 see Eberhard-Barber (next).



9...Qc5! N

This seems to be an improvement over the options given in ECO: 9...d6 10.Be3 Qa5 11.Rc1 Ng4

12.Bd2 Qd8 +=; or 9...a6?! 10.Na4 Qa5 11.Bd2 Qd8 12. Nbc3 Rb8 13.c5 d6 14.cd6 Qd6 15.Be3 Qd1 16.Rfd1 ± Mecking-Cotta, 1965.

10.b3 a6 11.Na4 Qh5 12.Nc7 Rb8 13.c5?

This loses the exchange and a pawn. Better is 13.Bb2 b5 14.cxb5 axb5 15. Nc3 b4 16.Na4 Ng4 17.h3 with approximate equality.

13...Ng4 14.h3 Bxa1 15.hxg4 Qxg4 16.Bf4 Bg7(?)

While this does not turn out badly, Black can keep the material with 16... Be5! 17.Bxc6 Bxf4 18.Bf3 Qg5 (the pin is the point) 19.Nd5 Be5 20.Bg2 Bf6.

17.Bf3 Qh3 18.Nxa6 e5 19.Bg2 Qg4 20.Nxb8 exf4 21.Nxc6 dxc6 22.gxf4 Qxf4

Material is equal, but Black's strong bishops along with White's stranded knight and shaky king position add up to a big positional imbalance.

23.e3 Qg5 24.f4 Qe7 25.Qc1 Rd8

25...Re8 26.Rf3 (26.Re1 Bd4) Bf5 holds back the e-pawn – and counterplay.

26.b4 Qe6 27.a3 Qb3 28.Nb6 Be6 29.e4 Bb2 30.Qe1 Qxa3 31.f5 Ba2 32.e5 Rd3 33.e6 Bd4+ 34.Kh2 fxe6 35.fxg6 hxg6 36.Nd7 Qc3 37. Qe4 Kg7 38.Qf4 Bg1+ 39.Kg1 Rd7 40.Be4 Qd4+ 41.Rf2 Bd5 42.Qf8+ Kh7 43.Bxg6+ Kxg6 44.Qe8+ Kh6 45.Qxd7 Qg4+

This ends the illusory swindle. Now if 46.Kf1 then ...Qd1 mate.

46.Kh2 Qh4+ 0-1

English Opening A39

Bruce Eerhard 1670

Delusions of Adequacy

Robert Barber 1901

Dangerous Minds

Texas Team 1996 (1)

1.c4 g6 2.g3 Bg7 3.Bg2 Nf6 4. Nf3 c5 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.0-0 0-0 7.d4 cxd4 8.Nxd4 Qb6 9.Nb3 d6 10. Be3 Qd8 11.c5!?

11.Rc1 Ng4 12.Bg5 h6 13.Bd2 += Morcken-Morel, Helsinki 1952.

12...Ng4 12.Qd2 Nxe3 13.Qxe3 Bxc3?

Black has counterplay after 13... dxc5 14.Nc5 Qa5 Δ ...Nd4. The text leads to a passive position.

14. Qxc3 d5 15.Rad1 e6 16.e4 Ne7 17.Rfe1 b6 18.c6 Qd6 19.exd5 exd5 20.Nd4 a6?!

20...Ba6 Δ Rac8-c7.

21.Qb3 b5 22.a4 b4 23.a5 Be6?!

Relatively better is 23...Bg4 24. f3 Be6 25.Qe3 Nf5 26.Nxf5 Bxf5 27.f4 Be6 28.f5! ±.



24.Qe3 Nf5 25.Nxf5 gxf5 26. Qg5+ Kh8 27.Qf6+ Kg8 28.Bxd5 Qd8 29.Rxe6 Qxf6 30.Rxf6 and 1-0 Black fought on 18 more moves.

Four Knights Game C49

Matt Campbell 2157

Willard

Steven Grubbs 2062

Found Cindy Crawford

Texas Team 1996 (2)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4. Bb5 Bb4 5.0-0 0-0 6.d3 d6 7.Bxc6 bxc6 8.Ne2

White is playing a rare alternative to the long lines with 7.Bg5. The text treatment reminds me of Anderssen's line in the Ruy Lopez – the one Steinitz put to rest in their 1866 match. Now ECO gives 8...Re8 9.Ng3 d5! 10.Bg5 h6 11.Bd2 Bd6 =.

8...h6 9.Ng3 Re8 10.c3 Bc5 11.

h3 Bb6 12.Qe2 Rb8 13.Bd2 a5 14. Rad1 c5 15.Bc1 c6 16.Nh4 Be6 17. Ngf5 Kh7 18.g4 Qd7 19.Qe3 Ng8



20.f4?

Matt is always ready for a walk on the wild side, but here he goes over the edge. Black can grab a piece with 20...exf4 (but not 20...g6? 21. Nxf6 Nxf6 22.f5) 21.Rxf4!? (else the f4 pawn is a bone in White's throat) g5 22.Rf2 gxh4 23.Nxf6 Qe7, and the attack stalls out: 24. Nxf6 Kxf6 25.Qh6 Bd8 Δ ...Qf8.

20...Bd8?! 21.Qg3?

White should fall back and regroup with 21.Ng2.

21...g6 22.Nxf6

22.Ne3 exf4 loses a piece without even the ghost of an attack.

22...Nxf6 23.f5 gxf5 24.Bxf6 Rg8?

At least Black dodges the devilish trap 25...Kxh6? 25.gxf5! Bxa2?? 26.f6 Bxf6 27.Rxf6+ Kh7 28.Nf5! and mate is not far off.

But a line both good and greedy is 25...f4! 25.Bxf4 exf4 +=.

25.Qf3??

25.exf5 Bxa2 26.Bc1 +=. The game takes a predictable course now that White is a piece down with nothing to show for it.

25...Kxh6 26.Nxf5 Bxf5 27.exf5 Rxb2 28.a4 Bh4 29.f6 Rg6 30.Qe3+ Bg5 31.Qg3 Kh7 32.Kh1 Bf4 33. Rxf4 exf4 34.Qh4+ Rh6 35.Qg5 Rxf3+ 36.Kg1 Rg3+ 0-1

King's Indian Four Pawn A68

Tim Beszczynski 1922

Schach Therapy

Mansour Bighamian 2320

Former Champs

Texas Team 1996 (3)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5.f4 0-0 6.Nf3 c5 7.d5 e6 8. Be2 exd5 9.cxd5 Bg4 10.Nd2

10.0-0 Nbd7 11.h3 (or 11.Re1) favors White in recent practice.

10...Bxe2 11.Qxe2 Re8 12.0-0 a6

12...Na6! Δ Nb4-c2-d4, and the peripatetic knight is a headache.

13.a4 Nbd7 14.Qd3 c4 15.Nxc4 Rc8 16.Nxd6 Qb6+ 17.Kh1 Qxd6 18.e5 Nxe5 19.fxe5 Qxe5 20.Bf4 Qf5 21.Rad1 Qd7 22.Bg5 Ng4 23. Ne4 f5 24.Nc3 Ne5 25.Qg3 Nc4 26.Bc1 Nd6

26...Bxc3! 27.bxc3 Nd6 – MB.

27.Bf4 Bxc3 28.Bxd6 Bxb2 29.Qb3 Re2 30.Bb4 Rcc2 31.d6+ Kg7 32.Rfe1 Qc6 33.Re2 Rxe2 34.Qf3 Qc2 35.Qb7+ Kh6 36.Rf1 Rf2 37.Re1 Qe2



38.Kg1??

38.h3? Rf1+ 39.Rxf1 Qxf1+ 40.Kh2 Be5+ 41.g3 f4 42.Bd2 g5 43.gf4 Bd6 -/+;

38.Rg1 Rf1 39.Bd2+! f4 40.Qxb2 Qf2 41.Bxf4+ Qxf4 42.d7 Rxg1+ 43. Kxg1 Qe3+ 44.Qf2 Qc1+ 45.Qf1 +.

38...Rf1+ 39.Rxf1 Bd4+ 0-1

Dunst Opening A00

David John 1664

Former Champs

Raymond Smith 1870

Schach Therapy

Texas Team 1996 (3)

1.Nc3

Perhaps the kid has taken some pointers from Larry Engelbretson (also of Houston), who is the state's leading practitioner of the Dunst.

1...d5 2.e4 d4

I'd love to know why this is called the Wild Bull variation. Partisans of well-trodden systems may prefer 2...e6, 2...c6 or 2...Nf6.

3.Nce2 e5 4.Ng3 Nf6?!

Giving away the a2-g8 diagonal. Better is 4...Be6 5.Nf3 f6 =.

5.Bc4 Be7 6.Nf3 Bg4?! 7.h3 Bxf3 8. Qxf3 g6? 9.d3 0-0 10.Bh6 Re8 11.h4!



Black has done everything possible to smooth White's path. The Texas middle school champ proceeds to dust his opponent as cleanly as if this were a simul game . . . Alekiew vs. amateur!

11...Bf8 12.Bg5 Be7 13.h5 Kg7 14.0-0-0 Rh8 15.hxg6 hxg6 16. Rxb8 Qxb8 17.Rh1 Qe8 18.Nf5+!

A pleasing finish, clearing the way for the queen to double up.

18...gxf5 19.Qh3 Ng8 20.Qh7+ Kf8 21.Bh6+ 1-0

English Opening A36

Jim Gallagher 2265

Texas Pawn Chain Massacre

Art Garey 2264

Former Champs

Texas Team 1996 (4)

1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 d6 3.g3 g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.d3 Ne7 6.e4 c5 7.Nge2

Few Texas players are in Jim's league in the symmetrical English.

7...Nbc6 8.0-0 Be6 9.h3 Qd7 10.Kh2 h5?! 11.Nd5 Bxd5 12.cxd5 Nd4 13.Nxd4 cxd4 14.Bd2 (14. h4!?) h4 15.g4 0-0-0 16.f4 Kb8 17. Rc1 f5 18.fxe5 Bxe5+ 19.Bf4 fxg4

19...fxe4 20.dxe4 g5 21.Bxe5 dxe5 22.Qd2 Rhg8 23.Rf7 ±.

20.Qxg4 Qxg4 21.hxg4



21...Rdf8

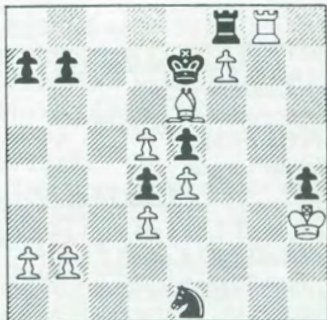
(a) 21...g5 22.Bxe5 dxe5 23.Rf7 (a1) 23...Nc8 24.Rf5 ±; (a2) 23...Rde8 24.Rcf1 (24.d6 Nc6) Rhg8 25.R1f6 ±;

(b) 21...Bxf4+ 22.Rxf4 g5 23.Rf7 Rde8 . . .

(b1) 24.Rcf1? Nc8! 25.Rg7 Rhg8 26. Rff7 Rxg7 27.Rxg7 Re5 =+;

(b2) 24.e5! dxe5 25.d6 Nc6 26.Bxc6 bxc6 27.Rc4 e4 (27...Rd8 28.Rb4+ Ka8 29.Ra4!) 28.Rb4+ Ka8 29.Ra4 +.

22.Bxe5 dxe5 23.g5 Nc8 24. Bh3 Nd6 25.Rf6 Rxf6 26.gxf6 Rf8 27.Rf1 Nf7 28.Be6 Ng5 29.f7 Kc7 30.Rf6 Kd8 31.Rxg6 Nf3+ 32.Kh3 Ke7 33.Rg8 Ne1



34.d6+!

34.Rxf8? Kxf8 35.d6 Nxd3 36. Kxh4 Nc5! =.

34...Kxe6?

34...Kxd6! 35.Rxf8 Kxe6 and . . .

(a) 36.Re8+! Kf7 37.Rxe5 Nxd3 38.Rf5+ Ke6 39.Kxh4 ± (JG);

(b) 36.Ra8!? Kf7 37.Rxa7 Nxd3 38.Rxb7 Ke6 39.Kxh4 Nf2 40.Rb6+ Kd7 41.Kg3 Nxe4+ 42.Kf3 ±. This could get tricky in practice, whereas variation (a) avoids the pawn race.

35.Rxf8 Nxd3 36. Re8+ Kxf7 37.d7 1-0

King's Indian E74

Alfred Zerm 2125

Former Champs

Eric Dimazana 2261

Texas Pawn Chain Massacre

Texas Team 1996 (4)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5.Be2 0-0 6.Bg5 c5 7.d5 h6 8.Bf4 a6

This is the older try. Recent theory focuses on the pawn sac 8...e6 9.dxe6 Bxe6 10.Bxd6 Re8 11.Nf3 Nc6 (Qb6) ∞.

9.Qd2

9.a4 Qa5 10.Bd2 e6 11.Nf3 exd5 12.exd5 Bg4 13.0-0 Qc7 14.a5 += Uhlmann-Andersson, Skopje 1972.

9...Kh7 10.f3

10.Nf3 b5 11.cxb5 axb5 12.Bxb5 Qb6 (Uhlmann-Geller, Palma de Mallorca 1970) 13.Bd3 Bg4 =.

The text gives White a problem common in the Averbakh system –



Where's the birdie? Hendrick, Dimazana, Gallagher and Anderson.

an impressive pawn shell coupled with awkward development.

10...Nfd7 11.g4 Ne5 12.h4 e6 13.a4 exd5 14.cxd5 Qa5 15.Ra3 Nbd7 16. Nb1 Qc7 17.h5 g5 18. Be3 Rb8 19.Nc3 Nb6 20.b3 c4



21.b4 Nd3+! 22.Bxd3 cxd3 23. Qxd3 Nc4 24.e5+

Or 24.Rb3 Nxe3 25.Qxe3 Qc4 26. Nce2 Bd7 and the bishops wreak havoc.

24...Kg8 25.exd6 Nxd6 26.Bd4 (26. Nge2 Nc4) f5 27.Bxg7 Qxg7 28.Nge2 fxc4 29.0-0 gxf3 30.Rxf3 Bg4 31.Rxf8+ Rxf8 32.Nd4 Qf7 33. Ra2 Bxh5 34.Ne6

White has had to return the pawn with interest to catch up in development.



34...Qf3! 35.Qd4 Rf7 36.b5 Nf5 0-1

There's no good defense:

(a) 37.Qd2 Qf1+ 38.Kh2 Bf3 -+;

(b) 37.Qe5 Ng3 . . .

(b1) 38.Qb8+ Kh7 doesn't help;

(b2) 38.Kh2 Qh1+ 39.Kxg3 Rf3 mate;

(b3) 38.Rg2 Qf1+ 39.Kh2 Qh1+ 40. Kxg3 Qh4 mate.

(continued on page 33)

MOVING?

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Walter Browne wins Pinfork III

Six-time U.S. champion GM Walter Browne won the third Pinfork Grand Prix tournament in Dallas over the July 4th weekend. He scored 6-1 with two draws, winning the \$5,000 first prize. Tied for second with 5.5 and winning \$1,500 each were Pinfork II winner GM Gregory Kaidanov and IM Roberto Martin Del Campo of Mexico, who held Kaidanov to a last round draw. Tied for 4th-5th with 5-2 were Mexican GM Gilberto Hernandez (who finished second in the 1987 Southwest Open) and Miles Ardaman, who shook off a rocky 1/3 start with a four game winning streak.

USCF presidential candidate Don Schultz (who has since been elected) scored 6-1 in the U2000 section to win \$1,000. His *de facto* running mate Bob Holliman was edged out for the VP post, but he did recoup some of his entry fee with a 50% score in the Open section.

Andras Erdei, who at age twelve tied for the 1991 Texas junior championship, paid a visit to his former home of Dallas. Last spring he attended school in his native Hungary, where he finished fifth in the Pan-European Junior Championship (5.5/9), and also placed fifth in a Budapest masters' invitational (6.5/11). At Pinfork he was in contention for the top U2400 money, but lost to Jacobs in the last round to finish with 50%.

There were 211 players, not counting re-entries and transfers between sections - up 51 from the last event. Luis Salinas directed with assistance from Bill Snead, Gary Gaiffe, William Tompkins, Al Woolum, Brad Bradford and Durrell Jones.

Nine people turned out for Walter Browne's simul, with one (Wallace Short) holding the GM to a draw.

IM Igor Ivanov won the blitz tournament with 10/12, ahead of FM Miles Ardaman (9.5), IM Roberto Martin Del Campo (9) and SM Rodney Malpert (7.5). Three players were tied for the U2200 and U2000 money: John Ballard, George Abood and Curtis Fukuchi. Luis Salinas directed a field of 19 players..

PRIZEWINNERS

OPEN: 1st: Walter Browne, 6. 2nd-3rd: Gregory Kaidanov, Roberto Martin Del Campo, 5.5. 4th-5th: Gilberto Hernandez, Miles Ardaman, 5. **U2400:** 1st-2nd: John Jacobs, Selby Anderson, 4. 3rd-9th: Robert Leininger, Keith Hayward, Bob Holliman, Andras Erdei, Drew Sarkisian, Mark Ishee, William Scott, 3.5.

U2200: 1st: Meng Hock Fun, 5.5. 2nd: Andrew Bar-Jona, 5. 3rd-5th: Matthew Campbell, Alan Laverty, Alfred Zerm, 4.5.

U2000: 1st: Don Schultz, 6. 2nd-3rd: Guido Leon, Robert Clark, 5.5. 4th-5th: Jeffrey McAleer, Curtis Fukuchi, 5.

U1800: 1st-3rd: Michael Sharpe, Robert Sanders, Bernard Parun, 5.5. 4th-5th: Jose Trevino, Ira Horvitz, 5.

U1600: 1st-2nd: John Beck, John Sneed, 5.5. 3rd-6th: Merlin Schweitzer, Erik Hayward, Roger Gaiha, Gray Bullis, 5.

U1400: 1st-2nd: William Martz, Wes Loper, 6. 3rd-5th: Robert Gholson, Salvador Luna, Charles McCullough, 5.5.

UNRATED: 1st-2nd: Djordje Jezdic, Aliakbar Asar, 6.5. 3rd-4th: Chuck Newton, William Powell, 4.5.

Round 1

Alekin's Defense B03

Gregory Kaidanov 2671
Robert Leininger 2261

Pinfork III (1)

1. e4 Nf6 2. e5 Nd5 3. d4 d6 4. c4 Nb6 5. exd6 cxd6 6. d5 e5 7. Nc3 Be7 8. Be2 0-0 9. Nf3 Bg4 10. Nd2 Bd7 11. 0-0 f5 12. Nb3 Qc7 13. Na5 Na4 14. Nxa4 Qxa5 15. Nc3 Qc7 16. Bd2 f4 17. Ne4 Bf5 18. Bd3 Nd7 19. Qc2 Bg6 20. b4 Rac8 21. Rac1 Qd8 22. f3 Kh8 23. Kh1 b6 24. Qb1 Qe8 25. Rfe1 Qf7 26. Re2 Rc7 27. Be1 Bf5 28. Bf2 Qh5 29. Bg1 Qf7

30. Rd2 g5 31. Nf2 Bxd3 32. Qxd3
a5 33. a3 axb4 34. axb4 Ra8 35. Ne4
Rca7



36. c5 dxc5 37. d6 Bd8 38. bxc5
bxc5 39. Nxc5 Nxc5 40. Bxc5 Ra1
41. Rcd1 R8a5 42. Bb4 R5a4 43.
Bc3 R1a3 44. Qb5 Rxc3 45. Qxa4
Rc4 46. Qa8 Qf6 47. Qd5 Ra4 48.
Ra2 Rxa2 49. Qxa2 Kg7 50. Qd5 h6
51. Re1 1-0

Modern Benoni A70

Walter Browne 2596
Mark Dejmek 2217

Pinfork III (1)

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 c5 3. d5 e6 4. Nc3
exd5 5. cxd5 d6 6. e4 g6 7. Nf3 Bg7
8. h3 0-0 9. Bd3 Re8 10. 0-0 c4 11.
Bc2 b5 12. a3 a6 13. Re1 Nbd7 14.

Be3 Bb7 15.Qd2 Rc8 16.Rad1 Nc5
17.Bf4 Nh5 18.Bh2 Qb6 19.e5
dxe5 20.Nxe5 Nf6



21.Qe3!?

Apparently the point of this move instead of the direct 21.Qf4 is to tempt Black into 21...Nfd7, when 22.Nxd7 Nxd7 23.Qxe8+ Rxe8 24.Rxe8+ favors White.

21...Qd8(?)

Better is 21...Rcd8.

22.Qf3 Ncd7 23.Nc6 Rxe1+ 24.

Rxe1 Bxc6 25.dxc6 Nc5 26.c7 Rxc7

26...Qf8 27.Qc6 Ne6 28.Bd6 Qe8 29.Qxa6 ±;

26...Qd7 27.Be5 Ne8 28.Bxg7 Kxg7 29.Nd5 (Δ 30.Re7; 29...Nxc7 30.Qf6+) ±.

27.Bxc7 Qxc7 28.Nd5 Nxd5 29.Re8+ Bf8 30.Qxd5 Qd7??

