

TENNESSEE CHESS NEWS

FALL 2011

VOLUME 54

NO. 4

2011 Tenn. Open Championship	5
Greater Memphis Open	7
Other Tourneys: Murfreesboro, Cumberland Co., Lakeway	11
Tenn. Open Ch Crosstables	13
Mike Barton Memorial	16
Scholastic Corner	17

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- Nov. 5, 2011** **2011 Mid-Sate Scholastic**
Christ the King School, Nashville, TN
Five round Swiss Game/30
Entries: Ron Seaney; (615) 495-1848; seaney@bellsouth.net
- Nov. 19, 2011** **39th Annual Cumberland Co. Scholastic Championship**
Cumberland Co. Community Complex, Crossville, TN
Open only to Cumberland Co. students
- Nov. 25–27, 2011** **52nd Mid-South Open**
Greater Memphis Chess Center, Memphis
5SS, G/120. \$1,200 Prize @ 60 entries
Both 2-day and 3-day schedules
Entries: Memphis Chess Club
TD: gpylant@gmail.com; Phone: 901-359-8616
- Dec. 3, 2011** **Alcoa Chess Crusades III**
Alcoa Middle School, Alcoa, TN
4 Sections: G/60 in Open Section; lesser times in others
Entries: David Marsh; (865) 982-7216; NESGIV4DAV@aol.com
- Dec. 10, 2011** **40th Cumberland Co. County Championship**
Cumberland Co. Community Complex, Crossville
Open only to residents of Cumberland County
- Jan. 28, 2012** **2012 TN Individual Scholastic Qualifiers**

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The benefits that pertain to the different level of patronage are currently being refined and will be detailed on our website soon.

TOURNAMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

TCN prints listings of upcoming tournaments that require TCA membership in each issue for free. Submit complete TLA information to Larry Grohn, Tournament Coordinator: E-MAIL: LGrohn47@gmail.com

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TCN PUBLICATION SCHEDULE

Spring 2010 — Scheduled for May 1st covering Feb, Mar, and Apr events

Deadline for submission: Apr 18, 2010

Summer 2010 — Scheduled for Aug 1 covering May, Jun, and Jul events

Deadline for submission: July 18, 2010

Fall 2010 — Scheduled for Nov 1 covering Aug, Sept, and Oct events

Deadline for submission: Oct 18, 2010

Winter 2011 — Scheduled for Feb 1 covering Nov, Dec, and Jan events

Deadline for submission: Jan 18, 2011

Please submit material by e-mail to: lsdick@tds.net

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TN HALL OF FAME

The **Tennessee Chess Hall of Fame** was established to honor those members who have distinguished themselves through their outstanding achievements in chess, either in competition or in chess organization or promotion. Peter Lahde is chairman of the electing committee, and guidelines for nominations are posted onsite. Below is a listing of the current members and their year of induction.

Peter Lahde	1990	John Hurt	1992
Robert Coveyou	1990	James A. Sweets	1993
Jerry Sullivan	1990	Rea Hayes	1997
Martin Southern	1990	James A. Wright	1998
Tom Finucane	1990	Dr. Martin Katahn	2002
Robert Serivener	1990	David Burris	2003
L. Hunter Weaks	1990	Albert Hodges	2005

FROM THE EDITOR

We are fortunate that two strong events occurred in Tennessee this period. The Tennessee Open Championship is, of course, the premier event of the year and easily the strongest tournament based on numbers and strength of players. But the newly-reformatted Greater Memphis Open certainly qualifies for honors. Once a one-day, Game/60 event, this tournament was restructured as a 6-round event with a time control of Game/2 hours. Not only that, it also included an U1600 Section and a 1-day Scholastic event. Because stronger players generally prefer the tournaments with longer time controls where they can be creative and develop concepts over-the-board, I characterized the Memphis Open as "strong," not necessarily based on the ELO rating of the participants. However it did boast a reasonably strong field, and the games were competitive with even the champions suffering bruises. Some of the games from the top-finishers of the tournament have been included in this issue. The crosstables and many more games from the event can be accessed by going to the Memphis Chess Club's website.

And of course the Tennessee Open is prominently featured in this issue. However, I obtained far less games than wished, though I fruitlessly begged for more up to my tolerance level. All games submitted that were legible were included in this issue. Ronald Burnett fought through a field of seven other Expert-or-better players - and sharks lurking to score an upset - to obtain his 7th Tennessee Championship. Crosstables from the championship and Novice Section (whose Champion was Chris Martindale) can be found on page 13-16. The complete crosstables which include the scholastic tournament can be found online at tnchess.org.

Chattanooga won the bid to host the next Tenn. Open. So prepare to do battle there for the championship next year. And keep in mind that the Greater Memphis Open is also a tournament that you should put on your calendar. If we, as adult players, don't support these quality tournaments, then there is no incentive for the organizers to continue to hold them. Consequently we will have only the quick-play events favored by the parents of scholastic players.

Kenn Thompson and Dwight Weaver of the Memphis Chess Club have published an excellent interactive App for the iPhone, iPad, or iPod Touch called "[Chess Problems by World Champions](#)." It costs just **\$.99** and is available for download at **iTunes**. It consists of 645 problems, ranging from **forced Mate in 2 to Mate in 17**—with game scores. It is an excellent App that I am hoping they will duplicate to include non-mating combinations.

Mike Barton Memorial

The 1st Mike Barton Memorial Chess Tournament took place in Memphis on August 20, 2011. In the 4-round, G/60, 38 player event, Graham Horobetz and Kenneth Turner tied for first with 3.5 points. Crosstables and games from the event can be found on the Memphis Chess Club's website.

But who is Mike Barton? He was an avid chess player who became president of the Memphis Chess Club in 1993 and died June 4, 2002. A memorial by one of the Memphis Chess Club members entitled: *Mike Barton: the Player, the President, the Teacher, the Captain* gives a personal account of the legend with a good mixture of chess history (see http://memphischessclub.blogspot.com/2011_04_24_archive.html). I played in some tournaments with Mike and remember him as an under-rated threat. He played near Expert strength during most of his earlier career and was often springing upsets, as evidenced by him triumphing over some top-level players such as 2370-rated Doug Eckert and 2412-rated Leonid Filatov.

Gary Pylant submitted an account of the tournament and some history concerning Mike. The article was posted September 4, 2011 on Chesscentral's blog page and has been included on page 16 of this issue.

2011 Tenn. Open Championship

The Tennessee Open was held in Cookeville, TN on Sept. 2-4 at the Tenn. Technical University in Cookeville. The 2-section event had 70 players total.

The **Open Section**, which was conducted at G/2 hrs, had 45 players. **Ronald Burnett** sailed through the event with 5.0 points to again be crowned Tennessee Champion. Esad Elezaj, David Justice, Joshua Suich, and Doug Hyatt tied for second place with 4.0 points.

The **Novice Section** had 26 players and was open to those with less than a 1400-rating. **Chris Martindale** won the event with 4.5 points, giving up only a draw in the final round to Angela Li who finished with 4.0 points to tie for second place with Timothy Martindale and Vincent Zhang. In addition to the championship trophy and money, Christopher also amassed over 120 rating points!

An unrated, accompanying scholastic event was ran on Sept. 3. This 4-round tournament was conducted as a Game/30 event and hosted 32 players.

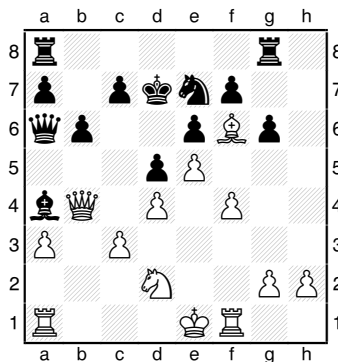
William Barrett won the **Primary Section** with a 4.0 score, and Erik Csima took clear second with 3.0. **Joshua Campbell** went undefeated in the 14-player **Elementary Section**.

Six players played in the **Jr. High Section** where **Henrik Hahamya** went undefeated to win the section, and Johnathan Christopher finished second with 3.0, losing only to the champion. Only two people participated in the **High School Section**. So it was converted into a 5-round

match that **Cary Carter** won over Zachary Richardson, 3-2.

