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Pinfork Grand Prix winner Gregory Kaidanov

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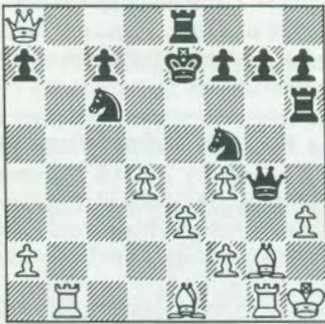
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Cover photo: Kay Hale

Test Your Tactics!

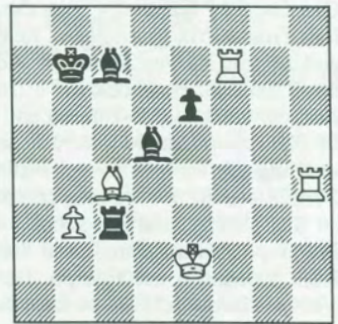
Positions from Pinfork #4. Solutions: p. 34



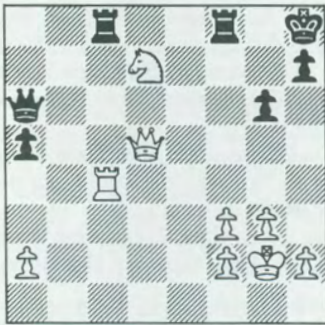
1. White to move
Carpenter-Howard, Rd. 7



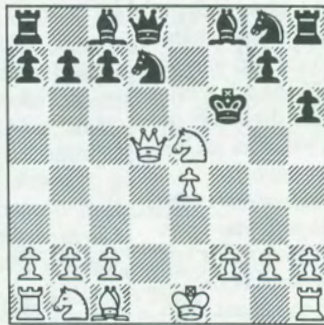
2. Black to move
Karklins-Kudrin, Rd. 5



3. White to move
Martin del Campo-Gurevich, Rd. 4



4. White to move
Almeida-Karklins, Rd. 2



5. White to move
Martin del Campo-Smeltzer, Rd. 1



6. Black to move
D. Dorsey-Palatnik, Rd. 2



7. White to move
Karklins-Kaidanov, Rd. 1



8. White to move
Valvo-Shtern, Rd. 6



9. White to move
Carlin-P. Dorsey, Rd. 7

Kaidanov wins Pinfork #4 and Grand Prix

GM Gregory Kaidanov won the fourth and final Pinfork Grand Prix tournament, held Thanksgiving weekend at the Harvey Hotel in Addison (a satellite of north Dallas). He shook off a first round upset by FM Andrew Karklins, re-entered and scored 6-1 to win the \$5,000 first prize. He locked in an additional \$2,000 for winning the Pinfork Grand Prix series, with a total of 21.5/26 – an 82.6% winning percentage.

Six players tied for second with 5-2: GM's Alex Ivanov, Semion Palatnik and Sergey Kudrin, and IM's Roberto Martin del Campo, Doug Root and Michael Valvo. Martin del Campo kept pace with Kaidanov for five rounds, and would have tied for first had he defeated Palatnik in the last round. Rated 2455 FIDE, he appeared on the wall chart with a modest (and provisional) 2378 USCF rating and won the top U2400 prize!

Notable also-rans in the Open included GM's Dmitry Gurevich (4-3, with a last round loss to Valvo) and Pinfork #1 winner Gabriel Schwartzman, who withdrew after scoring 3/5. A thirteen-year-old expert from Alabama, Andy Reeder, scored 3/7. And lowest-ranked Robert Smeltzer (1700), who made the cover of *Chess Life* for playing 2,266 games in 1995, lost all his games and appeared to enjoy himself famously.

The four-day weekend got off to a noisy start, the hotel being shared with young soccer players who were in town for their own tournament. Drenching rains left the fields too muddy to play on, and they went home.

A total of 177 players participated in the event, held Nov. 28-Dec. 1. The playing site was spacious and well-lighted, and four huge display boards kept spectators informed of the action on the stage. Luis Salinas was the chief TD. Assisting him were Bill Snead, William Tompkins, Gary Gaiffe, Brad Bradford, Al Woolum, Durrel Jones and James Kerr. The bulletin editor was Brad Bradford.

I wish to acknowledge the person who made this series of tournaments possible: Randall Swanson. He

has now moved to Carmel, California and has plans to start a chess center in San Jose. If he maintains the high standards he has set as a tournament organizer in Texas, it will be a class operation indeed.

Pinfork Dallas Four #4 Prize Winners

Open: 1st: Gregory Kaidanov, 6. 2nd-4th: Alexander Ivanov, Semion Palatnik, Sergey Kudrin, Doug Root, Mike Valvo, 5. 1st U2400: Roberto Martin del Campo, 5. 2nd-4th U2400: Andrew Karklins, John Jacobs, Selby Anderson, 4.

U2200: 1st-3rd: Joseph Krumi, Andrew Bar-Jona, Robert Holyfield, 5. 4th: Alfred Zerm, David Peters, Stephen Cheyney, 4.5.

U2000: 1st: Guido Leon, 6. 2nd-3rd: Jason Howell, John Dunlap, 5.5. 4th: Curtis Fukuchi, Romie Carpenter, 5.

U1800: 1st: Rodney Thomas, 6. 2nd: Robert H. Sanders, 5.5. 3rd-4th: Steven R. Thompson, Fred Hurst, George Abood, Bill Gentry, 5.

U1600: 1st: Joseph M. Stevens, 6. 2nd: Alex Lewkowski, 5. 3rd-4th: Charles Cunningham, Gray Bullis, Oscar Carrillo, Ajay Bangale, 4.5.

U1400: 1st: Jonathan Cearley, 6.5. 2nd: Todd Douglas, 6. 2nd-4th: Charles E. Woods, William Trowbridge, Saul Waranch, Jim Klinger, 5.

Unrated: 1st: Ramon De La Cruz, 7. 2nd: Jim Meyer, 6. 3rd: Jay Patteson, 5. 4th: Andr. Schuyler, David Huff, 3.

1996 Pinfork Grand Prix Winners

2400+: 1st: Gregory Kaidanov. 2nd: Semion Palatnik.

U2400: 1st: John Jacobs. 2nd: Selby Anderson.

U2200: 1st: Andrew Bar-Jona. 2nd: Errol Jenson.

U2000: 1st: Leon Guido. 2nd: Wellington Lee.

U1800: 1st: Robert Sanders. 2nd: Rodney Thomas.

U1600: 1st: Charles Cunningham. 2nd: Jason Kindred.

U1400: 1st: Wm. Trowbridge. 2nd: Jonathan Walsh.

U1200: 1st-2nd: Marcus Hawkins, Michael Korrie.

Round 1

French Exchange C01

Andrew Karklins 2372

Gregory Kaidanov 2687

Pinfork IV (1)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.
exd5 exd5 5.Bg5 Be7 6.Qd2 0-0
7.0-0-0 c6 8.Kb1 b5 9.Nge2 Nbd7

10.Ng3 Nb6 11.Re1 Be6 12.Bd3
b4 13.Nd1 Nc4 14.Qf4 Nh5 15.
Nxb5 Bxb5 16.Qg3 Bh6 17.Re2
Nd6 18.Re5 Ne4 19.Bxe4 dxe4 20.
Ne3 Re8?

20...Kh8! =; 20...Qxd4?! 21.Rd1
Qb6 22.Nxg7! Bxg7 23.Rg5 ±.

21.Nf5! Bxf5
Black loses the exchange with
21...Qg5 22.Qxg5! Bxg5 23.Nfxg7.

22.Rxe8+ Qxe8 23.Nf6+ Kh8
24.Nxe8 Rxe8 25. Re1 g6 26.Qd6
e3 27.fxe3 Be4 28.g4 Bf8 29.Qf4
Kg8 30.g5 a5 31.b3 c5 32.dxc5
Bxc5 33.Re2 Bf8 34.Qc7 Bf5 35.
Qxa5 Re6 36.Qa8 Be4 37.Qb8 Kg7
38.Rd2 Be7 39.h4 Bf5 40.Qa7 Re4
41.Kb2 h6 42.Rd4 Rxe3 43.Rxb4
Re2 44.Qd4+ Kh7 45.Qc4 Re6 46.
Rb7 hxg5 47.hxg5 1-0

Dutch Leningrad A88
 Gabriel Schwartzman 2617
 Sid Pickard 2203

Pinfork IV (1)

1.c4 f5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.g3 g6 4.Bg2
 Bg7 5.0-0 0-0 6.d4 d6 7.Nc3 c6 8.
 d5 Qa5?! 9.Nd4 Qc5 10.Qd3 Ng4
 11.Nb3 Qb4 12.dxc6 bxc6



Black pays for his time-wasting maneuvers soon, as his weak points (c6, e7) come under heavy fire.

13.Nd5! Qb7 14.Na5 Qd7 15.
 Bg5 Rf7 16.Nb4 Ne5 17.Qa3 Bb7
 18.Rad1 Qc7 19.Qa4 Nbd7 20.
 Nxb7 Qxb7 21.Nxc6 Nc5 22.Nxe5
 Qxg2+ 23.Kxg2 Nxa4 24.Nxf7
 Nxb2 25.Nh6+ 1-0

Doug Root 2577
 Phillip Dorsey 2156

Pinfork IV (1)



23.Nxg7! Bd7 24.Nh5 f5 25.
 Nf6 Rf7 26.Rh3 f4 (26...Ra7 27.Qg5
 Rg7 28.Rxh7+ Rxh7 29.Qg8 mate)
 27.Qd3 1-0

Philidor's Defense C41
 R. Martin del Campo 2378
 Robert Smeltzer 1700

Pinfork IV (1)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 Nd7 4.
 Bc4 h6? 5.dxe5 dxe5 6.Bxf7+!
 Kxf7 7.Nxe5+ Kf6 8.Qd4! Ke6 9.
 Qd5+ Kf6 10.Qf7+! Kxe5 11.Bf4+
 Kxe4 12.Nc3+ 1-0

Bird's Opening A02
 Todd Trower 2010
 B.L. Patteson 2145

Pinfork IV (1)

1.f4 Nc6 2.b3 d5 3.Nf3 Bg4 4.
 e3 e6 5.Bb2 f6 6.Be2 Bd6 7.0-0
 Qe7 (7...Nge7) 8.c4 dxc4? 9.bxc4
 Nh6 10.d4 Rd8 (10...0-0-0 11.Qa4)
 11.Qb3 b6 12.c5! bxc5 13.Bb5 1-0

Round 2

Sicilian Najdorf B90
 Sergey Kudrin 2596
 R. Martin del Campo 2378

Pinfork IV (2)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.
 Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.a4 e5 7.Nf3
 h6 8.Bc4 Be7 9.0-0 0-0 10.Qe2
 (10.Nh4 Be6 11.Be6 fe6 12.Ng6 Rf7
 13.f4 ± Stoica-Armas, Romania
 1982) 10...Be6 11.Rd1 Qc7 12.Ba2
 Nbd7 13.Nh4 Rfe8 14.Nf5 Rac8
 15.Qf3 Bf8 16.h4 Qc6 17.Be3 b5
 18.Bb3 Bxb3 19.axb5 axb5 20.cxb3
 b4 21.Nd5 Nxd5 22.Rxd5 Re6 23.
 Ra7? (23.Rc1 Qa6; 23.Rad1 Nf6)
 Nf6 24.Bxb6? gxh6 25.Qg3+ Kh8
 26.Rxf7 Qc1+ 27.Kh2 Qf4 28. Rb5
 Ng4+ 29.Kh3 Nxf2+ 30.Kh2 Nxe4
 31.Qxf4 exf4 32.Rxb4 d5 33. Rbb7
 Kg8 34.Nd4 Rg6 35.Nf3 Nd6
 36.Rbc7 Re8 37.Rxf4 Nb5 38. h5
 Nxc7 0-1

Notes by B.L. Patteson

Dunst Opening A00
 B.L. Patteson 2145
 Joshua Turin 2000

Pinfork IV (2)

GM Raymond Keene has a new book where he argues for the all-purpose move 1...Nc6 as a defense against any White opening move. Well, if 1...Nc6 works, why not play 1.Nc3 with a move in hand! I went to Pinfork #4 intending to play 1.Nc3(c6) on the first move of every game I played. I did . . . and had a horrible tournament. But I blame this on a flu bug, not a bug in my opening plan.

1.Nc3 d5 2.e4 d4 3.Nce2 e5 4.
 Ng3 Nf6 [4...Be6!] 5.Bc4 Be7 6.
 Nf3 Nbd7 7.c3

My mouth watered a bit over the bishop sac here, but is it sound? 7.Bxf7+ Kxf7 8.Ng5+ Kg8 9.Ne6 (xc7, a8) gets rook plus two pawns, all right. But what about 8...Kg6 9.h4 h5 – where's the beef?

7...c5 8.d3 0-0 9.Nf5 Ne8 10.h4
 Nd6 11.Nxd6 Bxd6 12.Ng5 Nf6
 13.Bd2 Rb8 14.a4 Bg4 15.f3 Bd7
 16.g4 b5?!

This allows White some play that he really doesn't deserve.

17.axb5 Bxb5 18.Nxf7 Rxf7 19.
 Bxf7+ Kxf7 20.Rxa7+ Bd7 21.g5
 Qb6?

Josh didn't forget about the knight. He saw some play on the b-file. Had he thrown in the moves 21...dxc3 22.bxc3 first, his idea would have been playable.

22.Qa1 Qxb2 23.gxf6

Not best. Even stronger was allowing Black to carry out his plan: 23.Qxb2! Rxb2 24.gxf6 Rb1+ 25. Kf2 Rxh1 26.Rxd7+ and wins.

23...dxc3

Or 23...Qxa1+ 24.Rxa1 Kxf6.

24.Bxc3

Better than 24.Rxd7+ Ke8 and all my pieces are hanging.

24...Qg2 25.Rf1 Qc2 26.Qa2+?!

Again, allowing Black to execute his plans quicker. 26.Rxd7+ Ke8 27.Rxd6 Rb1+ 28.Qxb1 Qxb1+ 29.Ke2 Qc2+ 30.Bd2 and wins.

26...Qxa2 27.Rxa2 gxf6

And the exchange up was good enough.

28.Kf2 Rb3 29.Rc1 Ke6 30.Ke2 Rb8 31.Bd2 Rb7 32.Be3 1-0

Round 3

QGD Semi-Slav D30

Dmitry Gurevich 2656

Doug Root 2577

Pinfork IV (3)

1.d4 e6 2.c4 d5 3.Nf3 c6 4.Qc2 Bd6 5.Bg5 Qa5+ 6.Bd2 Qc7 7.g3 b6 8.Bg2 Ba6 9.b3 Nf6 10.0-0 Nbd7 11.Rc1 Rc8 12.a4 Qd8 13.a5 b5 14.c5 Bc7 15.b4 Ne4 16.Be3 f5 17.Ne1 Qf6 18.f3 Ng5 19.Nd3 h5 20.Qd2 Nf7 21.Bf2 h4 22.e4 hxg3 23.hxg3



23...Bxg3 24.Bxg3 Qxd4+ 25.Bf2 Qxa1 26.Nc3 Qa3 27.exd5 e5 28.Qd1 cxd5 29.Be1 d4 30.Ra1 Qxa1 31.Qxa1 dxc3 32.Bxc3 0-0 33.f4 e4 34.Bxg7 Rfe8 35.Ne1 Rc6 36.Nc2 Rg6

Black's two rooks are well deployed to fight against a queen; it's his minor pieces that are having trouble.

37.Bd4 Nb8 38.Ne3 Nh6

Or 38...Bc8 39.Nd5 threatening both Nf6+ and Nc7-b5. The b-pawn proves to be Black's Achilles heel.

39.Qa2+ Kf8 40.Qd5 Bc8 41.Be5 Na6 42.Bd6+ Kg7 43.Qc6 Rg8 44.Qxb5 Ng4 45.Nd5 Kh7 46.Be7 Be6 47.Bg5 Bxd5 48.Qd7+ R8g7 49.Qxd5 Ne3 50.Qb3 Nxc2 51.Kxg2 Nc7 52.Qh3+ Kg8 53.Qxf5 Ne6 54.Kf2 Nxc5 55.Qc8+ Kh7 56.fxc5 Rxc5 57.c6 Re5 58.Qh3+ Kg6 59.Qg4+ Kf6 and 1-0

Based on Root's comments, the game continued 60.Qxg7+ Kxg7 61.c7 Re8 62.b5 Rc8 63.b6 axb6 64.axb6 Kf6 65.Ke3 Kf5 66.b7 Rc7 67.b8(Q), and in sudden death time pressure Black allowed a queen check forking his king and rook.

Nimzovich Defense B00

R. Martin del Campo 2378

Miles Ardaman 2449

Pinfork IV (3)

1.e4 Nc6 2.Nf3 d6 3.h3 Nf6 4.Nc3 g6 5.d4 Bg7 6.d5 Nb4 7.a3 Na6 8.Bxa6 bxa6 9.Nd4 0-0 10.0-0 Bb7 11.Re1 Qd7 12.Qd3 Rae8 13.Be3 Qc8 14.Nb3

Class players will appreciate the irony of a centralized knight repositioning to an outpost on the rook file! The maneuver allows White to protect his d5 wedge while keeping an eye on c6.

14...e6 15.Na5 Qa8 16.Rad1 Re7 17.Qc4 Rb8 18.Re2 Rc8 19.Nc6 Ree8 20.Na5 Nd7 21.Red2



21...Bf8!

Black prepares ...c7-c5.

22.Qb4 Nb6 23.Qd4 c5 24.dxc6 Bxc6 25.Qd3 Bb7 26.Bd4 Rc7 27.Bxb6!?

Unable to take advantage of the doubled pawn, White completes the transition to a Sicilian structure. He achieves nothing with 27.Qe3, e.g. 27...Rc8 28.f3 e5! 29.Bxb6 axb6 30.Qxb6 d5 31.Nxb7 Rxb7 32.Qa5 Rc5 33.Qa4 d4 34.Nd5 Rxb2 +=.

27...axb6 28.Nc4 Rc6 29.b3 Qc8 30.Ne2 Qc7 31.Qg3 Rd8 32.Rd3 b5 33.Ne3 Rc5 34.b4 Rc6 35.Nd4 Rb6?!

Black has fought well so far, but here he begins to lose the thread. He must restrain the c-pawn with 35... Rc3 36.Ne2 Rc6 =; 36.Nd5?? Rxd3 37.Nxc7 Rxd1+ 38.Kh2 Rxd4 +.

36.f3 Bg7 37.Qh4 Rd7 38.Ng4 Qd8 39.Qf2 h5 40.Nc3 Ba8?

40...Rc7! 41.Nb3 Rc3 ∞.

41.c4 bxc4 42.Nxc4

This is a rare case where a pawn break helps the side with knights.

42...Rb8 43. Nb3 Bf8

43...d5 44.Nc5 Rc7 45.exd5 exd5 46.Ne3 Qf6 (46...d4 47.Nxa6 +-) 47.Nxd5 Bxd5 48.Rxd5 ±.



44.Nc5 dxc5

44...Rc7 45.Nxd6 Δ Nxa6/Nxf7.

45.Rxd7 Qe8 46.Qh4 Bd5 47.Ne5 Bb3 48.Rxf7! Qxf7

48...Bxd1 49.Qf6 +; 48...Bg7 49.Rxg7+ Kxg7 50.Rxd7+ +.

49.Nxf7 Bxd1 50.Qf6 cxb4 51.
Qxg6+ Bg7 52.axb4 Bb3 53.Ng5 e5
54.Qxh5 Rb6 55.Qe8+ Bf8 56.Nh7
1-0

Round 4

Saturday began with the players on a two-day schedule playing catch-up with a three round game/30. In the Open this was a round robin with Kaidanov, Ardaman, myself and one non-reentry, Gary Simms.

QGD Slav Exchange D10

Gabriel Schwartzman 2617

Gregory Kaidanov 2687

Pinfork IV (4)

1.c4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.cxd5 cxd5 4.
Nf3 Nc6 5.Bf4 Nf6 6.e3 a6 7.Bd3
Bg4 8.Nbd2 e6 9.a3 Bd6 10.Bg3
0-0 11.0-0 Bxg3 12.hxg3



12...e5 13.dxe5 Nxe5 14.Be2
Nc6 15.Nb3 Qb6 16.Nfd4(!?)

This does not work out well, although the simplification is well-motivated. A better alternative is 16.Qd3 (Δ Nbd4!) Bxf3 17.gxf3 Ne5 18.Qc3! (18.Qd4? Nxf3+) Rac8 19.Qxe5 Qb3 20.Rac1 \pm . Black's initiative has been neutralized, and any endgame tends to favor White.

16...Bxe2 17.Nxe2 Rfe8

And here is the problem: Black threatens 18.Rxe3 with at least a draw. At least.

18.a4



18...Rxe3! 19.fxe3 Qxe3+ 20.
Kh1 Qh6+ 21.Kg1 Qe3+ 22.Kh1
Qh6+ 23.Kg1 Ng4 24.Rf3 Re8

Note how Black brings all his pieces into play before striking, all the while keeping the option of perpetual check in pocket.

25.Qxd5 Qh2+ 26.Kf1 Qh1+ 27.
Ng1 Nh2+ 28.Kf2 Ng4+ 29.Kf1
Nh2+ 30.Kf2 Ne5! (Δ ...Neg4#) 31.
Rf4 Neg4+ 32.Rxg4 Nxg4+ 33.Kf3



33...Ne3 34.Qd2 g5! 35.g4

Or 35.Qxe3 g4+ 36.Kf2 Rxe3 37.
Kxe3 Qxg2, and if White defends the
g-pawn with 38.Ne2 then 38...
Qf3+ wins the knight at b3.

35...h5 36.Qxe3

Forced. Normally a rook and two knights outweigh a queen, but here Black gets a plethora of pawns.

36...hxg4+ 37.Kf2 Rxe3 38.
Kxe3 Qxg2 39.Nd2 Qg3+ 40.Ke2
Qe5+ and ... 0-1 in 53

Sicilian Rauzer B62
R. Martin del Campo 2378
Dmitry Gurevich 2656

Pinfork IV (4)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.
Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bg5 e6 7.
Bb5 Qb6 8.Be3 Qc7 9.f4 a6 10.Bd3
b5 11.Nxc6

11.Qf3 is better known. The text is a prelude to fast and loose play.

11...Qxc6 12.e5!? b4 13.Ne2
dxe5 14.fxe5 Ng4 15.Bd4 Bc5

Black can draw with 15...Qxg2 16.Rg1 Qf3 (16...Qh3? 17.Be4! Δ Bc6+ +-) 17.Rg3 Qh1+ 18.Rg1 = but he correctly wants more.

16.Qd2 Bb7 17.Qf4 h5 18.Rf1
0-0-0 19.h3



19...g5 20.Qxg5 Rxd4!

