

TEXAS KNIGHTS

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GM Yuri Shulman

wins

Southwest Open

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Correction last issue: In the USCF delegates' meeting (p. 26), Forrest Marler voted for OMOV, not against.

Test Your Tactics!

Solutions: page 23



1. Black to move
Endsley-J. Shih, SW Open 1999



2. Black to move
Williams-Patty, SW Open 1999



3. White to move
Ziane-Langer, SW Open 1999



4. White to move
Carrizales-Anderson, 1999 S.A. Chp.



5. Black to move
McGregor-Agaian, SW Open 1999



6. Black to move
Wren-Wright, SW Open 1999



7. Black to move
Rios-B. Anderson, SW Open 1999



8. White to move
Dejmek-Ziane, SW Open 1999



9. White to move
Anderson-Land, Texas Quick 1999

GM Shulman dominates SW Open

by Selby Anderson

GM Yuri Shulman won the 65th Southwest Open, held Sept. 4-6 in Houston. The personable 24-year-old from Minsk, Belarus was recently awarded a scholarship at the University of Texas at Dallas, where he will start classes next spring toward a degree in computer science. Nouredine Ziane and Katie Stone met him at the U.S. Open in August, and persuaded him to come to Texas and apply.

This is a major recruiting coup for UTD, and a windfall for chess fans in Texas. The last time a GM lived in this state was during Lputian's brief stay in 1994, and we can look forward to more than a few months with Yuri.

Shulman finished with 5.5, a point ahead of four players who tied for second: Nouredine Ziane, Mikhail Langer, David John and myself. Shulman's draw was with Ziane, who has been hosting him in Plano. (Did I mention that Yuri is a gentleman?)

The attendance was lukewarm for a Southwest Open - 143 players, the lowest since 1993. The \$85 hotel rate at the Crowne Plaza may have deterred some, although I was able to save \$40 a day by moving across the street.

The event was directed by George John for Southwest Chess Enterprises. Luis Salinas and Brad Bradford assisted.

The Texas Quick (G/15) Championship was held Friday night. I won the twelve-player Open section with 5-1 ahead of Mikhail Langer (4.5). In the U1600 section nine-year-old Sarkis Agaian tied with Semir Imamovic for first place with 5-1. Imamovic, who has a standard rating of 2097, won the \$10,000 expert section prize at this

PRIZE WINNERS

OPEN: 1st: Yuri Shulman, 5.5. 2nd + 3rd: Nouredine Ziane, Mikhail Langer, David John, Selby Anderson, 4.5. 1st U2200: Semir Imamovic, 4. 2nd U2200: Mark Dejmek, 3.5.

U2000: 1st: Jason Howell, 5.5. 2nd: Larry Young, 5. 1st + 2nd U1800: Trong Nguyen, Kelvin Shih, 4.5.

U1600: 1st + 2nd: Boran Butorovic, Michael Cox, Adam Moncada, Tony Olvera, 5. 1st + 2nd U1400: Edward Tarte, Grays Middlebrook, Dante Garcia, 4.5.

year's World Open in Philadelphia, and he certainly went the distance in his Round 2 game with Shulman Saturday evening. Notably, his only loss in the Quick Championship was to Agaian.

Round 1

King's Indian E92

Yuri Shulman 2552
B.L. Patteson 2049

Southwest Open 1999 (1)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Nf3 0-0 6.Be2 e5 7.Be3 Ng4 8.Bg5 f6 9.Bh4 Qe8 10.0-0 c6 11. d5 c5 12.a3 Na6 13.Ne1 Nh6 14.f3 Bd7 15.Rb1 Nf7 16.b4 b6 17.Nd3 Rc8



18.Nb5 Bxb5 19.cxb5 Nc7 20.a4 Bb6 21.Bf2 f5 22.Nb2 Qe7 23. Nc4 cxb4 24.Rxb4 Rb8 25.a5 Na8 26. Qd3 Rfc8 27.exf5 gxf5 28.Qxf5 bxa5 29.Nxa5 Nd8 30.Rh4 Qf8 31. Qh5 Nf7 32.Nc6 Rb7 33.Bd3 Nb6 34.Bf5 Re8 35.Be6 Kh8 36.Bxf7 1-0

Sicilian Najdorf B97

Mikhail Langer 2308
Barry Endsley 2014

Southwest Open 1999 (1)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4 Qb6 8.Qd2 Qxb2 9.Rb1 Qa3 10.f5 Nc6 11.fxe6 fxe6 12.Nxc6 bxc6 13. e5 dxe5 14.Bxf6 gxf6 15.Ne4 Be7 16.Be2 h5 17.c4!?

This is usually played after 17.Rb3 Qa4.

17...Qa4?

I wonder if Endsley was blitzing out book moves and played this by sheer momentum. It amounts to a free move for White in a setting where Black can ill afford it.

Instead, 17...f5 is correct. Then 18.Rb3 transposes to an equal book line, but 18.Ng5? Qd6 is a mistake.

18.0-0 f5



19.Qc3! fxe4 20.Qxe5 Rf8 21. Bxb5+ Kd8 22.Rfd1+ 1-0
22.....Bd7 23.Rxd7+! is mating.



GM Yuri Shulman

You don't often see a high school player grind down a strong master in a long technical game, but that's what Justin Shih did here:

KI Attack A04

Justin Shih 1994

Jason Doss 2297

Southwest Open 1999 (1)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 g6 3.g3 Bg7 4.Bg2 Nc6 5.0-0 Rb8!?

An irritating move to meet, and general reference books are no help. This is surprising, since an early ...Rb8 often appears in the Closed Sicilian – or similarly, an early Rb1 in the English.

6.a4

An alternative to restraining ...b7-b5 is to meet Black halfway: 6.c3 e5 7.a3! Δ 7...b5 8.b4, developing with d3, Nbd2 and Bb2.

6...a6 7.c3 e5 8.d3 d6 9.Ne1 Nge7 10.f4 0-0 11.Na3 d5

Note that 11...b5? would have allowed 12.f5! ±.

12.Qe2 d4 13.c4 Be6 14.Nf3

14.g4 f5 15.exf5 gxf5 16.g5 Qc7 =+ (Δ ...Rbe8, ...Ng6).

14...Qc8 15.Nh4 Bg4 16.Bf3 Bh3 17.Bg2 Qg4 18.Qxg4

18.Nf3 is relatively better.

18...Bxg4 19.Bf3 Bd7 20.Bd2

The threat of ...Nb4 is awkward to meet, as 20.Nc2 allows 20...b5.

20...Bh6 21.Rf2?

Necessary was 21.Ng2 to cover the f4 pawn.

21...Nb4 22.Bxb4 cxb4 23.Nc2 b3 24.Nb4 exf4 25.g4 a5 26.Nd5 Nxd5 27.cxd5 Rfc8 28.h3 b5 29. axb5 Rxb5 30.Bd1



30...g5?!

This immediately loses a key pawn (a5 or d4) to Nf3. Best is 30...f3! unleashing the threat of ...Be3:

(a) 31.Rxf3 Rc1 32.Rxc1 Bxc1 33.Rf2 a4 -/;

(b) 31.Kh1 Be3 32.Rxf3 Rc2! -/;

(c) 31.Kf1 Rbc5! 32.Nxf3 Be3 33.Rg2 a4 -/+.

31.Nf3 Rb4 32.Rxa5 Rc1 33.Rd2 Bf8 34.Ra8 Ra4 35.Rd8 Bc8 36. Kf2 Rb4 37.Ne5 Kg7 38.Nc6 Ba6



39.Rxf8! Rxc6 40.Rxf7+ Kxf7 41. dxc6 Ke6 42.e5! Kxe5 43.Bf3 Kd6 44.Be4 Bb5?

On 44...h6 45.Kf3 (45.Rd1 Ra4) 45...Bb5 46.h4 Bxc6 47.Bxc6 Kxc6 48.hxg5 hxg5 49.Rh2, White has enough lateral check counterplay to draw. The text, seeking to win at all cost, ignores White's winning chances on the kingside.

45.c7 Kxc7 46.Bxh7 Kd6 47.Kf3 Bc6+ 48.Be4 Bd7 49.h4! gxh4 50. Kxf4 Rb8 51.Rh2 Rh8 52.Bf5

Black is surely regretting his 44th move by now.

52...Bb5 53.g5 Rf8 54.Kg4 h3 55. g6 Ke5 56.Be4 Bd7+ 57.Kg5 Rf1 58.g7 Rg1+ 59.Kh6 Be6 60.Bg6



60...Kf4

More obstinate is 60...Rg2 61. Rxh3 Rxb2 62.Rh5+ Kd6 63.Rh4 Kc5 64.Re4 Rh2+ 65.Kg5 Rg2+ 66. Kf6 Bg8 67.Re8 b2 68.Rxg8 b1(Q) 69.Rc8+ Kd6 70.Rd8+! (70.g8(Q)? Qf1+ 71.Kg7 Rxg6+!! =) 70...Kc7 71.g8(Q) Qb6+ 72.Kf5, and White's extra bishop should win.

61.Rxh3 Rg2 62.Rh4+ Kg3 63. Rxd4 Rxb2 64.Rd6 Bg8 65.Rd8 Be6 66.Kg5 Rf2 67.d4 Rd2 68.Kf6 Bc4 69.d5 Rxd5 70.Rxd5 Bxd5 71.Bf7 1-0

If only Black's king weren't on the g-file! An impressive performance by eleventh grader Shih.

Reti Opening A12

Michael Williams 1875

Drew Sarkisian 2247

Southwest Open 1999 (1)

1.Nf3 d5 2.c4 c6 3.b3 Bf5 4.Bb2 e6
5.g3 Nd7 6.Bg2 Qb6!?

Sarkisian often tries original ideas in otherwise placid openings. 7.d3

Rather than let the d-file get opened, I would prefer 7.cxd5 exd5, with the plan of 0-0, Nc3, d3 and e4. 7...dxc4 8.dxc4 0-0-0!?

A rarity in the Reti (and a sure way to disrespect your opponent!), but the open d-file may justify it. 9.0-0 Ngf6 10.Nc3 h6 11.Na4 Qc7 12.Qc1 Nc5 13.Nxc5(?)

Based on a plan that leaves Black's dark square bishop unopposed. Better is 13.Be5! (a) 13...Qa5 14.Bc3 Qc7 15.Nxc5 Bxc5 16.b4 ±; (b) 15...Bd6 14.Nxc5 Bxe5 15.Nxe5 Qxe5 16.Qa3 Qb8 17.b4 ±; 16...Kb8? 17.Bxc6! Δ 17...bxc6 18.Qb4+ Kc7 19. Qa5+ +-.
13...Bxc5 14.a3 a5



15.b4 axb4 16.axb4 Bxb4 17.Ra8+ Kd7 18.Rd1+ Ke7 19.Bxf6+ gxf6 20.Rdxd8 Rxd8 21.Rxd8 Qxd8 22. Qxh6

White has regained his pawn at the cost of ceding Black the bishop pair and a candidate passed b-pawn that looks faster than the h-pawn. 22...Qd1+ 23.Bf1 e5

Black is eyeing the c-pawn, but he cannot win it. More important is to play ...b5 (-/+) on this move or the next, while it is still possible.

24.Kg2 Be6 25.Qh4 Bd6 26.e3 Qc2 27.Ne1 Qc3 28.Nf3 c5 29.Qe4 Qb2 30.Nh4 Ke8 31.Nf5 Bf8 32.Qd3 Qb6 33.Be2 Qc6+ 34.Bf3 Qd7 35. Be4 Qxd3 36.Bxd3 Kd7 37.h4 Kc7 38.f3 b5

At last this push, but White has had time to catch up. 39.cxb5 c4 40.Bc2 Kb6 41.Kf2 Kxb5 42.Ke2



Black can always draw by trading into an opposite bishops ending, but he understandably plays to win. 42...Kb4 43.h5 Kc3 44.Kd1 Kb2 45.e4 c3 46.Ne3 Bh6 47.Nd5 f5 48. Nb4 fxe4 49.Bxe4 Bb3+ 50.Bc2 Bxc2+ 51.Nxc2 Kb3 52.Ne1 f5 53. Nc2 Kb2 54.Ne1 e4 55.f4 e3??

55...Kb1 or 55...Bf8 is a draw. 56.Nd3+ Kb1 57.Ke2 c2 58.Kxe3 c1(Q)+ 59.Nxc1 Kxc1 60.Kd4 Kd2 and ... 1-0
61.Ke5 Ke3 62.Kxf5 Kf3 63.g4 Bxf4 64.g5 +-.
Notes by Andres Suarez

Old Indian A53

Andres Suarez 1865

Clarence Yeung 2200

Southwest Open 1999 (1)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 d6 3.Nc3 Nbd7 4.e4 e5 5.Nge2 c6 6.f3 Be7

This is the "Old Indian" line, which is very unfamiliar to lower rated players – which in my opinion is the reason he chose to play it.

7.Be3 0-0 8.Qd2 a6 9.Ng3 Re8

Unlike in the King's Indian-Saemisch, g3 is a good square for the knight in this variation.

10.Be2 Qc7 11.0-0

I decided to castle kingside to be safe before proceeding with the attack.

11...Bf8 12.Rfd1 g6 13.Rac1

Better would have been 13.Rab1 followed by b4 and queen side operations.

13...h5 14.d5 e5

Black closed the position here, making it a better pawn structure for White.

15.Bd3 Qd8 16.Bg5

This was a premature move that could have lost a pawn, and I had to bring the bishop back to e3. [After Black's reply 16...Be7 he threatens to win a pawn with ...Nxd5.]

16...Be7 17.Be3 Nh7 18.Rf1 Bg5 19.Nge2 Bxe3+ 20.Qxe3 Qg5 21. Qxg5 Nxc5

Here Black offered a draw, but since I had a better pawn structure and development I declined.

22.a3 Rb8 23.b4 Nh7 24.Rb1 Rd8 25.Rb2 Nhf6 26.Rfb1 Ne8 27.Na4 Kf8 28.g3 Ke7 29.Nec3 Nc7 30. bxc5 dxc5 31.Bf1 Kd6 32.Bh3 Na8 33.f4 Re8 34.Bxd7 Bxd7



35.Nb6

Foregoing the pawn at b7 for the sake of advancing pawns, and further cramping his position.

35...Nxb6 36.Rxb6+ Kc7 37.d6+ Kc8 38.Nd5 Re6 39.f5 gxf5 40.exf5 Rh6 41.f6 Be6 42.Nc7 Bxc4 43.Rc1 Bd3 44.Rxc5 Kd7 45.Nd5 Be4 46.Rc7+ Kd8 47.Nc3 Bf5 48.Rxf7 Ke8 49.Re7+ Kf8 50.Nd5 Be4 51.Rxb7 Rxb7 52.Rxb7 Bxd5

There is no escape now from promotion to queen and eventually the rook will fall. Any other variations will leave White with substantial material advantage and a winning position.

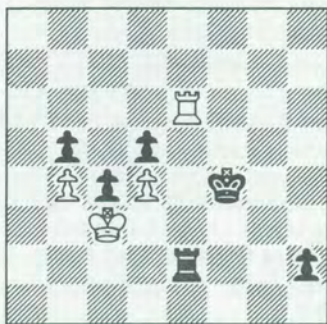
53.d7

1-0

George True 1403

Lorenzo Gaskill 2073

Southwest Open 1999 (1)



70.Rxe2?? h1(Q)

0-1

Geroge missed the "super-rook" theme, 70.Rf6+ Kg3 71.Rf3+ with a draw. His rook is immune to capture because of stalemate!

Round 2

English Opening A36

Semir Imamovic 2097

Yuri Shulman 2552

Southwest Open 1999 (2)

1.c4 g6 2.Nc3 Bg7 3.g3 c5 4.Bg2 Nc6 5.d3 e6 6.e4 Nge7 7.Be3

Watson considers this a mistake so early in the game. "Don't put your knight on d5 until your opponent has played Be6, and don't play Be3 too early lest your opponent play ...Nd4 in favorable circumstances." The main book line is 7.Nge2 d6 8.0-0 0-0 9.a3 b6 10.Rb1 Bb7 11.b4 Qd7 12.Be3 Nd4 =, or 12.Qa4 Rfd8 13.Rd1 Nd4 =.

7...Nd4 8.Qd2 d6 9.Rc1

The idea is to answer 9...0-0 with 10.Bh6. But this is a poor excuse for putting the rook on a passive square, instead of Rb1 planning a3 and b4.

9...h5 10.Nf3 a6 11.0-0 Rb8 12.Ne2 e5 13.Nh4 Nec6 14.Nc3 Bg4 15.f4 exf4 16.Bxf4 Ne5 17.h3 Be6 18.Bg5 f6 19.Be3 Qd7 20.Nd5 0-0 21.Kh2 b5 22.b3 Kh7 23.Rf2 a5 24.Rc1 Qd8 25.Nf4 Bf7 26.Ne2 Nxe2 27.Rxe2 bxc4 28.bxc4 Qb6

Black has a distinct advantage in his b-file dominance, which he soon converts to a structural advantage. 29.Nf3 Rfd8 30.Qd1 Qb4 31.Qc2 Be8 32.Bd2 Qa3 33.Bc3 Ba4 34.Qd2 Bh6 35.Bb2 Qb4!



Forcing White to accept a permanent weakness, and far better than 35...Qxd3 36.Qxd3 Nxd3 37.Bxf6.

36.Qxb4 axb4 37.Nxe5 fxe5 38.Ref2 Be8 39.Bc1 Bxc1 40.Rxc1 Ra8 41.Rb1 Kg7 42.g4 hxg4 43.hxg4 Ra3 44.Bf1 Bf7 45.Rbb2 Be6 46.Rg2 Rc3 47.Be2 Ra8 48.Rd2 Rh8+ 49.Kg1 g5 50.Rh2 Rf8 51.

Rg2 Rc1+ 52.Bd1 Rf4 53.Kh2 Rf1 54.Be2 Rh1+ 55.Kg3 Bd7 56.Kf2 Ba4 57.Kg3 Bc2 58.Bf3 Bb1 59.Rgf2 Rhe1 60.Rh2 Rc3 61.Rh5

Or 61.Be2 Bxd3!

61...Bxd3 62.Rxg5+ Kf6 63.Rf5+ Ke7 64.Kf2



64...Bxe4 65.Kxe1 Bxf5 66.Be2 Be6 67.Kf2 Bxc4 68.Bd1 Ra3 0-1

1992 Texas middle school champion Michael Williams gave NM Patty a scary ride, but in the end he got lost in the complications.

Reti Opening A15

Michael Williams 1875

John Patty 2207

Southwest Open 1999 (2)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.b4 a5 4.b5 Bg7 5.Bb2 0-0 6.g3 d6 7.d3 Nbd7 8.Bg2 e5 9.Nbd2 Rb8 10.0-0 Re8 11.Qc2 b6 12.e4

Or 12.d4!? e4 13.Ng5 Bb7! Δ 14.Ndx4 Nxe4 15.Nxe4 f5, regaining the pawn at d4 or e2.

