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Texas Open winner Selby Anderson

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Cover photo: Agustin Limon, Jr.

Test Your Tactics!

Solutions: page 24



1. White to move
colio-BigJoe, ICC 1999



2. White to move
Anderson-Sutherland, Tx. Open 1999



3. White to move
Rohrbaugh-Pitts, 1999 SA Chp.



4. White to move
Huddleston-W, Molina, 1999 SA Chp.



5. Black to move
Miton-Urube, World Open 1999



6. Black to move
Zerm-Kececiuglu, World Open 1999



7. Black to move
Fang-Federowicz, World Open 1999



8. Black to move
Szmetan-Burnett, World Open 1999



9. Black to move
Ying-Novikov, World Open 1999

Texas K-12 Grade and Collegiate Championships

The third annual Texas Grade and Collegiate Championships were held Oct. 29-31 at the Holiday Inn Select in Houston. The turnout of 374 players was the largest yet.

Chief TD's were Forrest Marler (K-3) and George John (4-C). Assisting were Luis Salinas, Brad Bradford, Susan Breeding, Robert Weinberg, Tim Pernes, Coby Leftwich, William Devin, and John Mayes.

Here are the winners, with 6 points being a perfect score for individuals and 18 points for teams.

TEXAS GRADE CHAMPIONS

K	Yasha Rodin	Austin	5 pts.
1	Ethan Wilson	San Antonio	6
2	William Ong	Houston	5
	Taylor Martin	Fort Worth	5
	Jasmine DiLucci	Dallas	5
3	Adlai Arandela	Corpus Christi	5.5
4	Mason Harry	Mansfield	5.5
5	Andrew Esteva	Plano	6
6	Bradley Sawyer	Spring	5.5
	Bryan Pernes	Fort Worth	5.5
7	Chris Hobart	Spring	5.5
	Paul Haney	Corpus Christi	5.5
8	Boran Butorovic	Houston	6
9	John Sneed	Fort Worth	6
10	Chris Glaser	Houston	6
11	Matthew Bradford	Dallas	4.5
	Erick Vallarino	Brownsville	4.5
	Dante Garcia	Houston	4.5
12	David John	Houston	6
C	Steven Grubbs	Garland	5
	John Hendrick	New Braunfels	5

Six of the new champions (in grades 2, 4, 5, 6 and 11) come from the Dallas/Fort Worth area. They also share in common the same coach: FM Nouredine Ziane. (See Katie Stone's story this page.)

The quick chess event, with 38 players, was won by John Sneed and Enrique Rios with 4.5/5. The bughouse tourney was won by Grubbs-Root and Tsai-Ni, both with 4.5/5. There were 23 teams.

The University of Texas at Dallas awarded two full four-year scholarships to high school seniors Eric Wiggins and Enrique Rios - see Alexey Root's article on page 6 for a complete report.

TEAM WINNERS

1	Village School	Houston	13.5
2	Village School	Houston	12.5
3	Bethany Elementary	Plano	12
4	Village School	Houston	13
5	Village School	Houston	11
6	Village School	Houston	13.5
7	Mary Orr Intermediate	Mansfield	11
8	Lanier Middle School	Houston	14
9	Bellaire High School	Houston	11
10	Porter High School	Brownsville	11
11	Bellaire High School	Houston	11.5
12	Bellaire High School	Houston	13.5
Col.	Univ. of Texas at Dallas	Dallas	10 pts.

Complete standings are at www.dallaschess.com

Bellaire continued to dominate the high school team competition. For the third year running, the Houston juggernaut fell just short of a sweep in grades 9-12.

Ziane's Chess Academy garners grade garlands

by Katie Stone

The 1999 Texas State Grade Chess Championships took place in Houston over the Oct. 30-31 weekend. Out of a possible 13 state champions (K-12), six came from the Dallas/Fort Worth area.

The fact that Dallas/Fort Worth area scholastic chess players took six individual first places is not a coincidence. All of the players have the same chess coach: Nouredine Ziane. A nationally renowned chess coach, the 24-year-old coaches approximately 30 of the area's top scholastic chess players, as well as the school teams and clubs at The Hockaday School and St. Mark's School of Texas.

A life national master, Nouredine Ziane moved to Dallas in 1996 from Illinois, where he had similar coaching successes, having students win national championships. He was recruited to Dallas by the University of Texas at Dallas to play for their chess team and continued his coaching of scholastic players there. Just three years later, Ziane is very well known throughout Texas for his coaching.

Several of Ziane's students are some of the top players in the U.S. for their age group and are listed in the U.S. Chess Federation's Top 50 lists. One student of whom Ziane is particularly proud is Joan Gass, a fourth grader at The Hockaday School. Joan, who has only been

Student results for Ziane's Chess Academy at the 1999 Texas Grade Championships

Individual

Kindergarten Section:	2nd - Natalie Gow 3rd - Isaac Groover
1st Grade Section:	16th - Barbara Gass
2nd Grade Section:	1st - Taylor Martin 1st - Jasmine DiLucci 7th - Claire Box 12th - Cecile Diaz 16th - Stephanie Gobran
3rd Grade Section:	5th - Swami Sunderasen 14th - Tyler Pernes
4th Grade Section:	1st - Mason Harry 2nd - Meagan Pernes 5th - Joan Gass 14th - Katherine Diaz 18th - Irene Gow 18th - Gwen Groover
5th Grade Section:	1st - Andrew Esteva 2nd - Peter Yeh 4th - Stephanie Ballom
6th Grade Section:	1st - Brian Pernes
9th Grade Section:	1st - John Sneed 3rd - Albert Yeh

Team

2nd Grade Section:	2nd - Hockaday
4th Grade Section:	2nd - Hockaday

playing chess for nine months, is already on the Girls' Under 13 Top 50 list.

"I am so amazed at Joan's motivation," says her proud coach. "She always asks for more and more homework and is always willing to learn new things. I couldn't ask for a better student!"

Ziane adds: "I am very proud of all of my students. They are all doing very well and they all have so much potential. "Each one of my students does chess homework every night of the week in addition to their school homework. It is very important for them to keep up with their chess in order to improve. But of course, their school work comes first!"

Second grader Taylor Martin from Fort Worth travels 70 miles each week to train with Ziane. And his mother couldn't be happier with the results. Taylor is this year's state second grade co-champion, along with another of Ziane's students, Hockaday second grader Jasmine DiLucci.

Taylor's mother Nina is happy to make the trip into Dallas each week: "I am overwhelmed at the incredible

results we have seen with Nouredine in only a few months. . . . Taylor has gone up almost 300 rating points since he met Nouredine. That is unbelievable in four months! In addition to the chess, Taylor's report card grade for the year, in the gifted and talented class, is 99 in math and 97 in reading. He is the #1 student in the GT class. His teachers think it is because of the chess. For a chess lover like Taylor, there couldn't be a better instructor than Nouredine. It has given my eight-year-old a true sense of purpose in life that most adults lack."

In November, Ziane hosted a training camp for several of the area's top players. Several of his students are preparing for the National Elementary Championship, which will be held in Dallas in May 2000. "We have already started preparing for Nationals," said Ziane. "With most of my students, we prepare all year for this tournament. We're very lucky that it is in Dallas this year, so more kids can play."

Texas State sixth grade champion Bryan Pernes is another Fort Worth resident who also makes the 70-mile trip each week for lessons. Bryan helped prepare the younger players at Ziane's training camp in November.

"Bryan is an excellent player and has the ability to teach younger players the basics. Bryan's mother told me that he taught his younger sister Meagan the Sicilian Defense. And when she played her father using this defense, he was like, 'When did Meagan learn the Sicilian?' It was very funny!"

In addition to private lessons, Ziane also hosts summer camps and monthly scholastic tournaments. What is interesting about these scholastic tournaments is that they are not the traditional scholastic time control of 30 minutes. "We are moving towards longer time controls of Game 60 and even Game 90. As our players improve, they will need more time to play well. And the good thing, is that they realize this themselves."

(Continued on page 24)

Student results for Ziane's Chess Academy at the 1999 National Grade Championships

2nd Grade Division	Jasmine DiLucci	= 2nd
3rd Grade Division	Swami Sunderasen	= 1st
4th Grade Division	Mason Harry	= 16th
5th Grade Division	Peter Yeh	= 2nd
6th Grade Division	Bryan Pernes	= 4th
9th Grade Division	Albert Yeh	= 8th

UTD's presence felt at Texas Grade & Collegiate Championships

by UTD Chess Program Associate Director Alexey Root

The University of Texas at Dallas awarded two scholarships at the Texas K-12 Grade Championships, held Halloween weekend in Houston. The winner of the 12th grade section, David John, already has a UTD scholarship, a result of his win at the 1998 Texas High School Chess Championship. Thus 2nd-3rd place finishers Eric Wiggins and Enrique Rios each earned a four-year, full tuition/fees/housing allowance scholarship.

John, Wiggins, and Rios now have extra incentive to join an outstanding group of young chessplayers already enrolled at UTD. Four UTD Chess Team members traveled to the Grade Championships and spoke eloquently about the Chess Program. UTD Chess Team President Jeff Ashton (2221, freshman), Secretary/Treasurer Andrei Dokoutchaev (2224, freshman), Public Relations Officer John Hendrick (2052, sophomore), and Steven Grubbs (2040, sophomore) shared UTD stories of student life, training with chess coach IM Rade Milovanovic, and Friday chess matches. By displaying courteous behavior toward the K-12 participants and camaraderie with each other, team members presented an image of UTD as *the* place for academically and socially gifted chess players.

As associate director of the Chess Program in charge of recruiting, I spent the weekend at the Grade Championships talking chess to parents, coaches, and students. I talked about the range of chess talent at UTD, from unrated to grandmaster. I talked about what a joy it is to be at a campus where chess makes the front page of the student newspaper, and the student body

president is on the Chess Team.

The next chance for Texas chessplayers to earn a UTD undergraduate scholarship through chess competition will be at the Texas State High School Championships in March. Of course, UTD welcomes all chess-playing students, whether scholarship winners or not. As UTD Chess Program director Dr. Tim Redman is fond of saying, "Chess is spoken here."

Although I did a lot of chess talking in Houston, I found time to play chess as well. Steven Grubbs and I were partners for the bughouse championships on Saturday night. Before the bughouse event, Steven patiently explained the latest in bughouse opening theory to me. Steven is a charming teacher, and a cornerstone of our cooperative efforts with DACIS (Dallas Area Chess In the Schools) to tutor inner city youngsters at chess. All of our team members perform community service, and youngsters around Dallas really look up to UTD team members.

Starting in mid-January, USCF-rated masters from the UTD chess team will offer K-12 students instruction 5-6 p.m. every Friday. Instruction will be in the regular chess club meeting room, Multi Purpose Building 3.222-3.226. The \$5/child fee will support UTD Chess Club activities. No reservations are needed, and information about upcoming lecture topics is available from aroot@utdallas.edu. Well-respected chess coach Nouredine Ziane, the captain of the UTD team for the past three years, encouraged his private chess students to play in the State Grade Championships. The 22 Ziane-coached students took home individual trophies

for six first places, three second places, and two third places. In addition, Ziane-coached teams took two second places in the team competitions.

Steven's bughouse tips paid off: I held up my end of the bughouse team effort. We won our first four rounds before yielding a final round draw to two Bellaire High School players. (I guess I spent too much time trying to recruit them to UTD and not enough time playing them!) Nevertheless, on tiebreak over Bellaire, we took bughouse trophies back to UTD.

Besides claiming a bughouse trophy, Steven won an action chess trophy and a collegiate chess championship trophy in Houston. Steven and John tied for first in the collegiate championship section, though John won their individual encounter. Texas State Champion (and our UTD chess trainer extraordinaire) Rade Milovanovic graciously allowed analysis of the Grubbs-Hendrick game to be part of the Chess Team's training during our November 5th Friday meeting.



Matt Ross

WIM Alexey Root



Matt Ross

Eric Wiggins plays Enrique Rios in the last round

Among American High School Students and is a National Hispanic Scholar. Currently, Enrique holds the following chess titles: San Antonio City Junior Champion, Region 6 High School Champion, Texas Junior Blitz Champion, Texas Junior Quick Co-Champion, and National Junior Blitz Champion.

Notes by Enrique Rios

French Defense C01

Enrique Rios 1938

Daniel Robbins 1644

Texas Grade 12 (4)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.exd5

Rather than go into sharp Winawer theory with 4.e5, I decided to change the character of play slightly into a simple and straightforward exchange variation.

4...exd5 5.Bd3 Ne7 6.Nf3

Better is 6.Ne2 to avoid the pin: 6.Nf3 Bg4 7.0-0 Nbc6 8.Ne2 Bd6 9.c3 Qd7 10.Ng3 h5 11.Re1 0-0-0 12.h3 h4 13.Nf1 Bh5 14.Be2 Ng6 favored Black in Sergeant-Capablanca, Margate 1935.

6...Bf5 7.0-0 Bxd3

This trade was unnecessary and helps me develop my queen, which is something I would want to do anyway to connect my rooks. Better was 7...0-0.

8.Qxd3 0-0 9.Bf4 Bd6 10.Bg5 f6?

This is exactly what Bg5 meant to provoke. Now Black has a glaring weakness on e6 that will be exploited in textbook fashion. A better sequence would have been 10...c6 11.Rfe1 h6 12.Bh4 g5 13.Bg3 Ng6. *[A tempting sac is 13.Bxg5 hxg5 14.Nxg5 Nxg6 15.Ne6 fxe6 16.Qxg6+ Kh8 17.Re3? (17.Qh6+ =), when Black has the saving 17...Qh4! 18.Rh3 Qxh3 19.gxh3 Rg8 +- - SKA.]*

11.Bh4 c6 12.Rfe1 Nd7[?]

