

Joanne Glenn

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Jesse Tuggle (1927-1991)

USCF's "Most Active Player"

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Nominations for TCA office (President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer) are due by July 1, 1991. Ballots will be published in the July/August issue, along with a brief statement by each candidate (100 words free - more at our ad rates of \$50/page, \$35/half, \$20/quarter.) Thus, a "ticket" of four running mates gets a total of 400 free words to be divided among them as they see fit - all 400 for the President, 100 for each candidate, etc.
TCA tournament bids will also be voted on in the same mail ballot - see page 26.

Correction: On page 20 of the Jan./Feb. 1991 issue, "Mark McGill (Unr)" should read Mark Magrill (1997).

Cover photo credit: Todd Thomas

Jesse Tuggle (1927-1991)

by Perry Collins and Todd Thomas

Our friend Jesse Tuggle, most active USCF player from 1985 through 1990, died in a Houston hospital February 9, apparently of a massive stroke. He was 63.

He was born Jesse Willard Tuggle on July 15, 1927 in Albany, Kentucky. He started playing chess in his teens in Spokane, Washington at the local YMCA chess club. He started reading *Chess Review*, and entered the Golden Knights postal tournament. His first postal rating appears in the May, 1946 issue of *Chess Review*.

During the Korean War Jesse served in the Air Force as a weather observer, where he got to play a lot of postal chess. After the war he was a civilian weather observer with the federal government. There, largely because he was single, he was usually asked to work evenings and weekends, and to accept transfers to other cities so family men would not have to be moved around. This tended to keep him single, so he had plenty of time for chess. His work took him to Morocco, France, Greenland and England.

On September 1, 1967 Jesse retired from government service. In 1968 he came to Houston, where the first thing he did was pick up a telephone directory and look up chess. He phoned, and Robert Brieger answered. Jesse played in Houston ever since.

We knew Jesse as a pure chess enthusiast, playing for the fun of the game - win, lose or draw. He did not exult in winning or despair in losing. If he was on a losing streak, he always hoped to play better the next day. If he won, his only comment was: "I am playing very well!" He hated to keep score, and always threw his scoresheet away after each game, whether he beat a grandmaster or lost to a novice.

His most outstanding game results include simul wins over Yasser Seirawan and Zsuzsa Polgar, a simul draw with Boris Spassky, several draws with John Hall, and wins over virtually every other Houston master. Jesse ruled our Wednesday Under 2000 tournaments for a long time. He excelled in endings, especially when he had a Knight against a Bishop. Jesse believed (and often proved) that in many closed positions the Knight is simply a better piece.

But his most remarkable achievement was topping the USCF "Most Active" list six years in a row, beginning in 1985. During his most active year, 1988, he played 771 rated games - a feat not likely to be matched. Jesse literally would rather play chess than eat.

In one Saturday tournament Jesse's second game was long and dragged out, so he sat down to start his third game with no time to get anything to eat. His opponent,

unwrapping a thick sandwich he had brought with him, and knowing Jesse had not eaten for at least six hours, said, "Jesse, let's wait and start the game after you get something to eat." Jesse looked at the board all set up, looked at his opponent with amazement, and then started his opponent's clock.

Between games Jesse was good company, always with a smile on his face and a twinkle in his eye. Everything seemed to amuse him, and he liked to tell about it. He also pitched in on the many chores at the Houston Chess Studio. He swept the floor, made coffee, answered the phone, and donated money, chess clocks and groceries.

Jesse never complained about anything, and he never had a harsh word about anyone. We feel very fortunate to have known him. We will miss Jesse.

Here is a simul victory by Tuggle that got rescued from the trash can:

French Defense C17

**Zsuzsa Polgar
Jesse Tuggle**

Houston Chess Studio simul, 1987

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Nge2 Nf6 5.e5 Nfd7 6.f4 c5 7.Be3 cd4 8.Nd4 a6 9.Be2 Qc7 10.0-0 Nc6 11.Kh1 Nd4 12.Bd4 Bc5 13.Bh5 Nb6 14.Bc5 Qc5 15.Ne2 Bd7 16.Nd4 0-0 17.Be2 Rac8 18.c3 Nc4 19.Bc4 Qc4 20.Rf3 Qc7 21.Rh3 g6 22.Qg4 Qd8 23.Nf3 Kg7 24.Ng5 Rh8 25.Rh6 Qg8 26.Qh4 Rf8 27.Re1 f6 28.ef6 Rf6 29.Nf3 Qf8 30.Qh3 Qf7 31.Rh4 Rf4 32.Rf4 Qf4 33.Re5 Rf8 34.Re1 Rf5 35.Ng1 Qc4 36.Qe3 Rf6 37.Qd2 Qc5 38.Nf3 Bb5 39.Qd1 Qf2 40.a4 Ba4 41.Qa4 Qe1 0:1

This is first game with Jesse Tuggle, a back-and-forth struggle typical of his style. - TST

French Defense C02

**Todd Thomas 1892
Jesse Tuggle 1849**

HCS Saturday Swiss, 1984

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 c5 4.Qg4 Nc6 5.Nf3 cd4 6.Bd3 Qc7 7.0-0 Bd7 8.Re1 Nge7 9.h4 Rc8 10.a3 h5 11.Qg3 Nf5 12.Bf5 ef5 13.e6 Be6 14.Bf4 Qd7 15.b4 a6 16.Nbd2 g6 17.Nb3 b6 18.Nbd4 Rg8 19.Ne6 fe6 20.Re6 Qe6 21.Re1 Qe4! 22.Re4 de4 23.Ng5 Nd4 24.Qe3 Bg7 25.c3? Rc3 26.Qe1 Rc2 27.Be3 Ke7 28.Bd4 Rgc8 (28...Bd4 29.Ne4!) 29.Be3 Ra2 30.Kh2 Be5 31.Kh3?? Ra1 32.Qa1 Ba1 33.Bb6 Rc3 34.g3 Ra3 35.Kg2? (35.b5!) 35...Rb3 36.Nh3 Bc3 37.Nf4 Kf7 38.Ne2 Bb4 39.Nd4 Rb2 40.Nc6 Bd2 and 0:1 in 54

Texas Team Champs:

Quadratic Equation is equal first with Sandbaggers' Revenge

There is something about a team event that sets it apart from any other chess tournament. There is camaraderie and team spirit, and the expectation of playing one's peers instead of being bounced up and down in typical Swiss pairings. Sixteen teams, 64 players in all, duked it out on the 64 squares this Feb. 16-17 in Austin during the Texas Team Championships.

The Impawnderables led by Bill Reuter were back to defend last year's title. Two impressive Houston teams honored the recently deceased Most Active Player: the Jesse Tuggle Brigade (led by Carlos Lau) and Jesse's Posse (led by Mike Calogridis.) And Jim Gallagher's third Sandbaggers installment was back for revenge. Richard Ketcham's top-ranked Erotic Knights had youth and looks on their side as well as ratings. But they might just as well have been called the Erratic Knights; they withdrew after Round 3 with 1.5 team points.

The trophy went to a seventh-ranked team with over 200 points "slack" in its total rating, Quadratic Equation (Joe Bradford, Alan Laverty, Pat Long and Exxon Feyznia.) Their match score of 3.5-.5 equaled that of Revenge of the Sandbaggers (Jim Gallagher, Andy Smith, Eric Dimazana and Robert Barber), while the total of board scores tipped the equation in the Quadratics' favor by one point: 11-5 versus 10-6.

Joe Bradford's 4-0 score won him the Board One prize. If Bradford led his team to victory, then Gallagher followed his, scoring only one point in four rounds. Andy Smith on Board Two carried the team with 4-0 and the board prize.

The third place team with a 3-1 score was The Haze (Eugene Curtin, David Naiser, Graeme Cree and John Parson.) Graeme Cree won the Board Three prize with his 4-0 score.

Fifteen year-old Nathan Doughty (1837) won the Board Four prize with 3.5-.5. He came close to saving the day for the Jesse Tuggle Brigade in the last round, when he put strong pressure on Robert Barber (1974), but the hard-fought ending resulted in a draw.

The winning "B" team with 2.5-1.5 was Chessplayers with Plus Scores (Ernesto Rodriguez, Billy Aztec, Enrique Garcia and Domingo Gonzalez) from Corpus Christi. In second place with 2-2 was Chess Mates (Tim Beszczynski, Alfred Zerm, John Viemann and Jimmy Irvin) from San Antonio.

William Tompkins and Mack Novosad directed the tournament, held at the Chariot Inn in Austin.

Overall winners

1st-2nd	Quadratic Equation	\$370 + trophy
" "	Revenge of the Sandbaggers	\$370
3rd	The Haze	\$100

Under 1850 teams

1st	Chessplayers with Plus Scores	\$100 + trophy
2nd	Chess Mates	

Board prizes

Board 1	Joe Bradford (2491)	4-0	plaque
Board 2	Andy Smith (2071)	4-0	" "
Board 3	Graeme Cree (2051)	4-0	" "
Board 4	Nathan Doughty (1837)	3.5-.5	" "



Board Two prize winner Andy Smith



Quadratic Equation: Pat Long, Alan Laverty, Exxon Feyznia, Joe Bradford

Benoni A64
Randall Schwarz 2083
Jim Gallagher 2334
Texas Team Chp. (2)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 c5 4.d5
ed5 5.cd5 d6 6.Nf3 g6 7.g3 Bg7
8.Bg2 0-0 9.Nd2 a6 10.a4 Nbd7
11.0-0 Re8 12.h3 Rb8 13.Nc4 Ne5
14.Na3 Nh5



If this position looks strangely familiar to you, it should. It occurred in one of the great slugfests of all time, Korchnoi-Kasparov, Lucerne Olympic 1982, which continued 15.e4 Rf8! 16.Kh2 f5 17.f4 b5! 18.ab5 ab5 19.Nab5 fe4 20.Be4! Bd7! 21.Qe2 Qb6 22.Na3 Rbe8 23.Bd2? Qb2! 24.fe5? Be5 25.Nc4 Ng3! 26.Rf8 Rf8 27.Qe1! Ne4 28.Kg2 Qc2 29.Ne5 Rf2? 30.Qf2! Nf2! 31.Ra2! Qf5 32.Nd7 Nd3 33.Bh6?! Qd7 34.Ra8 Kf7 35.Rh8? Kf6 36.Kf3? Qh3 0:1.

Schwarz chooses a slightly saner treatment.

15.Kh2 f5 16.f4 Rf8!??

ECO gives 16...Nf7 17.e3 Bd7 18.Qd3 Qc8 19.a5 b5 20.ab6 Rb6 = Veremejcz-Morhalov, USSR 1974.

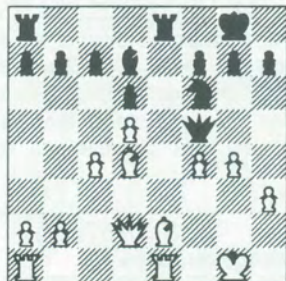
17.fe5 Ng3

One cannot fault the second piece sac, since it is the only possible way to justify the first. Schwarz defends resourcefully.

18.Kg3 Be5 19.Kf2 Qh4 20.Kg1 Bg3 21.Rf3 f4 22.Qf1 g5 23.Ne4 g4 24.Bf4 gf3 25.Bg3 Qe4 26.Bf3 Qg6

Belgrade Gambit C47
Richard Ketcham 2261
Michael Calogridis 2326
Texas Team Chp. (1)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.d4
ed4 5.Nd5 Be7 6.Bf4 d6 7.Nd4 0-0
8.Nb5 Nd5 9.ed5 Ne5 10.Be2 Bf6
11.Nd4 Re8 12.0-0 Ng6 13.Be3
Be5 14.Qd2 Bd7 15.Rfe1 Qf6
16.g3 Bd4 17.Bd4 Qf5 18.c4 Ne5
19.f4 Ng4 20.h3 Nf6 21.g4



21...Ne4 22.Qe3 Qg6 23.Kh2 c5
24.dc6 Bc6 25.Bd3 Qh6 26.f5 Ng5
0:1

Catalan E06
Joe Bradford 2491
Greg Whitlock 1939
Texas Team Chp. (1)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 d5 4.g3
Be7 5.Bg2 0-0 6.Qc2 c6 7.Nbd2 b6
8.0-0 Bb7 9.e4 Na6 10.Rd1 Rc8
11.e5 Nd7 12.cd5 Nb4 13.Qb3
Nd5 14.Ne4 c5 15.Bg5 c4 16.Be7
Qe7 17.Qc2 Nb4 18.Qe2 Bd5
19.Nd6 Rc6 20.a3 Nd3 21.b3 Rd6
22.ed6 Qd6 23.bc4 Bc4



24.Qc2
1:0
If 24...Rc8 25.Bf1 Ba6 26.Qd2 +.

27.Qg2 Rf6 28.Nc4 Kf7 29.Rf1 Bf5
30.Nd6 Kg8 31.Nf5 Re8 32.Bg4 h5
33.Nh4 Rf1 34.Qf1 Qg5 35.Be6
Kh8 36.Qf4 Qd8 37.Qh6 mate 1 : 0

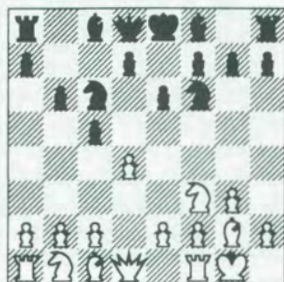
English A30

Jim Gallagher 2334

Joe Bradford 2491

Texas Team Chp. (2)

1.d4 Nf6 2.g3 e6 3.Bg2 c5
4.Nf3 Nc6 5.0-0 b6!? N



A remarkable move order to steer the game into a Hedgehog line known to offer Black easy equality. 6.Ne5 would now be strong if not for White's pawn on d4, by which Black undoubles his c-pawn.

6.c4 Bb7 7.Nc3

If 7.d5 then 7...Na5 forces 8.de6.

7...Nd4 8.Nd4 Bg2 9.Ne6

9.Kg2 cd4 10.Qd4 Be7 11.b3 0-0
12.Rd1 Qc8 13.f3 Rd8 was equal in
Fishbein-Bradford, SW Open 1989.

9...fe6!?

Of course 9...de6 is playable, but it is most assuredly . . . bo-ring! Bradford told me that GM Larry Christiansen has tried 9...fe6.

10.Kg2 d5 11.Qa4?!

This helps only Black develop while centralizing his King.

A plausible try is 11.cd5 ed5 12.Bg5, but after 12...d4 13.Bf6 Qf6 14.Qa4 Kf7 15.Qd7 Be7 16.Nd5 Qe5 White is about out of steam.

Another idea: 11.Bg5 d4 12.Ne4 Be7 13.Bf6 Bf6 (13...fe6!? 14.e3 0-0 15.Qg4 Kf7 =) and White's Knight

is nominally better than Black's Bishop, but it may be hard to prove.

11...Qd7 12.Qd7 Kd7 13.Rd1 Kc6 14.cd5 ed5 15.e3 Rd8 16.Ne2?

White's slide into passivity is alarmingly fast. 16.b3 has got to be better; then if 16...d4? 17.Ne2 ±.