Tenn. Open - 2
Ali Alataiwi - 1827
Ronald Burnett - 2403

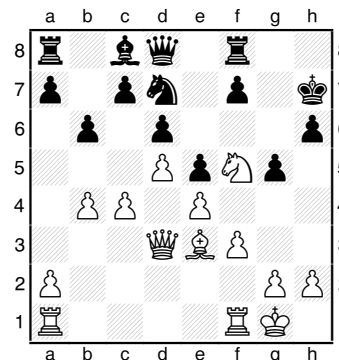
1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. a3 Bxc3+ 5. bxc3 Nc6 6. Qc2 b6 7. e4 Ba6 8. e5 Ng8 9. Bd3 Na5 10. Nf3 Bxc4 11. Bxh7 g6 12. Bxg8 Rxcg8 Better may have been Nb3 to eliminate the bishop so that White can't dominate the weakened black squares-but it would have cost a pawn. (12... Nb3 13. Bxf7+ Kxf7 14. Ng5+ Kg7 15. Rb1 Nxc1 16. Qxc1 Qe7 17. h4 +/-) 13. Bg5 Qc8 14. Bf6 Better was the immediate Nd2 with hopes of placing the knight on f6 with Nd2-e4-f6. Qa6 15. Nd2 d5 16. Qa4+ Bb5 17. Qb4 Nc6 18. Qb1 Ba4 19. f4 Kd7 20. Rf1 Better was the immediate Kf2 and deciding the rook's placement later. Ne7 21. Qb4



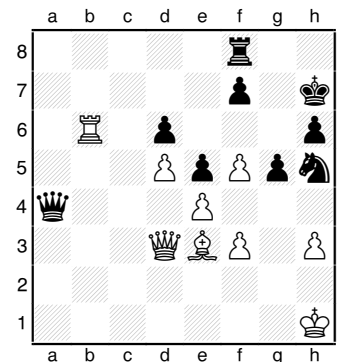
c5 22. dxc5 Nc6 23. Qb1 = bxc5 24. Kf2 A little better was Rf3 to help control the white squares and give the rook some lateral movement. Rab8 25. Qc1 Qd3 26. Kg1 Rb7 +/- 27. Rf3 Qe2 28. Rb1?! (28. Rf2 Qe3 29. Nf3 Qxc1+ 30. Rxc1 Rgb8) 28... Rxb1 29. Qxb1 Rb8 30. Qc1 White's bishop has no impact. So Black easily increases his advantage playing effectively with an extra piece. Na5 31. Rf2 Qe3 32. Qa1 Nb3 33. Nxb3 Rxb3 34. Bh4 0-1

Tenn. Open - 3
Trevor Sharpe - 1766
Robert Hydzyk - 1610
0-1

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 b6 4. e4 Bb7 5. Bd3 Bb4 6. f3 d6 7. Nge2 Nbd7 8. O-O Bxc3 9. Nxc3 +/- According to Fritz11, White has a 0.88 advantage. His space advantage looks significant. e5 10. d5 O-O 11. Be3 Nh5 12. b4 Better was Qd2 with perhaps thoughts of f4. Nf4 13. Qd2 Nxd3 14. Qxd3 h6 +/- 15. Ne2 g5 16. Ng3 Bc8 17. Nf5 Kh7



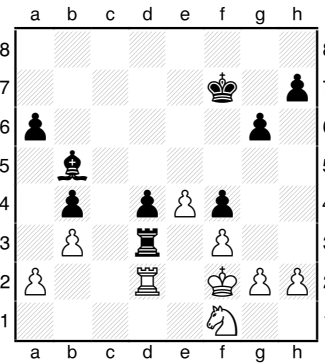
18. g4 (18. h4 gxh4 {18... a5 19. hxg5 hxg5 20. f4! gxf4 21. Bxf4 exf4 22. Qh3+} 19. Qd2 Nf6) 18... a5 19. a3 Nf6 20. h3 White still maintains a small advantage by retreating the powerful knight to g3. Qe8 21. Rfc1 In addition to Ng3, an immediate assault on the black squares is possible: (21. c5 Ba6 22. Qd2 Bxf1 23. Bxg5 Rg8 24. Bxf6 Rg6 25. Be7 Ba6 26. cxd6) 21... Bxf5 22. gxf5 Qd7 23. Kh1 axb4 24. axb4 Ra4 25. Rxa4 Qxa4 26. c5 Qxb4 27. cxb6 cxb6 28. Rb1 Qa4 29. Rxb6 Nh5



30. Rxd6?? (30. h4 {Best but drawish is Rb2; h4 also works. White really needs to see that he is in danger of giving up a perpetual check.} gxh4 31. Kh2 Qa1 32. Qb1) 30... Qb4 (30... Qa1+ 31. Kg2 Rb8 32. Rc6 {32. Qf1 Rb2+ 33. Bf2 Nf4+} 32... Rb2+ 33. Rc2 Qb1 34. Rxb2 Qxd3 -+) 31. Rb6 White could have tried to gain a tempo upon 31...f6. Otherwise the game is drawn: 31. Qa6 Qe1+ 32. Bg1 Qd1 33. Rxh6+ Kg7 34. Rg6+ Kh7 35. Rh6+ Kg7 = 31... Qe1+ 32. Kh2 Qg3+ 33. Kh1 Qxf3+ 34. Kg1 Nf4 35. Qd2 Ne2+ 0-1

Tenn. Open - 5
Ali Alataiwi - 1827
Joshua Suich - 2160

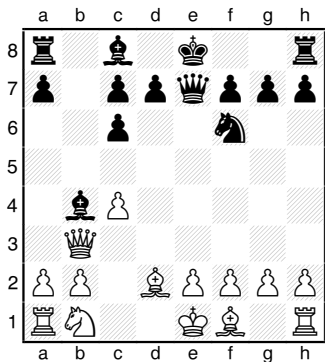
1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 c5 3. e3 e6 4. Nc3 d5 5. Nf3 Taking either pawn assists the development of Black's bishop. However, many still prefer trying to isolate the d-pawn with cxd5. Nc6 6. Be2 Most of the games played within the last two years by 2400+ players continue 6. a3. dxc4 7. Bxc4 Be7 8. O-O O-O 9. b3 a6 10. Ne2 White should prevent Black from driving his pieces back with either a4 or dxc5. b5 11. Bd3 Bb7 =/+ 12. Ba3 cxd4 13. Bxe7 Qxe7 14. Nxd4 Rfd8 15. Qe2 Nxd4 16. Nxd4 e5 17. Nf5 Qe6 18. Bc2 g6 19. Ng3 Rac8 20. Rac1 Nd5 More attractive is idea of Rc3 followed by Qc6, exerting control on the c-file and hitting g2. 21. Be4 f5 22. Bxd5 Qxd5 23. f3 Qd2 24. Rxc8 Bxc8 25. Rf2 Better was swapping queens followed by Rf2. Qc3 26. e4 f4 -/+ 27. Nf1 Be6 28. Qc2 b4 Inviting Black to give him a passed pawn as well as fixing the White queenside for later exploitation. 29. Qe2 Better was Rd2. Rd3 30. Qb2 Bd7 31. Rc2 Qd4+ 32. Qxd4 exd4 33. Rd2 Bb5 34. Kf2 Kf7 (34... Re3 was best, according to Fritz. 35. h4 (35. Rxd4 ?? Re2+ 36. Kg1 Re1) 35... Kf7 36. Nh2 Ke6 -/+)



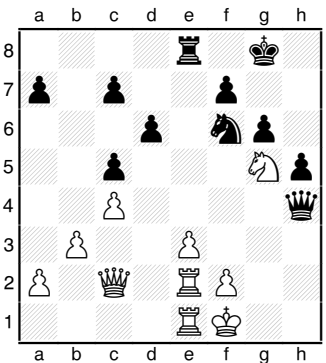
35. Ke1?? Either g3 or Rxd3 was better but Black still would have maintained an advantage: 35. Rxd3 Bxd3 36. Nd2 Ke6 37. g3 fxg3+ {37... g5 38. h4 h6 39. hxg5 hxg5 40. gxf4 gxf4 -/+} 38. hxg3 g5 Black is better because he has the possibility of penetrating on the queenside and the knight is tied down. 35... Rc3 36. Rd1 0-1

Tenn. Open - 4
Alexander Quin - 1650
Victor Suich - 1456

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e5 3. Nf3 exd4 4. Nxd4 Nc6 5. Bg5 Bb4+ 6. Bd2?! Qe7 7. Nxc6 bxc6 8. Qb3



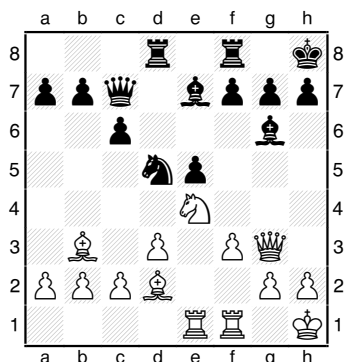
Bxd2+ (8... Rb8! 9. Nc3 Ne4 10. Qc2 Nxd2) 9. Nxd2 O-O 10. e3 d6 11. Be2 Be6 12. O-O Rab8 13. Qc2 c5 14. b3 Qd7 15. Rfe1 h5 16. h4 Bg4 17. Bf3 Rfe8 18. Rad1 Re5 19. Re2 Rbe8 20. Rde1 Bxf3 21. Nxf3 Re4 22. g3 g6 23. Ng5 Rxh4!? 24. gxh4 Qg4+ 25. Kf1? (25. Kh2 Qxh4+ 26. Nh3 Ng4+ 27. Kg2 Ne5 28. Ng1 +-) 25... Qxh4