30...Ne6 -/+

31.Rxf8+

1-0

French Defense C03

David Naiser 2181

Joe Bradford 2546

Pinfork III (1)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 a6 4.Ng3 Nf6 5.Bd3 c5 6.dxc5

For the normal continuation 6.e5 Nfd7 7.c3 see Lein-Bradford, round 5. The text gives Black easy play; its main appeal is that White no longer has to defend d4.

6...Bxc5 7. 0-0 Nc6 8.a3 0-0

Bradford played 8...b5 9.Qe2 Bb7 against Naiser in the 1994 Texas Team Championship, with tepid equality after 10.Nb3 Be7 11.exd5 Qxd5 12.c4 bxc4 13.Bxc4 Qh5 (the game ended in a draw.)

9.Qe2 Re8 10.c4 h6!?

I wonder how much guile went into this move. It seems designed to provoke a similarly "harmless" waiting move.

11.h3?

The trouble with the desirable 11.b4 is ...Nd4! Relatively best is 11.e5 Nd7 12.Nb3 Ba7 13.Bf4.

11...Nh5!

Now it will take artful squirming by White to avoid losing a piece (...Nf4) or the exchange (...Ng3).

12.Nb3 Ng3 13.Qc2 dxe4 14.Rd1 exd3 15.Rxd3 Bxf2+ 16.Kxf2 Qc7 17.Bd2 e5! 0-1!?

White can meet all threats with 18.Re3, but the response 18...f5! (Δ f4, Bf5 e4-e3) must have been too dreadful to contemplate.

Notes by John Hendrick

Trompovsky A45

Anatoly Lein 2527

John Hendrick 1857

Pinfork III (1)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Bg5 Ne4

The standard antidote to an early Bg5.

3.h4!? h6 4.Bf4 d5 5.Nd2 Nxd2 6.Qxd2 Bf5 7.e3 e6 8.Ne2 Nd7 9.Ng3 Bh7 10.Bd3 Bxd3 11.Qxd3 Bd6 12.0-0-0 Qe7

12...Bxf4 13.exf4 is bad because White will double his rooks on the e-file after saddling Black with a backward e-pawn with f4-f5.

13.Kb1 0-0-0 14.Bxd6 Qxd6 15.c4 dxc4 16.Qxc4 Nb6 17.Qc2 Qd5 18.Rc1 c6?!

18...Rd7 is probably better as it intends ...Kb8, moving the king into safety without weakening the queenside pawn formation.

19.Ne4

Heading for the outpost at c5.



19...e5!

Breaking up White's control of the center.

20.dxe5 Qxe5 21.g3 Rd5

Better is 21...Rd7, preventing White's knight from reaching d4 with tempo.

22.Nc3! Rd7 23.Ne2 Rhd8 24.Nd4 Rd5

24...Kb8 is an interesting alternative.

25.Rhd1 g6

Played to gain more control of the center with ...f5.

26.Rd3 Kb8 27.Rc3 R8d6

This move defends against the nasty threat of Rxc6.

28.a3 f5 29.Ka1

It seems that he wants to avoid a queen trade by moving his king from the b1-h7 diagonal.

29...Qe8?!

Better was 29...h5.

30.h5!

Weakening my kingside pawn structure and forcing my reply.

30...Qe4 31.hxg6 Rxg6 32.Rc5 Rgd6 33.Rxd5

33.Nxf5 Qxc2 34.R1xc2 Rxc5 35.Rxc5 Rd2 36.f4 Na4 37.Re5 Nxb2 38.Nxh6 Na4 39.Kb1 Nc3+ 40.Kc1 Re2 = (J. Gallagher) [If 41.Rc5 Ne4!; not 41...Rxe3? 42.Kd2.]

33...Rxd5 34.Kb1

Now a queen trade doesn't bother him as much because of my weak pawns.

34...h5 35.Qxe4 fxe4 36.Ne2 Rd2! 37.Rc2 Rd1+ 38.Rc1 Rd2 39. Rc2 Rd1+ 40.Ka2

This repetition of moves relieved White of his time pressure.

40...Rh1?

40...Nd5! draws, since White's rook can't penetrate into my position. Then 41.Nf4 Nxf4 reaches a drawn rook and pawn ending with a miniscule edge to Black, since his king can reach the center more quickly, and f2 is as weak as h5.

41.Nc3 h4 42.gxh4 Rxh4 43. Rd2! c5 44.Rd8+

Now I am dead lost.

44...Kc7 45.Re8 Nc4? 46.Rxe4

Forcing a rook trade and with it my last hope of survival. The rest of the game needs no comment.

46...Rxe4 47.Nxe4 Kc6 48.Kb1 Kd5 49.Nc3+ Ke5 50.Kc2 Nd6 51.Kd3 c4+ 52.Ke2 b5 53.f4+ Ke6 54.e4 a5 55.e5 b4 56.axb4 axb4 57. exd6 bxc3 58.bxc3 Kxd6 59.Kf3 1-0

Notes by B.L. Patteson

Alekin's Defense B03

Robert Chalker 2000

B.L. Patteson 2124

PF III U2200 (1)

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.c4 Nb6 4. d4 d6 5.f4 dxe5 6.fxe5 Bf5 7.Nc3 Nc6 8.Be3 e6 9.Nf3 Be7 10.d5

Not a surprise coming from Chalker. He always goes for the throat!

10...exd5 11.cxd5 Nb4 12.Nd4 Bd7 13.Qf3 [13.e6 ∞] c5 14.dxc6 Bxc6 15.Nxc6 bxc6

I had been on my own following his 13.Qf3. But in *The Complete Alekin*, Graham Burgess says that this position "might be playable".

16.Rd1 Nc2+ 17.Kf2 Qc7 18. Bf4 Bc5+ 19.Kg3 g5! 20.Bxg5 Qxe5+?

I lost this game because my attitude changed from attack to defense at just the wrong moment. Later I told Robert that in grade school, after you read about Dick and Jane and Spot and Puff, the next lesson is that if you run a guy's king out to his third rank, you don't then consider candidate moves that swap queens! I got all concerned about Ne4 and then into good squares. But White will never have time: 20... Rg8! 21.Kh4 (21.Ne4 Qxe5+ quickly turns to White's favor) Rxg5! 22.Kxg5 Qxe5+ 23.Kh4 Be7+ 24. Kh3 Qe6+ 25.g4 [better is 25.Kg3] Ne3 and White is hurting. Note, for instance, that 26.Re1 allows mate in three! My computer tries 26.Qf4, but after 26...Nxd1 27.Nxd1 Nd5 I think Black should eventually win.

20...Rg8 21.Ne4 Qxe5+ 22.Kh4 is not exactly trivial: 22...Rg6 23. Nf6+ Ke7! 24.Ne4+ (24.Nxh7+ Rxg5! -+) Kf8 25.g3 (25.Bd3 Be7! 26.Qh5 Ne3) Be7 26.Bxe7+ Kxe7 27.Kh3 Rh6+ 28.Kg2 f5 -- SKA.

21.Qf4 Qxf4+ 22.Bxf4 0-0?! (22...Rg8+) 23.Ne4 Be3?!

23...Bd4 24.Rd2 Ne3! Add a couple more weakies and Black is totally lost. The finish was:

24.Nf6+ Kg7 25.Be5 Kh6 26. Bd3 Bd4 27.Ng4+ 1-0
27...Kh5 28.Bxc2 +.

Of the few lower section games *OTK* received, this had the most intriguing combination.

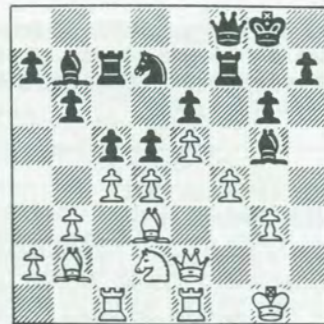
Owen's Defense B00

Rodney Thomas 1752

Claudell Madison 1623

PFIII U1800 (1)

1.e4 b6 2.d4 Bb7 3.Bd3 e6 4. Nf3 d6 5.0-0 Nf6 6.Nbd2 Be7 7.c3 0-0 8.Qc2 g6 9.Re1 c5 10.b3 Nbd7 11.Bb2 Rc8 12.Qd1 Rc7 13.Rc1 Qa8 14.Bb1 d5 15.e5 Ne4 16.Qe2 f5 17.Qe3 Qd8 18.g3 Rf7 19.c4 Qf8 20.Bd3 f4 21.Qe2 fxg3 22.hxg3 Ng5 23.Nxg5 Bxg5 24.f4



24...Bxf4 25.gxf4 Rxf4 26.Rf1 26.cxd5! Bxd5 27.Ne4 +.

26...Nb8 27.Rxf4 Qxf4 28.Rf1 Qg3+ 29.Kh1 cxd4 30.Qf2 (30. Bxd4 Qh4+) dxc4+ 31.Be4 Qxf2 32.Rxf2 c3 33.Bxb7 0-1

Black's two extra pawns on the kingside ensure the result.

Round 2

Bird's Opening A03

Miles Ardaman 2447

Gregory Kaidanov 2671

Pinfork III (2)

1. g3 d5 2.Bg2 Nf6 3.d3 c6 4.f4

After this unpleasant experience Miles switched to the King's Indian Attack – see his game with Calogridis, page 20.

4...Nbd7 5.Nf3 Qc7 6.c3 e5 7. fxe5 Nxe5 8.Nxe5 Qxe5 9.Bf4 Qh5 10. h3 Qg6 11.g4 h5 12.g5 h4 13. gxf6 Qxg2 14.Kd2 Bxh3 15.fxg7 Bxg7 16.Na3 Qg4 17.Be3 Bg2 0-1

QGD Tchigorin D07

Dmitry Gurevich 2652

Igor Shtern 2426

Pinfork III (2)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 Nc6 3.cxd5 Qxd5 4.e3 e5 5.Nc3 Bb4 6.Bd2 Bxc3 7. bxc3 exd4 8.cxd4 Nf6 9.Nf3 0-0 10.Be2 Re8 11.0-0 Bg4 12.h3 Bh5 13.Rb1 Rab8 14.Qa4 a6 15.Rfc1 Ne4 16.Be1 h6 17.Qc2 Bg6 18.Qb3 Qd8 19.Rb2 Kh8 20.a4 Qe7 21.Qc4 Qf6 22.Qa2 Red8 23.Rb3 Bf5 24.

Qb2 b6 25.Bxa6 Bxh3 26.Rxc6 Qxc6 27.Ne5 Qf6 28.gxh3 c5 29. Bf1 cxd4 30.exd4 Ng5 31.Bg2 Rd6 32.Bb4 Re6 33.Nd7 1-0

Torre Attack A47

**Selby Anderson 2321
Walter Browne 2596**

Pinfork III (2)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.c3 b6 4. Bg5 Bb7 5.Nbd2 Be7 6.e3 0-0 7. Bd3 d6 8.0-0 Nbd7 9.Qc2 (9.Qe2) h6 10. Bh4 c5 11.a4 a6 12.h3 Rc8 13.Qb1 cxd4 14.exd4 Nd5 15.Bg3 N7f6 16.Re1 Qd7 17.Qd1 Nh5 18. Bh2 Nhf4 19.Bf1 g5! 20.Nc4 Kh8 21.h4 Rg8 22.hxg5 hxg5 23.Nfd2 Qc6



Black's threat is 24...Nxc3! 25. bxc3 Nh3+, winning.

24. f3 Rg6 25.Ne4

On 25.g3 g4! 26.Kh1 Kg7! the open h-file and long diagonal weakness are ruinous to White.

25...f5 26.Nf2 g4 27.fxg4 fxg4 28.Ne4 Rcf8 29.Qd2 Kg7 30.Ne3 Nh3+ 31.Kh1

31.gxh3 gxh3+ 32.Kh1? loses to 32...Nxe3 33.Rxe3 (Qxe3) Rxf1! and ...Qxe4+, etc. Better is 32.Ng2 hxg2 (32...Rxf1? 33.Kxf1) 33. Bxg2 Nf6 34.Ng3 Qxg2+ =+, when ...Nh5 will maintain the pressure.

31...Ng5 32.Ng3 Nxe3 33.Rxe3 Rh8 34.Nf5+ exf5 35.Rxe7+ Kf8 36.Rae1?

36.d5 Qxd5 37.Qxd5 Bxd5 38. Rc7 Rgh6 -/+.

36...Ne4 37.R7xe4 fxe4 38. Qf4+ Kg7 39.d5 Qxd5 0-1

Bird's Opening A02

**Keith Hayward 2300
Gilberto Hernandez 2560**

Pinfork III (2)

1.f4 c5 2.b3 e6 3.Bb2 Nf6 4.Nf3 b6 5.e3 Bb7 6.Be2 Be7 7.0-0 8.c4 Nc6 9.Nc3 d5 10.Ne5 d4 11.Nb5 a6 12.Na3 Qc7 13.Nxc6 Bxc6 14. exd4 cxd4 15.Nc2 Rad8 16.d3 Bd6 17.g3 e5 18.fxe5 Bxe5 19.Bf3 Bxg3 20.Bxc6 Bxh2+ 21.Kh1 Qxc6+ 22.Kxh2 Rfe8 23.Re1 h5 24.Nxd4 Qc7+ 25.Kg2 Ng4 26.Nf3 Ne3+ 27.Rxe3 Rxe3 28.Bd4 Rxd4 29.Nxd4 Qg3+ 0-1

Round 3

Sicilian B53

**Gregory Kaidanov 2671
Sergey Kudrin 2583**

Pinfork III (3)

1. e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 Nf6 4. dxc5 Qa5+ 5.Nfd2 Nxe4 6.cxd6 Nxd6 7.Nc3 Be6 8.Nb3 Bxb3 9. cxb3 Nc6 10.Be2 g6 11.0-0 Bg7 12.Nd5 e6!

The only move. Not 12...0-0? 13. Nxe7+, or 12...Rd8 13.Bf3 Nd4 14.b4 Nxf3+ 15.Qxf3 Qa4 16.Nc7+ forcing the awkward 16...Kd7.

13.Bf4 Rd8 14.Ne3 Nf5 15.Qc1 Nxe3 16.Bxe3 Nd4 17. Bxd4 Bxd4 18.Bf3 Qb6 19.Qh6 Bxb2 20.Rad1 (20...Ke7 =) 1/2

Sicilian Sozin B88

**Gilberto Hernandez 2560
Dmitry Gurevich 2652**

Pinfork III (3)

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bc4 e6 7. Be3 a6 8.Bb3 Be7 9.f4 0-0 10.Qf3 Nxd4 11.Bxd4 b5 12.0-0-0!?

Previous theory had focused on the forcing line 12.Bxf6 Bxf6 13.e5 Bh4+ 14.g3 Rb8 15.0-0-0 Bb7 16. Ne4 Be7 17.exd6 Bxd6 =.

12...Bb7 13.a3 Qb8 14.f5 e5 15. Bf2 Rc8(?)

In the light of what follows, Black needs to look at 15...a5!? Δ b4 for counterplay.

16.Bh4 Rxc3

This is a thematic exchange in the Sicilian, and explains why Black put his queen on b8 instead of c7. The tactic 16...Nxe4 17.Nxe4 Bxh4 fails because of 18.Bxf7+ Kh8 (18... Kxf7 19.Nxd6+ ±) 19.Bd6 +=/±.

If Black does nothing to alter the status quo, White will play Bxf6 followed by Nd5, with a kingside pawn storm in the offing.

17.Qxc3 Nxe4 18.Qh3 Qd8 19. Bxe7 Qxe7 20.Qe3 Nf6 21.Rhg1 d5 22.g4 Rd8

22...d4?? 23.Rxd4.

23.g5 Ne4



24.g6

Also good is 24.f6!? Qc7 25. fxg7 Kxg7 26.h4. The text tries to make the most of the bishop, with added "cheapo potential" on the a2-g8 diagonal.

24...hxg6 25.fxg6 f5

25...fxg6?? 26.Qxe4.

26.Qf3 Qe6 27.Rgf1 Bc8?

Not much better is 27...Rf8 28. Qh5 Nf6 29.Qxf5. Best is 27...Qxg6 28.Qxf5 Qg5+ 29.Qxg5 Nxg5 30.

Rf5 Nf7 31.Rdf1, but with pawn and knight for the exchange Black's endgame prospect is bleak.

28.Rxd5! (28...Rxd5 29.Bxd5 Qxd5 30.Rd1 +-) **1-0**

Queen's Indian E15

Walter Browne 2596
Joe Bradford 2546

Pinfork III (3)

1. d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.g3 Ba6 5.Nbd2 c5 6.Bg2 Bb7 7.e4 cxd4 8.0-0!? N

Black has had no trouble equalizing after 8.e5 Ne4! or 8.Nxd4 Bc5. 8...d6

The e-pawn is highly poisonous: 8...Nxe4 9. Ne5! and ...

(a) 9...d5 10.cxd5 exd5 11.Qa4+ Nd7 12.Nxe4 dxe4 13.Bh3 Bc8 14.Qc6 Rb8 15.Nxf7! +-;

(b) 9...Nc5 10.Bxb7 Nxb7 11. Qf3 Qc7 12.Qxf7+ 13.Qh5! Kc8 14. Ng6 +-.

9.Nxd4 Nbd7

9...a6!? Δ ...Qc7.

10.Re1 Qc7?!

10...Qb8!; 10...a6!? 11.e5 Bxg2 12.exf6 Bb7 13.fxg7 Bxg7 14.Nf5!?

(14.Ne4! +=) Be5! ∞ (not 14...Bf8? 15.Rxe6! +-).

11.Nb5 Qb8



12.c5! dxc5 13.Nc4 e5 14.f4 Bc6 15.Nc3 b5

Or 15...Be7 16.fxe5 Nxe5 17.Bf4 Nfd7 18.Bh3 f6 19.Nd5 with strong pressure.

16.fxe5 bxc4

16...Nxe5 17.Nxe5 Qxe5 18.Bf4 Qe6?! 19.e5 Nd7 20.Nxb5 +-; 18... Qd4+ 19.Qxd4 cxd4 20.e5! Bxg2 21. exf6+ Kd7 22.Nxb5 ±.

17.exf6 Ne5 18.Nd5 Qd6 19. Bg5 g6 20.b3 cxb3 21.axb3 h6 22. Bd2 Qb8 23.Ra6 c4 24.bxc4 Bc5+ 25.Be3 Bxe3+ 26.Rxe3 Qb7 27. Rb3! Qd7 28.Qd4 Ng4

The knight is also lost after 28...Qd6 29.c5. Black plays a few more moves from sheer momentum.

29.h3 Bxd5 30.exd5 0-0 31. hxg4 Rfe8 32.Ra2 Re1+ 33. Kh2 h5 34.g5 Qf5 35.Qf4 Qc8 36. Qf2 1-0

Owen's Defense B00

Larry Moss 2204
Keith Hayward 2300

Pinfork III (3)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 b6 3.Nf3 Bb7 4. Bd3 c5 5.Nc3 cxd4 6.Nxd4 Nc6 7. Be3 Nf6 8.0-0 Be7 9.f4 d6 10.Qf3 Nxd4 11.Bxd4 0-0 12.Qh3 g6 13. Rf3 d5 14.e5 Ne4 15.Ne2 Qd7 16. Rd1 Rfd8 17.g4 Qe8 18.Qg2 Bc5 19.h4 Qe7 20.Rh3 h6 21.Kh2 Kh7 22.c3 a5 23.Qf3 Ba6 24.Bc2 Rac8 25.Ng3 Bxd4 26.Rxd4 Qc5 27.h5



27...Qxd4 28.cxd4 Rxc2+ 29. Kg1 Rdc8 30.hxg6+ fxg6 31.Rh2 Nd2 32.Qf2 Rxb2 33.f5 Rcl+ 34. Kg2 Nc4 35.Ne2 Ne3+ 36.Qxe3 Rxe2+ 37.Qxe2 Bxe2 38.fxe6 Bxg4 0-1

Round 4

Sicilian Najdorf B84

Gilberto Hernandez 2560
Walter Browne 2596

Pinfork III (4)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Be3 e6 7. Be2 Qc7 8.a4 b6 9.f4 Bb7 10.Bf3 Nbd7 11.f5 e5 12.Nb3 g6 13.g4 gxf5 14.gxf5 Rc8 15.Qd3



15...d5 16.exd5 Bb4 17.Bd2 Qc4 18.Qxc4 Rxc4 19.0-0 Bxc3 20.Bxc3 Rf4 21.Rhf1 Bxd5 22. Bxd5 Nxd5 23.Rxf4 Nxf4 24.a5 Ne2+ 25.Kd2 Nxc3 26.Kxc3 Ke7 27.axb6 Rb8 28.Na5 Rxb6 29.b4 Rh6 30.Rd2 Nb6 31.Kb3 e4 32.c4 e3 33.Re2 Rh3 34.Kc3 Kf6 35.Kd3 Kxf5 36.Rxe3 Rxb2 37.Rf3+ Ke6 38.Re3+ Kd7 39.Rf3 Ke6 40.Re3+ Kf6 41.Rf3+ Ke6 1/2

English Opening A28

Albert Chow 2378
Gregory Kaidanov 2671

Pinfork III (4)

1. c4 e5 2. Nc3 Nc6 3. e3 Nf6 4. Nf3 Bb4 5.Qc2 Bxc3 6.Qxc3 Qe7 7.d3? (7.a3) d5 8.cxd5 Nxd5 9. Qc2 Ndb4 10.Qb1 (10.Qc3 Nd4!) Qc5 11.Kd1 Bg4 12.a3 e4 13.d4 Qd5 14.axb4 exf3 15.g3 Nxb4 16. Bd3 Nxd3 17.Qxd3 Bf5 18.Qa3 c5 19.Qxc5 Qb3+ 20.Ke1 Qd3 21. Qe5+ Be6 22.Qxg7 Qe2 mate 0-1

QGD Slav D11

Mike Calogridis 2299
Bob Holliman 2210

Pinfork III (4)

1. d4 d5 2.Nf3 c6 3.c4 dxc4 4. g3 Bf5 5.Nbd2 e6 6.Nxc4 Be4 7. Bg2 Nf6 8.0-0 Nbd7 9.a4 Be7 10. a5 0-0 11.a6 b6 12.Bf4 Nd5 13.Be5 h6 14.Rc1 c5 15.Ncd2 Bg6 16.Nc4 Be4 17.Bd6 Rc8 18.Bxe7 Qxe7 19. Ncd2 Bh7 20.Qa4 Rfd8 21.Rfd1 cxd4 22.Nxd4 Rxc1 23.Rxc1 Nc5 24.Qa3 Nf4 25.N2b3 e5 26.gxf4 exd4 27.Nxc5 bxc5 28.Qxc5 Qf6 29.Qxa7 Qxf4 30.Qc7 Qg5 31.f4 1-0

Notes by B.L. Patteson

Alekin's Defense B04

David Spuler 2078
B.L. Patteson 2124

Pinfork III (4)

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 d6 4. Nf3 dxe5 5.Nxe5 g6 6.Bd3

I can't find an example of this move. 6.c4 is probably better.