16...Bd6

So much for White's plan to fortress with 17.b3.

17.Bd2 Ne4 18.Be1 Be5 19.f3?

19.Rab1 is forced. After Black's next move the threat of ...Nc4 is hanging over White's head.

19...Nd6 20.Bc3 Rhe8 21.Rac1

There is no defense.

21...Nc4 22.Be5

22.Kf2 Ne3! 23.Ke3 Bc3 and 24...Bb2 is not a pretty sight either.

22...Ne3 23.Kg1 Nd1 24.f4 Nb2 25.Nd4 Kd7 0 : 1

As Custer's surviving captain said, "Mistakes were made."

Speaking of which, my game with Calogridis was one for the books. I misplayed a Bogó-Indian and had to give up a pawn early on. I miraculously blockaded White's Queenside and reached an ending where I could win back the pawn with a better position, but after a faulty move order I had only my blockade as consolation. I made a one-move threat and offered a draw.

Mike, who had much more time on his clock, calmly said "I'd like to play it out a bit longer." As if to complete the sentence, he immediately pushed his f-pawn - oblivious to the fact that my last move had attacked his Rook! I snapped it off, and he resigned two moves later.

Queen's Indian E16

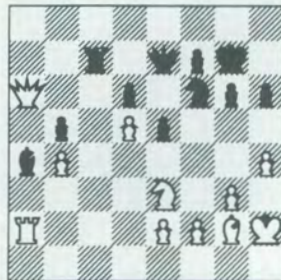
Eugene Curtin 2407

Carlos Lau 2356

Texas Team Chp. (2)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 Bb4 4.Bd2 Qe7 5.Nf3 b6 6.Bg2 Bb7 7.0-0 0-0

8.Nc3 Bc3 9.Bc3 d6 10.Rc1 Ne4 11.d5 Nc3 12.Rc3 e5 13.b4 Nd7 14.Qd2 a5 15.a3 ab4 16.ab4 Ra4 17.Rb1 Rfa8 18.h4 h6 19.Ne1 Nf6 20.Nc2 Bc8 21.Rb2 Bd7 22.Ne3 R8a7 23.Qc2 g6 24.c5 Ra1 25.Kh2 Ba4 26.cd6 cd6 27.Rc8 Kg7 28.Qc4 Bd7 29.Rc7 Qd8 30.Ra7 Ra7 31.Rc2 Ba4 32.Qc8 Qe7 33.Rc1 Bb5 34.Rc2 Ba4 35.Ra2? (35.Rc1 =) 35...Rc7 36.Qa6 b5



37.Qb6 Rc3 38.Bh3 h5 39.Kg2 Rc7 40.Rd2 Ne4 41.Rd3 Nc3 42.Kf1 Na2 43.Rd2 Rb7 44.Qa5 Ra7 45.Qb6 Nb4 46.Bf5 Qc7 47.Qc7 Rc7 48.Rb2 Rc1 49.Kg2 Na6 50.Bd3 Rc5 51.Bb1 f5 52.f4 e4 53.Ba2 Kf6 54.Kf2 Rc3 55.Bb1 Nc7 56.Ba2 Ke7 57.Bb1 Rc5 58.Ba2 Rc3 59.Nf1 Kd8 60.Ke1 e3 61.Rb1 Kc8 62.Nh2 Bc2 63.Rc1 b4 64.Kf1 Nb5 65.Nf3 b3 66.Bb1 Bb1 67.Rb1 Na3 68.Rb2 Nc4 0 : 1

After two rounds only two teams, both from Houston, emerged unscathed with 2-0. The Jesse Tuggle Brigade and the Houston Chess Express split the point, throwing the tournament wide open.

Sicilian B78

Carlos Lau 2356

Mansour Bighamian 2357

Texas Team Chp. (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.f3 0-0

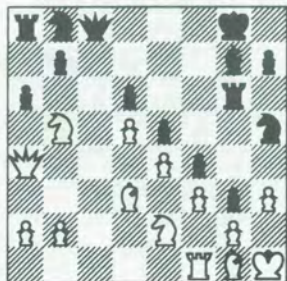
8.Bc4 Nc6 9.Qd2 Bd7 10.0-0-0 Rc8 11.Bb3 Ne5 12.h4 h5 13.Bg5 Rc5 14.Rhf1 b5 15.f4 Nc4 16.Qd3 Qb6 17.Bf6 Bf6 18.Nd5 Rd5 19.ed5 Bg4 20.c3 Bd4 21.Qd4 Nc3 22.Qb6 ab6 23.Rg1 Bd1 24.Bd1 Nd5 25.g3 Rc8 26.Bf3 Nc3 27.Kd2 Na2 28.Re1 e6 29.Re4 d5 30.Rd4 Rc4 31.Rd3 Nb4 32.Rb3 Nc6 33.Be2 Rd4 34.Kc2 Re4 35.Bd3 Nd4 36.Kc3 Nb3 37.Be4 de4 38.Kb3 f5 39.Kc3 Kf8 40.Kd4 Ke7 41.b3 Kd6 0:1

The Erotic Knights lost 1-3 to the Revenge of the Sandbaggers and then withdrew. (I am tempted to throw in some off-color humor, but Tony says to scrap it.)

When the Baggers' top board Jim Gallagher reversed his five game losing streak at the Chariot Inn with the following jewel, he said that made it all worthwhile. (Of course, one would like to win some other games, too!)

Sicilian B22
Richard Ketcham 2261
Jim Gallagher 2334
Texas Team Chp. (3)

1.e4 c5 2.c3 d6 3.d4 Nf6 4.f3 cd4 5.cd4 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.Nc3 0-0 8.Bd3 e5 9.d5 Nh5 10.Nge2 f5 11.0-0 f4 12.Bf2 g5 13.Rc1 g4 14.Kh1 g3 15.Bg1 Rf6 16.Nb5 Rg6 17.Rc8 Qc8 18.h3 a6 19.Qa4



19...Qh3

0:1

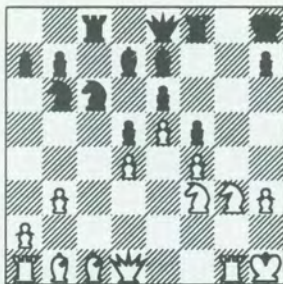
Quadratic Equation edged out Jesse's Posse by half a point, thanks to wins on the 'outer' boards.

K's Indian Attack A07
Joe Bradford 2491
Mike Calogridis 2326
Texas Team Chp. (3)

1.Nf3 d5 2.g3 c6 3.Bg2 Nf6 4.d3 g6 5.0-0 Bg7 6.Nbd2 0-0 7.e4 Bg4 8.h3 Bf3 9.Bf3 Nbd7 10.Bg2 a5 11.d4 Qb6 12.c3 e5 13.ed5 Nd5 14.Nc4 Qc7 15.de5 b5 16.Nd6 Ne5 17.Nb5 cb5 18.Qd5 b4 19.cb4 ab4 20.Qb3 Rab8 21.Bf4 Rfe8 22.Rfe1 Rbc8 23.Rac1 Qd7 24.Rcd1 Qf5 25.Re4 g5 26.g4 Qf6 27.Bg3 Ng6 28.Rb4 Nf4 29.Bf4 gf4 30.Bf3 Rc7 31.Rb8 Rce7 32.Qb5 Rb8 33.Qb8 Bf8 34.Kg2 1:0

French Defense C05
Randall Schwarz 2083
Bill Reuter 2346
Texas Team Chp. (3)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 Nf6 4.e5 Nfd7 5.f4 c5 6.c3 Nc6 7.Ndf3 Qb6 8.g3 cd4 9.cd4 f6 10.Bd3 Bb4 11.Kf1 0-0 12.Kg2 Be7 13.Bb1 f5 14.Ne2 Qd8 15.h3 Nb6 16.b3 Bd7 17.g4 g6 18.Ng3 Qe8 19.Rg1 Kh8 20.Kh1 Rc8 21.gf5 gf5



22.Ng5? (22.a3 Δ Ra2-g2) 22...h6 23.Nf3 Rg8 24.Bb2 a5 25.a4 Nb4 26.Qe2 Qf7 27.Ne1 Rg7 28.Nh5 Rg1 29.Kg1 Rg8 30.Kh2 Qg6 31.Ng2 Be8 32.Nf6 Bf6 33.ef6 Qg3

34.Kg1 Bh5 35.Qf2 Bf3 36.Qg3 Rg3 37.Kf2 Rg2 38.Kf3 Rb2 39.Bf5 ef5 40.Rg1 Rb3 41.Ke2 Nd7 42.f7 Nc6 43.Rg8 Kh7 44.f8(Q) Nf8 45.Rf8 Nd4 46.Kf2 Rh3 47.Rf7 Kg6 48.Rb7 Rf3 0:1

Four teams went into the fourth round tied at 2.5-.5. Revenge of the Sandbaggers faced the Jesse Tuggle Brigade, and Quadratic Equation squared off against the Houston Chess Express. The latter match was a 3-1 rout, aggravated by Bighamian's heroic attempt to press for a full point from Bradford. It takes a brave man to enter complications in time pressure against Joe.

The top board match was more exciting. When Gallagher fell on the sword in a superior position, Smith and Dimazana played all the more steadily to win their games. The board 4 match Barber-Doughty was the longest of the round, and it remained in doubt right up to the end.

Sicilian B82
Jim Gallagher 2334
Carlos Lau 2356
Texas Team Chp. (4)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 a6 5.Nc3 Qc7 6.Bd3 Nf6 7.0-0 d6 8.Be3 Nc6 9.Nb3 Be7 10.f4 e5 11.f5 h6 12.a4 Na5 13.Qe2 Bd7 14.Nd2 Rc8 15.Kh1 Nc6 16.Nd4 Nd4 17.Bd4 ed4 18.Nd5 Nd5 19.ed5 Kf8 20.a5 (20.Rac1! Δ c3 ± came out of the post-mortem.) 20...Bf6 21.Qf2 Rd8 22.Nd2 Re8 23.Ne4 Be5 24.Qh4 f6 25.Qh5 Rc8 26.Qe2 Be8 27.b3 Bf7 28.Bc4 d3 29.Qd3 Ba1 30.Ra1 Re8 31.Qd4 Re5 32.Rf1 Ke7 33.b4 Re8 34.Nd2 Kf8 35.Bb3 Qc8 36.g4 h5 37.h3 Re3 38.Kg2 Qc3 39.Qc3 Rc3 40.Rf3 Rb3 41.Nb3 Bd5 42.Kf2 Bf3 43.Kf3 hg4 44.hg4 Rc8 45.Nd4 Rc4 46.Ke4 Rb4 47.Kd5 Ke7 48.c4 Ra4 0:1

Queen's Gambit D32
Sergio Martinez 2132
Andy Smith 2071
Texas Team Chp. (4)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 c5 4.e3 d5
 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.cd5 ed5 7.dc5 Bc5
 8.Be2 0-0 9.0-0 a6 10.a3 b5 11.b4
 Bb6 12.Bb2 d4 13.ed4 Nd4
 14.Nd4 Bd4 15.Bf3 Rb8 16.Rc1
 Bb7 17.Bb7 Rb7 18.Qf3 Rd7
 19.Rcd1 Qb6 20.Bc1 Rfd8
 21.Rdel h6 22.h3 Nd5 23.Ne2 Be5
 24.Ng3 Bc3 25.Re2 Qf6 26.Qg4
 Qg6 27.Re8 Kh7 28.Rd8 Qg4
 29.hg4 Rd8 30.g5 hg5 31.Bg5 Rd7
 32.Ne4 Bb2 33.Rd1 Nb6 34.Rb1
 Nc4 35.Nc5 Rd6 36.a4 Rd5
 37.Bh4 Rd2 38.ab5 ab5 39.Bg3
 Na3 40.Re1 Nc2 41.Re4 f5 42.Rh4
 Kg6 43.Kh2 Bf6 44.Rh8 Nb4
 45.Rb8 Nd5 46.Ne6 b4 47.Rb5 Kf7
 48.Nf4 Nf4 49.Bf4 Rb2 50.Rb7
 Kg6 51.Rb6 Kh7 52.f3 b3 53.Rb5
 Rb1 54.Bd6 b2 55.Ba3 f4 56.Rb6
 Kg6 57.Rb5 Kh6 58.Rb6 Kh5
 59.Rb5 g5 60.Rb6 Bd4 61.Rb5 Bg1
 62.Kh3 Bd4 63.g4 fg3 64.Bb2 Rb2
 65.Rd5 g2 0:1

Ruy Lopez C90
Nathan Doughty 1837
Robert Barber 1974
Texas Team Chp. (4)

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4
 Nf6 5.0-0 b5 6.Bb3 Be7 7.Re1 d6
 8.c3 Na5 9.Bc2 Bg4!? 10.d4 Nc6
 11.d5 Nb8 12.Be3 0-0 13.Nbd2 c5
 14.Nf1 Nbd7 15.h3 Bh5 16.g4 Bg6
 17.Ng3 Nb6 18.b3 h6 19.Qd2 Nh7
 20.Nf5 Bf5 21.gf5 Ng5 22.Ng5 Bg5
 23.Kh2 Be3 24.Qe3 Qg5 25.Qg5
 hg5 26.Rg1 f6 27.h4 gh4 28.Rg6
 Nd7 29.Rag1 Rf7 30.Bd1 Nf8
 31.Rh6 Nh7 32.Rh4 Ng5 33.Kg2
 Rd8 34.Rgh1 Rfd7 35.Bh5 Kf8
 36.Bg6 Ke7 37.f3 Rc7 38.Rh8
 Rcc8 39.Rd8 Rd8 40.Kg3 Rc8
 41.a3 a5 42.Bh5 Rh8 43.Kg2 Kd8
 44.Bg4 Rh1 45.Kh1 b4 46.cb4 a4
 47.ba4 c4 48.f4 Ne4 49.Kg2 Nc3
 50.fe5 fe5 51.a5 Nd5 52.Kf2 Kc7
 53.Be2 c3 54.Bd1 Nf4 55.Ke3 d5
 56.Bc2 Ng2 57.Ke2 d4 58.b5 Ne3
 59.Be4 Nc4 60.a6 Kb6 61.a4 Nd6
 62.a5 Ka7 63.Bd3 e4 64.b6 Kb8

Bradford averred that this move
 was winning by force. Most agreed.



DRAW!

A consensus that Black was
 winning had been reached by
 Bradford, Lavery, Gallagher and
 myself, based on 65.a7 Ka8 66.Bb1
 d3 67.Kf2 e3 68.Kg2 d2 →. We did
 not bargain on White giving up his
 Bishop for the three passers!

After 65.Bb1 d3 66.Bd3 ed3
 67.Kd3 c2 68.Kc2 Nc4 69.a7 Ka8
 70.Kd3 Na5 71.Kd4, Black can
 shuffle Ka7-b7 until White goes
 after the g-pawn, allowing Nc4-e3.

That draw clinched the match
 for the Sandbaggers..