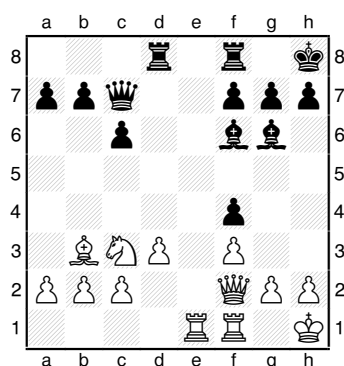
26. Nf3?? (26. f4 Qh1+ 27. Kf2 Ng4+ 28. Kg3 h4+! {Thanks, Fritz!} 29. Kxg4 f5+ 30. Qxf5 gxf5+ 31. Kxf5 Qb7 =/+) 26... Qh3+ 27. Kg1 Qxf3 -/+ 28. Rd2 Re4 29. Qd1 Rg4+ 30. Kf1 Qg2+ 31. Ke2 Ne4 32. Rc2 Nxf2 (32... Qxf2+ 33. Kd3 Qf5 ! 34. Qe2 Nf2+ 35. Kd2 h4) 33. Qb1 Qe4 34. Kd2 Rg2 35. Re2? A little better was Rb2 to guard the d3-square. Qd3+ 36. Kc1 Rg1+ 37. Kb2 Rxb1+ 38. Kxb1 Ng4 39. Kb2 Qe4 40. a4 Nxe3 41. a5 Qd4+ 42. Ka3 Nxc2+ 43. Rxc2 f5 44. Ka4 f4 45. Kb5 Qd3 46. Rf2 Qxb3+ 47. Ka6 Qxc4+ 48. Kxa7 Qd4 49. Rf1 c4+ 50. Kb7 g5 51. Rb1? c3 (51... Qe4+) 52. a6 Qd5+ 53. Ka7 c2 54. Rb8+ Kf7 55. Rb7 Qxb7+ 56. Kxb7 c1=Q 57. a7 Qa1 58. Ka8 f3 59. Kb8 f2 60. Ka8 f1=Q and Black soon delivered checkmate. 0-1

Tenn. Open - 1
Sanchit Wadhawan - 1644
Joshua Suich - 2156

1. e4 d5 2. exd5 Nf6 3. Bb5+ Bd7 4. Bc4 Bg4 5. f3 Bf5 6. Nc3 Nbd7 7. Bb3 Best is just 7. d3 or Ne2. Nb6 8. Nge2 Nbx5 9. Nxd5 Nxd5 10. Ng3 Bg6 11. O-O e6 12. Ne4 This artificial method of preventing Bc5 is weak. The natural d4 is strong, controlling black squares and releasing the last undeveloped piece. Be7 13. d3 (13. d4 O-O 14. c4 Nf6 15. Nc3 c5 16. Be3) 13... O-O 14. Bd2 c6 15. Kh1 Qc7 16. Qe1 Rad8 17. Qg3 e5 18. Rael= Kh8 Advertising the intent of playing f5.



19. Nc3 (19. d4 Trying to capitalize on the pin. f5 20. Nc3 f4 21. Qf2 exd4 22. Nxd5) 19... Nf4 20. Bxf4 exf4 21. Qf2 Bf6?!

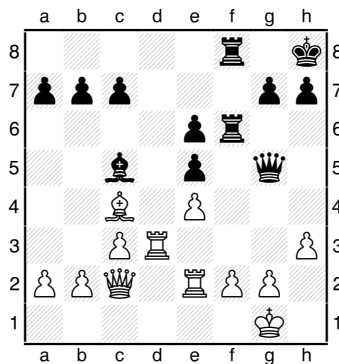


22. Re2 (22. Qxa7 Bd4 23. Qa3 Eyeing e7. Be3 24. Qb4 Rfe8 {24... Rd4?? 25. Qxf8#} 25. Re2 Re5 26. Nd1) 22... h6 Stronger is Bd4 or a5. 23. Rb1 Taking the pawn is still better. Qa5 24. Ne4 Bd4 25. Qe1 Qxe1+ 26. Rxe1 Rfe8 27. c3 Be3 28. d4 b6 (28... Bxe4 29. fxe4 Rxe4 30. Bxf7) 29. Re2 f5 30. Nd2?! {Stronger was Nf2.} c5 31. d5 (31. Ba4 Re7 32. Nb3 a6) 31... b5 32. c4 bxc4 33. Nxc4 (33. Ba4 Re7 34. Bc6 Be8 35. Bxe8 Rxe8 36. Nxc4 Rxd5 37. Rbe1) 33... Rxd5 34. Nxe3 Rde5 35. Ba4 R8e7 36. Nd5 Rxe2 37. Nxe7 Rxe7 38. Bb5 Stronger was Bb3. Bf7 39. b3 Rb7 40. Bd3 c4 41. bxc4 (41. Bxf5 cxb3 42. axb3 a5 {42... Rxb3 43. Ra1 Black might win but it will be tortuous.} 43. Bc2 Rc7 44. Bd1 =/+) 41... Rxb1+ 42. Bxb1 Bxc4 43. a3 g6 44. Kg1 Kg7 45. Kf2 Kf6 46. Bc2 (46. h4 Halting any kingside pawn advance and setting up a later h5 shot.) 46... Ke5

47. Ba4 Kd4 48. Be8 g5 49. a4 (49. Bd7 a5 {49... Bd3 50. g3 fxg3+ 51. hxg3 f4 52. gxf4 gxf4 -+} 50. Bxf5 Kc3 51. Ke1 -+) 49... a5 50. Bd7 Bd3 51. Be8 Kc4 52. Ke1 Kb4 53. g3 fxg3 54. hxg3 Bc2 0-1

Tenn. Open
Dai Jing - 1607
Ali Alataiwi - 1827

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 exd4 4. Nxd4 Bc5 5. Be3 Qf6 6. c3 Nge7 7. Qd3 Usual is the developmental Bc4 or g3. O-O 8. Be2 Ng6= Much better is d5. 9. O-O Nf4 10. Bxf4 Qxf4 11. Nd2 Ne5 12. Qc2 d6 13. Nc4 Be6 14. Nxe5 dxe5 15. Nxe6 fxe6 16. Bc4 Rf6 17. Rael Rh6 (17... Raf8 18. Re2 b5 {Thanks, Fritz!} 19. Bb3 White needs to maintain a constant attack on e6 to indirectly protect h3 against the Black kingside threats. {19. Bxb5?? Rh6 20. g3 [20. h3 Rxh3 21. gxh3 Qg3+ 22. Kh1 Qxh3+ 23. Kg1 Rf4] 20... Qg4 21. Qd2 Qh3} 19... Qh4 -/+ Black has significant pressure on f2.) 18. h3 Rf8 (18... Rxh3?? 19. Bxe6+ Kh8 20. Bxh3) 19. Re2 Kh8 (19... b5 20. Bb3 Qg3! 21. Qd2 Kh8 22. Kh1 {22. a3 Rg6} 22... Rxh3+ 23. gxh3 Qxh3+ 24. Kg1 h6 25. Rfe1 Note that the white bishop might be able to slip back to defend the kingside if it still were on c4. Rf4 -+) 20. Rd1 Qg5 21. Rd3 Rhf6 22. Rdd2? (22. Qd2 Qh4 23. Kh2 =)



22... Qg3!?! This is attractive but much better is the decisive Rg6 for if 23. g3 Qxg+. 23. b4 Forced was Qd3. Rg6! 24. Kf1 Qxg2+ 25. Ke1 Qg1# 0-1

Greater Memphis Open

The Greater Memphis Open was a particularly attractive event featuring a comfortable time of Game/120 minutes and six rounds! The Swiss event also had a three-day option for play. Conducted over September 16-18 at the Memphis Chess Club, it also included an U1600 Section and a 1-day Scholastic event. Tennessee certainly needs more tournaments like this to draw out some of the adults who are a little shy of the Game/60 pace!

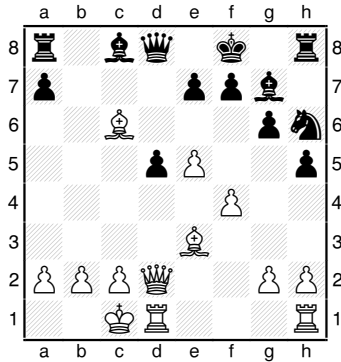
In the Open Section, Graham Horobetz and Chase Knowles tied for first with 4.5 points. In their 5th round clash, Chase Knowles won. See their encounter on the following page. (Knowles lost his first-round encounter to Kenneth Turner, one of those who tied for fourth place with 3.5 points.) Roy Nilsson came in clear second with 4.0 points.

In the Under 1600 Section, Mark Beatty triumphed with 5.0 points after losing the last game to Joshua Kouch, who tied for third place with 4.0 points. Qiyu Han took clear second place with 4.5 points, yielding a point to the champ and a first-round draw.