The sharpest, seeing to it that White will not castle.

21.Nxd4 Bxd4 22.hxg4 Bxb2 23.Qf6 Bc3+ 24.Kd1 Rd8 25.Rb1 Qxg2 26.Qf2 Qxg4+ 27.Kc1 Qg5+ 28.Qf4 Qxf4+ 29.Rxf4 a5 30.a3 Rd7 31.axb4 axb4 32.Kd1 Bd5?

Winning is 32...Bxe5! 33.Rfxb4 Bf3+ 34.Kd2 Bg4. Gurevich did not have Pinfork results commensurate with his high wall chart standing.

33.Ke2 Ba2 34.Rh1 Rd5 35.
Rxb5 Bxe5 36.Rxf7 Bc7 37.Rhb7
Re5+ 38.Kf1 Rc5 39.Ke2 Bd5 40.
Rh4 b3 41.cxb3 Rc3 42.Bc4 Kb7
43.Kd2 Rg3 44.Rhh7 Rg2+ 45.Kc3
Rg3+ 46.Kb4 1-0

Sicilian Sveshnikov B32

Alexander Ivanov 2645

Igor Shtern 2433

Pinfork IV (4)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 e5 5.Nb5 d6 6.a4

Theory has mainly debated the relative merits of 6.c4 and 6.N1c3. The text seeks the best of both worlds - restraint of ...b7-b5 while keeping c4 open for White's pieces.

6...Be7

6...Be6 and 6...a6 have also been played. A game Waitzkin-Sokolin, Manhattan Chess Club 1994, went 6...a6 7.N5c3 Be6 8.Nd5 Nf6 9.Nbc3 Nd4 10.Bg5 Be7 11.Bxf6 Bxf6 12. Bd3 0-0 13.0-0 Bg5 14.a5 Rc8 =.

7.N1c3 a6

A much different game results from 7...Nf6 8.Bg5 a6 9.Bxf6 gxf6 10.Na3 f5 11.exf5 Nd4 12.Bc4 Bxf5 with tricky play favoring White in Krokops-Tzoumbas, Halle 1995.

8.Na3 Nf6 9.Be3 Be6 10.Nc4 Nxe4!?

The alternative to this sharp breakout is 10...0-0 11.Nb6 Rb8 12. Be2 Nb4! 13.Bf3 Nd7 Δ ...f5, and White's bind is (typically) not as bad as it might seem.

11.Nxe4 d5 12.Nb6 Rb8



13.Nc5 0-0

On 13...d4 14.Nxe6 fxe6 I can't find the violent end Black faced in the post mortem. White can lock in

a slight endgame advantage with 15. Nc4 dxe3 16.Qxd8+ and 17.Nxd3.

14.Nxe6 fxe6 15.Bd3

The post mortem (carried on in Russian) focused on 15.Qg4!, which creates more problems for Black: 15...d4 16.Bh6 Rf7 17.Nc4 b5 18. axb5 axb5 19.Na3 (19. Nd2 Nb4 20. Bd3 Nxd3+ 21.cxd3 Kf8 22.Qxe6 gxh6 23.Qxe5 ±) Bb4+ 20.Kd1 Qf6 21.Bc1 Qxf2 22.Be2 ±/+.

15...Nb4 16.Qg4 Nxd3+ 17. cxd3 d4 18.Qxe6+ Kh8 19.0-0 Rf6 20.Qxe5 dxe3 21.Nc4 exf2+ 22. Kh1 b5 23.axb5 Rxb5 24.Qe4 Rh5 25.h3 h6 (25...Bc5!?) 26.Ne5 Bd6 27.d4 Bxe5 28.dxe5 Re6 29.Rf2 Rxe5 Draw

Round 5

Old Indian A54

Gregory Kaidanov 2687

R. Martin del Campo 2378

Pinfork IV (5)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 d6 3.Nc3 e5 4. Nf3 exd4 5.Nxd4 g6 6.Bg5 Bg7 7. e3 h6 8.Bh4 Nc6 9.Nxc6 bxc6 10. Be2 Rb8 11.Qc2 0-0 12.0-0 Re8 13. Rac1 c5 14.Bf3 Bf5 15.e4 Bd7 16. Bg3 Qc8 17.Rfe1 Draw

QGD Orthodox D30

Dmitry Gurevich 2656

Alfonzo Almeida 2440

Pinfork IV (5)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 e6 4.Qc2 Nf6 5.Bg5 Nbd7 6.Nbd2 Be7 7.e3 h6 8.Bh4 Qa5 9.Bd3 dxc4 10.Bxc4 b5 11.Bd3 Bb7 12.a4 a6 13.0-0 Qb6 14.Ne5 Nxe5 15.dxe5 Nd7 16. Bxe7 Kxe7 17.Be4 Qc5 18.Qb1 Qxe5 19.Nb3 Nc5 20.Nxc5 Qxc5 21.b4 Qe5 22.Rc1 bxa4 23.Rxa4 Rhd8 24.Ra5 Qd6 25.g3 Rd7 26. Rac5 Rb8 27.Bf3 Qd3 28.Qa1 Qg6 29.Qa3 Rd3 30.R5c3 Rxc3 31. Qxc3 Qf5 32.e4 Qb5 33.Qxg7 Qxb4 34.e5 Ke8 35.Rd1 a5 36.h4 a4 37. Kh2 a3 38.Rd6 1-0

Queen's Gambit D23

Semion Palatnik 2566

Gabriel Schwartzman 2617

Pinfork IV (5)

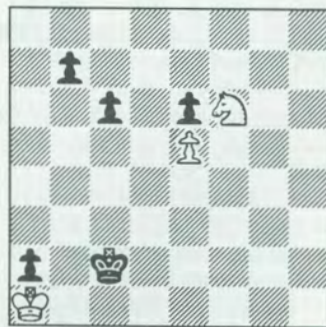
1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4. Qc2 dxc4 5.Qxc4 Bf5 6.g3 e6 7. Bg2 Nbd7 8.0-0 Nb6 N

8...Be7 9.Nbd2 Ne4 10.Nxe4 Bxe4 11.Be3 0-0 12.Rfd1 Nb6 13. Qc1 Qd5 14.Ne1 Bxg2 15.Nxg2 = Gheorghiu-Suetin, Novi Sad 1982.

9.Qb3 Qd5 10.Nbd2 Be7

A setup similar to the above line is reached, but the without the trade of knights it seems to favor White.

11.a4 Qxb3 12.Nxb3 a5 13.Bd2 Nc4 14. Rfc1 Nxd2 15.Nfxd2 0-0 16.Nc5 Ra7 17.Nc4 h6 18.e3 Bh7 19.Ra3 Rd8 20.Rb3 Bxc5 21.dxc5 Nd7 22. Nb6 Ne5 23. h3 Kf8 24.f4 Nd3 25.Rd1 Ke8 26.Rc3 Nb4 27. Rxd8+ Kxd8 28.e4 Kc7 29.Nc4 Ra8 30.e5 Bd3 31.Nd6 f6 32.Bf1 Bxf1 33.Kxf1 fxe5 34.fxe5 Rf8+ 35.Ke2 Na6 36.Rc4 g5 37.h4 gxh4 38.Rxh4 Nxc5 39.Rxh6 Kb6 40. Rh7 Rg8 41.Kf3 Rb8 42.g4 Nxa4 43.g5 Nxb2 44.g6 Nd3 45.Ke4 Nc5+ 46.Ke3 Rg8 47.g7 a4 48. Nc8+ Kb5 49.Kd2 a3 50.Kc2 Kb4 51.Ne7 a2 52.Kb2 Ra8 53.Rh4+ Kb5 54.Rh1 Nd3+ 55.Ka1 Nb4 56. Rc1 Ka4 57.g8(Q) Rxg8 58.Nxg8 Kb3 59.Nf6 Nc2+ 60. Rxc2 Kxc2



61.Nd7 b5 62.Nc5 b4 63.Nxe6 Kc1 64.Kxa2 Kc2 65.Nc5 1-0

English Opening A34

Albert Chow 2409

Selby Anderson 2311

Pinfork IV (5)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.Nc3 d5 4. cxd5 Nxd5 5.d4 cxd4 6.Qxd4 Nxc3 7.Qxc3 Nc6 8.e4 e6

8...Bd7!? 9.Be2 e5 10.0-0 Bb4 11. Qb3 Be6 12.Bc4 Bxc4 13.Qxc4 ± Palatnik-Anderson, Rd. 1.

9.Bb5 Bd7 10.0-0 Qb6 11.Ba4 Qc5

11...Qa6 12.Bb3 (12.Qb3!?) Qa5 13.Qd3 Rd8 14.Bg5 Be7 15.Bxe7 Nxe7 = Olafsson-Chow, NY 1984.

12.Bd2!? N

12.Qd3 Qd6 13.Qe2 a6 14.Rd1 Qc7 15.Bc6 (15.Be3 ±) Bc6 16.Nd4 Bd6 Draw, Miles-Ribli, Baden Baden 1981.

12...Qxc3 13.Bxc3 f6 14.Rfd1

14.Rac1! Be7 (14...Bc5? 15.Bxf6 Bxf2+ 16.Rxf2 gxf6 17.Bxc6 Bxc6 18.Nd4 ±) 15.Rfd1 Rd8 ±.

14...Bc5 15.b4 Bb6 16.Rd2 e5 17.h3 Be6 18.Rad1 0-0 19.a3 Draw

Round 6

QGD Slav D43

Dmitry Gurevich 2656

Gregory Kaidanov 2687

Pinfork IV (6)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4. Nc3 e6 5.g3 Nbd7 6.Bg2 dxc4 7.0-0 b5 8.e4 Bb7 9.e5 Nd5 10.Ng5 h6 11.Qh5 g6 12.Qh3 Be7 13.Nce4



13...Kf8 14.f4 Kg7 15.Nxf7 Kxf7 16.f5 exf5 17.g4 f4 18.Nd6+ Bxd6 19.Bxd5+ cxd5 20.exd6 g5 21.Bxf4 Kg7 22.Rae1 Re8 23.Bg3 Re4 24. Rxe4 dxe4 25.d5 Qb6+ and 0-1

King's Indian E62

Alfonso Almeida 2440

Doug Root 2577

Pinfork IV (6)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 Bg7 4. Bg2 0-0 5.0-0 c6 6.d4 d6 7.Nc3 Bf5 8.h3 Ne4 9.Nxe4 Bxe4 10.Be3 Nd7 11.Qd2 b5 12.cxb5 cxb5 13. Bh6 Qb6 14.Rfc1 Rac8 15.Bxg7 Kxg7 16.Qf4 Nf6 17.g4 Qb7 18. Nh4 Bxg2 19.Nxg2 Rxc1+ 20. Rxc1 Rc8 21.Rxc8 Qxc8 22.Qe3 Nd5 23.Qd2 Qc4 24.a3 Qb3 25. Ne3 Nxe3 26.fxe3 e6 27.Kf2 h6 28. Qa5 Qxb2 29.Qxa7 Qa2 30.Qb7 Qxa3 31.Qxb5 Qc1 32.Qb8 Qc6 33. e4 Qxe4 Draw

English Opening A37

Miles Ardaman 2449

Albert Chow 2409

Pinfork IV (6)

1.Nf3 c5 2.g3 Nc6 3.Bg2 g6 4.0-0 Bg7 5.d3 e5 6.c4 Nge7 7.Nc3 0-0 8.a3 d6 9.Rb1 a5 10.Ne1 Be6 11. Nd5 Rb8 12.Nc2 b5 13.b3

John Watson gives this a "(!)" in *Symmetrical English 1...c5*. An old ECO line is 13.Bg5 f6 14.Bd2 bxc4 15.dxc4 f5 16.Bc3 e4 ∞, Malich-Timman, Amsterdam 1972.



13...h6 14.h3 (14.Bd2) f5 15.f4? (15.Bd2) bxc4 16.dxc4 e4 =+

This is a positionally tricky line. White's KB is now locked in.

17.e3 (17.Nce3!?) Bxd5 18. cxd5 Na7 19. a4 Nac8 20.Qd2 Nb6 21.Qxa5 Nbx5 22.Bd2 Qxa5 23. Bxa5 Bc3! 24.b4??

24.Bxc3 Nxc3 25.Rb2 Nxa4 -/+.

24...cxb4 25.Rfd1

25.Rb3 Nc6! +

25...b3

0-1

Nimzovich Defense B00

Selby Anderson 2311

Sid Pickard 2203

Pinfork IV (6)

1.e4 Nc6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 e5!? 4. dxe5 d4 5.Nd5 f5 6.exf6 Nxf6 7. Bg5 Be6 8.Bxf6 gxf6 9.Bc4 Bf7

Sid told me later that I had followed theory so far, and my 10.Ne2 was at least as good as 10.Nf3. We both believed he was busted, but the final position is unclear.

10.Ne2 Bg7 11.Ng3 Ne5 12. Bb3 c5 13.f4 Ng6 14.Nh5 Kf8 15. Qg4 (15.Qd3!) b5 16.f5 c4 17.0-0 Bxd5 18.exd5 Qd7 Draw!?

Round 7

QGD Slav Exchange D14

Gregory Kaidanov 2687

Semion Palatnik 2566

Pinfork IV (7)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.cxd5 cxd5 4. Nf3 Nf6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bf4 Bf5 7.e3 e6 8.Ne5 Nd7 9.Nxc6 bxc6 10.Be2 Be7 11.0-0 Draw

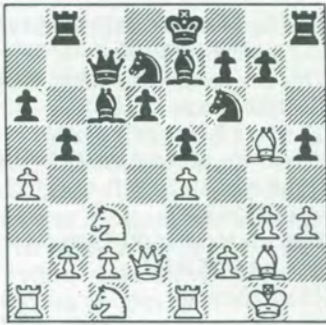
Sicilian Najdorf B91

Alexander Ivanov 2645

R. Martin del Campo 2378

Pinfork IV (7)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.g3 e5 7. Nde2 Be7 8.a4 b6 9.Bg2 Bb7 10. h3 h5 11.Bg5 Nbd7 12.0-0 Qc7 13. Qd2 Bc6 14.Rfe1 Rb8 15.Nc1 b5



16.axb5 axb5 17.Nd3! b4 18.
Nd5 Bxd5 19.exd5 b3 20.Nb4 e4
21.Na6 Qb7 and 1-0

Sicilian Rauzer B63

Michael Valvo 2409
Dmitry Gurevich 2656

Pinfork IV (7)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.
Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bg5 e6 7.
Qd2 Be7 8.0-0-0 0-0 9.Nb3 Qb6 10.
f3 Rd8 11.Be3 Qc7 12.Kb1 d5 13.
exd5 Nxd5 14.Nxd5 Rxd5 15.Qc1
Bf6 16.Bd3 a5 17.Be4 Rxd1 18.
Rxd1 a4 19.Nd4 Ra5 20.Nxc6
bxc6 21.Qd2 Rb5 22.Bd4 e5 23.
Bc3 Be7 24.Qd3 Be6 25.f4 exf4 26.
Bxh7+ Kf8 27.Be4 f6 28.Qf3 a3
29.b3 Rg5 30.Qf2 Bd5 31.Qf3 Bf7
32.Qd3 c5



33.Qa6 c4 34.b4 Qb8 35.Qxa3
Rb5 36.Ka1 Rxb4 37.Bxb4 Bxb4
38.Rd8+ Qxd8 39.Qxb4+ Kg8 40.
Qc3 Qd7 41.Kb2 f5 42.Bf3 g5 43.

Qf6 g4 44.Bc6 Qc7 45.Ba4 Qa5 46.
Qg5+ Kh7 47.Qf6 c3+ 48. Kc1 Qd5
49.Qxc3 Qxg2 50.Qf6 Qh1+ 51.
Kb2 Qb7+ 52.Bb3 Bg6 53.a4 Qc7
54.a5 f3 55.a6 Kh6 56.Qd4 f2 57.
Qxf2 Qe5+ 58.Kb1 f4 59.a7 Be4
60.Qh4+ Qh5 61.Qf6+ Qg6 62.
Qxf4+ Kh7 63.Qf7+ 1-0

Sicilian Rauzer B66

Sergey Kudrin 2596
John Jacobs 2387

Pinfork IV (7)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.
Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Bg5 e6 7.
Qd2 a6 8.Be2 Bd7 9.f4 Qc7 10.0-0-
0 Be7 11.Nb3 0-0-0 12.Bxf6 gxf6
13.Bh5 Be8 14.Qe3 Kb8 15.Kb1
Rc8 16.Qh3 Na5 17.Nxa5 Qxa5
18.Ne2 Qa4 19.Nc3 Qa5 20.Rd3
Qc5 21.Rhd1 Bf8 22.f5 Qe5 23.a3
Rg8 24.g3 Rg7 25.Qf1 Bc6 26.Bf3
Rg5 27.Qh3 Rg7 28.Qf1 Be7 29.
R3d2 Bf8 30.Re1 Be7 31.Qd3 Bf8
32.Rdd1 Rg5 33.Qf1 Rg7 34.Qh3
Bd7 35.Ne2 Ba4 36.Nd4 Rc4 37.
Nb3 Be7 38.Qf1 Bxb3 39.cxb3 Rc7
40.Qd3 Rg8 41.Bh5 Rg5 42.Bxf7
exf5 43.exf5 Qxf5 44.Re4 Qf2 45.
b4 Re5 46.Rxe5 dxe5 47.Qxh7 f5
48.Qh8+ Ka7 49.Qxe5



49...Bf6 50.Qxf6 Qc2+ 51.Ka2
Qxd1 52.Bb3 Qd3 53.Qg5 Qe4?
53...Qf1! Δ...Rc1 =,
54.Qd2 Re7 55.Qf2+ Ka8 56.h4
Rg7 57.Qc5 Re7 58.h5 Rh7 59.Bd5
Qe7 60.Qc8+ Ka7 61.Qxf5 and 1-0

Sicilian Dragon B76

Albert Chow 2409
Alfonso Almeida 2440

Pinfork IV (7)

1.e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.
Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.
f3 Nc6 8.Qd2 0-0 9.0-0-0 Nxd4 10.
Bxd4 Be6 11.Kb1 Qc7 12.h4 Rfc8
13.g4 Qa5 14.Qg5!

Older theory is based on 14.a3
Rab8 15.h5 (or 14.Ne2) b5 =.

14...b5!? N

The ending after 14...Qxg5 15.
hxg5 Nd7 16.Bxg7 Kxg7 17.Rh4!
has been rough going for Black: (a)
17...f6 18.gxf6 Nxf6 19.g5 Nd7 20.
f4 Rc5 21.Nb5! ± I. Gurevich-Ward,
London 1994; (b) 17...Rh8 18.f4
Nb6 19.a4 Rac8 20.a5 Nd7 21.Rd4 ±
Nijboer-Reinderman, Wijk aan Zee
1995.

15.Qxb5 Qc7 16.g5 Rab8 17.
Qd3 Nxe4! 18.Qxe4

Or 18.fxe4 Bxd4 19.Qxd4 Qxc3.
18...Bf5 19.Qe3 e5??

Black must have hallucinated a
mating attack. He is equal after 19...
Bxd4 20.Rxd4 Qxc3 21.Qxc3 Rxc3.

20.Bxa7 Rb4 21.a3 Rb3 22.Bh3
Qb7



23.Kc1 Rxc3 24.bxc3 Rb1+
25.Kd2 Qd5+ 26.Ke2 Rxd1 27.
Rxd1 Qc4+ 28.Kd2 Bxh3 29.Qe4
Qb5 30.a4 Qd7 31.Qa8+ Bf8 32.
Rb1 Bg2 33.Rb8 Qe7 34.Re8 Bxf3
35.Qb8 Kg7 36.Rxe7 Bxe7 37.Qc7

Kf8 38.Qc8+ Kg7 39.Qe8 Bf8 40.
Bb8 Bd5 41.Qd8 1-0

Nimzo-Indian E21

Igor Shtern 2433

Selby Anderson 2311

Pinfork IV (7)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 Bb4+
4.Nc3 Ne4

The QID hybrid 4...b6 5.Bg5 is a line Shtern knows better than anyone else in the state, at least in over-the-board play.

5.Qc2 f5 6.Nd2!

A logical reaction, which seems to have been overlooked by most authorities. The topical line is 6.g3 Nc6 7.Bg2 0-0 8.0-0 Bc3 9.bc3 Na5 10.c5 d6 11.c4 dc5 (11...b6?! 12.Bd2! Nxd2 13.Nxd2 d5 14.cxd5 exd5 15. e3 ± Kasparov-Karpov, m/19 Moscow 1985) 12.Rd1 with compensation – Kasparov.

6...Bxc3 7.bxc3 Nxd2 8.Bxd2
d6 9. e4 0-0 10.exf5!?

I expected 10.Bd3, e.g. 10...f4? 11.e5! ±; 10...Nc6 11.0-0 Qh4! 12.f4 Bd7 13.Rf3!? (13.d5 Ne7 =) fxe4! 14.Bxe4 e5 =.

10...exf5 11.0-0-0

There is little choice now that the e-file is open.

10...Qf6(?) 12.Bd3 Nc6

My original idea was 11...c5, but on 12.d5! the d6 pawn is a long term weakness since White has the only dark-square bishop.

13.f4!

Premature is 13.g4 fxd4! 14. Bxh7+ Kh8 and the f2 pawn falls. Now we have a race of pawn breaks on opposite wings.

13...Bd7 14.g4 a6 15.Rhg1 b5!

I was hoping for 16.cxb5? axb5 17.Bxb5 Qf7!

16.gxf5 Na5 17.Rg5 Nxc4 18.
Rdg1 Rf7 19.h4 Re8 20.h5 Rfe7 21.
h6 Nxd2

White's attack is faster than Black's on 21...Qxh6 22.f6! Qxf6 23.Bxh7+ Kf8 24.Bd3! (to stop

Re2) Nxd2 25.Qxd2 c5 26.dxc5
dxc5 27.Rh1 Δ 28.Rh8+, 29.Bg6+.

22.Rxg7+ Kh8 23.Qxd2 Qxh6
24.R7g5

Give White a couple of moves, Qg2 and Kb2 (to stop ...Re1+), and Black is finished.

24...Bc6?

A great defensive move – except for one thing. 24...c5! looks best, when the above plan with Kb2 is disrupted by ...c4.



25.d5! Bd7

Not 25...Bxd5?? 26.Bxb5! and White's threats include Qd4+.

26.R1g2?

So what about 26.Bxb5! now? After 26...Qf6 (26...Bxb5 27.Qd4+) 27.Bxd7!? Rxd7 28.Qd4! Qxd4 29. cxd4, the ending favors White.

This lapse gives Black a breather to start a counter-initiative.