12...Qe7 13.d4 Bb7 14.dxe5 dxe5 15.a4 Rbd8 16.Rfe1 h6 17.Nb3

A typical Polish vs. KID position, where it is hard for either side to make any progress. For the moment White threatens Ba3 and then c5, but this is easily thwarted.

17...c5 18.bxc6 Bxc6 19.Bh3 Nh7 20.Ba3 Qf6 21.Nbd2 Nc5 22.Bxc5 bxc5 23.Bg2

On 23.Qc3 Qd6! 24.Qxa5 Ra8, Black regains the pawn handily, as 25.Qb6?? Reb8 traps the queen. 23...Qe7 24.Nf1 Nf8 25.Ne3 Ne6 26.Nd5



26...Bxd5 27.exd5?

There is a tactical reason for preferring 27.cxd5, besides the fact that it gives White's bishop an open diagonal (f1-a6). Black's connected passers are not to be feared after 27...Nd4 28.Nxd4 exd4 29.Rab1 Rc8 30.Qc4, and 28...cxd4 would amount to a draw offer. 27...Ng5?

27...e4! 28.Qxe4 Bxa1 29.Rxa1 (29.dxe6 Bc3) Qf6 =+. 28.Rab1 Nxf3+ 29.Bxf3 Rb8 30.Rb5 Rxb5 31.cxb5 Qd6 32.Qd2 Ra8 33.Rb1 f5 34.Be2 e4 35.Bc4



35...Bd4!?

Not an oversight, but desperation - consider 35...Kh7 36.b6 Qd7

37.Rb5 Bd4 38.Qf4! (38.Rxa5 e3 39.fxe3 Bxe3+) 38...Qb7 39.Qc7+ +.

36.Qxb6 Re8 37.Qf4

37.b6 e3 38.b7 exf2+ 39.Kg2 Bg7 40.Qf4 + (Fritz).

37...Be5 38.Qd2 Ra8 39.b6 Qf6 40.Qh6

An example of the counterplay Black can muster is this fantasy variation: 40.b7 Rb8 41.Qxa5 f4 42.Qxc5 e3 43.d6+ Kh7 44.Qc7+ Kh6 45.Qxb8 fxb3 46.fxb3! = (46.Rf1?? gxf2+ 47.Kg2 Qf4 48.Rc1 e2! -). 40...Bd6 41.Qd2 f4 42.b7 Rf8 43.Rf1 Kh7 44.Qxa5 Qd4 45.Qa6 Bb8 46.Be2 fxb3



47.Qc4??

The losing move. White can still pull off a win with 47.hxg3 Bxg3 48.Qe6! Kg7 49.Qg4, as 49...Rxf2 50.Qxg3 Rf3+ 51.Kg2 Rg3+ 52.Kg3 Qe5+ 53.Kh3 leaves Black's queen overwhelmed.

47...gxf2+ 48.Kg2 Qe5 49.Rh1 f1(Q)+! 50.Bxf1 Qg5+ 0-1 51.Kh3 Rf3 mate is next.

King's Indian E94

Drew Sarkisian 2247

Robert Chalker 1930

Southwest Open 1999 (2)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.Nc3 0-0 5.e4 d6 6.Be2 e5 7.0-0 exd4 8.Nxd4 Re8 9.f3 Nc6 10.Bg5?! (10.Be3) 10...Nxd4 11.Qxd4 Nxe4! 12.Qxg7+

Or 12.Qe4 f6 13.Qd5+ Be6 =+.

12...Kxg7 13.Nxe4 Qd7 14.Nf6



Draw(?)

14...Qe6 15.Nxe8+ Qxe8 16.Rfe1 Qe5 -/+, or 16.Rae1 Qa4 -/+.

Round 3

QGD Slav D17

GM Yuri Shulman 2552

David John 2275

Southwest Open 1999 (3)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 dxc4 5.a4 Bf5 6.Ne5 e6 7.f3 Bb4 8.e4 Bxe4 9.fxe4 Nxe4 10.Bd2 Qxd4

In case you're curious, 10...Qh4+ is answered with 11.g3 Nxg3 12.hxg3 Qxh1 13.Qg4 0-0 14.0-0-0 ±. 11.Nxe4 Qxe4+ 12.Qe2 Bxd2+ 13.Kxd2 Qd5+ 14.Kc2 Na6 15.Nxc4 0-0-0



This is a tabia for the 8...Nxe4 line, one which David often reaches

from the white side. He has played 16.Qe3 with success against Enrique Rios and Mike Simpson. Shulman's 16.Qf3 may be a novelty.

16.Qf3 Nb4+ 17.Kb3 Qxf3+ 18.gxf3 Nd3 19.Rg1 g6 20.Kc3 Nf4 21.Rg4 Nd5+ 22.Kb3 f6 23.Rd4 Kc7

I would have had to physically restrain my hand from playing ...e5. Shulman doesn't give Black a second chance.

24.f4 Rhe8 25.Re1 Re7 26.Rde4 Rde8 27.Ne3 Kd6 28.a5 b5 29.a6 f5 30.Nxd5 exd5 31.Rxe7 Rxe7 32.Rxe7 Kxe7 33.Kb4 Kd6 34.h4 Kd7 35.Kc5 Kc7 36.h5 Kd7 37.h6 Kc7 38.b3 Kd7 39.b4 Kc7



40.Bxb5! cxb5 41.Kxd5 Kd7 42.Kc5 Ke6 43.Kc6 Kf6 44.Kxb5 g5 45.Kc4 gxf4 46.b5 Kg5 47.b6 f3 48.Kd3 Kg4 49.bxa7 f2 50.Ke2 1-0

Sicilian Svesnikov B33

Mark Dejmek 2132

Noureddine Ziane 2352

Southwest Open 1999 (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.Nc3 Nc6 4.d4 cxd4 5.Nxd4 Nf6 6.Ndb5 d6 7.Bf4 e5 8.Bg5 a6 9.Na3 b5 10.Bxf6 gxf6 11.Nd5 Bg7 12.c3 f5 13.Nxb5!?

A spicy alternative to 13.exf5 and 13.Bd3, used by GM's Dragojub Velimirovic and Lars Bo Hansen.

13...axb5 14.Bxb5 Bd7

14... Bb7 15.Nb4 Rc8 16.Qa4 Qb6 17.Rd1 Qc7 18.exf5 0-0 19.Nd5 Qd8

20.f6 Bxf6 21.Qg4+ Bg7 22.Bd3 L. Bo Hansen-Forgacs, Ballerup 1985.

15.exf5 0-0 16.0-0

16.Qg4 Kh8 17.0-0 Rb8 18.a4 ... (a) 18...Ne7? 19.Qxg7+! Kxg7 20.f6+ Kh8 21.fxe7 Qa5 22.b4 Qa7 23.exf8(Q)+ Rxf8 24.Bxd7 Qxd7 25.c4 +- Teodoro-Yoos, Toronto 1996; (b) 18...Rg8 19.b4 (19.Qh5!?) Bf8 20.Qe4 Qg5 21.Ne3 Rxb5! 22.axb5 Ne7 ∞ Mikulcik-Babula, CZE 1993. 16...Rb8 17.a4 Kh8 18.Qf3

18.Qg4!? could transpose to the note above. Or 18.f4 exf4 19.Qh5 Be5 20.f6 Rg8 21.Bd3 Rg6 22.Bxg6 fxe6 23.Qh6 ± Yeo-Kocsis, Budapest 1993.



18...f6 19.Rfd1

After 19.b4 Re8, my database has two examples favoring White:

(a) 20.Rfd1 Ne7 21.Bxd7 Qxd7 22.Nxe7 Rxe7 23.Qd5 Qxf5 24.a5 Qc8 25.b5 Rc7 26.b6 Rc6 27.Rdb1 Rc5 28.Qxd6 Bf8 29.Qxf6+ Bg7 30.Qd6 Rc6 31.Qxb8+! Qxb8 32.a6 +- Hector-Hansen, Kerteminde 1991;

(b) 20.Bd3 Bc8 21.Be4 Rg8 22.Rfd1 Qf8 23.a5 Bh6 24.Nc7 Qg7 25.Rxd6 Nxb4 26.cxb4 Qxc7 27.Rxf6 Rxb4 28.Rc6! Qg7 29.f6 ± Velimirovic-Cvitan, Borovo 1981. 19...Na5 20.b4 Bxb5 21.axb5 Nc4 22.Ra7 Nb6 23.Ne7

23.Qg3!? Nd7 24.Rda1 Qc8 (24... Rxb5 25.Nc7 Δ Ne6) 25.Ne7 Qe8 26.Nc6 Rxb5 27.Qd3 ±. 23...Ra8 24.Nc6?

A win for White is 24.Ng6+! Kg8 (24...hxg6?? 25.Qh3+ Kg8 26.fxe6 forcing mate) 25.Rxa8 Qxa8 26.Nxf8 with a superior endgame.

24...Qc8 25.Rda1 Rxa7 26.Rxa7 e4 27.Qg4?

I was surprised to see Dejmek miss 27.Qg3 Nd7 28.Qxd6, when the attempt to complicate matters with 28...Ne5 doesn't quite work: 29.Nxe5 Qxc3 (29...fxe5 30.Qe7 Rg8 31.f6 +-) 30.Nf7+ Kg8 (30... Rxf7 31.Ra8+) 31.g3 Qe1+ (31... Rxf7 32.Qe6) 32.Kg2 e3 33.Qe6! +- 27...Nd7 28.Qg3 Qe8 29.Nd4?!

Again, I can't explain the shyness about taking: 29.Qxd6 Ne5 (29...e3 30.Qxd7 +-) 30.Nxe5 Qxe5 (30...fxe5 31.Qc7) 31.Qxe5 fxe5 32.b6 Rb8 33.Rc7 +-.

29...Rg8 30.Qh3?

After this passive move Black takes over the game. Once more, 30.Qxd6 at least maintains an edge. 30...Ne5 31.b6 Qb8 32.Re7 Qxb6 33.g4 Qd8 34.Ra7 Qb6 35.Re7 Qa6 36.g5 Qa1+

Also good is 36...Qd3, but not the hoped-for 36...fxg5? 37.f6.

37.Kg2 Nd3 38.Rxe4 Ne1+ 39.Kf1 Nf3+ 40.Kg2 Nxe5 41.Qh4 Nxe4 42.Qxe4 Bh6+ 0-1

Noureddine seemed to have nine lives in that game.

Pirc Defense B07

Chris Land 2247

Justin Shih 1994

Southwest Open 1999 (3)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d6 3.e4 c6 4.f3 Nbd7 5.Be3 g6 6.Qd2 Bg7 7.0-0-0 Qa5 8.Kb1 b5 9.Bh6 Bxh6 10.Qxh6 b4 11.Nce2 Nb6 12.Nc1 Be6 13.g4 Na4 14.Qe3 Rb8 15.Nge2 h5 16.g5 Nd7 17.d5 cxd5 18.exd5 Bf5 19.Nb3 Qc7 20.Ned4 Rc8 21.Rd2 0-0 22.Nxf5 gxf5 23.Bd3 Ne5 24.Rg2 Qd7 25.Nd4 Nxd3 26.cxd3 Kg7 27.g6 Kf6 28.g7 Rg8 29.Nc6 Rxe7 30.Qd4+ e5 31.dxe6+ Kxe6 32. Re1 mate 1-0

Round 4

The top board game Bighamian-Shulman is fully annotated by GM Shulman – see page 15, “In Depth.”

Trompowsky A45

Noureddine Ziane 2352

Mikhail Langer 2308

Southwest Open 1999 (4)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Bg5 Ne4 3.Bh4 d5 4.f3 Nd6 5.Nc3 Nc4!? N

5...Nf5 6.Bf2 c5 7. dxc5 d4 8.Ne4 Nc6 9.g4 Qa5+ 10.c3 Ne3 11.Bxe3 dxe3 12.Qd3 ± Hodgson-Sturua, Tilburg 1993.

6.e4 Ne3?!

6...Nxb2 7.Qb1 Nc4 8.Nd5 Nd6 (Δ ...c6, ...Qa5) is about equal according to Fritz 5.

7.Qd3 Nxf1 8.Nxd5 c6 9.Nc3 Qb6 10.0-0-0 Qc7 11.Nge2 Nxb2

Wild but in White's favor is 11...b5 12.a3 b4 13.axb4 Ba6 14.b5 cxb5 15.Rhxf1 b4 16.Nd5.

12.Bg3 Qa5 13.Rxb2



White's advantage in development is breathtaking, and he hasn't even sacrificed a pawn.

13...b5 14.a3 Ba6 15.Kb1 e6

Perhaps a bit muddier is 15...b4 16.axb4 Qxb4 17.Qe3 Nd7 18.d5 c5. 16.d5! b4 17.axb4 Bxb4 18.Qd4 0-0 19.Rdh1 h6

The stage is set for a crunchy finish.

20.Rxb6! gxb6 21.Qf6

1-0

English A34

Selby Anderson 2249

Chris Land 2247

Southwest Open 1999 (4)

1.Nf3 c5 2.c4 Nf6 3.Nc3 Nc6 4.g3 d5 5.cxd5 Nxd5 6.Bg2 Nc7 7.0-0 e5 8.d3 Be7 9.Nd2 Be6

Customary is 9...Bd7. A related idea to the text is 9...0-0 10.Bxc6 bxc6 11.Nc4 f6 12.b3 Bh3 (saving a tempo over the game!) 13.Re1 Ne6 14.Bb2 (Dzindzichashvili-Timman, Tilburg 1985) and now 14...Qe8!? Δ Rd8, Qh5 gives Black some chances.

10.Bxc6+ bxc6 11.Nc4

11.Qa4 Qd7 12.Nc4 f6 13.Ne4 ± is Korchnoi-Bellon, Wijk aan Zee 1980. I did not see 13.Ne4, only that 13.Na5? Nb5 was fine for Black.

11...f6 12.Bd2 (12.Qa4) 0-0 13.Rc1 Bh3 14.Re1 Ne6 15.Kh1 Qc7!?

I was concerned about the plan of ...Qe8-h5, when 16.e3? Rd8 17. Qe2 Qg6 is good for Black. However, 16.f3! Δ Ne4-f2 keeps an edge.

The text enables the aggressive ...f5, but that carries a responsibility to rescue the bishop at h3.

16.f3 f5 17.e3 Rad8?!

Black does not see the danger, or he would provoke action on the kingside: 17...h5 18.Qe2 f4! when 19.exf4 exf4 20.g4 Rf6 21.Ne4 Rh6 looks favorable, but White can improve with 19.Ne4.

18.Qe2 Bf6 19.Nd1!



The double threat of Nf2 and Ba5 leaves Black only one reply.

19...Qf7 20.Nf2 Qh5 21.Bc3 e4

Black's game cracks open.

22.fxe4 Qxe2 23.Rxe2 Bg4 24. Nxe4 fxe4 25.Bxf6 Rxf6 26.Ne5 h5 27.Kg2 Ng5



28.Rxc5?!

After this gaffe I'm lucky to survive. I should challenge the f-file with 28.Rf1 or 28.Rf2, leading to an easy technical win.

28...Nh3!

I had only looked at 28...Nf3.

29.Rc1 Rdf8 30.Nxc6 Rf2+ 31. Rxf2 Rxf2+ 32.Kh1 Rxb2 33.e5 Kf7 34.d4 Ke6 35.Nd8+ Ke7 36. Nc6+ Ke6 37.Nd8+ Ke7 38.Nc6+ Draw

Jason Doss 2297

Steven Tidwell 2072

Southwest Open 1999 (4)



39.g5!

The knight is trivial compared to the g-pawn: 39...Re3+ 40.Kh4 Rxc3 41.g6 ... (a) 41...Re3 42.g7 Re8 43.Rf8 +-, or (b) 41...Rc1 42.g7 Rh1+ 43.Kg5 Rg1+ 44.Rg4 +-.

Gruenfeld Defense D82

Clarence Yeung 2200

Barry Endsley 2014

Southwest Open 1999 (4)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.Bf4 Bg7 5.Rc1 dxc4 6.e3 Be6 7.Nf3 0-0 8.Ng5 Bd5 9.Nxd5 Nxd5 10.Bxc4 Nxf4



11.Qf3! Nxxg2+ 12.Qxxg2 e6 13.Bxe6 Qe7 14.Bxf7+ Rxf7 15.Nxf7 Qb4+ 16.Kd1 c6 17.Ng5 Qxb2 18.Qh3 Qxa2 19.Qc8+ Bf8 20.Qxb7 Qa4+ 21.Rc2 1-0

Round 5

QGD Semi-Slav D45

Yuri Shulman 2552

Noureddine Ziane 2352

Southwest Open 1999 (5)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 e6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Qc2 Be7 7.b3 0-0 8.Bd3 b6 9.0-0 Bb7 10.Bb2 h6 11.Rfd1 Qc7 12.Rac1 Rac8 13.Qe2 Qb8 14.e4 dxe4 15.Nxe4 c5 Draw

Modern Benoni A65

Chris Land 2247

Jason Doss 2297

Southwest Open 1999 (5)

1.d4 c5 2.d5 g6 3.e4 Bg7 4.c4 d6 5.Bd3 Nf6 6.Ne2 0-0 7.0-0 e6 8.Nbc3 exd5 9.cxd5 Re8 10.h3 a6 11.a4 Nbd7 12.Ng3 Qc7 13.Be3 Rb8 14.f4 Qa5 15.Rf2 h5 16.e5 dxe5 17.f5 Nf8 18.Nge4 Nxe4 19.Bxe4 gxf5 20.Bxf5 Bxf5 21.Rxf5 Qb4 22.Qxh5 Ng6 23.Raf1 Rf8 24.d6 Qc4 25.Bg5 Rbe8 26.Kh1?

White should toss the d-pawn and saddle up for f6: 26.d7! Qd4+ 27.Kh1 Qxd7 28.Ne4! with a winning attack: (a) 28...Nf4 29.R1xf4 exf4 30.Nf6+ +-; (b) 28...Qxa4 29.Nf6+ Bxf6 30.Bxf6 Re6 31.Qh6 Rxf6 32.Rxf6 Qc2 33.R1f5! +-.



26...Nf4 27.R1xf4 27.Qf3! Qe6 28.Qe4 Qxd6 29.Bxf4 exf4 30.Qxb7 ±. 27...exf4 28.Be7 Qe6 29.Nd5 Qe1+ 30.Kh2 Qg3+ 31.Kg1?? Ouch! (31.Kh1 =) 31...Bd4+ 32.Kh1 Qe1+ 0-1

French Exchange C01

Mikhail Langer 2308

Selby Anderson 2249

Southwest Open 1999 (5)

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 Nf6 3.c4 e6 4.d4 exd5 5.Nc3 Be7 6.cxd5 0-0 7.Bc4 Nbd7 8.d6 Bxd6 9.Bg5 Nb6 10.

Bb3 Be7 11.Nge2 Nbd5 12.0-0 Be6 13.Re1 Re8 14.Nf4 Nxf4 15.Bxf4 Bxb3 16.Qxb3 Qxd4 17.Bxc7 Qb4 18.Qc2 Bd6 19.Bxd6 Draw

Vienna Game C27

Barry Endsley 2014

Justin Shih 1994

Southwest Open 1999 (5)

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Bc4 Nxe4 4.Qh5 Nd6 5.Bb3 Nc6 6.Nb5 g6 7.Qf3 f5 8.Qd5 Qe7 9.Nxc7+ Kd8 10.Nxa8 b6 11.Nxb6 axb6 12.Nf3?