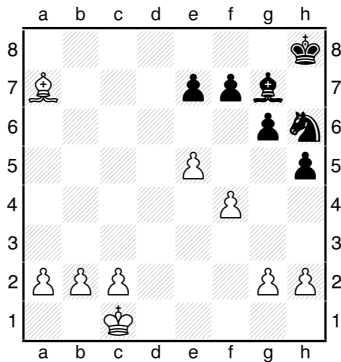
In the 1-day U1000 Scholastic Tournament, which was run as a 4-round Swiss with a Game/60 time control, 18 players participated. Logan Wu went undefeated to claim the championship. A host of others tied for second place with 3.0: Eric Sun, Nikhil Salian, Jake Du, and Saharsh Satheesh. Logan's performance made a strong impression since his victims included two of the second-place guys, justly realizing a 177-point gain.

Greater Memphis Open - 5
Chase Knowles - 1955
Graham Horobetz - 2096

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. d4 cxd4 5. Nxd4 Nc6 6. Be3 Nf6 7. Nxc6 bxc6 8. e5 Ng8 9. f4 d5 10. Qd2 h5 Fritz likes the immediate f6 and many have played Nh6 at this juncture. 11. O-O-O Nh6 12. Nxd5?! cxd5 13. Bb5+ Kf8 14. Bc6



Bg4 (14... Be6! 15. Bxa8 Qxa8 16. c4 Qc6 {16... Nf5 17. cxd5 [17. Bc5 d4 18. b3 Bh6 -+]} 17... Nxe3 18. Qxe3 Bxd5 19. Qc5 Bxg2 20. Qc7 Qc6+ 21. Qxc6 Bxc6 22. Rd8+ Be8 23. Kd2 e6=/+} 17. Qb4 Nf5 18. Qc5 Qa6 19. cxd5 Nxe3 20. Qxe3 Bf5-/+} 15. Bxa8 Bxd1 16. Rxd1 Qxa8 17. Qxd5 Qxd5 18. Rxd5 = Kg8 19. Rd8+ Kh7 20. Rxh8+ Kxh8 21. Bxa7+- With three pawns for the piece and a king close by to support them, White holds a sure advantage.

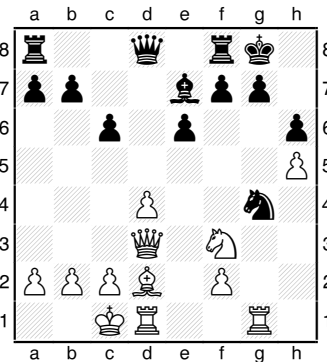


Nf5 22. a4 Bh6 White's queenside mass of pawns is too strong. So even the faster approach with g5 does not work, either. (22... g5 23. fxg5 Bxe5 24. g3 h4 25.

gxh4 Nxh4 26. a5 Nf3 27. Be3 Nxh2 28. a6 Bb8 29. b4+-) **23. g3 h4 24. a5!** Passed pawns must be pushed! **hxg3 25. hxg3 Nxg3 26. Be3** (26. a6! Bxf4+ 27. Kb1 Bxe5 28. Bf2 Ne4 29. a7 Nxf2 30. a8=Q+) **26... Bxf4** (26... Nf1 27. a6 Nxe3 28. a7) **27. Bxf4 Ne2+ 28. Kd2 Nxf4 29. c4 Kg8** (The knight is far too slow to halt the relentless advance of the pawns: 29... Ne6 30. a6 Nc7 31. a7 g5 32. b4 g4 33. b5 Na8 34. c5) **30. b4 Ne6 31. a6 Nc7 32. b5 Na8 33. c5 Kf8 34. a7 1-0**

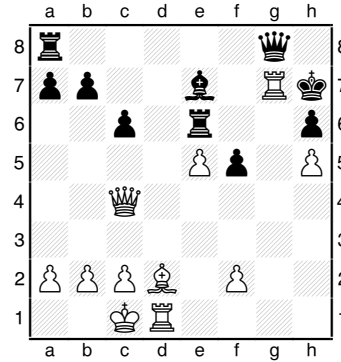
Greater Memphis Open - 2
Graham Horobetz - 2096
Jeff Kovalic - 1899

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. Nc3 dxe4 4. Nxe4 Bf5 5. Ng3 Bg6 6. h4 h6 7. Nf3 Nd7 8. h5 Bh7 9. Bd3 Bxd3 10. Qxd3 e6 11. Bd2 Ngf6 12. O-O-O Be7 A little better was Bd6 or Qc7, controlling e5. **13. Ne4 Nxe4 14. Qxe4 Nf6 15. Qd3 O-O** (15... Ng4 16. Qe2 Qd5 17. Kb1 {17. c4 Qf5} 17... O-O-O =) **16. g4!?** The champion does not mind giving up minor material to accelerate her attack. **Nxg4 17. Rhg1**



f5 (17... Nxf2 18. Qe2 Nxd1 19. Bxh6 Bf6 {19... Kh7 20. Bxg7 Qa5 [20... Rg8 21. Qe4+-]} 21. Bxf8 Rxf8+/=) 20. Bxg7 Bxg7 21. h6 Qf6 22. Qh2 Qxf3 23. hxg7 Qe3+ 24. Kb1 Nc3+ 25. bxc3 Qxg1+ 26. Qxg1 Rfd8 Draw, according to Fritz. However, it is not likely that either player saw this or that these moves would actually be played by a human. **18. Qe2 Kh7** (18...

Bf6 19. Qxe6+ Kh8 20. Ne5+/=) **19. Qxe6 Rf6 20. Qe2 +/- Qf8?** Better was Bf8, removing the bishop from attack while buffering up the kingside defense. **21. Ne5 Nxe5 22. dxe5 Re6 23. Qc4?** Better was f4. **Qg8** (23... Rxe5! 24. Rg6 {24. Bc3 Re4} 24... Rd8 =) **24. Rxg7+** Much better was f4.



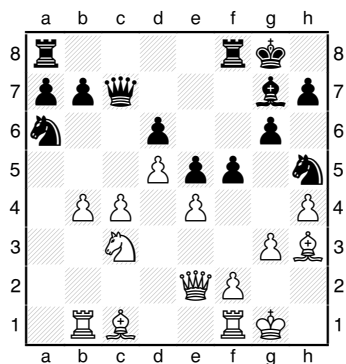
Qxg7?? (24... Kxg7 25. Rg1+ Bg5 26. f4 {26. Bxg5? Kh7} 26... Re7 =) **25. Qxe6 Rf8 26. Kb1** Better was Be3 or a3. **f4 27. Bb4! Rd8** (27... Bxb4 28. Rd7) **28. Qf5+ Kh8 29. Rxd8+ Bxd8 30. b3 Bg5 31. Bc3 Kg8 32. Kb2 Qe7 33. e6 Qc7 34. Qg6+ Kf8 35. Bb4+ 1-0**

Greater Memphis Open - 2
Mark Beatty - 1507
Kevin Cao - 1281

1. e4 c5 2. d4 cxd4 3. c3 d3 4. Bxd3 Nf6 5. Bg5 d5 6. e5 Better was Nd2. **Ng4** Better was 6... Nfd7 7. e6 Ne5 8. exf7+ Nxf7 = **7. Bb5+ Nc6 8. Nf3 Qc7** Better was f6, attacking the e-pawn, or Qb6, attacking b5 and f2. **9. Qxd5 a6 10. Bxc6+ bxc6 11. Qe4 h5** (11... f6 12. exf6 gxf6 13. Bf4 e5 14. h3 Be7 15. Bg3+-) **12. Bf4** The simple h3 or Nbd2 would maintain a strong advantage. **Qb6 13. Bg3** Stronger was castling. **Bb7 14. Nbd2 Qxb2?? 15. Rb1 Qxc3 16. Rxb7 O-O-O 17. Qb1! e6 18. Rb8+** (18. Qb6! Bd6 19. Ra7) **18... Kd7 19. Rxd8+ Kxd8 20. O-O** A little more precise is first Qb8+. **Bb4 21. Rc1 Qa3 22. Nc4 Qa4 23. Rd1+ Ke7 24. a3 Bxa3 25. Qb7+ 1-0**

Greater Memphis Open - 1
Jeff Kovalic - 1899
Jonathan Beatty - 1733

1. c4 Nf6 2. g3 g6 3. Bg2 Bg7 4. Nc3 O-O 5. Nf3 d6 6. d4 c6 7. e4 Bg4 8. h3 Bxf3 9. Qxf3 e5 10. d5 White has a slight plus due to his space advantage. The two-bishops should not be a factor. c5 Black tries to shut out the white-squared bishop and assure that his d-pawn does not later become a target. However, his position loses dynamism and encourages White to begin a kingside assault since the center is stabilized. 11. h4 Nh5 12. Bh3 Better was the simple Bg5 followed by perhaps 0-0-0: 12. Bg5 f6?! 13. Be3 f5 14. exf5 Rxf5 15. Qe2 and the white-squared bishop has inherited a lot of juicy squares. 12... Na6 13. O-O Qe7 14. a3 Nc7 15. b4 cxb4 Better was b6 but Black is trying to stir up some queenside counter play. 16. axb4 Na6 17. Rb1 More active was Ra4. And even Ba3 was reasonable since it would support a later c5 push. Qc7 18. Qe2 f5??