6...Bg7 7.0-0 0-0 8.f4 f6

Also 8...c5 looks okay.

9.Nf3

A piece sac is unsound here: 9.Nxg6 hxg6 10.Bxg6 f5 -+.

9...Be6 10.Qe2 Bf7 11.f5 Qd7 12.c4 Nb6 13.g4?!

13.fxg6 opening things up seems more logical.

13...e6

My opponent now thought for over 30 minutes. The position is complex and offers many ideas.

14.Na3 exf5 15.gxf5 Re8 16.Qf2

On 16.Qg2 I was considering either 16...g5 or 16...Nc6.

16...Nc6 17.Bd2 Rad8 18.d5

Black's positional problems now must be solved by tactical means. You just can't allow Nd4-e6 without a fight.

18...g5!?

Also 18...a6 to stop his next move was interesting. The minor

pieces stacked up on the d-file allow these ideas.

19.Nb5 a6!?

The battle over d4 continues!

19...g4 is also possible: 20.Ne1 Ne5 21.Qd4 c6 22.Nxa7 Nxd5! -/+.

20.Nbd4 Nxd4 21.Nxd4



21...Nxd5!

The d-file weakness has finally cost White a pawn.

22.Rad1

22.cxd5 Qxd5 23.Bc3 c5 24.Ne6 Bxe6 25.fxe6 Qxd3 26.Rae1 Qd5 27. Bxf6 Bxf6 28.Qxf6 Qd4+ -/+ - SKA.

27.Qxf6 Qd4+

22...Nb6 23.Bc3 Na4

Played after a long think. But it allows an opposite colored bishops situation to develop. Both minor piece captures on c4 are possible: 23...Nxc4 24.Bxc4 Bxc4 25.Ne6 Qxd1 And 24.Ne6 does not improve this line as Black has 24... Bxe6 25.Bxc4 Qxd1! 26.Bxe6+ Rxe6! Also 24.Ne6 Bxe6 comes out pawns ahead.

24.Ne6 Nxc3 25.bxc3 Bxe6 26.fxe6 Qxe6 27.Qf3 Kf8?!

Played after a very long think. I want to swap queens real bad, but 27...Qe3+ hangs the exchange to the Bxh7+ shot on the end. Probably just 27...h6 is best. My idea was to return one pawn in order to get some exchanges going.

Now 28...Qe3+ is possible, and by guarding the Re8 I have pre-

vented 28.Qh5, which now just loses a piece to 28...Qe3+.

In the entire game my opponent played only one move instantly - his next one. A word to the wise: slow down! Quick moves can lose.

28.Qxb7?? Qe3+

0-1

Round 5

King's Indian 4 P's E74

Gregory Kaidanov 2671
Gilberto Hernandez 2560

Pinfork III (5)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5.Be2 0-0 6.Bg5 c5 7.d5 h6 8.Bf4 Re8 9.Qd2 Kh7 10.h4 h5 11. Nf3 a6 12.Ng5+ Kg8 13.f3 b5 14. g4 b4 15.Nd1 e5 16.dxe6 Bxe6 17. Qxd6 Qxd6 18.Bxd6 hxg4 19.e5 Nc6 20.exf6 Bxc4 21.Ne4 gxf3 22. Bxf3 Nd4 23.fxg7 Nxf3+ 24.Kf2 Rxe4 25.Kxf3 Rae8 26.Kg3 Rd8 27.Nf2 Re3+ 28.Kf4 Re2 29.Bxc5 Rd5 30.Ba7 Rf5+ 31.Kg3 Bd5 32. Rhd1 Rf3+ 33.Kg4 Rf5 34.Rd3 Kxg7 35. Rad1 Bxa2 36.Kg3 Be6 37.Ng4 Kf8 38.Rd8+ Ke7 39.Nh6 1-0

QGD Semi-Slav D45

Walter Browne 2596
Dmitry Gurevich 2652

Pinfork III (5)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 e6 4.Nc3 Nf6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Qc2 b6 7.b3 Bb7 8.Bd3 Bd6

8...Be7 9.Bb2 Rc8 10.0-0 0-0 11. Rfd1 Qc7 12.e4 de4 13.Ne4 h6 14. Nf6 Bf6 = Browne-Kaidanov, Rd. 6.

9.Bb2 0-0 10.0-0 Rc8 11.e4 dxe4 12.Nxe4 Nxe4 13.Bxe4 Nf6 14.Bd3 c5??

A surprising oversight (14...h6).

15.dxc5 Rxc5 16.Bxf6 gxf6 17. Bxh7+ Kg7 18.Be4 Ba6 19.Rad1 Qc7 20.Qb2 b5 21.cxb5 Bxb5 22. Rfe1 a5 23.g3 Rb8 24.Qd4 Be7 25. Bd3 Bc6 26.Qg4+ Kh6 27.Be4 f5 28.Qh3+ Kg7 29.Bxc6 Rh8 30.Qg2 Qxc6 31.Ne5 Qxg2+ 32.Kxg2 Bf6

33.Nc4 a4 34.Rd7 axb3 35.axb3 Kg6 36.Rb7 Rd8 37.Re2 Rd1 38. Ra2 Bd4 39.Rd7 Rd5 40.Rxd5 exd5 41.Rd2 Rxd2 42.Nxd2 Bc3 43.Nf3 f6 44.Nh4+ Kf7 45.Nxf5 Ke6 46.g4 Ke5 47.Kf3 1-0

French Defense C03

Anatoly Lein 2527

Joe Bradford 2546

Pinfork III (5)

1. e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 a6 4. Ngf3 Nf6 5.e5 Nfd7 6.Bd3 c5 7.c3 Nc6 8.0-0 Be7 9.Re1 g5 10.h3 h5

Bradford has had notable success with this bold approach.

11.g4 hxg4 12.hxg4 b5 13.Nf1 Nb6 14.Kg2 Bb7 15.Ng3 Qc7 16. Be3 Nc4 17.Qe2 0-0 18.Rh1



18...N4xe5

18...Nxe3+!? 19.Qxe3 Na5.

19.dxe5 Nxe5 20.Bf4?

20.Nxe5 Qxe5 21.f3 ±.

20...gxf4 21.Nxe5 Bd6 22.Nxf7 Qxf7 23.Rxh8 Rxh8 24.Nh5 c4 0-1

Round 6

QGD Semi-Slav D45

Walter Browne 2596

Gregory Kaidanov 2671

Pinfork III (6)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4. Nc3 e6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Qc2 b6 7.b3 Bb7 8.Bb2 Be7 9. Bd3 Rc8 10.0-0 0-0 11.Rfd1 Qc7 12.e4 dxe4 13.

Nxe4 h6 14.Nxf6+ Bxf6 15.Bh7+ Kh8 16.Be4 c5 17.Bxb7 Qxb7 18. d5 exd5 19.Rxd5 Bxb2 20.Qxb2 Nf6 21.Rd6 Qe7 22.Rad1 Rcd8 23. Qe5 Rxd6 24.Rxd6 Re8 25.Qxe7 Rxe7 26.Kf1 1/2

King's Indian E74

Semion Palatnik 2606

Gilberto Hernandez 2560

Pinfork III (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5.Be2 0-0 6.Bg5 c5 7.d5 h6 8.Bf4 e6 9.dxe6 Bxe6 10.Bxd6 Re8 11.Nf3 Qb6 12.e5 Nfd7 13. Nb5 Na6

13...Nc6 14.Bc7 Qa6 15.0-0 Rec8 16.Qb3 Ndx5 17.Nxe5 Nxe5 18. Bxe5 Bxe5 19.Rfel Qb6 ∞ Neistadt-Nesis, corr. 1985-88.

14.0-0 Bg4

14...Rad8 15.Qc1 Bg4 16.Re1 Bxf3 17.Bxf3 Bxe5 18.Rd1 ± Alexandria-Chiburdanidze, match 1981.

15.a4 Bxf3 16.Bxf3 Nxe5 17. Bd5 Nb4 18.a5 Qa6 19.Re1 Ned3 20.Rxe8+ Rxe8 21.Nc7 Qxd6 22. Nxe8 Qf4 23.Qf3 Qxf3 24.Bxf3 Be5 25.Be2 Nxb2 26.Bf1 Kf8 27.Re1 Nc6 28.g3 Bc3 29.Re4 f5 30.Re6 Nd4 31.Rxg6 Kxe8 32.a6 bxa6 33. Rxa6 Nf3+ 34.Kg2 Nd2 35.Rxa7 Nxf1 36.Kxf1 Kf8 37.Rd7 1/2

Ruy Lopez C67

Sergey Kudrin 2583

Doug McClintock 2410

Pinfork III (6)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Nf6 4. 0-0 Nxe4 5.d4 Nd6

This line of the Berlin Defense, beloved by Tarrasch and Pillsbury a hundred years ago, has experienced a renaissance in the last decade.

6.Bxc6 dxc6 7.dxe5 Nf5 8. Qxd8+ Kxd8 9.Rd1+ Ke8 10.Nc3 Be6 11.Ng5 Be7 12.Nxe6 fxe6 13. Ne4 h6

13...Rd8 14.Rxd8+ Kxd8 15.c3 h6 16.h3 Kc8 17.Kf1 Rf8 18.Ke2 Nh4 19.g3 Nf3 20.Bf4 Nh4 21.Be3

Nf3 22.Bc5 += J. Polgar-Smyslov, Monaco 1994.

14.f3 Rf8 15.g3 Rd8 16. Rxd8+ Kxd8 17.c3 Kc8 18.Kf2 Rd8 19. Ke2 a5 20.a4 c5 21.Be3 b6 22.Bf2 Rd5 23.f4 h5 24.h3 c4!?

Offering White a pluck. Given the wretched shape Black's bishop is in, I can't blame him.

25.Nd2 Be5 26.Nxc4 Bxf2 27. Kxf2 Rd3



28.g4 Ne7 29.Ne3!?

Trying to sneak a pawn through, but it doesn't work. I wouldn't be surprised if one or both players got into time pressure trying to make sense out of this position.

White appears to be winning with 29.Rh1!, threatening to flush out the intruder with 30.Ke2 (30... Rg3 31.Ne3!). Active defense with 29...Nd5 30.f5 Nf4 can be met with 31.Ne3 Rd8 32.Kg3 Nd3 33.Nc4, keeping the position knit together.

29...Rd2+ 30.Kf3 Rh2 31.f5

31.Kg3 Rxb2 32.f5 Re2 33.Kf4 g5+ 34.Kf3 Rh2 35.f6 Rxh3+ 36.Ke4 Ng6 (Δ Nxe5) =/+.

31...Rxb2+ 32.Ke4 hxg4 33.f6 gxf6 34.exf6 Ng6 35.Rg1 g3 36. Ng4 Kd8 37.Ke3 Nh4 38.Kf4 g2 39.Rd1+ Ke8 40.Ne5 Ng6+

40...Rh1?? 41.f7+ Ke7 42.Rd7+.

41.Kg4

41.Nxg6 Rh1 +

41...Rh4+ 42.Kg5 Nxe5 43. Kxh4 Nf3+ 44.Kh5 Kf7 0-1

Sicilian B36

Dmitry Gurevich 2652
John Jacobs 2389

Pinfork III (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2. c4 e5 3. Nf3 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nc6 5.Nc3 g6 6.e4 d6 7.Be2

I searched in vain for this move in ECO, which only gives 7.f3.

7...Nxd4 8.Qxd4 Bg7 9.Bg5 h6

A recent article by IM John Donaldson in *Inside Chess* shows Black holding his own after 9...0-0 10.Qd2 Be6 11.0-0 a6 or 11.Rc1 Qa5.

10.Be3 0-0 11.Qd2 Kh7 12.f3!?

To secure the e3 bishop against ...Ng4. But is this necessary? 12.0-0 Ng4 13.Bxg4 Bxg4 14.f4 looks unsettling for Black, but maybe 14...f5 is okay. After the text the game transposes back to ECO.

12...Be6 13.Rc1 Qa5

13...Nd7 14.b3 += is Vaisman-Balogh, Budapest 1975.

14.0-0 Rfc8 15.b3 a6 16.f4!?

Dima changes his mind, since 16...Ng4 17.Bxg4 Bxg4 18.f5! gxf5 19.exf5 Bxf5 20.b4 Qe5 21.Nd5! ± Δ Nb6/Nxe7 favors White.

16...b5 17.f5



17.Bf3!?! Rab8 18.cxb5 axb5 =, 17...gxf5?

Jacobs must have had no confidence in his endgame after 17...b4! 18.Nd5 Nxe4 19.Qxb4 Qxb4 20.fxg6+ fxg6 21.Nxb4, based on his slightly worse pawn structure. But

there is counterplay: 21...a5 22.Nd3 Nc3 23.Bf3 Rab8 24.Rf2 a4! 25.Ba7 axb3 26.Bxb8 Rxb8 27.axb3 Rxb3 and the c-pawn falls next.

18.exf5 Bd7 19.Rf4! Rh8 20.b4!

Black is being thrown back on all fronts. The rest is a slaughter.

20...Qd8 21.cxb5 axb5 22.Nxb5 Bxb5 23.Bxb5 Ra3 24.Bc4 d5 25. Bb3 Qb8 26.Rh4 h5



27.g4! Nxg4 28.Qxd5!

White keeps h2 under observation. The tempting 28.Rxh5+? Kg8 29.Qxd5 fails to 29...Rxb3! (not 29...e6?? 30.fxex6! +-) 30.Rxh8+ Bxh8 31.Qxb3 Qxh2+ 32.Kf1 Qh3+ 33.Ke2 Qg2+ with perpetual check.

28...Rf8 29.Qe4 Nf6 30.Qf3 Ra6 31.Kh1 Rd6 32.Rg1 Rd3 33.Rxh5+ Nxb5

33...Kg8 34.Rxg7+ Kxg7 35. Qg2+ (or 35.Bh6+) Ng4 36.Qxg4+ Kf6 37.Rh6+ Ke5 38.Qf4 mate.

34.Qxh5+ Kg8 35.Rxg7+ Kxg7 36.f6+ exf6 37.Bh6+ 1-0

37...Kh8 38.Bf8 Kg8 39.Qf7 Kh8 40.Qg8 mate

Queen's Indian E13

Igor Shtern 2426
Anatoly Lein 2527

Pinfork III (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4. Nc3 Bb4 5.Bg5 h6 6.Bh4 Bb7 7. Nd2 Bxc3 8.bxc3 d6

8...g5 9.Bg3 d6 10.f3 Nbd7 11.e4 Qe7 12.Qa4 Nh5 13.0-0-0 Nxg3

14.hxg3 c5 15.d5 Kd8!?! 16.f4 e5! ∞ Browne-deFirmian, U.S. Chp. 1986.

The text allows White to create a bishop retreat at f2 with 9.f3! Nbd7 10. e4 g5 11.Bf2 Nh5 12.g3 f5 13.Bd3 Qf6 14.Qe2 += Lein(!)- Benjamin, U.S. Chp. 1986.

Shtern tries keeping the f-pawn unmoved to support g2-g3. But unlike Igor Ivanov at the previous Pinfork, Lein does not cooperate with ...fxg3? opening the f-file.

9.Qc2 Nbd7 10.e4 g5 11.Bg3 Nh5 12.Be2 Nf4 13.Bxf4 gxf4 14. 0-0-0 Qg5



15.g3 0-0-0 16.Kb2 Kb8 17.Nb3 h5 18.a4 Nf6 19.Bd3 h4

The game is strategically won.

20.Rhg1 hxg3 21.hxg3 Rh2 22. Rd2 Rdh8 23.a5 fxg3 24.fxg3 0-1 25...Rxd2 25.Qxd2 Qxd2+ 26. Nxd2 Rh2 27.Kc1 bxa5 -/+.

Dallas seems to have become a hotbed of From's Gambit theory, and Sid Pickard probably has a lot to do with it. Two Pinfork games showed a strange similarity:

Bird's Opening A02

Steve Alden 2042
Darren Dorsey 2190

Pinfork III (6)

1.f4 e5 2.fxe5 d6 3.exd6 Bxd6 4.Nf3 g5 5.g3 g4 6.Nh4 Ne7 7.d4 Ng6 8.Nxg6 hxg6 9.Qd3 Nc6 10.c3 Bf5

Alden-Pickard, Rd. 2 had seen 10...Qe7 11.Bg2 Bf5 12.Qe3!? Qxe3 13.Bxe3 0-0-0 14. Bf4 (14.Kf2 Rh5 15.Nd2 Rdh8 16.Nf1 is De Ruiter-Dehmeit, corr. 1990) Bxf4 15.gxf4 Rh4 16.e4 Bxe4 17.Bxe4 Re8 18. Nd2 f5 19.0-0 fxe4 20.Rae1 Reh8 21.Re2 (21.Rf2 g3!) e3 22.Ne4 Ne7 23.Ng3 Nf5 24. Nxf5 gxf5 25.Rfe1 Rh3 26.Rxe3 Rxe3 27.R1e2 Rh1+ 28.Kg2 R8h2+ 29.Kg3 Rxe2 30. Rxe2 Rh3+ 31.Kg2 Rf3 32.Rf2 Rxf2+ 33.Kxf2 b5 34.b3 Kd7 35. Ke3 Kd6 36.c4 bxc4 37.bxc4 Kc6 38.Kd3 Kb6 39.a3 Ka5 40.Ke3 Ka4 41. d5 Ka5 42.Kd4 g3 0-1.

The text seems designed to avoid the above queen exchange, recommended by Pickard in *ECO Busted!*

11.e4 Qe7 12.Bg2 0-0-0



13.Bf4

This is MCO-13's recommendation. After 13.Be3 ("+" BCO-2) Schiller gives 13...Rxe2! 14.Rxe2 Bxe3+ 15.Kd2 Bxe2 with an unclear game.

13.0-0?! Ne5! 14.Qc2 Rxe2! 15. Kxe2 Nf3+ 16.Rxf3 gxf3 17.Bxf3 Qh4+ 18.Kg1 Qxg3+ 19.Bg2 Qe1+ 20.Bf1 Rh8 21.Nd2 Qg3+ 22.Bg2 Rh1+ 0-1, Pickard-Innocencio, Lone Star Open 1991. Note that Pickard has become a convert to the Black side, as in the round two game cited.

13...Bxf4 14.gxf4 g3

14...Rde8 15.Nd2 Bxe4 16.Nxe4 f5 17.0-0-0 fxe4 18.Qg3 ±

14...Bxe4 15.Qxe4 Qxe4+ 16. Bxe4 Rde8 17.Nd2 f5 18.Kf2 fxe4 19.Rae1 ±

15.hxg3 Rxe3+ 16.Bxe3 Re8 17.Nd2 Bxe4 18.Nxe4 f5 19.0-0-0 fxe4 20.Qe3 Na5 21.Qe2 Qe6 22. d5 Qa6 23.Qxa6 bxa6 24.Re1 e3 25.Bf3 Nb7 26.Bg4+ Kb8 27.Be6 Nc5 28.Rxe3 c6 29.c4 Kc7 30.g4 Nxe6 31.Rxe6 Rxe6 32.dxe6 Kd6 33.f5 Ke7 34.Kd2 1-0

Round 7

King's Indian A53

Gregory Kaidanov 2671

R. Martin Del Campo 2455

Pinfork III (7)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 d6 3.Nc3 Nbd7 4.e4 e5 5.d5 g6 6.Bg5 Bg7 7.Be2 h6 8.Be3 Nc5 9.f3 a5 10.Qd2 h5!

Black has used the Old Indian move order to advantage. 10...0-0 transposes into the Averbakh variation of the King's Indian.