A natural developing move, but it ignores the queen's plight. She must beat a retreat with Qf3 either now or after 12.d3. The complications are rather fantastic in this line: 12.Qf3 Bb7 13.d3 Nd4 14.Qh3 e4 15.Be3 exd3 16.0-0-0 Nxc2 17.Bxb6+ Ke8 18.Qxd3 Bh6+ 19.Kb1 Be4 20.Bc2 Bxd3 21.Bxd3 ± Yudelevich-Poselnikov, corr. 1974. 12...Bb7 13d3 h6 14.Ba4 Nd4 0-1

Round 6

English Opening A30

Jason Doss 2297

Yuri Shulman 2552

Southwest Open 1999 (6)

1.Nf3 c5 2.c4 Nc6 3.g3 g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.0-0 e6 6.d3 Nge7 7.Na3

White gets an "A" for originality; with accurate play he may even equalize. An easier route to that

goal is 7.Nc3 with typical English play based on Bd2, a3, Rb1 and b4. 7...d5 8.Nd2 0-0 9.Nc2 a6 10.Rb1 e5 11.cxd5 Nxd5 12.Nb3 b6 13.Ne3 Be6 14.Bd2 Ra7!

This turns out to have more sting than the routine 14...Rac8.

15.a3 Nce7 16.Nxd5 Nxd5 17.Na1 f5 18.Nc2 Rd7! 19.Qc1 f4

Stopping both Bg5 and Ne3. The pawn is in no danger, e.g. 20.Bxd5? Rxd5 21.gxf4 Bh3 22.Re1 Qh4 +- 20.b4



20...c4! 21.dxc4 Ne7 22.Bc3 Bxc4 23.Re1 Nd5 24.Ba1 b5 25.e4 Nb6 26.gxf4 Rxf4 27.f3 Na4! 28.Rd1

This would be a blunder only if White had a better move. 28.Qe3 Rh4 29.Kh1 Bh6 30.Qg1 Bf4 31.h3 Be6 32.Qf1 Qg5 goes "splat."

28...Ba2 29.Rxd7 Qxd7 30.Ne3 Bxb1 31.Qxb1 Nb6 32.Qb3+ Kh8 33.Bb2 Rf8 34.Ng4 Nc4 0-1

Modern Benoni A65

Clarence Yeung 2200

Mikhail Langer 2308

Southwest Open 1999 (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e6 4.Nc3 exd5 5.cxd5 d6 6.e4 g6 7.f3 Bg7 8.Bg5 0-0 9.Qd2 Re8

A lot of old theory has been swept under the rug to make room in the books for 9...h6 10.Be3 (10.Bxh6 Nxe4! 11.Nxe4 Qh4+) 10...Re8 or 10...a6.

10.Nge2 Qa5

This move order expands the queenside without allowing White a typical prophylactic maneuver, e.g. 11...a6 12.a4 Qa5 13.Ra3.



After 11...Qa5, White let the pawns roll in the two examples I could find: 11.Ng3 a6 12.Be2 b5 13.0-0 Nbd7 14.a4 b4 15.Nd1 Qc7 (White declined the pawn offer 15...c4!? in Keene-Jacobsen, Aarhus 1983, but I don't know why.) 16.Rc1 a5 17.b3 = Podkiznik-Blees, Ljubliana 1994.

11.Nc1 a6 12.a3?!

12.Bd3 or 12.Nb3 is reasonable. Yeung has seized upon a good strategic plan with a big tactical hole. 12...b5 13.b4? cxb4 14.N3e2 Nxe4 15.fxe4 Bxa1 16. Nb3 Qxa3 0-1

Benoni Taimanov A67

Selby Anderson 2249

Mark Dejmek 2132

Southwest Open 1999 (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e6 4.Nc3 exd5 5. cxd5 d6 6.e4 g6 7.f4 Bg7 8.Bb5+ Nbd7

Langer has played the safe 8...Nfd7 against Patty and myself, but it tends to lead to a cramped game with less counterplay than the usual Benoni. Dejmek calls 8...Nbd7 the Allegro variation, perhaps because one can play 18 or so moves very quickly.

9.e5 dxe5 10.fxe5 Nh5 11.e6 Qh4+ 12.g3 Nxg3 13.hxg3 Qxh1 14.Be3

Bxc3+ 15.bxc3 a6 16.exd7+ Bxd7 17.Bxd7+ Kxd7 18.Qb3

In 1996 against Dejmek I played the older move 18.Qf3, which is safe and leads to a level ending. (We drew.)

18...b5 19.0-0-0

19...c4? 20.Qb4 Δ Bf4 would be a quick trip down the tubes.



19...Qg2?! N

The game that gave this variation a black eye three years ago, Sokolov-Topalov (Wijk aan Zee 1996) continued 19...Rhe8 20.Bxc5 Rad8 21.Bd4 Qg2 22.Qa3 Qxg3 23.Qxa6 Rxc3+ 24.Kb2 Rcc8 25.Qxb5+ Kd6 26.Ka1 Qa3 27.Bb2 Qc5 28.Qa6+ Kd7 29.Qa4+ 1-0.

But like a monster that will not die, the Allegro keeps coming back: 19...Qe4 20.Bxc5 Rhc8 (20...Qc4?! 21.Qxc4 bxc4 [Zerm-Dejmek, Dallas 1996] 22.Rd4! Rhe8 23.Nf3 ±) 21.Bd4 Rc4 22.Kb2 Qg2+ 23.Ka1 Re8 24.Qb2 Qxg3 25.Ne2 Qf3 26.Rd2 Rxe2! +- is Asgeirsson-Bjornsson, Reykyavic 1998.

20.Bxc5 Qxg3 21.Rf1 f5 22.Nf3 Rhe8 23.d6 Re6

I was concerned about 23...Kc6, when I could not find a clear continuation. A possibility is 24.d7 Re2 (24...Kxd7 25.Rd1+ Kc8 26.Qd5 +-) 25.Nd4+ Kxc5 26.Nxe2 Qe3+ 27.Kd1 Qd3+ 28.Ke1 Qxd7 29.Rf4! keeping White's attacking chances alive.

24.Qd5 Rb8 25.Ba7 Rd8 26.Qb7+
Ke8



27.d7+! Kf7

A mistake is 27...Rxd7 28.Qc8+ Ke7 29.Bc5+ Rdd6 30.Rd1! and if 30...Qxf3 then 31.Bxd6+ Kf6 32.Qd8+ forces mate.

28.Qd5?

Greg Wren asked why I didn't play 28.Qc8, and I can only say I didn't look at it! After 28...Qf4+ 29.Kb2 (29.Kb1!? Qe4+ Δ ...Qa8 ±) Re2+ 30.Ka1 Qc4 (or Qa4), White wins thanks to 31.Ng5+ Kg7 32.Bd4+, catching Black in a mate net.

I thought the text was unanswerable, with the threats of Re1 and Bb6.

28...Qf4+ 29.Kb2 h6?

29...Kf6! keeps the game alive, the only sure thing for White being a perp with 30.Bd4+ Ke7 31.Bc5+ Kf6 =.

30.Bb6 b4!?

An ingenious try, the alternative being resignation.

31.Bxd8 bxc3+ 32.Ka3 Qb8 33.Nd4 Qd6+ 34.Qxd6 Rxd6 35.Nf3 Ke6 36. Ne5 c2 37.Rc1 f4 38.Rxc2 g5 39.Bb6 Kxe5 40.Bc7 Ke6 41.Bxd6 Kxd7 42.Bf8 1-0

MOVING?

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U2000 winner Jason Howell

RESERVE GAMES

King's Indian E97

Greg Wren 1771

Walt Wright 1549

SWO U2000 (1)

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 Nh5 10.Ng5?!

This is frequently seen when Black has played ...f5, but without entry to e6 the knight move only helps Black's kingside advance.

In recent years 10.Re1 has been the rage, but the older moves 10.c5 and 10.g3 are still okay.

10...Nf4 11.Bxf4 exf4 12.Rc1 h6 13.Nf3 g5

More to the point is 13...f5 to eliminate the double pawn. White now gets chances to blockade f5.

14.c5 a6 15.Nd4 Ng6 16.a4 Qf6 17.Nf5 Bxf5 18.exf5 Qxf5 19.Bg4 Qf6 20.Ne4 Qd8 21.Bh5

On 21.cxd6 cxd6! 22.Bf5 Nh4 23.Qg4 Nxf5 24.Qxf5 Re8, Black will break the blockade with ...Re5. 21...Ne5 22.Be2 f5 23.Nc3 g4 24.f3 Qh4 25.Qe1 g3 26.h3 Rad8 27.Qd2 Nf7 28.Rfe1 Ng5



Dark clouds hang over White's king. Now 29.c6 is ripped apart by 29...Nhx3+! 30.gxh3 Qxh3 31.Bc4 Bd4+! 32.Qxd4 Qh2+ 33.Kf1 g2+, queening with discovered check.

29.Bd1 avoids the knight sac but leaves White weak on the e-file after 29...Rfe8 30.Rxe8 Rxe8, with a new danger from ...Bd4+.

Best is 29.Rc2 Rfe8 30.Rb1, but Black will get the upper hand by doubling rooks on the e-file.

29.Bf1 Qxh3! 30.gxh3 Nxf3+ 31. Kh1 Nxd2 0-1

Center Counter B01

Sarkis Agaian 1494

Enrique Rios 1842

SWO U2000 (3)

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 Nf6 3.Bb5+ Bd7 4. Bc4 Bg4 5.f3 Bf5 6.g4

A grand old "long line" is 6.Nc3 Nbd7 7.Qe2 Nb6 8.Bb3 Qd7 9.d6 Qxd6 10.Nb5 Qd7 11.Qe5 0-0-0 12.Nxa7+ Kb8 13.Nb5 Nfd5 14.a4, and best is GM Emms' move 14...e6. 6...Bg6!

Most sources recommend 6... Bc8, but in researching my book on the Portuguese Variation I found that the text had gotten a bad rap.

7.Nc3 c6 8.dxc6

On 8.f4 (the book "refutation") my silicon assistant found that 8... b5! 9.Bb3 b4 is quite good for Black. 8...Nxc6 9.h4!?! N

Or 9.Nge2 Qb6 10.g5 Ne5! 11. Bb5+ Nfd7 12.Nf4 0-0-0 with good compensation for the pawn in Suetin-Korchnoi, USSR 1960.

9...Qd6?!!

Black has a good game without this extravagance. Better is 9...h6.



10.h5 Qg3+ 11.Kf1 Nxd4! 12.fxg4 Qf4+ 13.Qf3 Qxc4+ 14.d3 Bxd3+ 15.Qxd3 (15.cxd3! +-) 15...Qxg4 16.Be3 Rd8 17.Qb5 Rd6 18.Bxa7 (18...Rf6+ 19.Bf2 ±) Draw(?)

Queen's Indian E17

Joe Binder 1906

Jason Howell 1855

SWO U2000 (5)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 d5 4.b3 b6 5.cxd5 exd5 6.Bg2 Bb7 7.Bb2 Be7 8.0-0 0-0 9.d4 Ne4 10.Nbd2 Re8 11.a3 a5 12.Qc2 Nd7 13.e3 Ndf6 14.Rac1 Rc8 15.Qb1 Ba6 16.Rfe1 Bf8 17.Nxe4 Nxe4 18.Ne5 f6 19. Nc6 Qd7 20.Qc2 Bb7 21.f3 Nd6?

Here the knight sits on an awkward square – better is 21...Ng5 Δ 22.e4 Re6! (or 22...dxe4! 23.fxe4 Bc5) 23.exd5 Rxe1+ 24.Rxe1 Qxd5. 22.e4 dxe4 23.fxe4 Nf7 24.e5!



24...fxe5 25.dxe5?!

The error is compounded by the fact that 25.Nxe5! is winning, e.g. 25...Nxe5 26.Bxb7 Rb8 27.Be4 Ng6 28.Qxc7 ±, or 25...Rxe5 26.dxe5 Bc5+ 27.Kh1 Bxg2+ 28.Qxg2 ±.

25...Bc5+

0-1

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Terminology Quiz

by Robert S. Brierger

Name this chess position:



White to move

- (a) zugzwang
- (b) opposition
- (c) squeeze
- (d) fortress
- (e) none of the above

Facts:

Zugzwang is always reciprocal, and the mover is at a decisive disadvantage.

In an **opposition** position, the non-mover has a decisive advantage. The turn to move always decides the outcome of the game, and there are no waiting move.

A player in a **squeeze** has the turn to move. The non-mover (the squeezer) wins, and the mover (the squeezee) loses.

The defender uses his **fortress** to draw the game.

(Answer: page 17)

Solution (back cover problem): 1.Qxe4 (1...f4 2.Bg6#; 1...Rg5 2. Bxf5#; 1...fxe4 2.Bxe4#; 1...Nxe4 2. Nxf7#; 1...Kxg5 2.Qe3#). Yes, it's that Nabakov. The poet and novelist (*Lolita*) was an avid problem composer. He is featured in the Oct.-Dec. issue of *StrateGems*.

In Depth

Our state's resident grandmaster, Yuri Shulman, has annotated his game with Mick Bighamian from the Southwest Open. Nouredine Ziane assisted with the English.

Notes by GM Yuri Shulman

Reti Opening A13
Mansour Bighamian 2362
Yuri Shulman 2552

Southwest Open 1999 (4)

1.c4

The English opening, which aims at controlling d5, usually followed by Nc3, g3 and Bg2 increasing White's control of the center.

Black has many different choices against the English. For example, 1...c5 was my choice against GM Alex Wojtkiewicz at the 1999 U.S. Open in Reno. The game continued 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nc6 5.g3 Qb6 6.e3 Nf6 7.Bg2 d5 8.cxd5 Nxd5 9.0-0 with mutual chances. The game ended in a draw after a six hours of long fight.

Another alternative is 1...e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Nf3 Nc6 4.g3 d5 5.cxd5 Nxd5 6.Bg2 Nb6 (6...Be7? 7.Nxe5!) 7.0-0 Be7, with a reversed Dragon Sicilian. The question is, can White make use of his extra tempo in the middlegame?

Other alternatives are 1... Nf6 or 1...g6, which can transpose to other openings like the King's Indian Defence or the Gruenfeld Defence.

1...e6

Black is preparing d5 on his next move. Black is going to challenge White for the d5 square on his next move.

2.Nf3 d5 3.b3

3.d4 is more usual, transposing to a Queen's Gambit Declined.

3...c5

Black is grabbing more space in the center because 3.b3 was not directly controlling the center.

4.Bb2 Nc6 5.e3

White is preparing d4 on his next move.

5...d4

Black is stopping White's plan; meanwhile he is minimizing the effect of White's bishop on b2.

6.exd4 cxd4 7.d3 Nf6 8.g3

White intends to fianchetto his bishop on g2. It is much better to develop the bishop along the h1-a8 diagonal than to put it on e2, where it is hemmed in by the d3 pawn.

8...e5

The game has transposed into a reversed Modern Benoni in which White has two extra tempi. (The first tempo is because of e6 and then e5; the second tempo is because Black is playing the White side of the Benoni). However, White only used those two tempi to place his bishop on b2, where it is badly placed. Now Black does not have to play h6 prevent Bg5, one of the main ideas in the Modern Benoni.

9.Bg2 Bd6

If Black tries 9...Bb4+, then 10.Nfd2! followed by Na3 and either Nc2 or Nb5, depending on whether Black plays ...a5. More complicated would be 10.Nbd2 Bc3!, e.g. 11.Bxc3 dxc3 12.Ne4 c2 13.Qd2! (13.Qc2 Nb4) 13...Bf5 14.Nh4! with an unclear position.

10.0-0 0-0 11.Na3

The most common plan in the Modern Benoni Defense is to play the pawn to a3, the knight to d2, the rook to b1. However, in this position the b2 bishop is an obstacle for the b1 rook in preparing for advancing the pawn to b4.

11...Re8 12.Nc2 Rb8?!

Black needs to concentrate his pieces towards the center of the board. A good move would have been to play h6 followed by Bf5. The idea of h6 is to give the h7

square to the bishop in case if it is attacked by Nh4.

13.Re1

White is threatening to play b4. For example, 13...h6 14.b4 Nxb4 15.Nxb4 Bxb4 16.Rxe5 with an excellent game for White.



13...Qc7

The idea is to give the e5 pawn more protection, therefore making it harder for White to get his pawn to b4.

13...a5 14.Na3 Bb4!? (14...Bf5 15.Nh4; 14...Nb4 15.Nc2) 15.Re2 [and the violent attempt 15...e4 16.dxe4 d3 17.Re3 Bc5 18.Rxd3 Qb6 fails to 19.Bxf6! gxf6 20.Nb5 Bxf2+ 21.Kh1 Rxe4 22.Nc3 Re8 23.Nd5 Qd8 24.Qd2 Bc5 25.Qh6 +- N. Ziane.]

13...b5?! is premature because the white knight will end up on c4 after 14.cxb5 Rxb5 15.Na3 Rb8 16.Nc4;

13...a6!? deserves attention. The idea is to play ...b5 next which fits with the previous rook move. After 14.b4 b5 15.c5 Bc7 White gets some space on the queenside, but at the cost of weakening the d5 square.

14.Rb1 h6 15.Nd2

White has much less space than Black, so he seeks to play Ne4 and exchange knights.

15...Bf5

This stops 16.Ne4 because of 16...Bxe4 17.Bxe4 Bxe4 18.Rxe4 f5,

and Black's pawns dominate the center.

16.Qe2 Rbd8

Knowing White's idea, Black should have tried 16...Kh8!? with the idea that after all the exchanges on e4 followed by f7-f5 he doesn't need to worry about the Qd5+. [16...Kh8 17.Ne4 Nxe4 18.Bxe4 Bxe4 19.Qxe4 Qd7 20.g4 g6 Δ ...f5.] 17.Ne4 Nxe4 18.Bxe4 Bxe4 19.Qxe4 Qc8 20.g4

Of course the threat of ...f5 was unpleasant, but I do not think 20.g4 is a good solution since it seriously weakens his kingside.

20...Rf8?!

20...g6! was much stronger because the g-file would have been much more useful for Black's attack than the f-file, where White could block the attack with Ne1, f3. 21.a3

White is trying to find counterchances on the queenside. Black did not play 21...a5 to stop this plan, but instead acted quickly on the kingside.

21...f5 22.gxf5 Rxf5 23.Bc1 Rdf8

23...Kh8!? was a good prophylactic move, e.g. 24.Qg4? Rg5!



24.Re2

White can't accept the sacrificed piece on d6: 24.Qd5+ Kh8 25.Qxd6 Rxf2 26.Qg6 Qh3+-. 24...Rh5 25.Ne1 Ne7 26.f3 Kh8 27.Rg2 Qh3 28.b4

28.Qg4 doesn't help White solve his problems, because the endgame after 28...Nf5 29.b4 Rh4 30.Qxh3 (30.Qg6 e4!) 30...Rhx3 leaves his weakness at f3 indefensible.