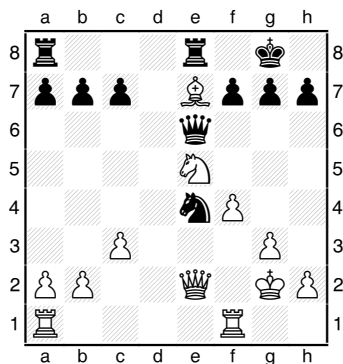


19. Nb5 Stronger was exf5, immediately taking advantage of the errant knight. (19. exf5 Qf7 20. fxg6 Qxg6) 19... Qb6? Better was Qd7 or Qe7 to limit the loss. 20. Be3 Qd8 21. exf5 1-0

Greater Memphis Open - 6
Graham Horobetz - 2096]
Kenneth Turner - 1978

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d3 Be7 4. g3 Nf6 5. Bg2 O-O 6. O-O d6 Regardless of

opening up the diagonal for the White's fianchettoed bishop, Black should seriously consider d5. 7. Nbd2 Be6 8. c3 Qd7 9. Qe2 Bh3 Slightly better is h6, allowing White to keep his ineffective bishop. 10. Nc4 Bxg2 11. Kxg2 Rfe8 12. Bg5 d5? (12... Ng4 13. Bxe7 Rxe7 =) 13. Ncxe5 Nxe5 14. Nxe5 Qe6 15. f4 dxe4 16. dxe4 Nxe4 17. Bxe7

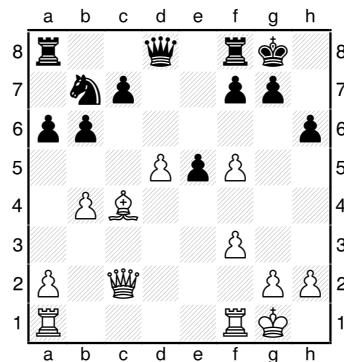


Rxe7?? This simply drops a piece when equality was within reach. (17... Nd6 18. Bg5 {18. Bxd6 cxd6 19. Rael [19. Qe4 dxe5 20. fxe5 Re7] 19... dxe5 20. fxe5 Qxa2 =) 18... f6 19. Bh4 fxe5 20. fxe5 Qxe5=/+ 18. Qxe4 f6 19. Qxb7 Rd8 20. Nf3 c5 21. Qb5 Threatening the pawn as well as Re1. Qf5 22. Rael Red7 23. Qc4+ Kh8 24. Qe4 Qh5 25. Rf2 h6 26. Ree2 Rd1 27. Nh4 Qf7 28. Ng6+ Kg8 (28... Kh7 29. Ne5+) 29. Qe6 Qxe6 30. Rxe6 Kf7 31. f5 1-0

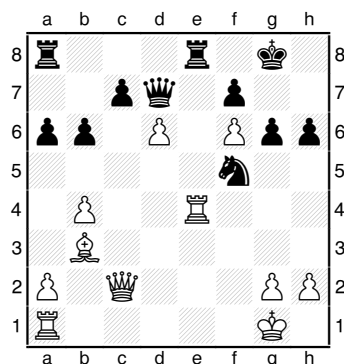
Tenn. Open - 1
Ali Alataiwi - 1827
Tomlin Nicholas, - 1595

1. d4 d5 2. c4 dxc4 3. e4 e5 4. d5 Nf6 5. Nc3 Nbd7 6. Bxc4 Bb4 7. f3 O-O 8. Nge2 Preferable is Be3, making sure that the king will be able to smoothly castle to the kingside. Re8 Better is Nb6 followed by Bc5. 9. O-O Black's opportunity for any initiative has vanished, despite his enterprising opening. Nf8 Black is continuing to fumble with this knight's placement. He should simply redeploy his pieces with a gain of time and complete his

development: 9... Nb6 10. Bd3 Bc5+ 11. Kh1 Bd7. 10. Qb3 Bd6 Black gives up the g1-a7 diagonal without a fight, giving White a slight plus. 11. Bg5 h6 12. Bh4 Ng6 13. Bf2 a6 14. Nd1 Ne7 Better was Nh5 planning Ngf4. 15. Ne3 b6 16. Ng3 Rf8 17. Ngf5? White should strengthen his position with moves like Racl, a4, or Bd3. Now Black gets a little more freedom and direction. Nxf5 18. Nxf5 Bxf5 19. exf5 =/+ Nd7 Black should have played e4, giving his bishop range. 20. Qc2 Bc5 Black is hoping to swap the White pieces off and perhaps get a good-knight-versus-bad-bishop situation. However, he gives up his best defender of the backward c-pawn. 21. Bxc5 Nxc5 22. b4 Nb7



23. f4! exf4 24. Rxf4 Nd6 25. Bb3 Qd7 The pressure against this pawn is meaningless. More to the point is Qf6 followed by manning the open files with rooks. 26. f6 g6 27. Rh4 Stronger was Rcl or Qd2. Nf5 28. Re4 Rfe8 29. d6?! 1-0

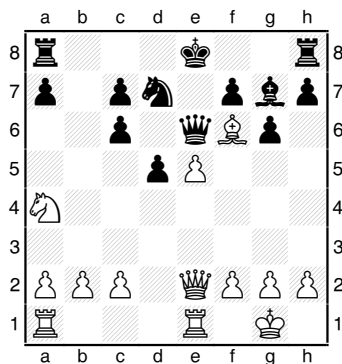


Nxd6?? (29... Qxd6! 30. Rael Rxe4 31. Qxe4 Rd8 and it is White who is losing.) 30. Rxe8+ Rxe8 31. Qxg6+ 1-0

Tenn. Open - 4
 Austin Lillis - 1343
 Victoria Suich - 1267

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 Nf6 4. Nc3 d6?! Much better was Bc5, developing the bishop outside the pawn chain and allowing the opening to transpose into a Berlin Variation. (4... Bc5 5. Nxe5 {5. Bxc6 dxc6 6. Nxe5 Bxf2+ 7. Kxf2 Qd4+} 5... Nxe5 6. d4 Bd6 7. f4 Nc6 8. e5 =) 5. d4 exd4 6. Nxd4 Bd7 7. Nxc6 Bxc6 8. Bxc6+ bxc6 9. O-O d5?

Because of the reduced pieces, Black would be okay by playing the simple Be7 and castling. This is a serious mistake which allows his knight to be chased from its best position, and-even worst-starts complications before he is castled. 10. e5 Nd7 11. Re1 Qe7 Better was Nc5 to blockade the pawn. This superficial attack simply means that Black won't be castling any time soon. 12. Qe2 Qe6 13. Na4 Better is Bf4 or Be3. Decentralizing the knight wasn't necessary. g6 The bishop is placed better at e7 where it overprotects c5 and plans to later advance that pawn. But Black is intent on attacking e5. 14. Bg5 Bg7 15. Bf6?



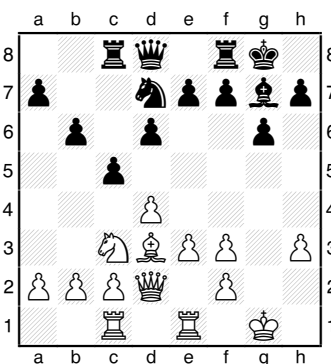
O-O (15... Bxf6 16. exf6 Qxe2 17. Rxe2+ Kd8 18. c4 Nxf6) 16. Bxg7 Kxg7 17. Qe3 Rfe8 Continuing the systematic attack against e5. 18. f4 Kg8 planning f6, which was actually already possible on move 17. 19. Nc5 Nxc5 20. Qxc5 f6 21. c4 fxe5

22. cxd5 cxd5 23. Rxe5 Qd6 24. Rxe8+ Definitely better was seizing a full pawn by capturing on d5. Rxe8 25. Qxd6 cxd6 26. Rd1 Re2 Excellent. Attacking rather than trying passive defense. 27. Rxd5 Rxb2 28. Ra5 d5 29. Rxa7 d4 30. Ra3 Rd2 With the White king temporarily cut off because of the need to defend his kingside pawns, Black has excellent drawing chances. 31. h4 h5 Better-as usual for most endings-is activation of the king. 32. Kh2 Wrong idea. Better was Ra7 or g3 planning Kg1-f1-e1. d3 33. Kh3 Rd1 34. Kg3 d2 35. Rd3 Kf7 36. a4 Kf2 gives Black more opportunities to go wrong. Kf6 37. a5 Ra1 38. Rxd2 Rxa5 39. Rd3 Kf5 40. Kf3 Ra2 41. Rd5+ Kf6 42. Rg5 Ra1 43. Kg3 Ra3+ 44. Kh2 Ra2 45. f5 gxf5 46. Rxh5 Ra8 47. Kg3 Ra3+ 48. Kh2 and the game was drawn after two more moves. 1/2-1/2