(Continued on page 21)

London System A46

Steven Grubbs 2088

John Hendrick 2086

Texas Collegiate (4)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.Bf4 c5 4.e3 Qb6 5.Qc1

Black has a comfortable game (John H.). 5.Nc3 is sharpest (Rade M.).

5...Nc6 6.c3 d5 7.Bd3 Bd7 8.0-0 Rc8 9.Nbd2

Better was 9.Ne5 and if 9...cxd4 10.exd4 Nxd4? 11.Be3 (Rade M.). 9...cxd4 10.exd4 Nb4 11.Be2 Bb5 12.c4

An alternative was 12.Qd1 followed by Be5 (Andrei D.).

12...dxc4 13.a4 Ba6

Rade was surprised by John's bishop placement, and suggested the more natural-looking 13...Bc6 to play against White's isolated d-pawn. Then, Rade said, it would be a "pleasant position for Black."

14.a5 Qd8 15.Nxc4 Be7 16.b3 0-0 17.Qb2 Nfd5 18.Bd2 Qc7 19.Rfc1 Nf4

John H. said he had the following ideas for Nd3 or Nxe2.

20.Bxf4 Qxf4 21.Ne3 Bxe2 22.Qxe2 Qe4 23.Rd1 Rfd8 24.Rac1

Bf6 25.Rc4 Rxc4 26.bxc4 Bxd4 27.Nd2

On 27.Qb2 Nd3 28.Qd2 Bxe3 29.Qxe3 Qxe3 30.fxe3 Rd7 Black is better, since he is a pawn up. However, this situation is better than what occurred in the game. (Shivkumar Shivaji, Chess Team member, 2229). Also possible is 28.Qe2 Nf4 29.Qb2 Qxe3 30.fxe3 Bxe3+ 31.Kf1 Rxd1+ 32.Ne1 Rxe1+ 33.Kxe1 Nd3+ (Clemente Rendon, UTD Chess Club President, freshman, 1600).

Qe5 28.Nf3 Qe4 29.Nd2 Qd3 30.Qxd3 Nxd3 31.Rb1 Rd7 32.Nf3 e5 33.Nxd4 exd4 34.Ng4 f5 35.Rd1 Re7

Inaccurate. Black could win more quickly with 35...Nb2 on this or the next move (Andrei D.).

36.f4 Nxf4 37.Nf2 Rd7 38.Nd3 Nxd3 39.Rxd3

... and Black went on to win the endgame. **0-1**

UTD scholarship winner Enrique Rios graciously agreed to annotate a game for this article. Enrique is an ideal UTD Chess Program recruit. An accomplished student, Enrique is listed twice in *Who's Who*

1999 Texas Open

by Selby Anderson

The San Antonio Chess Club held its third consecutive Texas Open on Thanksgiving weekend, matching last year's turnout with 74 paid entries. I was able to regain the title I lost last year, and as in 1997 enjoyed a huge windfall victory out of a losing game. This time the last round was an anticlimax, and the nail-biter occurred much earlier.

In the strong 20-player Open section, two of the five masters took a tumble in Round 2. Jason Doss from Dallas lost to Rudy Tia of Fort Hood, who was back from I-Corps duty in Bosnia. Don Sutherland lost to 1998 Texas high school co-champion Justin Shih.

In Round 3, John Patty defended well in a wild line of the French to defeat Mikhail Langer of Austin. On top board, Tia outplayed me and reached a winning endgame in sudden death, where I had three minutes left to his seven. Then, with spectators present, we both overlooked the fact that he had walked into a simple mate in one. I was beside myself, but got a reprieve when Tia, expecting a repetition, put his king on the same deadly square!

For the third time in four games, Justin Shih held me to a draw – this despite my getting everything one could ask for in a Scotch Game. The next day I won a nice game against Sutherland's Modern Defense (1.d4 g6), a line he also essayed against Justin Shih and John Patty.

In the last round I faced Doss, who was 2-0 against me in previous games – and this would be my third time with Black. I led Doss by half a point, and offered a draw early in the game. Some moves later he returned my offer (and I gladly accepted) when he decided that he had a greater chance of losing than

Patty had of turning around his board 2 game with Sutherland. That turned out to be the hardest fought game of the round, with Patty finally conceding defeat near the end of the allotted five hours.

Mark Harrington (1753) of Converse won the Reserve section with 5.5 out of 6. His most difficult moment was in Round 4, when he lost a pawn to Texas primary champion Sarkis Agaian (1522), who had defeated second-ranked Tony Sims (1765). Harrington got back in the game and offered a draw, but Sarkis turned down the offer, quickly got into trouble and lost.

Greg Wren directed the event, held Nov. 26-28 at the Club Hotel by DoubleTree.

PRIZE WINNERS

OPEN: 1st: Selby Anderson, 5. 2nd: Jason Doss, 4.5. 1st U2200: Armin Burghart, 4. 2nd U2200: Justin Shih, 3.5. 1st+2nd U2000: Jason Howell, Eric Wiggins, Enrique Rios, Kelvin Shih, 3.

RESERVE: 1st: Mark Harrington, 5.5. 2nd: Tony Sims, Chris Lin, Greg Vega, 5. 1st U1600: Vicente Flores, 4.5. 2nd U1600: Manuel Gonzalez, Sarkis Agaian, James Fleener, 4. 1st + 2nd U1400: Eugene Lopez, Julio Reyes, 4. U1200: Peter Tu, Justin Starkey, Patrick Miller, Cullen Hesbrook, Adit Wongsaroj, 3.

Round 1

Tennison Gambit B01

Enrique Rios 1938
Selby Anderson 2226

Texas Open 1999 (1)

1.e4 d5 2.Nf3!? dxe4 3.Ng5 e5 4. Nxe4 f5 5.Nec3 Be6 6.Qe2

The chief difficulty with this reversed Budapest is that without

...c5 being played, the customary Bb5+ has less impact.

6...Nc6 7.Na3

I mainly analyzed 7.Qb5, when 7...Nf6! is the best way to part with the b-pawn: 8.Qxb7 (8.Bc4 a6!) 8... Nd4 9.Bb5+ (9.Kd1 Ng4) 9...Kf7 10. Ba4 Bc5 11.Qa6 (11.0-0 Bc4 Δ 12... Rb8 -) 11...Ng4! 12.0-0 Qh4 13.h3 Nxf2 -+.

7...Nf6 8.Qb5 Bxa3 9.Qxb7 Nd4 10.bxa3 Nxc2+ 11.Kd1 Nxa1 12. Nb5 0-0 13.Qxc7 Bxa2 14.Qc3 Bb3+ 15.Ke1 Nc2+ 16.Ke2 Qd5 17.Nc7 Qe4+ 18.Qe3 0-1

Sicilian Closed B24

Don Sutherland 2215

Steven Young 1881

Texas Open 1999 (1)

1.e4 e6 2.d3 c5 3.Nc3 Nc6 4.g3 g6 5.Bg2 Bg7 6.Be3 b6 7.Qd2 Bb7 8. Nge2 h5 9.d4 cxd4 10.Nxd4 a6 11. h3 Nge7 12.0-0 0-0 13.Rad1 Qc7 14.Nxc6 Bxc6 15.Bf4 Qb7 16.Rfe1 Rfd8 17.Bg5 f6 18.Bh6 Rac8 19.g4



19...hxg4 20.hxg4 Kf7?!

Better is 20...d6 21.Bxg7 Kxg7 22.g5 Ng8, with an edge to White.

21.Bxg7 Kxg7 22.g5 fxg5?

22...Ng8 resists better.

23.Qxg5 Kf7 24.Re3 d6 25. Bh3 Rh8 26.Rxd6 Rcd8 27.Rf3+ Kg7 28.Qf6 1-0

Round 2

KI Attack A07

Rudy Tia 2105

Jason Doss 2285

Texas Open 1999 (2)

1.Nf3 d5 2.g3 Bf5 3.d3 Nf6 4.Bg2 e6 5.0-0 c6 6.Nbd2 Bc5

Doss is using ideas that work well in a Reti, where White has played c4. They do not work so well against a King's Indian setup, where White uses the lull in the center to focus on a kingside pawn storm. I note that in the current book line with ...Bf5 against the King's Indian Attack, Black veers from a straight London System and plays more aggressively in the center with ...c5 and ...Nc6, in some cases answering e4 with ...c4.

7.e3 0-0 8.Qe2 h6 9.a3 a5 10.b3 Nbd7 11.Bb2 Qc7 12.Nh4 Bh7 13.f4 Rae8 14.Nhf3 Bd6 15.e4 e5 16.f5

Solid as the London System is, Black needs to be on guard against just this sort of pawn wedge.

16...b5 17.Kh1 Nb6 18.Bh3 Nfd7 19.g4 f6 20.Bg2 Rc8 21.h4



21...g5 22.fxg6 Bxg6 23.h5 Bh7 24.Nh4 Rf7 25.Ndf3 Bf8 26.Ng6 Bg7 27.Nfh4 Nf8 28.Bc3 Qa7 29.Bd2 d4 30.Qe1 a4 31.Qc1 axb3 32.cxb3 Qd7 33.Bh3 Ne6 34.Bxh6 Bxh6 35.Qxh6 Ng5 36.Kh2 Qe6



37.Nf3 Nxb3 38.Kxh3 Qxb3 39.g5 Qe6+ 40.Kg3 Rg7 41.gxf6 Qxf6 42.Ng5 Qd6 43.Rf7 Rxf7 44.Nxf7 Qc7 45.Rf1 Ra8 46.Qg5 Qxf7 47.Rxf7 Kxf7 48.Qe7+ Kg8 49.h6 1-0

Benoni A43

Selby Anderson 2226

Ali Morshedi 2126

Texas Open 1999 (2)

1.d4 c5 2.d5 e6 3.c4 exd5 4.cxd5 d6 5.Nc3 g6 6.e4 Bg7 7.Nf3 a6 8.a4 Ne7?!

Black's unusual move order has avoided the Taimanov Attack (1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e6 4.Nc3 exd5 5.cxd5 d6 6.e4 g6 7.f4 Bg7 8.Bb5+), but there is nothing to be gained from this knight placement. I prepare to answer 9...f5 with 10.e5.

9.Bf4 0-0 10.Be2 Bg4 11.Nd2 Bxe2 12.Qxe2 Re8 13.Qd3 Nf5 14.0-0 Nd4 15.Nc4 Bf8 16.Kh1

16.Qg3 allows 16...Rxe4!

16...Qf6 17.Qg3 Nd7 18.Bg5

Also possible is 18.Nxd6 Bxd6 19.Bxd6 b5; but the bishop is a bit awkward on d6, and I wanted to reduce the influence of Black's queen.

18...Qg7 19.Nxd6 Reb8 20.Bf4 b5 21.axb5 axb5 22.e5?!

This attempt to blitz Black on the dark squares could turn messy.

Better is my original thought of 22.Rxa8 Rxa8 23.Ncxb5 Nxb5 24.Nxb5 Qxb2, and now 25.Qd3! (a move I missed) keeps the dangerous passed c-pawn at bay.



22...b4(?)

22...Bxd6! 23.exd6 b4 24.Na4 Nc2 25.Rac1 b3 26.Nc3 ±.

23.Nce4 Ne2 24.Qg4 Nxf4?

Better is 24...Bxd6 25.Qe2 Bxe5, but 26.Nxc5! keeps White on top.

25.Qxd7 Rxa1 26.Rxa1 Nxd5 27.Nc4! Nf4 28.Nf6+ Kh8 29.g3

I my rush to make time control I missed a crush with 29.Qc7!.

29...Ne6 30.Ra7 Rd8 31.Qxf7 Rd1+ 32.Kg2 Qxf7 33.Rxf7 Bg7 34.Ne8 Kg8

34...Bh6! 35.Re7 Ng5 36.f4 Bf8 37.Ra7 Ne6 38.Nf6 Bg7 39.Re7 Nf8 40.Ne8 Bh6 41.Ncd6! +-

35.Re7 Rc1 36.b3 Nd8 37.Nxg7 Rc3 38.Re8+ Kxg7 39.Rxd8 Rxb3 40.Rd7+ Kf8 41.Nd6 Rd3 42.e6 Rxd6 43.Rxd6 1-0

Modern Defense A42

Justin Shih 2029

Don Sutherland 2215

Texas Open 1999 (2)

1.e4 g6 2.d4 d6 3.c4 Bg7 4.Nc3 Nc6 5.Be3 e5 6.d5

In Round 5 I played 7.Nge2.

6...Nce7 7.Bd3

For the theoretical line 7.g4 see Patty-Sutherland, Round 6.

7...Nh6

7...f5 8.f3 Nf6 (this is like a Saemisch KID except Black has not had to make an extra KN move) 9.Nge2 0-0 10.Qd2 c5 11.exf5 Nxf5 12.Bxf5 gxf5 = Schmid-Ivkov, Bamberg 1968.

8.f3 f5 9.b4!? fxe4 10.Nxe4 Nhf5
11.Bf2 b6 12.Ne2 0-0?

Like it or not, Black must play
12...h5.



13.g4!

The backward pawn is less important than depriving Black of the f5 square. His lack of mobility becomes a decisive factor.