28...Rh4 29.Qe2

After 29.Qxb7 e4 30.dxe4 Bxh2+ 31.Kf2 Qe6, Black has a crushing attack.

29...Qf5

The position is almost equal, because of Black's bad bishop and the White's strong outpost at e4. I think a good idea for Black was to transfer his knight to f6 via g8, and from f6 the knight could either go to f4 via h5 or to g5 via h7.

30.Rb2 Qh5 31.c5

31.f4!? immediately deserves serious attention, but after 31...exf4 32.c5 f3 33.Nxf3 Qxf3 34.cxd6 (34.Qxf3?! Rxf3 35.cxd6 Nc6 36.Rbc2 Rh5! =) 34...Qc6! Black keeps the advantage. Maybe 31.Kh1 was best.

31...Bc7 32.f4

I am not sure that White was ready to open up the position. He could have tried to keep the fortress, but then the black knight has the sweet d5 square

32...Nd5! 33.Qxh5 Rxb5 34.fxe5 Rxe5 35.Rbe2 Ref5!

This is the move that my opponent has underestimated. Black is threatening mate, and now the bishop on c7 becomes very strong. On the other hand, there are fewer pieces on the board, giving White good counterchances because of his advanced pawns on queenside.

36.Rgf2

36.Ref2 Bf4! was losing: 37.Bd2 Ne3 38.Rg6 Bxh2+! -, or 37.Bxf4 Nxf4 38.Rg3 Nh3+ -+.

36...Nc3

Now the same idea doesn't work: 36...Bf4?! 37.Bd2 Ne3 38.Nf3 =+; or 36...Rxf2?! 37.Rxf2 Rxf2 38.Kxf2 Bxh2 39.Nf3 Bf4 40.Bxf4 Nxf4 41.Nxd4 Nxd3+ 42.Ke3 and White has good counterchances.

37.Rc2 Bxh2+! 38.Kg2



38...Bf4

The paradoxical 38...Be5! was stronger. The immediate questions that arise are: Why shouldn't Black exchange bishops when White's bishop is superior? And why should Black avoid exchanges when he is a pawn ahead?

The answers lie in the fact that the black bishop can support the passed kingside pawns, defend the d4 pawn, and prevent White from breaking through with his queenside pawns. The white bishop is much less effective in helping the white position. [38...Be5 39.Rxf5 Rxf5 40.Rf2 Rxf2+ 41.Kxf2 g5 -+.] 39.Bxf4 Rxf4 40.Rxf4 Rxf4

Now the d4-pawn became a weakness, and White will try to exploit it

41.Rf2

Of course the knight endgame has its winning prospects, but I didn't like the white pawns on b4 and c5 because they could be very dangerous in the knight endgame.

41...Rg4+ 42.Kh3 Rg1 43.Nc2

43.Rf8+ Kh7 44.Re8 h5 was losing on the spot, as White has no chance to stop the kingside pawns.

43...Rd1 44.Nxd4 Rxd3+ 45.Rf3 Rxd4

Again, the knight endgame arising after 45...Rxf3+ 46.Nxf3 Kg8 47.Nd4 Kf7 48.Nf5 wasn't so clear to me.

46.Rxc3 Kg8

Probably 46...Rd7!? was more exact.

47.b5 Kf7?!

But now 47...Rd7 was a necessity: Black prevents the advance of the passed pawn and tries to move his own pawn pair on the kingside. I think White then could not get good drawing chances as he does in the game. (48.Rc4!? Rc7).

48.c6! bxc6 49.bxc6 Rd8 50.Rb3?!

50.c7 was weaker: 50...Rc8 51.Rc6 Ke8 52.Re6+ Kd7 53.Rg6 Kxc7 54.Rxg7+ Kb6+ and White's king is too far to hold the draw.

50...Kf6 51.c7

51.Rb7 Rd3+ 52.Kg2 Rxa3 53.c7 Rc3 54.Rxa7 h5 +.

51...Rc8 52.Rb7 Ke6 53.Rxa7 Kd7 54.Kg4 Rxc7 55.Ra6 Ke7



I think White had to start pushing his pawn right now. The main drawish position for White is Kg1, Ra8, a7; Black Kg5, Ra2, g6, h4. If Black can leave his pawn on g7 instead of g6 then this is winning, because White can never play Rg8 as Black's rook will take the pawn on a7 and protect his own pawn on g7. So the main question is whether Black has time to put his pawns on g5 and h4 and his king on g4 while White's pawn advances to a7? And if not, can Black get the winning position described above?

56.Ra5 Kf6 57.Kh5?

57.Ra6+! Kf7 58.a4 ...

A) 58...g6 59.a5 Kg7 (59...Rc4+ 60.Kf3 h5 61.Ra8 Kf6 62.a6 Kg5 63.a7 Ra4 64.Kg2) 60.Ra8 h5+ 61.Kg3 Kh6 62.a6 Kg5 63.a7 h4+ 64.Kh3 Rc3+ 65.Kg2 Ra3 66.Kg1;

B) 58...Re7!? 59.Kf5;

C) 58...Rc4+ 59.Kf5 g6+ (59...Rc5+ 60.Ke4 h5 61.a5 g6 62.Ra8 Kf6 63.a6 Kg5 64.a7 Ra5 65.Kf3) 60.Ke5 Rc5+ 61.Kd6 Rc1 62.Ke5 Re1+ 63.Kf4 h5 64.a5 (64.Kg5 Rg1+ 65.Kh6 h4) 64...Kg7 65.Ra8 Kh6 66.a6 g5+ 67.Kg3 Re3+ 68.Kf2 Ra3 69.a7 Kg7 70.Kg2 (This is another position that White should be aiming for, if Black's king remains on g7, then the black pawns can't create any serious threats for the white king by themselves.) 70...g4 71.Kg1 h4 72.Rb8 Rxa7 73.Rb4 Ra1+ 74.Kg2 h3+ 75.Kh2 Ra2+ 76.Kh1 Rg2 77.Rb7+ Kh6 78.Rh7+ Kg5 79.Rxh3;

D) 58...Kg8 59.a5 Kh7 60.Kf5 Rc5+ 61.Kg4 h5+ 62.Kh4 Rb5! and White is in zugzwang: 63.Kg3 g5 64.Ra8 Rb3+ 65.Kf2 Ra3 66.a6 h4 67.a7 g4 (This position seems winning for Black, because White has no time for attack pawn on g4.) 68.Rb8 Rxa7 69.Rb4 Rg7

The text move makes Black's problem much easier. White just spent two tempi.

57...Re7 58.Kg4

The threat of 58...Re5 made White's king retreat.

58...Re4+ 59.Kf3 Re5 60.Ra8 h5

Now the white pawn is very far from a7, and Black's king can reach g4 or h4-square on time.

61.Rb8

61.a4 g5 62.a5 g4+ 63.Kf2 Kg5 64.a6 Ra5 65.a7 Kh4 66.Kg2 Ra2+ 67.Kf1 g3 +.

61...Ra5 62.Rb3

White put his rook on a passive place and he has no more chances to advance it. So Black will just improve his position with every move with his passed pawns.

62...Kg5 63.Kg2 h4 64.Rc3 Kh5 65.Rb3 g5 66.Rc3 Ra4 67.Rb3 Rc4 68.Rb2 Rc3 69.Ra2 h3+ 70.Kh2 Kh4 71.a4 g4 72.Ra1 g3+ 0-1

White resigned. His king will be mated soon.

Conclusions: White played the opening very passively (3.b3, 4.Bb2) and thereby gave the initiative to Black. Black didn't use his space advantage and the attacking prospects he had with 20...g6! or 16...Kh8!? instead of 16...Rbd8. White was able to build a fortress of sorts, but he destroyed it by playing 32.f4. By tactical resources (36...Nc3 and 37...Bxh2+), Black managed to win a pawn that brought the game to the technical stage. Black didn't choose the right technique, because he exchanged his bishop instead of avoiding the exchange (38...Be5! instead of 38...Bf4!?) White didn't use all his defensive possibilities (57.Kh5?) and lost an endgame that still had a lot of fight left to it.

Brieger (cont'd from p. 14)

Answer to the terminology quiz:

(e) none of the above

If Black had the opposition, he could draw. The entrenched Black has the obstruction. Black refuses the White king access to the seventh rank. Redeployment (Reuter's term) is the name of the game. White must lose the move by triangulation to put Black in a squeeze.

Solution: Backward to the victory!

1.Kg5 Kh7 2.Kh5 Kh8 3.Kh6

Black to move is in a squeeze.

3...Kg8 4.Kg6

Now White has the opposition.

4...Kf8 5.f7

Black to move is in zugzwang. *Black loses because and only because it is his turn to move.*

5...Ke7 6.Kg7 Kd8 7. f8(Q)+ +

... and White wins. ♠

Training at Chess with Someone You Love

by WIM Alexey Root

If you are lucky, you have people you love who share your love of chess. Perhaps a spouse, significant other, parent, or child loves chess as much as you do. Or maybe you are interested in turning someone you love into a chess player. After all, wouldn't it be great to have a training partner right in your own home? This article will give some tips to keep those chess training sessions "fun." (Chess master Sam Quintanar told me that practicing chess with someone has to be "fun." I find the emotional and intellectual growth through practicing chess with a loved one to be a serious kind of fun.)

My husband, IM Doug Root, demurred from giving advice about playing chess with a spouse, but shared his thoughts about chess-playing children. Doug noted that children can get quite upset when they lose, whether just a piece or a whole game. Doug opined, "Don't be offended by this show of emotion. It means that the child is putting a lot of effort into her chess game. The emotion is actually a good sign."

The rest of this article gives my two cents worth about playing chess with one's significant other. Chess master Drew Sarkisian wondered if my advice would reference lingerie. There was an article in *Glamour* magazine about spicing up your love life through playing chess. This *Texas Knights* article, though, contains only one friendly tip. (Skip to Goal 1 below.)

Most of my chess/love advice relates to Doug's thought about shows of emotion in chess. When Doug gave his advice about not being offended by sore-loser children, I thought about my own emotional reactions to chess losses. In my experience, emotions during chess games don't stop when one becomes an adult. Furthermore, I think losing to someone you love can be especially hard. Unlike at a tournament, where there are social sanctions against being a poor loser, losing at home allows one to sulk. For example, when Doug and I were engaged, we played lots of speed chess. I would lose many games, and fume about it. Rather than appreciating his skill at winning, I'd be mad at myself for missing moves. I'd quit chess practice sessions. I wasted a lot of chess learning time.



Ten years and two children later, I realize that time for chess with Doug is limited. Being a sore loser would limit that time still further. Still, I want to feel an emotional investment in every chess game. If I don't care about whether I win or lose, I don't play very well.

My challenge, then, has been to keep my emotions involved without having them spill out in ugly ways when I lose. I've decided to set goals for each chess session with Doug. That way, even if I lose games, I'll feel satisfaction at meeting my goals. Here were my goals for three speed chess sessions in August:

1) **Have some friendly time with my husband.** This may sound corny, but we touched feet under the table when we played speed chess.

2) **Set a reasonable time/game limit.** I decided four games of chess after the kids were asleep was enough. More games than that and I'd risk getting tired and cranky.

3) **Study a particular opening.** In August I was preparing to try for the best game prize at the Ken Smith Memorial event, I asked Doug to play the Sicilian in each game so I could learn the Smith-Morra.

4) **Learn from each loss.** After each game I lost, I asked Doug, "What do you think I could have done differently?" Although my heart raced from the agony of losing on time, or my face flushed from the embarrassment of a hung piece or missed checkmate, immediately asking this question turned attention away from my emotions. Listening to and learning from Doug's response to my question calmed me down enough for the next game. In addition, I got some great pointers about correct opening move order, or the right way to approach a particular middlegame or endgame.

5) **Enjoy each win, but learn from it, too.** If I won a game, I celebrated, i.e. "Wasn't that great the way your flag fell even though you were ahead on material?" Other players might not be as patient with my gloating as Doug was. But I figured he could listen to a little celebrating on my part since I only won about

25% of our speed games. After I gloated, I still asked, "What do you think I could have done differently?"

Our August chess training session taught me the Smith-Morra opening, which I had the chance to play in round one of the Ken Smith Memorial. The game against Jason Doss resulted in a tough loss for me. After the game, swallowing my disappointment, I asked Jason, "What do you think I should have done differently?" I give Jason's comments, my comments, and Doug's comments below.

Sicilian Smith-Morra B21

Alexey Root 2040

Jason Doss 2300

Ken Smith Memorial (1)

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cxd4 3.c3 dxc3 4.Bc4 e6 5.Qe2 Nc6 6.Nf3 Qc7 7.0-0 Nf6 8.Rd1N

Jason Doss mentioned 8.Nxc3 as the main line after the game.

8...c2 9.Qxc2 a6

I was worried about 9...Na5 on this move. In fact, to escape a possible piece or queen trade, I played my queen back to e2 a.s.a.p. I did not want to trade pieces when down material. Doug feels, however, that White has some play after 9.Bd3 against Black's d-pawn.

10.Qe2 Ng4 11.h3 Nge5 12.Bb3 d6 13.Bf4 Be7 14.Nbd2 0-0 15.Rac1 Rd8 16.Nc4 Nxc4 17.Bxc4 Qa5 18.Bb3 h6 19.Rc3 Qh5 20.Rcd3 e5 21.Be3 Kh8 22.Bb6 Rf8 23.Nd4

Forced is 23.Bc7 - Doug.

23...Qxe2 24.Nxe2 f5 25.f3 a5 26.Bc7 fxe4 27.fxe4 a4 28.Bc4 Na5 29.Bd5

29.Bb5 Be6 30.Bxd6 Bxd6 31.Rxd6 Bxa2 32.Rb6 = Doug. I played 29.Bd5 instead, thinking to control the moves of Black's knight. I also offered a draw which Jason declined. After the game, Jason said he felt the position still had too much

play to take a draw.

29...Bd7 30.Nc3 Rfc8 31.Bxa5 Rxa5 32.Rf1 Bb5 33.Nxb5 Rxb5



34.Rf7 Rc7 35.Ra3

After the game, Jason thought 35.Rg3 might have caused him more distress in his time trouble. At this point, Black had about five minutes and White had about 15 minutes. (If 35.Rg3 Black must play ...g5. Then White's Ra3 leads to a slightly better position for White than in the game - Doug.)

35...Rxb2 36.Rxa4 Rc1+ 37.Rf1 Rxf1+ 38.Kxf1 Bg5 39.Ra3 Kh7 40.Rf3

Better is 40.Rb3. I saw this, but mistakenly thought it lost my a-pawn. In fact, the move trades my a-pawn for his b-pawn and the draw becomes simpler.

40...Bf4 41.Rf2 Rb1+ 42.Ke2 h5 43.Kd3 Kh6 44.Kc3 Kg5 45.Bb3 Kh4

After the game, Jason thought keeping my King on the kingside and activating my rook would have secured the draw. Notation stopped at this point due to mutual time trouble. Time control in this two-day option game was G/75. I lost in a few moves and a few minutes. Doug thinks that the final written position is probably still a draw with 46.Re2 Kg3 47.Bf7 h4 48.Bh5 Rg1 49.Bf3.

[...]0-1

Capa, Alekhine not so blind

I was looking through your thoroughly enjoyable magazine when I ran across the letter from Mark Kislingbury in your March-April issue. He asked whether anyone had seen the win of the rook that Winter apparently missed on move 34. I checked my Nottingham tournament book and, sure enough, Alekhine had that position and didn't mention the 34.Qh5+ possibility.

Winter - Capablanca
Nottingham 1936



Position after 33.Qxh6

It seemed incredible that Capa would allow it AND Alekhine would miss it, so I checked *British Chess Magazine* and *L'Echiquier* of that period. The reason no commentators saw that move was that Alekhine reversed moves 33 and 34 in the tournament book. 33...Ng7 came first, then 34...Re2. Of course, Alekhine and everybody else writing at the time saw that Winter could have won later with 37.Qc4! instead of 37.Qxh7+. I think it's pretty funny that the real game score and the mistaken game score both have Qxh7 as a bad move.

Pete Tamburro
Morristown, NJ

Amateur Plays a Legend

by Robert F. McGregor

Grandmasters of chess may play offhand games with each other, but when have they asked you, the average player, for a game? Never?

I was most fortunate to be asked to play one of the legends of chess, Edward Lasker. He was one of the competitors at the 1924 New York tournament, won by former world champion Emmanuel Lasker.

How could such an event come about? In 1964 my wife sent me to Foley's department store in downtown Houston to look for some linoleum flooring for our kitchen. At the Foley's annex I found Edward Lasker as the lone salesman! I introduced myself as a chess player and proceeded to exult or "gush" over his games, with Capablanca and Emmanuel Lasker, and a game that Alekine called the "oddest" of the 1924 tournament, the one that Edward drew as Black against David Janowsky. In that game Edward faced three connected passed pawns on the seventh rank, all ready to be promoted. I asked Lasker, how could his nerves stand this? He laughed. I said that when I play this game over my blood freezes when I see those three passed pawns poised to strike. He laughed harder but offered no explanation. I tried to elicit a comment on this game by mentioning what Alekine had said about this game. This brought only a smile.

Then I was dumbfounded when he asked, "Would you like to play a

game?" I stammered, "Yes, but I have no board or a clock."

He pulled out an old board and men, and said, "I'll play White and you can play at the rate that I play. If I move in a few seconds, you move in a few seconds. If I take a few minutes, you always take less. If I take ten minutes for a move, you must take ten minutes or less."

I agreed and we began play. In the early part of the game I had no trouble keeping up the timing. However, later he began taking long periods of time, which interfered with my thinking because I was the standard clock for the game. I was afraid to offend him if I should take more time on a move than he had taken.

After about an hour and a half, over the lunch hour, a group of people came up on the elevator, making my opponent nervous. His last move was for a long time, but the rather loud group was fast approaching our table. I asked Lasker if he would accept a draw, and made my move. He smiled and said "yes," and he signed my notebook. We walked toward the oncoming



Edward Lasker in 1970

group, and just before we were within speaking distance he turned to shake my hand, grasping it in *both* of his, and with a wonderful beaming smile said, "Thanks for the game!" Then he turned to the group full of energy and panache. I passed on to the elevator in total disbelief – this man really loves chess!

On arriving home to tell my wife about my exciting encounter, her comment was a question: "Did you find any suitable linoleum?" I replied regretfully, "No."

I really couldn't tell her that I had played one of the brightest stars of American chess and had been thanked for the game! True, Edward Lasker was in his late seventies in 1964, but now that I am in that seventh decade of life, I can hardly believe meeting such a kind, considerate player whose love for the game took precedent over relative rankings. Perhaps my enthusiasm for his play of 40 years earlier prompted him to relive old memories and enter the fray again. Whatever the reason, sitting across the board from this great player was a wonderful experience that I will never forget.