26...Qf6! 27.Rg1 c6

27...b4!? is sharper, since now White could try 28.Bb1 to clear the way for Qd4. I was even considering the reply 28...c5 in that case.

28.dxc6 Bxc6 29.Bc2 Be4!

Heading off a queen trade, since 30.Qd4?? Qxd4 31.cxd4 Rc7 drops a piece.

30.Bxe4 Rxe4 31.Rg6 Qxf5 32.
Rxd6 Qc5! 33.Rd1 b4 34.Rxa6??

34.Rd8 bxc3! 35.Rxe8+ Rxe8
36.Qd4+ Qxd4 37.Rxd4 Re1+!
38.Kc2 (38.Rd1 Rxd1+ 39.Kxd1 h5
-) Re2+ 39.Kxc3 Rxa2 -/.

34...bxc3 35.Qd6

35.Qd3 c2! -/.

35...Qe3+ 36.Kc2

36.Kb1 R4e6! 37.Qa3 Rb8+ 38.
Ka1 c2! -/.

36...Qe2+ 37.Kb3

Or 37.Kc3 Rc4+ 38.Kb3 Qc2+
39.Ka3 Qc3 mate.

37...Qb2 mate

0-1

London System D02

Alfred Carlin 2247

Phillip Dorsey 1717

Pinfork IV (7)

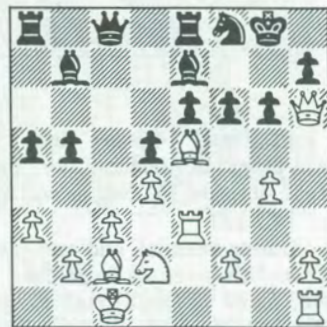
1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 d5 3.Bf4 e6 4.e3
Be7 5.Nbd2 0-0?!

Moves that pass muster against the Queen's Gambit play into the deadly side of "quiet" systems like the Colle, London and Stonewall. Black should develop the queenside before castling.

6.Bd3 c5 7.c3 b6 8.Ne5! Ba6

8...Bb7 9.Qf3 Nc6 10.Qh3 g6 11.
Bh6 Re8 12.f4 Nd7 13.0-0 ± Pribyl-
Penrose, Nice 1974.

9.Bc2! Re8 10.Qf3 Qc8 11.g4
cxd4 12.exd4 Nc6 13.0-0-0 Nxe5
14.Bxe5 Nd7 15.Qh3 Nf8 16. Rde1
b5 17.a3 Bb7 18.Re3 a5 19.Qh5 g6
20.Qh6 f6



21.Rh3! fxe5 22.Bxg6! Bxa3

22...hxg6 23.Qh8+ Kf7 24.Rf3+
forces mate.

23. Bxh7+ Kf7 24.Qg5! Rd8

24...Re7 25.Rf3+ Ke8 26.Rxf8+!

25. Bg6+

1-0

25...Nxc6 26.Rh7+, etc.

Texas Open games

John Readey and Eugene Curtin tied for first at the Texas Open, held Oct. 19-20 in Austin (see page 30 for crosstable).

QGD Tarrasch D34

Joe Binder 2000

Eugene Curtin 2367

Texas Open 1996 (1)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 d5 4.Bg2 c5 5.cxd5 exd5 6.d4 Nc6 7.0-0 Be7 8.Nc3 0-0 9.dxc5 Bxc5 10.Na4 Be7 11.Be3 Ne4 12.Rc1 Qa5 13.Nd4

Alekhine and Capablanca both played this move, but the most accurate is 13.a3! preparing Nc3.



13...Bd7

13...Nxd4 14.Bxd4 Be6 15.f3 was played in Alekhine-Euwe, match 1937, and now 15...Nd6! = was best.

14.Nc3?

Losing material. Old analysis by Levenfish gives 14.Bxe4 dxe4 15.Nb3 Qxa4 16.Qxd7 Qxa2 17.Qxb7 Rab8 18.Qxc6 Qxb3 19.Bxa7 Rb4 =.

14...Nxc3 15.Rxc3 Qxa2 16.Qb3 Qxb3 17.Rxb3 Bf6!

Adequate but passive by comparison is 17...Nxd4 18.Bxd4 Bc6.

18.Rxb7 Bc8 19.Nxc6

Not much better is 19.Rxf7!? Rxf7 (not 19...Nxd4? 20.Rxf6! ±) 20.Nxc6 Be6 21.Rd1 Bxb2 -/+.

19...Bxb7 20.Na5 Ba6 21.Bxd5 Bxe2

Or 21...Rad8? 22.Bc4! and White keeps all the marbles.

22.Re1 Rad8 23.Bxf7+ Rxf7 24.Rxe2 Rc7 25.Nb3 Rd3 26.Na5 Rd1+ 27.Kg2 Rb1 28.b3 Bc3 29.Ra2 Ra1 30.Rxa1 Bxa1 31.Nc4 Bc3 32.Kf3 a6 33.Bb6 Re7



34.Ne3?

This lets go of the b-pawn too easily. Better is 34.Be3 Rb7 35.Bb6. If 34...Rd7 then 35.Ke2 Rd5 36.Bd2.

34...Re5 35.Nd1 Rb5 36.Nxc3 Rxb6 0-1

Notes by FM John Readey

Sicilian Alapin B22

John Readey 2355

Josh Newsham 1948

Texas Open 1996 (1)

1.e4 c5 2.c3

I think the Alapin is a good line for those of us who don't have the time to follow all the theory of the open Sicilian.

2...Nf6 3.e5 Nd5 4.d4 cxd4 5.Nf3 e6 6.cxd4 Nc6 7.Bc4 Nb6 8.Bb3 d5

The game now takes on the appearance of a French Defense.

9.Nc3 Be7 10.0-0 Bd7 11.Qd2

Rote development probably won't put Black under any great pressure. The idea of Qd2 is to pressure Black's kingside after Qf4.

11...h6 12.a3 Rc8 13.Qd3

Since Black has weakened his kingside with ...h6, now the Qd3/Bc2 formation will be strong.

13...Na5 14.Bc2 Nac4

Black's knight dances around for a few moves, but it will soon return to c6.

15.b3 Na5 16.Bd2 Nc6 17.Ne2 a6 18.Ne1 Na7 19.a4 Nc6

It looks like Black will at least have the b4 square for some breathing room, but ...

20.Qg3 Kf8



21.Nd3!?

... now the Nd3 covers b4.

21...Nxe5

Otherwise Black will face strangulation.

22.Nxe5 Rxc2 23.Ba5

Black has won a pawn, but the opening of the game favors White's more active pieces. If 23...Rxe2 24.Bxb6 Qe8 25.Qf3 Rc2 26.Ng6+ +-.

23...Be8 24.Qd3 Rxe2?

For better or worse, Black had to play 24...Rc8. I thought White should have good play given that the Rh8 is out of play, but there doesn't appear to be any forced win.

Some sample lines after 24...Rc8
 25.Rac1: (a) 25...Rb8 26.f4 g6 27.f5
 gxf5 28.g4 Rg8 29.Ng3 fxg4 30.
 Ng6+ Kg7 31.Bxb6 Qxb6 32.
 Nxe7+; (b) 25...Rxc1 26.Rxc1 Qd6
 (26...f6 27.Nf4!) 27.Bxb6 Qxb6
 28.Rc8 Qd6 29.Nf4 [∞? - SKA].

25.Qxe2 Qd6 26.Rac1 f6 27.
 Bxb6 Qxb6 28.Rc8!

There's no need to retreat the
 knight, as one of Black's bishops
 will be lost.

28...fxe5 29.Qf3+ Bf6 30.dxe5
 Qd4 31.Qh5

Simply taking the bishop was
 better: 31.exf6 Qxf6 32.Qg3.

31...Ke7 32. exf6+ gxf6

Josh didn't notice the resource
 32...Kd7, but White would come
 out ahead after 33.Rxe8 Rxe8 34.
 Qf7+ Kd8 35.fxg7 Qg4 36.Rc1+-.

33.Qd1 Qh4 34.Qe1 Rg8

1-0 (time)

Ruy Lopez C63

Mark Dejmek 2213
 Aaron Golden 1850

Texas Open 1996 (1)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 f5 4.
 Bxc6 dxc6 5.Nc3 Bd6 6.0-0 Nf6 7.
 exf5 0-0 8.Qe2 Bxf5 9.Ng5 Nd5 10.
 d3 Nf4 11.Bxf4 exf4 12.Nge4 Qh4
 13.Nxd6 cxd6 14.f3 Rae8 (14...
 Rf6! Δ Rh6) 15.Qf2 Qxf2+ 16.
 Kxf2 Re6 17.Rae1 Rfe8 18.Ne4
 Kf8 19.Nc3 Draw

Sicilian Rossolimo B52

Steve Young 1836
 Thomas Christensen 2203

Texas Open 1996 (1)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bb5+ Bd7 4.
 a4 g6 5.0-0 Bg7 6.Re1 Nc6 7.Nc3
 e6 8.Bxc6 bxc6 9.d4 cxd4 10.
 Nxd4 Ne7 11.Bg5 h6 12.Bh4 0-0
 13.Nf3 Bc8 14.Qd2 Re8 15.Rad1
 d5 16.exd5 cxd5 17.Nb5 a6 18.
 Nbd4 Qb6 19.b3 Nc6 20.Nxc6
 Qxc6 21.Ne5 Qc7 22.Bg3 Qe7 23.
 Nc6 Qc5 24.Ne5 Bb7 25.Qf4 Re7
 26.Ng4! f5



It looks as though White will
 either get his knight trapped at h6
 or face a Noah's Ark from ...g5 and
 ...f4 sealing in his bishop.

27.Nxh6+! Kh7 28.Nxf5 gxf5
 29.Qh4+ Kg6 30.b4!

The point - Black's queen cannot
 protect the rook.

31...Bf6 31.Qxf6+ Kxf6 32.bxc5
 Kf7 33.Be5?!

White has excellent winning
 chances with 33.Rb1 Bc6 34.Rb6!
 Bxa4 35.Ra1 Bxc2 36.Bd6 Ree8 (or
 36...Rea7 37. Bb8) 37.Rbxa6 ±.

33...Bc6 34.a5 Rg8 35.Rd4 Rb7
 36.f3 Rb5 37.Bc7 Rxc5 38.Rc1
 Bb5 39.Rd2 Rc8 40.Be5 Ba4 41.c4
 dxc4 42.Bc3 Bc6 43.Rb1 Rb5 44.
 Rxb5 axb5 45.Kf2 e5 46.Rd6 e4
 Draw

Notes by NM Eugene Curtin

Modern Benoni A65

Eugene Curtin 2367
 David Naiser 2179

Texas Open 1996 (2)

Naiser played a sequence of per-
 fectly logical looking moves and
 got a horrible opening as a result.

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.
 e4 d6 5.f3 0-0 6.Bg5

David knows the 6. Be3 e5 lines
 very well so I decided to vary from
 my usual course.

6...c5 7.d5 e6 8.Qd2 exd5 9.
 cxd5 a6 10.a4 Qa5

Black is not obliged to make this
 queen foray, and it may not be best.

11. Nge2!? N

Usually White continues to re-
 strain ...b5 with 11.Ra3. The text
 poses a new problem for Black:
 once he achieves the desired ex-
 pansion, the a4 pawn will be a
 thorn in his side inducing him to
 weaken the queenside pawn mass.

12.Ng3 c4(?!)

It seems Black needs to focus on
 development. Maybe 12...Nbd7 13.
 Be2 Nb6 14.0-0 b4 15.Nd1 Bd7.

White wins the exchange with
 16.Qf4 Ne8 17.Be7 though this
 might be risky. . . . I took a quick
 further look . . . Black gets very
 good play, so White would do
 better to play Kh1 as the immediate
 Ne3 is best met by ...c4. Now ...c4
 can be met by Qe1 Δ Bd2.

The position is very complex,
 but Black is going to have to risk
 taking on a4 or playing c4 before he
 gets blocked forever.



13.Nd1!

I was very happy with this
 move, though David pointed out
 that 13.Be2 is possible, since after
 13...b4 14.Nd1 c3 15.bxc3 bxc3 16.
 Nxc3 Nd5 17.Nxd5 Qxd2+ 18.
 Kxd2 the a1 rook is protected.

13...Qxd2+

13...Qc7 14.Rc1 Δ b3.

14.Bxd2 Re8 15.Kf2 Bd7 16.
 Ne3 h5?

Black should try 16...Rc8; however, it looks unlikely that he will succeed in holding his queenside together in the long run.

17.axb5 h4 18.Ne2 Bxb5 19.Nc3 Nbd7 20.Nxc4 Bxc4 21.Bxc4 Reb8 22.Rhb1 Ne5 23. Be2

23.Bxa6 Rb6 24.Be2 Rxa1 25.Rxa1 Rxb2. I preferred to keep my b-pawn, as the a-pawn looks dead anyway.

23...a5

23...Rb6 24.Ra5! Δ Na4 x a6.

24.Nb5 Rb6 25.Bxa5 1-0

Notes by FM John Readey

French Tarrasch C06

Jim Rohrbaugh 2155

John Readey 2355

Texas Open 1996 (2)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.Bd3 c5 6.c3 Nc6 7.Ne2 Qb6 8.Nf3 cxd4 9.cxd4 f6 10.exf6 Nxf6 11.0-0 Bd6

I've had good results with this system. Black accepts a backward e6 pawn, but hopes for counterplay against the d4 and b2 pawns.

12.Bd2 0-0 13. Bc3 Bd7 14.Rc1 Ng4?

This move is premature. Better was 14...Kh8.

15.Ng3 Bf4 16.Rc2 Nb4?

Trading a knight for a bishop was tempting, but it leaves Black's forces uncoordinated.

17.Bxb4 Qxb4 18.Nh5! Qd6

Other tries: 18...Bh6 19.h3 Nf6 20.Nxf6+ Rxf6 21.Ne5 Be8 22.Ng4 Rf4 23.Nxh6+ gxh6 24.Rd2 ±; or 18...Bd6 19.Ng5 Nxh2 20.Bxh7+ Kh8 21.Re1 with an attack.

19.Nxf4 Rxf4?

19...Qxf4 20.h3 Nf6 21.Ne5 ±.

20.g3 Rf6 21.Bxh7+ Kh8

If 21...Kxh7 22.Ng5+ Kg8 23.Qxg4, and Black is a pawn down without any prospects for counterplay. By keeping my knight on the board, I was hoping for a chance to mix it up later.

22.Ng5 e5



23.Bg6 Raf8 24.Bh5 Nh6 25.dxe5 Qxe5 26.f4 [26.Qd2!]

White has dislodged the Ng4, but now he is forced to make a slight weakening on the kingside.

26...Qe3+ 27.Kh1 Qb6 28.Re1 d4 29.Bf3 Nf5 30.Be4 Rh6 31.Qd3?

Better is 31.Bxf5 Bxf5 32.Rd2, and White should be able to make use of his extra material.

31...Nd6 32.Bg2?

White wants to keep his bishop, but he's walking into a triple-pin, on the h7-b1 and a8-h1 diagonals, and the e-file.

32...Bf5 33.Ne4 Re8 34.Rce2 Rhe6 35.Nxd6

35.Kg1 Qc6! +-.

35...Bxd3 36.Rxe6 Rxe6 37.Rxe6 Qxb2 38.h4 Qb1+ 39.Kh2 Qxa2 0-1

Notes by FM John Readey

Comments by Curtin in quotes

QGD Tarrasch D34

John Readey 2355

Eugene Curtin 2367

Texas Open 1996 (3)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 d5 4.Bg2 c5 5.cxd5 exd5 6.d4 Nc6 7.0-0 Be7 8.Nc3 0-0 9.b3

This line is not as popular as Bg5, but it has its points (such as not having to deal with exchange

sacs on e3). Black now plays the most forcing line.

9...Ne4 10.Bb2 Bf6 11.Na4 b6

Readey-Dunning, SW Open 1993 went 11...Re8 12.Rc1 b6 13.dxc5 Bxb2 14.Nxb2 bxc5 15.Nd2 Ba6.

12.dxc5 (12.Rc1!?) Bxb2 13.Nxb2 bxc5 14.Na4 Be6?

Now Black's center collapses. [14...Ba6 15.Rc1 Re8 16.Re1 c4 is a frequently played long line where Black gets counterplay for a pawn.]

Curtin: "I commented after the game to Drew Sarkisian that I would learn something about the Tarrasch before venturing it again. He replied that if I learned something about it I would never play it again. Maybe true!"

15.Nd2 Qe7

15...Nxd2 16.Qxd2 Qe7 17.Rac1 c4 18.bxc4 +-.

16.Nxe4 dxe4 17.Bxe4 Rad8 18.Qc1 Bd5

18...Nd4 19.Qe3 Rfe8 20.Rfc1+-.

19.Bxd5 Rxd5 20.Nc3 Rh5 21.Qf4 Nd4 22. e3 Rf5 23.Qe4 Nf3+ 24.Kg2 Qg5 25.h4 Qg6 26.Rad1?!

26.Nd5 Nxh4+ 27.Kh1 looks strong for White [Curtin: "... and there is no good defense to Ne7"] but afraid I might miss something in analysis, I elected to play the simple 26.Rad1. [26.Nd5 Kh8 27.Ne7 Ne1+ 28.Kh3! Qf6 29.Qxf5 Qxal 30.Qxc5 +-.]

26...Ne5 27.Rd5 f6 28.f4?!

The hole on g4 will plague White for the rest of the game. Better is 28.Rfd1 +-.

Surprisingly, White overlooks a cheapo based on a knight fork at e3. With 28.Rxc5 White continues to steamroll the position.

28...Ng4

Curtin: "[After this] I felt much better. I still thought I was quite lost but now I was able to make trouble for quite a while."

29.Re1

29.Rxf5? Qxf5 30.Qxf5 Nxe3+. As it turns out, the c5 pawn falls anyway; White just has to step carefully now.

29...Rxd5 30.Qxd5+ Kh8 31.e4 Qe8 32.Qxc5 Qa8 33.Qd5 Qc8 34. Qd3 Rd8 35.Qf3 h5 36.Nd5 Qc2+ 37.Qe2 Qc5 38.b4 Qc6 39.Rd1 Qa4 40.Rd2 Qa3 41.Rd3 Qc1 42.Rc3 Qa1 43.Qd2 Qb1 44.Qc2 Qe1 45. Rc8 Rxc8 46.Qxc8+ Kh7 47.Qc2 Kh6 48.a4 Qa1 49.a5 f5?



50.Qd2?

Both players assumed 50.exf5 would have lost a piece to 50...Qd4. But 51.Qc6+! Kh7 52.Qg6+ radically changes the assessment! (52...Ke8 53.Qe8+ and the h-pawn falls with check followed by QxN.)

"I must confess I missed this, but even if I saw it I would probably have gone right ahead [with ...f5]! I really wanted to play 49...Qd4 first but considered the position after white 50.f5 hopeless. White has everything covered on the king-side and advances to glory on the queenside. Therefore 49...f5 flawed or not was my only chance to muddy the water" - Curtin.

50...Qb1 51.exf5 Qe4+ 52.Kf1

Unable to find peace on the king-side, White's king attempts to find shelter on the queenside.

52...Qf3+

Black can win a knight with 52...Qxd5 53.Qxd5 Ne3+, but I thought

I'd have good chances in the resulting endgame due to Black's hemmed in king: 54.Ke1! Nxd5 55.b5 Kh7 (55...g6 56.Kd2 gxf5 57.Kd3 Kg6 58.Kd4 Nc7 59.Kc5 Kf6 60.Kc6 Ne6 61.b6 axb6 62.a6 +-) 56.Kd2 Kg8 57.Kd3 Kf7 58.Kc4 Nc7 59.Kc5 Ke7 60.Kc6 Kd8 61.a6 Kc8 62.b6 axb6 63.a7 b5 64.g4 hxg4 65.h5 g3 66.f6 gxf6 67.h6+.

53.Ke1 Qxg3+ 54.Ke2 Qh4

White wins after 54...Qg2+ 55. Kd1! Qxd5? 56.Qxd5 Ne3+ 57.Kd2 Nxd5 58.b5, as in the note above.

55.Ne3 Qf2+ 56.Kd3 Qf3 57.b5 Nf2+ 58.Kc2 Qe4+ 59.Kb2 Nd3+ 60.Kc3 Nxf4 61.Nd5

At least I finally get a chance to trade off that pesky knight!

61...Qxd5 62.Qxf4+ Kh7 63. Qc4 Qe5+ 64.Kc2 Qh2+ 65.Kc3 h4 66.b6 axb6 67. axb6 h3 68.b7

By now we were both down to less than a minute in sudden death. After several more moves (that have been lost to posterity) the game ended in perpetual check.

Draw

In round two Chalker had a wind-fall when Sarkisian fumbled a won position, overlooking a bishop check that discovered an attack on his rook. But Chalker won his next game for real, outplaying a strong master throughout to emerge with the only perfect score.

Center Counter B01

Mike Calogridis 2279

Robert Chalker 2039

Texas Open 1996 (3)

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 Nf6 3.d4 Bg4

A popular gambit line. White's best may be 4.Nf3 Qxd5 5.Be2 Nc6 6.h3 Bxf3 7.Bxf3 Qd7 8.c3.

4.Be2 Bxe2 5.Nxe2 Qxd5 6.0-0 e6 7.Nbc3

Here I like 7.Qd3 Δ c4.

7...Qd7 8.Bg5 Be7 9.Qd3 Nc6 10.a3 0-0-0 11.Rfd1 e5 12.Bxf6

Bxf6 13.d5 Nd4 14.Ng3 c6 15. dxc6 Qxc6 16.Nge4 Be7 17.Qh3+ f5 18.a4 Kb8 19.Ng3 g6 20.Qh6 Bf6 21.Nf1 Rd7 22.Rd2 Bg7 23. Qe3 Rhd8 24.Nb5 f4 25.Qh3 h5 26. Nxd4 Rxd4 27.Rxd4 Rxd4 28.c3



28...Rd8!

There is no reason to give entry to White's rook with 28...Rxa4 29. Rd1, e.g. 29...Bf6 30.Qd3 e4 31. Qd6 Qxd6 32.Rxd6 Ra6 33.Rxa6 bxa6 34.Nd2 e3 35.fxe3 fxe3 36.Nc4.

29.b4 Bf6 30.b5 Qc4 31.b6 axb6 32.Qf3 Qd3 33.Qxd3 Rxd3 34.Rb1 Kc7 35.f3 Be7 36.Kf2 Be5+ 37. Ke2 Rxc3 38.Nd2 Ra3 39.Nc4 Rxa4 40.Nxe5 Ra2+ 41.Kd3 Rxc2 42.Ke4 g5 43.Kf5 Be3 44.Rb3 Rxc2 45.Kxc2 Rc2 46.Nd3 Rc5+ 47.Kh4 Rd5 48.Nb4 Bf2+ 49.Kh3 Rd2 50.Rc3+ Kd7 51.Rc1 Bg3 52.Rh1 Kd6 0-1

Notes by B.L. Patteson

Trompovsky D00

B.L. Patteson 2145

Thomas Christensen 2203

Texas Open 1996 (3)

A half point is a terrible thing to waste!