K's Indian Attack A38
Mansour Bighamian 2357
Joe Bradford 2491
Texas Team Chp. (4)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 c5 3.Bg2 Nc6 4.0-0
 e5 5.d3 g6 6.e4 Bg7 7.c4 0-0 8.Nc3
 a6 9.a3 Rb8 10.b4 d6 11.Rb1 cb4
 12.ab4 b5 13.cb5 ab5 14.h3 Re8
 15.Be3 Qd7 16.d4 ed4 17.Nd4
 Nd4 18.Bd4 Bb7 19.Re1 Bc6



Nathan Doughty concentrates on his last round game.



Joe Bradford and Mansour Bighamian square off in the last round.

20.Qd3 Qb7 21.Ra1 Ra8 22.f3
Red8 23.Bf1 h5 24.h4 Kh7
25.Reb1 Rdb8 26.Ne2 Qe7 27.Rc1
Be8 28.Nc3 Bh6 29.Re1 Bg7
30.Bh3 Qd8 31.Kh2 Bc6 32.Ba7
Rb7 33.Ra6? Rba7 34.Rc6 Ra3
35.Rd6 Qc7 36.Nb5 Rd3 37.Nc7
Ra2 38.Bg2 Rd6 39.Kh1 Rdd2
40.e5 Rg2 41.ef6 Bf6 42.Rd1 Rgc2
43.Nd5 0 : 1 (time)

Notes by Curtin

Catalan E01
Eugene Curtin 2407
Bill Reuter 2346

Texas Team Chp. (4)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 c5 4.Nf3
d5 5.Bg2 Nc6 6.0-0 cd4 7.Nd4
Be7

Inviting a Tarrasch with 8.cd5. I
myself prefer 7...Bc5.

8.Nc3 0-0 9.b3

Again, 9.cd5 leads to a Tarrasch.
9.Bf4 may be a better waiting move,

as 9...Qb6 10.Be3 Qb2 11.cd5! is
good for White.

9...Nd4

9...dc4!? might be considered.,
e.g., 10.Nc6 bc6 11.Bc6 Rb8 12.bc4,
or 10.Bc6 bc6 11.Nc6 Qc7 12.Ne7
Qe7 13.bc4, and it seems in either
case Black can regain the pawn with
a good game [with ...Qc7.]

10.Qd4 dc4 11.Qc4 Qa5 12.Bb2
Rb8 13.Rfd1

I initially intended 13.Qb5 with
the idea of 13...Qb5 14.Nb5 a6
15.Be5! - but then I noticed that
14...Bd7! can be played. Even so,
White retains some advantage with
15.Nd4.

13...Bd7 14.a3 Rbc8 15.Qd3
b6? (15...Bc6) 16.b4 Qh5 17.Bf3
Qh6 18.Rac1 Rfd8 19.Qa6 Rc7
20.e3 Qg6 21.Ne2!

This quiet move wins material
by force. For example:

(a) 21...Rc1 22.Rc1 and Black
will lose the a-pawn to start with;

(b) 21...Rc2 22.Nf4 Qf5 23.Bf6

Bf6 (23...Rc1 24.Be7! or 23...Bb5
24.Qa7) 24.g4 Bb5 25.Qa7 ±

(c) 21...Rdc8 22.Rc7 Rc7 23.Be5
Rc2 (23...Qc2 24.Rc1) 24.Nf4 Qf5
25.Bf6, winning a piece.

21...Bc8 22.Rd8 Bd8



23.Qc8 Rc8 24.Rc8 Qb1 25.Kg2
h6

There was no way to save the
Bishop.

26.Rd8 Kh7 27.Bf6 gf6 28.Rd7
a5 29.ba5 ba5 30.Rf7 Kg6 31.Ra7
Qb6 32.Nf4 Kf5 33.Rg7 Ke5

34.Re7 Qb3 35.Re6 Kf5 36.g4

Reuter pointed out 36.e4 Kg5 37.h4 mate, but I was just scrambling to make time control.

36...Kg5 37.Rd6 h5 38.Rd5 Kh6 39.Rh5 Kg7 40.Ra5 1:0

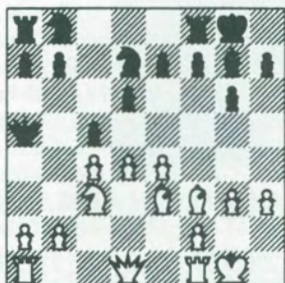
King's Indian E62

Bill Stouffer 2115

David Naiser 2167

Texas Team Chp. (4)

1.Nf3 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.g3 g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.0-0 0-0 6.c4 c6 7.Nc3 Qa5 8.e4 Bg4 9.h3 Bf3 10.Bf3 Nfd7 11.Be3 c5



12.e5 Nc6 13.ed6 Nd4 14.de7 Rfe8 15.Nd5 Nf6 16.b4 Qa3 17.Bd4 cd4 18.Nc7 Rac8 19.Ne8

Re8 20.Qb3 Qa6 21.Rfe1 Nd7 22.Bd5 Qf6 23.Bb7 Re7 24.Qf3 Qf3 25.Bf3 Ne5 26.Bd5 Rd7 27.Kg2 Nd3 28.Re8 Bf8 29.a3 Kg7 30.Rd1 Nb2 31.Rd2 Na4 32.Bc6 Nb6 33.Bd7 Nd7 34.Rd4 1:0

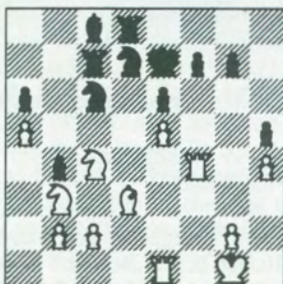
Sicilian B42

Ernesto Rodriguez 2047

Selby Anderson 2301

Texas Team Chp. (4)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 a6 5.Bd3 Bc5 6.Nb3 Ba7 7.0-0 Nc6 8.Qe2 d6? (8...Nge7 9.Be3 Be3 10.Qe3 e5=) 9.Be3 Be3 10.Qe3 Nf6 11.f4 Qc7 12.N1d2 b5 13.a4 b4? (13...ba4) 14.a5 ± Qa7 15.Qa7 Ra7 16.Nc4 Ke7 17.e5 de5 18.fe5 Nd7 19.Rae1 Rc7 20.Rf4 Rd8 21.h4 h5



22.g4 hg4 23.Rg4 Kf8 24.h5 Kg8 25.Rg5 f6 26.ef6 Nf6 27.Nb6 Bb7 28.Re6 Kf7 29.Bc4 Kf8 30.h6 1:0

Sicilian B78

Alfred Zerm 1703

John Zill 1717

Texas Team Chp. (4)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.f3 0-0 8.Qd2 Nc6 9.Bc4 Bd7 10.0-0-0 Qb8 11.Nd5 Nd5 12.Bd5 Rc8 13.h4 h5 14.g4 hg4 15.h5 e6 16.Bb3 Ne5 17.hg6 Ng6 18.Qh2 b5 19.Qh7 Kf8 20.Bh6 Bh6 21.Rh6 d5 22.ed5 Qf4 23.Kb1 e5



24.Ne6 Be6 25.de6 Qf3 26.Rhh1 Rd8 27.Rdf1 1:0



Chessplayers with Plus Scores: Ernesto Rodriguez, Enrique Garcia, Billy Aztec and Domingo Gonzalez

Houston Chess News

Mansour Bighamian won Dave's Studio Open, held December 15-16 in Houston, with a 4-0 score. Tied at 3 points were Miles Ardaman, Louis McClery and Clarence Yeung.

Notes by Bighamian

English A36
FM Miles Ardmaman
SM Mansour Bighamian
Dave's Studio Open (3)

1.g3 c5 2.Bg2 Nc6 3.c4 g6
4.Nc3 Bg7

By transposition we have reached a "purely symmetrical" variation of the English opening. Despite its dull-looking opening moves, such formations can be quite varied and exciting. Among top players, Tal, Fischer, Gheorghiu and Adorjian have scored many points by exploiting the dynamic potential in Black's position - whereas Uhlmann, Petrosian and Seirawan have found ways to utilize White's advantage of the first move. In general, due to the popularity of Nf3 in the first few moves, the key ideas in this line have proven relatively stable in the last decade.

5.Rb1

5.a3 is a more frequently played and tricky move, e.g., 5.a3 e5? 6.b4! d6 (6...cb4?! 7.ab4 Nb4 8.Ba3 gives White pressure on the dark squares) 7.Rb1 Nge7 8.e3 ±. [5...a6! 6.Rb1 Rb8 transposes to the game - Ed.]

5...Rb8 6.a3 a6 7.b4

Also playable is 7.Qa4 (!? - Seirawan; ?! - Timman) in order to hinder Black's Queenside development. Some replies include:

(a) 7...e6? 8.b4 cb4 9.ab4 Nge7?
10.b5 ab5 11.cb5 Qa5 12.bc6 Bc3
13.Qa5 Ba5 14.cb7+-

(b) 7...Nh6? 8.b4 cb4 9.ab4 b5

10.cb5 ab5 11.Nb5 Qb6 12.Na3 Nb4
13.Nh3 Nf5 14.0-0±

(c) 7...Nd4! 8.b4 b5 9.cb5 Nb5 (9...ab5 10.Qa7) 10.Nb5 Rb5 11.Nf5 Bb7 12.Bb2 Bb2 13.Rb2 Nf6 14.0-0 Qa8 15.Rc1 cb4 16.Rb4 0-0 17.Rb5 ab5 18.Qb4 d6 19.d3 Rc8 20.Rc8?! ∞
Seirawan - W. Schmidt, Indonesia
1983; 20.Rb1!? ±

(d) 7...d6! 8.b4 Bf5 9.Bc6 bc6 10.Qc6 Bd7 11.Qa6 Bc3! Seirawan-Timman, Montpelier 1985 (0:1 in 30).

7...cb4 8...ab4 b5 9...c5!?

Of course, 9.cb5 ab5 is equal, but my opponent seeks originality.

9...a5! 10.Nf3?!

Also playable is 10.Ba3 ab4 11.Bb4 Nb4 12.Rb4 Bc3! 13.dc3 Qc7 14.Qd4 Nf6 15.Nf3 Bb7 16.0-0 0-0! (Renet-Stempin, Thessaloniki 1988 - 0:1 in 32). White would do best to keep the a8-h1 diagonal open as long as the focus of the action remains on the Queenside. 10.Nh3!? is another alternative. But best in my opinion is 10.e3! and 10...ab4 11.Na2! +=, or 10...Nb4!? 11.d4 =/∞.

10...ab4 11.Nd5 d6! =

This refutes White's tenth move.

12.Oc2! Nf6 13.Bb2 Bf5 14.e4?!

14.d3!

14...b3!

Decoying the Queen to a less comfortable square.

15.Ob3

15.0d3!

15...Be6

A safe move, provoking White to close one of the major diagonals. Unclear is 15...Be4!? 16.Nf6 Bf6 17.Bf6 (17.Ng5 Bg2 18.Bf6 [18.Qf7 Kd7 19.Bf6 Rf8! 20.Qe6 Kc7 →] 18...0-0! →) 17...ef6 18.Ng5 fg5 19.Be4 Ne7 =/∞.

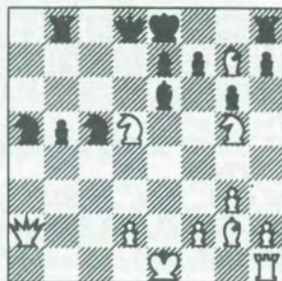
16.Rc1 Na5! 17.Qa2 dc5!
18.Rc5 Ne4!!

The start of a combination initiated with Black's 16th move.

19.Bg7?

Here White misses his best continuation with 19.Nc7! Qc7 20.Rc7 Ba2 21.Bg7 Rg8 22.Be5, and despite being a pawn down he has compensation in piece activity.

19...Nc5 20.Ng5!



The game has now reached its optimal sharpness, with both players having kept their nerves up fairly well so far. Black's task must now be analysing variation after variation with deadly precision.

20...Rg8! 21.Ba1

White apparently has high hopes for the "terror Bishops"! If 21.Ne6?? fe6 +.

21...Nab3!

Now Black's menacing Knights more than compensate for his opponent's Bishop pair.

22.Ne6?

An impulsive, natural-looking, yet losing move! Somewhat better is 22.Nb4 Nd3 23.Nd3 Qd3 24.Bc6 Kd8 (24...Kf8?? 25.Nh7 mate) 25.Be4 Qd6 26.Ne6 Qe6 27.0-0 Qe4 28.Qb3 Qc4 29.Qe3 f6 30.Re1 Rg7, and Black's material superiority will gradually make itself felt.

22...fe6 23.0-0

White's choice is quite understandable, as the alternatives would demonstrate: 23.Ne3 Nd3 24.Kf1 (24.Ke2?? Nc1; 24.Kd1 Nbc5 Δ Nf2, b4-b3) 24...Ndcl $\rightarrow$; 23.Nb4

Nd3 24.Nd3 Qd3 Δ Nc1, Rc8 +.

23...ed5 24.d4

This is another explanation for White's last move. At first sight it seems that Black must lose a Knight, but...

24...Ra8! 25.Qb2 Ra1 26.Ra1 Na1 27.dc5 Qa5! 28.Bd5 Qe1

28...e6? 29.Qe5!!

29.Kg2 e6!

White could have resigned here, but he desperately tries everything.

30.Qb5 Kf7 31.Qd7 Kf6 32.Bb7 Nb3! 33.Qh7 Rf8! 34.Qh6 Ke7 35.Qh4 Rf6 36.Qb7 Rf7 37.Qh4 Kd7!