QP Opening

Edward Lasker
R.F. McGregor

Houston, 1964

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.b3 d5 4.Bb2
Bg7 5.e3 0-0 6.Nbd2 c5 7.Bd3 Nc6
8.0-0 cxd4 9.exd4 a6 10.Ne5 Nxe5
11.dxe5 Ng4 12.Nf3 Nh6 13.Qe2
Bf5 14.Nd4 Bxd3 15.cxd3 e6 16.
g4 Qg5 17.Nf3 Qxg4+ 18.Kh1 f6
19.Rg1 Qf5 20.Nh4 Qf4 21.Ng2
Qf5
Draw

Robert McGregor is a retired biochemist and professor at Texas A&M University. He is a former Texas Senior champion (1995) and two-time Wyoming state champion (1955 and 1956).

A Personal History of the San Antonio Chess Club in the Mid-20th Century

by Leon Poliakoff

In June of 1945, one month after V-E day and two months prior to V-J day, I was walking through the lobby of the San Antonio YMCA when I heard a loud commotion coming from the mezzanine floor. An out of tune piano was banging loudly and a party atmosphere seemed to prevail up there. So I climbed the stairs to investigate.

From a doorway I beheld the raucous scene. An albino was standing in front of an old piano hammering out a tune. Men were playing chess or checkers at the many tables spread across the room. Kibitzers stood nearby expressing their views loudly. Many of the men wore Army khakis as prescribed by wartime law. Thick tobacco smoke filled the room.

Directly in front of me were two men sitting at a table playing chess. I drew close to watch. It had been a year since my high school friend, Blake Stevens, had graduated and joined the Navy. That ended our daily chess games in home room period. Since I had just graduated high school at age 16 and felt confident of my chess playing ability I drew closer to watch.

The players looked up at me and smiled. One of them introduced himself as Homer Faber and his chess partner as Andy Aikman. Then in a friendly manner he asked if I wanted to play a game. I jumped at the chance to play against an adult. In just a few minutes of play Mr. Faber's knights hopped around and swallowed all my pieces. We played a second game with the same result. I was stunned. Mr. Faber explained many of my mistakes to me. Then he recommended some chess books to me and told me to come back next Saturday and we could play again. He also taught me how to castle and how to capture *en passant*, something Blake and I did not know.

This was my introduction to the San Antonio Chess and Checker Club. I left that day bewildered that I could be beaten so easily and learning that there were books written about how to play chess.

At a later Saturday at the "Y" I played a few chess games with a man in his late 70's. He wore a pin striped suit with a tie. He had a medical affliction that caused his neck to be somewhat twisted. He was a good player

and friendly person but he could be strict at times. Whenever he saw me pick up a piece and hold it over the board while figuring out where to move it he would slap the piece out of my hand and reprimand me. "Do all your thinking before you pick up a piece - then move it," he would say. That dictum has served me well ever since, and I have passed it on to chess students later in life.

The man's name was Mr. Dalton. Like most boys of that era I learned to address my elders at "Mr.", resulting often in not remembering their first names. Mr. Dalton, a retired lawyer, at a later time invited me to play chess with a group that played at his home on Sunday mornings. I soon learned that this group, many of whom were elderly, comprised the "Old Guard" of the San Antonio chess players. The oldest among them was Mr. Morris, then in his 80's. He too was a retired lawyer. He was bald except for a white fringe of hair circumfering ear to ear. His appearance was that of a jolly Santa Claus minus a beard. Mr. Dalton told me Mr. Morris was San Antonio chess champion in 1905, which also told me he played in a S.A. club of the 19th century. A humorous happening concerning Mr. Morris took place in the late 1940's at a simultaneous exhibition by the late GM Isaac Kashdan held at the "Y". Mr. Kashdan revealed after the simul to Blake Stevens, John Payne and me that he "lost" a couple of pieces to Mr. Morris during the simul due to apparent analyzing between moves and forgetting to replace them. Kashdan said nothing and won anyway.

Many of the players coming to Mr. Dalton's home were professional and business people including retirees. Among these were Mrs. Brewer, chairman of the board of San Antonio's Independent School District, Faber, Aikman, Homer Hyde, Ben Milam, Señor Quiñones, Dr. Stein, J.B. Wooding and Bill Kendall, an efficiency expert working at Kelly AFB.

Bill was the San Antonio chess champion from sometime in the 1930's until about 1951 when he was transferred to Fort Worth's Carswell AFB. He passed away there a few years later. Bill was a large, very friendly fellow. He looked somewhat like President Franklin Roosevelt and, probably with intent, always sported a cigarette holder similar to the president's in his mouth.

During the late 40's and early 50's SACC took part in several inter-city matches. The overall results elude me. Twice we played Houston CC at a park in Schulenberg. The Dallas CC led by master John Charles Thompson, affectionately called "J.C.", played our club in S.A. on the lawn of Mr. J.B. Wooding. SACC also played a match with Monterrey, Mexico in Nuevo

Laredo. It was held on the second floor of a cafe. Loud music and dancing reverberated from the floor below while we tried to concentrate on our games.

When Blake Stevens returned to civilian life in 1946 we resumed our chess friendship while attending Trinity University at its then west side location near Ashby and Germania streets. I quickly introduced him to the S.A. Chess and Checker Club and the group at Mr. Dalton's home. Sometime later another, slightly older upstart chess player joined us. His name was John Bob Payne. The three of us became the nucleus of a new generation of S.A. chess players.

In 1947 or '48 Blake and I organized a college chess team tournament held at the University of Texas YMCA in Austin. We represented Trinity University. I mention this to point out that it is impossible and without spirit to completely separate the activities of SACC and those of its members. For instance, if and SACC member became state champion it should be included in any history of the club. In this case a whole new generation of chess players met in Austin. The tournament was directed by J.C. Thompson and Bill Kendall. It was won by Al Wills of New Orleans, and Bill Buckland representing Tulane University. Individually they placed either first and second or first and third in that order. Buckland was a member of my Thomas Jefferson High School class; yet I never knew him, and he never played at the S.A. club. Other players at the intercollegiate event were John Payne for U.T., Richard Harrell and Jim Wright for T.C.U., Bob Brieger and George Smith for Rice, Clay Marchant and Bill Bills for U. of Houston, and Joe Gilbert and Kenneth Smith for S.M.U. We allowed Ken Smith to play even though he was fresh from high school and not yet enrolled at S.M.U. These names were prominent in *Texas Knights* for many years afterwards. A historical footnote is that this was not the first college tournament held in Texas. The late, great Jesse Stapp from Victoria and Dallas told me he played for U.T. in a college team tournament held in Austin in 1922.

Ben Milam, a direct descendant of the famous Texas patriot, was president of TCA in the late 40's or early 50's and publicized San Antonio's bid for the Southwest Open with the paraphrase "Who will follow old Ben Milam to the Southwest Open in San Antonio?"

In those days the Southwest Open was rarely held in the same city twice in a row. One year it was held in Tulsa, Oklahoma and many interesting stories came out of that event.

In the late 1940's GM's Kashdan, Horowitz and Koltanowski gave simultaneous exhibitions at the "Y". Horowitz also played a single game with our

champion, Bill Kendall, before his simul. The *Chess Review* editor won with the black pieces in a Mac-Cutcheon variation of the French Defense.

The checker players in our club played tournament style checkers – that is "three move restriction checkers." For readers not familiar with this, before a checker game someone picks a card at random from a checker card deck. Each card has a different set of checker moves showing the first three moves to be made before the players take over. Without this restriction nearly all checker games would end in draws. Blake Stevens played occasionally with them and did fairly well. I lucked out one time and beat the club checker champ in a game. Our chess players called the checker players bums, and they called us royal bums.

In late 1950 I was drafted into the Army during the Korean War. When I returned two years later some things had changed at the club. Bill Kendall had moved to Fort Worth. I'm not sure who was champion in 1952, but I believe it was either Blake Stevens or John Payne. Both were SACC champions over a long period of time. I only have a verification of Blake being champ in 1979. Both were Texas chess champ more than once, but I have no records of the dates. In January 1953 I won the SACC championship, and I repeated as champ in January 1954.

A handsome young Kenneth Smith, J.C. Thompson's successor as strongest player in the Southwest, was stationed at Lackland AFB when I returned. He played chess with Mr. Dalton's group, but I did not take part in any city tournaments as far as I know.

In 1954 John Bob Payne and Blake Stevens moved the chess club from the "Y" to the top floor of the Alamo National Bank located near Commerce Street and the Aztec Theater. Thus SACC was severed from the checker players. A year later John and Blake moved it once more to its present location at the S.A. Lions Club. I know of no other major chess club in Texas that has stayed in one location as long as SACC. In the fall of 1954 I moved to Dallas to attend Baylor Dental College. The Dallas Chess Club was located at the Dallas "Y" then. Since that time the Dallas club has moved at least seven times. The Houston club has moved several times and even closed down at times. I believe the Fort Worth had a similar experience.

The history of chess clubs throughout America must note that the YMCA's of our country were the patron saints of chess, checker and bridge players during the 30's, 40's and 50's.

During the years I was a member or acquainted with SACC, 1945-59, the champions were Bill Kendall, Blake Stevens, John Payne, Alan Baker and myself. I do

not know the exact dates each held the championship.

John Bob Payne was president of SACC in 1954 and '55, I believe. He was advertising manager for the *San Antonio Light* newspaper and later for the *San Antonio Express* paper. Sometime during the 60's he moved to Corpus Christi holding the same position at a paper there. During his active chess years he played in several national tournaments with some distinction and winning some games from several well-known masters. He was Texas chess champion more than once. He passed away in the early 1980's.

Alan Baker was an air traffic controller for the S.A. airport during the 1950's. He later moved to Houston. He was S.A. champion during the late 50's.

Blake Webster Stevens, Jr. was a president of SACC. He was SACC champion many times. The only year for which I was able to verify this was 1979. He graduated from Trinity University in 1949 with a degree in music composition. He became a court reporter working with district judges stationed in Bexar County. After retiring in the late 80's he became a well-known playwright in San Antonio and elsewhere.

Blake was Texas chess champion more than once and winner of the Southwest Open also. At the beginning of his chess "career" he studied endgames fanatically. This served him well. His natural style of play was a positional one. Yet he knew how to sacrifice pieces. At the 1954 U.S. Open in New Orleans he won over National Master John Steinmeyer with a queen sacrifice.

Late in his life he gave up chess except for postal play. He then completed a circle by taking up checkers seriously and joining checker players remaining from the old S.A. Chess and Checkers Club. They played at their homes. Blake played in several state checkers tournaments, placing high in most of them.

As for myself, I have worked at many jobs in the health field including 36 years as a dentist. While a student at Baylor Dental College I was co-champion of the Dallas Chess Club with Robert Potter in 1957. Bob later lived in San Antonio for a few years; I believe he must have been an SACC member then. I have been retired from dentistry almost four years.

After marrying a woman from the Oklahoma border I started my dental practice in the small town of Bonham, Texas. This effectively ended my serious competition in chess tournaments. While I continuously corresponded with Blake and met with him to play in a few Southwest Opens, I was a contender for first only in 1977.

About 1990 a real chess player moved to Bonham. He is originally from Brazil but is now a U.S. citizen. He lived in San Antonio for a time and was a member of

SACC. While attending U.T. at Austin in the 70's he was a member of the U.T. chess team that placed second in the USCF college tournament. His name is Cesar Horta, and he rekindled my chess activity.

My memories of SACC are good ones. In one of my letters to Blake I asked him what he could tell me of the Old Guard – those friendly men of my youth. "The Old Guard is gone. We are the Old Guard." That day was a dark one for me.

About 1990 I visited, but did not play in a Southwest Open in San Antonio. J.C. Thompson was there and we reminisced. He told me that Homer Faber was alive, living in Rockport, and he give me his address. So one of the Old Guard still lived – the first SACC member I ever met! That was a great day.

The San Antonio Chess Club will enter the 21st century soon. I hope it continues for centuries to come, bringing players together in friendly combat. In that spirit I hope that I will have more opportunities to meet with SACC members and shake their hands. For my hand has shaken that of Mr. Morris, and I wish to pass it on to those of you who will pass it on to a member that will live in the 22nd century. ♠

Solutions

- 1...Nd4 0-1 (2.Qxe5 Nxf3+).
- 1...f1(Q)+ 2.Bxf1 (2.Rxf1 Qxh2#) 2...Qg5+ 0-1 (3. Kh3 Rf3#).
- 1.Rxh6 gxh6 2.Qf6 1-0.
- 1.Qc3 Bd6 2.Qxc7 Bxc7 3.Bc5 1-0.
- 1...Qg8 wins a rook, as it unpins the e-pawn while threatening mate in two by 2...Rg1+ and 3...Qg2#. The game ended 2.Qf3 exf5 3.Qxf5+ Kb8 0-1.
- 1...Qxh3 2.gxh3 Nxf3+ 3.Kh1 Nxd2 0-1.
- Black forced mate beginning with 1...Qxc4+, the main point being 2.bxc4 Rb1+ 3.Kd2 Rg2#. After 2. Kd1, best is 2...Qc2+ 3.Ke1 Qc1+ 4.Kf2 (4.Ke2 Rg2#) 4... Qe3+ 5.Kf1 Bd3#. The game took a bit longer: 2...Qd3+ 3.Ke1 Qe3+ 4.Kd1 Qd3+ 5.Ke1 Qc3+ 6.Kd1 Qc2+ 7.Ke1 Qc1+ 8.Ke2 d3+ (8...Rg2#) 9.Kf2 Qd2+ 10.Kf1 Qe2#.
- White missed 1.Ng6+! winning the Exchange, since 1...hxg6? 2.Qh3+ Kg8 3.fxg6 gets mated by force. After 2...Kg8 3.Rxa8 Qxa8 3.Nxf8 Qxf3 4.gxf3 Bxf8 5.Ra1, White has a decisive endgame superiority.
- 1.Rf5! Qxb2 (1...Nxf5?? 2.Qxh7#; 1...Qxh2+ 2.Qxh2 Bxh2 3.Nxe8 Nxf5 4.Kxh2 +-; 1...Qe6 is like the game continuation.) 2.Qxh4 gxf6 3.Qxh7+! Kxh7 4.Rh5#.

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Fixing a Hole

Opening theory — Selby Anderson

Last summer I experienced theoretical angst when I saw the following game in *Inside Chess*. My book on the Center Counter Portuguese Variation had been out scarcely six months when a huge hole was poked in it by IM (now GM-elect) Rashid Ziatdinov in a brilliant win over Shabalov that May.

Center Counter B01

IM Rashid Ziatdinov
GM Alexander Shabalov

Toronto 1998

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 Qxd5

What could this possibly have to do with the Portuguese (2...Nf6 3.d4 Bg4) you ask? White steers clear of the 3.Nc3 main line, and allows a transposition.

3.Nf3 Bg4 4.Be2 Nc6 5.d4 0-0-0 6.c4 Qf5 7.Be3 Nf6

Hugh Myers recommends 7...Bxf3 8.Bxf3 Nxd4 9.Bg4 (9.Bxd4 Qe6+ 10.Be2 c5) 9...Nc2+ 10.Qxc2 Qxg4 =. But the text transposes to a line where Black has been getting the upper hand in practice.

This position is considered on page 63 of my book, where it is reached by the move order 2...Nf6 3.d4 Bg4 4.Nf3 Qxd5 5.Be2 Nc6 6.c4 Qf5 7.Be3 0-0-0.
8.Nc3!



A perfectly obvious and logical move, yet I did not consider it in my book. My database had two examples from European opens:

(a) 8.0-0 e5 9.d5 Bf3 10.Bf3 e4 11.Be2 Ne5 12.Nd2 Neg4 13.Bd4 c5 14.Bf6 Nf6 15.Re1 Bd6 16.Nf1 h5! -/+ Ellison-Conlon, Isle of Man 1995;

(b) 8.Nbd2 e5 9.d5 Nb4 10.0-0 Nc2 11.Rc1 Nxe3 12.fxe3 Bc5 13.Rc3 (Poulton-Rewitz, Esjberg 1996) when 13...h5! would have given Black a strong attack.

8...e6

Black plays for direct pressure against d4, and now threatens ...Bc5. However, there is a danger that White will parlay his queenside space advantage into an attack, and the game bears out this scenario.

9.Qa4! Bxf3!?

Ever the confident tactician, Shabba braves the rapids to eliminate White's center, while his own king finds a safer location.

A quiet alternative is 9...Kb8, e.g. 10.Rd1 (Δ 11.d5) 10...Bb4 11.h3 Bxc3+ 12.bxc3 Bxf3 13.Bxf3 Ne4 and Black is not much worse.

But White has the more forcing 10.Ne5! Nxd4 11.Bxd4 Rxd4 12.Nxg4 Rxg4 (12...Nxg4?? 13.Qe8+) 13.Bxg4 Qxg4 14.0-0± winning the Exchange for a pawn.

10.Bxf3 Nxd4 11.Bxd4 Rxd4 12.Qxa7 Qe5+ 13.Ne2 Rxc4 14.Qxb7+ Kd7 15.Rd1+ Bd6

Now a pedestrian continuation would reveal the hidden strength of Black's position, e.g. 16.g3 Ke7 17.0-0 Rb4 -/+. White must seize the moment to exploit the temporary awkwardness of Black's piece placement.

16.Rxd6+!! Qxd6 17.Qb5+ Rc6 18.0-0 Qc5 19.Rd1+ Nd5

Black seems to have consolidated ...

20.Bxd5!

... but this forces a won R+P ending.

20...Qxb5 21.Bxc6+ Kxc6 22.Nd4+ Kc5 23.Nxb5 Kxb5 24.Rd7 Kc6 25.Rxf7 Rd8 26.g4 Rd2 27.Rxg7 Rxb2 28.Rxh7 Kd6 29.g5 c5 30.g6 Rb8 31.Rh3 Ke7 32.Rf3 Rc8 33.Kf1 c4 34.Rf7+ 1-0

Let's go back to the diagrammed position, after 8.Nc3. The standard equalizing move in the Portuguese is e7-e5, staking out a share of the center. So why not try it here?

I got to test my idea at this year's U.S. Open in Reno against a New York expert, John Brown.

8...e5! 9.d5 Nb4 10.0-0 Bxf3

Not 10...Nc2?? 11.Bd3 +.

11.Bxf3 Nc2

In blitz I have tried 11...Qc2 12.a3 Qxd1 with a good game after 13.Rfxd1 (or Raxd1) ...Nc2. However, 13.Bxd1! Nd3 14.b4 leaves White in two bishop heaven, with a monster pawn majority leading an attack on Black's king.

12.Be4

This is the move that is supposed to punish Black. Certainly he has nothing to fear from 12.Rc1 Nxe3 13.fxe3 Bc5.

12...Nxe4 13.Qxc2 Ng3!

The key, forcing an exchange of queens that leaves the wandering knight on its perfect square.

14.Rfc1

Or 14.Qxf5 Nxf5 15.Ne4! Be7 =.

14...Qxc2 15.Rxc2 Nf5 16.Bxa7?

Still equal is 16.Rf1 Nxe3 17.fxe3 Bc5 18.Re2 f6 19.Ne4 Be7 =.