1.d4 d5 2.Bg5 c6 3.e3 Qb6 4. Qc1 Bf5 5.Nd2 Nd7 6.c4 e6 [6...e5] 7.c5 Qa5 8.a3 b6 9.b4 Qa4 10.Ne2 a5 11.e4 axb4

11...Bxe4 was a little better, but in any event Black is lost. [12.Ne4

ab4 (12...de4 13.Nc3 Qb3 14.Rb1 +-) 13.Nd6+ ±.] He went to sleep and let his queen get trapped.

12.exf5 bxc5 13.fxe6 fxe6 14.Nf4 Kf7 15.Bd3 c4 16.Nxc4!

Returning the piece for a blistering attack.

16...dxc4 17.Bxc4 bxa3 18.0-0 Nf6 19.Nxe6 Nd5 20.Nc7 Ra5



21.Qe1

This wins, but also good was 21.Bd2 Bb4 22.Qe1, etc.

21...N7f6 22.Qe6+ Kg6 23.Bd3+

Again maybe not best. 23.Nxd5 kills quickly since 23...cxd5 allows mate in four with 24.Bd3+, etc.

23...Kg5 24.Qf5+ Kh6 25.Ne6 Nc3 26.Qf4+ Kh5 27.Qf3+? Kh6 28.Qf4+ Kh5 29.Qf3+ Kh6 30.Qf4+

Draw

I like to explore the psychological reasons for my blunders. I am a conservative player. When I played 23.Bd3+ I thought I saw an absolute forced mate. But I had overlooked the h6 escape square. This rattled me and I took the first perpet that came along.

NM Mark Dejmek immediately pointed out that 27.g3 is winning. Later I found 27.Qe3, which is probably even better. [Also winning is 27.Rfe1! Δ Re5+.] Already in a mating frame of mind, I found it hard to believe I had failed to consider either of these obvious

tries. The lesson is to remain calm and focused at all times.

All I can say is that I hope my hero, GM Julian Hodgson, does not read *Texas Knights!*

Sicilian Defense B21

Tony Lee 2201

Mikhail Langer 2187

Texas Open 1996 (3)

1.e4 c5 2.f4 d5 3.exd5 Qxd5 4.Nc3 Qd8 5.Nf3 a6

5...Nf6 6.Ne5 e6 7.Qf3 Be7 8.b3 Nfd7 9.Bb5 0-0 10.Nd7 Nd7 11.Bb2 a6 12.Bd3 Rb8 13.Qh3 f5! ∞ Barle-Browne, Lone Pine 1979.

6.d4 cxd4 7.Qxd4 Qxd4 8.Nxd4 e6



9.Be3?!

White should secure the long diagonal with 9.g3! ±. This game is a good example of "quantitative" development that misses the mark.

9...Nf6 10.Bd3?! Bb4 11.0-0-0?

White could admit his mistake with 11.Bd2.

11...Bxc3 12.bxc3 b5 13.Rhe1 0-0 14.c4 bxc4 15.Bxc4 Bb7

White has the bishop pair, and he has undoubled his c-pawn. So why aren't his pieces happy? The queen-side looks like a target range, with Black doing all the shooting.

16.g3 Nbd7 17.Nb3 Rfe8 18.Bf1 Be4 19.c4 a5 20.Rd4 Bg6 21.Bg1 Rab8 22.Nd2 Nc5 23.Re5 Nfd7 24.Rxd7 Nxd7 25.Rxa5 Nb6

26.Rb5 Na4 27.Rx58 Rxb8 28.Bd4 Nb6 29.Nb3 f6 30.c5 Nd5 31.Bc4 Kf7 32.a4??

This had to be prefaced with 32.Kb2, but there can be little doubt of the outcome.

32...Rb4 33.Bxd5 exd5 34.Kb2 Rxa4 0-1

Sicilian Defense B31

Andy Zamora 1803

Josh Newsham 1948

Texas Open 1996 (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 g6 4.c3 Bg7 5.0-0 e5 6.d4 cd4 7.cxd4 exd4 8.Bf4 Nge7 9.Bd6 0-0 10.Nbd2 b6 (10...a6!?) 11.Nb3

ECO gives 11.Re1 Bb7 12.Rc1 Re8 Δ ...Nc8.

11...Bb7 12.Nbxd4 Nxd4 13.Nxd4 Re8 14.f3 Nc8



15.Ba3?

15.Bg3 is correct, so that White can have the resource Bf2 later on. Besides, a3 is a dead zone where the bishop has little scope and may get trapped by oncoming pawns.

15...a6 16.Ba4??

Now 16.Be2 is forced.

16...b5 17.Bb3 d5??

17...Qb6 wins the knight.

18.Bxd5 Bxd5 19.exd5 Qxd5? (19...Qb6 -+) 20.Nb3 Nb6 21.Rb1 Rad8 22.Kh1 Qh5 23.Qc2 Nc4 24.Qf2 Ne5 25.Nc5 Nc4!

Black gives up the a6 pawn, but he will snag the exchange in return.

26.Nxa6 Bd4 27.Qg3 Nd2 28. Nc7 Nxf1 29.Rxf1 Be5?

Overlooking a fork trick at f6. Black nurses his advantage with 29...Re2 30. Rd1 Bf6 +/-.

30.Nxe8! Rxe8 31.f4

Or 31.Qh3 Qxh3 32.gxh3 Rb8! and White must return the pawn.

31...Qf5??

A saving combo is 31...Bxb2! 32. Bxb2 Qe2 33.Rb1 Qc2 34.Re1 =.

32.Re1 b4 33.Bxb4 Rb8 34. Rxe5 Qb1+ 35.Re1 Qxa2 36.Bc3 Rc8 37.Qe3 1-0

French Advance C02

Robert Chalker 2039

Eugene Curtin 2367

Texas Open 1996 (4)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 c5 4.c3 Nc6 5.Nf3 Qb6 6.Be2 cxd4 7.cxd4 Nh6 8.Nc3 Nf5 9.Na4 Qa5+ 10. Bd2 Bb4 11.Bc3 b5 12.a3 Bxc3+ 13.Nxc3 b4 14.axb4 Qxb4 15.Bb5 Bd7 16.Bxc6 Bxc6 17.Qd2 0-0 18. 0-0 =

Here endeth ECO (Dunhaupt-Rittner, correspondence 1974).

18...Rfb8 19.Rab1?

This can't be right, taking a rook off an open file to a passive post. Better is 19.Ra2 a5 20.Rfa1 Bb5 (20...a4 21.Qd1 =) 21.g4 Ne7 22. Nxb5 Qxd2 23.Nxd2 Rxb5 24.Rc1 and White has equalized (!)

19...Bb5 20.Rfc1 Bc4 21.g4 Ne7 22.Qe3 Nc6 23.b3



Curtin: "Chalker got a passive position, and set a trap which I decided to fall into. He got a position with Q for R+B . . . however, I was so well-coordinated and he had so many weaknesses it was hard to suggest moves. He blundered at once."

23...Bxb3! 24.Nxd5 Bxd5! 25. Rxb4 Rxb4 26.Qa3?

26.Qd3 Rab8 27.Ng5 g6 28.Qh3 h5 29.gxh5 Rb1 30.Qc3 Nxd4 31. Kf1 and White, if not busted, has been thrown on the defensive.

26...Rab8 27.Qa6??

There is no really good move.

27...Bxf3 0-1

Notes by FM John Readey

French Tarrasch C06

Mikhail Langer 2187

John Readey 2355

Texas Open 1996 (4)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.Bd3 c5 6.c3 Nc6 7.Ne2 Qb6 8.Nf3 cxd4 9.cxd4 f6 10.exf6 Nxf6 11.0-0 Bd6 12.Re1 0-0 13. Nf4

White immediately targets the e6 pawn. 13...Re8 is not thematic, so Black sacs the pawn for active play.

13...Bd7 14.Nxe6 Rfe8 15.Bf5 Ne7?

I vaguely remembered this move but had forgotten that it should be preceded with 15...Bb4, e.g., 16.Bd2 Bxd2 17.Qxd2 Ne7 18.Nxg7 (18. Bh3 Ne4) Kxg7 19.Qg5+ Ng6 20. Bxd7 Nxd7 21.h4 h6 22.Qxd5 Nf6 23.Qf5 ∞. Note that 15...Nd8? falls into a trap: 16.Nxg7 Kxg7 17.Bxd7 Rxe1+ 18.Nxe1 Nxd7 19.Qg4+.

16.Bh3 Ng6 17.Neg5 Rxe1+!?

ECO gives 17...Ng4 18.Bxg4 Bxg4 19.Rxe8+ Rxe8 20.h3 Bf5 21.Ne5! ♯.

18.Nxe1 Bxh3 19.Nxh3 Re8 20.Be3

White pitches the pawn back, but simply 20.Nf3 looked solid.

20...Qxb2 21.Nd3 Qb6 22. Nhf4 Nxf4 23.Nxf4 Bxf4 24.Bxf4 Ne4

On 24...Re4 25.Be3 (25.Be5 Ng4 26.f3 Rxe5 27.Rb1 Qh6 28.fxg4 =) Ng4 26.Qb3 Qxb3 27.axb3 Nxe3 28.fxe3 Rxe3 29.Rxa7 Rxb3 Black is a pawn up, but a draw seems likely [because of rook placement].

25.Qh5 Nf6 26.Qd1

Since a draw would leave me out of the money, I start to play a bit unsoundly in hopes of mixing it up.

26...Qb2 27. Rb1 Qxa2 28.Rxb7

But the trade of the b-pawn for White's a-pawn leaves me with a weak outside passer.

28...Qc2

Shuttling the queen to the kingside.

29.Rb1 (29.Qb1) Qf5 30.g3 Ne4 31.Qa4 Rf8 32.Rb2 g5 33.Be3 h5

The a7 pawn is a goner, so I embark on an all-or-nothing kingside attack. The idea: h4, h3, Qf3, Qg2#!

34.Qa7 h4 35.Qc7



35...Nd2!

35...h3 36.Rb7

Well, no it doesn't win, but it's just the sort of move to unsettle your opponent in time pressure.

36.Rxd2 Qb1+ 37.Kg2 Qe4+ 38.Kf1

Playable is 38.Kh3 Qf5+ 39.Kg2 Qe4+ 40.Kh3 (=) g4+? 41.Kxh4 Rf7 42.Qc8+ Kg7 43.Qxg4+ +-.

38...Qxe3 39.Re2

On 39.Qc2, not 39...hxg3?? 40. Qg6+ Kh8 41.Qh6+ Kg8 42.Qxf8+! and 43.fxe3, but 39...Kg7 or Kh8 =.

39...Qf3 40.Ke1 Ra8 41.Rc2??

The losing move. It is Black who may get in trouble after 41.Qc2!, e.g. 41...Ra1+? 42.Kd2 Kg7 43. Qc7+ Kg6 44.Qc6+ Kh5 45.Qe8+ Kg4 46. Qd7+ Kh5 47.g4+! +-. Better is 41...Kh8, and White cannot make good on his extra pawn.

41...Qe4+ 42.Kd1 Qxd4+ 43. Ke2 Re8+ 44.Kf1 Qe4 45.f3 Qxf3+ 46.Rf2 Qh1 mate 0-1

Caro-Kann B15

Tony Lee 2201

B.L. Patteson 2145

Texas Open 1996 (4)

1.e4 g6 2.d4 Bg7 3.Nc3 c6 4. Be3 d5 5.e5 f6!? 6.h4!? Be6

6...fxe5 7.dxe5 Bxe5 8.Bd4 Bxd4 9.Qxd4 Nf6 10.h5 ∞.

7.h5 g5 8.Nh3 h6 9.f4 g4 10.f5!? Bxf5 11.Nf4 fxe5 12.dxe5 Bxe5 13. Bd3 Bxd3 14.Qxd3 Qd6 15.0-0 Nd7 16.Ng6 0-0-0 17.Bxa7 Ngf6 18.Rae1 Bh2+ 19.Kh1 Nhx5?

Overlooking the combination that follows. After 19...Rhe8 followed by ...Nhx5, White's compensation for the pawn is inscrutable.

20.Nxe7+ Kc7



21.Nexd5+! cxd5 22.Nxd5+ Kc8 23.Ne7+ Kc7 24.Qc4+ Nc5 25.Nf5! Qd5 26.Re7+ Kc8

Or 26...Kc6 27.Qb4! (Δ Qb6 mate) Bc7 28.c4 +-.
27.Qxg4 Rd7

27...Rdg8 28.Re8+! Kd7 (28... Rxe8 27.Ne7+) 29.Ng7+ Kc6 30. Rd1 Rxg7 31.Rxd5 +-.
28. Qxh5 Bc7 29.Rxd7 1-0

Notes by Torey Neuzil

Ruy Lopez C77

Torey Neuzil 1595

Pete Gibson 1900

Texas Open 1996 (4)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5.d3!?

The Steinitz system – a much underestimated attacking setup! White avoids piece trades and keeps the option of castling on either side.

5...b5 6.Bb3 Be7 7.Nbd2

7.c3 d5 8.Qe2 dxe4 9.dxe4 0-0 10. Nbd2 Bd6 11.Nf1 Ne7 12.Bd2 Bb7 = Levenfish.

7...d6 8.c3 Na5 9.Bc2 c5 10.h3 Nc6 11.Nf1 0-0 12.Ng3?!

White should play 12.Ne3!, intending Nf5 only after g2-g4, to answer ...Bxf5 with gxf5 opening the g-file and castling long.

12...g6?! [12...d5!]

Too weakening, and not required as Nf5 is answered with ...Bxf5 and ...d5, and Black stands well.

13.Bh6?! [13.Bd2] Re8 14.Nh2

White aims at opening the h-file with h4-h5, but if 14.h4 Bg4! proves annoying.

14...d5! 15.Qe2 dxe4!

Now White will have problems castling long unless he wastes a tempo to play Bd2 – admitting his 13th move was a mistake.

16.dxe4 Be6 17.h4!?

The start of a speculative pawn sacrifice to open the h-file.

17...Nd7!? 18.Qe3!

White is already committed to the sacrifice. 18.h5? meets 18...g5! entombing the bishop and keeping the h-file closed forever.

18...Bxh4?!

This looks dubious, but if he does not take it now White will simply play 19.Nf3 protecting the pawn and threatening Ng5 harassing the bishop, or h4-h5 now that White has stopped ...g6-g5. [Black could stop all that with ...f7-f6.]

19.Ne2

Preparing to clear the h-file of Black pieces with 20.g3! Bad is 19.Nf3? due to 20...Bxg3 20.fxg3 Nf6? [21.Qxc5 =; 20...f6 -/+]

19...f5!?

Needlessly weakening the king-side pawns. As Black will never get the chance to attack by playing ...f4, he should play 19...Qb6 and await 20.g3 Be7, with good chances for defense. [19...Qa5!? Δ ...Nd4!]

20.g3 Bf6?!

Better is 20...Be7 to meet 21.Nf3 with 21...f6. Now White gets a chance to plant a minor piece on g5.

21.Nf3 Qe4?

This only opens up the position to the benefit of the more aggressive side – in this case White. Better is the developing move 21...Qe7.

22.Bxe4 Rc8 23.Ng5 Bxg5

The alternatives were 23...Qe7 24.Nxe6 Qxe6 25.0-0 Ne7 or 25... Nb6 inviting 26.Qxc5? Nd4! +.

24.Bxg5 Qb6 25.Qf3!

Transferring to the h-file.

25...Rf8 26.Qg2 Nf6 27.Qh2 Qb7 [27...Rc7! Δ 28.Bxg6? Bd5! -/+]



(Continued on page 34)

Sarkisian wins 1996 ACE Invitational

Article and game notes, by Drew Sarkisian, are from the Austin Chess News. ACE now has a web site: <http://www.io.com/~drews>.

The ACE 1996 Invitational is just about completed. Top-ranked Drew Sarkisian (2236) has won the eight-player round robin with a round to spare, thus far posting a perfect record. Alan Laverty (2136) and John Durston (1846) have completed their playing schedules and currently share second place with 3.5 points. Josh Newsham (2003) is close behind with 3 points and two games left to complete.

Modern Defense A42

Mark Muecke 2080

Drew Sarkisian 2235

ACE Invitational (1)

1.d4 c6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Be2 Nd7 6.Nf3 e5 7.0-0 Nh6 8.h3 0-0 9.Be3 f6

9...f5 was possible as well, but I wanted to cover the g5 square before commencing active operations on the kingside.

10.Qd2 Nf7 11.Nh2 f5 12.f4 exf4 13.Bxf4 g5 14.Be3 f4 15.Bf2 Nf6 16.Rae1

David Naiser thought that White should be doing whatever he could to break through in the center and queenside. I think he's right. 16.Rae1 followed by pushing a pawn to c5 could make things more difficult for Black. Instead, Mark opts to keep pieces concentrated on the kingside and tries to prevent Black from playing ...g5-g4.

16...Bd7 17.Qd1 Qb6??

I realized there was a problem with this move immediately after playing it . . . yet I wasn't certain. 18.e5 Ne8 19.d5 Qxb2 appears to be fine for Black. Boy, was I wrong!



18.Qb3?

Missing 18.e5 Ne8 19.e6! Bxe6 20.d5 Qxb2 21.dxe6 Bxc3 22.exf7+ Rxf7 23.Bh5! and it appears that Black is going to suffer on the light squares on the kingside. To make things worse, Mark drops a piece a few moves later. A lucky start for your writer here.

18...Qc7 19.Bf3 Rae8 20.Qd1 Qc8 21.Kh1 Re7 22.h4?? g4 0-1

QGD Semi-Slav D31

John Durston 1845

Alan Laverty 2135

ACE Invitational (1)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nc3 e6 4.Nf3 dxc4 5.a4 Bb4 6.e3 b5 7.Bd2 a5 8.axb5 Bxc3 9.Bxc3 cxb5 10.b3 Bb7 11.bxc4 b4 12.Bb2 Nf6 13.Bd3 Nbd7 14.Bc2

Blockading the queenside pawns before deciding how to tackle the kingside. 14.Qc2 0-0 15.e4 e5 16.0-0 Qc7 17.Rfe1 Rfe8 18.c5 exd4 19.Bxd4 Ng4 (19...h6! Neresov-Kramnik 1991, Inf. 53/387) 20.Bc4 Nde5 21.Nxe5 Nxe5 22.Bd5 was Kan-Simagin, USSR 1949; Larsen gives White the advantage here.

14...0-0 15.0-0 Qc7 16.Nd2 Nb6 17.c5 Nbd7 18.f4 Nd5 19.Qe1 f5!

Well played! Black keeps a firm clamp on the White pieces in the center, and holds up any aggressive

overtures on the kingside. Perhaps White should have played 18.e4 earlier, since it looks like Black has the advantage here.



20.e4?

Giving away the critical f4 square to a hostile knight; White is bated after this move. 20.Qg3 may keep some dreams of a kingside attack alive, but Black firmly has the initiative now.

20...Nxf4 21.exf5 exf5 22.Bb3+ 22.Qe3 Nxe2 23.Qb3+ Kh8 24.Bxf5 Nf4 25.Be4 -/+ doesn't help.

22...Kh8 23.Nf3 Rae8 24.Qh4 Re2 25.Bc1 g5??

Tossing away the win. Either 25...Nxe2 or 25...Rxe2+ would be sufficient to send White packing.

26.Bxf4 gxf4 27.Rae1 Re3??

Alan's sense of danger was gone here. Black could have eliminated the dangerous knight with 27...Bxf3! 28.Rxf3 Qd8 29.Qxd8 Rxe1+ 30.Kf2 Rxd8 31.Kxe1 Re8+, and it's still a fight.

28.Ng5 Nf6 (28...Nxc5!?) 29.Ne6! Qf7 30.Nxf8 Rxb3 31.Ne6

Draw

Mutual time trouble!

Thomas Christensen of Denmark won the ACE Fall Open (Nov. 16-17) which turned into a round-robin game/60 due to low turnout – six!

Grünfeld Defense D82

Mark Muecke 2080
Alan Laverty 2135

ACE Invitational (3)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4. Bf4 Bg7 5.e3 c5 6.dxc5 Qa5 7. Qa4+ Qxa4 8.Nxa4 Na6 9.cxd5 Nxd5 10.Bb5+ Bd7 11.Bxd7+ Kxd7 12.0-0-0 Kc6 13.Nf3 Nxf4 14.exf4 Rhd8



Cifuentes-Bosch (Dieren 1988) continued 15.Rhe1 Bf6 16.Ne5+ Bxe5 17.Rxe5 e6 18.a3 Rxd1+ 19. Kxd1 Rd8+ 20.Kc2 Rd4 =. Not that Mark, Alan or anybody watching knew this – I just thought it interesting that there truly is “nothing new under the sun.”

15.Ne5+ Bxe5 16.fxe5 Nb4 17.a3 Nd3+ 18.Kc2 Nxe5?

18...Nxc5 =.

19.Rxd8 Rxd8 20.Re1 Rd5??

Or 20...f6 21.f4 winning the e7 pawn (if 21...Nd3?? 22.Rd1 +-).

21.f4?

White could have picked off the exchange with 21.Nc3 Rc5 22.b4.

21...Nd3 22.Re7 Nc5 23.Nc5 Rc5+ 24.Kd3 Rd5+ 25.Ke3 a5?

Optimistic and risky. Simply 25...Rd7 26.Rd7 Kd7 is dead equal.

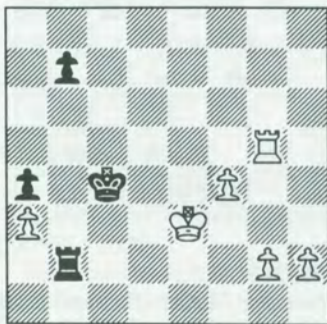
26.Rxf7 a4 27.Rxh7 Rb5 28.Rh6 Rb2 29.Rg6+ Kd5

Laverty: “When I was choosing my 25th move I became confused and thought it would be Black to

play in this position. If I had realized it would be White’s move, I would have taken the draw.”

30.Rg5+ Kc4

“If 30...Ke6, then 31.Kd4 should win easily for White” (AL).



31.h4?!

Here White comes up with the wrong plan. 31.Rg3! secures the queenside while the kingside pawns roll to victory. [I’m not so sure, as Black soon creates his own passer: 31...b5 32.f5 b4 33.axb4 a3 34.Rg8 a2 35.Ra8 Rxxg2 36.f6 Rg6!] Now I think Black has the better chances!