37...Ke8?? 38.Bc6 Kf8 39.Qh8 Ke7 40.Qh4 =

38.Qa4 Kd8 39.Bf3 Qc3! 40.Qa8 Ke7 41.Qb7 Kf8 42.Qe4 Nc5 43.Qe2 0:1

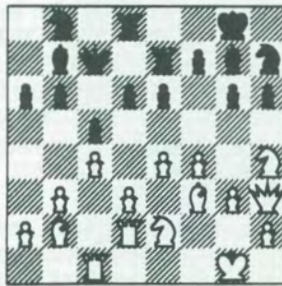
Reti A14

SM Mansour Bighamian

NM Billy Patteson

Dave's Studio Open (2)

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 b6 3.Bg2 Bb7 4.0-0 c5 5.b3 e6 6.Bb2 Be7 7.c4 0-0 8.e3 d6 (8...d5 Δ 9...dc4 =) 9.Qe2 Nbd7 (9...Nc6) 10.Rd1 Qc7 11.Nc3 a6 12.Rac1 Rad8 (12...Ne4!) 13.d3 Rfe8 14.e4!? Bf8 15.Nh4! g6! 16.f4 Bg7 17.Bf3 (Δ g4-g5) 17...Nb8! = 18.Qg2 Re7? (18...Nc6! 19.Ne2?! Ng4!! 20.Bg7 Ne3 21.Qh3 Kg7 22.Re1 d5! 23.cd5 ed5 24.e5 d4! -/+) 19.Rd2! h6 20.Qh3 Nh7 21.Ne2



21...Bb2 22.Rb2 h5? 23.g4 hg4

24.Bg4 d5 25.cd5 ed5 26.e5± Bc8 27.Ng3 Bg4 28.Qg4 Qd7 29.Ngf5 Kh8 30.Rg2 Ree8 31.Qg3 Nc6 32.Re1 Rg8 33.Nh6 Rge8 (33...Rg7 34.f5! +- ; 33...Rgf8) 34.Ng6!! fg6 35.Qg6 Rf8 36.f5 Nd4 37.f6 Ne6 38.f7 Nhg5 39.Re3! Qe7 (39...Nf7?? 40.Nf7 Rf7 [40...Qf7 41.Rh3] 41.Rh3 Rh7 42.Rh7 Qh7 43.Qf6+-) 40.Qh5! Kg7 (40...Nh7 41.Reg3+-) 41.Nf5 mate 1:0

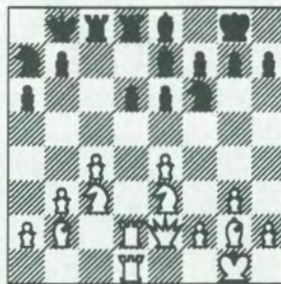
English A32

SM Mansour Bighamian

NM Clarence Young

Dave's Studio Open (4)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.g3 c5 4.Bg2 Nc6 5.c4 cd4 6.Nd4 Qb6 (6...Bc5 7.Nb3 Be7 8.Nc3 0-0 9.0-0 d6 10.Bf4 Nh5 [10...Na5 11.Bd6] 11.Be3+=) 7.Nc2 Be7?! (7...d5 8.0-0! (8.cd5 ed5=) dc4 9.Nca3 Qa6 10.b3 Be7 11.bc4 += Alburt - deFirmian, NY Open 1985) 8.0-0 0-0 (8...d5!?) 9.Nc3 a6?! (9...d5) 10.e4! += d6 11.b3 Bd7 12.Bb2 Rfd8 13.Qe2 Be8 14.Rfd1 Rac8 15.Ne3 Qa7 16.Rd2 Qb8 17.Rad1± Na7!?



18.g4! b5 19.g5 Nd7 20.h4 b4? (20...bc4 21.Nc4 Nb6 22.Ne3! Nb5 [22...Bb5 23.Qg4 ±] 23.Nb5 Bb5 24.Qg4±) 21.Ncd5!! ed5 (21...Bf8 22.Nf5!! ef5 23.ef5 +-) 22.Nf5! Bf8 23.ed5! +- Ne5 (23...Nc5 24.Qe3! Bd7 25.Nh6! Kh8 26.Nf7 Kg8 27.Nh6 Kh8 28.Qf4!) 24.f4 Ng6 25.Qf2 (Δ h5-h6) 25...Bd7 26.Ng3! Nh4? (Pawwwwns!) 27.Be4 (Δ

Bh7 +-. The rest is just a lack of technique!) 27...Ng6 28.Qf3! Re8 29.Rh2 Re4 30.Ne4 Bf5 31.Ng3 Ne7 32.Nf5 Nf5 33.Qh3 1:0

On a lighter note

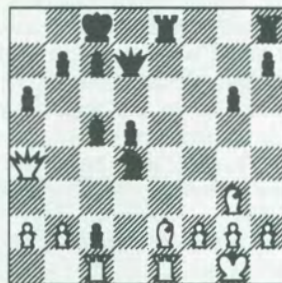
NM Chris Land

Have you ever walked down the street and run into a beautiful woman who presented you with a check for \$50,000 and the keys to her apartment? I'm still waiting, but for the time being the following chess game will have to suffice, being the nearest approximation. It was played at Dave's Chess Studio Jan. 20, 1991.

After conducting the opening with all the skill of an inebriated wallaby, I was definitely on the wrong side of the following swamp:

W: Chris Land (2206)

B: Robert Escalante (Unr.)



Position after 19...Nd4

It was a good thing I had seen 20.Bg4!, because I enjoy agony and wished to prolong it for a few dozen more moves. Of course if Black swallows the Bishop, the cruise missile lands on e8, but 20...Re1 21.Re1 Nf5 22.Qc2 is still more fun for Black.

(continued on page 20)

Curtin wins A.C.E. Open

SM Eugene Curtin won the 11th annual A.C.E. Open Championship, held Jan 18-20 in Austin, with a 4.5-.5 score. The Texas co-champ edged out Richard Ketcham, who lost his game to Curtin and finished second with 4-1. Randall Schwarz was top expert with 3.5-.5, and David Naiser was second. Hudnall Dunlap won the first under 2000 prize; he also won the 1991 A.C.E. Championship based on cumulative results.

John Zill won the Reserve Section, and Allen Mauldin came in second. Clancy Mullin was first in Class B. Mike Colleps and Josh Newsham tied in Class C and under.

The 35 players won \$700 in prizes. William Tompkins directed.

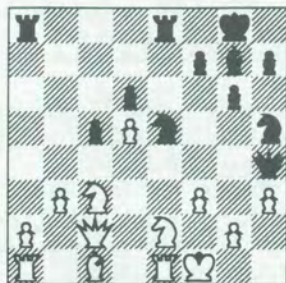
Benko Gambit A59

Joel Senger 1920

Mike Calogridis 2335

A.C.E. Open Chp. (1)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.cb5 a6 5.ba6 Ba6 6.Nc3 g6 7.e4 Bf1 8.Kf1 d6 9.Nge2 Bg7 10.f3 0-0 11.Be3 Nbd7 12.Kf2 Ne5 13.b3 e6 14.Qc2 ed5 15.ed5 Re8 16.h3 Qe7 17.Bc1 Nh5 18.Re1 Qh4 19.Kf1



19...Nf3! 20.Bd2 (If 20.gf3 Qh3 21.K-any Bd4! mates.) Ne1 21.Re1 Ng3 22.Ng3 Qg3 23.Ne4 Qh2 24.Be3 Qe5 25.Bf2 Qd5 and 0:1

French C03

David Naiser 2162

Eugene Curtin 2412

A.C.E. Open Chp. (2)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 a6 4.Ngf3 c5 5.dc5 Bc5 6.Bd3 Nc6 7.0-0 Nf6 8.Qe2 Qc7 9.c3 Ba7 10.Re1 h6 11.h3 de4 (11...b5!?) 12.Ne4 Nd5 13.Kh1 0-0 14.Bc2 Nf4 15.Bf4 Qf4 16.Rad1 Qc7 17.Rd2 DRAW

English A32

Mike Calogridis 2335

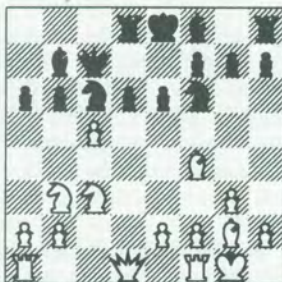
Andy Smith 2101

A.C.E. Open Chp. (2)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 c5 4.Nf3 cd4 5.Nd4 Nc6

5...Qc7 is probably more accurate for the setup Black has in mind, as the "poison" on the c-pawn will soon evaporate and force White to defend with Qd3, e.g., 5...Qc7 6.Nc3 a6 7.Bg2 Be7 8.Qd3 0-0 9.0-0 +=.

6.Bg2 a6 7.0-0 Qc7 8.Nb3 b6 9.Nc3 Bb7 10.Bf4 d6 11.c5! ± Rd8



12.Rc1 Ne5

A "fantasy" line is 12...b5 13.a4 b4 14.Nb5! ab5 15.ab5 Nb8 16.c6 Ba8 17.Be3! Δ 18.b6 ±. If Black does nothing with 12...Be7, White has a similar idea with 13.a4! 0-0 14.Nb5! Finally, if 12...e5 13.cb6 Qb6 14.Bg5 Be7 (14...Ne7 15.Be3!) 15.Bf6 Bf6 16.Nd5 Qa7 17.Nc7 Kd7 18.Nc5 Kc7 19.Nb7 and happy hunting.

13.cd6 Bd6 14.Nb5 ab5 15.Rc7 Bc7 16.Qc2 Bg2 17.Kg2 1:0

Bird's A03

Richard Ketcham 2288

Mike Calogridis 2335

A.C.E. Open Chp. (3)

1.f4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.e3 Bg4 4.b3 Nbd7 5.Bb2 e6 6.Be2 Bd6 7.Ne5 Be2 8.Qe2 0-0 9.d3 c5 10.Nd2 Be5 11.fe5 Ne8 12.0-0 Qg5 13.Nf3 Qh5 14.d4 Nc7 15.e4 Rac8 16.ed5 Nd5 17.c4 Nf4 18.Qe4 Qg4 19.Nd2 Ne2 20.Kf2 Qe4 21.Ne4 Nd4 22.Nc5 Nc5 23.Bd4 b6

A purely mechanical assessment based on pawn structure might tell you that Black is a little better. But the isolani at e5 restrains Black's pawn majority and can support a strong Rook outpost at d6.

24.Ke3 Rfd8 25.Rfd1 Na6 26.Rd2 Nb4 27.Rad1 Nc6 28.Bc3 Kf8 29.Ke4 Ke8 30.Rd6 Ke7 31.b4 f5 32.Ke3 Rd6 33.ed6 Kd7 34.c5 b5 35.Kf4 g6 36.h4 a5 37.ba5 b4 38.Be1 Ra8 39.a3 ba3 40.Ra1 e5 41.Kg5 Nd4 42.Ra3 Nc2



43.Rb3 Ne1 44.Rb7 Ke6 45.Re7 Kd5 46.d7 Rd8 47.a6 Ng2 48.a7 h6 49.Kh6 1:0

After his horrendous loss to Calogridis, poor Andy Smith gets paired with the top ranked player in the tournament, again with Black. Andy's opening play suggests a certain fatalism about his hard luck.

English A39

Eugene Curtin 2412

Andy Smith 2101

A.C.E. Open Chp. (3)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.g3 g6

That's not a typo, just a bad move order to get a Benoni. White doesn't cooperate.

4.c4 c5 5.Bg2 Bg7 6.0-0 cd4 7.Nd4 0-0 8.Nc3 Nc6 9.Ndb5 Ne8 10.Bf4 e5 11.Be3 a6 12.Nd6 Nd4 13.Nc8 Rc8 14.Bb7 Rc4 15.Ba6 Rc6 16.Bd3 Nc7 17.a4 Nf5 18.Ba7 d5 19.Bb5 Re6 20.Bc5 Nd6 21.Bc6 d4 22.Nb5 Nc4 23.Bf8 Kf8 24.Bg2 e4? 25.Nc7 Qc7 26.Rc1 1:0

Another close master duel is the premature climax of the event. This time Ketcham stumbles before making time control. The notes that follow are by Curtin; as usual, editorial additions are in italics.

Queen's Gambit D25

Eugene Curtin 2412

Richard Ketcham 2268

A.C.E. Open Chp. (4)

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.c4 dc4 4.e3 Bg4 5.Bc4 e6 6.h3

It is considered better to omit 6.h3 if White wants to play Qb3 later, as now the weakening of the Kingside will be more significant.

6...Bh5 7.Qb3?!

Anthony Miles in ECO-2 does not share the harsh assessment of this move when prefaced with 6.h3, claiming Black has compensation for the pawn either way. Timid souls should play 7.Nbd2 or 7.Nc3.

7...Bf3 8.gf3 Nbd7 9.Qb7 c5 10.dc5 Bc5 11.0-0

ECO gives 11.f4 0-0 12.Nc3 Rb8 13.Qf3 Bb4 14.0-0 Bc3 15.bc3 Qa5 and Black had comp in Bukic-Damjanovic, Yugoslavia 1963.

Curtin's play apparently branches off into new territory.

11...0-0 12.Nd2

On 12.Nc3 I feared 12...Rb8 13.Qa6 Rb6 14.Qa4 Rb4 15.Qa6 Nb8, but perhaps White can play 14.Qa5 in this line.

12...Rb8 13.Qa6 Rb4?!

I expected 13...Rb6 14.Qa4. The clever text move threatens 14...Nb8 winning material.

14.Qc6

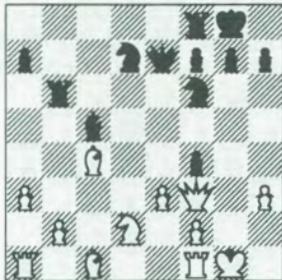
The only move. 14.Be2 preparing the retreat Qd3 is well met by 14...Rh4 with a strong attack.

14...Qe7

The alternative is 14...Rb6 15.Qa4.

15.f4 e5 16.a3 Rb6 17.Qf3 ef4?!

In retrospect, perhaps 17...e4 18.Qh1 gave better attacking chances. Then 18...Re8 (Δ Nh5, Rg6) is met by 9.b4 Bd6 20.Bb2. Another idea is 18...a5 19.b3 Re8 20.Bb2 Nh5 21.Rfd1 Nf4 22.Ne4!



18.ef4!

It is very important to retain control of e5. Now it is very difficult for Black to develop a significant attack.

18.Qf4 allows 18...Nh5 with a dangerous attack: 19.Qf3? Rg6 20.Kh1 Qh4 and the threats of Ne5 or Ng3 are too much. A better defense is 19.Qe4, but Black's pieces quickly swarm: 19...Rg6 20.Kh1 Qg5 21.b4 Ndf6! 22.Qf3 Bd6 23.Bb2 Qh4 24.Bf6 gf6 and there is no good defense against 25...Ng3!

I tried 25.Qf5, 25.Rg1 and 25.Ne4 - all with the same reply by Black!

18...Rc8

18...a5 19.b3 changes little, as White's Knight would then have the c4 square instead of b3.

19.b4 Bd4 20.Rb1 Rd6

20...Rbc6 21.Bd3 Rc3 22.Bb2 achieves nothing.

21.Bd3 Nb6?!

21...Nd5 22.Nc4 is no good for Black; but 21...Rc3 22.Rb3 Bf2 23.Kf2 Rdd3 24.Qd3 Rd3 25.Rd3 may give White problems realizing his slight material plus, because of his exposed King position.

22.Nb3 Rcd8

22...Rc3?? 23.Nd4 Rd4 24.Bh7

23.Be2 Ne4 24.Nd4 Rd4

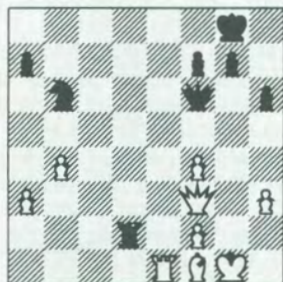
25.Be3 Nd2 26.Bd2 Rd2 27.Rfd1!

The weakness of Black's back rank allows this simplification, which is probably decisive.

27...h6 28.Bf1

A mistake would be 28.Qe3 Qe3 29.fe3 Rd1 30.Rd1 Rd1 31.Bd1 Nc4.

28...Qf6 29.Rd2 Rd2 30.Re1!



Preparing to meet 30...Rd4 with 31.Re4 Qg6[?] 32.Bg2, as the B vs. N ending is a win for White.