13...Nd4 14.Nxd4 exd4 15.Bh4 Qe8

Or 15...a5 16.b5 Bd7 17.0-0 Be5 18.Bg5! Bg7 19.f4 h6 20.Bh4 Qe8 21.Qe2.

16.0-0 Be5?

This gives away a tempo, but 16...h6 17.f4 also leaves Black hopelessly cramped.

17.f4 Bg7 18.Qe2 Qd7 19.Rae1 Re8 20.f5 1-0

20...gxf5 21.gxf5 Nxf5 22.Nf6+ Bxf6 23.Qxe8+ Qxe8 24.Rxe8+ Kf7 25.Rxc8 Rxc8 26.Rxf5 +.

Round 3

KI Attack A08

Rudy Tia 2105

Selby Anderson 2226

Texas Open 1999 (3)

1.Nf3 c5 2.g3 Nc6 3.Bg2 g6 4.0-0 Bg7 5.d3 Nf6 6.e4 d5 7.Nbd2 0-0 8.c3 dxe4 9.dxe4 Qc7

More to the point is 9...h6 10. Qe2 Be6 = (Petrosian-Reshevsky, Zürich 1953).

10.Qe2 Rb8 11.Nb3 b6 12.Re1 e5

This move puts a premium on control of d5. Tia seeks to dominate that square by ceding the bishop pair, but I am prepared.

13.Bg5 Be6 14.Nfd2 h6 15.Bxf6 Bxf6 16.Nc4 Ne7 17.a4 h5 18. Nbd2 Rbd8 19.Qe3 Bg7 20.f4

I thought this was risky, but against passive play I continue with ...Kh7, ...Bh6 and double rooks on the d-file with a superior game.

20...Bh6 21.Rf1



I had a difficult choice to make: put all my chips on the d-file, risking his f-file counterplay if I don't deliver – or spread the action with something like 21...f5, with added line-opening effect for the bishops. I was concerned about the counterpin 22.Bh3, overlooking that Black could win a pawn with 22...exf4 23.gxf4 Bxc4 24.Nc4 fxe4. (I didn't consider parting with my beloved bishop pair!) Also good for Black is 22.exf5 Nxf5 23.Qe2 Bxc4! -/+ 21...Rd7?! 22.Rf2 Rfd8 23.Raf1 Nc6 24.Qe1 exf4 25.gxf4 a6

I already saw that I would need to sac the exchange at d6, but with a pawn and bishop pair for compensation I was still confident.

26.e5 b5 27.axb5 axb5 28.Nd6 Rxd6 29.exd6 Qxd6 30.Ne4 Qe7

On 30...Qc7 (Δ 31.Nxc5 Bc4), best is 31.Qe3, when 31...c4 32.Qc5! would cause Black some distress.

31.Ng3 Qc7 32.Qe3!?

32.f5 Bc4 is better for White than it first appears: 33.fxg6 fxg6 34.Bxc6! Qxc6 (34...Bxf1 35.Qe6+) 35.Rf6 Qe8 36.Qxe8+ Rxe8 37. Rxg6+ Kh7 38.Rxh6+ Kxh6 39. Rf6+ Kh7 40.Nxh5 ±/± 32...Ne7 33.Ne4 Bc4 34.Re1 Nd5 35.Qxc5 Bxf4 36.Qxc7 Bxc7 37. Rd2 Nf4! 38.Rxd8+

Or 38.Nf6+ Kg7 39.Ne8+ Kf8, and the loose rook at d2 saves Black. 38...Bxd8 39.Nd2 Bb6+ 40.Kh1 Be6 41.Be4 Bh3 42.c4 f5 43.Bc6 Nd3 44.Re8+ Kf7 45.b4!

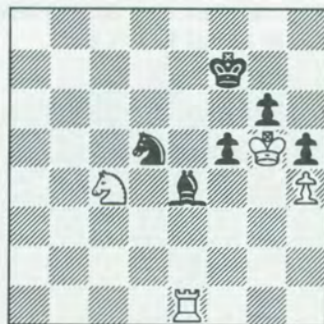
Otherwise Black can force a draw, e.g. 45.Rb8 Be3 46.Nf3 Nf2+ 45...bxc4 46.Nxc4 Nxb4!

Neither 46...Bd4 47.Rd8 nor 46... Ba7 47.Ra8 is satisfactory.

47.Nxb6 Nxc6 48.Re3 Bf1 49.Kg1 Ba6 50.h4!

White retains good winning chances based on a dark square invasion.

50...Ne7 51.Kf2 Bb7 52.Kg3 Be4 53.Kf4 Nc6 54.Nc4 Nb4 55.Kg5 Nd5 56.Re1?



The thematic flanking maneuver 56.Ra3 should win easily, with checks soon driving back my king. Perhaps Tia overlooked that 56... f4?? loses the bishop to 57.Nd6+.

Here I saw a plan which allowed White to win the g6 pawn, at the cost of allowing me to "perp" his king or else surrender his knight.

56...Nf6 57.Ne5+ Kg7 58.Nxg6 Nh7+ 59.Kxh5?? Nf6+??

All according to plan! After playing my move I snapped to what I had missed, and covered my face in shame. Tia did not hurry his reply, so I expected him to see the trap. To the contrary, it appears he was resigning himself to allowing the draw by perpetual check!

60.Kg5 Nh7+ 61.Kh5??

61.Kf4 Kxg6 62.Rxe4 =.

61...Bf3 mate 0-1

When I said "Mate," Tia looked up in disbelief, so I added: "Check-mate."

Sicilian B50

Justin Shih 2029

Mikhail Langer 2307

Texas Open 1999 (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.c3 Nf6 4.Be2 Nbd7 5.d3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.Nbd2 0-0 8.h3 b6 9.d4 cxd4 10.cxd4 Bb7 11.Bd3 e5 12.d5 Nc5 13.Bxc5 dxc5 14.Nc4 Bxd5 15.exd5 e4 16.Be2 Nxd5 17.0-0 b5 18.Nfe5 bxc4 19.Nc6



White is ready to win a piece with the fork trick: 19...Qd7?? 20.Qxd5 Qxd5 21.Ne7+.

19...Qc7! 20.Qxd5 Rac8 21.Qxe4 Qxc6 22.Qxc4 Bxb2 23.Rab1 Rb8 24.Bf3 Qc7 25.Bd5 Rfd8 26.Rfd1 Bd4 27.Rbc1 Qf4 28.Bf3 Rb2 29.Rc2



29...Bxf2+ 30.Kxf2 Rxd1 31.Qxf4 Rxc2+ 32.Kg3 Rd8 33.Qc7 Rcd2 34.Qxa7 c4 35.Qc5 Rxa2 36.Qxc4 Rad2 37.Qc1 R8d3 38.Qc8+ Rd8 39.Qb7 and Draw

Sicilian Closed B25

Don Sutherland 2215

Eric Wiggins 1943

Texas Open 1999 (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.g3 g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.d3 e6 6.Be3 d6 7.f4 Nge7 8.Nf3 Rb8 9.0-0 0-0 10.Qd2 b5 11.e5 Nf5 12.Bf2 Nfd4 13.Nxd4 Nxd4 14.Ne4 dxe5 15. c3 Nf5 16.Bxc5 exf4 17.Bxf8 Qxf8 18.Qxf4 e5 19.Qf2 a5 20.g4 Nh6 21.h3 f5



22.Rae1 fxe4 23.Qa7 Qd6 24.g5 Nf5 25.dxe4 Ne7 26.Rd1 Qxd1 27.Rxd1 Rb7 28.Rd8+ Kf7 29.Qf2+ Ke6 30.h4 1-0

Round 4

Scotch Game C45

Selby Anderson 2212

Justin Shih 2029

Texas Open 1999 (4)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 exd4 4.Nxd4 Bc5 5.Nb3 Bb6 6.Nc3 Qf6 7.Qe2 Nge7 8.Be3 Nd4!?

I was playing by ear after 6... Qf6, so it was gratifying to learn that Shih was the first to leave the book. His line of play may be no worse than 8...0-0 9.0-0 d6 10.h4 Bd7 11.f3 Bxe3+ 12.Qxe3 a5 13.g4 a4 14.g5 Qe6 15.Nd2 d5 16.Bh3 f5 17.gxf6 Qxf6 18.exd5 ± Kupreichik-Eslon, Wijk aan Zee 1977.

9.Nxd4 Bxd4 10.Bxd4 Qxd4 11.Rd1 Qb4 12.Qb5 Nc6 13.Bc4 0-0 14.0-0 Qe7 15.Qh5 d6 16.Nd5 Qd8 17.f4 Ne7



18.f5(?)

On 18.Nxf6+ gxf6 19.f5, Black defends to emerge on top with 19... Kh8 20.Rd3 Rg8 21.Qxf7 Qf8 -/+.

Probably best is 18.e5! Nxd5 19.Bxd5 c6 20.Be4 g6 21.Qh6 f5! 22.Bd3 Qb6+ 23.Kh1 d5 ±/=.

18...Nxd5 19.Bxd5 Qf6 20.c3 Bd7 21.Qf3 Rfe8 Draw

I was having second thoughts about 21.g4!? h6 22.Kg2 Rae8 ∞.

That brings my record against Justin Shih to just one win and three draws, all with White!

French Defense C06

Mikhail Langer 2307

John Patty 2212

Texas Open 1999 (4)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.Bd3 c5 6.c3 Nc6 7.Ne2 cxd4 8.cxd4 f6 9.Nf4!? Nxd4 10.Qh5+ Ke7 11.exf6+ Nxf6 12.Ng6+ hxg6 13.Qxh8 Kf7 14.b3!?

Patty said he had not seen this move before. Better known continuations are 14.0-0, 14.Qh4 and 14.f4. 14...Qc7

14...Qb6 15.Bb2 e5 16.0-0 e4 17.Rac1 exd3 18.Bxd4 Qxd4 19.Rc7+ Bd7 20.Qh3 Rd8 21.Rxb7 Be7 -/ Boricsev-Carstens, Eger Aria 1992. 15.Bb2 Nc2+ 16.Kd1 Nxa1 17.Nf3 Ne4 18.Ne5+ Ke8



19.Nxg6(!)

Critical is 19.Bb5+, when 19...Ke7? 20.Nxg6+ Kf7 21.Be8+! Kxe8 22.Qxf8+ Kd7 23.Ne5+ would lose Black's queen. However, a tougher defense is 19...Bd7! 20.Bxd7+ Ke7, and now: (a) 21.Bxa1? Nxf2+ 22.Ke1 Nxb1 and White has no good continuation, e.g. 23.Qh4+ Kd6 24.Qb4+ Qc5 +-. (b) 21.Ba3+ Kf6 22.Ng4+ Kf7 23.Bxe6+ Kxe6 24.Qg8+ Qf7 25.Qxf7+ Kxf7 26.Bb2 Nxb3, and Black emerges a pawn up. 19...Qf7 20.Nxf8 Qxf8 21.Qh5+ Kd8 22.Bxe4 dxe4 23.Bxa1 Bd7

It would be hard for White to prove anything after 23...Qxf2! 24.

Qh8+ Kc7 25.Qxg7+ Bd7.

24.Ke2?

24.Qg5+ Ke8 25.Qxg7 ±, when 25...Qxf2 loses to 26.Bf6 Qc5 27.Qg6+ Kf8 28.Rf1 +-. 24...Rc8 25.Qg5+ Ke8 26.Qg6+ Qf7 27.Qxe4?

Still trying to win, Langer plays the losing move. A draw is certain after 27.Qxf7+ Kxf7 28.Rd1 Bb5+ 29.Ke3 Rc2 30.Rd2 =.

27...Bc6 28.Qg4 Bb5+ 29.Ke3 Or 29.Kd1 Qd7+ 30.Bd4 Rd8 and White will run out of checks. 29...Rc2 30.f3 Re2+ 31.Kd4 Qd7+ 32.Kc5 b6+ 33.Kb4 a5+ 0-1

French Defense C05

Jason Doss 2285

Ali Morshedi 2126

Texas Open 1999 (4)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.c3 c5 6.f4 Nc6 7.Ndf3 a5!?

Neither new nor rare, judging from my database, but the results suggest this move is too slow.