31...Rb3+ 32.Ke4 Rxa3 33.h5 Ra1 34.Ra5 b5 35.g4 b4 36.h6 b3 37.Ra8 Re1+

“Black wants to be able to move his king to the d-file in response to Rc8+, so that White can’t play Rb8 with check” (AL).

38.Kf3 b2 39.Rxa4+ Kc5 40. Ra5+ Kc6 41.h7 b1(Q) 42.h8(Q) Qd3+ 43.Kg2 Re2+ 0-1

Dutch Leningrad A86

John Hendrick 1885
Tony Lee 2145

ACE Invitational (3)

1.c4 f5 2.g3 Nf6 3.Bg2 g6 4.d4 Bg7 5.Nc3 0-0 6.Nh3 d6 7.0-0 c6 8.d5 Qe8 9.Qb3 Na6 10.Nf4 Nc5 11.Qc2 e5 12.dxe6 Nxe6 13.Rd1 Qe7 14.Nxe6 Bxe6

By transposition the players have reached Boensch-Zyzk, Dort-

mund Open 1992 (who reached the position on move 13 – their queens only moved once). And to think that Tony and I were rough on John during the post-mortem analysis for wasting time with his queen . . .

15.Bf4

The real start of John’s troubles. White should play 15.b3 and 16.Bb2 followed by e2-e3 sometime in the near future. The bishop on f4 is a target that allows Black to cook up a kingside attack.

15...Rad8 16.Qa4?! Nh5 17.Be3 f4 18.Bd4 fxxg3 19.hxxg3

Slightly better is 19.fxxg3 Bxd4+ 20.Rxd4 Qf6 21.Qd1, but this is nothing to brag about.

19...Bxd4 20.Rxd4 Qf6 21.Rf4 Nxf4 22.gxxf4 Qxf4 23.Qxa7?! Ra8 24.Qxb7 Qxf2+ 25.Kh2 Ra5 26. Nd5

Playing on for the fun of it.

26...Rxd5 27.cxd5 Bxd5 28. Rg1 Qh4+ 29.Bh3 Rf2+ 30.Rg2 Rxxg2+ 0-1

King’s Indian E97

Drew Sarkisian 2235
Joe Binder 2070

ACE Invitational (3)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Be2 0-0 6.Nf3 e5 7.0-0 Nc6 8.d5 Ne7 9.Bg5

One of the more offbeat lines, which enjoyed a brief popularity in the early 90’s. White plans on getting his queenside attack rolling as quickly as possible, even at the cost of his good bishop.

9...h6 10.Bxf6 Bxf6 11.b4 Bg7

This natural move is probably not the best. Nunn and Burgess recommend the unusual 11...Kg7! followed by Ng8 and Be7, bolstering the queenside before pursuing any kingside ambitions.

12.c5 f5 13.Nd2 Rf7

A reasonable try. More popular are king moves 13...Kh8 and 13...Kh7 followed by Ng8.

14.Rc1 a6 15.cxd6 cxd6 16. Nc4 Bf8 17.a4 fxe4 18.Nxe4 Nf5 19.a5 Rc7 20.Nb6 Rxc1 21.Qxc1 Nd4 22.Bd3 Rb8 23.Qb2 Bf5 24.f3 Kg7 25.g4!? Bxe4 26.Bxe4 Qg5!

Going after the dark squares that White so obligingly weakened on the kingside.

27.Kg2 Qe3?!

But not this way! Simply 27... Be7 keeps things dynamically equal. Joe was getting slightly short of time here, and offered a draw.

28.Qf2

Returning the favor. More accurate was 28.Qc1 Qxc1 29.Rxc1, saving an important tempo on the game continuation.

28...Qxf2+ 29.Kxf2 Re8 30.Rc1 Re7 31.Rc8 Rf7 32.Kg2 Nb5



33.Na8! Rd7? (33...Kf6) 34. Bd3 Nd4 35.Nc7 Re7? 36.Ne8+ Kg8 37.Nxd6 (or 37.Bxg6) Rd7 38.Ne4 Kg7 39.d6 Bxd6 40.Nxd6 Rxd6 41.Rc7+ Kf6 42.Rxb7 Nxf3 43.Bxa6

Not 43.Kxf3 Rxd3+ 44.Ke2 Rb3 and it's still a fight.

43...Nd4 44.Rb6 Ke7 45.Rxd6 Kxd6 46.Bd3 g5 47.b5 e4 48.Bxe4 Nxb5 49.Kf3 Ke5 50.a6 Na7 51. Bc2 Nc6 52.Ba4 Na7 53.Bd7 Kd6 54.Ba4 Ke5 55.Ke3 Nc8 56.Kd3 Kd5 57.Bb3+ Ke5 58.Kc3 Na7 59. Kb4 Kd6 60.Ka5 Kc5 61.Ba4 Nc8 62.Be8 Kd6 63.Kb5 Kc7 64.Bg6 Na7+ 65.Kc5 Nc8 66.Be4 Nd6 67.

Bd5 Nc8 68.Bc6 Na7 69.Bb7 Nc8 70.Bxc8 Kxc8 71.Kb6 Kb8 72.a7+ Ka8 73.Ka6 1-0

Staunton Gambit A82

Alan Laverty 2135

Tony Lee 2145

ACE Invitational (6)

1.d4 f5 2.e4 fxe4 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.f3 exf3 5.Nf3 d5

In the seven (!) games I found in my 450,000+ game database, White scored an excellent 64% with this line. The particular move chosen by Tony here (5...d5) appeared once (Mikenas-Kotov, USSR Ch. 1949): 6.Ne5 Bf5 7.g4! Be6 8.g5 Nfd7 9.Qh5+ g6 10.Nxg6 Bf7 11.Bd3 Bg7 12.Rf1! Nxe5 (12...hxg6 13.Qxg6!) 13.dxe5 hxg6 14.Qe2 e6 15.Bf4 Nc6 16.0-0-0 and White was a bit better.

So while the grandmasters don't often play in the amateur's sandbox of speculative chess, when they do it gets very interesting!

6.Bd3 Bg4 7.0-0 Qd6 8.Qe1 Nbd7

I don't like this setup; it appears to be too cramped to allow for much of a chance for survival. Perhaps the Bg4 sortie was premature, or the Nbd7 should be on c6. White appears to have more than adequate compensation for the pawn.

9.Ng5 Qb6 10.Qf2 Bh5 11.Bf5 0-0-0 12.Ne6 g6 13.Bh3 Re8 14. Bf4



Alan points out that 14.Nxd5 Nxd5 15.Nxf8 also appears strong, since Black cannot capture the Nf8 (16.Qxf8 is the reply). White runs great risk trying to win a piece here against 15...e6 16.Nxd7 Kxd7 17.g4 [17.Bh6!?] due to 17...Rhf8 18.Qd2 Rxf1+ 19.Kxf1 Rf8+ 20. Ke1 Rf3 21.Qg2 Re3+ 22.Bxe3 Nxe3 23.Qf2 Qxb2 and matters are unclear.

The line Alan chose keeps his pieces aimed at the Black monarch at the cost of another motley pawn.

14...Qxb2 15.Na4 Qb5 16.Nac5 Be2??

Black's best bet was probably 16...Qe2, trying to chop off a bit of wood.

17.Qg3

Fancy. Also crushing is 17.Rfb1 Ne4 18.Rxb5 Nxf2 19.Rxb7.

17...Qc4??

At this point most of the computer programs I own seemed to like Black here! Fritz 4 was "excited" about 17...Bxf1 18.Rxf1 Qc6, "daring" White to try 19.Nxc7 Rd8. In some lines, Black gets Nh5 in, hitting the Bf4 and Qg3. The second player would have to sacrifice the exchange to free up his position: 20.N5e6 Nh5 21.Qe3 Bg7 appears bizarre, but there's no immediate knockout in sight. Instead, we have:

18.Be3

1-0

Sicilian Defense B21

Tony Lee 2145

Mark Muecke 2080

ACE Invitational (2)

1.e4 c5 2.f4 e6 3.Nf3 d6 4.Bb5+ Bd7 5.Bxd7+ Qxd7 6.0-0 Nc6 7. Nc3 Be7 8.d3 Nf6 9.e5?! dxe5 10. fxe5 Nxe5! 11.Bf4 Nxf3+ 12.Qxf3 0-0 13.Be5 Rad8 14.Qg3 Bd6 15. Rae1 Bxe5 16.Rxe5 Qd4+ 17.Kh1 Kh8 18.Rg5 Ne8? (18...h6!) 19.Rf4 Qd6 20.Ne4?! (20.Qf2! f5 21.Ne4) Qd4 21.Rh5?! (21.Nc3) Qxb2 22.h3 Rd5 23.Ng5 Nf6 24.Rhh4 Rf5 25. Rxf5 exf5 26.Rxh7+?? Nxh7 0-1

Turkey Grange Open

Thirty-four players participated in the Turkey Grange Open, held Nov. 9-10 at the Leon Valley Grange Hall near San Antonio. Supposedly a local event, it attracted players from four other states!

I won the Open section with 4-0 and never had to play anyone rated over 2200. Duane Solley won the Reserve section, and Richard Lopez won the junior trophy.

Second-ranked John Patty continued to have difficulties in winning a won game. In round two he won the exchange against David Gonzales, but after missing chances to win a piece in the queens-on ending he allowed a fatal fork. David's tenacity won an unexpected dividend against John Ade in the last round, when he played an illegal queen check to regain a rook – and a dumbstruck Ade offered a draw!

Greg Wren directed for the San Antonio Chess Club. He recently set up a club web page, at www.connecti.com/~txchess/index.html.

King's Indian Smyslov E70

John Patty 2226

Raymond H. Smith 1820

Turkey Grange Open (1)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5.Bg5 0-0 6.Qd2 c5 7.d5 Nbd7!?

The book moves are 7...e6, 7...a6 and 7...b5!?. It is rare to see ...Nbd7 played before ...e6 in Benoni formations, as ...e6 often exposes the d6 pawn to capture by White's queen.

8.Nge2

I'm no connoisseur of the Smyslov system (of which the text is part and parcel), so I would have tried a simple-minded plan of Nf3 and Bd3 to support e4-e5 more easily. Maybe the point of Nge2 is to avoid ...Bg4 and ...Bxf3, but here 7...Nbd7 has blocked in that bishop.

8...a6 9.Ng3 Qa5 10.Be2 Ne5 11.f4 Ned7 12.0-0 Re8 13.Rae1 h6 14.Bh4 Nh7 15.Bd3

Now Black can get a good game with 15...b5!, when the pawn is taboo: 16.cxb5 axb5 17.Bxb5? Bxc3 +. Patty may have intended 16.e5!?, but it looks speculative at best.

15...e5?! 16.dxe6 fxe6?

With g6 left undefended, White can strike a decisive blow. Necessary was 17...Rxe6 with a slight edge to White.

17.e5! dxe5 18.Bxg6 Rf8 19. Be7 Rxf4 20.Rxf4 exf4 21.Qxf4 Ndf6 22. Nh5 Nxb5 23.Qf7+ Kh8 24.Qe8+ Nf8 25.Bxb5(!?)

25.Bxf8! quickly forces mate.

25...Bd7 26.Qxa8 Kg8 27.Bxf8 Bd4+ 28.Kh1 Kh7 29.Qxb7 Qd8 30.Rf1 Bf6 31.Bxc5 1-0

King's Indian Bayonet E96

Selby Anderson 2311

John W. Ade 1933

Turkey Grange Open (2)

I survived a close call in this one.

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Nf3 0-0 6.Be2 e5 7.0-0 Nc6 8.d5 Ne7 9.b4

The Bayonet has received an infusion of interest since Karpov used it to demolish Kamsky in game 7 of their FIDE championship match.

9...a5 10.Ba3 axb4 11.Bxb4 b6 12.a4 Nh5

PRIZEWINNERS

OPEN: 1st: Selby Anderson, 4. 2nd: John Hendrick, 3. U2100: John Ade, 2.5. U1900: David Gonzales, Bruce Lewkowski, 2.5.

RESERVE: 1st: Duane Solley, 3.5. 2nd: Bret Lynn, 3. U1500: Gary Brown, 2.5. U1300: James Fleener, 3.0. Junior trophy: Richard Lopez, 2.5.

I was not familiar with this move here, although it is common at move nine.

13.Re1

Hey, it worked for Karpov after Kamsky's 9...Nh5, so why not here? ChessBase gives 13.a5 bxa5 14.Bxa5 Nf4 15.Ra2 Ra7 16.g3 Nxe2+ 17. Qxe2 Bg4 18.Qe3 = Finegold-Garcia Gonzalez, New York 1993.

13...Nf4 14.Bf1 f5 15.a5?

A careless move. Best is 15.Nd2!

15...fxe4 16.Ng5?

This was my idea, but I hadn't bothered to analyse it. At any rate, 16.Nxe4 Bg4 is unpleasant for White.

16...Nexd5! 17.Nxd5 Qxg5 18. Kh1 Bg4!?

Not bad, but the move that worried me most was 18...Nd3! exposing f2 and making me trade off an important defender: 19.Bxd3 exd3 20.Ra2 bxa5 21.Bxa5 Rxa5! 22. Rxa5 Rxf2 -/+.

19.Qd2 bxa5?

This lets me back in the game. Best is 19...c5! 20.Nxb6 cxb4 21. Nxa8 Rxa8 22.Qxd6 Bf8 23.Qc6 Qd8 -/+.

20.Nxc7 Ra7

20...Rad8 21.Bxd6 Rf7 22.Nb5 Ne6 23.Qxg5 Nxg5 24.h4 Ne6 25. Rxe4 Bf5 26.Reel ±/±.

21.Bxd6 Rd8 22.Nb5 Rf7 23.c5 Rf5 24.Rxa5 Qh4 25.Qa2+ Kh8 26. Ra8 Bf6?

26...Nd3 27.Bxd3 exd3 28.c6 Rh5 29.h3 Rc8 30.Re3 ±.

27.Rxd8+ Bxd8 28.Rxe4 Nh3!? 29.Bxe5+ Rxe5 30.Rxe5 Bf6 31. Qf7 Nxf2+ 32.Kg1 Nh3+ 33.gxh3 Be6!?

Hoping for 34.Rxe6 Qg5+ with a few checks. I felt such cuteness merited a cute reply – not 34.Qxe6 but ...

34.Qf8+ Bg8 35.Bc4! 1-0

Nimzo-Indian E43

Mitch Vergara 2153

John Hendrick 1897

Turkey Grange Open (2)

1.c4 f5 2.Nf3 b6 3.Nc3 Bb7 4. d4 Nf6 5.e3 e6 6.Be2 Bb4 7.0-0 Bxc3 8. bxc3 Ne4 9.Qc2 d6 10. d5?!

This seems to me to be a dubious but dangerous pawn sac. Black has to be on his toes for unexpected kingside attacks. [10.Ne1!? Δf3.]

10...exd5 11.cxd5 Bxd5 12.c4

This was the point of the sacrifice: to release his imprisoned bishop and unleash an attack along the dark diagonal.

12...Bb7 13.Bb2 0-0 14.Nd4 Qd7

I played my queen here because I feared 15.Bd3 followed by Rae1 and f3, winning the f-pawn. If I were to counter with 15...g6 then the a1-h8 diagonal would be critically weak. Now I can develop safely as my queen guards f5.

15.f3 Nc5

A nice post for the steed.

16.Rae1 Nc6 17.Nb5

White intends to post his pony at d5 via c3.

17...Rae8

Black's game now seems preferable.

18.Qd2 a6?!

Helping White with his plan and weakening b6, although it does make ...b5 a possibility.

19.Nc3 Ne5

Putting pressure on c4 and preparing ...c5.

20.Nd5 Kh8

I couldn't see how White could make headway, so I just played a waiting move.

21.Ba1

So he can play Qc3 without worrying about the fork ...Na4.

21...Qf7

Another waiting move which incidentally prepares my next move.

22.Qd4 b5!

He can't take it because his knight would hang.

23.e4 bxc4 24.f4

There wasn't much else to do.

24...Ned3

Now there follows a series of exchanges in which Black emerges ahead in material.

25.Bh5!

Forcing my reply.

25...Ne6! (forced) 26.Bxf7 Nxd4 27.Bxe8 Nxe1 28.Nxc7

If the bishop moves then 28...Nec2! And if 28.Rxe1 Rxe8 29. Bxd4 Bxd5 and Black has a superior endgame if he can avoid a rook trade.

28...Nec2! 29.Bxd4 Nxd4 30. e5 dxe5 31.fxe5 c3 32.e6?

A mistake in time pressure combined with Black's pressure from the c-pawn.

32...Nxe6 33.Nxe6 Rxe8 34. Rxf5 g6 0-1

Old Indian A53

Selby Anderson 2311

Mitch Vergara 2153

Turkey Grange Open (4)

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 e5 3.e3!? d6 4. Nf3 Bg4 5.Be2 c6 6.d4 Nbd7 7.0-0 Be7 8.b4 exd4?!

This gives up the center, exposes d6 and improves White's pieces. Correct is 8...0-0 9.Rb1 and now: (a) 9...a6 10.a4 e4 11.Nd2 Bxe2 12. Qxe2?! (12.Nxe2) d5 =+ Anderson-Carlin, Dallas Pinfork #4 1996; (b) 9...Bf5 10.Rb2 Qc7 11.Qb3 h6 12.a4 Rfe8 13.Bd2 Ne4 14.Nxe4 Bxe4 15. Bc3 Bf6 16.Rd1 Rad8 = Krasenkov-Miles, London 1993.

9.Nxd4!

Not 9.exd4?! d5 =. Now this knight is poised to go to f5, and the long diagonal is open for White's queen bishop. I offered a draw, which Mitch (with a score of 2-1) not surprisingly declined.

9...Bxe2 10.Qxe2 d5

I was also happy with 10...c5 11.bxc5 dxc5 12.Nf5 0-0 13.Bb2 Re8 14.Rfd1. Now if I settle for isolating Black's d-pawn and shoring up my b-pawn, I would break the pace of my initiative.

11.b5! Rc8 12.bxc6 bxc6 13.Nf5 Bb4 14.Bb2 Qa5 15.Rfc1 0-0 16.a3 Bc5

16...Bxc3 17.Bxc3 Qd8 18. cxd5 cxd5 19.Bb4! Rxc1+ 20.Rxc1 Re8 21. Nd6 Rf8 (21...Re6? 22.Rc8) 22. Nb7 and White wins the exchange.

17.cxd5 cxd5



18.Nxd5! Kh8

18...Nxd5? falls into the textbook mate 19.Qg4 g6 20.Nh6#.

19.Rd1?

I had looked at 19.Nxf6 with a nice crush after 19...Nxf6 20.Nxg7! Kxg7 21.Qg4+. Then I turned to 19...gxf6 20.Rd1! Ne5 (20...Rfd8 21.Rxd7!) – and strange to say, was stumped for a winning move. Later as I stewed over my 20th move I saw the simple 21.f4. Duh!

19...Qa4!

Defending d7 and cutting off Qg4. Now I felt I had to “win the game all over”.

20.Nxf6 Nxf6 21.Bxf6 gxf6 22. Qb2 Qc6?

White wins prosaically on 22... Rc6 23.Rd6! Rxd6 24.Nxd6 Qh4 25. g3 Qh6 26.Ne4 Be7 27.Qb7+.

23.Rd6!

1-0

Corrections

1) After going to press we received word from USCF that Texas has gained three voting members, for a total of 21. Based on votes received, I have added **Brad Bradford, Steve Young and Igor Shtern**.

2) In the Nov.-Dec. issue page 3 the header to the list of TCA Regional Directors should read 1996-97, not 1995-96. On page 18 I omit that Black's losing tenth move in Burns-Howell was a touch-move error.

3) In the Sept.-Oct. issue, page 7, the game David John - Raymond Smith had a mutual blunder compounded by editorial silence: 1.Nc3 d5 2.e4 d4 3.Nce2 e5 4.Ng3 Nf6 5.Be4 Be7 6.Nf3 Bg4 7.h3. Do you see it?

Speaking of awkward editorial silence, here's an example from Shelby Lyman's Oct. 26 column:

Gelfand - Kramnik European Cup 1996



27...Rxb2 28.Rxb2 Qa2+ 0-1

Lyman aptly pointed out that if 29.Rxa2 then ...Rb1 mate. Very nice, but he didn't mention the mate in one from the diagram: 27...Qa2#. Either Kramnik was playing cat and mouse or he was in a time scramble.

Believe it or not: I keep running into locals who see Shelby Lyman's column and think it must be mine.

Much ado about nothing?

NM John Patty certainly had his share of misfortune at this year's Southwest Open. He was crushing me like a grape before allowing a lethal tactical shot (38...Ng4+!).

Patty - Calogridis 1996 Southwest Open, Rd. 6



White resigns!

Let's set the record straight. The article says, "Patty resigned out of disgust! Black can only get a draw by perpetual check after 39.hxg4 Be5+ 40.Bf4 Bxf4+ 41.g3 Qe2+ (41...Qf2+ 42.Kh3) 42.Kh1 Qf1+ 43.Kh2." Superficial analysis! Here's what TK overlooked [after 39.hxg4 Be5+ 40.Bf4 Bxf4+ 41.g3]:

41...hxg4!! (not the weaker alternatives 41...Qf2+ or 41...Qe2+). 41...hxg4 seals off the escape route north. Now, if . . .

(a) 42.gxf4 (42.fxg6+ or 42.Bxg6+ Kh6 accomplishes nothing) Qf2+ 43.Kh1 g3! and White must sac queen for g-pawn.

(b) 42.Qb2 (or Qa2 or Qc2 - to cover ...Qf2+) ...Qg3+ 43.Kh1 Qh3+ 44.Kg1 Be3+ 45.Qf2 Qg3+, etc.

(c) 42.Kg2 Be3! Δ Qg1 mate, 0-1. Selby, this was subtle (not easy to find necessarily - especially at a glance).

Mike Calogridis
Austin

In my original writeup of the game (SACC News 9/5/96) I wrote more tentatively: "I think John resigned out of disgust with the recent turn of events rather than a conviction that White is losing." Only after he confirmed my hunch did I write the version of the note appearing in TK.

But to answer the core point of your letter: It is true that I should have considered 41...hxg4!, as it is the most dangerous continuation. But it does not force a win. Let's add one more variation:

(d) 42.Bxg6+ Kh6 43.Be8! Qf2+ 44.Kh1 Bxg3 45.Qe6+ Kg5 46.Qg6+ Kf4 47.Qxd6+, and Black cannot escape the checks. It's a draw.

- SKA

Mike replied:

Just for interest's sake, let's look at another line: 41...Qe2+!, offering practical chances.

A) 42.Kg1?? Be3+ 43.Kh1 Qf1+ 44.Kh2 Qg1+ 45.Kh3 Qh1 mate;

B) 42.Kh1 Be3!