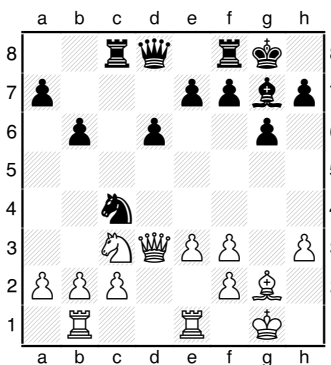
Greater Memphis Open - 1
 Allen Wu - 1220
 Beatty, Mark

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nf3 g6 3. e3 Bg7 4. Be2 Even if you are fearful of your more skilled opponent, this approach is over-cautiously. Unless there is a thought to later play Bf3, in this setup the bishop belongs at d3. One reason for this is that a pin by the black bishop on g4 can be easily countered with the simple h3 because the bishop can not simply retreat to h5 without jeopardy of g2-g4. Too, with White already having uncontested control of e5, there is no real likelihood of e7-e5-e4 to fork his pieces. O-O 5. O-O d6 6. Bd2 Better was c4, Nbd2, or even c3 to setup a barrier of pawns to blunt Black's fianchettoed-bishop. Ne4 7. Nc3 Nxd2 8. Qxd2 Nd7 9. Rfe1 b6 10. h3 There is no reason for this, especially since Black just announced that he plans to develop his other bishop at b7. Better was e4, playing to control

the whole center. Bb7 11. Rac1 Maybe he intended to play to d1? Rc8 12. Bd3?! Bxf3 13. gxf3 c5



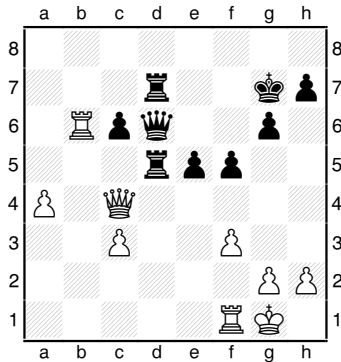
14. dxc5? Now White's weaknesses along the c-file are exposed and Black's bishop rakes the diagonal. (Better was 14. Ba6 Rb8 15. Nb5) 14... Nxc5 +/- 15. Bf1 Nd7 16. Bg2 Black should defend the weak queenside with Nc3-d1 followed by c3. And, obviously, the strong f4 keeps a knight off e5. Ne5 Black could already win a pawn with Bxc3 followed by queen c7, but he is seeking more. White now needs to play Nd1. 17. Rb1 Nc4 18. Qd3



Nxb2 19. Rxb2 Bxc3 20. Reb1 Bxb2 21. Rxb2 Rc5 Black has a decisive 3-point advantage. 22. f4 Qc7 23. Qd2 Rc8 24. Be4 Qd7 25. Bg2 Better was Kh2, not abandoning the needed defense of c2. Qf5 26. Qd3 Qxd3 27. cxd3 Rc2 28. Rxc2 Rxc2 29. Bd5 e6 30. Bb3 Rb2 31. d4 d5 32. Kg2 b5 33. Kg3 a5 34. f3 Rxb3 A nice finishing touch by Black. 35. axb3 a4 36. bxa4 bxa4 1-0

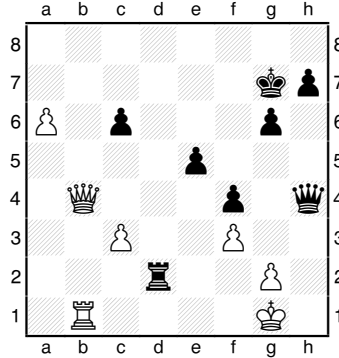
Greater Memphis Open - 1
Roy Nilsson -1734
Graham Horobetz - 2096

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 g6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nc6 5. Be3 Nf6 6. Nc3 Bg7 7. Bc4 O-O 8. O-O Nxe4 9. Nxe4 d5 10. Nxc6 bxc6 11. Bd3 dxe4 12. Bxe4 Qc7 More usual is the equalizing Ba6. Black's move avoids endgames where there is little chance of gaining a win. 13. c3 Rb8 14. Qe2 Be6 15. Bc5 Better was Rfd1. Rb5 16. Ba3 f5 This is unnecessarily loosening. Rc8 or b8 was somewhat better and even Rh5 was worth considering. 17. Bf3 Re5 18. Qa6 Bd5 19. Qd3 19. Bxd5+ cxd5 20. Rael = 19... Bxf3 20. Qxf3 Rd8=/+ 21. Rad1 Red5 22. Qe2 Better was capturing on d5 and holding Black to only a slight plus: 22. Rxd5 cxd5 23. Rd1. 22... e5 23. Qc4 Qf7 24. Rde1 Better was capturing on d5. Only White's queen is actively employed. Qd7 25. f3 Kh8 26. Bc5 Qb7 27. b4 Bf6 28. a4 Kg7 29. Bf2 Better was Re2, contesting the 2nd rank. R8d7 30. Bg3 (30. g4 f4 31. Re2 =) 30... a5 31. Rb1 axb4 32. Rxb4 = Qc7 33. Rbb1 Better was Bf2, eyeing b6. Qd6 34. Bf2 Bd8 35. Bb6 Bxb6+ 36. Rxb6



Rc5 (36... Qc5+ 37. Qxc5 Rxc5 38. Rb3=/+) 37. Qb4 Qd5 38. Rb8 Qc4 39. Rb7 Rxb7 40. Qxb7+ Qf7 41. Qb4 (41. Qxf7+ Kxf7 42. Ra1 Rxc3 43. a5 Rb3 44. a6 Rb8 45. Kf2 could be a theoretical draw.) 41... Qa7 42. Kh1 Rd5 43. h4 (43. c4 Ra5 44. Qd6 =) 43... Rd7

44. Rb1? Much better was a5, giving Black something to worry with. Qf2 45. a5 f4 46. a6 Qxh4+ 47. Kg1 White's advanced a-pawn, Black's weak pawns, and Black's exposed king still give the game strong drawish tendencies. Rd2



48. Rf1?? (48. Qc5 Kh6 49. Rf1 Qg5 50. Rf2 Rd1+ 51. Rf1 Rd2 =) 48... Qg3 49. Qe7+ Kh6 50. Qf8+ Kh5 0-1

19th Battle of Murfreesboro

The Battle of Murfreesboro was held on August 21 in Murfreesboro. The five-round tournament was directed by Robert Guthrie. The first rounds of the tournament were accelerated and the latter rounds were conducted at G/75. Fifty-four players participated.

Expert Peter Suich won the event with 4.5 points after holding Ronald Burnett to a draw in the final round. And since Burnett had earlier yielded a draw to Expert Brian Smith in the 3rd Round, Master Bill Melvin, Master Esad Elezaj, Joshua Suich, Benjamin Harris, Paul Smith, and he finished tied for second place with 4.0 points. Benjamin Harris of North Carolina had an excellent tournament, tying Bill Melvin and beating Elezaj to gain 38 rating points. But the biggest point-gainer by far was

Class C player Zachary Moore who finished with 3.5 points and gained over 180 points!

Cumberland Co. Fall Open

The Cumberland Co. Fall Open was held October 8th in Crossville. Harry Sabine again directed the 2-section event which hosted a total 42 players.

The Game/60 event was won by Scott Cantrell who defeated Expert Peter Suich in the last round to win with 3.5 points (having earlier yielded a draw to Jason Fu). Peter Suich, Randy Graber, Luke Weishaar, Brian McCormick, Jason Fu, and Michael Anders tied for second place with 3.0 points. The 19-player Amateur Section was won by Wayne Carpenter who gained 163 points with his perfect 4.0. Tanay Patri also had a big point gain (152 points) with his second-place finish of 3.5 points.

Lakeway Summer Open

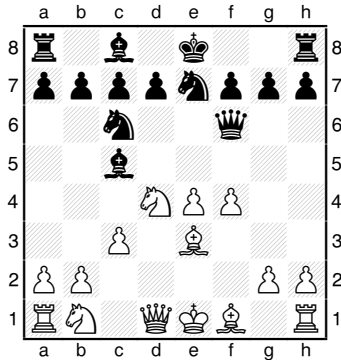
The Lakeway Summer Open was held August 23 in Morristown. It featured two sections and a total 38 players. It was directed by Victor Suich who was assisted by his son Joshua.

The Championship Section was won by Peter Suich with 4.0 points, and the Director's other son, Joshua, tied for second place with 3.0 points along with Trevor Sharpe, Kevin Hong, and Albert Xue (who gained 189 points!). The Amateur Section was won by Barclay Carey with a perfect score. Kevin Wang and Shyam Dasari tied with 3.0 points to share second-place honors.