11.h4



11...Ng8! 12.0-0-0 Bh6

The game is equal. I think it's back to the drawing board for White in this line.

13.Bxb6 Nxb6 14.Rf1 Qe7 15. g3 f5 16.Nh3 fxe4 17.fxe4 Bxe3 18. Rxe3 0-0-0 19.Rh2 Rdf8 20.Rhf2 Rxf2 21.Rxf2 Rh7 22.Rf1 Nf7 23. Nb5 b6 24.Qe3 Nd8 25.Nc3 Rf7 26.Kd2 Qf8 27. Rxf7 1/2

Sicilian B23

Doug McClintock 2410

Walter Browne 2596

Pinfork III (7)

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 d6 3.f4 g6 4.Bc4 Bg7 5.Nge2 Nc6 6.a3 e6 7.b4 b6

Black declines the invitation to get greedy: 7...cxb4 8.axb4 Nxb4 9.Ba3 Nc6 10.Nb5!

8.0-0 Nge2 9.Rb1 0-0 10. d3 Nd4 11.Kh1 d5 12.Ba2 cxb4 13.axb4 Nxe2 14.Nxe2 dxe4 15. dxe4 Bb7 16.Ng3 Qxd1 17.Rxd1 Rfd8 18.Be3



18...Nc6 19.Rf1 Nd4 20.Rf2 Nb5 21.e5 Nc3 22.Ra1 Nd5 23. Re2 Nxe3 24.Rxe3 Rd4 25.Ne2 Rxb4 26.Rd1 Bf8 27.Rd7 Bc5 28. Rb3 Ra4 29. Rxb7 Rxa2 30.g4 Rxc2 31.Ng3 Rd8 32.Rf3 Rdd2 33. Nf1 Rg2 0-1

Polish Defense A46

Anatoly Lein 2527

Dmitry Gurevich 2652

Pinfork III (7)

1.d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 e6 3.g3 b5 4. Bg2 Bb7 5.0-0 Na6 6.Bg5 Be7 7.c3 c5 8.Nbd2 0-0 9.Re1 cxd4 10.cxd4 Rc8 11.a3 h6 12.Bxf6 Bxf6 13.Qb1 Qb6 14.e3 Nc7 15.Qd3 a5 16.Rec1 d6 17.Rc2 Na6 18.Rac1 Rxc2 19. Rxc2 Rc8 20.Ne1 Rxc2 21.Qxc2 Nb8 22.Nd3 g6 23.Bxb7 Qxb7 24. a4 h5 25.axb5 Qxb5 26.Qc4 1/2

French Winawer C19

Gilberto Hernandez 2560
Joe Bradford 2546

Pinfork III (7)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.bxc3 Ne7 7.a4 Nbc6 8.Nf3 Qa5 9.Bd2 f6!? (9... Bd7) 10.c4 Qc7 11.exf6 gxf6 12.cxd5 Nxd5 13.c4 Ndb4?!

Black may transpose to known theory with 13...Nde7 14.Be2 Bd7 15.dxc5 0-0-0 16.Bc3 e5.

14.Be2 Bd7 15.Qb3 a5 16.d5 Nd8? (16...Ne5 +=) 17.0-0 e5 18.Nh4! Nf7 19.Bh5

Black cannot castle queenside where he has a bullet-proof shell.

19...0-0 20.f4 e4 21.Qg3+ Kh8 22.Bc3 Nh6



23.Rae1(?)

Joe was concerned about 23.Qg5! Ng8 24.Ng6+ hxg6 25.Bxg6 Kg7:

(a) 26.Rae1!? (JB) Rf7 (26...Rfc8 27.Bxf6+ Nxf6 28.Be8+ +-) 27.Bxf7+ Kxf7 28.Qh5+ +-;

(b) 26.Qh5! Nh6 27.Bxe4 Rh8 28.Qg6+ (or 28.Be5 fxe5 29.d6) Kf8 29.Qxf6+ Nf7 30.Bg6 is a crush.

23...Bxa4 24.Rxe4 b5 25.Rfe1 Qg7 26.Qxg7+ Kxg7 27.Re7+ Kh8 28.Rb7 Bc2 29.Re6 bxc4 30.Rxf6 Rxf6 31.Bxf6+ Kg8 32.d6 Be4 33.Rg7+ Kf8 34.Rg5 Ra7 35.Rxc5 1-0 35...Nc6 36.Rxc4 Bd5 37.Rc5 Be4 38.Bf3 Bxf3 39.Nxf3 Ng4 40.Bc3 Ra6 (40...Nb4 41.Rc7) 41.Ng5.

Queen's Indian E15

Robert Leininger 2261
Sergey Kudrin 2583

Pinfork III (7)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3. Nf3 b6 4.g3 Ba6 5.b3 Bb4+ 6.Bd2 Be7 7.Bg2 0-0 (7...c6) 8.Nc3 d5 9.Ne5 c6 10.cxd5 cxd5 11.0-0 Nfd7 (11...Bb7)



Kudrin has been forging a novel path, and he is about to get burned.

12.Nxd5! exd5 13.Nxf7! Rxf7 14.Bxd5 Ne5 15.Bxa8 Nbc6 16.Bxc6 Nxc6 17.Bc3 Qd5 18.Re1 Qf5 19.f3 Bg5 20.Bd2

20.f4? Bxf4! 21.gxf4 Qg6+ with a winning attack: 22.Kf2 Rxf4+ 23.Ke3 Qh6! or 22.Kh1 Qe4+ 23.Kg1 Rxf4 24.e3 Qg6+ 25.Kh1 Rf2.

20...Bf6 21.Bc3 Rd7?! 21...Bg5 22.Bd2 Bf6 23.e3 Nxd4 24.exd4 Bxd4+ 25.Kg2 Bxa1 26.Re8+ Rf8 27.Rxf8+ ±.

22.e3 h5 23.Kg2 h4 24.Rc1? Winning is 24.g4 h3+!? 25.Kxh3 Qh7+ 26. Kg2 Be5 27.Rh1 ±.

24...h3+ 25.Kf2 (25.Kg1 Ne5) Ne5 26.e4 Qh5 27.Re3 Bg5 28.f4 Qxd1 29.Rxd1 Ng4+ 30.Kf3 Nxb2+ 31.Kf2 Ng4+ 32. Kf3 Nxe3 33.Kxe3 Bf6 34.Rh1 Rc7 35.Ba1 Bb7 36.Rxb3 Rc1 37.Bb2 Re1+ 38. Kd2 Rxe4 39.Kd3 Re1 40.g4 Rd1+ 41.Kc2 Rf1 42.g5 Rf2+ 43. Kc3 Be7 44.Bc1 Bd6 45.Be3 Rxa2 46.Kc4 Be4 47.d5 Re2 48.Kd4 (48...Bg2 49.Rg3 Bc5+) 0-1

Sicilian Rossolimo B30

John Jacobs 2389
Andras Erdei 2287

Pinfork III (7)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Qc7 4. 0-0 g6 5.Re1 Bg7 6.c3 e5 7.d4 cxd4 8.cxd4 exd4 9.Bg5 Qa5?

Black was not in a good line to begin with, but this violation of principle in a master's play, forking over two free tempi, is astonishing.

10.Na3 Nge7 11.Nc4 Qc7 12. Qd2 0-0 13.Bf4 Qd8 14.Nd6 a6 15. Bc4 b5 16.Bb3 Na5 17.Nxd4 Qb6 18.e5 Nxb3 19.Nxb3 Bb7 20.Rac1 Bc6 21.Bh6 Bxb6 22.Qxb6 f6

Attempting to shake off the blockade, but it's too little too late.

23.Nc5 Qd8

On 23...fxe5 24.Rxe5 Nd5, the thrust 25.h4! is ominous.

24.e6 Qc7 25.Red1 Bd5 26. Rc3! Qxd6

If 26...dxe6 27.Nxe6! threatens both Qg7 mate and Rxc7. Note that 26.Rd3?! would have then allowed some resistance with 27...Qxc1+.

27.Rh3 Rf7 28.exf7+ Kxf7 29.Qxh7+ Ke8

Or 29...Kf8 30.Qh8+ Ng8 31.Rh7 Ra7 32.Re1 with a mating net.

30.Qh8+ Ng8 31.Qxg8+ 1-0

Bogo-Indian E11

Mark Ishee 2134
Selby Anderson 2321

Pinfork III (7)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 Bb4+ 4.Bd2 c5 5.dxc5!? Bxc5 6.e3 b6 7. Nc3 Bb7 8.Be2 0-0 9.0-0 Be7 10. Qc2 d6 11.Rfd1 Nbd7 12.b3 a6 13. Rac1 Qc7 14.Qb1 Rac8 15.Qb2 Qb8 16.Nd4 Qa8 17.f3 Bd8 18.e4 Bc7 19.Be3 Rfe8 20.Bf2 Qb8 21.g3 Bd8 22.Bf1 Be7 23.Nc2 Bf8 24. Ne3 Ne5 25.Bg2 Ba8 26.Qe2 Ned7 27.Qf1 Bc6 28.Nc2 Qa8

(continued next page)

Pinfork III

politics, post-mortems and prizes

by WIM Alexey Root

By the time *Texas Knights* subscribers read this article, the USCF Policy Board elections will be over. But over the July 4th weekend, the election was still in the future and the candidates were scurrying around the country for votes. Several candidates campaigned at the World Open. Tim Redman arranged for Don Schultz and Bob Holliman to attend the Pinfork July Open in Dallas and meet with Texas chess political movers and shakers.

The Policy Board meets four times a year, and decides priorities for USCF. So all chessplayers have an interest in the views of those on the Board. By selecting delegates and voting members, Texans can choose local people who will do a responsible job of voting for Policy Board candidates. William Tompkins noted that, on average, about 20 ballots are returned from the 600+ TCA members. He suggested that steps should be taken to increase TCA voter interest in USCF politics. I hope this article helps toward that goal.

Every political issue ultimately relates back to how our USCF membership dollars are spent. Satisfying different USCF constituencies – master chess, scholastic chess, women's chess – is part of the USCF Policy Board role. At the Pinfork political breakfast, FIDE, scholastic chess, and women's chess were specifically discussed.

Presidential candidate Don Schultz said USCF must protect the interest of U.S. players who have norms toward IM and GM titles if FIDE falls apart. He felt that scholastic organizers should decide the venues for scholastic events. In general, Schultz thought

all USCF committees should have more influence on where and how tournaments are run. Along with Holliman, he wanted better promotion of the USCF championships. Bob Holliman, a vice-presidential candidate, stressed the importance of the Internet for USCF growth. With better online marketing, he thought USCF could recruit more members and increase sales. Both candidates supported occasional separate women's events and mixed team events (where one member of each team has to be female) as effective tools for promoting women in chess. Holliman said that USCF must support our women interzonals and Olympiad members as long as FIDE runs those events.

The political breakfast was just one part of the Pinfork chess event. Usually at this point, I would present one of my games. But I did not play very well, losing about ten rating points, so I will just relate a funny story about my games. After I played Mark Dejmek, Drew Sarkisian said, "That is the same way you lost to him at the Texas Open, down two pieces for a rook." I did not even remember playing Dejmek before! The next round I had white against Mark Muecke, whom I vaguely remembered playing. Muecke offered me a draw when he was better. Drew commented in the post mortem that perhaps that balanced out the last time I played Muecke, when I only drew from a better position. At this point, I realized that Drew remembers my games better than I do. Just in case this is true for other TCA readers, get advice from Drew *before* you play a familiar opponent!

Pinfork once again featured great conditions and great prizes. The playing rooms featured GM games on demo board display, and lots of candy, coffee and water for snacking. The hotel buffet break-

fast, included in the room price, was delicious. Dorthy [*That's correct – Ed.*] and Walter Schaeztle ran a well-stocked bookstore, with items displayed attractively in logical categories. Their Alabama store can be reached at (205) 339-9587. Despite my poor chess play, I won a \$20 bookstore certificate (as one of 25 lucky players whose names were selected in a random drawing). Three people guessed close to the value of chess pieces in a jar, and won boards, sets and clocks for their efforts. Winners at Pinfork shared in a \$20,000 prize fund.

I found out at the July Pinfork that one can have a good time even if one's chess play is poor. Of course, I hope for both a good time and good chess playing next time around. The next Pinfork is November 28th to December 1st, and I recommend TK readers participate.

Pinfork (cont'd. from last page)

29.Nd4 Bb7 30.h3 g6 31.Kh2 h5
32.f4? Nxe4 33.Nxe4 Bxe4 34.
Bxe4 Qxe4 35.Re1 Qb7 36.g4 hxg4
37.hxg4 Nf6

37...e5! 38.fxe5 dxe5 39.Nc2 Qf3
40.Qg2 Qxg2+ 41.Kxg2 Nc5 -/+

38.Qh3 Ne4 39.Be3 Bg7 40.f5
exf5 41.gxf5 Be5+ 42.Kg1 Ng5
43.Bxg5 Bxd4+ 44.Kf1 Qd7
45.Bf4 Rc5!?

45...d5 46.Qd3 (46.Rxe8+ Rxe8
47.Qd3 Re4!) Rxe1+ 47.Rxe1 dxc4
48.bxc4 Qxf5! 49.Qxd4 g5 -/+

46.Rxe8+ Qxe8 47.fxg6?
47.Re1! Qd7 48.Qd3 Rxf5 49.
Qxd4 g5 50.Re4 Qc6 51.Kg1 gxf4
52.Rxf4 Rxf4 53.Qxf4 Qc5+ 54.
Kg2 Qe5 -/+

47...fxg6 48.Qh6?
48.Rd1 Qe4 49.Rxd4 Qxd4 50.
Qe6+ Kh7 +.

48...Rh5 49.Re1 Qf7 50.Re7
Rxb6 51.Rxf7 Rh1+ 52.Kg2 Rg1+
0-1

Ardaman Annotates

Notes by FM Miles Ardaman

Pirc Defense B09

David Naiser 2181

Miles Ardaman 2447

Pinfork III (4)

1. e4 d6 2. d4 Nf6 3. Nc3 g6 4. f4 Bg7 5. Nf3 c5 6. dxc5 Qa5 7. Bd3 Qxc5 8. Qe2 Nbd7

I used to play this system during the mid to late 1980s with good success. It has lain dormant only because my tastes have changed.

9. Be3 Qc7 10. 0-0 a6 11. a4 b6 12. Kh1 e5

White was threatening 13. e5!

13. Rad1 Bb7 14. fxe5 dxe5 15. Bc4

15. Qe1 0-0 16. Qh4 Δ Bh6, Ng5, g4, Rf3 is a well-known plan.

15...0-0 16. Nd5 Nxd5

16...Bxd5!? 17. exd5 Ne8 18. Bxa6 Nd6 with comp – the mobile black kingside will have good chances of outracing White's queenside, even with the extra pawn, given their blocked nature.

17. exd5 Rfc8!? 18. Bb3 Qd6 19. Nd2

19. Ng5 f5 20. Ne6 Bf6 -/+ was the line planned by 17...Rfc8, where the knight does not attack anything. But this was preferable to the game.

19...f5 =+

Black's fluid pawn majority guarantees him superior chances.

20. Ne4 Qb4 21. d6 Kh8 22. Bd2 Qc5 23. Bc3

23. Be3 Qc6 24. Na3 Nf6 =+

23...Rf8

Now with White at a standstill on the queenside, Black quickly returns to the kingside for a swift assault.

24. h4?!

The maxim "Do not play where your opponent is stronger" applies.

24...Rae8 25. h5 b5! -/+

First White's pieces are pushed into harm's way.

26. Ne3 b4 27. Be1 e4

Then Black's e- and f-pawns will track over them.

28. hxg6 f4?!

28...hxg6 -/+ was an obvious move, and objectively may be better as it follows the "do not hurry" principle.

29. Nd5 f3 30. gxf3 Qxd6!

30...exf3?! 31. Qh2 h6 32. Bxb4 Qc6 (32...Qc8 33. Ne7) 33. Ne7 Rxe7 (33...Qb6 34. Bc3 Nf6 35. Bd5! ±) 34. dxe7 f2+ 35. Bd5 Qxd5+ 36. Rxd5 Bxd5+ 37. Qg2 Bxg2+ 38. Kxg2 Re8 39. Rxf2 Bf6 =;

30...e3 31. Qh2 h6 32. Bxb4 Qc6 (32...Qxb4?! 33. Nxb4 e2 34. Bd5 Bxd5 35. Nxd5 exd1(Q) 36. Rxd1 Rxf3 37. c4 +-) 33. Bc3 Ne5 34. Nxe3 Rxf3 35. Bd5 ∞.

31. Bxb4



31...exf3! 32. Qxe8?

A time pressure error. Also bad is 32. Bxd6? fxe2, or 32. Qxf3? Qxb4 33. Nxb4 (33. Qh3 Qe4+) Rxf3.

After 32. Qf2 Qxg6 33. Bxf8, I intended 33...Rxf8 with an attack [e.g. 34. c3 Nc5 35. Bc2 Ne4 36. Bxe4 Qxe4 37. Rfel Qg4 38. Rg1 (38. Re7 Rf5 39. Re8+ Bf8 -/+) Qh5+ 39. Qh2 Qf5 40. Qg3 Be5 -+.]

Ketcham suggested 33...Re2?! 34. Bxg7+ Qxg7 in the post mortem, but it loses after 35. Qd4! Ne5 36. Rf2 Qg3 37. Nf4! (taking away the perpetual) +-.

32...Qg3 33. Qxf8+ 0-1

33...Nxf8 34. Rd2 Qh3+ 35. Kgl Bd4+ and mate.

K1 Attack A00

Miles Ardaman 2447

Mike Calogridis 2299

Pinfork III (5)

1. g3 d5 2. Bg2 c6 3. d3 Nf6 4. Nd2

Although not bad, 4. f4 had left a distinct residue in my psyche after my game with Kaidanov in round 2.

4...e5 5. e4 Bg4 6. Ngf3 dxe4 7. dxe4 Bc5 8. h3 Bxf3 9. Qxf3

Although Mike said to me afterwards that this was theory, I strongly believe that the position favors White in the long run given his bishop pair.

9...0-0 10. a4 a5

Otherwise White may garner queenside territory with a5.

11. 0-0 Nbd7

Perhaps 11...Na6!? leaving d7 free for the other knight.

12. Rd1 Qc7

12...Qe7!? given what comes later.

13. Nb3 Bb6

On 13...Be7 14. Be3 it is hard for Black to mount a challenge on c5.

14. Bg5!

Designed to provoke a weakness that will enable some tactics and thereby limit Black's mobility and flexibility.

14...h6 15. Bd2 Qd8!?

Admitting an earlier mistake and making plans to challenge on c5 for possible simplification and an easing of the pressure. Not 15...

Nc5? 16.Nxc5 Bxc5 17.Bxh6!, or 15...Nh7? 16.Bxh6! gxh6 17.Qg4+.

16.Qe2!

I remembered a Fischer game at this point where he used the same piece configuration to apply pressure against the a5 pawn.

16...Re8

16...Qe7 17.Qe1 Nc5 18.Nxa5 (18.Nxc5 Bxc5 19.Bxa5 Bxf2+! =) Ncx6 19.Nxc6 Qc5 20.Ne7+ ±.

17.Be1

17.Bc3!? with the same idea of Nd2-c4-e3.

17...Qe7 18.Nd2 Bc7 19.h4

With the double purpose of opening the h3-c8 diagonal and helping to secure f5.

19...Red8 20.Nc4 Nc5 21.Rxd8+

Practice has shown that exchanging one but not two pairs of rooks enables maneuvering off the d-file with minimal risk of incursions along it by the opponent.

21...Qxd8 22.Bc3 Qe7 23.h5 b6

Black tires of defending a5, but this also engenders a certain weakening of his queenside.

24.Ne3 Ne6

24...Nfxe4?? 25.Bxe4 Nxe4 26.Nf5! +.

25.Nf5 Qc5 26.Qf3

Again, the weakness of h6 shows in some tactical threats.

26...Nh7

For instance, 26...Ng5 meets with a beautiful refutation: 27.Nxh6+! Kh7 28.Qf5+ Kxh6 29.Bd2 Nfh7 30.Qxf7 Qd6 31.Rd1 +.

27.Bf1 Nhg5

27...Neg5 28.Qh1! (a la Petrosian) Nf6 29.Bd3 b5 30.Bd2! Δ Be3, f4 ±.

28.Qg4 Rf8 29.Bd3

Now White lacks only two more preparatory moves, Kg2 and Rf1, and he will play f4 with regicidal effect. Therefore Black attempts an active defense, but this incurs a weakening and opening of

the position which favors the bishops.



29...g6! 30.Nh4

30.Nxh6+ unnecessarily complicates matters: 30...Kh7 31.Nf5 gxf5 32.exf5 e4 33.fxe6 exd3 ∞.

30...Ng7

30...f5 would have been a reasonable but unsound venture: 31.exf5 e4 32.Bxe4! gxh5!? (32...Nxe4 33.Qxg6+ mates; 32...gxf5 33.Bxf5 +-) 33.Qxh5! Nh3+ 34.Kh1! Nxf2+ 35.Kg2 +- (35...Nxe4 36.Qg6+, etc.)

On 30...gxh5 31.Qe2! ± / 31.Qxh5 Nh3+ / Black has weaknesses at f5 and h5.