16...b6 17.Nb5 Kb7 18.a4 Nd4 19.Nxd4 exd4 20.a5 Kxa7 21.axb6+ Kxb6 22.b4 Bxb4 23.Rb2 Kc5 24.Ra7 Rc8 25.d6 Ra8! 26.Rxa8 Rxa8 27.f3 cxd6 0-1

Center Counter Defense - Portuguese Variation (95 pp. paperback) by Selby Anderson is available for \$14.95 from Pickard & Son, P.O. Box 2320, Wylie, TX 75098; 972-429-9052; or Chess Digest, 800-462-3548, www.chessdigest.com. ♣

The Denker Tournament of High School Champions

by NM David John

The 1999 Denker Tournament of High School Champions, held Aug. 15-19 in Reno, Nevada, boasted several strong titled players, many of whom carried ratings of 2400 and beyond. However, it was the players at the bottom of the wall chart that seemed to be giving the masters serious problems.

In the first round I was paired with a 1600 player from Arizona. This may not seem like a big deal at first, but consider for a moment that he once had a blitz rating of over 2500 on the Internet Chess Club! Needless to say, I took my opponent very seriously, and managed to pull out a win.

In the second round both Patrick Hummell and I were upset by much lower rated players. Top-ranked Hummell (2455), the 1999 national high school champion, lost to expert Pascal Openshaw (2054). I had Black against a strong B player, Alan Bast (1777). After the game was over I learned that we had followed a Fischer-Uhlmann game from the 1960's. Around move 20 I deviated from that particular game, which was noted as equal after a subsequent exchange of queens. I kept queens on the board in my game and got a better position, but unfortunately made several terrible blunders in time pressure. I ended up losing, but my opponent played very well.

I won my next game rather easily, and in Round 4 I had to play Michael Troendle, an A player from Louisiana. I beat him last year in the Denker, but apparently he had thoughts of revenge in the rematch. I played a Benko gambit where I gained a tempo early after some mistakes by my opponent. I got a

great position at first, but managed to lose a piece, then somehow got it back. I missed a couple of chances later on, and managed to draw.

In my last round, I was paired with Black against the same fellow who had upset Patrick Hummell earlier. At the time I did not realize this was the same person, but perhaps that was for the best, as he had no intimidation factor on me. I got a nice position after some maneuvering, and managed to win rather easily. I finished in a tie for fourth place with 3.5 out of 5.

The highlight of my time in Reno was in the U.S. Open, where I had a nice win over FM Marcel Martinez (2433), the 1998 national high school champion. I also was lucky enough to play three tough grandmasters, Joel Benjamin, Gregory Serper, and Utut Adianto. Serper and Adianto were very nice players, and were kind enough to analyze the game in detail. Against Serper I missed a drawing line, and against Adianto I walked into a tricky line which he had prepared at home for the FIDE Knockouts (which explained why he only needed ten minutes off his clock to beat me).

Both tournaments were a lot of fun, and I hope to be back next year.

[David submitted his games with notes by Fritz 5.32.]

KI Attack A07

Marcel Martinez 2433

David John 2275

U.S. Open 1999 (7)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 d5 3.Bg2 c6 4.0-0 Bg4 5.d3 Nbd7 6.Nbd2 e5 7.e4 Bd6 8.h3 Bh5 9.Qe1 0-0 10.Nh4 Re8 11.Nf5 Bf8 12.b3

Last book move. *[Now 12...Qc7 is usual. Since David later puts his queen there after provoking 13.a3, the game practically transposes.]*

12...Qa5 13.a3

This secures b4.

13...Rad8 14.Bb2 Qc7 15.Kh1 Bg6

Now 15...dxe4 16.dxe4 Nc5 17.a4 transposes to the ECO line: 17...Nfd7 18.Bc3 Ne6 19.Nf3 f6 20.a5 Bf7 21.Rg1 b5! 22.axb6 axb6 23.Bf1 = (Kharitonov). So John's move appears to be a novelty. Somewhere in the next few moves White loses the thread and allows Black a queenside advantage.

16.Nh4 Nc5 17.Rc1 dxe4 18.dxe4 Ne6 19.Nc4 Nd4 20.Nxg6 hxg6 21.a4 b5 22.axb5 cxb5 23.Ne3 a5 24.Bc3 b4 25.Bd2 Rd6 26.Nc4 Rc6 27.Be3 Nb5 28.f3

Prevents intrusion on g4. *[Fritz must be "thinking" in terms of the plan h4 and Bh3. I think Martinez was preparing Rf2 and Bf1 to secure c4 as well as to defend c2. John nips that plan in the bud.]*



28...Na3! 29.Nxa3 bxa3 30.Rf2

30.c4 a4 31.bxa4 Ra8.

30...Bb4 31.Bd2 Rb8 32.Bxb4

32.g4 a2 33.c4 Bxd2 34.Qxd2 a4 35.Qxa2 axb3.

32...axb4 33.Bf1 Rc3

The black rook is well posted.

34.Bd3 Rd8 35.Rd2 Rd6 36.Kg2 Nd7 37.Bc4 Nf8 38.Rd5

An ideal square for the white rook. *[38.Rcd1 Rxd2+ 39.Rxd2 (39.Qxd2 Ne6)]*

38...Rxd5 39.exd5 Qd6 40.Qd2

40.Qe2 would keep White alive.

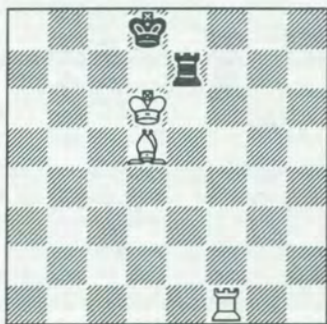
(Continued on page 33)

Endgame lab: R+B vs. R

by NM Chris Land

The pawnless ending of Rook and Bishop versus Rook is difficult for both attacker and defender. The general result is a draw, but it's very easy for the defender to slip into a lost position. In this article I want to concentrate on a position analyzed as winning by Philidor 250 years ago. It's not the only winning set-up, but it is fairly typical of the type of play one can expect to see in this ending. Understanding the Philidor position is only a small part of understanding R+B v R, but it's an excellent place to start.

Philidor, 1749



White to move wins
Black to move draws

Already we can see that White has made a great deal of progress. The enemy King is confined to his home rank and the bishop guards against Rook checks from the rear. Black to move draws with 1...Rd7+ so we must assume that it's White's move. The winning procedure for White consists of five major steps:

A) Grab the seventh rank with the Rook. This is to prevent the enemy

Rook from checking away the White King.

B) Force the Black Rook to the third rank. This is the most difficult step and involves subtle tempo play with the Rook and the Bishop. The winning procedure only works if Black's Rook is on the third rank.

C) Transfer the Bishop back to d5 with the gain of a tempo.

D) Force the King to an inferior square with the rook. Steps C and D are necessary preparation steps for the final assault.

E) Retreat the rook backwards to support a bishop blockade of the enemy rook. Black can then choose the specific manner of his own demise.

Let's look at each of these steps in detail.

Step A: 1.Rf8+ Re8 2.Rf7. This is the proper way to start the sequence. 1.Bc6? allows Black the surprising defense 1...Rd7+! since 2.Bxd7 is stalemate.

Step B: At this point, any move along the eighth rank loses immediately to 2.Ra7. Black must move his rook along the file. The best square is 2...Re2 as both Re1 and Re3 shorten White's route to victory. A good way to remember the best rank is to look at the color of the possible checking squares on the d-file. Two of these (d3 and d1) can be covered by the bishop from a side diagonal, so the remaining rank is therefore best.

Substep B1: Force the Rook from the second rank to the first with 3.Rh7. White "passes" to force Black's rook off its best square. Black is remarkably restricted: only two moves do not lose immediately. Of these 3...Re3 lets White skip steps B2 and C, so we will

look at 3...Re1 instead. After this move, it is important for White to reestablish the Rook two files away from the King with 4.Rb7 Rc1. If this is not done then there is a hole in the winning procedure that will require White to backtrack. We'll look at the hole during the next step.

Substep B2: Force the Rook from the first rank to the third with 4.Bb3. This is the first key move. White blocks the rear rook check and also prevents a return to the second rank. Without this move White cannot make progress.

At this point Black can try 4...Kc8. White then wins via 5.Rb4 Kd8 (else 6.Be6+) 6.Rh4 Re1 7.Ba4 (guarding e8 as well as d1) Kc8 8.Bc6 (with the back-rank rook block stopped, White swoops down for the kill) Rd1+ 9.Bd5 Kb8 10.Ra4. There are a number of neat features in this line, but I want to call attention to the fact that 5.Rb4 blocks the Black King from coming to the b-file. This is the "plug" for the hole mentioned in step B1. If in step B1 White rushes forward with 4.Bf3? instead of 4.Rb7 first, then Black can defend with 4...Ke8! since 5.Bc6+ allows 5...Kf8.

After 4.Bb3 the only other move for Black is 4...Rc3.

Step C: White gets bishop to d5 with a tempo by threatening mate: 5.Be6 Rd3+ 6.Bd5 Rc3. The bishop is needed on d5 to control b7 so that the rook maneuvers in step D will work. White needs to take this route to d5, as 5.Bd5? gives Black time to return to the second rank.

Step D: First White was pushing the Black Rook around. Now it's time to push the King around. The intent of this step is to drive the King to the c8 square with the Rook on the b-file. This threatens a fatal bishop check at e6. 7.Rd7+ Kc8

(7...Ke8? 8.Rg7 Rf3 9.Bxf3) **8.Rh7 Kb8 9.Rb7+ Kc8** (9...Ka8 10.Rb3+)

Step E: White retreats along the b-file in order to threaten Be6+. Only one square cements the victory: **10.Rb4!** – the second key move. White plans on supporting the bishop on c4, where it will stop both the d-file check and the bank rank rook block.

Black has two defenses which lose quickly: 10...Rc1 11.Be6+ Kd8 12.Rb8+ Rc8 13.Rxc8+ and 10...Rd3 11.Ra4 Rb3 12.Bxb3.

After the strongest defense **10...Kd8** White plays **11.Bc4!** and all is lost.

It's an interesting exercise to play R+B vs. R against a computer with a random starting position. If it isn't using Ken Thompson's end-game databases, it can fall into the Philidor position surprisingly fast.

Now that we know what a clean win looks like, let's take a look at how this ending unfolds when there are just two human brains and a ticking clock.

Sicilian Pelikan B33

Steven Grubbs 2048

Chris Land 2209

Texas Chp. 1999 (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 e5 6.Ndb5 d6 7. Bg5 a6 8.Na3 b5 9.Nd5 Be7 10. Bxf6 Bxf6 11.c3 0-0 12.Be2 Bg5 13.0-0 Rb8 14.Nc2 a5 15.b3 f5?! 16.exf5 Bxf5 17.Nce3 Bxe3?! 18. Nxe3 Be6 19.Bf3 Ne7 20.Nd5 Kh8 ± 21.Rc1 Nf5 22.Qd3 Qg5 23.Be4 Bd7 24.Bxf5 Rxf5?! 25.Qe3 Qd8 26.Rfd1 Rh5 27.c4 Bg4 28.Rd2 Rh6 29.axb5 Rxb5 30.Nc3 Rb8 31. f3 Bf5 (draw offer) 32.Rcd1 Rc8!? 33.Qxe5? Qb6+ 34.Qd4 Qxd4+ 35. Rxd4 Rxc3 36.Rxd6? (36...Rd5) Rxd6 37.Rxd6 g6 38.Ra6? (38. Rd5) Rc5 39.a3 Rb5 40.Kf2 Bc2

41.b4 axb4?! 42.axb4 Rxb4 43.g4!? Rb3 44.g5 Kg7 45.Ra7+ Kg8 46. Ra8+ Kf7 47.Ra7+ Ke6 48.Rxh7 Bd1 49.f4 Rf3+ 50.Ke1 Ba4 51.h4 Rxf4 52.h5 gxh5 53.Rxh5 Kf5 54. Rh8 Kxg5 55.Rg8+ Kh4



And so we have R+B vs R. Here the defender is very well placed since the enemy King is trapped against the side of the board. If he can just hold on for 49 more moves. **56.Ke2 Bd7 57.Ke3 Ra4 58.Rd8 Bg4 59.Rd4 Ra8 60.Rd5 Kg3 61. Re5 Ra1 62.Rg5 Re1+ 63.Kd2?! Re8 64.Rd5 Bf3 65.Rd4?! Be4 66. Ke3 Bf5+ 67.Kd2 Rc8 68.Ke3 Rc3+ 69.Kd2 Ra3 70.Rc4 Ra8 71. Rd4?! Kf3 72.Rd6 Rc8 73.Rf6 Kf4 74.Rd6 Rc2+ 75.Kd1 Ra2 76. Rd8? (76...Rf6) Ke3**

White is now clearly lost as Black has assumed the Philidor position. However, knowing the position and knowing how to play it are two separate things. . . . **77.Kc1 Be4 78. Rd6? Rc2+ 79. Kd1 Rb2??**

We've stumbled directly into the final phase of the Philidor solution. No need for Steps A-D. The simple **79...Rc5 80.Ke1 Bd5!** ends the game.

80.Ke1 Rg2 81.Rf6 Rg5?

Right idea, wrong timing.

82.Rf8

The bulletin and at least one scoresheet say Rf1, but Rf8 was

played.

82...Bg6 83.Rf2!

Of course not **83.Rf6 Bf5!**. But now Black has to start over with Step A since **83...Bd3 84.Re2+!** is out. Now the sudden death time control demonstrates that the defending position is harder to play. **83...Rg1+ 84.Rf1 Rg2 85.Rf6? Bd5?**

85...Be6 moves directly to Step C.

86.Rf8?! Re2+ 87.Kf1 Rc2 88.Kg1 Rg2+ 89.Kf1 Rg5 90.Re8 Rh5 91. Rg8 Rh2 92.Rg3+ Bf3 93.Rg8 Rc2 94.Re8+ Be4 95.Kg1 Rg2+ 96.Kf1 Rg7 97.Re6

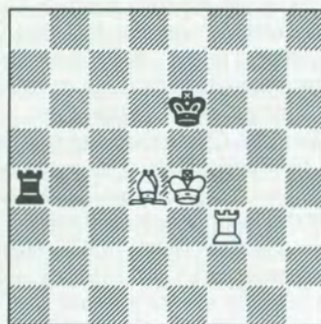
97.Re5 Ra7 98.Kg1 Rh7.

97...Rh7 98.Rg6 Bxg6

0-1

Here's another example from Texas practice, not so long ago:

Doss-Irby Dallas Open 1997



88.Rf6+ Ke7 89.Rb6 Ra5 90.Be5 Kd7 91.Kf5 Rd5 92.Rb7+ Ke8?

92...Kc6 should be a draw.

93.Ke6 Rxe5+?

1-0

Hara-kiri. Doss gave **93...Rd1 94. Rg7 Rf1 95.Bg3 Rf3 96.Bd6 Re3+ 97.Be5 Rf3 98.Re7+ Kf8 (98...Kd8 99.Rb7) 99.Rb7 Kg8 100.Rg7+ Kf8 101.Rg4 Ke8 102.Bf4!**

Fall TCA Membership Meeting

by TCA Secretary George John

The Fall 1999 meeting of the Texas Chess Association was held Sept. 5 during the 65th Southwest Open at the Crowne Plaza Medical Center Hotel in Houston. President Selby Anderson brought the meeting to order at 9 a.m. The reading of the old minutes was dispensed with by acclamation.

Treasurer Greg Wren reported a net gain of \$2,486 over the previous year and a current balance of approximately \$15,000. The revenue from \$1 one-time, tournament scholastic memberships was \$2,572. Without the \$1 charge the TCA would have broken even this year. He noted that \$639 went to the chess set program. \$483 went to free USCF memberships for the U.S. Chessathon. It was mentioned that the SASP funds will be cut in half next year. SASP is used to fund the chess set program and the Denker stipend. George John mentioned that the U.S. Chess Trust might be an alternate source of help for chess set funding. The treasurer's report was accepted unanimously.

President Selby Anderson gave his report. Particularly noteworthy has been the amazing increase in Texas scholastic chess. Internet chess is growing, but with little benefit to the USCF. The Federation is experiencing financial difficulties. Executive Director Mike Cavallo has done much already to cut costs. It is difficult to imagine how costs can be cut further. The results of the National Election were presented. Particularly notable was the fact that Texan Tim Redman was elected to the USCF Executive Board. The results of the national election can be found on the USCF Web site at <http://www.uschess.org>.

The U.S. Chessathon was held in San Antonio, drawing 160 participants. The event broke even, doing no worse than the prior year. Donations helped, including a \$1,000 donation from the Golden family in the name of Aaron Golden. Many USCF dignitaries were present and impressed by the San Antonio Convention Center as a possible site for a future USCF national scholastic event, in particular, the 2002 National High School. A key consideration is having a 501(c)(3) organization like the TCA host the event to get a 50% reduction in rental fees of convention space.

Bruce Draney of Nebraska did an analysis of chess activity in the U.S. by state. Most states showed a decline in activity. Texas was one of the few exceptions. Events and participants were both up in Texas.

Secretary Forrest Marler gave the results of the state election. They were: Gary Gaiffe, President (28 votes); Forrest Marler, Vice-President (28 votes)

George John, Secretary (28 votes), Brad Bradford, Treasurer (26 votes).

Past treasurer Greg Wren received a write-in vote for Treasurer. It was suggested that this vote came from Brad Bradford. Considerable laughter ensued.

Sixty-seven members received votes for National Delegates and Voting Members. Texas' allocation in the year 2000 is 27 voting members including six delegates. The six voting members that receive the most votes become the delegates. The remaining voting members are also alternate delegates should any of the delegates not go to the national meeting. The list of voting members including their vote count follows:

Delegates: Gary Gaiffe (21), Brad Bradford (20), Luis Salinas (20), Selby Anderson (20), George John (19), Forrest Marler (18). **Alternate Delegates and Voting Members:** Bob James (17), Andrew Thall (17), John Jacobs (16), Clarence Callaway (16), Jim Liptrap (16), Lynne Babcock (16), Al Woolum (15), Alexey Root (15), Bill Snead (14), Manuel Espino (14), Brenda Hardesty (14), Greg Wren (13), Mario Leal (13), David Meier (13), Larry Young (13), Michael Simpson (13), Gary Simms (12), Susan Strahan (12), Katie Stone (12), J.J. Guajardo (5), Charles Stallings (2).

The old officers were given a round of applause. The new officers replaced them at the front of the room. President Gary Gaiffe continued the meeting by thanking past president Selby Anderson for his outstanding work.