(1) 43.fxg6+ Kh6 44.gxh5? Qf1+ and mate in three;

(2) 43.fxg6+ Kh6 44.g5+ Kxg5 45.Qd5+ Kh6! 46.Qa2 Qf1+ 47.Kh2 Bg1+ 48.Kh1 Bf2+ and mate in two;

(3) 43.Bxg6+ Kh6 44.gxh5 Kg5 45.Qb1 Kg4 +;

(4) 42.Qb1 h4! (Δ ...Qf3-g3-h3#)

(4a) 44.gxh4 Qf3+ 45.Kh2 Bf4+ 46.Kg1 Qxg4+ 47.Kf2 Qg3+ 48.Ke2 Qe3+ 49.Kf1 Qf3+ 50.Kg1 Qh3 [or 50...Qe2 51.Ba2! protecting the Q]. Now Mike's 51.Bxg6+? takes away the resource with Ba2, but 51.Kf2! Qh2+ 52.Kf3! is equal;

(4b) 44.fxg6+ Kh6 45.g5+ Kxg5 46.gxh4+ Kxh4 -+;

C) 42.Kh3! Qg4+! (42...hxg4+ 43.Kh4 g5+ 44.Kh5 Qh2+ 45.Kxg4 Qe2+ 46.Qf3 +-) 43.Kg2 Qe2+ 44.Kh3 Be3 45.Qb1 (or 45.Bxg6+ Kh6 46.Bxh5 =) Qg4+ 46.Kg2 h4 47.Bxg6+ Kh6 48.Qe1 Qxe4+ 49.Kh3 holds.

- MC

Another close one

Torey Neuzil of Austin pointed out what looks like a crusher in a game from the 1996 Denker Tournament of High School Champions (TK Nov.-Dec. 1996, page 22):

Erdman-Grubbs

Denker HS Tournament 1996



Suppose White, instead of playing 19.Rxg7+? as in the game, tries 19.Bxf6!!? with the idea 19...Qxf6? 20.Re8+ Rf8 21.Qxf6 forcing mate, or 19...Qf8? 20.Re8! +.

Can you find Black's winning defensive resource? See bottom of the next column for the answer.

Yerminated!

Notes by Mark McCue

English Opening E65

Alex Yermolinsky 2711

Mark McCue 1900

Reno simul 10/24/96

Alex offered everyone White; I declined. Of 34 players, two drew and one won.

1.Nf3 c5 2.c4 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5.g3 g6 6.Bg2 Bg7 7.0-0 8.Nc3 d6 9.Nxc6 bxc6 10.Bxc6 Rb8 11.Qa4!? N

Black often seeks counterplay in this line by playing Qa5-h5, but the text move shuts that plan down.

ECO cites Savon-Yermolinsky (!), USSR 1985: 11.Bg2 Qa5 12.Nb5 Bb7 13.Bxb7 Rxb7 14.Qd3 d5 15. Nc3 dxc4 16. Qxc4 h5 17.Rd1 Rb4 18.Qc6 h4 19.Nd5 Nxd5 20.Rxd5 Qb6 21.Qxb6 axb6 ∞.

11.....Bh3

Better is 11...Bd7! 12.Bxd7?! [12.Rd1 or 12.Bb5] Qxd7 13.Qxd7 Nxd7 14.Bg5 (14.Nd5 e6!) Bxc3? [14...Rxb2! -/+] 15.bxc3 f6 16.Be3 ± [I think Black has plenty of comp after 16...a6, as White's c4 pawn will be hard to hold.]

12.Rd1 Qb6 13.Nd5 Nxd5 14. cxd5 Qb4 15.Qxb4 Rxb4 16.Bg5 f6 17.Be3 Rxb2 18.Bxa7 Rxe2 19.a4 f5 20.Bd4 Bd4 21.Rxd4 Rb8 22. Bb5 Rb2?! (Better is 22...Rc2.) 23. Rc4 Rd2 24.Rc7 Kf7 25.Re1 Kf8 26.Rcxe7 Rxb5? (26...Rd1) 27. axb5 1-0

IN MEMORIAM

Larry Fulbright (1939-1996)

Larry Fulbright was an active and well-liked member of the Austin chess community in the 1970's. He tied for the top Class B prize at the 1980 Southwest Open, defeating two 1900 players in the last two rounds. His last tournament was the 1995 Texas Senior, in which he scored 3-2.

— Alan Lavery

David Lees (1943-1996)

Former Texas co-champion David Lees died October 19 of a heart attack at his home in Springfield, Massachusetts. He was stationed at an Air Force base in Waco when he tied for the 1965 state title with Ken Smith, later that year becoming U.S. armed forces champion. David worked for many years as a computer systems analyst, and was a leading player, organizer and teacher in western Massachusetts.

Answer: 19...Bg4!! +.

Dallas/Ft. Worth Fall Scholastics

ELEMENTARY

John Sneed scored 6-0 to win the the Dallas/Fort Worth Fall Elementary Championship, leading Peace Academy to first place with 18/24. The second place team was Shepard Elementary (17), and in third place was W.J. Turner (16). Five players tied for second with 5-1 scores: Aaron Weinberg, Theunis Jansen Van Rensburg, David Breeding, Adam Driggers and Brian Shih.

In the Primary division, Daniel Weatherall and David Gilberg tied for first with 5.5. Philip Sneed and Alex Marches were next with 4.5. The winning team was Kramer Elementary (18). Peace Academy won second place on tiebreaks ahead of Greenwood Hills (10 each).

MIDDLE SCHOOL

John Sneed (1712) and Salvador Luna (1280) tied for first with 4.5 out of 5. Matt Bradford (1687) came in third with 4. The winning team was J.P. Elder, which edged out Peace Academy on second tiebreaks (both scored 13.5/20), with St. Marks (7.5) in third place.

HIGH SCHOOL

Steven Grubbs won the Dallas/Fort Worth High School Championship with a 5-0 score. Seven players tied for second with 4-1: Luz Ramirez, Joseph Sangillo, Yang Yu, Aaron Lockhart, Denny Chi, Jeremy Neill and Leah Driggers. Out of ten teams competing, the winners were Peace Academy (15.5/20), R.L. Turner (14) and L.V. Berkner (13.5).

Luis Salinas directed the events, held at the Dallas Chess Club Nov. 2 (Elem.) and 9 (MS/HS). Assisting him were Brad Bradford, Susan Breeding, John Cheney, Fred Hurst and Robert Weinberg.

Ardaman Annotates

Notes by FM Miles Ardaman

St. George's Defense B00

Robert R. Seltzer 2297

Miles Ardaman 2421

U.S. Open G/30 (5)

1.e4 a6

A good choice against the young Seltzer (the U.S. high school champion at the time) as it charts territory unfamiliar for most of the up-and-coming.

2.d4 b5 3.c4 Bb7 4.d5 e6!?

Beginning a successful plan to undermine the seemingly stalwart center.

5.Nf3 Nf6 6.e5 Ne4 7.Qd4 Bb4+! 8.Nc3 f5



9.exf6 Qxf6!

Made possible by 7...Bb4+.

10.Qxf6 gxf6 11.dxe6 dxe6 12.a3 Bxc3+ 13.bxc3

Plan complete. Black has wrested control of the center and plays actively with all his pieces.

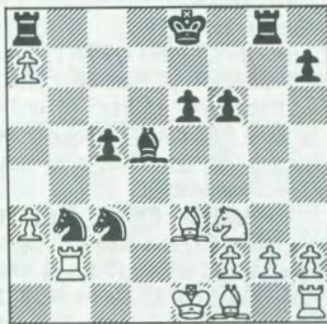
13...Nc6!

Continuing the tack of active play even at the cost of a pawn.

14.cxb5 Na5 15.bxa6 Bd5! 16.Be3 Rg8

White will struggle to develop his kingside due to pressure along the long diagonal and g-file.

17.a7 Nb3 18.Rb1 Nxc3 19.Rb2 c5 -/+



Suddenly Black's pieces have converged on the queenside and succeeded in nabbing a pawn, and with 19...c5 have cut off another pawn. White makes a good practical decision with the following exchange investment.

20.Rxb3 Bxb3 21.Bxc5

Thus White has two (albeit doubled) pawns and the diagonal for the exchange. Also Black's initiative is slowed by having to keep vigil over the passed pawn at a7.

21...Kf7

21...Kd7 22.Bd4 Ne4 23.Bb5+.

22.Ba6 Bd5

Returning forcefully to the long diagonal, combining attack and defense.

23.Bd4 Ne4

White neutralized Black's queenside initiative, but the one on the kingside still plagues him.

24.Ke2

Forced. 24.0-0? would have allowed a beautiful conclusion to Black's active play: 24...Nd2!! 25.Nxd2 Rxc2+ 26.Kh1 Rg1+! 27.Kxg1 Rg8 mate.

24...Rxc2

Thus Black's pressure has forced White to shed another pawn.

25.Rb1 e5?

A time pressure error. Better is 25...Rxa7! 26.Bxa7 (26.Kf1 Rxa6 27.Kxg2 Nd2 -+) Nc3+ 27.Kf1 Bxf3 28.Rb3 Rxb2 29.Ke1 Rh1+ 30.Kd2 Nb1+; or 25...Rxf2+! (the simplest) 26.Bxf2 Nc3+ 27.Kd3 Nxb1 28.Nd2 Nxa3 -+.

26.Bb7!

A saving *zwischenzug*.

26...Bxb7 27.Rxb7+ Ke6 28.Bb6 Nc3+ 29.Kd3 Nd5 30.Bc5 h5 31.Rh7 Rgg8 32.Nd2 Rgd8?!

Better is 32...Rgc8 33.Nb3 Rc7 34.Rxc7 Nxc7 35.Kc4 Kd7 36.Na5 Re8 37.Bb6 Na8 38.Kb5 f5 39.Ka6 Re6 (39...Kc8 40.Nc4 Re6 -/+) 40.Nc4 Kc6 -/+.

33.Kc4 Rac8 34.Kb5 Nf4 35.Nb3 Nd3 36.Bb6

In the mutually severe sudden death time scramble, Black went on to win.

0-1

English Opening A21

Miles Ardaman 2421

Pappu Murthy 2231

U.S. Open 1996 (10)

1.g3 f5 2.c4 Nf6 3.Nc3 c6 4.Bg2 g6 5.e3 Bg7 6.Nge2 0-0 7.d3

Dutch players usually welcome d4 given the opportunities for control over e4. The text thwarts this.

7...d6 8.b4

No reason to wait for this expansion.

8...e5 9.a4 Be6 10.b5 d5 11.Ba3 Re8 12.cxd5 cxd5 13.d4

So White plays d2-d4, but now Black must commit a pawn to e4.

13...e4 14.Nf4 Bf7 15.h4

Declining a draw offer, White arranges defenses on the kingside before continuing on the queenside.

15...Qa5 16.Qb3 Nbd7 17.Bb4 Qd8 18.Bf1!



Relocating the bishop and deferring kingside castling, as Black would have a ready attack on that wing. Instead, White contemplates Kd2 or 0-0-0.

18...Nf8

18...Nb6 19.a5 Nc4 20.Bxc4 dxc4 21.Qa3 Δ 0-0-0 ±.

19.Be2 h6 20.a5 Ne6 21.Nh3!

The knight is very handy for defense, both inhibiting Black's kingside expansion and defending the sensitive point f2.

21...Rc8 22.0-0-0! Bf8 23.Kb2 Bxb4 24.Qxb4+ Re7 25.Rc1 Rec7?!

Better is 25...b6! – SKA

26.b6!

This will increase White's mobility for rook, bishop and knight. Also, the b-pawn will become a sore target.

26...axb6 27.axb6 Rc6 28.Na4 Nd7 29.Rxc6 Rxc6 30.Bb5!

This is probably what Black overlooked. The b6 pawn is immune because of this move.

30...Rc8 31.Qd6!

The queen's dominating position will force Black to trade her for his own, whereby White need no longer worry about his king. He can then concentrate on his promising end-game prospects.

31...Nef8

Better is 31...Qf8 Δ 32.Qxd7?? (32.Qxf8+) Qb4+ 33.Ka1 Rc2 +.

32.h5! ±



32...Qf6

Extending White's advantage to the kingside. Now if 32...g5 then 33.Qxh6 Qe7 34.Qxg5+ +.

33.Qxf6 Nxf6 34.hxg6 Bxg6 35.Nc5 Be8 36.Bxe8 Rxe8 37.Nf4

37.Nxb7? Rb8 ±.

37...Kg7 38.Ra1 Rb8 39.Ra7 + - Kg8

White had threatened 40.Na6.

40.Kb3!

After the disappearance of Black's b-pawn, White must be prepared to defend his own: 40.Rxb7?! Rxb7 41.Nxb7 N8d7, although 42.Nd6 Nxb6 43.Nxf5 h5 44.Kb3 is probably winning.

40...h5 41.Kb4 Ng4



42.Nh5?!

42.Nh3 +-. I had an interesting hallucination at this point in the game – I believed that Black was to be mated on h7!

42...Nxf2 43.Na6?? bxa6 44.Nf6+ Kh8 45.Ka5

45.Rh7+ is not mate, as Bent Larsen surely would be apt to tell me ("I've never gotten mated with a knight at f8.")

45...Nh1

Better is 45...Nd1 46.Nxd5 Rd8 47.Nf6 Nxe3 48.b7 Rb8 49.Kb6 Kg7 50.Nh5+ Kh6 51.Nf4 Nf1 52.Ne2 Kg5 53.Kc7 Rxb7+ 54.Kxb7 Kg4 55.Ra8 ±.

46.Kxa6 Nvg3 47.Nxd5 Nf1

With draw offer.

48.Rf7!

With Black's king still boxed in, White's play has had the appearance of cold calculation. Indeed, several spectators later queried me about the "brilliant knight sac" on a6. I told them next time I will gladly and patiently gobble the ripe b-pawn (circa move 42-43)!

48...Ng3 49.b7 + -

Games must be won twice!

49...Kg8 50.Rc7 Ne2 51.Ne7+

Kh8 52.Nxf5

Eliminating counterplay.

52...Kg8 53.Ne7+ Kh8 54.Nd5 Ng3 55.Nf6 Nf5 56.Ka7 Rxb7+ 57.Kxb7 Nxe3 (57...Ng7 58.d5) 58.Rf7 Nf5 59.Nxe4 Nxd4 60.Rxf8+ Kg7 61.Rf6 Kg8 62.Ng3 Kg7 63.Nh5+ Kh7 64.Kb6 Kg8 65.Kc5 Ne2 66.Kc4 (66.Re6!) Kh7 67.Re6 Ng1 68.Re3 Kh6 69.Nf4 Kh7?! 70.Rg3 1-0

Czech Benoni A56

Steven Szpisjak 2300

Miles Ardaman 2421

U.S. Open 1996 (1)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e5 4.Nc3 d6 5.e4 Be7 6.g3 Nbd7 7.Bg2 h5

The second time I've experimented with this plan.

8.h4 a6 9.Nge2 Rb8 10.a4 b6

This position occurred by a different move order in Lautier-Miles, Horgen 1994. Lautier recommends 11.f3 g6 12.Bh3 Bf8 13.Bg5 Qc7 14.Nc1!± ΔNd3 – SKA.



11.0-0!?

Perhaps delayed castling makes more sense given the locked center.

11...g6 12.Bd2 a5?!

Better is 12...Kf8. My intention was to lock the queenside and walk my king behind it. This would then allow Black more easily to open lines on the kingside to attack the white king. Logistically, however, this will prove difficult to achieve at this point.

13.Nc1 Ng4 14.f3

14.Nd3 Bxh4?! 15.gxh4 Qxh4 16.Re1 Qh2+ 17.Kf1 Ndf6 18.Qf3 h4 19.Ke2 ±.

14...Nh6 15.Nd3 Kf8

I spent much time trying to find a way to bring my king through my mass of pieces on the queenside. Alas, I knew I had to wait. 15...Bf6!? 16.Nb5 Qe7 17.Qc1 Bg7 18.Bc3 0-0.

16.Bh3 Kg7 17.Qe2 Ba6

Intending to avoid an exchange of light-squared bishops.

18.b3 Bf6

Black must be ready to meet f4.

19.Rf2 Qe7 20.Raf1 Rbg8

I rejected 20...Rbf8 because it blocked the king's exodus. Again, however, Black must be ready to meet f4. The same consideration applies to Black's next two moves.

21.Kh1 Rh7 22.Nd1 Bc8 23.Ne3 Kf8!?

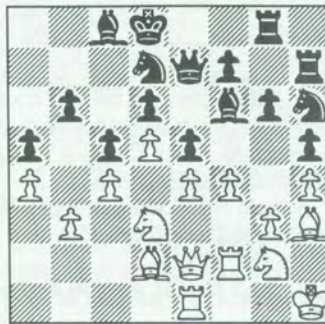
This previous plan came quickly, but I was madly calculating the imminent opening of the game. Now

after 24.f4 exf4 25.Nxf4 (25.gxf4 Bxh4; 25.Rxf4 Bh8) Qxe4+ 26.Kh2 Ng4+ 27.Nxg4 Qxe2 28.Nxe2 hxg4 29.Bxg4 Be5 Black seems okay.

24.Ng2 Ke8 25.Re1

25.f4 Ng4! 26.Bxg4 hxg4 27.fxe5 Bxe5 28.Nxe5 Nxe5 is just what the doctor ordered: White's king is weaker than Black's.

25...Kd8 (whew!) 26.f4



Finally, but I was still ready!

26...Ng4! 27.Bxg4 hxg4

I remember being thankful that I'd earlier avoided trading bishops.

28.fxe5

28.Qxg4? exf4 and (a) 29.gxf4 Bxh4 +; (b) 29.Ndx4 Ne5 30.Qe2 g5 -/+; (c) 29.Qxf4 g5 -/+.

28...Nxe5!

I was glad I could keep the other bishop too.

29.Nxe5

29.Rxf6? Qxf6 30.Bg5? Qxg5.

29...Bxe5 30.Bf4 Bd4 31.Be3 Be5 32.Bf4 Bd4

Repetition for respite on the clock.

33.Be3 Bc3 34.Rc1 Bh8 35.Kg1 Re8 36.Rc1 Rf8?!

Time pressure. Black is winning with 36...f6! 37.Rf4 g5 38.hxg5 (38.R4f2 gxh4 39.gxh4 Qxe4 +) fxg5 39.R4f2 Be5 40.Qd2 Bxg3 41.Bxg5 Bh2+ 42.Kh1 Bf4+ +.

37.Qd3

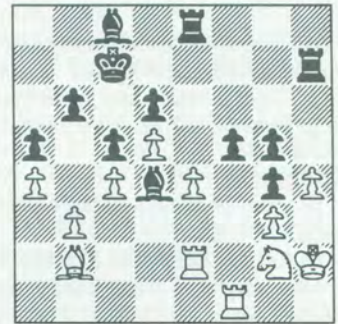
37.Bg5 f6 38.Nf4 (38.Ne3 Rff7 39.Bf4 g5 +) Rg8 +; 37.Nf4! Rg8

(37...Qxe4? 38.Ne6: Bxe6 39.Bg5+; 37...Re8 38.Nxg6 ± Δ 38...fxg6?? 39.Bg5 +) 38.Ne6+ Bxe6 39.dxe6 Qxe6 40.Bg5+ Kc7 41.Bf6 ∞.

37...Kc7 38.Re2 (38.Bg5!?) Re8 39.Bg5 Qe5 40.Bf4 Qd4+ 41.Qxd4 Bxd4+ 42.Kh2 f6!

42...f5?! 43.Rfe1 Rhe7 44.Bg5 Rxe4 45.Rxe4 Rxe4 46.Rxe4 fxe4 47.Ne3 with excellent drawing chances.

43.Bc1 g5! 44.Bb2 f5!



The pins and mobile pawns overwhelm White's defenses.

45.Bxd4 cxd4 46.Rd1 f4!

47.gxf4 gxh4 48.Rxd4

48.e5 g3+ 49.Kg1 dxe5 50.fxe5 Bg4 +.

48...g3+ 49.Kg1 h3 + 50.Ne3

50.Re3 hxg2 51.Rxg3 Rh4 52.Rf3 Rg8 +.

50...Rh4!

Winning a central pawn removes any significant counterplay.

51.Re1 Rxf4 52.Rf1 Ref8 53.Rdd1

The semi-self entombed rook returns home to help, but it's too late.

53...h2+ 54.Kh1

54.Kg2 Bh3+!

54...Bh3 55.Rxf4 Rxf4 56.Re1

56.e5 dxe5 57.d6+ Kd7 58.Nd5 Rd4 +.

56...Rxe4 57.Nc2 Rxe1+ 58.Nxe1 Bf5

Bishop eroica.

0-1

Texas Chess Club Directory

This list includes only clubs open to the public. It does not include corporate or scholastic clubs. Note: e-mail and Internet addresses have no spaces.

Region I (Panhandle)

Amarillo CC. Gary Simms, (806) 355-8608 h (call before 9 p.m.), 337-3525 w. Paramount Terrace Christian Church, 4000 Mays St.; Wed. 7 p.m. **Dalhart CC.** J. Hudson/Max Moore, 8500 North FM 3053, Overton 75684. **Lubbock CC.** Bowmer Smitherman, (806) 745-3880. Precinct One Clubhouse, 5012 50th St.; Thurs. 7 p.m. **Pampa CC.** James Shook, (806) 669-0227 h, 669-7558 w. Place and time: to be determined.

Region II (North Central)

Abilene CC. Kenneth L. Saunders, (915) 672-6605, ksaunders@aol.com. First United Methodist Church, S. 2nd at Butternut; Thurs. 7:30 p.m. **Dallas/Fort Worth Mid Cities CC.** David Johnson, (817) 275-3564 h, 460-4721 w, dajarltx@aol.com.. Friendly Village Clubroom, 2201 Miller, Arlington; Tues. 7-12 p.m. **Greater Ft. Worth CC.** Tony Blanco, (817) 249-2884. Two locations: Mon. 6:45-9:45 p.m., Smokey's Ribs, 5300 E. Lancaster; Tues. 7-10:30 p.m., Border's Books and Music, 4613 Hulen. **Texoma CC.** John Chapman (817) 592-4952. Iowa Park Optimists Gym, 804 N. 3rd St., Iowa Park; Mon. 7 p.m.

Region III (Northeast)

Dallas CC. Luis Salinas, (214)390-9767 h, 516-1766 w, salinas@iadfw.net. 11836 Judd Ct., suite 304B; M-F 6:30 p.m.; Sat., Sun. 2:15 p.m. (972) 231-2065. www.dallaschess.com/~dcc/index.html.