31.hxg6 fxg6

The opened f-file is but a temporary source of pressure for Black, whereas his structural problems will endure.

32.Rf1 Kh7 33.Kg2 Nh5

Attempting to stop f2-f4.

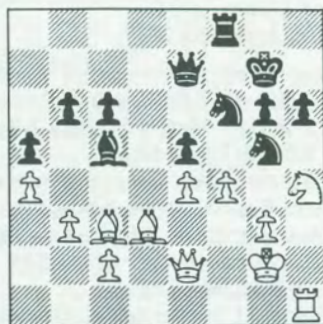
34.Bd2 Nf6 35.Qe2 Qe7 36.Rh1 Kg7 37.Bc3

The black king is pestered hither and thither.

37...Bd6 38.b3

Shoring up the queenside and the dark squared bishop's chosen line of fire. If 38...Bb4 39.Bb2! Ba3 40.Ba1!

38...Be5 39.f4!



After various distractions White realizes his plan.

39...Nf7

39...exf4 would fire up both bishops, e.g. 40.gxf4 Kh7!? (40...Ne6 41.Qg4! +-; 40...Nf7 41.Nxg6! Kxg6 42.e5+ Kg7 43.ef6+; 40...Ngh7 41.Qg4! Qe8 42.Nf5+ Kh8 43.Nxh6 +-) 41.Nf5! (41.fxg5 Nh5) gxf5 42.fxg5 . . .

(a) 42...Ng8 43.g6+! Kxg6 44.exf5+ Kh7 (44...Kf7 45.Qh5 mate) 45.f6+ wins all;

(b) 42...Ng4 43.Qxg4! fxg4 44.Rxh6+ Kg8 45.Bc4+ Rf7 46.Rh8 mate.

40.Rf1

Not spotting a shot in time pressure: 40.f5! Nh8 41.fxg6 Δ Nf5+.

40...Bd4?!

A last second lapse, but Black had the weight of the world to worry about.

41.Bxd4 exd4 42.e5 Nd5 43.Nxg6 Qb7 44.Nxf8 Ne3+ 45.Kg1 Kxf8 (45...Nxf1? 46.Ne6+) 46.Rf2 Qd7 47.Qh5 Qe7 48.Qg6

A creeping move breaks the last stand.

48...Qb4 49.e6 Nd6 50.Qf6+

Black resigned in view of 50...Kg8 51.Qd8+ Kg7 52.Qe7+ Kg8 53.Qh7+ Kf8 54.e7+ Ke8 55.Bg6+ Kd7 56.e8(Q) mate.

Texas Postal Championship

Send \$10 entry to:

**Steve Lynn, 3503 Aspen Leaf
Round Rock, TX 78681**

1-0

Igor Ivanov 2604
Miles Ardaman 2447

Pinfork III (6)

1.Nf3 d6 2.d4 Bg4 3.c4 Nf6 4. Nc3 c6 5.e4 Nbd7 6.h3 Bh5 7.Be2 e5 8.0-0 Be7 9.d5 Bg6!?

Starting an interesting plan where Black uses his light-squared bishop to pressure the e-pawn. [This game casts doubt on 6.h3?! - Ed.]

10.Nd2 Nc5 11.Re1!

Both 11.f3 Nh5 and 11.Qc2 Rc8 give Black counterplay.

11...Qb6

11...Ncxe4 12.Ncxe4 Nxe4 13. dxc6 bxc6 14.Bf3 d5 15.cxd5 cxd5 16.Qa4 +=.

12.Bf1 0-0 (12...h5!?) 13.a3 a5 14.b3 Nh5 15.g4

15.Rb1 Bh4! -/+ with a sudden, strong attack on the dark squares.

15...Nf4 =+

It's clear that White has lost the opening battle.

16.Re3 Rfc8 17.Rb1 Qa7

17...cxd5 18.cxd5 Qd8 (18...Ncd3 19.Nc4 +-) 19.b4 axb4 20.axb4 Ncd3! =+.

18.Nf3 h5 19.Re1



19...cxd5 20.cxd5 Ncd3!?

20...b5!? 21.gxh5 (21.Nxb5 Qd7 22.Bxf4 exf4 23.Nd2 is weaker) Bxh5 22.Bxf4 exf4 23.Nxb5 Qd7 24.Nbd4 Bg6 (24...Bf6 25.Qd2 g5 26.b4 +=) 25.Nd2 Bf6 26.Nc6 Bc3

with compensation for the pawn.

21.Be3 Rxc3 22.Bxa7

22.Nxe5 (Fritz 3.0) is a move I did not see, but here it is weak: 22...Nxf2 23.Bxa7 (23.Nxg6 Rxe3 24.Nxe7+ Kf8 -+; 23.Bxf2 Rg3+ -+; 23.Kxf2 Bh4+ -+) Nxd1 24. Nxg6 fxg6 25.Bd4 Nxh3+ 26.Bxh3 Rxh3 =+.

22...Nxe1 23.Be3?!

23.Nxe5! (much stronger here) dxe5 24.Qe1 Rac8 25.Bb8! (another Fritz creation) ±.

23...Nxf3+ 24.Qxf3 hgx4 25. hgx4 Nxd5

Better is 25...Rac8! to avoid liquidation of White's passive rook, e.g. 26.Bc4 a4 27.Qh1 b5 28.Bxb5 axb3 -/+.

26.Rc1 Rxc1 27.Bxc1 Nf6 28. Bd3 d5

However, this looked good too.

29.exd5 e4 30.Qe2 exd3?!

30...Nxd5 31.Bc4 does not leave White with a passed pawn about which to worry, but also does not burden Black with a rampaging white queen.

31.Qxe7 Re8 32.Qc7 Nxd5 33. Qxa5 Nf6

33...Be4! -/+ would have been a very strong solidifying and repositioning move.

34.f3 Re2 35.Bg5 Ne8 (35... Kh7!?) 36.Bf4 Nf6 37.Kf1 Kh7 38. Bd2 Rh2 (38...Nd7!) 39.a4 Nd5?

39...Re2 =+ was the most non-committal way to bide time. It also prepares the maneuver Nd7-e5.

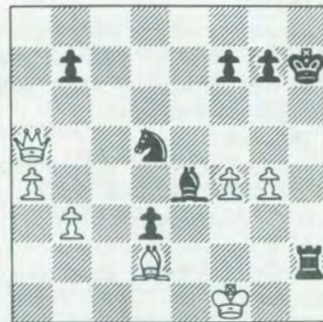
40.f4?

An exchange of gaffes typical of time pressure. 40.Qxd5 Rxd2 41.f4! f6 42.f5 Be8 43.Qh1+ Kg8 44.Qxb7 +-, or 41...f5 42.gxf5 Bh5 43.f6 Be2+ 44.Kf2 gxf6 45.Qf7+ +-.

40...Be4

The last ten moves for me were played under extreme time pressure. White's hasty last move, with plenty of clock time, allows the same strong move mentioned in the

note to 33...Nf6?!



41.Qd8 f5! -+

By this move all Black's pieces are brought into coordination, and perpetual check is avoided. The opposite color bishops clearly favor the attacker - Black in this case.

42.gxf5

The checks cease after 42.g5 Rxd2 43.g6+ Kxg6 44.Qe8+ Kf6 45. Qf8+ Ke6 46.Qc8+ Kd6 47.Qd8+ Kc6 48.Qe8+ Kc7 49.Qe5+ Kb6 50. Qd4+ Ka6 51.Qc4+ Ka7 52.Qd4+ b6 53.Qxg7+ Ka6 +.

42.Qg5 Nf6 amounts to the same thing as the game continuation.

42...Nf6! 43.Be3 Bd5!

The knight is given a second option.

44.Qa5 Re2

Forcing the bishop to declare itself.

45.Bd2 Bf3 46.Be1 Ng4

A new net is weaved - this one mating.

47.Qd8 Rh2

0-1

1.Nf3 f5 2.d3

I have always played offbeat lines and openings, but usually against strong opponents this has been dangerous and many times dis-

astrous. This game was a welcome exception! When I can dedicate more time to chess, however, I shall study more standard openings! Actually, the text is an idea of Boris Gulko.

2...d6 3.e4 e5 4.c3

This seemed logical based on the early weakening of Black's light squares.

4...Be7 5.exf5 Bxf5 6.Qb3!

The follow-up to 4.c3. Black now has a difficult choice of defenses.

6...Bc8?!

6...Qc8 7.Ng5 Bxg5 (7...Nh6 8.Be2 +=) 8.Bxg5 +=; 6...Nd7 7.Be3! (7.Qxb7 would be hasty: 7...Nc5 8.Qb5+ Bd7 9.Qc4 Be6 10.Qb4? a5 11.Qa3 d5 -/+) Nb6 8.d4 (8.a4!?) e4 9.Nfd2 Nf6 10.c4 +=.

7.Be3!

White will obtain the same setup as in the last variation, but with extra steam.

7...Nc6?!

The c6 square should be left vacant: 7...Nf6 8.d4 e4 9.Nfd2 d5 10.c4 c6 11.Nc3 a6 +=.

8.d4 e4

8...exd4 9.cxd4 d5 10.Nc3 Nf6 11.Bb5 0-0 12.Bxc6 bxc6 13.Ne5 +=.

9.Nfd2 d5

9...Nf6 10.c4! (10.d5 Ne5 11.Nxe4 Nxe4 12.Qa4+ Bd7 13.Qxe4 0-0 ∞) Rb8 11.Nc3 Bf5 12.h3 h5 13.g3 Δ 14.Bg2 ±.

10.c4

Black understandably attempts to keep the center closed in view of White's development. With this lever, however, Black must forego a pawn to carry out this strategy.

10...Na5

10...Nf6 collapses and opens up the center. After 11.Nc3 . . .

(a) 10...Nf6 11.Nc3 Be6 12.Qxb7 Na5 13.Qa6 c6 14.cxd5 Bxd5 15.Nxd5 Qxd5 16.a3 ±;

(b) 11...dxc4 12.Bxc4 (12.Qxc4!? +=) Nxd4 (12...Na5 13.Qa4+ c6 14.Be2 ±) 13.Bxd4 Qxd4 . . .

(b1) 14.0-0-0 Qb6 (14...Qxf2 15.Rhf1) 15.Bf7+ Kf8 16.Ndxe4 (16.Qc4 Qc5) Qxb3 17.Bxb3 Nxe4 18.Nxe4 += with better development;

(b2) 14.Bf7+ Kf8 15.Nc4!? Ng4 (15...Kxf7 16.Ne5+ Ke8 17.Qf7+ Kd8 18.Rd1 +-; 15...Bg4 16.h3 Bh5 17.Bxh5 Nxh5 18.Rd1 ±; 15...Bf5?! 16.Rd1 Qc5 17.Ne3 ±) 16.0-0 Kf7 (16...Nxf2 17.Rxf2 Bc5 18.Raf1 +-) 17.Ne5+ Kf6 18.Qf7+ Kxe5 19.Qxe7+ Be6 20.Rad1 with an attack.

11.Qa4+ c6 12.cxd5 b5

12...Qxd5?? 13.Nc3 and 14.b4 +.

13.Qc2

13.Qd1 Nf6 (13...cxd5 14.Bb5+ Bd7 15.Qh5+) 14.dxc6 a6 (14...b4 15.Bb5) 15.Nc3 Bf5 16.Rc1 Rc8 17.Be2 += is also good.

13...cxd5 14.Bxb5+ Bd7 15.

Qa4 Nb7 16.Nc3 Nf6 17.Nb3 a6 18.Bxd7+ Qxd7

Thus White has emerged a clear pawn ahead with good squares for his pieces. White has excellent winning chances.

19.Qxd7+?!

19.Rc1! Nd6 20.Qxd7+ Kxd7 21.Nc5+ followed by 22.b3 was cleaner.

19...Kxd7 20.Ke2 Rac8 21. Rac1 Rc6

Semion at first played 21...Rc4 with his hand still on the piece, but then saw 22.Nxd5! +- and retreated the rook.

22.Na4 Rhc8 23.Nbc5+ Nxc5 24.dxc5 Ke6 25.Nb6 R8c7 26.b4



Laying the eggs for incubation.
26...Nd7 27.Nxd7 Rxd7 28.Bd4 Bf6 29.Rhd1 Rb7 30.a3 a5

The play has become semi-forcing, in part the result of White's inexact 19.Qxd7+. White now must make a minor concession of strengthening Black's center, but the ending is still verging on "+-".

31.Bxf6 gxf6 32.Rd4!

The rook partakes in attack and defense from the blockading square.

32...Rb5?!

The rook will be out of play here, but on 32...Ke5 33.Rcd1 Rd7 34.g4 h5 35.h3 Δ f3, or 32...f5 33.Rcd1 Rd7 34.f3 h5 35.Ke3 Rc8 (Ke5 36.fxe4 fxe4 37.Rxe4+) 36.Kf4 Δ g3, h3, g4, White succeeds in breaking down the black pawn center.

33.f3 f5 34.g4!



Shattering the black shield.

34...exf3+ 35.Kxf3 fxe4+ 36. Rxe4

Now White's rooks menace penetration.

36...axb4 37.axb4 Rc7 38.Re1+ Kd7 39.Re5 Kc6 40.Re6+ Kb7 41.Ke3

The final stage to victory, the march of the king to the queenside to hatch the eggs.

41...Ka7

41...Rf7 42.Rd6 Ka7 43.Kd3 Rf3+ (43...Rfb7 44.Kc3 +-) 44.Kc2 Rb7 45.Rxd5 Re7 46.Rd3 +-.

42.Kd3

1-0

Dimazana wins San Antonio championship

After years as a leading contender, Eric Dimazana won his first city championship since coming to San Antonio in 1985. His 5-0 score included wins over Randall Schwarz and Jesse Buentello.

Where were the top-ranked favorites in all this? Anderson was fortunate to get a draw with John Ade in round 2, while Gallagher allowed Buentello to turn around a lost position and win in round 3. Jesse's luck continued with a win against Cliff Bunch, an expert from Dickenson, who obligingly locked up a powerful position on the kingside and drifted to a rout on the other wing.

In round 5 Dimazana made short work of Buentello, while Anderson defeated Marcott to take clear second with 4.5. Tied at 4-1 were Andy Smith (first expert) and Jesse Buentello (first "A").

Honorable mention goes to one "C" player who did not make the prize list. Gray Bullis had Andy Smith thoroughly busted when he flagged at the last move of time control. (He accepted a courtesy draw offer.) He then played serious King's Indian Attack theory against me in round 4, and was in good position to win the Class C prize when he withdrew without explanation.

Greg Wren directed a field of 47 players, and acted as house player in the first and fourth rounds.

PRIZEWINNERS

1st: Eric Dimazana, 5. *2nd:* Selby Anderson, 4.5. *Expert:* Andrew I. Smith, 4. *Class A:* Jesse Buentello, 4. *Class B:* Al Fulton, Jim Barbe, 3. *Class C:* James R. Robertson, Juan Carrizales, 3. *D/E/Unrated:* David Bell, Mike Curry, 2.5.

Sicilian Grand Prix B23

Andy Smith 2159

Gray Bullis 1456

S.A. City Chp. 1996 (1)

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 d6 3.f4 Nf6 4. Bc4 Nc6 5.d3 a6 6.a4 e6 7.f5 Be7 8.fxe6 Bxe6 9.Bxe6 fxe6 10.Nf3 0-0 11.0-0 d5 12.Bg5 d4 13.Ne2 Ng4 14.Bd2 Qc7 15.Ng3?

After this careless move Andy gets a taste of his own medicine. Note that 15.h3?! Rxf3! 16.hxg4 is not an attractive option. Best is 15.g3 preparing h3, with equality.



15...h5! 16.Qe2

White gets mated after 16. Nxb5? Rxf3! 17.Rxf3 Qxh2+ 18. Kf1 Qh1+ 19. Ke2 Qxg2+ 20.Ke1 Bh4+, etc.

16...h4 17.Nh1 Bd6 18.e5 Nxe5 19.Nxe5 Bxe5 20.g3 Ne3 21.Bxe3 dxe3 22.c3 hxg3 23.hxg3 Bxg3 24.Qxe3 Bh2+ 25.Kg2 Qd6 26.Nf2 Bf4 27.Qh3 Rf6 28.Ne4 Rg6+ 29.Kf2 Qb6 30.Rab1 Rh6 1/2

This requires some explanation!

Andy got up from the board after making time control, and when he came back he noticed that Black's flag had fallen. Bullis was unaware of the rule that his flag had to be up after making the final move of time control.

Rather than claim a win in a lost position, Andy magnanimously offered a draw. If his offer had been refused, presumably he would have claimed the win!

Sicilian Hedgehog B44

John W. Ade 1912

Selby Anderson 2321

S.A. City Chp. 1996 (2)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nc6 5.Nb5 d6 6.c4 Nf6 7. N1c3 a6 8.Na3 Be7 9.Be2 0-0 10. Be3 b6 11.0-0 Bb7 12.f4 Qc7

Simplest is 12...Nb4 13.Bf3 d5 = A. Sokolov-Vasiukov, Moscow 1982.

13.Rc1 Nb8 14.Bf3 Nbd7 15. Qe2 Rfd8

15...Rac8 16.g4 Nc5 17.Qg2 d5 18.e5 Nfe4 19.cxd5 exd5 20.b4 Nxc3 21.Rxc3 d4 22.Bxd4 Qd7 23.Nc2! Bxf3 24.Rcxf3 Ne6 25.Be3 f5 ∞ Chekovsky-Kasparov, USSR 1979.

16.g4 Bf8?

Again, 16...Nc5 17.Qg2 d5 is best.

17.g5 Ne8 18.Qg2 Bc6 19.h4 g6 20.h5 Bg7 21.hxg6 hxg6 22.Nd5 exd5 23.cxd5 Nc5 24.dxc6 Nd3 25.Rc2 d5 26.f5 d4 27.Bd2 b5 28.fxg6! fxg6



29.Bg4 Rd6 30.Qh3 Ne5 31. Ba5!?

31.Be6+ Rxe6 32.Qxe6+ Nf7 33.Ba5 (33.Bf4 +-) Qg3+ 34.Rg2 Qe3+ 35.Kh1 Ned6 36.Rgf2 Rf8 37.c7 Nxe4 38.Qxf7+ Rxf7 39. c8(Q)+ Bf8 40.Rxf7 +-.

32...Qe7 32.Rh2 Nf7 33.Qh7+ Kf8 34.Bb4 Qxg5 35.Rg2 Qe3+ 36. Rgf2 Nf6 37.Bxd6+?

37.Qxg6 is a crush: 37...Ra7 38. Be6 Δ Bxf7, or 37...Qg3+ 38.Rg2 Qe3+ 39.Kh1 Ra7 40.Be6 Bh8 41. Qg8+!! forcing mate.

37...Nxd6 38.Nc2 Qg5 39.Rg2 Nf7 40.Be6 (40.Qh3) Nxf7 41. Rxf7+ Ke8 42.Rxg5 Nxf7 43.Rxg7 Nxe6 44.Rg8+ Nf8 45.Nxd4 Kf7 46.Rh8 Rd8 **Draw!?**

I was quite happy that he accepted.

Nimzo-Indian E30

Don Marcott 2197

Bruce Lewkowski 1847

S.A. City Chp. 1996 (2)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4. Bg5 h6 5.Bh4 d6!?! TN

Of course "nobody" has played this move, which loses a piece to 6.Qa4+, etc. It was first played by Lewkowski at the 1990 U.S. Air Force-Europe Championship held at Incirlik AFB in Turkey. He said it began as no deep-laid trap but as an accident! He merely wanted to improve on the 5...g5 line by first taking away the e5 square from the bishop - and he then had to improvise when his opponent played . . .

6.Qa4+ Nc6 7.d5 b5! 8.Qxb5

It may be that White's best is to settle for a pawn with 8.cxb5! Bxc3+ 9.bxc3 Ne5 10.dxe6 Bxe6, when Black's better development is probably not sufficient compensation.

8...Rb8 9.Qa4

Black catches the queen after 9.Qxc6+ Bd7 10.Qa6 g5 11.Bg3 Ne4 followed by Nc5 and Ra8. Numer-

ically it may be equal, but neither opponent cared for this line.

9...g5! 10.dxc6 Bxc3+ 11.bxc3 gxh4 12.Nf3 Ne4 13.g3 Qf6

The knight is trapped on 13... Nxc3?? 14.Qc2 Qf6 15.Rc1 +-.

14.Rc1 Ba6!?

The bishop seems to shout, "Take me, I'm poisonous!" It's hard to resist dangling the bait, but technically better is to force a superior endgame with 14...hxg3 15.hxg3 Qxc3+ 16.Rxc3 Rb1+ 17.Qd1 Rxd1+ 18.Kxd1 Nxf2+ 19.Ke1 Nxf1 20.Nd2 Rg8 21.Ne4 Ke7 22.Bg2 f5 23.Bxh1 fxe4.

15.Qxa6??

The game is equal after 15.Qc2! d5 16.cxd5 exd5 17.Bh3.

15...Qxc3+! 16.Kd1

16.Rxc3 Rb1+ 17.Rc1 Qxc1 mate.