8.Bd3 Rb8 9.Ne2 cxd4 10.Nexd4 Bc5 11.Nb5 Qb6 12.a4 Bf2+ 13.Kf1 Nc5 14.Bc2 Nd7 15.Qe2 Bc5 16.Ng5 g6 17.h4 Ne7 18.h5 Nf5 19.Rh3 Nf8 20.g4 Ne7



21.b4! axb4 22.cxb4 Bxb4 23.Rb1 Nc6

23...Qa5 24.Rxb4! Qxb4 25.Bd2 (a) 25...Qc5 26.Rc3 Qb6 27.a5 Qd8 28.Nc7+ Kd7 29.Nxf7 +-, (b) 25...Qb2 26.Qd1! Δ Bc3 or Rb3 +-. 24.Rxb3 Qc5 25.Be3 Qe7 26.Rxb4 b5 27.axb5 h6 30.Ngxf7 Qh4 31.Nxh8 Ra8 32.Ra4 Qh1+ 33.Kf2 Qh4+ 34.Kg2 1-0

24.Rhb3 Qc5 25.Be3 Qe7 26.Rxb4 Nxb4 27.Nd6+ Kd7 28.Rxb4 b5 29.axb5 h6 30.Ngxf7 Qh4 31.Nxh8 Ra8 32.Ra4 Qh1+ 33.Kf2 Qh4+ 34.Kg2 1-0

Caro-Kann Modern B06

Don Sutherland 2215

Rudy Tia 2105

Texas Open 1999 (4)

1.e4 g6 2.d4 Bg7 3.Nc3 c6 4.Nf3 d5 5.e5 Bg4 6.Be3 e6 7.h3 Bxf3 8.Qxf3 Nd7 9.g4 c5 10.Nb5 f6 11.dxc5 Nxe5 12.Qg3 Ne7 13.Nd4 Kf7 14.f4 Nc4 15.Bxc4 dxc4 16.0-0 Qd7 17.Rad1 Nd5 18.f5 gxf5 19.gxf5 exf5 20.Nxf5 Bf8 21.Qf3 Rg8+ 22.Kh1 Rd8



23.Nd6+ Bxd6 24.Rxd5 Rg3 25.Qxf6+ Ke8 (25...Kg8 26.Rg5+ +-) 26.Qh8+ Ke7 27.Qxh7+ Ke8 28.Qh5+ Ke7 29.Qf7 mate 1-0

QGD Slav D18

Armin Burghart 2099

Jason Howell 1955

Texas Open 1999 (4)

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.c4 c6 4.Nc3 dxc4 5.a4 Bf5 6.e3 Na6 7.Bxc4 Nb4 8.Ne5

8.0-0 e6 9.Qe2 Be7 10.e4 Bg4 11.Rd1 0-0 12.Bf4 Qa5 13.h3 ± Borisenko-Macukevich, USSR 1956. 8...e6 9.Nd3

9.0-0 h6 10.Qe2 Bh7 11.Rd1 Bd6 12.e4 Bc7 13.Bf4 0-0 14.Rac1 Rc8

15.Bb3 ± Wells-Miles, British Championship 1998.

9...a5 10.0-0 Bd6 11.f3 Bc7

This is where Black's troubles begin. He is about equal after 11... Nxd3 12.Bxd3 Bxd3 13.Qxd3 e5.

12.Nxb4 axb4 13.e4! Bg6 14.Ne2 Qb8 15.Kh1 0-0 16.Be3 Rd8 17. Qe1 Ba5 18.Nf4 e5 19.Nxg6 hxg6



20.Qg3! exd4 21.Bf4 Qc8 22.Qxg6

It is amazing how Black's position falls like a house of cards.

22...Nd5 23.Qh5 g6 24.Qg5 Nxf4 25.Qxf4 Qc7 26.Qf6 Kf8 27.e5 Ke8 28.e6 fxe6 29.Rfe1 e5 30.Rxe5+ Qxe5 31.Qxe5+ Kd7 1-0

Hungarian Defense C50

Sarkis Agaian 1522

Mark Harrington 1753

Texas Open 1999 (4)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Be7

This is one way to avoid the intricacies of the Two Knights Defense and Evans Gambit.

4.d4 exd4 5.Nxd4 Nf6 6.Nc3 0-0 7.0-0 Ne5!? 8.Bb3 c5 9.Nf3

9.Nf5? c4 10.Ba4 a6 +.

9...d6 10.Bf4 Bg4 11.Bxe5 Bxf3 12.Qxf3 dxe5 13.Rad1 Qc7 14. Nd5 Nxd5 15.Bxd5 Rad8 16.c4 Rd6 17.Rd3 Rf6 18.Qe2 Rd8 19. Rfd1 Rdd6 20.Qh5 Bf8?

Black has nothing to fear from 20...Rd8 21.Rh3 h6.

21.Qxe5 Rfe6 22.Qh5 Rh6 23.Qe5 Rhe6 24.Qc3 Rh6 25.Rh3?



This returns the pawn. Instead, 25.e5 combines attack with defense, and if 25...Rd7 (25...Rdg6? 26.Rf3) then 26.h3 or 26.f4 threatens 27.e6.

25...Rxb3 26.Qxb3 Rh6 27.Qg3 Bd6 28.Qf3 Bxb2+ 29.Kf1 Rf6 30. Qg4 h6 31.Rd3 b6?

Harrington's scoresheet shows that he offered a draw at this point. Actually the text is a mistake, and Sarkis is justified in playing for a win. Better was 31...Be5 =.

32.g3 Qe5 33.Rd2?

Simplest is 33.Kg2, so that 33... Qxb2 34.Rf3 gives White the attack as well as trapping the bishop.

33...Bxg3 34.Ke1 Bf4 35.Re2 Qd4 36.e5

Here Sarkis offered a draw.

36...Bxe5 37.Be4 g6 38.Rd2 Qxc4 39.Qc8+ Kg7 40.Rd8 Qc1+ 41. Rd1 Qxb2 42.Rd2 Bc3 43.Qd7 Qxd2+ 44.Qxd2 Bxd2+ 0-1

Round 5

Modern Defense A42

Selby Anderson 2226

Don Sutherland 2215

Texas Open 1999 (5)

1.d4 g6 2.c4 Bg7 3.e4 d6 4.Nc3 Nc6 5.Be3 e5 6.Nge2 f5 7.f3 Nf6 8.exf5 Bxf5 9.d5 Ne7 10.g4 Bc8 11.Ng3 h5 12.h3 c6 13.Qc2!? cxd5 14.cxd5 Qa5

Or 14...h4!? 15.Nge4 Nfxd5 16. Nxd5 Nxd5 17.Bg5 Qa5+ 18.Bd2

Qb6 19.0-0 with good compensation for the pawn, e.g. 19...Bd7 20.Kb1 Rc8 21.Qd3 Be6 22. Qb5+ ±. 15.0-0-0 hxg4 16.fxg4 Bd7 17.Bd3 Nfxd5??

Black has fair chances with 17... 0-0! 18.Bxg6 Rac8 19.Bf5! Ba4 20. Qd3 Bxd1 21.Bxc8 Rxc8 22.Kxd1 Nexd5 23.Nxd5 Nxd5 24.Qb3, with a sliver of an edge to White. 18.Bxg6+ Kd8 19.Nxd5 Nxd5



20.Rxd5! Qc7 21.Bg5+ Kc8 22. Rxd6 Qxc2+ 23.Bxc2 1-0

Sicilian B30

Justin Shih 2029

Jason Doss 2285

Texas Open 1999 (5)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Na5 4.0-0 a6 5.Be2 e6 6.d4 cxd4 7.Nxd4 Qc7 8.Bg5 Bd6 9.h3 h6 10.Bh4 Ne7 11.Nc3 Ng6 12.Nf3 Nxb4 13.Nxb4 0-0 14.Bd3 Be5 15.Qg4 d6 16.Nd1 Nc6 17.c3 Bf6 18.f4 Re8



19.Ne3 Qb6 20.Rae1 Qxb2 21.e5 dxe5 22.Nc4 Qxc3 23.fxe5 Bxh4 24.Qf3 Qd4+ 25.Kh1 f5 26.exf6 Bxf6 27.Qh5 Bd7 28.Rd1 Ne7 29. Bh7+ Kxh7 30.Rxd4 Bxd4 31.Rf7 Nf5 32.Qg4 Bb5 33.Rxf5 exf5 34. Qxd4 Re4 0-1

Sicilian Pelikan B33

Ali Morshedi 2126
Armin Burghart 2099

Texas Open 1999 (5)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 e5 6.Ndb5 d6 7. Bg5 a6 8.Bxf6 gxf6 9.Na3 b5 10. Nd5 f5 11.Bxb5 axb5 12.Nxb5 Ra4 13.Nbc7+ Kd7 14.0-0 Rxe4 15. Qh5 Ne7 16.Qxf7 Kc6 17.c4 Rg8?

ECO gives 17...Qd7 18.Na8! Ng6 19.Nb4+ Kb7 20.Qd5+ Kb8 21. Nc6+ Kxa8 22.Qb5 Qb7 23.Qa5+ Qa6 24.Qc7 Qb7, drawn in Grünfeld-Fleck, Lugano 1980.

After the text, White gained the upper hand in Honfi-Piassetski, Subotica 1978: 18.Rfc1 Rg7 19.Ne6! Bxe6 20.Qxe6 Reg4 21.g3 R4g5 22.Nb4+ Kb7 23.c5, with an attack.



18.Ne8!? Reg4 19.g3 Bd7 20. Nxe7+

A surprise, as 20.Nef6 R8g7 21. Nxe7+ Qxe7 22.Qd5+ and 23.Nxg4 levels up the material.

20...Qxe7 21.Qd5+ Kb6 22.a4?

It is too early for desperation. Still unclear is 22.Nxd6 Qxd6 23. c5+ Qxc5 24. Qxd7.

22...Qxe8 23. b4 Bc6 24.Qa5+ Kb7 25.b5 Bf3 26.c5 dxc5 27.Rfd1 Bxd1 28.Rxd1 Rd4 29.Rxd4 exd4 30.b6 Qa8 31. Qb5 Rg7 32.a5 Qa6 33.Qe8 Re7 34.Qxf8 Re1+ 35.Kg2 Qf1+ 36.Kf3 Qh1+ 37.Kf4 Qe4+ 0-1

One wag observed that this event may have been a first for the draw-prone Burghart: four decisive games in a row!

Modern Benoni A67

Jason Howell 1955
Mikhail Langer 2307

Texas Open 1999 (5)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e6 4.Nc3 exd5 5.cxd5 d6 6.e4 g6 7.f4 Bg7 8.Bb5+ Nfd7 9.a4 Na6 10.Nf3 Nb4 11.0-0 0-0 12.Re1 a6 13.Bf1 Qc7

Already toying with the idea of ...c4 and ...Nc5, a plan which promises either to land a knight at d3 or trade the c4 pawn for the one at e4, freeing Black's game. Perhaps White should play Qb3 at some point to maintain the bind.

14.Be3 Rb8 15.Bf2 Re8 16.h3 c4



17.Qd2 Bh6 18.Be3 Nc5 19.Bxc4 Nxe4 20.Nxe4 Rxe4 21.Ba7 Qxc4 22.Rxe4 Qxe4 23.Bxb8 Qxf4

Nominally White is doing okay, but he will soon lose the d5 pawn. I'll take the bishop pair with two pawns for the Exchange any day.

24.Qxf4 Bxf4 25.Rd1 Bf5 26.Ne1 Be4 27.Kf1?

This was the last chance for the dark square bishop to escape via a7. 28...Nxd5 28.Ke2 f5 29.Nf3 Bg3 30.Rd2 Kf8 31.Ba7 b6 32.Rxd5 Bxd5 33.Bxb6 Bc4+ 34.Ke3 Bf1 35.Ng5 Bxg2 36.Nxh7+ Ke7 37. Ng5 f4+ 38.Ke2 Kf6 39.Bd8+ Kf5 40.Nf3 Bxh3 41.Bc7 Bg4 42.Bxd6 Ke4 0-1

K1 Attack A08

Rudy Tia 2105
Eric Wiggins 1943

Texas Open 1999 (5)

1.Nf3 c5 2.g3 d5 3.Bg2 Nc6 4.d3 Nf6 5.0-0 e5 6.Nbd2 Be7 7.e4 0-0 8.c3 Rb8 9.a3 b5 10.Qe2 dxe4 11. Nxe4 Nxe4 12.Qxe4 Qc7 13.Re1 f6 14.Ng5 fxe4 15.Qxc6 Qxc6 16. Bxc6 Bf6 17.Be3 Bf5 18.Bxc5 Rfd8 19.Be4 Bxe4 20.dxe4 Rb7 21.Red1 Rc8 22.Be3 a5 23.Rd5 b4 24.cxb4 axb4 25.a4 b3 26.a5 Ra8 27.a6 Rbb8 28.Rd7 Bd8 29.Kg2 Rc8 30.Rb7 Rcb8 31.Rxb8 Rxb8 32.a7 Ra8 33.Ra3 1-0

K1 Attack A07

Mark Harrington 1753
Freddy Jones 1545

Texas Open 1999 (5)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 d5 3.Bg2 g6 4.d3 Bg7 5.Nbd2 0-0 6.0-0 Bf5 7.c3 Nc6 8.Re1 Re8 9.Qb3 b6 10.e4 dxe4 11. dxe4 Be6 12.Qb5 Qd7 13.e5 a6 14. Qe2 Ng4 15.Nc4 Rad8 16.Bf4 b5



17.Ne3

I admire the spirit of this move, but can't find a good tactical basis to recommend it over 17.Na3.

17...Ngxe5 18.Ng5 h6 19.Bxe5 Nxe5 20.Rad1 Qc8 21.Nxe6 Qxe6 22.Bd5 Qf6 23.f4 Nd7 24.Ng4 Qb6+ 25.Qf2 Qxf2+ 26.Nxf2 e6??

Rather than get tangled in a self-pin, Black should cede the file gracefully with 26...Nf6! 27.Bb7 a5 28.Bc6 Rxd1 29.Rxd1 Rb8, when White's compensation is elusive.

27.Bc6 Re7 28.Ne4 Kf8 29.Nc5 Ke8 30.Nxa6 Rc8 31.Rd2 1-0

Round 6

London System A47

Jason Doss 2285

Selby Anderson 2226

Texas Open 1999 (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.Bf4 b6 4.e3 Bb7 5.Nbd2 Be7 6.Bd3!? (6.h3) Nh5 7.Bg3 d6 8.Qe2 Nd7 9.c3 c5 10.0-0-0

Kamsky played 10.a3 against Rozentalis in the 1992 Manila Olympiad. Now I get excellent attacking chances on the queenside.