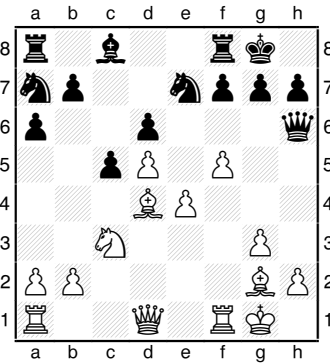
Below are two of the games played at the Lakeway Summer Open that were responsible for Xue racking up such a tremendous point gain. His game with Blasenak shows that he has an awesome command of tactics.

Lakeway Summer Open - 3
Albert Xue
Steve Poff

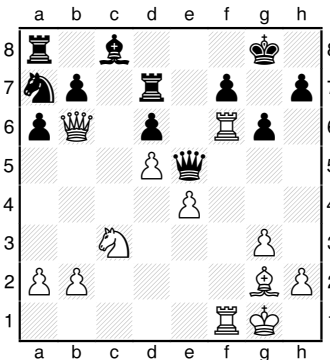
1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 exd4 4. Nxd4 Bc5 5. Be3 Qf6 6. c3 Nge7 7. f4



Bxd4 Fritz11 suggests simply castling and Black is okay. In Janos Petro (2265)- Nagy Kalman (2235), Bxd4 was also played. And after 8. cxd4 d5 9. e5 Qg6 10. Qd2 Bf5, Kalman made effective use of the White squares and reaped the win on move 33. **8. cxd4 Qh4+** Most masters who have faced this played d5 followed by Qg6. The game continuation gives White a definite advantage. **9. g3+/- Qf6 10. Bg2** Even stronger was Nc3, eyeing the sensitive c7-square. **d6** Better was still d5. Now Black is going to have problems developing his pieces because either of White's central pawns can advance and wreak havoc. **11. O-O O-O 12. Nc3 +/-** Fritz gives White a big 2-point advantage. **a6 13. d5** Fritz suggests f5 with threats against the Black queen, like Qd2-Bg5. But Albert has his own plan on how to proceed. **Na7 14. Bd4 Qh6 15. f5 c5**



16. f6 (Stronger is first dxc: 16. dxc6 Naxc6 17. f6 gxf6 18. Bxf6) **16... cxd4 17. fxe7 Re8?!** (17... Qe3+! 18. Kh1 Re8 =) **18. Qxd4 Rxe7 19. Rf4** Planning on doubling rooks and perhaps harassing the queen. **g6 20. Raf1** (20. Qf6! Rd7 {20... Qf8 21. Qxd6} 21. Na4) **20... Qg7 21. Qb6 Qe5** Best is Nb5, according to Fritz. But White still maintains the upper hand: (21... Nb5 22. Nxb5 axb5 23. e5 Rxa2 (23... dxe5 24. d6 Rd7 25. Rf6 Qh6 26. Bd5) (23... Rxe5 24. Qd8+ Qf8 25. Qxf8+ Kxf8 26. Rxf7+ Kg8 27. Rf8+) 24. e6 f5 25. g4 +/-) **22. Rf6 Rd7**

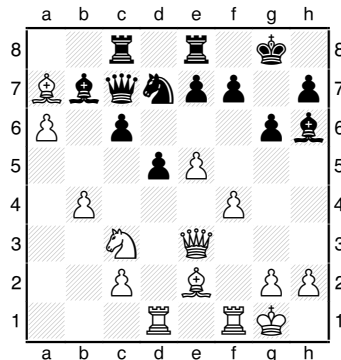


23. Bh3 Fritz suggests the immediate Qf2 but Black has an equally effective means of realizing the same pressure. (23. Qf2 Qe8 24. e5 dxe5 25. Ne4 Qf8 26. Ng5 and the f7-square is ablaze.) **23... Re7 24. Bxc8 Nxc8 25. Qf2 Nb6??** And Black collapses under White's relentless pressure. **26. Qxb6 Rc8 27. Qf2** Stronger was the immediate capture of the d-pawn. **Rcc7 28. Qb6 h5 29. Rxd6 h4 30. Rd8+ Kg7 31. d6 hxg3 32. dxc7 gxh2+ 33. Kh1 Rxc7 34. Qd4 1-0**

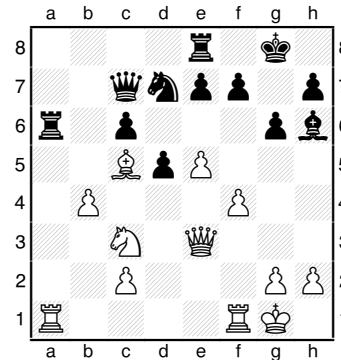
Lakeway Summer Open - 2
Albert Xue
Jan Blasenak

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 g6 5.Nc3 Bg7 6.Be3 Nf6 7.Be2 Nc6 8.Qd2 0-0 9.f3 d5!?

This equalizing possibility is the reason that White generally plays his bishop to c4, establishing control of d5. The Yugoslav has morphed into an Accelerated Dragon! **10.Nxc6 bxc6 11.e5 Nd7 Ne8** is okay, planning f6 or perhaps Ne8-c7 followed by Ba6. **12.f4 Nb6 13.0-0 Bb7** Better is Be6. **14.Bc5 Qd7** Better is Nd7. **15.Rad1 Rfe8** Probably planning f6. **16.a4 Qc7 17.b4** Better was b3. Now Black can play the strong a5 or Nd7. **17...Rad8? 18.Qe3 Bh6** [18...Ba8 19.a5 Nc8 20.Bd4 e6 21.Na4+-] **19.a5 Nd7 20.Bxa7 Rc8 21.a6** [21.e6 fxe6 22.Qxe6+ Kh8 23.f5+-]



21...Bxa6! 22.Bxa6 Ra8 23.Bc5 Rxa6 24.Ra1?



Better was b5. **24...Nxc5! 25.Qxc5 Rxa1 26.Rxa1 Bxf4 27.Nxd5 Qxe5 28.Nxf4** White resigns upon noticing his loose rook on a1. **0-1**

Name/State ID	Rate	Rnd 1	Rnd 2	Rnd 3	Rnd 4	Rnd 5
1. BURNETT, IM RON TN 12093120	2416	B 37 1.0	B 13 2.0	B 4 3.0	B 2 4.0	B 3 5.0
2. ELEZAJ, ESAD TN 12673808	2200	B 42 1.0	B 14 2.0	B 5 3.0	B 1 3.0	B 7 4.0
3. JUSTICE, DAVID TN 12814183	2197	B 30 1.0	B 16 2.0	B 19 3.0	B 6 4.0	B 1 4.0
4. SUICH, JOSHUA TN 12707426	2156	B 43 1.0	B 17 2.0	B 1 2.0	B 21 3.0	B 13 4.0
5. HYATT, DOUG TN 12581280	2104	B 41 1.0	B 21 2.0	B 2 2.0	B 17 3.0	B 12 4.0
6. BEREOLOS, FM PETER TN 11414966	2346	B 22 1.0	B 15 2.0	B 7 2.5	B 3 2.5	B 14 3.5
7. SUICH, PETER TN 12779311	2129	B 38 1.0	B 18 2.0	B 6 2.5	B 10 3.5	B 2 3.5
8. SPINRAD, JERRY TN 12409131	2038	B 44 1.0	B 11 1.5	B 10 2.0	B 22 2.5	B 20 3.5
9. BRAGG, WILLIAM N KY 10433011	1914	B 28 1.0	B 23 1.5	HALF 2.0	B 11 2.5	B 22 3.5
10. MCCORMICK, ALAN TN 12778990	1832	B 34 1.0	B 25 2.0	B 8 2.5	B 7 2.5	B 23 3.5
11. LI, BIN TN 13511415	1672	B 35 1.0	B 8 1.5	B 23 2.0	B 9 2.5	B 19 3.5
12. TANAS, ZAKI TN 13656491	1836	HALF 0.5	B 20 1.0	B 37 2.0	B 30 3.0	B 5 3.0
13. ALATAIWI, ALI TN 13746224	1827	B 29 1.0	B 1 1.0	B 40 2.0	B 28 3.0	B 4 3.0
14. LEVINE, BENJAMIN TN 13544181	1802	B 31 1.0	B 2 1.0	B 38 2.0	B 33 3.0	B 6 3.0
15. STAFFORD, JOSEPH TN 12945706	1782	B 24 1.0	B 6 1.0	B 30 1.0	B 29 2.0	B 28 3.0
16. SHARPE, TREVOR TN 14125490	1766	B 33 1.0	B 3 1.0	B 28 1.0	B 31 2.0	B 27 3.0
17. TOBIN, JEFF AL 13965476	1762	B 32 1.0	B 4 1.0	B 31 2.0	B 5 2.0	B 30 3.0
18. SINGSON, JOSE TN 12433862	1716	B 26 1.0	B 7 1.0	B 33 1.0	B 40 2.0	B 35 3.0
19. NEGLIA, SAL TN 12939260	1884	B 39 1.0	B 40 2.0	B 3 2.0	B 23 2.5	B 11 2.5
20. SMITH, PAUL TN 12561474	1809	B 40 0.0	B 12 0.5	B 42 1.5	B 25 2.5	B 8 2.5
21. JOBE, THOMAS TN 10197449	1696	B 45 1.0	B 5 1.0	B 32 2.0	B 4 2.0	B 24 2.5