15...Nxf2 mate **0-1**

English Opening A37

Jesse Buentello 1966

Jim Gallagher 2265

S.A. City Chp. 1996 (3)

1.Nf3 c5 2.g3 Nc6 3.Bg2 g6 4. c4 Bg7 5.Nc3 e5 6.d3 Nge7 7.e4

This does not fit well with Nf3, since the f-pawn is obstructed. One standard procedure is 0-0, Rb1, a3 striving for b2-b4.

7...d6 8.0-0 0-0 9.Bg5

9.Be3 f5 10.Qd2 fxe4 11.dxe4 Nd4 12.Ne1 Be6 13.Nd5 Nxd5 14. exd5 Bd7 15.f4 Nf5 += Zimmermann-Trifunovic, Zürich 1954.

9...h6 10.Be3 Nd4 11.Qd2 Kh7 12.Nd5

12.Ne1 is relatively better.

12...Bg4 13.Bxd4 cxd4 14.Nh4 Nxd5 15.cxd5 h5 16.h3 Bh6 17. Qe1 Bd7 18.f4 Rc8 19.Qf2 Ba4!?! 20.b3?

The provocation worked, and the d3 pawn will go. Best is 20. Rac1.

20...Bb5 21.Rad1 Rc3 22.Nf3 Bxd3 23.Rfe1 Qb6 24.Kh1 f6 25.h4 Rfc8



26.Rxd3!? Rxd3 27.f5 Be3!?

27...gxf5? 28.Nxe5! Δ Qxf5+, Qxc8 is the main trap to avoid. Besides the text, Black can try 27...g5 28.hxg5 fxg5 29.f6 Qd8 -, or 27...Rcc3 28.fxg6+ Kxg6 29.Ng1 Kg7 +.

28.fxg6+ Kg8 29.Qe2 Rcc3 30. Rf1 Qc7 31.Bh3 Qg7 32.Be6+ Kf8 33.Bf7 Ke7?

33...a6 prevents White's queen from making inroads: 34.Qb2 Ke7 35.Qa3 Bh6 36.Qa5 Qh8! -, and Black's queen safely returns to active play.

34.Ne1 Rd2 35.Qb5

Threatening mate in one.

35...Kd8 36.Qe8+ Kc7 37. Qe7+ Kb6 38.Qxd6+ Ka5 39.b4+

If White doesn't like fishing in troubled waters, he can force perpetual check with 39.Qa3+.

39...Ka4 40.b5 d3?

40...Rf2!?

41.Qe7 Rc1?

After this the game cannot be saved. Black must bring his queen into play with 41...Bb6 42.d6 Qh6, when with best play White gets a perpetual: 43.g7 Qe3 44.Bb3+ Ka5 45.Qxb7 Qxg3 46.Qa6+ Kb4 47. Qa4+ Kc5 48.Qa3+ =, since 48... Kd4? loses to 49.Qb4+ Ke3 50.Rf3+ Qxf3 51.Nxf3 Rc1+ 52.Ng1.

42.d6 Re2 43.Bb3+ Ka3 44. Qxg7 d2 45.Nc2+ Kb2 46.Nxe3 Rxe3 47.Qxf6 Reel 48.Kg2 Rc2 49.Bxc2 Kxc2 50.Qf2 **1-0**

King's Indian Saemisch E87
Randall Schwarz 2000
Eric Dimazana 2261

S.A. City Chp. 1996 (4)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5.f3 0-0 6.Be3 e5 7.d5 Nh5 8.Qd2 Qh4+ 9.Bf2 Qe7 10.0-0 f5 11.exf5 gxf5 12.Bd3

White usually plays 12.Nh3 first.

12...Nf4 13.Be3 Nxd3+ 14. Qxd3 Na6

I suppose Eric passed on 14...Nd7 (Δ Nf6) because of 15.g4!?

15.Nge2 Nc5 16.Bxc5 dxc5



17.Ng3

An interesting try is 17.d6!? cxd6 18.Qxd6 Qxd6 19.Rxd6, with better piece mobilization to compensate for Black's bishop pair. It's paradoxical in that it undoubles Black's c-pawns and opens lines for the bishops – but the open d-file is for White's rooks only.

That's enough to make Black consider the interpolation 17...Bh6+ 18.Kb1 cxd6 19.Qxd6 Qxd6 20. Rxd6 Be3, intending 21...Bd4 plugging up the file.

The other branch is 17...Qg5+ 18. Kb1 Rd8 19.Qd5+ and 20.Qxc5 ±.

17...Bd7 18.Rhe1 a6 19.Re2 b5!

A good case of purposeful versus planless play.

20.cxb5 axb5 21.Nxb5 Bxb5 22. Qxb5 Rfb8 23.Qc6 Rxa2 24.Kb1

Rba8 25.Rde1 R8a6 26.Qb7 Qf7 27.f4 e4 28.d6 Ra1+ 29.Kc2 Qc4+ 0-1

French Defense C00

Cliff Bunch 2052

Jesse Buentello 1966

S.A. City Chp. 1996 (4)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Bd3 Nf6!? 4. e5 Nfd7 5.f4 c5 6.c3 cxd4?!

Opening up c3 for White's QN. Black should play 6...Nc6 and 7... Qb6.

7.cxd4 Nc6 8. Nf3 Be7 9.Nc3 a6!? (9...f5 +=) 10.0-0

Premature is 10.f5?! exf5 11. Bxf5 (11.Nxd5 Ndx5) Ndx5!

10...g6 (10...f5) 11.Kh1(?)

11.g4 is better, followed by Kg2 if necessary to prepare f4-f5 after 11...Qb6 12.Ne2.

11...b5 12.g4! Nf8

12...h5 13.f5! hxg4 14.fxe6 ±.

13.Ne2 Bb7?

But now 13...h5! takes advantage of White's king placement, since he cannot reply with 14.h3. The text is doubly weak since it removes any impediment to 14.f5, which White should now play.

14.a3? Rc8?! (14...h5!) 15.f5 Qd7



16.f6?

Closing up the f-file is all that Black could have asked for. White should pounce with 16.Ng5! target-

ing f7. Note that f5 is protected by having unmasked the rook at f1.

16...Nd8?? 17.f6 +;

16...h5 17.Nxf7! Kxf7 18. fxe6+ Kxe6 19.Nf4+ Kf7 20.e6+! Nxe6 21.Nxe6+ Kxe6 22.Bxg6 Rcf8 23. Qe1+ Kd6 24.Qg3+ Ke6 25.Bf5 ++;

16...exf5 17.gxf5 Bxg5 18.Bxg5 Ne7 19.a4 ±.

16...Bd8 17.Bh6 Bb6 18.Rc1 Kd8 19.b4 Qe8 20.Bb1 Nd7 21. Qd3 Be7 22.Kg1 Nb6 23.Nd2 Nc4 24.Nb3 Bb6 25.Nc5 Bxc5 26.bxc5 N6a5 27.Ba2 Bc6 28.Bd2 Nxd2 29.Qd2 Nc4 30.Qc3

White can win a pawn with 30.Bxc4 dxc4 31.Qa5+, but Black gets strong counterplay: 31...Rc7 32.Qxa6 Qd7 Δ ...Qd5.

30...g5 31.Ng3 Qd7 32.Nh5 Ra8 33.Ng7

First the bishop to h6, and now the knight to g7, have vainly tried to show some justification for the f6 wedge.

33...Kc7 34.Rfd1 a5 35.Bb1 h6 36.Bc2 Rbh8 37.Rb1 Qc8 38. Rb3?

Yet without this move it is clear that Black can double on the b-file and enforce ...b4. The knight at g7 is a useless spectator.

38...Nxa3 39.Rxa3 b4 40.Qa1 bxa3 41.Qxa3 Rb4 42.Kf2 Kd7 43. Ke3 Qc7 44.Rd3 Rb8 45.Kd2?? Bb5 46.Rc3 Rxd4+ 47.Kc1 Bc6 48.h3 Qxe5 0-1

K1 Attack A08

Gray Bullis 1456

Selby Anderson 2321

S.A. City Chp. 1996 (4)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d3 Nc6 4. Nbd2 d5 5.g3 Nf6 6.Bg2 Be7 7.0-0 0-0 8.e5 Nd7 9.Re1 b5 10.Nf1 b4 11. h4 a5 12.Bf4

12.N1h2 Ba6 13.h5 a4 14.h6 g6 15.a3 Bb5 16.Ng4 (Ardaman-Anderson, SWO 1993) c4! 17.dxc4 Bxc4 += or 17.d4 c3! 18.bxc3 bxc3 19.Re3 Qa5 20.Qe1 Qa7! 21.Qxc3 Rfc8 with excellent comp.

12...Ba6 13.N1h2 a4 14.a3 Bb5 15.Ng5

This is often seen two moves earlier, and can't be worse than 15. c3 Na5 =+ as in Scholl-Uhlmann, Amsterdam 1970.

15...Qe8!

This is the standard antidote to the threat of Qh5; it sets up a later ...f5 where White can't capture *en passant*.

16.Bh3 Bd8

White is not permitted an e6 sac. 17.Qh5 h6 18.Ng4?

18.Ngf3 f5 19.Qxe8 Rxe8 20. g4!? fxg4 21.Nxg4 Bc7 (21...Rf8 22. Ngh2! ∞) 22.Kg2 =+.

18...Bxg5!

Forced but good, leading to the win of a pawn. Not 18...hxg5? 19. hxg5 when Black is vulnerable to attack on the h-file as well as a knight sac on f6 if his Nd7 or Bd8 should stray. And 18...f5?! allows a perpetual: 19.Nxh6+ gxh6 20.Qxh6 Bxg5 21.Qxg5+, etc.

19.hxg5

The double piece sac doesn't work: 19.Nxh6+ Bxh6 20.Bxh6 gxh6 21.Qxh6 Ndxex5 22.Qg5+ Ng6 23.h5 Nd4! -+.

Also: 19.Bxg5 f5! -+.

19...f5 20.Qxe8 Rfxe8 21.Nh2 hxg5 22.Bxg5 Ndxex5 23.Bf4 Nf7 24.Bd2 Nd4 25.Rac1 b3 26.cb3??

26.c4 dxc4 27.dxc4 Ba6 -/+.

26...Nxb3 27.Rcd1 Bxd3

There is no defense to 28...Bc2.

28.Nf3 Bc2 0-1

English Opening A39

Eric Dimazana 2261

Jesse Buentello 1966

S.A. City Chp. 1996 (5)

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nf3 c5 3.Nc3 Nc6 4. g3 g6 5.Bg2 Bg7 6.0-0 0-0 7.d4 cxd4 8. Nxd4 a6?!

I thought this was just a coffee-house move, and that Eric's reply swatted it down appropriately. Actually 8...a6 is part of theory's

dustbin; even GM Ulf Andersson has gotten in trouble with it. Watson now considers 9.e3, 9.Nc2 and 9.Nxc6 – all “+=". Eric's move 9.c5 is in ECO with a “!?” (i.e., “interesting but untested”), with no game reference.

8...Qb6!? was tested in Bighamian-Grubbs and Eberhard-Barber at the 1996 Texas Team. The old main line 8...Nxd4 9.Qxd4 d6 has come under a cloud, so successful White has been with 10.Qd3.

9.c5! Qc7

I can't suggest a constructive plan for Black – I think he's positionally backed!

10.Nb3

Protecting the pawn wedge and intending 11.Bf4 without an ...e5 pawn fork. Black makes *luft* for his queen.

10...b5 11.Bg5

With the straightforward threat of 12.Bxf6 and 13.Nd5. Eric also considered 11.cxb6 Qxb6 12.Be3 and 13.Rc1.

11...e6

Of course this is ugly, but so is 11...Qa7 12.e4!? Bb7 13.Nd5 ±.

12.Qd2 Bb7 13.Rfd1 Rad8?

Forced is 13...Bc8.

14.Ne4 Qe5? (14...Nxe4 15. Bxd8 ±) 15.Nd6

This wins on the spot, because of 15...Ba8 16.f4 trapping the queen.

15...Nd5 16.Nb7 Rb8 17.Bxd5 Rxb7 18.Bxc6 dxc6 19.Na5 Rd7 20.Qxd7 Qxg5 21.Qd2 Qxc5 22. Rac1 Qh5 23.Nxc6 Bh6 24.e3 Bg5 25.Rc5 Qg4 26.Qd4 Qf3 27.Rxg5 Qxc6 28.Rc5 1-0

Petroff's Defense C42

Selby Anderson 2321

Don Marcott 2197

S.A. City Chp. 1996 (5)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nxe5 d6 4. Nf3 Nxe4 5.d4 d5 6.Bd3 Be7 7.0-0 Nc6 8.c4 Nf6

To illustrate the flux that Petroff theory has been in, the older move 8... Nb4 was met with 9.Be2 in Kamsky-Anand, PCA candidates match 1994. (9.cxd5 Nxd3 is a venerable long line.)

9.Nc3 0-0 10.cxd5 Nxd5 11.a3 Bf6!

11...Bg4 12.h3! Bh5? 13.Bxh7+! Now White's intended 12.Bc2 Bg4 13. Qd3 g6 leaves d4 weak.

12.Be4 Be6 13.Qd3 h6 14.Be3 Na5 15.Nxd5 Bxd5 16.Bxd5 Qxd5 17.Rac1 Nc6 18.Rc5 Qd6 19.Qb5 Rad8! 20.Qxb7 Nxd4 21.Nxd4 Bxd4

21...Qxc5 22.Nc6 also works out to equality, despite appearances.

22.Bxd4 Qxd4 23.b4

23.Rxc7 Rb8 24.Qxa7 Qxb2! =, e.g. 25.a4 Ra8 or 25.Qe3 Rb3.



23...Qb2 24.Ra5

24.Qxa7 Ra8 25.Qxc7 Rxa3 26. b5 Rb3 27.Qd7 Rb8 28.Rf5 f6 29. Rc5 R3xb5 30.Rc7 f5! Δ ...R5b7 =.

24...Rd3?

Instead of fishing for a back rank cheapo in my moderate time pressure, Black should equalize with 24...c5! 25. Rxc5 Qxa3 26.Ra5 Qb3 27.Qe4 Rb8 28. Rb1 Rfd8 =.

25.Qxa7 Qe2 26.g3 Rd1 27. Rxd1 Qxd1+ 28.Kg2 Re8 29.Qxc7 Re1?? 30.Qc8+ 1-0

30...Kh7 31.Qf5+ leads to mate.

(continued on page 34)

Beating Weaker and Stronger Opponents

by Michael Simpson

Two very common problems facing chess players, juniors and adults alike, are (1) playing against weaker opponents, and (2) playing against stronger opponents. The solution to this problem is simple: play only against those opponents whose rating is exactly the same as yours! If this turns out to be impractical, then you might want to follow the pointers below.

Beating weaker opponents

I'll never forget the first Texas tournament I played in – the 1984 state championship in the Austin Hyatt. In the second round, fresh off an opening round loss to Morgan Staggers (Morgan, I'll get you back someday!) I was paired against an unrated player. Since I was a "B" player, and already had one loss, I wanted to win and was heavily favored. And I succeeded in winning a piece in the opening, then the exchange (so I was up a rook), and was getting ready to checkmate my opponent's king on h7, when instead I allowed him to checkmate me on the back rank!

I was crushed. However, rather than tie all my chess books around my neck and jump off the Congress Avenue bridge, I decided to work harder at beating lower rated opponents in the future.

Whenever I hear someone complaining about having to play a beginner or an absolute novice, I remind them that the challenge in their game – like the challenge in every game – should be to *find the best move, every move*. This is an effective strategy against weaker opponents for several reasons. First, looking for the best move will keep you interested in the game, even when you might be ahead in material or have a forced mate. As Joshua Newsham might say (with a Karpov accent), try to create BEAUTY. Second, your game will improve every time you face a new opponent. Finally, looking for the best move will develop good habits when you are facing strong players.

Another important strategy against weaker opponents is to search for tactics. Your opponent may be less familiar with pins and knight forks than you are, and tactics are the best way to demonstrate an advantage. Also, play for exchanges of heavy pieces. Your opponent might be unfamiliar with minor piece mates, and will probably have less experience in the endgame.

Remember to look for your opponent's threats. Specifically, is your opponent going to checkmate you next move? (Wish I had thought of that in 1984 . . .) Is

your queen hanging? What would you do in your opponent's place?

The final piece of advice was passed on to me by Joe Bradford. There comes a point in most games between mismatched opponents where you will have achieved some type of winning advantage. Usually this means winning a piece or more material; it might be establishing a piece on an important square, taking over a file, or forcing a passed pawn. This is a very crucial point of the game for you, because you will tend to relax at the very time your opponent is trying to develop counterplay. For example, if your opponent is faced with losing a piece, he may sell its life dearly by wrecking your king position. After you have achieved what you think is a won game, don't relax yet but *make five good moves in a row*. If you make yourself think about the next five moves, you will probably have consolidated your game and eliminated any counterplay on the part of your opponent. (In fact, in adult games your opponent might resign after the five moves.)

Beating stronger opponents

Picture this scene: You're playing in the scholastic tournament. You've won your first three games, all against lower rated opponents. You're undefeated, and you might win a trophy! Then you see your fourth round opponent – it's board one! What do you say now?

If you said, "Oh no, I'm gonna get killed!" then, yes, you probably are. If you said, "All right, a chance to beat the top board!" then you are on your way to getting a higher rating and maybe being board one next year.

Why is your opponent higher rated than you? In a word, she is more *consistent*. She probably knows a little more about openings, tactics and positional play than you do. The higher a player's rating, the greater the chance she will beat a lower rated opponent. (In other words, a 1600 player is more likely to beat a 1400 player than a 1400 player is to beat a 1200 player, and so on.) So how do you play to win against her?

First, play solid opening moves. Avoid well-known book lines if possible; your opponent probably knows them better. Try to develop all your pieces as quickly as possible, and pay attention to the center.

Second, when you get to a position where you aren't sure what to do, think about the following things: What are my opponent's weaknesses? (Isolated pawns, a piece on the side of the board, unprotected king position are examples.) Are my pieces developed? Which

one of my pieces has the worst position? (Lasker wrote that when there is nothing better to do, improve the position of your worst-placed piece. Of course, the trick is knowing **when** there is nothing better to do!)

Remember that when you are playing someone who is higher rated, she will feel a little pressure to win her game. So avoid moves that weaken your game unnecessarily.

Pay close attention to tactics. One of the strengths of higher-rated players is that they depend on tactics to protect their weaknesses. For example, after 1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.c3 Nf6 4.d4 Nc6 5.Be2, should Black take White's e-pawn? It looks undefended, but after 5...Nxe4?? 6.d5! White is threatening to take Black's queen knight, and if it moves then 7.Qa4+ picks up the king knight. White's pawn was defended *tactically*. (This example came from a game played by Andy Zamora, by the way; he beat a 2100 player in this game!) Watch out for tactical shots, and while you're at it maybe lay some traps of your own! Even Bobby Fischer got his bishop trapped once. All players make mistakes.

Pay close attention to your combinations. If you are going to sacrifice material, you should be able to see that you are getting it back, or you are leading to checkmate. If you are not sure whether you should try a combination, **don't!** One of the hallmarks of a weaker

opponent is when he spends a long time on an unsound move, trying to "make it work" instead of accepting that it doesn't and moving on. Strong opponents are waiting for your unsound moves, and will gobble up your pieces and win!

Finally, if you feel like your position is getting worse or even losing, don't give up hope! Find ways to make threats of your own. This is especially true if you have lost a pawn or a piece in an opening trap. Often a strong player will have memorized some opening and win some material early in the game. At that point they might relax, thinking the game is over. It's NOT! Make them use their extra material. See how strong they are when they aren't playing by memory.

The post mortem

Finally, no matter whether your opponent is weaker or stronger than you, it is helpful – and good sportsmanship – to go over the game afterwards. If your opponent was a weaker player, try to give him some encouragement and tell him what you think he did wrong (assuming you won the game). If your opponent was stronger and won, go over the game and ask her about any moves that you didn't understand. Learn from your mistakes, and help other players learn from theirs.