A better try for Black is 31...Nd5, e.g. 32.Rd4 Qd4 33.Bd3 g6 34.f5 Nf4 35.fg6 fg6, and White better have good technique!

30...Nd5??

A time pressure blunder.

31.Re8 Kh7 32.Bd3 g6 33.Qd5 Qf4 34.Re2 Rd1 35.Kg2 Ra1 36.Re3 1:0

San Antonio

Gallagher dominates local tournaments

Jim Gallagher, Jr. won both our recent sudden death tournaments, The Ground Hog Open game/30, (Feb. 2) and the SACC Semi Rapid game/60 (Jan. 24-Feb 21.) He has supplied in-depth notes to his most exciting game of the series.

Notes by NM Jim Gallagher

The tenth tournament encounter between myself and Andy Smith proved to be another uncompromising struggle. After some inaccuracies in White's opening play I achieved an = to +/- position. (I'm *always* Black against Andy.) Converting such a situation into a victory is never an easy task against Mr. Smith, and as usual the game became murky, difficult to assess. Faced with imminent massacre I was able to create two very different offers of the Exchange, the final one leading to a surprising endgame mating attack.

Sicilian B53
Andy Smith 2101
Jim Gallagher 2298
SACC Semi-Rapid (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Qd4 Bd7

This move, played by Spassky in 1957 and Petrosian in Hamburg 1960, assures Black speedy development provided he is willing to defend a Maroczy bind setup.

5.b3?!

I suppose Tal-Jakobsen, Skopje 1972 is the exemplary game: 5.c4 Nc6 6.Qd2 g6 7.b3 Bg7 (7...Bh6!? - JG) 8.Bb2 Nf6 9.Nc3 0-0 10.Be2 Qa5 11.Rb1 a6 12.a3 Rfc8 13.0-0 [13.h3(!) Rab8 14.0-0 Be6 15.b4 Qd8 16.Qe3 += Vasiukov-Anikaev, USSR 1980 - SKA] 13...Bg4 14.Rfe1 Bf3 15.Bf3 Rab8 =.

Kholmov infers that 10.Bd3 is a mistake, giving only 10...Bg4! =. After 5.b3 Black's move order forces White to post his Bishop on d3 or give up his "bind" with 7.Nc3 - thus the ?!

5...Nc6 6.Qd2 Nf6 7.Bd3 g6 8.Bb2 Bg7 9.c4 0-0 10.Nc3 Bg4 11.Ng5!?

I had expected 11.Be2 Qa5 12.Rd1 a6 with a comfortable game. Silly me. What follows is a mini-war over the f3 square by two players confident in their tactical abilities.

11...h6 12.h3 Bh5 13.g4 hg5 14.g5 Nh5 15.Qg5 Qa5!

Why the exclaim? Because Black is willing to play King-hunt only on his own terms - after a further loss of tempo by the White Queen. Furthermore, White's Bishop pair has few targets, while Black's Knights long to jump into holes like f4 and d4. Finally, an exchange of dark square Bishops enables Black's Rooks to access the h-file for an assault upon the isolated pawn.

16.Qa5 Na5 17.0-0 Nc6

First things first. This Knight was humorously placed on a5.

18.Be2?!

The beginning of a faulty plan, but it is difficult to suggest an improvement. With each minor piece exchange White's light squared Bishop is in more danger of becoming a liability.

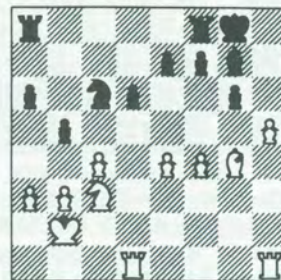
18...Nf4 19.Bg4 Nb4 20.Kb1 Nfd3 21.a3

Black menaced ...Nb2 followed by ...Na2.

21...Nb2 22.Kb2 Nc6

I propose the reader may never again catch me with both horses on the Rook four square, or making seven consecutive Knight moves!

23.f4 a6 24.h4 b5 25.h5



Alex Weinberg recommended 25.cb5 ab5 26.b4 followed by 27.Rd3 as a try, but 26...Ra6 with the idea of 27...Rfa8 keeps Black happy.

25...bc4 26.hg6 Rab8 27.gf7 Rf7

Gaining an important tempo by attacking the pawn at f4. If now 28.Be6? Rb3 wins too much material.

28.b4! Nd8!

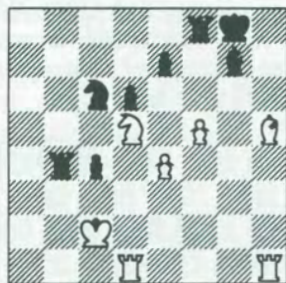
Thrust and parry! It would be easy for Black to self-destruct in the critical position after 28.b4! For example, 28...Nb4?! 29.ab4 Rb4 30.Kc2 Rf4? 31.Be6 Kf8 32.Rdg1!! Rf2 33.Kc1 and the threat of mate in two by 34.Rh8 and 35.Rg8# forces 33...Rf7 34.Bf7 Kf7 (34...Bc3 35.Be6 forces mate) 35.Rh7 +-. Similarly, 28...Rf4 29.Be6 Kf8 30.Rdg1! seals Black's fate.

29.f5 a5 30.Kc2 ab4 31.ab4 Rb4 32.Bh5?!

32.Nd5! Rb2 33.Kc1 Rg2 34.Rdg1! offers drawing chances, while 34.Bh5 Bh6 35.Kb1 Rfg7 still favors Black. In Andy's defense is the fact that it was next to impossible to foresee the Rook

on f7 participating in a mating attack in just four more moves.

32...Rf8 33.Nd5 Nc6!!



Certainly not 33...Rb2 34.Kc1 Nc6 35.f6!+/-; and 33...Rb7 34.Rdg1 seems to leave the outcome in question. But after 33...Nc6!! the Exchange sac must be accepted, since 34...Rb2 and 35...Rf8 leaves Black in command.

34.Nb4 Nb4 35.Kc1

If 35.Kd2 c3 36.Ke2 c2 37.Rdg1 Rc8 leaves White in danger of losing a Rook to 38...Na2 and an eventual ...Bb2, which would treble protect the new Queen.

35...Ra8 36.Be2

36.Rdg1 offers resistance, but 36...Ra2! contains many threats.

36...c3 37.Bc4 Kf8 38.Resigns!

38.Bd3 Nd3 39.Kc2 (39.Rd3 Ra1+) 39...Nc5 is easy, but one can only wish for 38.Kb1 Ra1!! 39.Ka1 c2 and mate in three! Thanks to Andy for another interesting game and an enlightening post-mortem.

0:1

Ground Hog Open

NM Jim Gallagher won the Ground Hog Open game/30 (Feb. 2) with a score of 4.5-5, including wins against Andy Smith and J. P. Hytlin, and a draw with David Leinbach (who was up an Exchange but offered a draw because of the clock situation.) I tied with Mike

Moore at 4-1 to split second prize, having lost to Kartaltepe in the first round. (I won a piece and then hung my Queen in the final two minutes.) Section II had a threeway tie at 3-2 between Paul Burroughs, David Nightingale and Mitchell Vergara. - Selby Anderson

Closed Sicilian B25

Jim Gallagher 2245

Eric Dimazana 1885

Ground Hog Open (2)

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.g3 g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.d3 d6 6.Be3 e6 7.Qd2 h6?! (7...Nge7) 8.Nge2 Nge7 9.0-0 b6 10.f4 Ba6? 11.f5 Bd4 12.fe6 fe6 13.Nf4 Qd7 (13...Bc8!) 14.Bh3 Be3 15.Qe3 Nd4 16.Ne6! Nc2

On 16...Ne6 White has a pleasant choice between 17.Rf6 and 17.Nd5, both regaining the piece with an extra pawn and the superior position.

17.Qf2!

Gallagher rejected 17.Qh6!?? because of 17...Qe6 18.Qh8 Qg8 19.Qg8 Ng8 and either 20.Rc1 Bd3 or 20.Rd1 Ne3.

17...Nf5



18.Qc2

A less prosaic win is 18.ef5! Na1 19.fg6 and White threatens both 19.g7 and 19.Qf8! Rf8 20.Rf8 Ke7 21.Nd5#!

18...Qe6 19.ef5 Qe3 20.Qf2 Qf2 21.Rf2 Bd3 22.Re1 Kd8 23.fg6

Bg6 24.Rf6 Be8 25.Nd5 Rh7 26.Rd6 Bd7 27.Nf6 1:0

Sicilian Dragon B78

Andy Smith 2026

Jim Gallagher 2245

Ground Hog Open (3)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.f3 0-0 8.Bc4 Nc6 9.Qd2 Bd7 10.h4 Ne5 11.Bb3 Rc8 12.0-0-0 Nc4 13.Bc4 Rc4 14.h5 Nh5 15.g4 Nf6 16.Nde2

The currently topical line is 16.Bh6 Ne4! 17.Qe3! Rc3! - but that is only for the theoretically well-primed!

16...Qa5

The older move. Black can also play 16...Re8 17.Bh6 Bh8 18.e5 Ng4 19.fg4 Be5 20.Bf4 Qa5 21.Be5 Qe5 22.Nd5 Rg4 23.Nec3 Qg5 24.Rhe1 Kf8 25.Ne3 Rh4 26.Ncd5 Bc6 27.Qc3 Qe5 ∞ (Klovans-Belyavsky, USSR 1977.)

17.Bh6 Rfc8

ECO-2 prefers the Exchange sac line 17...Bh8 18.Bf8 Kf8 19.Kb1 Be6 20.Nf4 g5! 21.Ne6 fe6 22.Ne2 Qe5 (Cudinovsky-Yakmimainen, USSR 1977.) But Kruppa-Golubaev, USSR 1984, improved on White's play with 19.Qe3! Rc5 20.Nd4 Be6 21.Kb1 b5?! 22.Ne6 fe6 23.Ne2! ±.

17...Bh6 as played by Korchnoi transposes into the present game.

18.Bg7 Kg7 19.Qh6 Kg8 20.Rd3!

20.g5 Nh5 21.Rh5 (if 21.Nf4 Rc3!) 21...gh5 22.Nd5 Rc2 23.Kb1 Kh8 ∞ (Mestel); or 20.Rd5 R8c5 21.g5 Nh5 22.Nf4 Rc3 = (Miles.)

20...Be6

Up to this point both players have followed (by transposition) game two of the 1974 candidates final between Karpov and Korchnoi. Black got wasted after 20...R4c5? 21.g5! Rg5 22.Rd5! Rd5 23.Nd5 Rd5 23.Nd5 Re8 (if 23...Qd8 24.Nf6 ef6 25.Nf4 Bc6 26.Ne6!!)

24.Nef4 Bc6 25.e5! Bd5 (if 25...de5 26.Nf6 ef6 27.Nh5!) 26.ef6 ef6 27.Qh7 Kf8 28.Qh8 1:0 (28...Ke7 gets skewered by 29.Nd5 Qd5 30.Re1.)

21.Re3?!

The thinking behind this move is a bit obscure. ECO gives only 21.g5 Nh5 22.Ng3 Qe5 23.Nh5 gh5 24.Qh5 ± (Zambon-Wagman, Italy 1974.) 22.Rh5 as in the present game is also a thought.

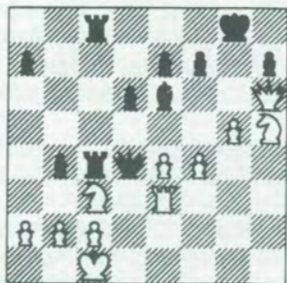
21...b5?

Black can squelch White's attack with 21...g5 22.Ng3 Qe5 23.Nh5 (or 23.Nf5 Bf5 24.gf5 Qf4) 23...Ne8!

22.g5 Nh5 23.Rh5!

It's too late for 23.Ng3 to do any good: 23...b4 24.Nh5 gh5 (but not 24...Qe5?? 25.Qh7! Kf8 26.f4 +-) 25.Rh5 Qe5 26.Qh7 Kf8 27.f4 Qg7 and it's Black's turn to have some fun.

23...gh5 24.Nf4 b4 25.Nh5 Qe5 26.f4 Qd4!



Black has better in 26...Qh8! because if 27.Rg3!? Rc3 28.bc3 Rc3 29.Rg2, then 29...Bh3! saves everything: 30.Rg1 Qd4 31.Rd1 Rc2! 32.Kc2 Qc3 33.Kb1 b3 34.Qg7 Qg7 35.Ng7 ba2! is at least equal.

27.Nf6??

Andy misses the win, which was available with 27.Rd3! Qh8 (27...Qg1 28.Rd1 Qe3 29.Kb1 Δ 30.Qg7#) 28.Nf6 ef6 29.gf6 Rc3 30.bc3 Rc3 31.Rd6 Rc8 32.Rd3 +-.

27...ef6 28.Rg3 f5 29.g6 fg6 30.e5 Bf7 31.e6 Be6 0:1

Benoni A73

J. P. Hyttin 2092

Jim Gallagher 2245

Ground Hog Open (5)

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 c5 4.d5 ed5 5.cd5 d6 6.e4 g6 7.Nf3 Bg7 8.Be2 0-0 9.0-0 Na6 10.Bf4

This move tries to take advantage of Black's omission of 9...Re8. The transpositional 10.Nd2 is also quite good.

10...Nc7

This is the main move in ECO, but 10...Nh5 may be best. After 11.Bg5 f6?! (11...Qb6!? - Keene) 12.Bc1 Bh8 (12...f5!?) 13.Ne1 Ng7 14.f4 Nc7 15.Nf3 ± (Karaklajic-Tatai, Beverwijk 1967.) There is plenty of room for improvement in Tatai's play.

11.a4

Gallagher suggests 11.Nd2! preventing ...Nh5, and not fearing 11...b5!? 12.Bb5 Nh5 13.Be3 Rb8 14.a4! a6 15.Be2 Rb2 16.Rc1 Nf6 17.Nc4 Rb8 18.Bf4 Nfe8 19.e5 ±.

11...Nh5!

ECO gives 11...b6 12.Nd2 Re8 13.Re1 Ba6 14.Ba6 Na6 15.Nc4 Bf8 16.Qd2 += Rossetto-Incutto, Mar del Plata 1970.

12.Bg5 f6 13.Bh4?!

On 13.Bc1! (Δ Ne1) I cannot imagine Jim playing Tatai's passive ...Bh8, as in the note to move 10. More in character would be 13...f5.

13...g5 14.Bg3 Ng3 15.fg3?!

This would be good if White had time to use the hole on f5, but...

15...f5 16.ef5 Bf5 17.Bd3 h6 18.Bf5 Rf5 19.Qb3 b6 20.Rad1

Instead he faces a 3:2 Queenside majority for nothing. If he tries to reduce the pawns with 20.a5, then 20...b5! keeps them on (21.Nb5?? Rb8.)

20...Qd7 21.Rd3 Raf8 22.Nd2?

22.g4 Rf4 23.h3 resists better.