10...a6 11.Kb1 b5 12.Ne4 c4 13.Bc2 Bxe4 14.Bxe4 d5 15.Bc2 f5 16.Be5 Qb6 17.Ne1 Draw

Modern Defense A42

John Patty 2212

Don Sutherland 2215

Texas Open 1999 (6)

1.d4 g6 2.c4 Bg7 3.e4 d6 4.Nc3 Nc6 5. Be3 e5 6.d5 Nce7 7.g4

A sharp theoretical line, but Black has sufficient resources.

7...f5 8.gxf5 gxf5 9.Qh5+ Ng6 10.exf5 Qh4 11.Qf3 Nf4!?

ECO gives 11...Ne6? 12.Nb5 Kd8 13.Bd3 Nf6 14.Nc3 b5 15.cxb5 Bb7 ∞ (Chikoviani).

After the text, it seems that White can hold the extra pawn at no risk with 12.Nh3!.

12.Qg3?! Qe7 13.Nh3 Nh6 14.f6 Bxf6 15.Nxf4 Rg8 16.Qf3 Bg4 17.Qe4 Bf5 18.Qf3 exf4!

Correctly spurning the forced draw.

19.Qxf4



19...Bg5

Better is 19...Rg4! 20.Qxh6 (20.Qf3 Bxc3+ 21.bxc3 Be4 +) 20...Rh4 21.Qxh4 Bxc3+ 22.bxc3 Qxh4 -/+ 20.Qd4?

After this Black takes control. Unclear is 20.Qf3 0-0-0 21.Bh3.

20...Ng4 21.Ke2 Bxe3 22.fxe3 Ne5 23.Qf4

Or 23.Kd1 Ng4 24.e4 Qh4 25.Kc2 Qf2+ 26.Qxd2 Ne3+! 27.Kc1 Qf3 28.exf5 0-0-0 +.

23...Bg4+ 24.Kd2 Bf3 25.Bh3 Bxh1 26.Rxh1 Rf8 27.Bf5 Nxe4+ 28.Qxc4 Rxf5 29.Qb5+ Kf7 30.Qxb7 Rg8 31.Qxa7 Rg2+ 32.Kd3 Qd7 33.Qd4 Rff2 34.Kc4 c5 35.Qd1 Qc8 36.Qa4 Rxb2 37.Rf1+ Ke7 38.a3 Rg4+ 39.e4 Qb7 40.h3 Rg8 41.e5 Ra8 42.exd6+ Kxd6 43.Ne4+ Ke5 0-1

Pirc Defense B07

Mikhail Langer 2307

Rudy Tia 2105

Texas Open 1999 (6)

1.e4 d6 2.d4 e5 3.dxe5 dxe5 4.Qxd8+ Kxd8 5.Bc4 Ke8 6.f4 exf4 7.Bxf4 c6 8.Nf3 Nd7 9.0-0 Bc5+ 10.Kh1 h6 11. Nc3 Nf8 12.Be5 Nf6 13.Nh4 N8d7 14.Bg3 Nb6 15.Bb3

Bd4 16.Rad1 Bxc3 17.bxc3 Be6 18.Nf5 Nxe4 19. Nxc7+ Ke7 20. Bh4+ Ng5 21.Rfe1 Nd5 22.Nxe6 fxe6 23.Bxd5 cxd5 24.Rxd5 Rhg8 25.Rde5 Rg6



26.Rc5 Kd6 27.Rc4 b5 28.Rd1+ Ke5 29.Rc5+ Kf4 30.Rd4+ Ne4 31.Bg3+ Ke3 32.Re5 Rg4 33.h3 Rxc3 34. Rxe4+ Kf2 35.Rf4+ Ke2 36.Kg1 Rag8 37.Rf2+ Ke1 38.Rb4 Rd8 39. Rb1+ Rd1 40.Rf1+ 1-0

London System A47

Eric Wiggins 1943

Ali Morshedi 2126

Texas Open 1999 (6)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.Bf4 b6 4.e3 Bb7 5.Bd3 Be7 6.0-0 Nh5

I didn't notice if either player was looking at my game with Doss! Wiggins and Doss often play skittles, so the similar opening should not be a surprise. Wiggins diverges by offering the N/B trade at f4 instead of g3, and castling kingside. 7.c3 Nxf4 8.exf4 h6 9.f5 0-0 10. Nbd2 d6?

10...exf5 11.Bxf5 d6 looks okay. 11.fxe6 fxe6 12.Qe2 Qd7 13.Rae1 e5!? 14.dxe5 Qg4 15.h3 Qh5 16. Nd4 Qxe5 17.Qxe5 dxe5 18.Rxe5 Bf6 19.Re2 Rd8 20.Bc4+ Kh8 21. Ne6 Rc8 22.Nf4 Nd7 23.Rfe1 Nc5 24.Nb3 Na4 25.Nd4 c5 26.Nb5 Ba6 27.Nd5 Rc6 28.Ndc7 Bxb5 29.Nxb5 Rd8 30.Re8+ Rxe8 31. Rxe8+ Kh7 32.Bd5 1-0

New rules for old! New rules for old!

by Forrest Marler

At the Delegates' meeting at the 1999 U.S. Open in Reno, the following change was passed: Starting on New Year's Day, when White sits down at the board and Black has not yet shown up, (s)he no longer has the option of making a move on the board or not. White will now have to make a move before starting Black's clock. Of course Black is still only required to start White's clock until White shows up. This is to keep the USCF in line with FIDE rules.

Of course, rule changes have been a part of chess for hundreds of years. Castling, *en passant*, promotion, the power and movement of the pieces have changed, and clocks were introduced around the turn of the century. I believe it was Capablanca who wanted to introduce a piece that combined the power of the queen and the knight. In the last few years, most of the changes we've seen have been due to the advent of time delay clocks.

Recently while indulging in one of my other vices, spending money in used book stores, I ran across a copy of *The American Chess Player's Hand Book*, the revised edition printed in 1928. As this book predated the USCF by eleven years, I was interested in the state of affairs from that time, and so I bought the book. I found the rules involving penalties to be the most surprising and amusing. Imagine if you will from a coach's standpoint, trying to incorporate these into your chess lessons. Here are a few for you to enjoy.

A player touching one of his men, when it is his turn to play, must move it. If it cannot be moved he must move his King. If the King cannot move, the offender must move a man selected by his opponent.

For playing two moves in succession the adversary may elect which move shall stand.

For touching an adversary's man, when it cannot be captured, the offender must move his King. If the King cannot move, the offender must move a man selected by his opponent. But if the man touched can be legally taken, it must be captured.

For playing a man to a square to which it cannot be legally moved, the adversary, at his option, may require him to move the man legally, or to move the King. If the latter penalty be exacted, and the King cannot legally be moved, the offender must move any piece designated by the opposing player.

For illegally capturing an adversary's man, the offender must move his King, or legally capture the man, as his opponent may elect. If neither is possible,

the offender must move a man selected by his opponent.

For attempting to Castle illegally, the player doing so, must move either the King or Rook, as his adversary may dictate.

For touching more than one of the player's own men, he must move either man that his opponent may name.

For touching more than one of the adversary's men, the offender must capture the one named by his opponent, or if either cannot be captured, he may be required to move the King or capture the man which can be taken, at the adversary's option; or, if neither can be captured, then the King must be moved.

A player moving into check, may be required, by the opposing player, either to move the King elsewhere, or to move some other piece designated by the opposing player.

For discovering check on his own King, the player must either legally move the man touched, or move the King at his adversary's option. In case neither move can be made he must move a piece designated by his adversary.

While in check, for touching or moving a man which does not cover the check, the player may be required to recover with another piece, or move the King, as the opposing player may elect. ♠

Chess for Adults, Too

by WIM Alexey Root

The downside to emphasizing the social good chess does for children is neglecting what chess does for those over age 18. Adults should be reminded, often, that chess is a game for them, too. There should be a place in chess for the adult fan. When I was in Yugoslavia for the Olympiad in 1990, the chess competition was on the news broadcasts. Adult fans there found television a handy way to follow their favorite chess artists. Here in the U.S., there needs to be more opportunities for the adult chess fan. The Internet is helping, of course.

One ongoing concern, however, is finding funding for the grandmasters themselves. To pursue chess at the highest level, one cannot teach children all day. For example, Maurice Ashley stated in his *Chess Life* interview that he became a grandmaster only when a benefactor funded him. That funding enabled Ashley to give up chess teaching and work on his playing skills. Now that Ashley is a grandmaster, he plans to return to Harlem and share his enhanced knowledge with chil-

(Continued on page 25)

Digital Chess Clocks

by Michael Atkins

www.wizard.net/~matkins/clocks/clocks.htm

Digital chess clocks have been around for at least 15 years. The original models, like any new product, were an interesting blend of exciting innovation and buggy and featureless technology. They have been getting better, and for the past few years a digital clock with time delay mode has been the preferred clock in USCF tournament play. It is the delay feature which is useful in that it allows claims of insufficient losing chances to be proven on the board.

Tournament directors are not always masters of the game, and asking them to adjudicate many endgame positions is like asking them to hit as many home runs as Mark Maguire. One option available to a TD in an insufficient losing chances claim is to use a time delay clock set at five second delay, with the claimant having half of his/her remaining time (up to a maximum of one minute) and the opponent having all his/her time plus the delay. Assuming the game is really a draw, with a five second delay, it can be proven on the board.

Recently, there has been some controversy about the nature of the insufficient losing chances claim: Is it good for only one move, or is it a standing offer of a draw where a draw is the best result the claimant can get, even if the opponent hangs pieces or gets mated? The USCF website and digital clock pamphlet had this interpretation, and it was confusing to both player and TD. Here is an example of the confusion: Player A makes an insufficient losing chances claim, and during the continuation of the game, Player B either gets mated or loses material (when A would normally win) or Player A's flag falls. The recent interpretation of standing draw offer meant that Player A could not win the game, that a draw was the best result because of the claim and that the TD could still call the game a draw after the flags had fallen.

Then in April 1999 the USCF Rules Committee overturned that interpretation with this decision:

Claiming ILC is also considered a draw offer. The TD should so advise the opponent. It is the same as any other draw offer – good for that move only. If the opponent chooses to play on he may win, lose or draw, but cannot say a few moves later, "I'll take that draw now." He may offer a draw, of course, but the draw "offer" that automatically came with the original claim is no longer valid. Especially since

this now contradicts the USCF's leaflet, "Clock Rules", it is strongly advised that the TD explain this to both players.

One of the problems with digital clocks is how to set them! Few TD's know how to set every brand of digital clock and more than a few players do not know how to set their own clock! Know your own equipment – why buy new equipment and then ask a TD to set it for you? Below are some explanations for each clock, recently sent to me by NTD Carol Jarecki, chair of the USCF Rules Committee.

Setting Digital Clocks: Tips for TD's

by Carol Jarecki, National Tournament Director

The following guidelines and remarks are not meant as recommendations or criticisms of any of the clocks described. They are being presented as assistance for TD's who are faced with the challenge of having to adjust various digital clocks during tournaments, and as a few helpful tips on some possible idiosyncrasies.

Chronos

Unfortunately, the lack of a menu on this clock makes it necessary to have access to the instruction manual for the particular model involved. It has an excellent display, is very flexible and more stable than others but more complicated. The fact that there are a few different models doesn't help things either. Generally the owners of the clock, or those who use it frequently, are well versed in its functions and codes.

The latest model is turned on by pressing the center button, previous models have a power switch on the bottom. Since I currently have access only to the switch model so I will try to present some simple explanations for that one. I shall ask John Dedinsky, the clock's producer, to supply some details for the latest model.

Turning the clock on with the red button simultaneously depressed will open the code menu.

Code to the codes most used in tournament chess:

CH is Tournament. ACT is action (G/30).

CH-DN is a two hour time control followed by one or more one hour. time controls without a move counter, so the time for the next control is added when that for the first is used up.

CH-1 also may have unlimited one-hour time controls, after the first two-hour time control. It shows a

move counter. As soon as 40 moves are made by White that clock adds the next hour's time. Same for Black. When the player has less than ten minutes the display will show a double dash and read minutes and seconds rather than hours and minutes.

CH-A1 is a delay mode with original setting of four minutes with a five-second delay. Be forewarned that this is a blitz mode and, in case of penalty, time cannot be reset during a game.

CH-A2 is a delay mode with one 90-minute time control and a five second delay preset. This, of course, can be reprogrammed. It can also be reset during a game, making it useful when inserting a time delay clock on a game for an ILC claim.

DL are delay modes (DL is displayed as dl—lower case; all are preset with 5-second delays). dl-1 uses one time control, no move counter; dl-2A uses two t.c.s, no move counter; dl-2B uses two time controls, no move counter but displays the delay seconds (when under one hour) as they count down. dl-C2A is two time controls with move counter displayed throughout; dl-C2b is two t.c.s with move counter displayed only during the first time control.

SD (displayed as Sd) is sudden death, no time delay. Sd-2 is for two time controls and Sd-3 is for three, with no move counter. Sd-C2A and Sd-C2b are two time controls with move counter.

Notes

A colon, “:”, separates minutes and seconds, as well as hours and minutes.

Some modes indicate flag fall by three flashing bars on the side that falls. It does not necessarily freeze the clock (it may in some modes, but I don't think so). The CH-A2, for instance, shows only a line of 0's, the clock doesn't freeze, and both “flags” can be down without knowing which fell first. Each mode can be programmed to beep at time control and/or flag-fall.

Stopping the clock: Press the red center button.

Resetting the clock: Short press the center button five times. Then, to scroll through the options, short press the center button. To back up, long press the button.

Changing displayed times: When reaching the desired mode, press the play button over that mode to activate it. Press the center button until the digits begin to flash. Use the “play” buttons on each side to alter the numbers displayed, the center button to advance to the next number. When the desired times are set, long press the red center button once.