Region IV (West)

CC of El Paso. David Meier, (915) 751-9617, ab264@rgfn.epcc.edu. Downtown Library, 501 N. Oregon. Sat. 1-5:30 p.m. **Midland CC.** Bill Brooks, (915) 699-6660 h, 688-2567 w, bill_d_brooks@ccmepus.mobil.com. Memorial Rehabilitation Hospital, Loop 250 at Thomason Dr.; Tues. 7-10 p.m. **Paladin Chess.** c/o Charles E. Connaly, Jr., 10177 Caribou Trail, San Angelo 76901.

Region V (Southeast)

Barnes & Noble Chess Cafe. Larry Wilson, (409) 856-4192 h, 394-2361 w, 104213.1640@compuserve.com. Barnes & Noble Booksellers, 1310 Lake Woodlands Dr., The Woodlands; Tues. 7-11 p.m. **Baytown CC.** c/o Junior Lopez, 316 Barnes, Baytown 77520.

Beaumont Chess Fellowship. William Tucker, (409) 769-6042 h, 769-6267 w. New Life Tabernacle, 6655 Hwy. 105; Mondays, 7 p.m. **Channelview CC.** c/o Adin Umana, 5915 Uvalde Rd. #1009, Houston 77049. **Friendswood CC.** 2806 Jeb Stuart Dr., League City 77573. **Houston CC.** Mansour Bighamian, (713) 589-2846 h, 961-0161 w. 6640 Harwin, suite 120, Houston, (713) 952-4377. Tues. 7 p.m., Wed. 6:30, Fri. 6:30, Sat. 10:30 a.m., Sun. 11:30 www.neosoft.com/~enertech/chess/hcc.html. **Huntsville CC.** Forrest Marler, (409) 291-7625, fmarler@swweb.net. Sam Houston State Univ., student ctr. rm. 312; Fri. 6 p.m.. **Mid-County CC.** c/o David Kent, 517 34th St., Nederland 77627. **San Jacinto CC.** William Manthei, (281) 485-1465. San Jacinto College, 8060 Spencer Pkwy., Pasadena; "teenth" Sat. ea. month, 9:30 a.m.-7 p.m. **Texas A&M Univ. CC.** Dusan Djuric (409) 696-5504 h, 845-5522 w. Rudder Tower, Rm. 308. Sundays 1-5 pm. 1018 Holt St., College Station 77840. **Triangle Chess Set.** c/o W.W. Chamberlain, 3545 French Rd., Beaumont 77703. **The Woodlands CC.** c/o Telis Dodidakis, 2702 Lexington Woods, Spring 77373.

Region VI (South Central)

A.C.E. CC. Gary Gaiffe, (512) 328-3638, Gary.Gaiffe@lcr.org. Bridge Studio of Austin, 1701 Palo Duro Road. Thurs., Sun. evenings. www.io.com/~drews. **San Antonio CC.** Selby Anderson, (210) 695-2324, txchess@connecti.com. Lions Field, 2809 Broadway, 826-9041; Thurs. 6-10 p.m. www.connecti.com/~txchess/index.html. **San Antonio Chess Studio.** Jim Gallagher, (210) 804-1005. 9033 Aero, suite 204; T, W, F, 1st, 3rd Sat. **Waco CC.** Michael Walton, (817) 757-3148 h. Jack-in-the-Box, I-35 at Univ. Parks Dr.; Thurs. 7 p.m.

Region VII (Gulf/Valley)

CC of Victoria. Gilbert Rucker (512) 575-2708. 104 Nantucket, Victoria 77904. **Corpus Christi CC.** (512) 776-7239 c/o Jack Reeves, RR 1, Box 1084, Ingleside 78362. **Juan's Notary Public CC.** Francisco Ramirez, (210) 262-4558 h 9721509 w. 221 S. 17th St., McAllen 78501. **Laredo CC.** Raul Rodriguez, (210) 723-0824 h, 728-7440 w, twrw68a@prodigy.com. Laredo Parks and Recreation Dept., 4012 N. Bartlett St., 2nd floor conf. rm; Sat. 2 p.m. **South Padre Island CC.** Nancy Patter-son, (210) 761-2626 or 761-2626. Aquarius Condomini-ums, 2000 Gulf Blvd.; Wed. 7 p.m. (call first). **Tamuk CC.** Bruce Payne, (512) 592-6298. Texas A&M Univ. at Kingsville Student Union, Rm. 219A; Thurs. 7 p.m.

Tournament Crosstables

Texas Open Austin, October 19-20

Open						
name	rating	1	2	3	4	total
1 John Readey	2355	+14	+3	=2	+7	3.5
2 Eugene Curtin	2367	+24	+6	=1	+4	3.5
3 James Rohrbaugh	2155	+28	-1	+9	+11	3.0
4 Robert Chalker	2039	+23	+8	=18	-2	3.0
5 Thomas Christensen	2203	=22	+17	=12	+13	3.0
6 David Naiser	2179	+13	-2	+20	=8	2.5
7 Mikhail Langer	2187	=17	+22	+10	-1	2.5
8 Drew Sarkisian	2229	+15	-4	+19	=6	2.5
9 John Hendrick	1897	+29	=11	-3	+17	2.5
10 Anthony Lee	2201	=19	+26	-7	+12	2.5
11 Mark Dejmek	2213	=26	=9	+15	-3	2.0
12 B.L. Patteson	2145	+20	=18	=5	-10	2.0
13 Andy Zamora	1803	-6	+21	+14	-5	2.0
14 Joshua Newsham	1948	-1	+28	-13	+19	2.0
15 William P. Gibson	1900	-8	+23	-11	+20	2.0
16 John Durston	1925	-18	-20	+23	+21	2.0
17 Paul Dyba	1810	=7	-5	+26	-9	1.5
18 Michael Calogridis	2279	+16	=12	-4	U	1.5
19 Danny Hardesty	1827	=10	=24	-8	-14	1.0
20 Torey Neuzil	1595	-12	+16	-6	-15	1.0
21 Wallace Short	1473	-25	-13	+28	-16	1.0
22 Steven Young	1836	=5	-7	=24	U	1.0
23 Glyn Ridge	1518	-4	-15	-16	B	1.0
24 Joseph Binder	2000	-2	=19	=22	U	1.0
25 Nino Zamora	948	+21	U	U	U	1.0
26 Aaron Golden	1850	=11	-10	-17	U	0.5
27 Mark Muecke	2038	H	U	U	U	0.5
28 Domingo Gonzalez	1728	-3	-14	-21	U	0.0
29 John Patty	2226	-9	U	U	U	0.0

Reserve

name	rating	1	2	3	4	total
1 Raymond Doo	1638	+25	+5	+4	=2	3.5
2 Daniel Coffman	1632	+26	+17	+14	=1	3.5
3 Steve Hoberman	1537	+16	H	+7	+13	3.5
4 Duane Solley	1660	+20	+6	-1	+12	3.0
5 Louis Homor	1546	X	-1	+21	+14	3.0
6 Aizaz Ali Shaukat	1550	+19	-4	+16	=8	2.5
7 Fernando Ramirez	1853	+21	=12	-3	+11	2.5
8 Freddy R. Jones	1641	=9	+18	=12	=6	2.5
9 James Fleener	1222	=8	-11	+22	+19	2.5
10 Tancredo Pastores	1740	-15	+22	=11	+18	2.5
11 Tyler Herschap	1522	=18	+9	=10	-7	2.0
12 Scott Franklin	1603	+23	=7	=8	-4	2.0
13 Joaquin Fox	1716	-24	+25	+15	-3	2.0
14 William N. Stewart	1646	+22	+15	-2	-5	2.0
15 Darryl Tietjan	1595	+10	-14	-13	+21	2.0
16 Freddy Lim	1678	-3	+26	-6	+23	2.0
17 Nino Zamora	948	B	-2	-19	+25	2.0
18 Robert Latsha	1677	=11	-8	+20	-10	1.5
19 George Abood	1728	-6	=20	+17	-9	1.5
20 Balthazar Rodriguez	1419	-4	=19	-18	+26	1.5
21 Aaron Fox	1600	-7	+23	-5	-15	1.0
22 Jerry Frazee	1240	-14	-10	-9	B	1.0
23 Douglas Hardesty	1092	-12	-21	B	-16	1.0
24 Mack Novosad [house]	+13	U	U	U	U	1.0
25 Govind Persad	1182	-1	-13	=26	-17	0.5
26 Charles Knickerbocker	1153	-2	-16	=25	-20	0.5
27 Lowell McCormack	1687	F	U	U	U	0.0

Dallas Open Championship Dallas, October 19-20

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	total
1 Steven Grubbs	2088	-9	+12	+13	+5	+4	4.0
2 Todd Trower	2010	+23	+6	-8	+9	+10	4.0
3 Samuel Irby	1829	+20	+9	H	=10	+8	4.0
4 David W. Phillips	2069	+30	+15	=10	+8	-1	3.5
5 John M. Baker	1721	+27	=13	+25	-1	+16	3.5
6 John Sneed	1712	+35	-2	+28	=14	+17	3.5
7 Hogh F. West	1900	+34	H	H	=15	+14	3.5
8 Robert H. Saners	1700	+33	+24	+2	-4	-3	3.0
9 Robert Hughes	1679	+1	-3	+27	-2	+23	3.0
10 Neal Bonrud	1731	+29	+28	=4	=3	-2	3.0
11 Robert Smeltzer	1700	-13	-18	-14	+27	+19	3.0
12 Rodney Thomas	1751	H	-1	H	+29	+15	3.0
13 Parag Paranjpe	unr.	+11	=5	-1	-17	+26	2.5
14 Jonathan Walsh	1398	-24	+33	+11	=6	-7	2.5
15 Matthew Bradford	1687	+32	-4	+19	=7	-12	2.5
16 Jason Kindred	1533	+19	-21	=17	+23	-5	2.5
17 B.G. Dennison	1800	-28	+20	=16	+13	-6	2.5
18 Osvaldo Ramirez	1271	-21	-11	-31	+30	+29	2.0
19 Abraham Sanchez	1901	-16	+34	-15	+28	-11	2.0
20 Luz Ramirez	1323	-3	+17	+33	-22	+27	2.0
21 Randall Swanson	1815	+18	+16	U	U	U	2.0
22 Daniel Sneed	985	U	U	+34	+20	U	2.0
23 Alan Kornsey	1545	-2	=29	+30	-16	-9	1.5
24 Ed Erwin	1900	+14	-8	H	U	U	1.5
25 James J. Kerr	1496	H	+30	-5	U	U	1.5
26 Eric Wiggins	unr.	U	U	H	+33	-13	1.5
27 Michael Sneed	1146	-5	B	-9	-11	-20	1.0
28 J. Van Rensburg	1256	+17	-10	-6	-19	U	1.0
29 Cliff Stevens	1173	-10	=23	H	-12	-18	1.0
30 Warren Vosper	1646	-4	-25	-23	-18	+33	1.0
31 Leon Powers	1680	U	U	+18	U	U	1.0
32 Lord Key	unr.	-15	U	H	F	U	0.5
33 Kevin Huff	unr.	-8	-14	-20	-26	-30	0.0
34 Alton Blue	1340	-7	-19	-22	F	U	0.0
35 Bekah Sneed	1140	-6	U	U	U	U	0.0

Turkey Grange Open San Antonio, November 9-10

Open

name	rating	1	2	3	4	total
1 Selby Anderson	2311	+5	+3	+2	+6	4.0
2 John Hendrick	1897	+9	+6	-1	+8	3.0
3 John W. Ade	1933	+13	-1	+12	=4	2.5
4 David F. Gonzales	1886	+14	+10	-6	=3	2.5
5 Bruce Lewkowski	1853	-1	=7	X	+12	2.5
6 Mitchell Vergara	2153	+8	-2	+4	-1	2.0
7 Mark E. McCue	1917	=15	=5	-8	+14	2.0
8 Greg Vega	1800	-6	+9	+7	-2	2.0
9 Joaquin Fox	1716	-2	-8	+15	+13	2.0
10 John Patty	2226	+12	-4	U	U	1.0
11 Stephen Cheyney	2100	U	U	U	+15	1.0
12 Raymond H. Smith	1820	-10	+15	-3	-5	1.0
13 Abel Galvan	1800	-3	+14	F	-9	1.0
14 Albert Fulton	1708	-4	-13	B	-7	1.0
15 Sief Poulsen	1800	=7	-12	-9	-11	0.5

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

Reserve

name	rating	1	2	3	4	total
1 Duane E. Solley	1660	+3	+13	=7	+2	3.5
2 Bret Lynn	1544	+18	+9	+8	-1	3.0
3 James Fleener	1222	-1	+11	+6	+7	3.0
4 Frederick Speck	1586	-9	+17	=6	+12	2.5
5 Gary Brown	1476	+19	-7	+13	=8	2.5
6 Richard C. Lopez	1254	-8	+10	=4	+9	2.5
7 Robert Spaulding	unr.	+16	+5	=1	-3	2.5
8 Arnold Baldoza	unr.	+6	+12	-2	=5	2.5
9 James Nielsen	1043	+4	-2	+17	-6	2.0
10 Theodore Craig	unr.	-12	-6	+18	X	2.0
11 Alan J. Mundy	unr.	-13	-3	+19	+16	2.0
12 John H. Graw	1311	+10	-8	=14	-4	1.5
13 Charles E. Woods	1279	+11	-1	-5	=17	1.5
14 Bill Moushey	1500	=17	U	=12	U	1.0
15 Thomas Mings	1488	U	+19	U	U	1.0
16 Alexander Lewkowski	1449	-7	+18	-3	-11	1.0
17 Barbara Ade	917	=14	-4	-9	=13	1.0
18 Martha Ade	1031	-2	-16	-10	=19	0.5
19 John M. Ade	880	-5	-15	-11	=18	0.5

7 John Hendrick	1897	H	=8	+10	+15	-4	-6	X	4.0
8 Jerry Markey	2046	=16	=7	=18	=14	+13	+1	-3	4.0
9 Robert Weinberg	2155	+23	+14	+4	=12	-1	-3	H	4.0
10 Errol Jensen	2140	+19	-12	-7	-13	+16	+17	=14	3.5
11 David Buhner	2134	H	=5	=12	H	H	H	-1	3.5
12 Todd Trower	2010	+17	+10	=11	=9	-5	-2	F	3.0
13 Alex Lewkowski	2146	-3	-15	+22	+10	=8	-16	=6	3.0
14 Frederick Kleist	2078	+18	-9	=5	=8	-2	H	=10	3.0
15 Richard Weaver	2169	-21	+13	+3	-7	H	U	U	2.5
16 Steven D. Young	1836	=8	-20	-6	=19	-10	-13	B	2.0
17 B.L. Patteson	2145	-12	+19	-2	=6	-3	-10	U	1.5
18 Ray Gatten	1836	-14	+23	=8	-5	-6	U	U	1.5
19 Joshua Turin	2000	-10	-17	B	=16	U	U	U	1.5
20 Robert Holyfield	2035	H	+16	-1	U	U	U	U	1.5
21 Jerry Markey	2046	+15	U	U	U	U	U	U	1.0
22 Wm. Mac Devin	2012	H	-3	-13	U	U	U	U	0.5
23 Robert Chalker	2039	-9	-18	U	U	U	U	U	0.0
24 Robert Holyfield	2035	-2	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0

U2000

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	total
1 Guido Leon	1917	H	+19	+27	+20	+8	=3	+4	6.0
2 Jason Howell	1866	+26	=4	+10	+5	-3	+6	+9	5.5
3 John M. Dunlap	1922	=11	=7	+16	+24	+2	=1	+8	5.5
4 Curtis Fukuchi	1900	+25	=2	=11	+14	+20	+8	-1	5.0
5 Romie Carpenter	1865	+10	+13	=20	-2	=7	+18	+16	5.0
6 Bernard Parun	1921	+15	+22	-8	+11	+9	-2	=7	4.5
7 Marvin Bolden	1881	H	=3	=12	=27	=5	+16	=6	4.5
8 Larry J. Young	1993	+23	+24	+6	+9	-1	-4	-3	4.0
9 Akin Ogundipe	1903	+21	+14	+17	-8	=6	+12	=2	4.0
10 Mark McCue	1917	=5	+29	-2	+23	=11	=19	+13	4.0
11 Wellington Lee	1868	=3	+28	=4	=6	=10	-13	+19	3.5
12 William S. Lee	1786	U	+15	=7	+13	=18	-9	=17	3.5
13 Fred Pennington	1993	=19	=5	+28	-12	+22	+11	-10	3.5
14 James Murphy	1807	+17	-9	+21	-4	-16	=15	B	3.5
15 Samuel Irby	1829	-6	-12	=19	+28	=25	=14	+26	3.5
16 Don Howard	1880	-20	+25	-3	+26	+14	-7	-5	3.0
17 Antonio Schuyler	1900	-14	+21	-9	-22	=19	+26	=12	3.0
18 Hugh West	1900	+29	+20	+23	H	=12	-5	U	3.0
19 William P. Gibson	1900	=13	-1	=15	=25	=17	=10	-11	2.5
20 Jeffrey McAleer	1932	+16	+18	=5	-1	-4	U	U	2.5
21 James Farren	1875	-9	-17	-14	+31	+23	=22	U	2.5
22 Dwight Skinner	1800	B	-6	-24	+17	-13	=21	U	2.5
23 Br. Lewkowski	1853	-8	+26	-18	-10	-21	B	U	2.0
24 Joe Drake	1900	+30	-8	-22	-3	U	U	U	2.0
25 Robert Wright	1800	-4	-16	B	=19	=15	U	U	2.0
26 B.G. Dennison	1800	-2	+23	+29	-16	H	-17	-15	1.5
27 Robert Wisdom	1880	+28	H	-1	-7	U	U	U	1.5
28 Hector Lazcano	1924	-27	-11	-13	-15	U	U	U	0.0
29 Jose Trevino	1827	-18	-10	-26	U	U	U	U	0.0
30 Ed English	1834	-24	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0
31 Robert Smeltzer	1700	U	U	U	-21	U	U	U	0.0

U1800

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	total
1 Rodney Thomas	1751	+22	+24	+3	+7	H	+2	=4	6.0
2 Robert Sanders	1700	+10	+14	=4	+9	+8	-1	+7	5.5
3 Steven Thompson	1713	+18	+8	-1	+17	+5	-2	+10	5.0
4 Fred Hurst	1744	+21	+17	=2	=16	H	+3	=1	5.0
5 George Abood	1728	H	+28	=7	+18	-3	+17	=8	5.0
6 Bill Gentry	1708	+28	-7	+11	-8	+23	+18	+12	5.0
7 John Sneed	1712	+23	+6	=5	-1	+9	+14	-2	4.5
8 Ivan Wijetunge	1773	+19	-3	+25	+6	-2	+12	=5	4.0
9 Larry Carroll	1664	=16	+10	+27	-2	-7	+13	=15	4.0
10 David Deatherage	1776	-2	-9	+19	+27	+26	+16	=3	4.0
11 Alex Salas	1645	-29	+23	-6	+24	-17	+20	+16	4.0
12 Matt Bradford	1687	+31	+26	-16	+14	+13	-8	-6	3.5
13 John M. Baker	1721	-17	=19	+20	+15	-12	-9	+18	3.5
14 Neal Bonrud	1731	X	-2	+24	=12	+16	-7	U	3.5
15 Robert Hughes	1679	X	H	U	-13	=21	+23	=9	3.5
16 George Verhage	1708	=9	+20	+12	=4	-14	-10	-11	3.0
17 Leon Pwers	1680	+13	-4	+26	-3	+11	-5	U	3.0

Dallas Pinfork Grand Prix #4

Dallas, Nov. 28-Dec. 1

Open

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	total
1 G. Kaidanov	2687	+12	+14	+24	+20	=2	+9	=4	6.0
2 Martin del Campo	2378	+30	+5	+28	+9	=1	=4	-3	5.0
3 Alex Ivanov	2645	+17	+8	=4	=18	=6	=5	=2	5.0
4 Semion Palatnik	2566	+31	+22	=3	=5	+20	=2	=1	5.0
5 Sergey Kudrin	2596	+27	-2	+15	=4	+10	=3	+11	5.0
6 Doug Root	2577	+21	+11	-9	+8	=3	=13	+14	5.0
7 Michael Valvo	2409	+29	-20	+19	-10	+22	+18	+9	5.0
8 Albert Chow	2409	+26	-3	+25	-6	=12	+24	+13	4.5
9 Dmitry Gurevich	2656	+32	+18	+6	-2	+13	-1	-7	4.0
10 Andrew Karklins	2372	+33	-13	+16	+7	-5	-11	+19	4.0
11 John Jacobs	2387	+16	-6	H	+15	=18	+10	-5	4.0
12 Selby Anderson	2311	-1	-24	+14	+23	=8	=19	+18	4.0
13 Alfonso Almeida	2440	+23	+10	-20	+22	-9	=6	-8	3.5
14 Gary Simms	2249	+24	-1	-12	=16	+25	+27	=6	3.5
15 Alfred Carlin	2247	=28	+31	-5	-11	=27	=16	+21	3.5
16 Steven Grubs	2088	-11	+30	-10	=14	=17	=15	B	3.5
17 Vasik Rajlich	2233	-3	+21	-18	-25	=16	+29	+26	3.5
18 Igor Shtern	2433	+25	-9	+17	=3	=11	-7	-12	3.0
19 Sid Pickard	2203	-20	+23	-7	+29	=24	=12	-10	3.0
20 G. Schwartzman	2617	+19	+7	+13	-1	-4	U	U	3.0
21 Phillip Dorsey	2156	-6	-17	-27	+26	+29	+22	-15	3.0
22 Darren Dorsey	1717	B	-4	B	-13	-7	-21	+30	3.0
23 Andy Reeder	2081	-13	-19	+26	-12	+30	=25	H	3.0
24 Miles Ardaman	2449	-14	+12	-1	+27	=19	-8	U	2.5
25 G. Ruiz Gonzalez	2203	-18	+29	-8	+17	-14	=23	U	2.5
26 Lee Williams	2000	-8	=27	-23	-21	B	+30	-17	2.5
27 David Naiser	2179	-5	=26	+21	-24	=15	-14	U	2.0
28 Miles Ardaman	2449	=15	+32	-2	U	U	U	U	1.5
29 Bill Snyder	1893	-7	-25	+30	-19	-21	-17	U	1.0
30 Robert Smeltzer	1700	-2	-16	-29	B	-23	-26	-22	1.0
31 Selby Anderson	2311	-4	-15	U	U	U	U	U	0.0
32 Noureddine Ziane	2362	-9	-28	U	U	U	U	U	0.0
33 G. Kaidanov	2687	-10	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0