22...Bd4 23.Rd4 cd4 24.Nce4 Rf1 25.Nf1 Qf5 26.Nfd2 Na6

27.Qf3 Nc5 28.Nd6 Qf3 29.Nf3 d3 30.Nc4 Na4 31.d6 b5 32.Nce5 Nb2 33.d7 Nc4 34.Nc6 g4 35.Kf2 a5 36.d8(Q) Rd8 37.Nd8 gf3 38.gf3 b4 39.Nb7 b3 0:1

SACC Semi-Rapid

Jim Gallagher won the SACC Semi-Rapid (G/60) tournament, held Jan. 24 - Feb. 2, with a 4-0 score. Tied for second at 2.5-1.5 were Tony Alston, David Leinbach, Jim Fant and Tim Trogdon. Trogdon won the Under 1900 prize in a blitz playoff with Fant.

Fant and Trogdon contributed to the notes for the following game:

French Defense C13

Tony Alston 2143

Jim Fant 1805

SACC Semi-Rapid (1)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d5 3.Bg5 e6 4.e4

Transposing from a Veresov attack to a Classical French. There is twofold irony in this: Alston likes to play the French with Black, but spurns 1.e4 as White - while Fant had never defended a French defense before this game.

4...Be7 5.e5 Nfd7 6.h4 c5

6...a6 is probably the best reply to the Alekine-Chatard attack.

7.Nb5

Better is the direct 7.Be7.

7...f6! 8.ef6

8.Bd3!? a6! 9.Qh5 Kf8 10.Rh3 is a tricky line which fizzles to a perp with correct play. Still, it's better than giving Black a free and easy development as in the game.

8...Nf6 9.Nf3 a6 10.Nc3 Nc6 11.de5 Bc5 12.Bd3 0-0 13.Qd2 e5!?

Simply 13...b5 is better (Alston.) The text move leads to the sacrifice of the d-pawn in return for piece activity.

14.Bf6 Rf6 15.Nd5 Rd6 16.Nc3
Bf5



17.Bc4

Also playable is 17.0-0-0:

(a) 17...e4? 18.Bc4 Kh8 19.Ng5!
Bg6 20.Qf4 ±;

(b) 17...Bd3 18.cd3 Nb4 19.Ne5
Bd4 20.f4 Rc8 21.Kb1 Be5 22.fe5
Rd3 23.Qe2 (23.Qf4?? Rcc3!)
23...Rd1 24.Qd1 Qa5 25.Qb3 and
White consolidates;

(c) 17...b5 18.Qe2 Bd3 19.Rd3
Rd3 20.cd3 and Black's comp is
unclear.

17...Kh8 18.Ng5 Bg6 19.Bd3

In the post-mortem Tony
suggested 19.h5! Black cannot
accept the Queen sac by 19...Rd2?
Be8 20.hg6 Bf2 21.Kf1, since White
regains the Queen with a winning
position. Black should decline the
Queen with 19...Be8 20.Bd3 Nb4
21.0-0-0 Nd3 22.cd3 Rc8 ∞.

19...Qd7 20.Nge4??

A blunder which loses a piece.

20...Be4 21.Ne4 Bb4 22.Nc3 e4
23.0-0-0 ed3 24.cd3 Rd8 25.Kc2
Bc3 26.bc3 Ne5 27.d4 Qa4 28.Kc1
Ne4 29.Qe2 Qa3 30.Kc2 Qa2 0:1
If 31.Kd3 Nb2 is *finis*.

Najdorf Sicilian B98

Jim Gallagher 2332

Jim Fant 1805

SACC Semi-Rapid (2)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4
4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4
Be7 8.Qf3

Fant said he was ready for 8.Qe2
or 7.Qe2, a pet line of Gallagher's.

8...Qc7 9.0-0-0 Nbd7 10.Bd3 h6
11.Bf6

Gallagher played 11.Qh3!?
against Shaffer in last year's
Capital City Grand Prix. The
normal continuation is 11.Bh4.

11...Nf6

11...Bf6 12.Nde2 Nc5 ∞ (ECO.)

12.g4

The natural 12.Rhe1(!) comes
under consideration. The threat of
13.e5 is so strong that Black is
virtually forced to play 12...e5
13.Nf5 Bf5 14.ef5 ef4 (14...0-0-0
15.fe5 de5 16.Qg3, or 14...0-0 15.g4
ef4 16.h4!) 15.Qf4 +=.

12...b5

Ironically, White's last move
makes this possible.

13.g5 hg5 14.fg5 Nd7 15.g6 Bg5
16.Kb1 Ne5

At this point I wandered by and
got intrigued with 17.Bb5!?? ab5
18.Ndb5; but 18...Qe7 19.Nd6 Kf8
(simplest) 20.Qg3 Ng6 21.Rhf1
Bf6 does not even approach
sufficient compensation for White;
the same goes for 19.gf7 Nf7.

17.gf7 Qf7 18.Qg2 Bf6 19.Rhf1

On 19.Bb5 ab5 20.Ndb5 0-0
21.Nd6 Qa7 22.Ndb5 Qa5, it is
Black who has the attacking
chances.

19...Bd7 20.Nf3 Qg6 21.Qf2
Ke7 22.Be2 Nf3 23.Bf3 Be5 24.h4
Qf6 25.h5 b4(?)

Here Black might try 25...Rac8!,
and if 26.Qb6 Rc6! Gallagher was
planning to play 26.Qd2 with a
difficult defense.

26.Ne2 Bb2

26...Rhb8 (keeping out White's
Queen) 27.Nd4 a5 28.Qg1! is a
difficult game with chances for both
sides. Fant had an extreme disad-
vantage on the clock by this point.

27.e5 Be5 28.Ba8 Qf2 29.Rf2
Ra8 30.Nf4 Rh8??

White shows no advantage after
30...Be8 31.Ng6 Bg6 32.hg6 Bf6

33.Rf4 a5 34.Rc4 Kd7 35.Rh1 d5!

31.Ng6

1:0

Zintgraffiti!

Gary Zintgraff, a "B" player at
the San Antonio Chess Club,
recently corrected the opinion of at
least three masters on the follow-
ing position, which occurred in
Smith-Gallagher at the New Year
Open in San Antonio.

Black's last move was 22...Rac8,
to which I asked in the notes if
22...Rfc8 was any worse. As it turns
out, the latter move would have
been much, *much* better.



Zintgraff pointed out that in
this position White can indeed rip
the Bishop with 23.Re6!

Of course, 23...fe6 gets mated
after 24.Bg6 Qh8 25.Bh5. But here,
unlike the case where Black has
moved his King Rook, the
intermezzo 23...Rc5 fails against
24.Qf4! pinning Black's f-pawn
because of mate at f8! It's all over
after 24...Rh5 25.Rg6! (but not
25.Bf8? fe6 26.g4 Rh4 [Δ Qf7]
27.Qg5 Kf8.)

Texas co-champ Burt Carpenter
had suggested 23.Re6! to Gallagher,
but got shut down with the reply
23...Rc5. Their discussion went no
further, I am told.



View from the Panhandle

NM Gary Simms

At the World Youth Festival in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin during July 1990, Bill Snead was chatting with GM Pal Benko about weird chess problems. Pal whipped out a helpmate in three, to which he added an additional note: Botvinnik could not solve it in one hour!

A couple of days later upon encountering Snead again, Benko inquired as to Bill's progress on this problem. Bill mentioned that he had not had time to look at the problem with his duties as International Arbiter consuming a great deal of time. This time Benko divulged the interesting fact that he had "won \$25 from Bobby Fischer because he could not solve this in 30 minutes."

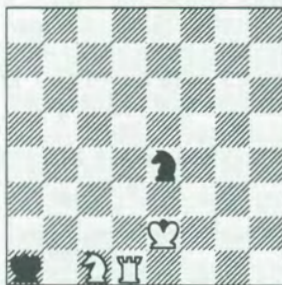
When Bill returned home, he and I discussed the problem briefly, but he did not attempt to solve it. A few days later as Bill was preparing for bed (at 2 a.m.!), he decided to take a look at the problem. Without moving the pieces, he solved and checked the solution to the problem in less than ten minutes!

Naturally upon hearing this, I decided I must try my hand at it, although I felt little hope of beating this record. After I had made a few frustrating attempts at solving it, my wife called Bill and painstakingly went through the solution with him. She wrote the solution down and taped it to my bathroom mirror folded so as to hide the answer.

Now for the rest of the story. On the afternoon of December 31,

1990, I made a New Year's resolution. I resolved to spend no more time on this idiotic problem, having spent 16-18 (!) hours on it off and on since July! I took down the solution and played through it. Very elegant, but as I suspected, an answer that made me wonder why I hadn't seen it.

Remember, a helpmate in three means that Black moves first, and on the third move White checkmates Black with Black's full cooperation. Have fun, but don't spend too much time on it! (See solution #1, bottom of next page.)



Black to move, helpmate in three

Book Review

Quite a few books have come out recently, but the best buy I've seen is *Blunders and Brillancies* by Ian Mullen and Moe Moss. A very well-produced little gem (128 pages) from Pergamon Press, this flexi-cover book contains more than 300 diagrams from games, with brief descriptions of the circumstances and moves actually played. The reader is then asked to find a combination or tactical shot that one or both of the players missed. Most of the solutions (given in the back of the book, and not next to the diagrams!) are not too difficult; this makes for a perfect bedside companion. Three graded tests are included so the

reader may participate in a "light-hearted examination of his tactical skill." The following is an example from the chapter "Never Say Die!"

Ahues-Müller, Berlin 1920



Black to move

As it appeared that Black had been lured into a classic Rook and Bishop mate (1...gf6?? 2.Rg3+ and mates), he resigned. This was an unsatisfactory conclusion to the game, for instead of resigning he could have won! (See solution #2.)

Notes by NM Gary Simms
(theoretical aside by Selby Anderson)

Caro-Kann B12
Eddie Sanders 1974
Carlos Santillan 2204
Amarillo Ch. Qualifier

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.Nc3

The prelude to an unusual line against the Caro-Kann.

4...e6 5.g4 Bg6 6.h4?

Premature. 6.Nge2 c5 7.h4 was discussed last December in the KRO (Christian Radio Network, Netherlands) Timman-Seirawan match.

(a) 7...cd4 cd4 8.Nd4 h5 9.Bb5 Nd7 10.f4! (10.Bg5? Be7 11.f4 hg4 12.Qg4 Bg5 13.fg5 Bh5 +/- Hort-Seirawan, Bad Kissingen 1981) 10...hg4 11.f5! Rh4 12.Rf1 ± (12.Rg1 ef5 13.Qe2 ∞) Seirawan.

(b) 7...h6 h6 8.Be3 (8.h5 Bh7 9.Be3 Nc6 10.dc5 Ne5 11.Nd4 Nf6 12.Bb5 Nfd7! 13.f4? (13.Qe2 a6 14.Ba4 Bc5 15.Ne6 fe6 16.Bc5 b5 17.Bc4 ba4 18.Be5 = Seirawan) 13...a6! -/+ Yudasin-Seirawan, U.S. Open 1990) 8...Qb6 (8...Nc6!?) 9.f4 Nc6 10.f5 Bh7 11.Qd2 0-0-0 12.0-0-0 c4 13.Nf4 Qa6! 14.fe6 b5 and Black had a dangerous attack in Timman-Seirawan, KRO m/2 1990.

(c) 7...h5!? 8.Nf4 Nc6!? (8...Bh7 9.Nh5 cd4 10.Qd4 Nc6 11.Bb5 ∞) 9.Ng6 fg6 (Timman-Seirawan, KRO m/4 1990) 10.Ne2 cd4 11.Nd4 Nd4 12.Qd4 Ne7 = Seirawan.

(d) 7...f6!? Seirawan.

6...h5 7.g5 c5 8.Nge2 Nc6 9.Be3 cd4 10.Bd4 Bb4 11.Bg2 Nge7

Due to White's ill-advised pawn pushes, all of Black's minor pieces are well-posted, he controls the beautiful b1-h7 diagonal, and he has the half-open c-file for an attacking avenue.

12.f4 Nd4 13.Nd4 Rc8 14.0-0

14.Nde2 had to be tried, but White's future is bleak after ...Rc4 and ...Nf5.

14...Bc3 15.bc3 Rc3 16.Kh2

Too late. White sees that 16.Nb5 loses to 16...Qb6 17.Qd4 Qd4 18.Nd4 and everything is in Black's favor.

16...a6 17.f5?

Desperation.

17...Bf5 18.Rf5 Nf5 19.Nf5 ef5 20.Qd5 Rc2 21.Qb7 0-0 22.Qf3 Qd4 23.Rf1 Qh4 24.Kg1 Qg5 25.Rf2 Rfc8 26.Qf5 Qf5 27.Rf5 Ra2 28.Rh5 Rc1 29.Kh2 Rcc2 30.Rg5 Rg2

Schule ist aus!

0:1

SOLUTIONS

#1 (Black moves first): 1.Kb2 Rd5 2.Kc3 Rc5+ 3.Kd4 Nb3 mate.

#2 (Ahues-Müller): 1...Qg4!! -+

Source:

Amarillo Chess Club Newsletter

DALLAS NEWS

Here is the game of the month from the January *DCC Knightly Newsletter* (Al Sprague, editor.)

Notes by Bob Epstein

Reti A11

Bob Epstein 2132

Robert Wisdom 1867

Dallas Turkey Shoot (5)

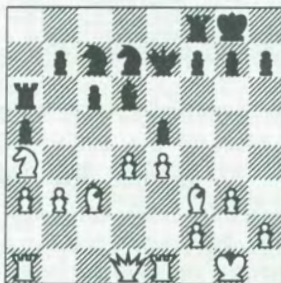
1.Nf3 d5 2.c4 c6 3.g3 Nf6 4.Bg2 Nbd7 5.b3 e5 6.d3 Bb4 7.Bd2 a5 8.a3 Bd6 9.cd5 Nd5

Black might have tried 9...cd5; then 10.Nc3 (with the idea of 10.Nb5) and White is only +=.

10.Nc3 N7f6 11.0-0 Qe7 12.e4 Nc7 13.Na4 Ra6 14.d4 Bg4

Better was 14...Ne4!?

15.Re1 0-0 16.Bc3 Bf3 17.Bf3 Nd7



How does White make progress?

18.Bg4(!) b5

18...Ne6! [or 18...Rd8! - SKA]

19.Bd7 ba4 20.ba4 Rd8 21.Bh3 Ba3 22.Bf1 ed4 23.Qb3 Raa8

Black should have tried 23...dc3 24.Ba6 Bb4 25.Bf1 Rd2 26.Ra2 c2 [or 26...Nd5! 27.Re2 Nf6 28.Bg2 Qc5 with counterplay - Al Sprague] 27.Rc1 Bc5 28.Rac2 Bf2 29.Kh1.

24.Qa3 Qa3 25.Ra3 dc3 26.Rc3 Rd4 27.Rc6 Ne6 28.Rc4 Rad8 29.Kg2 Rc4 30.Bc4 Rd4 31.Bb5 g6 32.f3 Rd2 33.Re2 Rd1 34.h4 Nd4 35.Rb2 Ra1 36.Kf2 Ra3 37.f4 Kg7

38.Bd7 Kf6 39.e5 Ke7 40.Rb7 Ra2 41.Ke3 Nc2 42.Ke4 Ra3 43.Bb5 Kf8 44.g4 Re3 45.Kd5 Rf3 46.f5 gf5 47.gf5 Nb4?