The latest model has no on-off switch underneath. It is turned on, to the menu selection, by pressing the center button and both play buttons simultaneously. It

is turned off by pressing the center button and the left play button five times.

An excellent review on setting the Chronos digital clock is posted on the Metrowest chess study group pages by Mark Kaprielian. (See www.metrowestchess.org/study_group/Reference/9811_Chronos_Clock_Tip.shtml.)

FIDE Digital Game Timer

There are two models (the latest is the 2000), but each has a menu on the bottom. The only difference may be the number selection. Find the code number you want on the bottom, switch the clock on and change the displayed number, by pressing “+1”, until it is reached for Bronstein, then press “OK”.

To adjust the display press the “start-stop” bar until the first number starts flashing. Change the number by pressing the “+1” until you reach the one you want, then press “OK” to move on to the next digit. The final number displayed is the seconds of delay. In the two preset Bronstein modes this will be either 3 or 10. Change this to the seconds of delay you want.

The clock starts by awarding the delay seconds in advance of the first move, counts down immediately, then returns the used seconds (up to the delay maximum) at the end of the move. If the beginning time control is two digits the amount of delay is not displayed due to lack of space.

Be sure the lever is up for the player on move. Press “start/stop” button to start clock. Clock must be started and stopped by using the “start/stop” bar, not the levers.

Penalties: press the “start/stop” bar until the display flashes. Numbers are changed by the “+1” bar, then the “ok” bar when the correct number appears. The sequence is hours, tens of minutes, minutes, tens of seconds, seconds.

Notes

This clock displays minutes and seconds, rather than hours and minutes, in the final twenty minutes.

It does not have an internal move counter. The time for the next time control is added only when either player's time has been used up for the current time period—then time is added to both sides simultaneously.

White's lever must be up at the start of the game. The “start-stop” bar is pressed to start white's clock; after moving, white presses the lever to start Black's clock. The clock is paused by briefly pressing the “start/stop” bar.

Rarely this clock may skip down to 00 if hit too hard. In wild blitz games it can freeze completely, requiring a screwdriver to open the battery door, discon-

nect the battery pack and reinstall. The 2000 model has been improved to prevent this. If you see players handling the clock too forcefully tell them to stop hitting the clock so hard. This is annoying to others as well, giving another reason to tell them to stop.

Saitek

Turn the switch underneath all the way over to the "sound off".

Push the blue button underneath "Bronstein", a little black arrow on the display will point to the mode being set.

Press "adjust". If the number that is flashing is correct, press "set"; otherwise press "adjust" until the correct number is reached.

Numbers after the ":" are minutes. Enter a number of minutes in the display. Press "set" until "move" appears. This is the seconds of delay, not a move counter. Set it at 5 if that is the delay to be used. Repeat for the right window. Clock will show correct times, as they were entered, when the appropriate top (chrome) button is pushed to start the clock running.

Stopping the clock during a game: Press "pause" only until the display flashes. If you keep the pause button depressed long enough the clock will reset completely.

Penalties: Stop the clock by pressing "pause" until the display flashes. Use "adjust" and "set" buttons to rotate through the numbers displayed as needed.

The five seconds, or whatever amount has been set as the delay, are given back as soon as the "move" button is pushed.

Notes

This clock begins to display minutes and seconds, rather than hours and minutes, during the final five minutes. It has an internal move-counter that can be either displayed or hidden. Even when hidden, however, the clock will freeze when the time set for the control has been used and the clock's counter has not reached the required number of moves. Time for the next period is added when the number of moves have been satisfied for the current time control.

It is essential that White's clock is started first, and White makes a move before pressing Black's clock; also that the blue "pause" bar is used to stop the clock for whatever reason, not the chrome play buttons on top. If Black is not present to start White's clock, white must reach over and press Black's button in order to start the time on the White side; White makes a move and presses the button to start Black's clock.

When being blitzed this clock can sometimes run on both sides. I have not seen it skip down like the DGT

occasionally will do. If you are convinced that this has happened, upon a complaint by the players, give some time back to the side involved. It could be a certain number of seconds depending on the situation.

USCF GameTime

This clock has a complete set of directions and extensive menu on the bottom, as well as the on-off switch, and is self-explanatory. The spring scholastic championships, for instance, are played under a time control of 25/1, SD/1. This can be found as preset mode #30 by pushing "select", then the "plus" sign (found under "White") until the number 30 appears on the display.

Begin the game with both play buttons level.

Stop the clock by neutralizing both play buttons.

Notes

White's clock must be started and White must make a move before starting Black's clock. If Black is not present to start White's clock, White must reach over and press Black's button so White's clock starts first. Minutes and seconds are displayed during the final ten minutes.

The amount of "delay" is a grace period at the beginning of each move - time does not begin to discount until the delay is used up for that move. (It is not "added back" at the end of the move as in the Saitek and DGT).

To stop the clock during play level both buttons, or "plungers", so that neither clock is running. Do not use the "pause" switch for this purpose.

Time adjustments during play: after clocks are stopped push switch to "pause", press "select" then the + or - sign to make changes. (These instructions are found on the bottom of the clock.)

This clock has a move counter which can be displayed or hidden. It shows a time forfeit by displaying a flag and red light but, according to USCF rules, this is not a forfeit unless claimed by the player. There is an option (press "select" to "claim", then "on") that will freeze the display if the required number of moves have not been reached. The move counter may be displayed or hidden.

The original issue had some problems including sticking play buttons, loose battery packs that caused the clock to turn off at random and light construction. Current manufacturing has solved these problems but the play buttons, or "plungers", are still very noisy. ♣

Mike Atkins is Vice-President of the Virginia Chess Federation, and is an Assistant National TD. Carol Jarecki chairs the USCF Rules Committee, and is an International Arbiter and a National TD.

William H. Janes 1916-1999

by Mario Leal, Jr.

William H. "Bill" Janes, Charter Waco Chess Club Member, died at 3 p.m. July 23 in Waco. He was 83. His health took a severe turn upon having a stroke three weeks prior to his death. His life was filled with great accomplishments, including qualifying for the U.S. Championship in 1948.

His chess career started when his father taught him the moves at age ten. His first chess book was a ragged copy of *The Chess Player's Handbook* by Howard Staunton. In 1930 the Janes family moved from Leroy to the ever-growing Waco. There a young Bill found some other players and started playing chess regularly. In 1936 he approached the Waco Parks and Recreation Department about having a tournament. They donated a trophy, and Waco had its first tournament for young players. Janes won his first trophy then. In the same year he won the Baylor intramural tennis tournament, but fate prevented him from making the tennis team.

Janes graduated from Baylor University with a B.A. in Psychology in 1937, and spent a year at Columbia University in New York. When Janes returned to Waco he found many new players, and they began having weekly get-togethers. These gatherings represent the beginning of the Waco Chess Club. After World War II Janes joined his father in the operation of the Leroy Bank. In 1943 he married Jessie Lee, and they began their journey together. Janes got a break in 1948 when the U.S. Chess Federation decided to have area tournaments to decide who would fill in the field for the U.S. Champi-

onship. Played in Fort Worth, the Area V tournament included Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. In the first round, Janes got a scare from a young Ken Smith. The game ended in a draw.

Vienna Game C28

Ken Smith
W.H. Janes

Area V Qualifier 1948

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.d3 Bc5 5.Be3 Bb6 6.Nge2 d6 7.Qd2 Be6 8.Bb3 0-0 9.f4 Ng4 10.Bxb6 axb6 11.Nd5 Nd4 12.0-0 Nxb3 13.cxb3 c6 14.Ne3 Nxe3 15.Qxe3 c5 16.f5 Bd7 17.f6 gxf6 18.Qh6 Kh8 19.Rxf6 Be6 20.Raf1 Rg8



21.Rxf7 Bxf7 22.Rxf7 Rxc2+ 23. Kxc2 Qg8+ 24.Ng3 Qxf7 25.Qxd6 Qf4 26.Qxb6 Rf8 27.Qxc5 h5 28.h4 Rg8 29.Qf2 Qxh4 30.Qf3 Qg5 31. Kh3 Qg4+ 32.Qxg4 hxg4+ 33.Kh4 Rd8 34.Kxg4 Rxd3 35.Ne2 Rd2 36.Nc3 Rxb2 37.Kf5 Rc2 38.Nd5 Rxa2 39.Kxe5 Kg7 40.Kd6 Kf7 41.Kc7 Rb2 42.Kxb7 Rxb3+ 43. Kc6 Ke6 44.Nc7+ Ke5 45.Kc5
Draw

Janes won the tournament to earn his trip to play with the likes of Larry Evans and Olaf Ulvestad in the U.S. Championship. Janes finished the U.S. Championship with a 2-17 score, but the real victory was in the journey.



Bill Janes, circa 1970

The same year yielded Janes a chance to play George Koltanowski when he came to Waco for a simultaneous exhibition. The two had become acquainted earlier when Kolty spent the night with Janes and his parents. In 1950 Janes traveled to Dallas to a simultaneous exhibition put on by Samuel Reshevsky. It was also in 1950 that Janes placed fourth at the Southwest Open in Waco. In that tournament Janes defeated TCA founder J.C. Thompson.

Queen's Gambit Declined D53

J.C. Thompson
W.H. Janes

Southwest Open 1950 (2)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 Nbd7 5.Nf3 c6 6.e3 Be7 7.Rc1 Ne4 8.Bxe7 Qxe7 9.Bd3 Ndf6 10. Qc2 Nxc3 11.bxc3 b6 12.Ne5 Bb7 13.0-0 0-0 14.g4 g6 15.g5 Nh5 16.f4 dxc4 17.Be2 Ng7 18.Rf3 c5 19. Rh3 cxd4 20.cxd4 b5 21.Ng4 Ne8 22.Kf2 f5 23.gxf6 Nxf6 24.Nxf6+ Rxf6 25.Rg1 e5 26.Qb2 exf4 27. Qxb5 fxe3+ 28.Ke1 Rc8 29.Bxc4+

Kh8 30.Bb3 Rc1+ 31.Bd1 e2 32. Kd2 exd1(Q)+ 33.Rxd1 Rxd1+ 34. Kxd1 Ba6 35.Qb8+ Kg7 0-1

Janes was an officer of the TCA at the time. It was then that they voted to affiliate the TCA with the USCF. The vote passed 3-2.

In 1952, Janes played in and won the Dallas Invitational. Janes considered this "the most prestigious tournament" he had ever won.

In the years to follow, Janes stayed in contact with his chess friends while becoming involved with many other organizations. Janes became chairman for the first Heart of Texas Fair board in 1953. 1954 was the year Janes was chairman of the 4th District Texas Bankers' Association. In 1955 Janes was president of the Texas Chess Association. The year 1957 saw Janes very active in soil conservation, and in 1960 he was named Outstanding Professional Man by his peers in the banking business.

Janes was very involved in water conservation. He received a Water Conservation Award in 1970. Through most of these years Janes retained the title of Waco City Champion. In 1972, Janes fought off Paul Essenburg to retain the title. Then in 1974, Janes led the people of Leroy to incorporate and become a city. Janes was elected its first mayor, and he was reelected to a second term. Janes' business life stayed busy, and his bank was featured in *The Wall Street Journal*. Janes retired from the banking business and sold the Leroy Bank in 1987.

Janes' life was one filled with many happy days. He was a wonderful business man and a devoted chess player. Anyone who met him knew they had met someone special. The game of chess is honored to include him in its elite.

I leave this story with an excerpt from the final pages of Bill Janes' book *Over Sixty Years of Chess . . . and Still Playing*.

"A time for silence,
And a time for speech"

Ecclesiastes 3:7

Chess has brought me some great joys. It has its beauties and intricacies that delight. A good chess game can be a work of art.

Greater joy has come through knowing its players. Almost every chessplayer has something remarkable about him. To change one of Browning's lines, "A spark disturbs their clod." An Extra dimension is given to their personalities.

So, my friends, we go to the next game, but it is time for me to end this story. It is my Time for Silence.

For your sportsmanship, for the fellowship and for your time, we thank you Bill. ♠

Rios-Robbins (cont'd from p. 5)

A better development of Black's Knight would have been c7 via a6. Having created such a huge hole on e6, Black must seek control over it or be crushed. [I like the intermezzo 12... Ng6, e.g. 13.Bg3 Bxg3 14.hxg3 Nd7 15.Re6 Re8 = - SKA.]

13.Re6 Bc7 14.Rae1 Re8 15.Qe2 Kf7 16.g4 Nf8



17.g5! Nxe6[?]

17...Neg6 18.Rxe8 Qxe8 19.Bg3 Bxg3 20.hxg3 Qd7 21.gxf6 gxf6 22. Nd1 is ±. [Black can improve with 19...Qxe2 20.Rxe2 Bf4 - SKA.]

18.Qxe6+ Kf8[?]

18...Kg6 19.gxf6 Nf5 20.fxg7+! Rxe6 21.Rxe6+ Kf7 22.Bxd8 Rxd8 23.Re1 Kxg7 and White is up a pawn in the endgame.

19.gxf6 gxf6 20.Qxf6+ 1-0

It's mate in six after 20...Kg8 21.Qe6+ Kg7 (21...Kf8 22.Ng5) 22. Bf6+ Kg6 (22...Kh6 23.Qe3+ Kg6 24.Qg5+ Kf7 25.Qg7 mate) 23.Bh8+ Kh5 24.Qh3+ Kg6 25.Qg4+ Kf7 26. Qg7 mate. ♠

Kudos and Correction

The latest issue of *Texas Knights* is a real triumph. A wonderful mix and all-around great read.