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Tournament crosstables

Texas Team Championship San Antonio, June 22-23

Dallas Pinfork Grand Prix #3 Dallas, July 4-7

team name	rating	1	2	3	4	total
1 Texas Pawn Chain Massacre	8704	=7	+4	+6	+3	3.5
2 Schach Therapy	7569	+5	+9	-3	+8	3.0
3 Former Champs	8373	=6	+7	+2	-1	2.5
4 Queen's Guard	7279	=8	-1	B	+9	2.5
5 Delusions of Adequacy	6676	-2	B	+9	=6	2.5
6 Found Cindy Crawford	7298	=3	+8	-1	=5	2.0
7 Dangerous Minds	7514	=1	-3	-8	B	1.5
8 Willard	7833	=4	-6	+7	-2	1.5
9 Schreiner Knights	4597	B	-2	-5	-4	1.0

name (team #)	rating	1	2	3	4	total
1 Jim Gallagher (1)	2265	+28	+14	+32	+4	4.0
2 Eric Dimazana (1)	2261	+29	+13	=23	+5	3.5
3 Bruce Eberhard (5)	1670	+31	B	+34	=32	3.5
4 Arthur Garey (3)	2264	+32	+28	+31	-1	3.0
5 Alfred Zerm (3)	2125	+23	+29	+8	-2	3.0
6 Stephen Cheyney (7)	2100	+18	=19	=20	B	3.0
7 Steven Grubbs (6)	2062	+19	+20	=18	=10	3.0
8 Gary Zintgraff (2)	1876	+16	+35	-5	+30	3.0
9 Raymond Smith (2)	1870	+17	+36	-27	+26	3.0
10 Albert Fulton (5)	1738	=22	B	+33	=7	3.0
11 Gray Bullis (4)	1456	+26	-15	B	+36	3.0
12 Todd Thomas (8)	2141	=14	=32	=28	+31	2.5
13 Mark Muecke (4)	1960	=30	-2	B	+35	2.5
14 John Durston (4)	1937	=12	-1	B	+34	2.5
15 John Hendrick (1)	1857	-24	+11	=25	+27	2.5
16 Duane Solley (5)	1657	-8	B	+35	=23	2.5
17 Freddy Jones (5)	1611	-9	B	+36	=25	2.5
18 Selby Anderson (1)	2321	-6	+21	=7	=19	2.0
19 Mansour Bighamian (3)	2320	-7	=6	+22	=18	2.0
20 Matthew Campbell (8)	2157	+21	-7	=6	=22	2.0
21 Larry J. Young (4)	1984	-20	-18	B	+33	2.0
22 Tim Beszczynski (2)	1922	=10	+33	-19	=20	2.0
23 Andy Zamora (6)	1782	-5	+30	=2	=16	2.0
24 Rodr. De Los Reyes (7)	1680	+15	-27	-26	B	2.0
25 John Sneed (6)	1584	+27	-26	=15	=17	2.0
26 Robert Dugas (8)	1534	-11	+25	+24	-9	2.0
27 David C. John (3)	1664	-25	+24	+9	-15	2.0
28 John W. Ade (7)	1912	-1	-4	=12	B	1.5
29 Charles Barbour (7)	1822	-2	-5	=30	B	1.5
30 Craig Holdomb (8)	2001	=13	-23	=29	-8	1.0
31 Robert Barber (7)	1901	-3	+34	-4	-12	1.0
32 Tsubasa Onozaki (6)	1870	-4	=12	-1	=3	1.0
33 Matthew Rambo (9)	1393	B	-22	-10	-21	1.0
34 Lyndal Webb (9)	1220	B	-31	-3	-14	1.0
35 Jeremy Maldonado (9)	1017	B	-8	-16	-13	1.0
36 Dan E. Cooper (9)	unr.	B	-9	-17	-11	1.0

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.

October 13: Texas A&M Fall Open. 3-SS, 30/60, SD/30. 111 Koldus Bldg. (across from Rudder Tower), Texas A&M University, College Station, TX. EF: \$20, TCA req., osa. SS b/ent. Reg. 10-10:30 a.m., Rds. 10:30-1:30-4. Ent: Dr. Dusan Djuric, 1018 Holt St., College Station, TX 77840. Info: (409) 696-5504 (h), 845-5522 (w); e-mail to djuric@ariel.tamu.edu. NS. NC. W.

Open

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	total
1 Walter Browne	2596	+27	+10	+13	=4	+6	=2	+9	6.0
2 Greg. Kaidanov	2671	+16	+5	=7	+23	+4	=1	=3	5.5
3 Martin del Campo	2455	+33	+37	-12	+16	+14	+13	=2	5.5
4 Gilb. Hernandez	2560	+28	+17	+6	=1	-2	=12	+13	5.0
5 Miles Ardaman	2447	+26	-2	-23	+31	+24	+14	+12	5.0
6 Dmitry Gurevich	2652	+35	+15	-4	+17	-1	+11	=8	4.5
7 Sergey Kudrin	2583	+20	+24	=2	=14	=12	-9	+16	4.5
8 Anatoly Lein	2527	+41	+38	=14	=12	-13	+15	=6	4.5
9 Doug McClintock	2410	-25	+21	+35	H	+23	+7	-1	4.5
10 Selby Anderson	2321	+36	-1	=18	=20	+25	H	+21	4.5
11 John N. Jacobs	2389	+22	-14	H	+32	+26	=6	+19	4.5
12 Semion Palatnik	2606	+19	=23	+3	=8	=7	=4	-5	4.0
13 Joe Bradford	2546	+31	+25	-1	+19	+8	-3	-4	4.0
14 Igor Ivanov	2604	+42	+11	=8	=7	-3	-5	+24	4.0
15 Igor Shtem	2426	+18	-6	-16	+34	+27	-8	+26	4.0
16 Robert Leininger	2261	-2	+22	+15	-3	=32	+23	-7	3.5
17 Keith Hayward	2300	+29	-4	+25	-6	=20	=26	=18	3.5
18 Bob Holliman	2210	-15	+29	=10	-24	=22	=28	=17	3.5
19 Andras Erdei	2287	-12	+31	+30	-13	=21	=32	=11	3.5
20 Drew Sarkisian	2210	-7	+34	+33	=10	=17	=24	=23	3.5
21 Mark Ishee	2134	H	-9	=34	+38	=19	+35	=10	3.5
22 William M. Scott	2116	-11	-16	+40	=35	=18	=25	+31	3.5
23 Albert Chow	2378	+32	=12	+5	-2	-9	=16	=20	3.0
24 Mike Calogridis	2299	+34	-7	=28	-18	=5	=20	=14	4.0
25 Larry Moss	2204	+9	-13	-17	+37	-10	=22	=27	3.0
26 Richard Ketcham	2246	-5	=33	+37	+28	-11	=17	=15	3.0
27 Mark Dejmek	2217	-1	-32	+29	+30	-15	=31	=25	3.0
28 Phillip Dorsey	2190	-4	+40	=24	=26	=35	=18	+32	3.0
29 Milliam M. Devin	2000	-17	+18	-27	+40	+37	+30	+36	3.0
30 Alexey Root	2138	H	H	-19	-27	+34	+29	H	3.0
31 David Naiser	2181	-13	-19	+36	-5	+33	=27	=22	2.5
32 Sheham Jaradat	2085	-23	+27	+38	-11	=16	-19	=28	2.5
33 Lewis McClary	2106	-3	=26	=20	+36	-31	+34	+39	2.5
34 Mark Muecke	1902	-24	=20	=21	-15	=30	+33	U	2.5
35 Sid Pickard	2224	-6	+36	-9	=22	=28	-21	U	2.0
36 Steve Alden	2042	-10	=35	-31	-33	+40	+37	=29	2.0
37 Darren Dorsey	1728	B	-3	=26	=25	=29	=36	+40	2.0
38 Arthur Garey	2264	+40	-8	=32	=21	U	U	U	1.0
39 Lance Rackham	1804	U	U	U	U	U	+40	=33	1.0
40 Robert Smeltzer	1760	-38	-28	=22	=29	=36	=39	=37	0.0
41 John Hendrick	1857	-8	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0
42 Hugh West	1900	-14	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0

U2200

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	total
1 Meng Hock Fun	2189	B	+14	+9	=3	=2	+6	=4	5.5
2 Andrew Bar-Jona	2053	+18	=16	+6	+9	=1	-3	+10	5.0
3 Matthew Campbell	2157	=20	+15	+16	=1	=6	=2	=5	4.5
4 Alan Lavery	2174	+12	-6	=8	=17	H	+10	=1	4.5
5 Alfred Zerm	2125	-6	=12	+15	-10	+17	+14	+3	4.5
6 David W. Phillips	2006	+5	+4	-2	+18	=3	-1	=7	4.0
7 B.L. Patteson	2124	-10	-11	+12	+13	+8	=9	=6	4.0
8 Bill Wheeler	2022	-9	+13	=4	=11	-7	+12	+14	4.0
9 Robert Weinberg	2150	+8	+10	-1	=2	+11	=7	H	4.0
10 Robert Chalker	2000	+7	-9	=11	+5	+14	-4	=2	3.5
11 Errol Jenson	2191	-14	+7	=10	=8	-9	+15	+16	3.5
12 Jerry Markey	2031	-4	=5	-7	=15	+18	-8	+17	3.0
13 David Spuler	2078	=17	-8	-18	-7	=19	B	+15	3.0
14 Robert Holyfield	2042	+11	-1	=17	+16	-10	-5	=8	2.5
15 John Durston	1937	H	-3	-5	=12	+16	=11	=13	2.5

16	B.G. Dennison	1879	B	=2	-3	-14	-15	+17	-11	2.5
17	Geo. Kvakovsky	1931	=13	=18	=14	-4	-5	-16	-12	1.5
18	Richard Weaver	2196	-2	=17	+13	-6	-12	U	U	1.5
19	Mike Webb	2050	U	U	U	H	=13	U	U	1.0
20	Lance Rackham	1804	=3	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.5

25	Claudell Madison	1623	+20	-5	+31	-2	-19	-14	U	2.0
26	Wilson Neil	1753	-6	=21	-22	+31	-16	-28	=18	2.0
27	Mike Holcomb	1721	-10	-29	-20	-23	+28	-21	+30	2.0
28	Josef Ryglewicz	1609	-5	B	-18	-15	-27	+26	-21	2.0
29	John Krue	1789	-1	+27	-24	-22	+21	U	U	2.0
30	Greg Utas	1352	U	U	U	U	H	H	-27	1.0
31	George Abood	1780	H	-11	-25	-26	U	U	U	0.5
32	Leon Powers	1698	-8	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0

U2000

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	total	
1	Donand Schultz	1840	=26	+25	+14	+20	+9	+2	=3	6.0
2	Guido Leon	1827	+4	+7	+15	+6	=3	-1	+5	5.5
3	Robert W. Clark	1988	+11	B	+5	=9	=2	+10	=1	5.5
4	Jeffrey McAleer	1912	-2	+23	+8	-19	+11	+22	+12	5.0
5	Curtis Fukuchi	1900	+34	+16	-3	+15	+22	+9	-2	5.0
6	Vince Parsons	1936	=31	+29	+10	-2	+14	+18	=7	4.5
7	John Dunlap	1900	+28	-2	+27	+26	-10	+14	=6	4.5
8	John Hendrick	1857	B	-21	-4	+32	=13	+25	+10	4.5
9	Alan Losoff	1869	X	+32	+21	=3	-1	-5	=13	4.0
10	Varadhan Ravi	1801	+13	+22	-6	+30	+7	-3	-8	4.0
11	Tsubasa Onozaki	1870	-3	=13	+25	=16	-4	+29	X	4.0
12	Dana Pierson	1862	-32	+33	-26	+17	+20	+15	-4	4.0
13	Ivan Chornpalov	1908	-10	=11	=16	+31	=8	+23	=9	4.0
14	Robert Wisdom	1883	+35	H	-1	+23	=6	-7	=17	3.5
15	John DiLucci	1839	+17	+27	-2	-5	H	-12	+24	3.5
16	Lloyd Uhler	1800	B	-5	=13	=11	=26	+20	+28	3.5
17	Bruce Lewkowski	1847	-15	-19	B	-12	+31	+21	=14	3.5
18	Ray Gatten	1818	H	+30	+20	+24	+21	-6	U	3.5
19	Ken Troutman	1884	-21	+17	+32	+4	H	U	U	3.5
20	John Ballard	1996	=29	=31	+18	-1	-12	+16	F	3.0
21	Wellington Lee	1947	+19	+8	-9	-22	-18	-17	B	3.0
22	Hugh West	1900	+24	-10	+31	+21	-5	-4	U	3.0
23	Randall Swanson	1809	=30	-4	+29	-14	+28	-13	H	3.0
24	William D. Collin	1800	-22	+37	H	-18	H	+28	-15	3.0
25	Marvin Bolden	1907	H	-1	-11	+27	+30	-8	U	2.5
26	J.C. Yabraian	1923	=1	H	-12	-7	=16	U	U	2.5
27	Fraig S. Smith	1840	+33	-15	-7	-25	-19	B	H	2.5
28	Fred Hurst	1807	-7	H	-30	+29	-23	-24	-16	1.5
29	Ed Erwin	1900	=20	-6	+23	-28	+27	-11	U	1.5
30	William P. Gibson	1900	=23	-18	-28	-10	-25	U	U	1.5
31	Steven D. Young	1856	=6	=20	-22	-13	-17	U	U	1.0
32	Gary Huber	1976	+12	-9	-19	-8	U	U	U	1.0
33	James M. Murphy	1907	-27	-12	U	U	U	U	U	0.0
34	Ray Gatten	1818	-5	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0
35	Joe Drake	1946	-14	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0
36	John Dilucci	1939	F	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0

U1800

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	total	
1	Michael Shapiro	1733	+29	+8	+11	+13	=5	=2	=3	5.5
2	Robert H. Sanders	1759	+16	-6	+10	+25	+11	=1	+5	5.5
3	Bernard Parun	1608	B	+18	-5	+24	+4	=6	=1	5.5
4	Jose Trevino	1760	+15	+10	+6	-5	-3	+11	+7	5.0
5	Ira Horvitz	1747	+28	=25	+3	+4	=1	H	-2	5.0
6	Dennis Munguia	1630	+26	+2	-4	+8	+17	-3	=9	4.5
7	David C. John	1664	=13	+14	-9	+12	+22	+17	-4	4.5
8	Jason Richards	1773	+32	-1	+15	-6	+24	=9	+17	4.5
9	James C. Gray	1752	=23	+22	+7	-17	=13	=8	=6	4.0
10	Antonio Blanco	1629	+27	-4	-2	=14	=12	+24	+19	4.0
11	Doyle Lobaugh	1604	B	+31	-1	+18	-2	-4	+23	4.0
12	James Trask	1688	+19	+17	-13	-7	=10	+23	+20	4.0
13	Charles Butler	1757	=7	+23	+12	-1	=9	=15	U	3.5
14	Leon Powers	1698	=22	-7	=21	=10	=23	+25	=16	3.5
15	David A. Walls	1687	-4	+20	-8	+28	+18	=13	U	3.5
16	Robert Hughes	1683	-2	H	H	=19	+26	=18	=14	3.5
17	Joseph Watson	1780	+24	=12	H	+9	-6	-7	-8	3.0
18	Steven Thompson	1737	+21	-3	+28	-11	-15	=16	=26	3.0
19	Mark Sorenson	1766	-12	-24	+23	=16	+25	=20	-10	3.0
20	Rodney Thomas	1752	-25	-15	+27	+21	H	=19	-12	3.0
21	Larry Carroll	1632	-18	=26	+14	-20	-29	+27	+28	3.0
22	Ray Garcza	1609	=14	-9	+26	+29	-7	U	U	2.5
23	Alex Salas	1612	=9	-13	-19	+27	=14	-12	-11	2.0
24	John Schulke	1726	-17	+19	+29	-3	-8	-10	U	2.0

U1600

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	total	
1	John P. Beck	1496	-5	+21	+23	+8	+4	=6	+9	5.5
2	John Sneed	1584	+24	-4	=9	+20	+18	+7	+3	5.5
3	Merl. Schweitzer	1463	+21	+5	+4	+11	-6	+9	-2	5.0
4	Erik Hayward	1472	+12	+2	-3	+15	-1	+13	+11	5.0
5	Roger Gaiha	1564	+1	-3	=17	=10	+22	+15	+6	5.0
6	Gray Bullis	1456	=11	+20	+22	+18	+3	=1	-5	5.0
7	James McGee	1509	-9	=12	+14	+17	-8	-2	+15	4.5
8	Wallace Short	1400	+25	+15	=18	-1	-7	+23	+12	4.5
9	Ali Morshedi	1390	+7	=10	=2	+13	+11	-3	-1	4.0
10	Gordon Nelson	1500	+13	=9	-11	=5	-15	+16	+17	4.0
11	Carter Jones	1559	=6	+16	+10	-3	-9	+17	-4	3.5
12	Sivanant Chelliah	1563	-4	=7	+24	=22	H	+18	-8	3.5
13	Robert Jagger	1579	-10	=24	+19	-9	+16	-4	+20	3.5
14	Jeff E. Carter	1554	+20	-22	-7	+19	-17	+24	+21	3.5
15	Kevin Hancock	1516	+17	-8	+16	-4	+10	-5	-7	3.0
16	Greg Utas	1352	+26	-11	-15	+23	-13	-10	B	3.0
17	Curtis Felkner	1400	-15	B	=5	-7	+14	-11	-10	2.5
18	Ch. Cunningham	1508	B	+19	=8	-6	-2	-12	U	2.5
19	Mark Grunberg	1310	B	-18	-13	-14	+21	=20	U	2.5
20	Jason Kindred	1418	=14	-6	+21	-2	-23	=19	-13	2.0
21	Duane Sasso	1559	-3	-1	-20	+24	-19	B	-14	2.0
22	Samir Zayyad	1403	=23	+14	-6	=12	-5	U	U	2.0
23	Stanley Weinbeg	1546	=22	H	-1	-16	+20	-8	U	2.0
24	David A. Dawson	1517	-2	=13	-12	-21	B	-14	U	1.5
25	John Beauduy	1515	-8	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0
26	Ch. Cunningham	1508	-16	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0

U1400

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	total	
1	William R. Martz	1296	+11	+27	+4	-3	+16	+9	+6	6.0
2	Wes Loper	1298	-14	+12	+23	+21	+10	+15	+3	6.0
3	Robert Gholson	1385	+18	+25	=15	+1	+6	+8	-2	5.5
4	Salvador Luna	1179	+26	+22	-1	=5	+11	+20	+8	5.5
5	Chas. McCullogh	1251	-8	+46	+30	=4	+14	+24	+19	5.5
6	Alex Lewkowski	1339	+46	+21	+16	+17	-3	+7	-1	5.0
7	Saul Waranch	1262	H	+37	=8	+28	+18	-6	+15	5.0
8	Luz Ramirez	1074	+5	+19	=7	+20	+17	-3	-4	4.5
9	John DeMott	1260	+12	+14	=36	+24	=15	-1	=13	4.5
10	T. Von Rensburg	1205	+33	+40	-17	+41	-2	=12	+14	4.5
11	Charles Woods	1110	-1	=26	+37	+44	-4	+38	+24	4.5
12	William Molina	1074	-9	-2	+46	+42	+41	+10	+26	4.5
13	Michael Korrie	1003	-25	-18	B	+45	+21	+36	=9	4.5
14	Oswaldo Ramirez	1114	+2	-9	+22	+26	=5	+25	-10	4.0
15	Joseph Milina	1243	+29	+30	=3	+36	=9	-2	-7	4.0
16	Jonathan Cearley	1187	+44	+20	-6	+25	-1	-22	+27	4.0
17	Paul Renfro	1383	+34	+28	+10	-6	-8	-18	+31	4.0
18	Brian W. Foster	1200	-3	+13	+39	+19	-7	+17	U	4.0
19	Neil Davis	1267	+35	-8	+32	-18	+29	+27	-5	4.0
20	Jonathan Walsh	1329	+31	-16	+27	-8	+28	-4	+32	4.0
21	Willia Trowdrige	1223	+39	-6	+42	-2	-13	+35	+29	4.0
22	Scott Henley	1304	+43	-4	-14	+30	+23	+16	U	4.0
23	Mike Martinez	1088	-38	+45	-2	+40	-22	+28	+25	4.0
24	Manuel Espino	1102	=41	+47	+44	-9	+36	=5	-11	3.5
25	Jose Luna	1236	+13	-3	+33	-16	+39	-14	-23	3.0
26	Ron Marshall	1395	-4	=11	+40	-14	=44	+43	-12	3.0
27	Curtis Shumaker	1147	+45	-1	-20	+33	+38	-19	-16	3.0
28	Donald Randolph	1192	+42	-17	+38	-7	-20	+23	+36	3.0
29	Marcus Hawkins	1024	-15	+31	-41	+47	-19	+37	-21	3.0
30	Todd Haberkom	972	+49	-15	-5	-22	-34	X	+40	3.0
31	Alfred Molina	1154	-20	-29	-34	+37	+33	+39	-17	3.0

32	Ben Lewkowski	1009	=37	=41	-19	-38	+45	+34	-20	3.0
33	Amos Waranch	960	-10	+34	-25	-27	-31	+45	+43	3.0
34	Alice Moultrie	1171	-17	-33	+31	-39	+30	-32	+42	3.0
35	Elvis Vest	1100	-19	-44	-45	+48	+47	-21	+39	3.0
36	Micael Sneed	1156	+47	+38	=9	-15	-24	-13	-28	2.5
37	Brian Boyd	1307	=32	-7	-11	-31	+40	-29	+46	2.5
38	Stuart Madsen	1321	+23	-36	-28	+32	-27	-11	H	2.5
39	April Hieronymus	898	-21	+43	-18	+34	-25	-31	-35	2.0
40	Audrey Pala	719	B	-10	-26	-23	-37	+48	-30	2.0
41	Willie Hempstead	1281	=24	=32	+29	-10	-12	U	U	2.0
42	Stephen Hawkins	720	-28	B	-21	-12	-43	+6	-34	2.0
43	Wilford Biggs	1136	-22	-39	-47	+46	+42	-26	-33	2.0
44	Sam Gutierrez	1373	-16	+35	-24	-11	=26	U	U	1.5
45	Joel Smoot	1325	-27	-23	+35	-13	-32	-33	-48	1.0
46	Avi Wolfson	1092	-6	-5	-12	-43	+48	-42	-37	1.0
47	Robbie Furman	1348	-36	-24	+43	-29	-35	F	U	1.0
48	Layne Hendrick	1078	U	U	U	-35	-46	-40	+45	1.0
49	Saul Waranch	1262	-30	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0