Needed was 47...Rf5 48.Bd3 Rf2 49.Bh7±

48.Ke4 Rh3 49.f6 Rh4 50.Kf3 1:0

A Lighter Note (cont'd from p. 12)

It was shortly after this point that my brain bailed out, and the marshaling of the White forces was conducted, as far as I can make out, by my knees. The movement of the Black pieces closely resembled a mud slide; I was not feeling particularly clean.



Position after 38...Re7

I had three minutes to reach move 45, but I might also need three pawns to make it much past that. But strangely enough, White can force the Bishop for Rook exchange with 39.Be6! threatening the Mike Tyson 40.Qb8 mate.

Black tried to sidestep with 39...Kf8?, after which unbelievable things began happening: 40.Qf4! Rf7 41.Qb8 Ke7 42.Bf7 Qf7 43.Qb7 Kf8 44.Qf7 Kf7 45.b6! and Black resigned.

In the future you might see me wandering around more often, searching for that beautiful rich woman. Really, if chess games like the above can actually happen, I'm sure she's not far behind.

On the Endgame

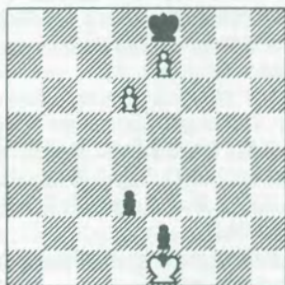
by Robert S. Brier

In his praiseworthy article "Endgame Focus" in the last issue of *Texas Knights*, Richard Ketcham makes one grave error. He says: "This endgame illustrates the principle of zugzwang." This is wrong! Nowhere does zugzwang occur after any move in any variation of his splendid analysis. None whatsoever!

In *The Oxford Companion to Chess*, Hooper and Whyld state that zugzwang is "a position in which each player would obtain a worse result if it were his turn to move than if it were not." They contrast this with a *squeeze*, in which the disadvantage of having the move applies to one player only.

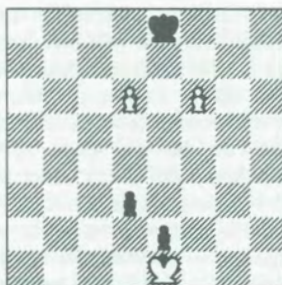
I wrote a letter to Pal Benko, saying: "I respect your intelligence. I admire your genius. However, I am appalled by your ignorance of the true meaning of zugzwang. In a zugzwang position, the turn to move decides the outcome of the game." To find out your ZQ (zugzwang quotient), take this simple test. Many masters fail it.

Position A



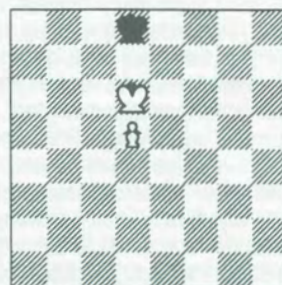
Answer: No one is in zugzwang. No one loses. With waiting moves available there can be no zugzwang.

Position C



Answer to Position C: *There is no zugzwang*, because it does not matter whose move it is. Black is lost in any case.

Position E



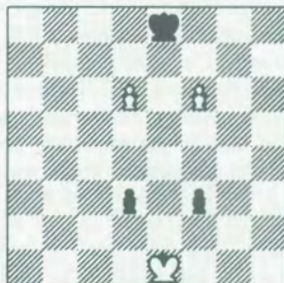
This is *not* zugzwang: Black loses whether it is his move or not.

In both positions D and E, Black must give ground. White has the opposition, and the pawn will queen in a few moves. There is more to zugzwang than giving ground, or having to play a weak move. In zugzwang, the turn to move *decides* the outcome of the game.

For nearly a month now I have debated the meaning of zugzwang with my good friend Ronald Pohle. He recently sent me the definition: "Zugzwang: a German word describing dilemma positions . . . where not moving would be preferable to moving."

Since I find nothing false in his definition, wherein do we disagree? He says that Black is worse off if he gets mated in seven moves than if he gets mated in ten moves. False!!

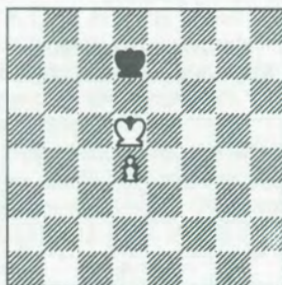
Position B



Answer to Position B: Zugzwang. Whoever moves, loses.

What is the meaning of zugzwang? Read my lips: no waiting moves!

Position D



Answer to Position D: This is a zugzwang position. Black to move loses, but if Black is not on the move he does *not* lose.

Position F



White to move

With 1.Qd4 Ka8 2.Qh8 Ka7 3.Qd8 (triangulation) we reach the same position, but with Black to move. Paul Keres and André Cherov would never consider calling this position a zugzwang: White wins whether it is his move or not. Yet Reuben Fine in *Basic Chess Endings* (#596) says Black is in zugzwang.

Black's best is 3...Rh7 4.Qd4 Kb8 5.Qe5! Ka8 6.Qa1 Kb8 7.Qb1 and 8.Qh7 with mate to follow soon.

Black receives the same zero on the scoreboard for the same result. Losing more quickly would be preferable, because Black would have more time for lunch.

Editor's note: At first I thought Brieger's argument was a trifle obscure and based on an appeal to authority - The Oxford Companion to Chess. But at length it dawned on me that to assert zugzwang must be a mutual condition is not arbitrary at all, but follows an iron logic.

If it is disadvantageous for me to move (i.e., I would be better off by not moving), then my opponent must find it advantageous for me to move - and therefore disadvantageous for himself to move.

The literal meaning of the German zugzwang - compulsion to move - is a trivial restatement of

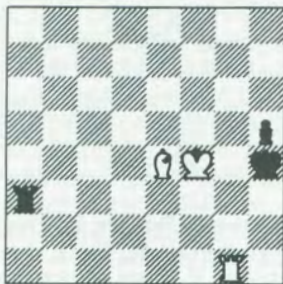
the chess rule that you cannot pass. Its special meaning is derived from the case where that compulsion is especially unpleasant, and one would gain from having the move reversed.

There are positions (e.g., K+R vs. K) where the superior side could never win if his opponent could say "I pass" indefinitely. In this sense, zugzwang as a restatement of the no-pass rule is not trivial. It is often the only way the inferior side can be forced to cooperate in setting up the mate.

Golombek's Encyclopedia of Chess defines zugzwang as "A position in which whoever has the move is at a decisive disadvantage. If you are in zugzwang (i.e., it is your move) then you will lose half a point, or in the case of the Trébuchet, a full point." The point where Golombek is at odds with common usage is whether the obligation to move can be shown to decide the outcome, or whether it is merely the beginning of a long downhill slide as in the celebrated Sämisch-Nimzovich encounter (the "Immortal Zugzwang Game", which Golombek calls a misnomer.

Moving from the controversial to the merely puzzling...

**Ardaman-Anderson
San Antonio simul, 1991**



White to move

Play continued: 1.Bc6 Rc3 2.Rh1 Rh3 3.Ra1 Rc3 4.Bd5 Rh3 5.Bf3! and Black resigned because there is no defense against 6.Ra5.

Is this Ardaman versus Selby Anderson? I have run out of question marks for all the Black moves! First consider:

1...Rg3! 2.Rh1 (2.Rg3? stalemate) 2...Rh3 3.Ra3 (This has transposed to the game, but it shows the basis of Black's drawing resources that follow.) 3...Ra3! 4.Rb1 Rb3! 5.Rd1 Rd3! 6.Rc1 Rc3! 7.Ra1 Rb3! 8.Bd5 Rb4 9.Be4 Rb3 DRAW? (Get the picture?)

In each case, Black's Rook is taboo owing to stalemate.

But wait!

After many hours and days of study, I thought I found the win:

1.Rd1! Rb3! 2.Rd2! Ra3 3.Bc2! Rg3 4.Bd1 Rd3 5.Rh2 Rh3 6.Rb2 Rc3 7.Bf3 Rc4 8.Be4 Rc3 9.Bd5 Ra3 10.Bb3

...whereupon my assistant burst my balloon with

10...Rb3!!

It's all a MIRAGE!

Help! Calling all grandmasters!

SOLUTION

(back cover problem)

1.Ng4 (not 1.Nhf5? Kh2 2.Ng4 Kh3 3.Kf3 stalemate) 1...gh4 2.Kf1 h3 (Golombek's *Encyclopedia of Chess* [Batsford, 1977] gives this position under "Zugzwang", and claims that White to move "could never get anywhere." He is wrong! Am I the first player in fourteen years to find mate in six more moves? The position is not a zugzwang, but rather a squeeze.) 3.Nf2 (not 3.Kf2? h2 =) 3...Kh2 4.Ne4 Kh1 5.Kf2! (White changes the move.) 5...Kh2 6.Nd2 Kh1 7.Nf1! (Zugzwang for real, at last!) 7...h2 8.Ng3 mate. Q.E.D.

- Robert Brieger

LETTERS

Chess books galore

I read with interest the article in your Jan./Feb. 1991 issue on Mr. Pohle's chess library. My husband [NM Gary Simms - Ed.] is learning chess [!!!] (although he's finding it awfully difficult to understand all its intricacies), and he has been collecting books on the game for some time.

I wonder what would qualify as a respectable library of books on this subject? After reading the article in your magazine, I spent some time counting his books. He now has 1250 actual chess books and many hundreds of monthly chess magazines and other periodicals. His books are written in different languages, including Russian, French, German, Spanish, Arabic, Serbo-Croatian, Italian, Swedish, Portuguese and Icelandic. Oh yes, and English.

One of his books belonged to Bobby Fischer and is autographed by him.

Personally I'm not thrilled by all these books; now, when I got Karpov's autograph in San Antonio in '72 was a different story!

P.S. - When will his Life Master certificate expire?

Dorothy Simms
Amarillo

By Texas standards your husband's library is large indeed. The world record holder is the Cleveland Public Library's John G. White collection, with over 35,000 items. (Address: Cleveland Public Library, 325 Superior Ave., Cleveland, OH 44114-1271.)

As for your last question, I suspect his Life Master certificate expires when he does. - SKA

And have a nice day

When it comes to the renewal of TCA dues I have to ask myself, "Is it worth it?" My answer is no. In almost ten years of playing tournaments in Texas, things associated with TCA seem worse, rather than better. The only advantage of membership is Mr. Anderson's fine work on the magazine.

The negatives, in my opinion, are numerous. The Southwest Open went from a premier event with extras (Koltanowski and Chess Digest) to a joke. If one was ignorant of Texas chess, he would believe the only good chess was played in San Antonio, Dallas and Austin, as Houston chess is rarely mentioned. As a player at the Houston Chess Studio (excellently run by Dave Mackey), I find this annoying. (It is no accident that many players from the studio made it to the senior master level. This includes Bighamian, Calogridis and Atlas.) Also, the average tournament there will have two or more masters in attendance.

The Texas Championship has also suffered. It has moved haphazardly, although I found the 1989 version in Dallas to be an A+ event. Last year it moved again! I did not care for the event when run by A.C.E., as I was paired with my brother in a second round game which, with a complaint to the T.D. regarding the assistant's pairing, was brushed off.

I must admit that the 1984 U.S. Open in Ft. Worth was a good tournament (grade A), and the organizer(s), TCA or not, did a fine job.

I am sorry for you, but until changes occur you may count me out.

N. R. Sever
Pearland

That's quite a list of complaints! Let me address them point by point.

The Southwest Open lost its sponsorship by Church's Fried Chicken in 1985. Without Bill Church's generous support, the tournament had to pay for itself. Fees for Kolty and other visiting GM's dried up. As for Chess Digest, where were you last year? Ken Smith's bookstore was right next to the tournament hall.

Regional favoritism is an old red herring. Texas Knights publishes material submitted by organizers and players from around the state. When nothing gets sent in, nothing gets published. I have said it before to organizers: I am not a dentist! I write articles, I don't pull teeth.

Since the demise of the Houston Chess Express, the info flow from Houston has slowed to a trickle. I am sure that a lot of quality chess in Houston doesn't get the state-wide coverage it deserves. (Organizers can help by using duplicate score-sheets so that a copy can be sent to TK along with the tourney results.)

The Texas Championship, like all other TCA events, is awarded to local organizers (e.g., A.C.E.) by competitive bidding that is voted on by the TCA membership. The local organizers run the tournament, not TCA. This year, the tournament site voting is by mail along with the election of officers, so members do not have to attend the annual TCA membership meeting to vote. If the members don't like the way a TCA tournament is organized or directed they can vote to hold it elsewhere. And they can select the best bids: location, prizes, EF's, HR's, etc.

Finally, TCA is not responsible for a TD's decision in Austin or anywhere else. Your complaint with the decision that paired you with your brother can be sent to USCF, but it seems specious. - SKA

'Titanic Struggle' feedback

In Timoshenko-Gallagher (TK Nov.-Dec. '90) my personal opinion is that Mr. Timoshenko made a mistake with 26.Ng2?



Position after 25...Rg2

I suggest 26.Ng5 hg5 (forced - 26...Kh8?? 27.Ng6 mate) 27.hg5 Bh5 28.Ng2 (Δ 29.Nf4 +-) Of course there is more to play, but White has a winning advantage.

I really appreciate your great cooperation in the development of Texas chess.

Carlos Zurita
McAllen

The toughest test of your idea comes after 28...Rd8 29.Be7 Rd7 30.Bf6 Kg8! 31.Nf4 Bf3 32.Rg1 Be4 33.Bg7 Rg7! 34.Re1 Rd7! 35.Kc1 Bf5 36.Rd1 Re7 37.Kd2 Re5! 38.Rg1 (38.c3 Bg4! 39.Rg1 Rg5 and White can't use the pin to advantage: 40.Nh3 Rh5) 38...Re4! White's practical difficulties in this line are such that I would evaluate the position as +=, certainly not +- or even ±.

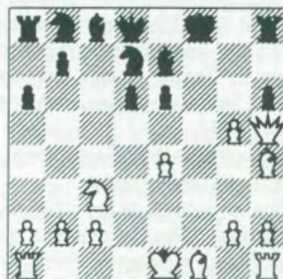
- SKA

Bill Church asks...

(1) In the Nov./Dec. 1990 issue you showed one of your games where you were White against Mathew Goshen in a Sicilian:

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cd4 4.Nd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4

Be7 8.Qf3 h6 9.Bh4 g5 10.fg5 Nfd7 11.Ne6 fe6 12.Qh5 Kf8



You said it was theory you had studied long ago and forgot, and the game ended in a draw. I've looked this over and have some confusion.

You said that 13.Bb5! was good. I was looking at 13...Ne5 for Black (instead of 13...Rh7, as played) The game looks interesting to me, very dynamic. But at this point I admit I can't find the thread.