I had a comment to your notes to our Southwest Open game. You're right about 28.Rxc5 being hasty, but I believe the real mistake was 29.Rc1? one move later.

Anderson-Land, 1999 SWO



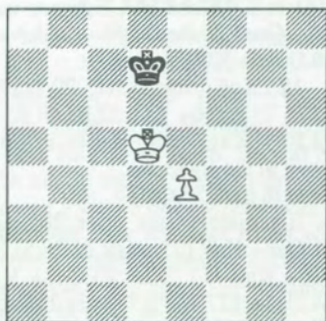
Position after 28...Nh3

Instead, the surprising maneuver 29.d4! Rdf8 30.Nd3! Rf1 31.Rc1 covers everything. In any case, you won't see me playing 9...Be6 again.

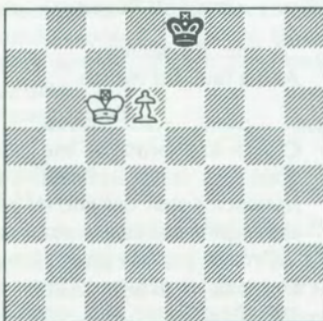
Chris Land
League City

Test Your Endgame

by Robert Brieger For each position give two answers:
 White to move wins/draws/loses; Black to move wins/draws/loses. Solutions: page 24



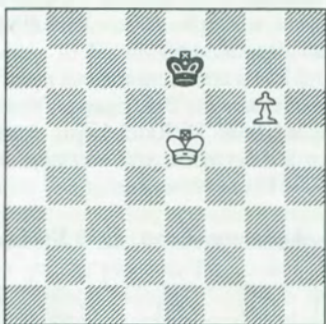
1. White (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses
 Black (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses



2. White (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses
 Black (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses



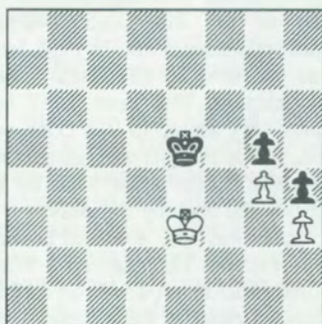
3. White (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses
 Black (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses



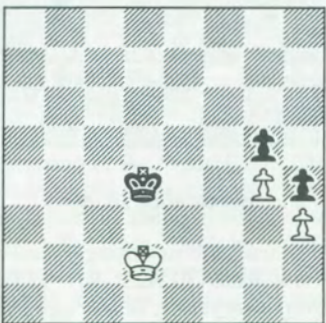
4. White (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses
 Black (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses



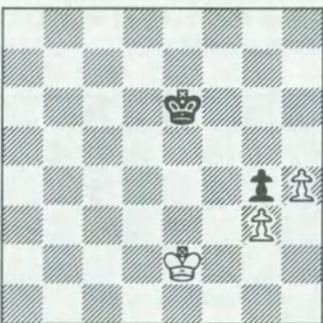
5. White (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses
 Black (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses



6. White (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses
 Black (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses



7. White (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses
 Black (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses



8. White (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses
 Black (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses



9. White (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses
 Black (a) wins (b) draws (c) loses

Tournament Crosstables

The Janes Cup - Waco CC Championship Waco, Aug. 5-Sept. 2

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	total
1 Jason Howell	1955	+15	+8	=5	+2	+4	4.5
2 Archie Pace	1707	+3	+20	+14	-1	+6	4.0
3 Taylor Hendrix	1278	-2	+22	+9	X	+10	4.0
4 Ken Henkelman	1754	+21	=6	+12	+5	-1	3.5
5 John Downing	1449	+10	+23	=1	-4	+11	3.5
6 John DeVries	1282	+16	=4	+13	+14	-2	3.5
7 Jerry Andrews	unr.	-9	+11	+20	F	+12	3.0
8 Jim Bradfield	1337	+22	-1	+21	-10	+14	3.0
9 John Warren	unr.	+7	-14	-3	+17	+18	3.0
10 Adam Dickerson	1117	-5	+18	+15	+8	-3	3.0
11 Eddy Sammons	1257	=12	-7	+23	+13	=5	2.5
12 Joseph Warren	807	=11	X	-4	+20	-7	2.5
13 Al Allison	unr.	H	+19	-6	-11	+21	2.5
14 Pat Smithson	unr.	+18	+9	-2	-6	-8	2.0
15 Mario Leal	1179	-1	+17	-10	X	U	2.0
16 Brad McDow	unr.	-6	=21	-17	B	+20	2.0
17 Joe Norman	unr.	-20	-15	+16	-9	X	2.0
18 Ted Penner	unr.	-14	-10	B	+21	-9	2.0
19 Buddy Lawson	1009	H	-13	-22	X	U	1.5
20 Paul Gibson	971	+17	-2	-7	-12	-16	1.0
21 John Harris	unr.	-4	+16	-8	-18	-13	1.0
22 Jason Atkins	1161?	-8	-3	+19	F	F	1.0
23 Blake Pankonien	unr.	+24	-5	-11	F	U	1.0
24 Dolphie Littrell	unr.	+24	-5	-11	F	U	1.0

Texas Open San Antonio, Nov. 26-28

Open							
name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6 total
1 Selby Anderson	2226	+12	+14	+8	=6	+3	=2 5.0
2 Jason Doss	2285	+9	-8	+10	+14	+6	=1 4.5
3 Don Sutherland	2215	+18	=6	+9	+8	-1	+7 4.0
4 Mikhail Langer	2307	H	+5	=6	-7	+11	+8 4.0
5 Armin Burgnart	2099	=19	-4	+15	+11	+14	H 4.0
6 Justin Shih	2029	+15	+3	=4	=1	-2	=12 3.5
7 John Patty	2212	+13	=10	H	+4	H	-3 3.5
8 Rudy Tia	2105	+16	+2	-1	-3	+9	-4 3.0
9 Eric Wiggins	1943	-2	+13	-3	+10	-8	+14 3.0
10 Kelvin Shih	1752	+11	=7	-2	-9	=13	+20 3.0
11 Jason Howell	1955	-10	+19	+16	-5	-4	+15 3.0
12 Enrique Rios	1938	-1	+17	-14	=18	+15	=6 3.0
13 Bill Maier	1872	-7	-9	+17	U	-10	+16 2.5
14 Ali Morshedi	2126	+17	-1	+12	-2	=5	-9 2.0
15 Mark McCue	1811	-6	B	-5	+16	-12	-11 2.0
16 Br. Lewkowski	1829	-8	+18	-11	-15	+17	-13 2.0
17 Martin Gordon	1865	-14	-12	-13	+19	-16	H 1.5
18 Steven D. Young	1881	-3	-16	+19	=12	U	U 1.5
19 Robert Van Sant	1822	=5	-11	-18	-17	U	U 0.5
20 Gregory Wren*	1700	U	U	U	U	U	-10 0.0

* House player

Reserve

name	rating	1	2	3	4	5	6 total
1 Mark Harrington	1753	+40	+52	+23	+8	+15	=2 5.5
2 Chris Lin	1688	+35	=17	+18	+5	+6	=1 5.0
3 Tony Sims	1765	+10	-8	+16	+13	+21	+11 5.0
4 Greg Vega	1602	+27	+34	-8	+28	+24	+20 5.0
5 Kris Littlejohn	1693	+33	=18	+17	-2	+8	+15 4.5
6 Vicente Flores	1403	+41	+26	+9	=15	-2	+23 4.5
7 Raymond Smith	1718	+31	+21	-15	+10	H	+16 4.5

8 Sarkis Agaian	1522	+51	+3	+4	-1	-5	+32 4.0
9 Manuel Flores	1573	+37	+22	-6	+32	=20	=12 4.0
10 Julio Reyes	1328	-3	+25	+37	-7	+27	+24 4.0
11 Richard Lopez	1691	+29	=19	+38	H	+23	-3 4.0
12 I. Makhlaychuk	1652	+42	=16	-19	+17	+34	=9 4.0
13 James Fleener	1419	+39	-23	+27	-3	+40	+25 4.0
14 Eugene Lopez	1381	-20	+47	-24	+51	+30	+26 4.0
15 Freddy R. Jones	1545	+25	+28	+7	=6	-1	-5 3.5
16 Erick Vallarino	1440	+44	=12	-3	+18	+19	-7 3.5
17 Victor Flores	1484	+45	=2	-5	-12	+49	+36 3.5
18 Brian Shicoff	1502	+46	=5	-2	-16	+33	+34 3.5
19 Dom. Gonzalez	1500	+53	=11	+12	-20	-16	+35 3.5
20 Albert Fulton	1788	+14	H	H	+19	=9	-4 3.5
21 Claudell Madison	1504	+48	-7	+35	+31	-3	H 3.5
22 Ricky Lovecky	1406	+55	-9	+42	-24	+29	H 3.5
23 Juan Carrizales	1562	+24	+13	-1	+40	-11	-6 3.0
24 Cullen Hesbrook	1084	-23	+41	+14	+22	-4	-10 3.0
25 Adit Wongsaraj	1075	-15	-10	+53	+52	+28	-13 3.0
26 Duane Solley	1531	+43	-6	-40	+36	+31	-14 3.0
27 Justin Starkey	1146	-4	+55	-33	+44	-10	+41 3.0
28 Dee Carter	1402	+50	-15	+30	-4	-25	+45 3.0
29 Peter Tu	1190	-11	+48	-34	+54	-22	+39 3.0
30 Patrick S. Miller	1119	-38	+39	-28	+41	-14	+44 3.0
31 Michael Haskins	1214	-7	+51	+52	-21	-26	+43 3.0
32 Ralph Hardy	1325	H	H	+54	-9	+37	-8 3.0
33 Daniel Lopez	1214	-5	=36	+47	-38	-18	X 2.5
34 Tony Olvera	1424	+49	-4	+29	H	-12	-18 2.5
35 Mario Leal	1179	-2	+46	-21	+45	H	-19 2.5
36 Dan Liu	939	=52	=33	+49	-26	+42	-17 2.5
37 Jonathan Seeman	1110	-9	+50	-10	+39	-32	H 2.5
38 Blair Burleson	1574	+30	H	-11	+33	U	U 2.5
39 Henry Reyes	unr.	-13	-30	+43	-37	+46	-29 2.0
40 Sam Gutierrez	1292	-1	+43	+26	-23	-13	U 2.0
41 Landon Sharp	unr.	-6	+24	+46	-30	+53	-27 2.0
42 Wayne Sampson	1147	-12	+53	-22	-48	-36	+54 2.0
43 Gilbert Ramos	992	-26	-40	-39	+55	+47	-31 2.0
44 Aaron Reyes	unr.	-16	H	=45	-27	+51	-30 2.0
45 Angel Reyes	unr.	-17	H	=44	-35	+54	-28 2.0
46 David Parr	871	-18	-35	-41	+50	-39	+55 2.0
47 Stephanie Ballom	788	B	-14	-33	-49	-43	+51 2.0
48 Rey Contreras	898	-21	-29	+50	+42	U	U 2.0
49 Dwight McClain	unr.	-34	H	-36	+47	-17	F 1.5
50 Tecora Ballom	unr.	-28	-37	-48	-46	=55	B 1.5
51 J. Kersbergene	949	-8	-31	+55	-14	-44	-47 1.0
52 G. Castleberry	1520	+36	-1	-31	-25	U	U 1.0
53 Jarred Ruggles	800	-19	-42	-25	B	-41	U 1.0
54 Ethan Wilson	911	H	H	-32	-29	-45	-42 1.0
55 Celestine Tia	unr.	-22	-27	-51	-43	=50	-46 0.5

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

Corrections last issue: (1) In "In Depth", FM Nour-
eddine Ziane fully collaborated with GM Yuri Shul-
man on the notes, and did not merely help with the
English as stated in the introduction. (2) In the back
cover problem, the rook at a4 belongs on a5. (Thanks to
IM Doug Root, who deduced this.) To make amends
with the problem composer, we are featuring another
two-mover by Vladimir Nabakov on the back cover.

Back cover solution: 1.Bc2! (1.b8(N)? c2!) 1...Kd5/d6
2.Qc5#; 1...c5/d6 2.Rf5#; 1...d5 2.Qc7#; 1...N~ 2.Qd4#.

Texas Postal Championship. 1st prize: 50% of entry
fees. 2nd prize: free entry in next section. EF: \$10 to
Jimmy Irvin, 10222 Outlaw Bend, Converse, TX 78109.

Chess Academy (cont'd from p. 5)

Five-year-old Sidney Shokler wants to play in next year's National Elementary Championship in the Kindergarten division. He actually does chess homework and plays in two to three tournaments per month! The only word that comes to mind to Ziane when describing Sidney is "Intense!"

"It's really something to see a five-year-old sit at a chess board for an hour and a half *and* write down his moves. It doesn't matter that he's writing his moves incorrectly, it matters that he's trying it and that he's enjoying it."

See www.chesscamp.com for Ziane's web page.

Enrique Rios dominates All America Cup Blitz



Richard Paterson

Enrique Rios of San Antonio won the 1999 All America Cup Open Blitz Championship, held Nov. 19 in Scottsdale, Arizona. The Churchill High School senior dropped just one game en route to a 9-1 result. In the final round he surprised pre-tournament favorite Danny Rensch, defeating him twice to earn the championship.