Unrated

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	total	
1	Djordje Jezdic	unr.	+13	=2	+5	+3	+6	=4	+9	6.5
2	Aliakbar Asar	unr.	+7	=1	+8	=6	+3	+5	+10	6.5
3	Chuck Newton	unr.	+11	+8	+4	-1	-2	=6	+5	4.5
4	William Powell	unr.	B	+6	-3	-5	+7	-1	+11	4.0
5	John Torgerson	unr.	+9	=11	-1	+4	+8	-2	-3	3.5
6	Phil Chambers	unr.	+12	-4	+10	-2	-1	=3	+7	3.5
7	Jim Klinger	unr.	-2	-9	+12	+10	-4	+8	-6	3.0
8	Alva Anderson	unr.	+10	-3	-2	+11	-5	-7	+12	3.0
9	Eliot Shavia	unr.	-5	+7	H	U	H	+12	-1	3.0
10	Wayne Thomas	unr.	-8	+12	-6	-7	B	=11	-2	2.5
11	Dan Carter	unr.	-3	=5	H	-8	=12	=12	-4	2.0
12	Nicholas Sidwell	unr.	-6	-10	-7	B	=11	-9	-8	1.5
13	T. Von Rensburg	unr.	-1	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0

San Antonio City Championship San Antonio, July 20-21

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	total	
1	Eric Dimazana	2261	+17	+33	+9	+13	+4	5.0
2	Selby Anderson	2321	+16	=10	+19	+22	+12	4.5
3	Andrew I. Smith	2159	=22	+24	+10	=14	+13	4.0
4	Jesse Buentello	1966	+37	+15	+25	+7	-1	4.0
5	John P. Hyltin	2127	+36	=34	-14	+30	+20	3.5
6	David Rangel Tapia	2090	+28	-26	+17	+21	=9	3.5
7	Cliff Bunch	2052	+23	+27	+20	-4	=11	3.5
8	John Ballard	1996	-30	+31	+40	=20	+14	3.5
9	Martin Gordon	1923	+31	+30	-1	+26	=6	3.5
10	John W. Ade	1912	+47	=2	-3	+37	+24	3.5
11	John Hendrick	1857	+39	-25	+18	+16	=7	3.5
12	Don Marcott	2197	+18	-20	+34	+27	-2	3.0
13	Randall Schwarz	2000	+29	+21	+26	-1	-3	3.0
14	Raymond H. Smith	1870	H	+38	+5	=3	-8	3.0
15	Al Fulton	1738	+46	-4	-30	+29	+28	3.0
16	James Barbe	1620	-2	+39	+29	-11	+30	3.0
17	James R. Robertson	1580	-1	+41	-6	+31	+26	3.0
18	Juan Carrizales	1487	-12	+32	-11	+45	+27	3.0
19	Mark Levin	1876	=38	-22	-2	+46	+37	2.5
20	Bruce Lewkowski	1847	+42	+12	-7	=8	=5	2.5
21	James Regan	1746	+45	-13	+23	-6	H	2.5
22	Gray Bullis	1456	=3	+19	+38	-2	U	2.5
23	David Bell	1355	-7	+46	-21	=39	+38	2.5
24	Mike Curry	unr.	H	-3	X	+35	-10	2.5
25	James J. Gallagher	2265	+40	+11	-4	U	U	2.0
26	Scottson White	1829	+43	+6	-13	-9	-17	2.0
27	D.T. Area	1758	+48	-7	-28	-12	-18	2.0
28	Julio Reyes	1373	-6	+43	+27	+41	-15	2.0
29	Leica Tilton	1350	-13	+44	-16	-15	+39	2.0
30	Alex Lewkowski	1339	+8	-9	+15	-5	-16	2.0
31	John DeMott	1260	-9	-8	+32	-17	+45	2.0

32	Tomothy Lloyd	989	-34	-18	-31	+48	+43	2.0
33	Aaron Golden	1856	+41	-1	=36	U	U	1.5
34	Charles Barbour	1822	+32	=5	-12	U	U	1.5
35	Gregory Wren	1812	+44	H	U	-24	U	1.5
36	Gary Brown	1437	-5	+48	=33	U	U	1.5
37	Ryan C. Park	1323	-4	+45	H	-10	-19	1.5
38	Richard C. Lopez	1178	=19	-14	-22	+42	-23	1.5
39	Pierce Tilton	1136	-11	-16	+44	=23	-29	1.5
40	Wade Yuker	1586	-25	+42	=8	U	U	1.0
41	James Nielsen	1028	-33	-17	+48	-28	U	1.0
42	David McDaniel	1012	-20	-40	-45	-38	+46	1.0
43	Ben Lewkowski	1009	-26	-28	+46	+44	-32	1.0
44	David Parr	893	-35	-29	-39	-43	+48	1.0
45	David Delgado	unr.	-21	-37	+42	-18	-31	1.0
46	Eddie Balderas	unr.	-15	-23	+43	-19	-42	1.0
47	Andres Hernandez	1236	-10	H	F	U	U	0.5
48	R.Todd-Koenig	800	-27	-36	-41	-32	-44	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.

Solutions (Test Your Tactics, page 4)

- After 1.Nf6+ gxf6 2.Qg3+ Wellington Lee surrendered because 3.Bxf6 mate is next.
- The game ended 1...Qxc3+ 2.Kd1 (2.Rxc3 Rb1+ 3.Rc1 Qxc1 mate) Nxf2 mate.
- 1...Rxf3 2.gxf3 Nf4 forces mate or wins the queen: 3.Ne2 (3.Kh2 Qh4) Qg5+ 4.Ng3 Nxf3+ and 5...Qxd2. Instead, Black played 1...Qf6 and eventually lost!
- The Texas middle school champ played 1.Nf5+ gxf5 (1...Kg8 2.Nxe7+ and 3.Bxf6; 1...Kf8 2.Rh8+, etc.) 2. Qh3 Ng8 3. Qh7+ Kf8 4.Bh6+1-0. Mate soon follows.
- 1...Ng6+ (1...Rh1?? 2.f7+ Ke7 3.Rd7+ +-) 2.Kg4 (2. Nxf6 Rh1 3.Kf3 Rxd1 4.Kxg2 Kf7 +-) Rh4+ 3.Kg5 Nxe5 4.Kxh4 Nf3+ 5.Kh5 Kf7 (or 5...g1(Q)) 0-1.
- 1.Rxh5+ Nxf5 2.Qxh5+ Kg8 3.Rxg7+ Kxg7 4.f6+ exf6 5.Bh6+ and Black resigned because of mate after 5...Kh8 6.Bxf8+ Kg8 7.Qxf7+ Kh8 8. Qg8. If 1...Kg8 then 2.Rxg7+ Kxg7 3.Qg2+ (3.Bh6+ also works) Ng4 4.Qxg4+ Kf6 5.Rh6+ Ke5 6.Qf4 mate.
- 1.Rc3! (Black can put up prolonged resistance after 1...Rd3?! dxe6 2. Nxe6 Qxc1+) Qxd6 (1...dxe6 2.Nxe6 followed by 3.Qg7 mate or 3.Rxc7) 2.Rh3 Rf7 3.exf7+ Kxf7 4.Qxh7+ Ke8 (4...Kf8 5.Qh8+ Ng8 6.Rh7 and 7.Re1! with a mate net) 5.Qh8+ Ng8 6.Qxg8+ 1-0.
- 1.Bxh7+ (not 1.Qh5?? Rxf2+ +-) Kxh7 (1...Kf8 2. Bg6 +-) 2.Qh5+ Kg8 3.Rxg7+ wins: 3...Kxg7 4.Qh6+ Kg8 5.Rg1+, mating; 3...Rxg7 4.Qxe8+ +-; 3...Kf8 4. Qh8+ Ke7 5. Bg5+ +- . Alas, the game continuation was 1.Rg2? Nc6? 2.Bxh7+! and White won anyway.
- 1.Rxd5 (1.Bxd5 is also sufficient) and Black resigned because of 1...Rxd5 2.Bxd5 Qxd5 3.Rd1, winning the queen or mating on the back row.

Back cover solution: 1.Rc8 Kd5 2.Kc7 Kc5 3.Re5 mate.
Source: www.ernossos.gr/~strataki/chess.html (except Mr. Stratakis erroneously had a Black pawn on a3.)

LETTERS

Endgame improvements

Re: Calogridis-Patteson (*TK* July-August 1996, page 5). While you are correct that 30...a6 would have saved me a lot of grief (after all, it is bishops of opposite color with or without the knights, so why rush to get the knights off?), I think I still had a fairly easy draw and can show two clear improvements that you didn't mention:

Calogridis - Patteson

Texas State Championship 1996



Position after 41.Bc2

During the game I saw the right idea but was scared off because it saps a pawn: 41...h5! 42.h4 (42.g4 is bad for White. With sloppy play he could even lose – something like 42.g4 h4 43.h3 Ke5 44.Kc6 Kf4 45.Be4 a4), etc. So 42.h4 gxh4 43.gxh4 Bf2 44.Bg6 Bxh4 45.Bxh5 Bf2 46.Kxa5 Kc7, and I don't see how White can push through on the queenside. My bishop guards the a-pawn until it is cut off and then it attacks either the c5 or b4 pawn – draw.

Continuing from the diagram:

41...h6?! 42.Bg6 Bg1 43.h3 Bf2 44.g4 Bb6 45.c4 Bd4 46.b3 Bc3

47.c5+ Kc7 48.Kc4 Bb4 49.Kd5 Bc3?

Having established a terrible weakness by 41...h6, I then just let White's king approach it without a proper fight. What if Black plays 49...Kd7! ? I cannot arrange any combination of the white moves/ideas c6, Kc6, and Bf5 that Black can't handle. Let me know if you see a method that wins for White.

B.L. Patteson
Houston

Er, oops, and oops again. After 49...Kd7! 50.c6+ Ke7 51.c7 Kd7, or 50.Bf5+ Ke7 51.Kc6 Ba3, it's a standoff.

– SKA

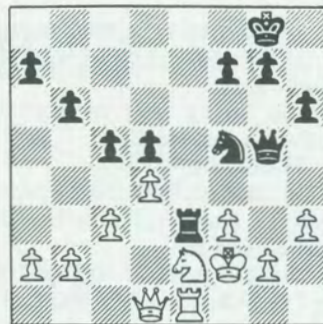
My Best Combination

by J.P. Hylltin

Here's a position from a game I played against Bill Church in the 1984 Southwest Open in San Antonio. I should point out that I have tremendous respect for Mr. Church, as I feel his corporate sponsorship provided the seed money responsible for creating the modern American professional chess master.

This game was played in the last round. No prizes were at stake, and neither of us was interested in anything other than a short draw and exit to go home. Even though I was higher rated by about a hundred points, I was happy to see my opponent trot out the exchange variation to my French Defense.

In such a situation, a short draw is normally appropriate, and if one side or the other is going to play to win he had better do so in style, because it would be impolite to grind out a win through attrition. I would have granted draws when offered except that when they were offered they were accompanied by moves that encouraged me to continue. This position occurred after my opponent played Kf2 and offered a draw.



Black to play and win

See next page for the solution.

Texas Team (cont'd from p. 8)

Sicilian Pelikan B33

John Hendrick 1857

Texas Pawn Chain Massacre

David John 1664

Former Champs

Texas Team 1996 (4)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 e5 5.Nb5 d6 6.N1c3 a6 7.Na3 b5 8.Nd5 Nf6 9.Bg5 Be6!?

Compare the game to 9...Be7 10.Nxe7 Nxe7 11.Bxf6 gxf6 12.Qf3 f5 13.exf5 Bxf5 14. Bd3 Be6 ∞ (ECO).

10.c3 Be7 11.Nxe7 Nxe7 12.Bxf6 gxf6 13.Qf3 f5 14.Bd3?

14.exf5 Bxf5 15.Bd3 Be6 16.0-0 0-0 resembles the theoretical line above, except White has gotten in the useful move c2-c3 for free. The text gives Black a tempo to advance his center.

14...fxe4 15.Bxe4 d5 16.Rd1 Qc7 17.Qf6 0-0-0 18.Bc2 Rhg8 19.g3?

(19.0-0 = (19...Bh3? 20.Qxa6+).

19...h5

Black has ruled the first phase of the game, but he soon starts to slip.

20.Qh6 d4?

Black's king needs to be off the c-file for this to work. Meanwhile he has 20...Rh8 21.Qf6 h4! -/+.

21.cxd4! Qc6

21...b4 22.Nb1 Qxc2?? 23.Rc1.
22.0-0 Kb8 23.Qxh5 Rh8 24.
Qxe5+ Ka8

The ending after 24...Ka7 25.
Qc5+ is no fun for Black.

25.Be4 Nd5?

25...Bd5 26.Rfe1 Bxe4 27.Qxe4
Nd5 is a good deal more bearable
than the self-pin.

26.Rc1 Qb6?! 27.Rc5 Qb7 28.
Nc2 f5 29.Bg2 Rhe8 30.Ne3 Bg8



Now White has two good crushers:
31.Rxd5! Bxd5 (31...Rxe5 32.
Rxd8+) 32.Bxd5 +-; and also 31.
Bxd5! Bxd5 32.Rxd5 +-. Hendrick
gets fancy, and plays a third-best
(but still winning) continuation.

31.Qxe8?! Rxe8

David, surprised by White's last
move, let out a disappointed "Oh,"
and Hendrick extended his hand to
accept resignation. 0-1

Once that transaction was complete,
it became clear to David that
he'd been had! My comment to John
Hendrick was "You dogmeat!" – to
which Gallagher added, "He's on the
right team!"

There's a lot of play left, although
it shouldn't be too hard for
an "A" player to prove: 32.Nxd5
Kb8 33.Nf6 Qf7 34.Nxe8 Qxe8 35.
Rxf5 Bxa2 36.Ra1 +-. ♣

John Bick of New Orleans won the
Denker Tournament of High School
Champions. Details next issue.

San Antonio Championship

(continued from page 27)

Sicilian Scheveningen B85

Andy Smith 2159

Randall Schwarz 2000

S.A. City Chp. 1996 (5)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.
Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.a4 e6 7.Be2
Be7 8.0-0 0-0 9.Be3 Nc6 10.f4 Qc7
11.Bf3 Nd7 12.Qe1 Rab8 13.Rd1
Rfe8 14.Qg3 Bf8 15.f5 Nde5 16.
fxe6 fxe6 17.Bh5 g6 18.Be2 Bg7
19.h4 Bd7 20.h5 Rf8 21.h6 Bh8 22.
Nf5?!!

Sometimes it seems Andy Smith
will do anything to stir the pot.
Against Schwarz, who plays about
twice a year and is prone to time
pressure, this approach often works.

23...exf5 23.Nd5 Qd8

Also possible is 23...Qa5 and if
24.b3 (Δ Bb6) b5! However, 24.Nd5
Δ Nxd7, exf5 is less clear.

24.Bb6 Qe8 25.Bc7 Rc8 26.
Bxd6 Rf7 27.Nb6

There's nothing to be gained
from 27.exf5 Bxf5 28.Ne3 Be6. The
text at least offers hope of regain-
ing material, e.g. 27...Rd8 28.Bc7. It
also allows a crushing rejoinder.



27...Be6?

Randall misses a clear win with
27...Nd4!! Δ 28.Rxd4 Nf3+! -+; or
28.Bh5 Rxc2 29.Nxd7 Rxd7 30.
Rxd4 Nf3+ 31.Bxf3 Bxd4+ -+.

28.Nxc8 Qxc8 29.exf5 Bxf5

29...Rxf5(!) 30.Rxf5 Bxf5 31.c3
Bf6 -/+.

30.c3 Be6 31.Rxf7 Bxf7 32.b4
Nc4 33.Bc7 Be5?

33...Nb2 34.Rd2!? Nxa4 35.Bf3
Nxc3 36.Kh1 Bf6 37.Bxc6 bxc6 38.
Rd8+ Bxd8 39.Qe5 Bf6 40.Qxf6
Qf8 41.Qxc3 Qxh6+ -/+.

34.Bxe5 N6xe5

34...N4xe5 35.b5 +-.

35.Qh4!

Now White is winning.

35...Qe6 36.Rd8+ Be8 37.Bxc4
Nxc4 38.Rxe8+ Qxe8 39.Qxc4+
Kf8 40.Qf4+!

The zigzag advance 40.Qc5+ Kf7
41.Qd5+ (Δ 41...Kf8? 42. Qd6+ Kg8
43.Qf6 +-) is foiled by 41...Kf6!

40...Kg8 41.Qd4 Qe7 42.c4 g5
43.c5 Kf7 44.b5 axb5 45.axb5 g4
46.Qg7+ Ke6 47.Qxg4+ Kd5 48.
Qf3+! Kc4 (48...Kc5?? 49.Qa3+) 49.
c6 Qe1+??

White still has to work after
49...bxc6 50.Qxc6+ Kb4 51.Kf2, but
the g-pawn seems to offer enough
cover against the hail of checks to
permit a b-pawn coronation.

50.Qf1+

0-1

Solution: 1...Rxf3+! with the fol-
lowing possibilities: (a) 2.Kxf3
Qe3+ 3.Kg4 g6 (threat: 4...h5 mate)
4.Nf4 Qg3 mate. (b) 2.gxf3 Qe3+ 3.
Kf1 Qxf3+ 4.Kg1 Ne3 5.Nf4 avoids
mate but loses the queen. (c) 2.gxf3
Qe3+ 3.Kg2 Nh4+ 4.Kg3 Qxf3+ 5.
Kxh4 g5 mate. (d) The game contin-
ued 2.gxf3 Qe3+ 3.Kg2 Nh4+ 4.Kh2
Qf2+ 5.Kh1 Qg2 mate.

The late Blake Stevens com-
mented that this was the kind of
romantic combination that would
have prompted fans to shower the
board with gold in the early part of
this century.

*Used with permission, from J.P.
Hyltin's home page:*

<http://www.rdtype.com/jphyltin>
The page also features a photo of
J.P. that was reportedly considered
for Geek Chic magazine's calendar!

1996 TEXAS OPEN

October 19-20 4 rounds 40/2, SD/1

Austin Renaissance Hotel (Arboretum)
Hwy 183 at Loop 360 (Capitol of Texas Hwy)

Rates: \$109 sgl/dbl; \$119 trip/quad (see Map)

1 - Holiday Inn (512) 343-0888; \$99 flat rate

2 - Ramada Inn (512) 835-7070; \$56 sgl. \$60 dbl. \$70 3+

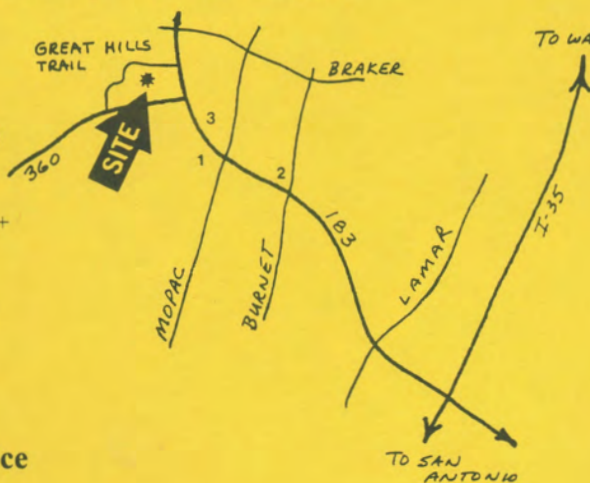
3 - Marriott Courtyard (512) 502-8100; \$79 flat rate

Registration: 8:30 - 9:30 a.m. Saturday.

Rounds: Sat. 10 - 5, Sun. 9:30 - 3:30

Entry Fee: \$30 if postmarked by 10/12

\$40 at site, \$55 after 9:30 Juniors 1/2 price



\$1000 b/70

Open Section (open to all)				Reserve Section (below 1900)			
	Top 2	Expert	U2000	Top 2	1699-1500	1499-1300	U1300
1st	200 (G)	\$100	\$80	\$150	\$100	\$80	\$70
2nd	100 (G)			\$75			

Unrated eligible only for top two prizes in Open section, limited to \$100 in Reserve

No smoking. No computers. Handicapped accessible

Foreign Unrateds must play in Open section for top 2 prizes only.

TCA membership required for Texas players - \$10 adult, 7.50 junior.

For more information call: Gary Gaiffe @ (512) 328-3638

Send Advanced Entries to: A.C.E., P.O. Box 161052, Austin, TX 78716

Name: _____ USCF ID: _____ Exp: _____ Rating: _____

Address: _____ TCA Exp: _____ Section: O R

Phone: _____ e-mail: _____



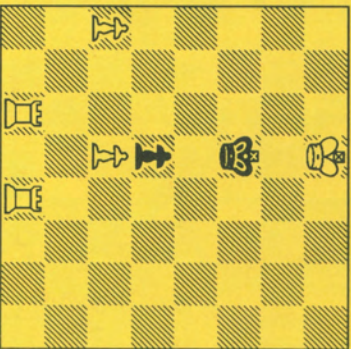
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See inside front cover for
TCA membership information.

A classic problem:

J.W. Abbott, 1890



Mate in three
Solution: page 32