Next came the list of successful tournament bids. They were:

2001 Texas Scholastic, Southwest Chess Enterprises, Wyndham Greenspoint, Houston.

2001 State/Amateur Championships, Southwest Chess Enterprises, TBA.

2001 Southwest Open, San Antonio Chess Club, Menger, San Antonio.

2001 K-12 Grade and Collegiate Championships, Southwest Enterprises, TBA.

2000 Texas Senior/Woman's Championship, Forrest Marler

2000 Texas Open, San Antonio Chess Club

2000 Texas Action, San Antonio Chess Club

2000 Texas Team, San Antonio Chess Club

2000 Texas Junior Team, Austin Chess Enterprises

Most bids were uncontested. Some general discussion about tournaments followed. Gary stressed the value of organizers notifying the tournament clearinghouse organizer, Forrest Marler, of upcoming events. The benefits are free advertising and avoiding possible

conflicts with other tournaments. An organizer having first right of refusal for a new event during its first three years is valuable. It was agreed, however, that this should be voted on at the business meetings instead of by vote of the board or President alone. Selby Anderson pointed out that the 1998-2000 State Grade events were not TCA events, but the Texas Junior is and should have been on the bidding agenda. Gary passed out a sample bid. George John asked for a copy to be placed on the TCA Web site (<http://www.texaschess.org>). Gary recommended that trophy minimums be considered, for example that at least 25% of all participants received trophies. He also stated that one-day scholastic events are strongly preferred to two-day events and that any organizer should place a significant entry fee penalty on same day registrations to avoid delays in the tournament's starting time.

Bids are open for the following 2000 events: Texas Quick, Junior Open and Armed Forces championships.

Corpus Christi may be considering having the Texas Junior Open. Al Woolum suggested that consideration be given to subsidizing the winner of the Texas Junior to the National Junior Open.

Previously tabled to the scholastic committee was giving a subsidy to the Texas representative to the Fan Adams Tournament. The issue is moot because USCF has not yet organized this tournament. However, it may not remain moot as the concept of the tournament is strongly favored by Arnold Denker. Forrest Marler stated that there was opposition to the Fan Adams tournament in the USCF Woman's Committee. George John gave several reasons why the Adams should be supported. He said he would push for it in the Denker Tournament Committee, on which he serves.

Al Woolum asked that a list of Texans appointed to National Committees be posted to the TCA Web site. Gary pointed out that this is possible only after committee assignments have been set and approved.

Katie Stone mentioned that the University of Texas is considering giving a scholarship to the top Texas high school female. (Note: UTD gave a scholarship this year to the top female finisher at the Denker.)

William Mac Devin pointed out the difficulties of finding affordable hotel rooms for female scholastic chess players as teams may have only one or two females. Gary suggested that organizers be asked to help coordinate the combining of females from different teams to help reduce costs.

Anderson mentioned that the top female will win a trophy at the 2000 state scholastic championship. Gaiffe strongly recommended that scholastic coaches attend the TCA meeting at the scholastic championship

in March. He reminded the members that issues pertaining mostly to scholastics should be addressed in the spring meeting, and issues affecting the general membership should be addressed in the fall meeting.

Enrique Rios' motion to "establish in the High School section a ten-player Round Robin Championship section to determine the High School Champion for the Denker Tournament" had been referred to the Scholastic Committee. George John agreed to check the Denker bylaws to verify that the Denker representative can be determined from the result of a closed tournament. Since the Rios motion deals with a scholastic issue, it was considered appropriate that it be deferred until the March 2000 meeting.

New Business

On behalf of Michael Simpson, Drew Sarkisian presented a motion to amend that part of Article IX, Section 1.C, which currently reads: "This tournament shall be restricted to: (1) players with a United States Chess Federation rating of at least 2000; (2) the Texas High School Champion or co-Champions; (3) any TCA Junior Member (not Junior Tournament Member) with a United States Chess Federation rating of at least 1800 who pays the adult entry fee," to read: "This tournament shall be restricted to players with a United States Chess Federation rating of at least 2000, with exception made for the Texas High School Champion or co-champions." (Note: This motion serves to overturn a spring 1999 TCA meeting motion that allows juniors with a rating of 1800 and over to play.)

There was some discussion about the fact that a motion had been passed in the spring meeting that changed this bylaw. An important point was made that the motion passed in spring would not go into effect until January 1st of the following year. Items passed in the spring meeting can be overturned in the fall meeting before they go into effect. The converse is not true. Hence, there is an understood agreement that items that impact scholastic chess only are usually deferred to the spring meeting.

The maker of the spring motion, Luis Salinas, expected and wanted his motion to be discussed and in the fall meeting. Drew argued that attaining a rating of 2000 and over is significant achievement. There is a lack of tournaments where a person can expect to get a strong opponent each round. The spring motion has the potential effect of "diluting" the strength and prestige of the tournament. However, no one disagreed with the current exception of allowing the champion and co-champions of the high school state scholastic tournament entry to the tournament. Luis Salinas' spring mo-

tion was read again. It **failed** by a vote of 1-10-6. Since it failed, there was no need to vote on Michael's motion as it was **moot**.

Enrique Rios' advance motion was read:

"Article IX, Section 1, L (Texas Junior Team Championship), the following sentence be removed: "This event will be held in conjunction with, but separate from, the Texas Team Championship."

Enrique's main objections to the current bylaw were that it prevents a team of juniors from participating in both events, and that some adults may not enjoy playing in a venue where the vast majority of the participants are children. The motion ties the hands of organizers. Gary Gaiffe pointed out that the current language was not his intent. He suggested that holding the two events in conjunction might appeal to some organizer, but he didn't want to make it a Bylaws requirement. The motion **passed** unanimously.

Selby Anderson's motion came next:

"Resolved, that TCA shall support in principle a bid for the 2002 National High School Championship in San Antonio, with the United States Chess Federation as the principal organizer and chief beneficiary of any profits. The individual organizer shall take on any financial liability in return for some compensation, to be determined, in the event of a profit. The bid and final contract shall be subject to approval by the TCA Board." (Rationale: The rent at the San Antonio Convention Center would be prohibitive except for a 501(c)(3) organization.)

A friendly amendment by Gary Gaiffe struck "and chief beneficiary of any profits" from the motion, which **passed** unanimously. He added that it made sense to look into other ways to leverage the TCA's 501(c)(3) status.

The TCA Scholastic Committee's motion came next: Article IX, Section 3.H, "For all approved regional tournaments, in the event of competing bids, the seven Texas regions shall use the established system of bid rotation as stated in Article IX, Section 3.E. The Regional Director (or bid committee) shall make the awarding decision. Any appeals should be made to the TCA Board (or Scholastic Committee). Any bid guidelines for specific tournaments shall be posted on each regional web page." The motion **passed**.

Greg Wren raised a discussion item concerning what is permitted in the way of compensation for articles other than annotated games by senior masters? No motion arose from the discussion. The editor of *Texas Knights* has reasonable discretion in making small payments to authors of articles and has done so in the past.

Katie Stone announced that The University of Texas

at Dallas Chess Team has recruited GM Yuri Shulman to the team.

The Texas Chess Association is in the planning stages of a possible pilot project. Its foundation is a four year, individual college chess membership. Current ideas follow the lines of an \$80 charge for a four-year membership to be offered to the parents of high school graduating seniors as a graduation gift. What is required is USCF Executive Board approval for the promotional rate. The TCA will do the rest of the work. Hopefully, Texas seniors who graduate in 2000 will be part of the pilot project. Another idea is to help graduating high school seniors find other chess players and clubs at their new colleges.

Finally, the members were polled for their preference for an Internet domain name of either txchess.org or texaschess.org. The later prevailed overwhelmingly.

The meeting adjourned at 10:57 a.m.

TCA Financial Statement 8/31/99

9/1/98 through 8/31/99

by past TCA Treasurer Gregory S. Wren

REVENUES

Memberships	\$ 8746.00
Interest	452.15
SASP funding (USCF check of 6/4/99)	1,901.60
Donations (general)	325.00
<i>Texas Knights</i> ads	354.00
<i>Texas Knights</i> direct sales	<u>130.00</u>

TOTAL REVENUES \$ 11,925.75

EXPENSES

<i>Texas Knights</i> editor's account	\$ 6365.54
Governor's Cup stipend (D. John)	400.00
TX Junior Invitational Championship	90.00
Postage not included above	57.41
Affiliate fee (USCF)	40.00
TCA chess sets for schools program *	639.25
USCF memberships (U.S. Chessathon)	483.00
Miscellaneous	<u>121.30</u>

TOTAL EXPENSES \$8,196.50

NET INCOME \$3,729.25

Less SASP grant for fiscal 2000† (1,901.60)

ADJUSTED INCOME \$1,827.65

* Excluding SASP. Accounting for the chess sets for schools program is separate.

† USCF State Affiliate Support Program grant to fund the chess sets for schools program and the Denker stipend in fiscal 2000.

(Continued on page 33)

Tournament Crosstables

Texas Quick Championship Houston, Sept. 3

Open

name	rating	O	1	2	3	4	5	6	total
1 Selby Anderson	2294	+8	+5	=9	=2	+7	+3	5.0	
2 Mikhail Langer	2152	=9	+10	+6	=1	=8	+7	4.5	
3 John G. Bell	2174	-5	+11	H	+6	+9	-1	3.5	
4 David Epstein	1977	-7	-8	B	+12	=6	+11	3.5	
5 M. Bighamian	2289	+3	-1	-7	-10	+12	+8	3.0	
6 Drew Sarkisian	2191	=11	+12	-2	-3	=4	+9	3.0	
7 Chris Land	2191	+4	-9	+5	+11	-1	-2	3.0	
8 Clarence Yeung	2175	-1	+4	+10	=9	=2	=5	3.0	
9 Robin Forman	2265	=2	+7	=1	=8	-3	-6	2.5	
10 Eric Wiggins	1934	=12	-2	-8	+5	+11	U	2.5	
11 Ali Morshedi	1762	=6	-3	+12	-7	-10	-4	1.5	
12 Raymundo Garza	1610	=10	-6	-11	-4	-5	B	1.5	

U1600

name	rating	O	1	2	3	4	5	6	total
1 Semir Imamovic	1538	+9	+6	-2	+5	+3	+4	5.0	
2 Sarkis Agaian	1268	+5	+8	+1	-3	+9	+7	5.0	
3 Enrique Rios	1535	H	+7	=4	-2	-1	+6	4.0	
4 Walt Wright	1549	-6	+9	=3	+7	+10	-1	3.5	
5 Jose Bauri	1473	-2	+10	+8	-1	-6	=9	2.5	
6 Forrest Marler	1421	+4	-1	-7	=10	+5	-3	2.5	
7 Neph Diaz	1359	H	-3	+6	-4	+8	-2	2.5	
8 Cornelius Jones	1434	+10	-2	-5	+9	-7	U	2.0	
9 Doyle Lobaugh	1401	-1	-4	+10	-8	-2	=5	1.5	
10 Anthony Garcia	1207	-8	-5	-9	=6	-4	U	0.5	

65th Annual Southwest Open Houston, Sept. 4-6

Open

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	total
1 Yuri Shulman	2552	+32	+8	+4	+13	=2	+6	5.5
2 Noured. Ziane	2352	H	+30	+12	+3	=1	=4	4.5
3 Mikhail Langer	2308	+24	+23	+14	-2	=5	+11	4.5
4 David C. John	2275	+19	+35	-1	+26	+13	=2	4.5
5 Selby Anderson	2249	+25	=18	+36	=9	=3	+12	4.5
6 Jason Doss	2297	-18	+29	+32	+31	+9	-1	4.0
7 Drew Sarkisian	2247	-20	=25	+30	=17	+26	+16	4.0
8 Semir Imamovic	2097	+22	-1	-26	+28	+20	+23	4.0
9 Chris K. Land	2247	=26	+39	+18	=5	-6	=10	3.5
10 John Patty	2207	+27	+20	-13	=21	=14	=9	3.5
11 Clarence Yeung	2200	-21	+27	=17	+24	+19	-3	3.5
12 Mark Dejmeck	2132	+38	=36	-2	+18	+21	=5	3.5
13 M. Bighamian	2362	+17	+31	+10	-1	-4	U	3.0
14 Larry Moss	2200	+28	+21	-3	=19	=10	U	3.0
15 Armin Burghart	2130	=39	=26	=24	=20	=17	H	3.0
16 Steve Hobart	2107	-36	+28	-19	+27	+25	-7	3.0
17 John Crawford	2031	-13	+38	=11	=7	=15	=19	3.0
18 Justin Shih	1994	+6	=5	-9	-12	+24	=21	3.0
19 Wm. Mac Devin	1953	-4	+33	+16	=14	-11	=17	3.0
20 Michael Williams	1875	+7	-10	=23	=15	-8	+30	3.0
21 Andres Suarez	1865	+11	-14	+35	=10	-12	=18	3.0
22 John Dilucci	1762	-8	-32	+38	+35	=23	H	3.0
23 Lorenzo Gaskill	2073	+37	-3	=20	=25	=22	-8	2.5
24 Barry Endsley	2014	-3	+37	=15	-11	-18	+34	2.5
25 Robert Chalker	1930	-5	+7	+39	=23	-16	=27	2.5
26 David Epstein	1921	=9	=15	+8	-4	-7	=29	2.5
27 Mark McCue	1872	-10	-11	+29	-16	+33	=25	2.5
28 Gary Blanchard	1855	-14	-16	+37	-8	H	+35	2.5
29 H. Flewelling	1637	=30	-6	-27	+38	=35	=26	2.5

30 Robert Brieger	2079	=29	-2	-7	+34	H	-20	2.0
31 Steven Tidwell	2072	+33	-13	+34	-6	U	U	2.0
32 B.L. Patteson	2049	-1	+22	-6	+33	U	U	2.0
33 Forest Cole	1350	-31	-19	B	-32	-27	X	2.0
34 Frank Lawrence	1196	-35	B	-31	-30	+37	-24	2.0
35 Steven Grubbs	2054	+34	-4	-21	=22	=29	-28	1.5
36 Steven D. Young	1814	+16	=12	-5	U	U	U	1.5
37 George True	1403	-23	-24	-28	H	-34	B	1.5
38 Brian McGrail	1409	-12	-17	-22	-29	B	F	1.0
39 Ronald Pohle	1831	=15	-9	-25	U	U	U	0.5

U2000

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	total
1 Jason Howell	1955	+44	+5	+14	+18	+11	=2	5.5
2 Larry J. Young	1900	=25	+35	+29	+19	+4	=1	5.0
3 Bernard Parun	1845	+26	+17	-18	+24	+19	=5	4.5
4 Trong Nguyen	1758	+32	=29	+37	+30	-2	+10	4.5
5 Kelvin Shih	1742	+30	-1	+6	+15	+18	=3	4.5
6 John Kohls	1864	+41	-14	=5	+29	X	+13	4.0
7 Courtney Barnes	1797	+45	-19	-15	+26	+27	+20	4.0
8 John Lowe	1797	-28	H	+35	+33	=9	+19	4.0
9 Joel Saucedo	1739	=11	+33	-21	+23	=8	+15	4.0
10 Eric Wiggins	1934	-13	+43	=23	+20	+17	-4	3.5
11 Joseph Binder	1906	=9	+38	+13	+21	-1	U	3.5
12 Jonathan Walsh	1810	+36	+28	-19	-17	-13	+22	3.5
13 James Trask	1751	+10	=20	-11	+37	+12	-6	3.5
14 Brad Anderson	1656	+15	+6	-1	+31	H	U	3.5
15 Br. Lewkowski	1814	-14	+41	+7	-5	+28	-9	3.0
16 Raul Rodriguez	1803	-17	=26	=27	-28	+29	+23	3.0
17 Raymond Doo	1621	+16	-3	+22	=12	-10	H	3.0
18 Mickey Pachta	1619	+23	+22	+3	-1	-5	U	3.0
19 Bradley Sawyer	1598	+24	+7	+12	-2	-3	-8	3.0
20 Sarkis Agaian	1494	+39	=13	=31	-10	+24	-7	3.0
21 Alan Rodenstein	1874	=35	+25	+9	-11	U	U	2.5
22 Rodney Thomas	1833	+42	-18	-17	H	+32	-12	2.5
23 Mike Berki	1800	-18	+45	+10	-9	+37	-16	2.5
24 R.F. McGregor	1788	-19	+32	+39	-3	-20	=26	2.5
25 Vlad Rekhson	1737	=2	-21	+38	H	F	=28	2.5
26 Gary Carlson	1665	-3	=16	=40	-7	+41	=24	2.5
27 Bud Bearce	1662	-31	=40	=16	=34	-7	+32	2.5
28 Wallace Brady	1600	+8	-12	-30	+16	-15	=25	2.5
29 Walt Wright	1549	+34	=4	-2	-6	-16	+36	2.5
30 Lawrence White	1928	-5	+34	+28	-4	F	U	2.0
31 Enrique Rios	1842	+27	=37	=20	-14	U	U	2.0
32 Patrick Green	1496	-4	-24	+41	+40	-22	-27	2.0
33 Jerome Grimm	1806	H	-9	X	-8	F	U	1.5
34 Gregory Wren	1771	-29	-30	+43	=27	U	U	1.5
35 Kris Littlejohn	1714	=21	-2	-8	+38	U	U	1.5
36 Daniel Robbins	1644	-12	H	U	-41	+38	-29	1.5
37 Jonathan Allen	1614	+40	=31	-4	-13	-23	-38	1.5
38 Ade Kujimiyo	1536	H	-11	-25	-35	-36	+37	1.5
39 Ronnie Rubit	1887	-20	+44	-24	U	U	U	1.0
40 Wm. P. Gibson	1800	-37	=27	=26	-32	U	U	1.0
41 Louis Hornor	1695	-6	-15	-32	+36	-26	U	1.0
42 Todd Gunnels	1659	-22	H	F	U	U	U	1.0
43 John Scott Hill	1115	H	-10	-34	U	U	U	0.5
44 Ira Horvitz	1752	-1	-39	U	U	U	U	0.0
45 Robert Smeltzer	1600	-7	-23	U	U	U	U	0.0

U1600

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	total
1 Boran Butorovic	1491	-9	+24	+42	+38	+19	+11	5.0
2 Michael J. Carr	1478	+43	+39	+12	=4	+7	=3	5.0
3 Adam Moncada	1427	+54	+40	=9	+8	+6	=2	5.0
4 Tony Olvera	1424	+48	+31	+10	=2	+5	H	5.0
5 Mathew Berki	1552	-40	+23	=39	+21	+12	+15	4.5
6 Bo Githoro	1511	+42	=8	+21	+9	-3	+16	4.5
7 Edward Tarte	1383	+58	+16	+19	=25	-2	+13	4.5
8 G. Middlebrook	1308	+15	=6	+20	-3	+36	+14	4.5
9 Dante Garcia	1268	+1	+36	=3	-6	+27	+25	4.5
10 Kevin Yang	1522	+41	+38	-4	=27	=22	+34	4.0
11 Harold McDaniel	1487	+46	=28	=29	+45	+26	-1	4.0