U2200

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	total
1 Joseph Kruml	2000	-4	+6	+20	+2	+9	-8	+11	5.0
2 Andrew Bar-Jona	2161	+24	-4	+17	-1	+14	+12	+5	5.0
3 Robert Holyfield	2035	+13	+22	-15	-4	+17	+9	+8	5.0
4 Alfred Zerm	2126	+1	-2	-9	+3	+7	-5	H	4.5
5 David Peters	1841	+6	-11	-14	+18	+12	+4	-2	4.5
6 Stephen Cheyney	2119	-5	-1	+16	=17	+18	+7	+13	4.5

18	Josef Ryglewicz	1600	-3	B	+22	-5	+27	-6	-13	3.0
19	Roberto Lazcano	1657	-8	=13	-10	=20	-28	+27	+25	3.0
20	Alan Davidson	1700	H	-16	-13	=19	+24	-11	+22	3.0
21	Raymond Doo	1638	-4	-25	=30	≠28	=15	=22	H	3.0
22	Lloyd Uhler	1700	-1	+30	-18	-26	+25	=21	-20	2.5
23	Byron Anthony	1640	-7	-11	+28	+25	-6	-15	H	2.5
24	Warren Vosper	1646	B	-1	-14	-11	-20	-25	+27	2.0
25	Wilson Neil	1700	-27	+21	-8	-23	-22	+24	-19	2.0
26	Joseph M. Watson	1748	+30	-12	-17	+22	-10	U	U	2.0
27	Doyle Lobaugh	1645	+25	H	-9	-10	-18	-19	-24	1.5
28	Joaquin Fox	1716	-6	-5	-23	-21	+19	U	U	1.0
29	Lionel Fox	1742	+11	U	U	U	U	U	U	1.0
30	Alex Salas	1645	-26	-22	-21	U	U	U	U	0.5
31	William S. Lee	1786	-12	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0
32	Bill Gentry	1708	F	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0
33	Alan Davidson	1700	F	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0

U1600

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	total	
1	Joseph Stevens	1527	+16	+12	=2	+7	+5	+3	=4	6.0
2	Alex Lewkowski	1449	+6	+15	=1	+5	=3	=7	=8	5.0
3	C. Cunningham	1425	+13	=20	+11	+4	=2	-1	=5	4.5
4	Gray Bullis	1595	+17	=11	=7	-3	+6	+10	=1	4.5
5	Oscar Carrillo	1531	+18	+10	+23	-2	-1	+15	=3	4.5
6	Ajay Bangale	1425	-2	+22	=9	+19	-4	+18	+7	4.5
7	Michael Harvey	1442	+9	+8	=4	-1	+15	=2	=6	4.0
8	Jason Kindred	1533	+25	-7	=20	+11	=10	=9	=2	4.0
9	Caster Jones	1541	-7	=14	=6	+12	+18	=8	=10	4.0
10	Roger Gaiha	1590	H	-5	+18	+13	=8	-4	=9	3.5
11	Carol Mayer	1451	+19	=4	-3	-8	+13	H	=14	3.5
12	Greg Utas	1438	+22	-1	=19	-9	+20	=14	=16	3.5
13	Teofilo Hernandez	1502	-3	+16	=15	-10	-11	+17	+19	3.5
14	Kevin Hancock	1493	-15	=9	-17	+16	+19	=12	=11	3.5
15	Tom Watts	1558	+14	-2	=13	+20	-7	-5	-17	2.5
16	Curtis Felkner	1400	-1	-13	=22	-14	=17	+19	=12	2.5
17	Gordon Nelson	1500	-4	-19	+14	-18	=16	-13	+15	2.5
18	Dennis Anderson	1502	-5	+23	-10	+17	-9	-6	U	2.0
19	Robert Jagger	1552	-11	+17	=12	=6	-14	-16	-13	1.5
20	Stanley Weinberg	1500	H	=3	=8	-15	-12	U	U	1.5
21	Brad Bradford	1511	+24	U	U	U	U	U	U	1.0
22	Chuck Newton	1540	-12	-6	=16	U	U	U	U	0.5
23	Kevin Hancock	1493	H	-18	-5	U	U	U	U	0.5
24	Roger Gaiha	1590	-21	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0
25	C. Cunningham	1425	-8	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0

U1400

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	total	
1	Jonathan Cerley	1277	+22	+32	=2	=7	+12	+10	+3	6.5
2	Todd Douglas	1281	+18	+20	-1	+11	+14	+7	+8	6.0
3	Charles E. Woods	1279	+14	+25	-16	+18	+4	+13	-1	5.0
4	Wm. Trowbridge	1209	+8	+15	+19	-10	-3	+17	+13	5.0
5	Saul Waranch	1271	+21	-12	-18	+23	+15	+14	+7	5.0
6	Jim Klinger	1200	-12	+17	-23	+21	+11	+18	+10	5.0
7	Salvador Luna	1280	+29	+13	+12	=1	+10	-2	-5	4.5
8	Daniel Sneed	985	-4	+19	+15	=13	+24	+12	-2	4.5
9	Phil Chambers	1383	-11	=33	-30	+28	+26	+16	+20	4.5
10	C. McCullough	1279	+33	+11	+24	+4	-7	-1	-6	4.0
11	Michael Korrie	1180	+9	-10	+32	-2	-6	+25	+18	4.0
12	Jonathan Walsh	1398	+6	+5	-7	+16	-1	-8	=17	3.5
13	Jose Luna	1201	+17	-7	+21	=8	+16	-3	-4	3.5
14	Marcus Hawkins	1102	-3	+28	+20	+24	-2	-5	=15	3.5
15	Michael Sneed	1146	+19	-4	-8	+32	-5	+24	+14	3.5
16	Amos Waranch	990	H	+30	+3	-12	-13	-9	+26	3.5
17	Angelo Cuestas	922	-13	=6	+29	+26	+23	-4	=12	3.5
18	Manuel Espino	1103	-2	+22	+5	-3	+20	-6	-11	3.0
19	Jose Raga	956	-15	-8	-4	-22	X	+28	+23	3.0
20	C. Van Rensburg	1256	+28	-2	-14	+25	-18	X	-9	3.0
21	April Hieronymous	919	-5	+26	-13	-6	-25	B	+28	3.0
22	Thomas Noyes	988	-1	-18	-28	+19	+32	+29	U	3.0
23	Ryan Wilbur	748	-27	+29	+6	-5	-17	=20	-19	2.5
24	Brian Pursley	1303	+26	+27	-10	-14	-8	-15	U	2.0
25	Alice Moultrie	1033	X	-3	-27	-20	+21	-11	U	2.0

26	Elvis Vest	1121	-24	-21	+33	-17	-9	+32	-16	2.0
27	Niell Davis	1244	+23	-24	+25	U	U	U	U	2.0
28	Stephen Hawkins	770	-20	-14	+22	-9	=29	-19	-21	1.5
29	Ben Lewkowski	1026	-7	-23	-17	+33	=28	-22	U	1.5
30	Wm. Trowbridge	1209	=34	-16	+9	U	U	U	U	1.5
31	Jorge Munguia	1037	U	U	U	U	U	H	+32	1.5
32	Audrey Pala	766	B	-1	-11	-15	-22	-26	-31	1.0
33	Todd Haberkom	988	-10	=9	-26	-29	F	U	U	0.5
34	Jonathan Walsh	=30	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.5
35	Jonathan Cerley	1277	F	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.0

Unrated

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	total	
1	R. De La Cruz	unr.	+4	+8	B	+2	+3	+7	+6	7.0
2	Jim Meyer	unr.	+3	+5	+7	-1	+6	B	+4	6.0
3	Jay Patteson	unr.	-2	+6	+5	B	-1	+4	+7	5.0
4	Andrew Schyler	unr.	-1	B	+8	=6	=7	-3	-2	3.0
5	David Huff	unr.	B	-2	-3	-7	U	+6	B	3.0
6	George Manawa	unr.	+7	-3	B	=4	-2	-5	-1	2.5
7	Alesa Manawa	unr.	B	-1	-4	U	U	U	U	1.0
8	Arminio Serrano	unr.	B	-1	-4	U	U	U	U	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.

Chess for Dummies

by James Eade

Paperback, 362 pages, Dummies Press, 1996. \$16.99.

IDG Books, 919 E. Hillsdale Blvd., suite 400

Foster City, CA 94404. www.dummies.com

I can offer no better evidence that chess has caught the current wave of "geek chic" than this welcome addition to the popular *Dummies* series. Like the computer books that came before it, this is comprehensive, well-organized and full of comic(s) relief and entertaining tidbits.

In keeping with the series, Eade brings elementary chess instruction into the computer age. In what may be a first for chess primers, he offers a useful section devoted to online chess, with instructions for using ICC and FICS services. An overview of chess playing computer programs omits the redoubtable Fritz4, probably because Eade was going by last December's Swedish rating list that had Fritz3 down at number eight.

The book does not skimp on paper or on diagrams, so one can be introduced to the Caro-Kann and the Lucena position before even learning notation! A minor quibble: the diagrams use a dark gray half-tone that is often too inky. In the pre-notation section the idea is to use a lighter gray "ghost" image showing where pieces had just been. But later when a newspaper column is shown with cross-hatched dark squares, even novice readers will probably think, "Now *there's* a diagram."

A section titled "International Chess Notation" consists of an annotated game with some of the more commonly used ECO/Informant symbols (!, !?, ?, ∞, Δ, =, ♯, +-). I think a complete table of symbols with a

short example using figurine algebraic (not mentioned in the glossary) would have been preferable.

There is a section on state organizations, with a plug for *Texas Knights* – thanks, Jim! (Past TCA president Mike Simpson may say, “Yeah, thanks a lot!” after he’s received his umpteenth phone call from this reference.) While I’m making suggestions for the second edition, how about including Chess Digest on the short list of suppliers after USCF and Chessco?

This book breaks new ground in the field of chess instruction. The cachet of its title and the guaranteed circulation are bound to keep bringing in new chess dummies to our clubs.

The Puzzle King: Sam Loyd’s Chess Problems and Selected Mathematical Puzzles

Edited by Sid Pickard

Paperback, 240 pages, Pickard & Son, 1996. \$22.95.

The Chess Games of Adolph Anderssen

Edited by FM Ron Burnett and Sid Pickard

Paperback, 349 pages, Pickard & Son, 1996. \$24.95.

Both: P.O. Box 700982, Dallas, TX 75370

In the year and a half since he started publishing, Sid Pickard has carved out an important niche. He takes classic out-of-print material that belongs on any reference shelf, applies the highest production standards (no reprints) and creates a very attractive product. After debuting with *The Games of Wilhelm Steinitz* he has if anything raised the bar, with new diagrams in Zürich font (as used in *Informant* and *Inside Chess*).

The presentation is so clear in *The Puzzle King* that the solutions leap off the page if you’re not careful. There might have been a warning such as “STOP! Get something to hide the answers!” It’s a toss-up whether this is more convenient that flipping back and forth. If you are a systematic solver it’s good, but if you browse you may peek at solutions without wanting to. A sampling of Loyd’s mathematical puzzles appears also.

The 897 Anderssen games – the most definitive collection yet – come with *Informant*-style notes, often extensive. The sources are mostly lost in the core work on which this is based, but an index gives credit where possible. FM Ron Burnett revised and expanded the notes, which contain modern contributions from GM’s Anatoly Lein and Robert Hübner, and Morphy biographer Macon Shibus.

An excellent biographical tribute to Anderssen, his 1879 obituary in *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, appears in English translation for the first time. Also here are his eighty refreshingly game-like problems, published in 1842 before he gained fame as a player.

A Short Course for Class C Players

by Stephen Cheyney

Spiral bound, 203 pages, Stephen Cheyney, 1996. \$19.95.
533 W. Grammercy, San Antonio, TX 78212

You know the type – the player who’s taken lessons and bought chess books for years, and can’t seem to break through the 1600 barrier. You might be one yourself.

Cheyney believes the gap in such players’ education is, as Teichmann would say, 99% tactics. Actually the book is more well-rounded than that – 75% tactics. The first quarter builds pattern recognition for finding elementary combinations; the final half is a self-test. Sandwiched in between, almost as an afterthought, are rambling but valid observations on strategy and positional play, how to attack (and how not to), elementary endgame knowledge, and some illustrative games.

An expert rated player with the common touch, Cheyney has consulted Class C players in writing this work, and has field tested his examples. He is at his best in presenting concrete examples, and tying them together into whole themes.

Cheyney is somewhat less effective when he goes into essay mode. By his own admission, he does not pretend to write lofty prose on the Great Ideas of chess. That has been done already in the classics that many C players have had for years.

And that may just illustrate the need for this book.

Tournament Calendar

March 14-16: Texas Scholastic Championships. See back cover ad.

April 6: Texas A&M Spring Open. 3-SS, 30/60, SD/30. 308 Memorial Student Center, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX. \$\$ based on entries. EF: \$20, TCA membership required, o.s.a. Reg. 10-10:30 a.m., Rds. 10:30-1:30-4:30. Entries: Dr. Dusan Djuric, 1018 Holt St., College Station, TX 77840; (409) 696-5504 h, 845-5522 w; djuric@ariel.tamu.edu. NS. NC. W.

April 12: Texas Rapid Championship. San Antonio.

April 19-20: Texas Senior Championship. Huntsville.

May 24-26: Texas State Championship. San Antonio.

Aug. 30-Sept. 1: 63rd Southwest Open. San Antonio.

Oct. 25-26: Texas Open. San Antonio (open to bids).

**Overdue 1997 Tournament Bids:
Texas Class & Armed Forces Championships**

ACE Open Club Championship

January 17-19

Bridge Studio of Austin

1701 Palo Duro Rd.; (512) 452-1698

5-round Swiss, 30/90, SD/60

Entry fee: \$25 (postmarked by 1-14), \$35/site

— Junior entries half price —

Prizes: \$1,000 b/50, top 2 Gtd. in Open

Open: \$200-100, Exp. \$110-50, U2000 \$40

Reserve: \$140-60, B \$100, C \$90 U1400 \$60, Unr. \$40

Reg: 6 - 7 p.m. Fri. (or 8 - 8:45 a.m. Sat.)

Half point bye any rd., req. before Rd. 1

Rds: 7:30 p.m. (9 a.m.) - 2 - 7:30, 10 - 3:30

Info: (512) 328-3638; Gary.Gaiffe@lcra.org

Solutions

- 1.Qxe8+ and Black resigned, since 1...Kxe8 2.Bxc6+ and 3.Rxg4 nets rook and minor piece for White. Not 1.Qxc6?? Rxh3+ 2.Bxh3 Qxh3 mate.
- 1...Rxb2 0-1 (2.Kxb2 Rc2+ 3.Ka1 Qa2 mate).
- 1.Kd2 Rg3 2.Rhh7 Rg2+ 3. Kc3 Rg3+ 4. Kb4 1-0.
- The game ended 1.Rxc8 Rxc8 (hopeless is 1...Qxc8 2.Nxf8 Qxf8 3.Qxa5) 2.Qe5+ Kg8 3.Qe7 Kh8, and Black resigned because of 4.Nf6 with mate at h7 to follow.
- 1.Qf7+! Kxe5 2.Bf4+ Kxe4 (2...Kd4 3.Qd5 mate) 3. Nc3+ and Black resigned because 4...Kd4 5.Qd5 mate.
- 1...Qc8! (simplest - if 1...Nxd3+ 2.Kd2!) 2.c3 Rb1+ 3.Kd2 R8b2+ 0-1 (4.Ke3 Re2 mate). If 2.c4 then 2... Rb1+ 3.Kc2 R8b2+ 4.Kc3 Ne2 mate.
- 1.Nf5 Bxf5 (1...Qg5 2.Qxg5 Bxg5 3.Nfxg7 +-; 1... Bg5 2.Nfxg7) 2.Rxe8+ Qxe8 3.Nf6+ Kh8 4.Nxe8 Rxe8 5.Re1, and White won with queen against two bishops.
- The game ended 1.Nxe5! Nxe5 2.Qxd4 and Black resigned as he must lose a piece. On 1...Nf3 2.Rd8! Black loses his queen or gets mated with Nf7.
- 1.Qg5! seals off the king's escape. Then 1...Re7 2. Rf3+ Ke8 3.Rxf8+! wins the queen or mates. The game ended 1...Rd8 2.Bg6+ 1-0 (2...Ng6 3.Rh7+ forces mate).

Back cover solution: 1.Qd5+ Rc5 2.Ra5+ Kxa5 (2... bxa5 3.Qb7 mate) 3.Qa8+ Kb5 4.Qa4 mate.

Texas Open (continued from page 18)

28.Bxg6!

The point being 28...hxg6 29. Bxf6 +-, and White regains his pawn with a strong attack as the recapture 29...Rxf6 loses Black's queen. [28...hxg6 29. Bxf6 Rc7! 30.Qh8+ Kf7 31.Qg7+ Ke8 32.Qxg6+ Bf7 33.Qe4 ±.]

I naively expected Gibson to resign shortly, but he "sees" more than most sighted players!

28...Bd5!

A good move to play when your adversary is in bad time trouble as I was - and unfortunately I had not considered this simple rejoinder!

29.Bf5!

White finds the only reply to avoid material loss.

29...Bxh1 [29...Rce8 30.Bxf6! Bxh1 31.Qh5!! Rxf6! 32.Qxe8+ =] 30.Bxc8 Qxc8 31. Qxh1 Qe6 32.Qh6!?

Preventing the threatened ...Ng4 by tactical means.

[It's not such a big threat: 32.Rd1! Ng4 33.f3 =.]

32...Qf5 33.Be3 e4! [?]

Clearing the way for the Nc6 and defending c5.

[33...Ng4! 34.Qxc6 Nxe3 35.fxe3 Qf1+36.Kd2 Qxa1 37. Qd5+ Kg7 38.Qxe5+ Rf6 39.Qe7+ Kg6 40.Nf4+ Rxf4!]

34.0-0-0! [?]

White was so short of time and so depressed over the sudden change of fortunes in this game that he misses his only chance: 34.Qg5+ Qxg5 35.Bxg5 Ng4 36.Be3 Nxe3 37.fxe3 Ne5 38.Rb1 Nd3+ 39.Kd2 Rf2, and White is completely tied up and barely breathing, but with this lemon he is about to suffocate! [Wrong!]

34...Ne5 35.Qf4?? [35.Bxc5! Nd3+ 36.Rxd3 Qxc5 37.Rd4 ±] Nd3+

The rest is a technical mop-up for the blind chess ace, but I decided to test his vision for 25 moves.

36.Rxd3 Qxf4 37.Nxf4 exd3 38.Nxd3 c4 39.Nc5 Ng4 40.Bd4 [40.Nxa6 Nxf2 Δ Nd3+, Rf3] Nxf2 41. Nxa6 Nd3+ 42.Kc2 Rf3 43.Nc7 Rxg3 44.Nxb5 Rg2+ 45.Kd1 Rxb2 46.Nd6 Rxa2 47.Nxc4 Nb2+ 48.Nxb2 Rxb2 49.c4 Rb4 50.Be5 Rxc4 51.Kd2 Re4 52.Bh2 Kf7 53.Kd3 Re8 54.Bf4 Kg6 55.Be3 Kf5 56.Ke2 Kg4 57. Kf2 Rxe3 58. Kxe3 Kg3 59.Ke2 Kg2 60.Ke3 h5 0-1

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

A group of chess enthusiasts had checked into a hotel, and were standing in the lobby discussing their recent tournament victories. After about an hour the manager came out of the office and asked them to disperse.

"But why?" they asked, as they moved off.

"Because," he said, "I can't stand chess nuts boasting in an open foyer."

— George C. John



TEXAS STATE SCHOLASTIC CHESS CHAMPIONSHIPS

March 14-16, 1997

Harvey Hotel-Addison
14315 Midway Rd.
Dallas, TX 75244
Hotel rate (up to 4 per room) - \$67
Reserve by 2/21/97
(972) 980-8877

Exit 23 off I-635 at Midway
North on Midway 1 mile

Four Sections
Entry fee \$20 if postmarked by 3/4/97
Mail/Payable to Dallas Chess Club
11836 Judd Ct., Suite 304-B
Dallas, TX 75243
(972) 231-2065
email: bradb4@iadfw.net
At site registration (\$30) Fri. 7:00-9:00
or Sat. 8:00-9:30 am.

INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM TROPHIES!!
Top four scores from same school for team awards.

Section		Rd.1	Rd.2	Rd.3	Rd.4	Rd.5	Rd.6	Rd.7	Rd.8	Rd.9
Primary K-2	Day	Sat.	Sat.	Sat.	Sat.	Sat.	Sat.			
	Time Control	G/30	G/30	G/30	G/30	G/30	G/30			
Elementary K-5/6	Day	Sat.	Sat.	Sat.	Sat.	Sat.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.
	Time Control	G/30	G/30	G/30	G/30	G/30	G/45	G/45	G/45	G/45
Middle School 6-9	Day	Sat.	Sat.	Sat.	Sat.	Sat.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	
	Time Control	G/45	G/45	G/45	G/45	G/45	G/60	G/60	G/60	
High School 9-12	Day	Sat.	Sat.	Sat.	Sat.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.		
	Time Control	G/60	G/60	G/60	G/60	G/75	G/75	G/75		
	Start Time	9:45	11:15	1:15	2:45	4:15	5:45	11:30	2:00	4:00
	Start Time	10:00	11:30	1:30	3:00	4:30	9:30	1:00	3:30	
	Start Time	10:00	12:30	2:30	4:30	6:45	10:00	1:00	3:30	
	Start Time	10:00	1:00	3:30	6:15	9:30	1:00	4:00		



Up to two half pt byes avail if req before rd 2.

Plenty of extra events:

Bughouse tournament (6 round double swiss)
 Friday evening. Entry fee \$10 per team.
 Registration 7:30-8:00, Rd. 1 at 8:00.

Simul(s) Saturday evening at 8:30. EF \$10.

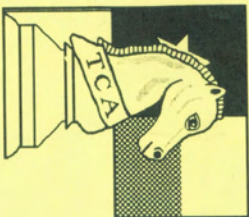
Analysis by local experts & masters between rds.

USCF and TCA memb req and may be purchased at site. \$1 event only TCA memb avail. TCA rules will apply regarding section assignment. Open to TX residents or TX schools.

Saturday registration may require a half point bye in the first round.

Coaches mtg. 8 am Sat. TCA mtg. Sun. morning.

Sets provided. Please bring clocks. NS, NC, W.

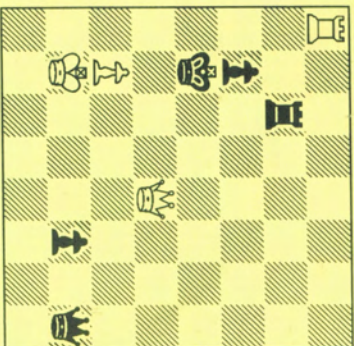


Texas Chess Association
P.O. Box 501
Helotes, TX 78023-0501

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See inside front cover for
TCA membership information.

Adolf Anderssen, 1842



Mate in four

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