Harry Akopyan won the main event that weekend, defeating Rios in the last round of the All America Cup high school section to finish with 8.5 out of 9. It was the third All America Cup high school title for Akopyan. Rios finished in seventh place with 6-3.

See www.chesslogic.com for a complete report.

Solutions to "Test Your Tactics"

1. Bradford called it quits after 1.Qxh6+, because of 1...Bxh6 2.Rh7+ Kg8 3.Nf6+ Kf8 4.Rf7 mate.
2. 1.Nxd5 Nxd5 2.Rxd5 Qc7 (2...Qxd5 3.Bg5+ Bf6 4.Bxf6 mate) 3.Bg5+ Kc8 4.Rxd6 Qxc2+ 5.Bxc2 1-0.
3. 1.Nxf7 e5 (1...Kxf7 2.Qxh7+ Bg7 3.Rf3+; 2...Kf8 3.Rf3 Qe7 4.Qxg6 +-) 2.Nxd8 Bxh3 3.Nxb7 and 1-0..
4. Incisive is 1.Nd5+! cxd5 2.Qxd5 Rd8 3.Bg5+ Nf6 4.Qf7+ Kd6 5.Qxf6+ -. In the game White played 1.Qf3 Ke6 2.g4 f4 3.Qe4! Ne7 (3...fxe3 4.Qf5+) 4.Bxf4 ±.
5. 1...Re1+ 2.Rxe1 Bxg2+ 0-1.
6. 1...Rxe3 2.Rxf7 Re1+ 3.Kg2 Qf3+! 0-1.
7. 1...Rf1+ 2.Kxf1 Qh1+ 3.Ke2 Rxg2+ 0-1.
8. 1...Qxh2+ 0-1 (2.Kxh2 Bxg1+ 3.Kxg1 Rxc4 +-).
9. 1...Ne2+ 2.Qxe2 Qg3+ 0-1 (3.Kh1 Be4+).

Solutions to "Test Your Endgame"

1. White to move draws, as Black has the opposition. Black to move loses, e.g. 1...Ke7 2.Ke5 Kd7 3.Kf6 etc.
2. White to move wins with 1.Kc7, 2.e7, etc. Black to move loses; e.g. 1...Kd8 2.d7 Ke7 3.Kc7 etc.
3. White to move draws: 1.Kxe5 Ke7 2.Kd5 Kd7 (as in #1). Black to move draws: 1...Kd8! 2.Kxe5 Ke7 =.
4. White to move wins: 1.Kf5 Ke8 2.Ke6! +- . Black to move loses; e.g. 1...Ke8 2.Ke6! or 1...Kf8 Kf6.
5. White to move draws, as Black has the opposition. Black to move loses, as White can gain the fifth rank: 1...Ke6 2.Ke4 Kf6 3.Kd5 Kf7 4.Ke5 +-.
6. White or Black to move draws.
7. White to move loses; Black to move draws.
8. White to move draws, e.g. 1.Ke3 Ke5, or 1.Kd3 Kd5, or 1.Kd2 Kd6. Black to move also draws: 1...Kd6! 2.Kd2 Ke6 3.Kc3 Ke5 4.Kb3 Kd5 5.Ka3 Ke5 =.
9. White to move draws, e.g. 1.Kb2 Kd4, or 1.Kb3 Kd3, or 1.Ka3 Ke5! However, Black to move loses: 1...Ke5 2.Ka3! Ke4 3.Ka4 Ke5 4.Ka5 Ke4 5.Kb6! Kd4 6.Kc6 Ke4 7.Kd6 Kd4 8.Ke6 Ke4 9.h5 +-.

Waco bests Ft. Hood/Killeen in team play

A four-player team match between chess clubs from Waco and Fort Hood/Killeen was held Dec. 4 at the home of FH/K club president Dan Veatch. The slightly unusual format gave each player a shot at each of the four opposing team's players, for a total of 16 games played at game/60 time control.

Fort Hood lacked several of its top players, notably Rudy Tia (2121) and Dan Veatch (1816), who directed and did not play. The FH/K lineup of Antonio Schuyler (1825), Daniel Salinas (1547), Curtis Jordan (1646) and unrated Al Alston, faced a higher rated Waco team of Jason Howell (2010), Ken Henkelman (1754), Archie Pace (1639) and John DeVries (1282). Waco emerged victorious, scoring 10.5 out of 16.

Texas Team Championship

February 19-20 San Antonio

Methodist Specialty and Transplant Center, Classroom 1 & 2
8026 Floyd Curl at Medical. South Texas Medical Center, 1 mile north of N Loop 410.
Exit north on Fredricksburg Rd., turn left on Medical Dr., right on Floyd Curl. Phone: 692-8110. Free parking.

Prizes: \$1,000 (based on 12 teams)

1st overall:	\$450 + trophy	2nd overall:	\$250
1st U1900:	\$200 + trophy	2nd U1900:	\$100

Open to four-player teams, U2200 based on Dec. 1999 ratings. One alternate permitted, must be the lowest rated.

Entry fees: \$100/team if rec'd by 2/17; \$125 at site. TCA memb. required.

Reg: 11 a.m.-noon **Rounds:** 12:30-6, 9:30-3 **Time control:** 30/90, SD/1

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

Information: 210-695-2324 or www.lonestar.texas.net/~txchess/2ktxtmad.htm

Hotel rates: \$37.99 sgl., \$43.99 dbl. Motel 6, 9400 Wurzbach Rd. at I-10, (210) 593-0013

Chess for Adults (continued from page 16)

dren. Imagine how many more players like Ashley could become grandmasters with proper funding. Think about how much talented players could give back to chess if financially helped to reach their full potential. Here I would like to draw an analogy to the arts. In the August 22, 1999 *Dallas Morning News* (page 3 C), "Is it the children's hour for NEA?", DMN staff writer Tom Sime questioned the recent tack taken to restore funding to the National Endowment for the Arts. A lobby group says the NEA should be funded because at-risk children behave better if enrolled in an after-school arts program. Although Sime agreed that involvement in the arts helps children, he wondered why art can only get funding if it is for kids. Tongue in cheek he stated, "The arts are like Huggies. You use 'em only as long as you need 'em. They keep you from making a mess of things. Then you grow up and you'd better not need 'em anymore, if you don't want a lot of funny looks and rude remarks." Being a former child chessplayer, I can relate. Family, teachers, and society all said, in effect, "Chess is nice, for children, but you need to drop it when you get older and concentrate on a real career."

Sime asks: "What happens to the after-school-program kid who discovers she's a talented painter, then grows up into a world where people think painting's a children's activity?" Substitute the word "chess" for "painting," and I think you have an accurate portrayal

of American chess activity. There is a burgeoning of after-school chess programs, chess camps, and scholastic tournaments, but decline in adult chess. Yet without support for adult chess, giving respect and funds to the top players, I think that few children will continue their interest in chess beyond twelfth grade. In America today, it is rare to see chess excellence pursued throughout life.

Indeed, with the emphasis on youth chess, even the common "chess for retirees" stereotype of yesteryear is in danger of disappearing. I think chess organizations should emphasize the benefits of chess for older adults. Playing chess keeps seniors mentally alert, and connected with others over games of chess. What about attracting funding for chess programs in senior centers as well as elementary schools? Chess could be seen as a lifelong sport, if we work hard portraying it as such.

In between young and old, there are the adult elite chessplayers. Dollars spent on them might have a desirable ripple effect. Think about the victory of the U.S. Women's soccer team in the World Cup. Because those women had enough money to train themselves into excellence, they have brought a renaissance to their sport. Little girls now flock to practice fields in greater numbers than just two years ago. More soccer games are televised, so fans of all ages can follow the sport. By supporting top U.S. chessplayers, international victories at chess become possible. Little American chessplayers need that inspiration to play well beyond the Huggies years. ♣



Feb. 4-6 or 5-6

GPP:80

Texas

2nd Annual Ken Smith Memorial Open. 5SS, 40/2, SD/1 (2-day opt. rds 1-2 G/75). Sheraton Park Central Hotel, 7750 LBJ Freeway, Dallas TX 75251. Free Parking.

\$\$18,160 b/260 full entries, else proportional. min. 75% guaranteed. 7 \$ sections, plus one scholastic section. **Open:** \$2000-1000-600-400, U2400/Unr \$1000-500. **Under 2200:** \$1000-500-400-300. **Under 2000:** \$1000-500-400-300. **Under 1800:** \$1000-500-400-300. **Under 1600/Unr:** \$1000-500-400-300, Unrated \$500-200. Unr. eligible for Unr. prizes only; class pairings possible. **Under 1400:** \$800-500-300-200. **U1200:** \$600-300-200-100, U1000 \$160. EF: 3-day \$98, 2-day \$97 if check mailed by 1/28, all \$105 with MC or Visa by 2/2, \$110 at site. GM's free if they complete the tournament & turn in legible scoresheets, \$90 deducted from prize. GM's must register at site. Special EF: \$40 less to unrated, juniors under 18, full time college students and seniors over 64. Re-entry \$60; not available in open section. \$40 discount EF players count as 3/5 entries (may win full prize.)

Credit cards accepted at site or by internet, www.dallaschess.com CCA minimum ratings will be used. Up to 2 half point byes if req. before rd. 2, but byes for BOTH the 4th AND 5th rds is not allowed. 3-day schedule: Reg ends Fri 7 pm, rds Fri 8 pm, Sat 11-5:30, Sun 9-3:15. 2-day: Reg ends Sat 10 am, rds Sat 11-2:15-5:30, Sun 9-3:15. **Special K-12 Scholastic tournament** on Sat. 2/5, 5-SS, G/45, reg 8:15 - 8:45 am, Rds 9:15-11-2:15-4-5:45. EF: \$15 by 2/1, \$20 at site (Counts as 15% based on. may win only trophies) \$\$Trophies to Top 10 individuals, top 3 unrated. HR:\$69-69-69-69, 972-233-4421, reserve by Jan 18 or rate may increase, mention chess. Ent: Dallas Chess Club, 4060 Old Town Rd, Addison, TX 75001-3518. Info: Luis Salinas, 972-231-2065 (answering machine) dcc@dallaschess.com The Fide section will use USCF rules. NS,NC,W,FIDE

North Side Chess Club

presents

2000 State Scholastic Championships

March 10-12, 2000

High School section will be played at the
Sheraton Park Central Hotel
7750 LBJ Freeway
Dallas, TX 75251

All other sections will be across the street at the
Westin Park Central Hotel
12720 Merit Drive
Dallas, TX

Reservations for either hotel can be made by calling (800) 937-8461.
Hotel rate is \$79 single-quad if you reserve by February 15, 2000 and mention chess. \$20 per person over 4.

NEW THIS YEAR –

Each section will consist of 2 tournaments – Championship and Junior Varsity.
Separate tournaments with trophies for individuals and teams in each tournament.

Entry fee \$21 if postmarked by February 27, 2000; \$22 for Junior Varsity tournament.
Late and on-site entry fee \$35; \$36 for Junior Varsity tournament.

Section	Time Control	Rounds	Junior Varsity cutoff
High School	G/75	7	U1000
Middle School	G/60	8	U900
Elementary School	G/45	8	U800
Primary	G/45	7	U700

Number of rounds subject to change. Round times will be announced at a later date.

Team and individual trophies awarded in all sections. Award to all scores >50% who do not receive a trophy.

Side events include a blitz tournament, simultaneous exhibition, game analysis by masters, bughouse tournament with 2 trophies per winning team, book and equipment dealer, TCA meeting and more

Want more information? Email bradb4@iadfw.net or see our website at www.dallaschess.com/2000stat.html

Entry Form: Clip and mail by 2/27/2000

To: North Side Chess
4060 Old Town Rd.
Addison, TX 75001-3518

Name: _____

Address: _____

Championship Tournament (\$21**) _____

City, State, Zip _____

Junior Varsity Tournament (\$22**) _____

Quick Tournament (\$5) _____

USCF ID: _____ Exp: ____/____

Bughouse Tournament (\$10/team) _____

Current ID No., new if purchasing, or pending (please send copy of membership receipt)

USCF Membership* (\$12/\$17) _____

School: _____

Total Remitted _____

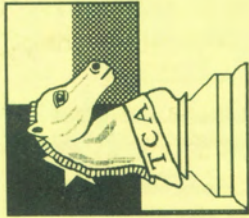
Section: HSC HSJV MSC MSJV ESC ESJV P PJV

Grade: _____ Birthdate: ____/____/____

*Current USCF membership is required:
One year Scholastic membership (Under 15 yrs.) includes bi-monthly School Mates magazine - \$12
One year Youth membership (Under 20 yrs.) includes monthly Chess Life magazine - \$17
If you have purchased a USCF membership, but have not received your number, send a copy your receipt as proof of membership.

Do not mail entries after 2/27/2000 – they may not be received.
Incomplete entries will be charged at-site registration fee (\$35/#36).

**Main event entry fee includes \$1 TCA tournament only fee. If proof of current TCA membership is included, \$1 may be deducted from entry fee.

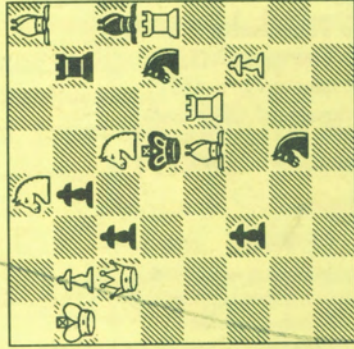


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See inside front cover for
TCA membership information.

Vladimir Nabakov
Chess Problems, 1963



Mate in two
Solution: page 24