12	Chris Hobart	1356	+14	+37	-2	+18	-5	+26	4.0
13	Patrick G. Lee	1537	-45	+47	+30	H	+20	-7	3.5
14	Grank M. Roberts	1530	-12	+32	=40	+39	+28	-8	3.5
15	Gary Joe	1504	-8	+50	+31	+37	=16	-5	3.5
16	Stormy Newton	1477	+23	-7	+46	+29	=15	-6	3.5
17	Matthew Scheer	1473	+32	U	H	-22	+47	+33	3.5
18	Rob Hamilton	1466	+47	H	=28	-12	+46	=24	3.5
19	Victor Flores	1436	+57	+45	-7	+33	-1	H	3.5
20	Glyn Ridge	1412	=33	+22	-8	+49	-13	+43	3.5
21	Curtis Felkner	1400	+59	=25	-6	-5	+54	+37	3.5
22	Vicente Flores	1314	=36	-20	+53	+17	=10	H	3.5
23	Jonathan Levine	1175	-16	-5	+48	+52	=37	+39	3.5
24	Tyson Slesnick	1129	-26	-1	+56	+31	+29	=18	3.5
25	Robert James	1579	+30	=21	+34	=7	-4	-9	3.0
26	Michael LaBelle	1453	+24	=29	=33	+34	-11	-12	3.0
27	Paul M. Ward	1414	+49	-34	+51	=10	-9	=28	3.0
28	Robert Guill	1393	+56	=11	=18	H	-14	=27	3.0
29	James Hord	1391	+52	=26	=11	-16	-24	+46	3.0
30	Robert Stryk	1367	-25	+54	-13	+32	-33	+49	3.0
31	Andres Alaniz	1355	+35	-4	-15	-24	+57	+52	3.0
32	H. W. Sampson	1156	-17	-14	+50	-30	X	+45	3.0
33	Sina Nezakatgool	991	=20	+44	=26	-19	+30	-17	3.0
34	Adam Dickerson	unr.	+53	+27	-25	-26	+45	-10	3.0
35	Carl McClure	1530	-31	+48	-45	=47	+42	U	2.5
36	Claudell Madison	1504	=22	-9	+57	+40	-8	U	2.5
37	Anthony Garcia	1418	+55	-12	+43	-15	=23	-21	2.5
38	Doyle Lobaugh	1401	+50	-10	+58	-1	=43	U	2.5
39	Keith Hatch	1399	+51	-2	=5	-14	+55	-23	2.5
40	David Abrams	1367	+5	-3	=14	-36	=49	H	2.5
41	Larry Garmany	1350	-10	-51	-54	+50	=56	+55	2.5
42	Ralph Hardy	1325	-6	+59	-1	=54	-35	+56	2.5
43	Chiaho Shih	1215	-2	+52	-37	X	=38	-20	2.5
44	Adan Rivera	1483	H	-33	-49	=57	F	+54	2.0
45	Neph Diaz	1361	+13	-19	+35	-11	-34	-32	2.0
46	Mark Guetzow	1219	-11	+56	-16	+58	-18	-29	2.0
47	Andrew Solomon	1146	-18	-13	+59	=35	-17	H	2.0
48	Ben Lewkowski	1056	-4	-35	-23	+59	-52	+58	2.0
49	Jacob Butcher	1040	-27	=53	+44	-20	=40	-30	2.0
50	Dima Belhi	987	-38	-15	-32	-41	+59	X	2.0
51	M. Vaduganathan	935	-39	+41	-27	F	U	+59	2.0
52	Jasmine DiLucci	904	-29	-43	B	-23	+48	-31	2.0
53	Forrest Marler	1374	-34	=49	-22	-55	+58	U	1.5
54	Karen Mayfield	1064	-3	-30	+41	=42	-21	-44	1.5
55	Jonathan Lemon	1047	-37	U	H	+53	-39	-41	1.5
56	Jeffrey Reynolds	920	-28	-46	-24	B	=41	-42	1.5
57	Eric Hodge	1110	-19	H	=36	=44	-31	F	1.0
58	Lee Parrett	874	-7	B	-38	-46	-53	-48	1.0
59	Michael Mayfield	941	-21	-42	-47	-48	-50	-51	0.0

Dallas Open

Dallas, Oct. 2-3

Open

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	total	
1	Sonny Kamberi	2327	+5	+10	+3	=7	=2	4.0
2	Andre Dokoutchaev	2224	+8	+6	+4	H	=1	4.0
3	Lester Van Meter	2237	+9	+7	-1	X	-4	3.0
4	Andrew Whatley	2282	H	+5	-2	=6	+3	3.0
5	Jahangir Ahmed	1987	-1	-4	+12	X	=6	2.5
6	Alexey Root	2046	+11	-2	H	=4	=5	2.5
7	James J. Gallagher	2215	+12	-3	+11	=1	U	2.5
8	Jose Trevino	1862	-2	-11	+13	=12	+9	2.5
9	Thomas Nichols	1980	-3	+13	-10	+11	-8	2.0
10	Jeffrey Ashton	2221	+13	-1	+9	F	U	2.0
11	Albert Yeh	1518	-6	+8	-7	-9	=12	1.5
12	Tim Pernes	1691	-7	H	-5	=8	=11	1.5
13	Steve Pejovich	1858	-10	-9	-8	F	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.

Amateur

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	total	
1	Carmen Chairez	1567	+9	+3	H	+13	+2	4.5
2	Charles E. Woods	1449	+17	+16	+10	+4	-1	4.0
3	Brian Young	1426	+11	-1	+15	+10	+6	4.0
4	Neil Wilson	1600	H	+18	+5	-2	+10	3.5
5	Leon Powers	1659	H	+12	-4	+15	+8	3.5
6	Charles Tholen	1209	-15	+7	+12	+16	-3	3.0
7	Marcellus Pelcher	1504	-13	-6	+11	+18	+16	3.0
8	Kevin Sun	1416	-16	+17	+14	H	-5	2.5
9	Doyle Lobaugh	1400	-1	+11	H	+17	U	2.5
10	Roger Gaiha	1525	+19	+14	-2	-3	-4	2.0
11	Robert Smeltzer	1600	-3	-9	-7	B	+19	2.0
12	Antonio Blanco	1440	=18	-5	-6	+19	=17	2.0
13	Ivan Wijetunge	1693	+7	=15	H	-1	U	2.0
14	Alexander Chua	1201	+20	-10	-8	H	H	2.0
15	Sarkis Agaian	1522	+6	=13	-3	-5	U	1.5
16	Ratnasami Raman	1596	+8	-2	H	-6	-7	1.5
17	Douglas Schwetke	1629	-2	-8	+19	-9	=12	1.5
18	John M. Baker	1611	=12	-4	H	-7	U	1.0
19	Bryan Pernes	1386	-10	H	-17	-12	-11	0.5
20	Michael Hansen	1671	-14	U	U	U	U	0.0

Novice

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	total	
1	Suriya Ganesan	unr.	+13	+7	H	+9	+4	4.5
2	Daryl Williams	854	-5	+21	+7	+14	+6	4.0
3	Nicholas Miller	1136	+20	-6	+18	+8	+9	4.0
4	Todd Appelbaum	1159	H	+10	+14	+6	-1	3.5
5	Gene Pershwitz	1195	+2	+18	-6	+13	H	3.5
6	Doug Flanders	1268	+21	+3	+5	-4	-2	3.0
7	Andrew Esteve	1205	+15	-1	-2	+20	+13	3.0
8	John Lasley	1247	+16	-9	+17	-3	+14	3.0
9	Swami Sundaresan	1039	+10	+8	H	-1	-3	2.5
10	Bill Hill	1347	-9	-4	+20	+12	H	2.5
11	Juan Castaneda	1285	+17	-14	-13	H	+15	2.5
12	Ganesa Sundaresan	1058	-18	+16	H	-10	+19	2.5
13	Craig Dupen	1075	-1	+15	+11	-5	-7	2.0
14	Peter Yeh	1186	+19	+11	-4	-2	-8	2.0
15	Juan Gass	887	-7	-13	+16	X	-11	2.0
16	Jasmine DiLucci	951	-8	-12	-15	+18	+20	2.0
17	Paul Richard Chua	1010	-11	+19	-8	H	H	2.0
18	Chris Stevens	unr.	+12	-5	-3	-16	U	1.0
19	David Jamison	788	-14	-17	-21	+22	-12	1.0
20	Courtney Jamison	706	-3	B	-10	-7	-16	1.0
21	Marc Hansen	994	-6	-2	+19	F	U	1.0
22	Theodore Jamison	364	U	U	U	-19	U	0.0

Texas A&M Fall Open

College Station, Oct. 4

name	rating	1	2	3	total	
1	Armin Burghart	2099	+6	+13	=3	2.5
2	Larry Young	1900	+14	=4	+8	2.5
3	Scott Griggs	1809	+11	+7	=1	2.5
4	Charles E. Bell	1516	+19	=2	+10	2.5
5	Robert F. McGregor	1799	+15	-8	+12	2.0
6	Ben Krieger	1489	-1	+18	+14	2.0
7	Jason Ray	1411	+17	-3	+13	2.0
8	Jonathan Seeman	1052	+9	+5	-2	2.0
9	Dusan Djuric	1868	-8	=11	+18	1.5
10	James MacArthur	1638	+18	=12	-4	1.5
11	Justin Starkey	1145	-3	=9	+15	1.5
12	Mark Weese	982	B	=10	-5	1.5
13	Bradley Sawyer	1613	+16	-1	-7	1.0
14	Robert Odstrcil	1198	-2	+16	-6	1.0
15	H. Wayne Sampson	1147	-5	+19	-11	1.0
16	Eddie Davis	unr.	-13	-14	+19	1.0
17	Andres Suarez	1946	-7	U	U	0.0
18	Duane Peshorm	unr.	-10	-6	-9	0.0

Gulf Coast Open Houston, Oct. 16-18

Open

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	total
1 David Epstein	1910	+12	+5	+3	X	=2	4.5
2 Ronnie Rubit	1871	=6	=4	+9	+8	=1	3.5
3 Andres Suarez	1871	+10	+8	-1	=5	+6	3.5
4 Michael Williams	1982	H	=2	+6	F	+5	3.0
5 Robert Chalker	1927	+11	-1	+7	=3	-4	2.5
6 B.L. Patteson	2000	=2	+7	-4	+10	-3	2.5
7 Walt Wright	1558	B	-6	-5	=11	+9	2.5
8 Steven D. Young	1881	+9	-3	+11	-2	U	2.0
9 David Hillery	1276	-8	+10	-2	+12	-7	2.0
10 William P. Gibson	1800	-3	-9	+12	-6	B	2.0
11 Tomas Suchy	1733	-5	+12	-8	=7	H	2.0
12 Paul M. Ward	1434	-1	-11	-10	-9	U	0.0

U1800

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	total
1 R.F. McGregor	1799	+14	+13	+9	+3	=2	4.5
2 Cornelius Jones	1574	B	+10	H	+5	=1	4.0
3 Bradley Sawyer	1613	+7	=5	+4	-1	+10	3.5
4 Dante Garcia	1320	+6	+17	-3	+11	=8	3.5
5 Mario Olivarez	1262	B	=3	+17	-2	+9	3.5
6 Clay Morse	849	-4	B	+7	=9	+11	3.5
7 Lawrence Tuttle	1050	-3	+18	-6	+12	+15	3.0
8 Stormy Newton	1470	-11	H	+16	+15	=4	3.0
9 George Grochocki	1527	+15	+11	-1	=6	-5	2.5
10 Johnny Fox	1249	+16	-2	+12	H	-3	2.5
11 Michael Greer	875	+8	-9	+13	-4	-6	2.0
12 Gary Cobb	941	-13	+14	-10	-7	B	2.0
13 Carl McClure	1510	+12	-1	-11	+14	U	2.0
14 Sam Dillon	1050	-1	-12	B	-13	+16	2.0
15 John Scott Hill	1027	-9	=16	+18	-8	-7	1.5
16 Mike Smiley	unr.	-10	=15	-8	B	-14	1.5
17 Joel Vista	1690	+18	-4	-5	U	U	1.0
18 Joe Mims	1248	-17	-7	-15	H	H	1.0

Balance sheet (as of 8/31/99)

ASSETS

Certificate of Deposit (USAA)	\$ 5,000.00
Savings Account (Compass Bank)	<u>10,564.52</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 15,564.52

LIABILITIES

SASP funding	\$ 1,901.60
Fort Worth deposit (2000 Scholastic)	50.00
Postal chess (estimated)	<u>60.00</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$2,011.60
Net equity 8/31/99	\$13,552.92
Net equity 8/31/98:	\$11,066.15
Change since 8/31/98:	+ \$2,486.77

TCA Regional Directors

I Panhandle	Gary Simms
II North Central	Sharon Pernes
III Northeast	Luis Salinas
IV West	Gustavo Maas
V Southeast	Larry Young
VI South Central	Brenda Hardesty
VII Gulf/Valley	José J. Guajardo

TCA Scholastic Committee

Forrest Marler (chair), Selby Anderson, José Guajardo, Brenda Hardesty, Bob James, George John, Luis Salinas.

Denker (cont'd from p. 25)

40...Ne6 41.Bd3

41.Re1 Nd4 42.Bd3 Qxd5.

41...Nc5

41...Qxd5 42.Qf2.

42.Bc4 e4 43.f4 g5 44.Qf2

This puts up no fight. Better is 44.Kh2. [Then 44...Rf3! sets up a strong attack: 45.Qxb4 gxf4 46.Bf1 fxe3+ 47.Kh1 Qf4 48.Qe1 Re3 49.Qd1 Qf2 50.Bg2 Re2 -+.]

44...Rf3

0-1

French Exchange C01

Pascal Openshaw 2054

David John 2275

Denker Tmt. 1999 (5)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 exd5 4.c4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Bb4 6.Bd3 0-0 7.Nge2

dx4 8.Bxc4 Nbd7 9.Bg5 Nb6 10. Bd3 Bg4 11.0-0 Bh5 12.Qb3 Bd6 13.f4

13.Rad1? Bxh2+!

13...Be7 14.Kh1 Bxe2 15.Nxe2 Nfd5 16. Rf3

16.Bxe7 is worth consideration:

16...Qxe7 17.Nc3.

16...Bxg5 17.fxe5 Qxg5 18.Rh3 g6 19.Rf1 Rae8

Black gets the initiative.

20.Rg3 Qd2 21.h4

21.Nc3 Ne3 22.Nb1.

21...Rxe2 22.Bxe2 Qxe2 23.Rgf3 Qe4 24.h5 Qxd4 25.Rd1 Qe5 26. hxe6 hxe6 27.Rdf1 Kg7 28.Rh3 f5 29.Qf3

29.a4 does not win a prize because of 29...f4! [30.a5 Ne3 -+]. 29...c6

29...Qxb2 makes it even easier for Black.

30.Qf2 Nf6 31.Re1 Ne4 32.Qh4 Nd5

32...Qxb2 33.Qh7+ Kf6 34.Rh6.

33.g4

33.Qh7+ hardly improves anything: 33...Kf6 34.Qh4+ Ke6.

33...Ndf6 34.Qh6+

34.gxf5 doesn't change anything anymore: 34...Qxf5 35.Kg2 Nh5.

34...Kf7 35.Kg2

35.Qe3 is a last effort to resist the inevitable: 35...Nxg4 36.Qb3+ Ke8 37.Qc3 Nxc3 38.Rxe5+ Nxe5 39.bxc3.

35...Qxb2+ 36.Kf1?

36.Kh1 Re8 37.Rf1 [37...Nf2+ -+. With 36...Qf2 mate pending, White resigned. 0-1



Thanksgiving weekend
Friday thru Sunday
Nov. 26-28

SAN ANTONIO

6 round Swiss
30/90, SD/1

2 half-point byes available

Club Hotel by Doubletree, 1111 NE Loop 410 (Nacogdoches exit), San Antonio
Reservations: 888-444-2582; 210-828-9031. Rates: \$79 sgl-dbl, reserve by Oct. 24.

\$2,500 total b/100 - 2/3 of all prizes guaranteed

Open section:

Top: 1st \$500, 2nd \$250; **U2200:** 1st \$250, 2nd \$125; **U2000:**
1st \$200, 2nd \$100. (Unrated limited to top two prizes in the Open section.)

Reserve section (under 1800):

Top: 1st \$300, 2nd \$150; **U1600:** 1st \$200, 2nd \$100; **U1400:**
1st \$150, 2nd \$75; **U1200:** \$100. (Unrated limited to \$100 in Reserve.)

"U----" prizes are based on the highest score by any player rated below the rating shown.

Entry fees: \$40 if received by Nov. 24, \$50 at site. Junior (under 19) entry fees: \$20 advance, \$25 at site; a junior entry counts 1/2 of an adult entry towards the "based on" number of players. USCF and TCA membership required, other states accepted. Make checks payable to "SACC".

Registration: 9:30 - 11:30 a.m. Friday, Nov. 26th.

One or two half point byes available any round(s) with notice before Round 1.

Rounds: Friday 12 - 6; Saturday 10 - 3:30; Sunday 9:30 - 3

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

Info: e-mail: txchess@texas.net - tel: 210-695-2324

BLITZ TOURNAMENT: Saturday 8:30 p.m.

The San Antonio Chess Club presents the

Y2K New Year Open

January 1-2, 2000

5 Round Swiss

Round 1: game/90

Rounds 2-5: 30/90, SD/1

\$1,000 in prizes

Based on 50 players, 2/3 of all prizes guaranteed.

Maximum: 100 players. The 1999 New Year Open had 74 players, and prize fund was increased to \$1,340.

1st	2nd	U2200	U2000	U1800	U1600	U1400/Unr.
\$250	\$150	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$125	\$100

You are eligible for any prize listed above your rating. Unrated limited to \$50 except for top two prizes.

Comfort Inn - Airport

2635 NE Loop 410, San Antonio, Texas

NE Loop 410 at Perrin-Beitel (northwest corner), a mile west of I-35 north

Special room rates: \$46 (up to 4 per room). Free continental breakfast and airport van.

Reservations: (210) 653-9110. Must mention chess tournament, reserve by December 10.

Entry Fees: \$30 if received by Dec. 30, \$40 at site. Checks to "SACC".

Junior entry (age 18/under): \$15 advance, \$20 site. Counts as 1/2 toward "based on".

TCA membership required: \$10 adult; jr. under 19, \$7.50/yr. or \$1 tmt. memb.; o.s.a.

Registration: 8:15 - 9:15 a.m. Saturday, Jan. 1

Half point bye available any one round with notice before Round 1.

Rounds: Saturday 9:30 - 1 - 6, Sunday 10 - 3

Send entries to:

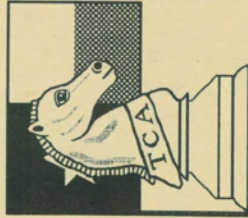
San Antonio Chess Club

P.O. Box 501

Helotes, TX 78023

Info: (210) 695-2324; e-mail txchess@texas.net

No computers. No smoking. Wheelchair access.



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

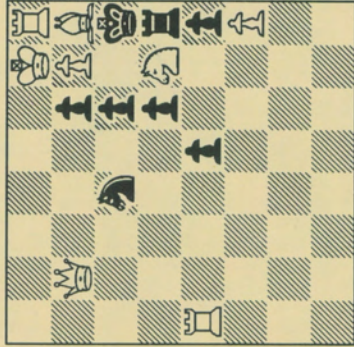
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26 Nov 99

See inside front cover for
TCA membership information.

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J. M. BOLTON

Vladimir Nabakov
Trinity Review, 1969



Mate in two

Solution: page 14