I also considered 13.Bc4 instead of 13.Bb5. It seems to me White's attack should win, but how? How would you have played it?

G. W. Church, Jr.
Austin

The whole point of 13.Bb5! is to anticipate your idea of 13...Ne5, when it prevents Black from playing ...Qe8 or hitching his Knights together with ...Nbd7 or Nbc6. (The problem with 13.Bc4? is precisely 13...Ne5.)

GM Oscar Panno of Argentina played 13...Ne5 against Yefim Geller in one of the stem games of the variation, at the 1955 Göteborg Interzonal which lent its name to the 9...g5!? variation. That was the scene of the famous "Göteborg triple massacre", where the three Argentines sprang this novelty at the same time against three Soviets, and all got blown off the board!

Panno got mashed by Geller in

picturesque fashion: 14.Bg3! Bg5? 15.0-0 Ke7 16.Be5 Qb6 17.Kh1 and Black soon resigned.

Later 14...Rh7 was tried, but it too failed to stand up to tests: 15.Be5 de5 16.Rd1 Bd7 17.g6 Rg7 18.0-0 Kg8 19.Bc4 Qc8 20.Bb3 Be8 21.Nd5 Bc5 22.Kh1 Rg6 23.Rf6 ± (Blatny-Minic, Yugoslavia 1966.)

Najdorf himself played 13...Kg7 against Keres and lost as follows: 14.0-0 Ne5 15.Bg3 Ng6 16.g6 Rh6 17.Rf7! Kf7 18.Qh6 ab5 19.Rf1 Ke8 20.Qg6 Kd7 21.Rf7 Nc6 (somewhat better is 21...Kc6 22.Qh7 Bg5 23.e5 d5 24.Qd3±) 22.Nd5 +-.

(2) In your game with Leininger at the Dallas Turkey Shoot (TK Jan./Feb. 1991, page 7): Instead of 19.Qd1 or 19.Nb5? Nd4! as played, I liked 19.Nd5!? ed5 20.Bd5, giving up a Knight for two connected passed pawns. What do you think?

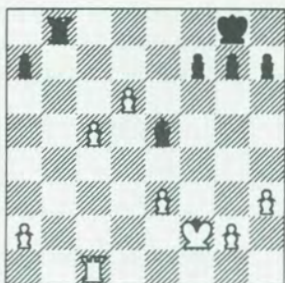


Position after 18...Qe8

If I had seen Black's reply to 19.Nb5 I might have considered your idea. It is not so easy to refute, and in any event it is a good practical try.

The main variation is 19.Nd5!? ed5 20.Bd5 N8e7 (20...Nd4?? 21.Qe8 Δ 22.Rb1 ±) 21.Bc6 Qc6 22.Qc6 Nc6 23.d5 Na5 24.Rb5 (or 24.Rb4 Rab8! 25.Ra4 Rb5 26.Rc1 Rc8 and it may be tough for White to make any progress. - Curtin) 24...Nc4 25.Rc1 Ne3 26.fe3 Rfb8

(26...Rab8? 27.Ra5!) 27.Rb8 Rb8 28.d6 Be5 29.Kf2 and now the trail gets rugged (diagram.)



White threatens to bring his King to d5. 29...f5! Every tempo counts, and this makes the King's journey to e6 shorter. After 30.g4 Black has two main approaches:

(a) 30...fg4? 31.hg4 Kf7 32.Kf3 Ke6 33.Ke4 Rb4 34.Kf3 and Black has nothing better than 34...Bd6, with only the slightest wisp of a winning chance.

(b) 30...g6! 31.gf5 gf5 32.Rg1 Kf7 33.Rg5 (33.Kf3 Rg8! 34.Rb1 Ke6 35.Rb7 Rg7) 33...Kf6 34.Rh5 Kg6 35.Rh4 Rb2 (Here is where Black's saved tempo pays off. If White's King were at f3 the game would not be clear at all!) 36.Kf3 Ra2 37.Rc4 (37.d7 Bc7 also fails to convince) 37...Rh2 38.c6 Rh3 and Black should win. - SKA

(For those who don't know who Bill Church is, in the 1970's he built up his father's fried chicken franchise into a leading fast food corporation, while setting new standards for chess promotion with the San Antonio International tournament in 1972 and the establishment of the Grand Prix competition. In 1985 he founded the Institute for Advanced Studies in Austin. His current venture into science is discussed in the February issue of Omni magazine - "Voliitile Vacuum.")

Are adjournments needed?

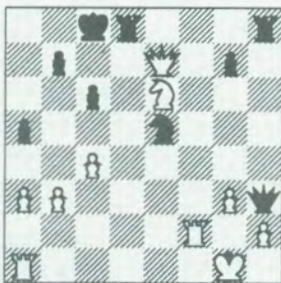
Robert Brieger in his letter published in the Jan.-Feb. TK says: "The world champion was allowed ample time to play the 102 move chess game. He got victory the old-fashioned way: he earned it. Without adjournment it is doubtful he would have found the win."

Well, who found the win - Kasparov, his seconds or a computer? That's the problem with adjournments! A chess game is between two players with no outside help. (Or is it, when it is adjourned?)

In a weekend swiss, adjournments may be necessary. But why have them when one game a day (or less) is being played? - Greg Wren

A swindle righted

In Texas Knights Sept./Oct. 1990 p. 17 I believe that there is an error in the analysis following Black's 25th move in Gatten-Lucas. After the correct 25...Nf3+! Black wins!



25...Nf3 26.Rf3 Qh2 27.Kf1 Qh1 & (a) 28.Kf2 Rh2 29.Ke3 Rd3! 30.Kd3 Qf3 31.Kd4 Rd2 32.Ke5 (32.Kc5 Qe3) 32...Qg3 33.Kf5 (33.Nf4 Re2) 33...Rf2 34.Ke4 Re2 35.Kf5 Re5 mate

(b) 28.Ke2 Rh2 29.Rf2 (29.Ke3 Rd3 leads to the above variation) 29...Qe4 and 30...Rh1 mate.

Jim Fant
San Antonio

Right you are! I had overlooked 29...Rd3! - SKA

Who is a chess pro?

Ed Huthmacher recently sent in the following quotes to buttress his assertion that if you play in a tournament that awards cash prizes, it makes you a professional.

"The one major difference between chess professionals and other sports professionals is probably in the way they earn their money . . . The chess professional only earns a living through prizes. . . . The amateur chess player is the one who plays for pleasure, not for money, and expects no reward other than the glory of victory."

- André Launay, *Anyone for Chess?*

Most players who make a living from chess (professionals) do much more than "only earn a living through prizes." They give lectures, play simul, write articles and books, have students, etc. The ideal of expecting "no reward other than the glory of victory" was probably best epitomized by Paul Morphy. He was an aristocrat of the antebellum South who could afford to devote years to chess without remuneration. He did accept prizes worth thousands of dollars, but refused to be counted as a professional since he did not consider chess a gentlemanly profession! (Is a kid who accepts a prize a chess professional?)

Many players prefer a social setting in which to play chess, just for sport. Others like trophies and prizes. To each his own.

- Greg Wren

"No plan survives contact with the enemy."

- Count Helmut von Moltke the Elder

The Duke and Me

by Greg Wren

As I write, the war is going on in the Persian Gulf. During the Vietnam war, I was a U.S. Navy pilot flying A7 jets from the USS Midway (now in the Persian Gulf.) In 1971 we were visited by John Wayne on a USO morale trip for the troops. He helped my morale by losing to me at chess by the score of 0-3.

The Midway carries over 4000 officers and enlisted men, and its wardroom or officers' mess is about as large as an average Texas barn (40'x40') but with a seven foot ceiling. Officers' meals were being picked up buffet style, with no regular meal hours as we were on combat schedule during a heavy-duty part of the war.

One evening during the action I walked in and there was the Duke - John Wayne - playing chess with Jesse, the aviation fuels officer. Naturally there was a group of spectators, and I stopped to watch. In a minute or two Jesse resigned, and spying me said to the Duke: "Now, here's the man you ought to play!"

Jesse got up and I sat down. Without saying a word the Duke and I set up the pieces. Wayne had White, and he immediately played 1.e4. He didn't look at me, say hello, offer to shake hands or say anything. I was somewhat awed by playing this living legend, but I was also miffed by his ignoring me personally. Maybe that's what it took for me to concentrate on winning. Well, I don't have the game score to prove it (none was kept), and we didn't use a clock. But he lost.

As he started to set up the pieces again I said, "By the way, my name is Greg Wren," looking at him while offering my hand. He glanced up and said, "Oh, O.K.," shook my hand and we played another game (which he also lost.) After losing the second game he got up and headed for the door. As he left, he said: "I enjoyed it." Halfway through the door he turned around, looked at me and added: "The hell I did!" (just like in the movies.)

The next morning my squadron duty officer called me and said: "I just got a call from the ship's executive officer, who says that John Wayne wants to play you another chess game before he goes on his tour of the ship." He told me that the ship's Exec was upset because Wayne's tour was being delayed: "Get your ass down to the wardroom now!" I did.

The Duke was waiting for me with the board set up, and was quite friendly. We played one more game, which he might have won on about move 20. But he missed a simple move which allowed me to win. We parted amicably.

The final score: John Wayne 0, Greg Wren 3.

Tournament Calendar

Texas Tournament Clearinghouse: Send to *Texas Knights* or call (512) 695-2324. Tournaments requiring TCA membership and junior events are listed free. Others cost \$1 per line. The May/June TK will cover the period May 15-July 31. Deadline for tournament announcements: May 1.

Start thinking about TCA tournament bids! They will be submitted to the membership for vote through this magazine along with candidates for TCA office. All nominations and bids must be received by July 1.

Mar. 23-24: Tx. Junior Championship. See next page.

Mar. 23-24: Texas Senior Championship. 4-SS, 30/90, 15/30, SD/30. Same location as Texas Junior. Open to players 50 years and older. \$(b/20): 150 1st, 100 2nd, 75 3rd, 50 under 1700. Trophies to 1, 2 & 3. EF: \$25 if postmarked by 3/19, \$35 at site. TCA (\$8) and USCF membership required. Reg. 8:30-10:00 a.m., Rds. 10:30-4, 9-2. Ent: A.C.E., 7210 Teaberry Dr., Austin, TX 78745. (512) 443-1160.

Mar. 30-31: San Jacinto Open. 4-SS; 45/2, 25/1. 701 Rudder Tower, Texas A&M Univ., College Station, TX
2 sections: Open: \$3300; 200-100 Gtd. **U1800:** \$5b/ent EF: Open \$25, over 2400 free; U1800 \$10. TCA req., OSA. Ent: Dr. Dusan Djuric, 1018 Holt St., College Station, TX 77840. (409) 696-5504 (H). NS, C, W.

May 25-27: Texas State Championship. Dallas, closed and amateur sections. Details next issue.

Grammar grumbles

Sometimes it is hard to not split infinitives. Who among us really thinks that Gene Roddenberry should have written his *Star Trek* introduction in the journalese "...boldly to go where no man has ever gone before," just to avoid splitting an infinitive?!

But sometimes rules are rules. Let us not forget that a preposition is not a good word to end a sentence with. That sort of construction is something we can all do without. That is what we study grammar for.

I have observed with some irritation that the number of people (especially in the media) who fail to make verbs agree with subjects are increasing. One is tempted to suppose that the short-term memory span of these types are truly stunted. This is the sort of stumbling block where my years of experience as a journalist comes in handy.

- Selby Anderson

TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

hosted by
ACE
Chess Club of Austin

MARCH 23 & 24, 1991

In Three Sections: JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP - Grade 12 & below
Middle School Section - open to grades 6 thru 8
Elementary School Section - open to grade 5 & below

INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM PRIZES In each section:

- 1st Individual** - Trophy, Chess Clock, Chess Set & Chess Board
- 2nd Individual** - Trophy, Chess Set & Chess Board
- 3rd Individual** - Trophy, Chess Set & Chess Board
- 4th & 5th Individual** - Trophy

*** UPDATE!! ==> Plaque to best individual score in EACH Grade

- 1st TEAM** - Trophy for the team & Plaque to top four players on the team
- 2nd TEAM** - Trophy for the team & Plaque to top four players on the team
- 3rd TEAM** - Trophy for the team

LOCATION...Howard Johnson Plaza North Hotel, 7800 N. IH-35, Austin
Reservations: \$42 single, \$48 double; phone (512)836-8520

Registration...at the hotel on Saturday - 8:30 to 10:00 a.m.
\$\$ Mail advance entries to: ACE, 7210 Teaberry Dr., Austin, Tx. 78745 \$\$

Rounds...March 23 - 10:30, 2, 4:30; March 24 - 9, 11:30, 3

Time Controls...Rounds 1 thru 4 - Game in 60 min.; Rds. 5 & 6 - Game in 90 min.

Format...6 round Swiss style (all participants will play 6 games)

Entry fee...\$20 at site -OR-

\$15 if received in advance and postmarked no later than March 19
Texas Chess Assoc. and U.S. Chess Federation Membership required.

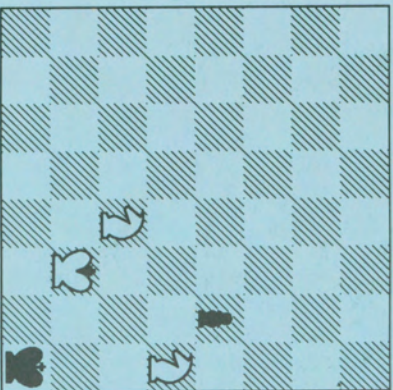
NOTICE: TCA will provide \$300 to the Texas Junior Champion for expenses during participation in the national scholastic competition.

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

Editor: Selby Anderson

TCA Membership is \$8/year for regular members, \$5 for student with college ID, and \$4 for juniors age 18 or under. (Include name, address, city, state and zip code.)

This issue's problem:

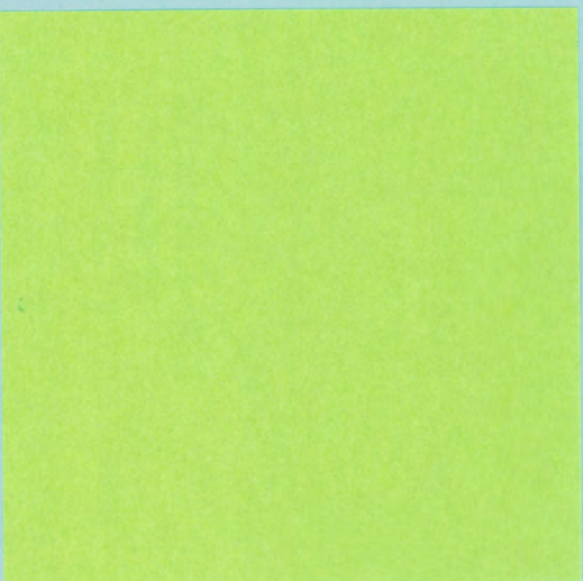


White to make in eight

(Robert Brieger, 1991)
Solution: page 22



FIRST CLASS



If your label is red, this is your last issue (i.e., **RENEW!**)