Name/State ID	Rate	Rnd 1	Rnd 2	Rnd 3	Rnd 4	Rnd 5
22. WEISHAAR, LUKE TN 14191493	1679	B 6 0.0	B 34 1.0	B 24 2.0	B 8 2.5	B 9 2.5
23. FU, JASON TN 13103964	1652	B 36 1.0	B 9 1.5	B 11 2.0	B 19 2.5	B 10 2.5
24. SUICH, VICTOR W TN 12732019	1456	B 15 0.0	B 27 1.0	B 22 1.0	B 37 2.0	B 21 2.5
25. PAO, LUCAS TN 14226107	1446	B 27 1.0	B 10 1.0	HALF 1.5	B 20 1.5	B 33 2.5
26. THOMAS, RICHARD NC 12642264	1371	B 18 0.0	B 28 0.0	B 41 1.0	B 39 2.0	HALF 2.5
27. PRESSWOOD, ROBERT TN 12031640	1674	B 25 0.0	B 24 0.0	B 34 1.0	B 32 2.0	B 16 2.0
28. HYDZIK, ROBERT J TN 12468777	1610	B 9 0.0	B 26 1.0	B 16 2.0	B 13 2.0	B 15 2.0
29. TOMLIN, NICHOLAS A TN 13985642	1595	B 13 0.0	B 42 0.5	HALF 1.0	B 15 1.0	B 41 2.0
30. WARREN, JONATHAN TN 12911327	1525	B 3 0.0	B 35 1.0	B 15 2.0	B 12 2.0	B 17 2.0
31. XUE, ALBERT TN 13500641	1485	B 14 0.0	B 43 1.0	B 17 1.0	B 16 1.0	B 37 2.0
32. STEED, ADAM C TN 13187735	1447	B 17 0.0	B 44 1.0	B 21 1.0	B 27 1.0	B 38 2.0
33. WEISHAAR, KAYLA TN 14232761	1443 Trophy	B 16 0.0	B 39 1.0	B 18 2.0	B 14 2.0	B 25 2.0
34. SHARPE, KYLE TN 14125484	1435	B 10 0.0	B 22 0.0	B 27 0.0	BYE 1.0	B 40 2.0
35. ZHANG, ALVIN TN 14012735	1430	B 11 0.0	B 30 0.0	B 44 1.0	B 38 2.0	B 18 2.0
36. HOYOS, JORDAN TN 13770025	1425	B 23 0.0	B 38 0.0	B 39 0.0	B 44 1.0	B 42 2.0
37. QIN, ALEXANDER TN 13298561	1650	B 1 0.0	B 41 1.0	B 12 1.0	B 24 1.0	B 31 1.0
38. HONG, KEVIN TN 13787313	1632	B 7 0.0	B 36 1.0	B 14 1.0	B 35 1.0	B 32 1.0
39. THRASH, WILLARD TN 12580129	1596	B 19 0.0	B 33 0.0	B 36 1.0	B 26 1.0	--- 1.0
40. DAI, JING TN 14191121	1594	B 20 1.0	B 19 1.0	B 13 1.0	B 18 1.0	B 34 1.0
41. WEISHAAR, RACHEL TN 14222716	1510 Trophy	B 5 0.0	B 37 0.0	B 26 0.0	B 42 1.0	B 29 1.0
42. DAI, WEI TN 13760212	1246 Trophy	B 2 0.0	B 29 0.5	B 20 0.5	B 41 0.5	B 36 0.5

2011 TENNESSEE OPEN - OPEN

Wall Chart, cont.

Name/State ID	Rate	Rnd 1	Rnd 2	Rnd 3	Rnd 4	Rnd 5
43. WADHAWAN, SANCHIT TN 13399514	1644	B 4 0.0	B 31 0.0	--- 0.0	--- 0.0	--- 0.0
44. BLAIR, BENJAMIN TN 11071511	1617	B 8 0.0	B 32 0.0	B 35 0.0	B 36 0.0	--- 0.0
45. OLSZEWSKI, MATTHEW TN 14197540	987	B 21 0.0	--- 0.0	--- 0.0	--- 0.0	--- 0.0

2011 TENNESSEE OPEN - NOVICE

Wall Chart, Page 1

Name/State ID	Rate	Rnd 1	Rnd 2	Rnd 3	Rnd 4	Rnd 5
1. MARTINDALE, CHRIS TN 12709524	1253	B 26 1.0	B 9 2.0	B 15 3.0	B 5 4.0	B 4 4.5
2. MARTINDALE, TIM TN 12768993	1302	B 14 0.0	B 17 1.0	B 20 2.0	B 9 3.0	B 8 4.0
3. ZHANG, VINCENT TN 14012720	1298	B 9 0.0	B 26 1.0	B 19 2.0	B 10 3.0	B 6 4.0
4. LI, ANGELA TN 13043990	1298	B 10 0.5	B 24 1.5	B 7 2.5	B 15 3.5	B 1 4.0
5. DALAL, NAYSHIL TN 14282303	1308	B 17 1.0	B 14 2.0	B 8 2.5	B 1 2.5	B 12 3.5
6. LILLIS, AUSTIN TN 13747364	1343	B 12 1.0	B 20 1.5	B 13 2.5	B 8 3.0	B 3 3.0
7. PARKER, DENNIS TN 12128880	1305	B 19 1.0	B 13 1.5	B 4 1.5	HALF 2.0	B 14 3.0
8. SUICH, VICTORIA TN 12902341	1267	B 11 1.0	B 21 2.0	B 5 2.5	B 6 3.0	B 2 3.0
9. HONG, WILL TN 13862106	1055	B 3 1.0	B 1 1.0	B 18 2.0	B 2 2.0	B 19 3.0
10. JAGASIA, PUJA TN 13367387	1006	B 4 0.5	B 23 1.5	HALF 2.0	B 3 2.0	B 15 3.0
11. JONES, JERRY TN 14375655	989	B 8 0.0	B 12 0.5	HALF 1.0	B 18 2.0	B 17 3.0
12. CHRISTOPHER, JOHNATHAN TN 14200963	1296	B 6 0.0	B 11 0.5	B 22 1.5	B 20 2.5	B 5 2.5
13. HUTCHISON, EARL TN 14190620	1223	B 25 1.0	B 7 1.5	B 6 1.5	- 14 F1.5	B 21 2.5
14. JACKSON, IAN TN 14688697	1088	B 2 1.0	B 5 1.0	HALF 1.5	- 13 X2.5	B 7 2.5
15. MANNERS, ROY TN 12649484	1302	B 18 1.0	B 22 2.0	B 1 2.0	B 4 2.0	B 10 2.0

2011 TENNESSEE OPEN — NOVICE

Wall Chart, Cont.

Name/State ID	Rate	Rnd 1	Rnd 2	Rnd 3	Rnd 4	Rnd 5
16. HARDY, JOSHUA TN 13944375	1248	--- 0.0	--- 0.0	--- 0.0	B 26 1.0	B 20 2.0
17. SMITH, COLIN TN 14006711	1200	B 5 0.0	B 2 0.0	BYE 1.0	B 21 2.0	B 11 2.0
18. JUSTICE, PAUL TN 12844683	1192	B 15 0.0	B 25 1.0	B 9 1.0	B 11 1.0	B 22 2.0
19. BLOOM, LEONARD TN 14141050	1109	B 7 0.0	BYE 1.0	B 3 1.0	B 22 2.0	B 9 2.0
20. PYLE, WILLIAM TN 12870745	1154	B 23 1.0	B 6 1.5	B 2 1.5	B 12 1.5	B 16 1.5
21. SAWYER, JOHN B TN 14435395	987	BYE 1.0	B 8 1.0	HALF 1.5	B 17 1.5	B 13 1.5
22. OLSZEWSKI, MATTHEW TN 14197540	987	BYE 1.0	B 15 1.0	B 12 1.0	B 19 1.0	B 18 1.0
23. DAVIS, WILLIAM S TN 12484473	1383	B 20 0.0	B 10 0.0	HALF 0.5	--- 0.5	--- 0.5
24. COLLINS, MICHAEL M TN 12455921	1075	HALF 0.5	B 4 0.5	- 26 F0.5	ZERO 0.5	--- 0.5
25. CARTER, CARY TN 13120863	1340	B 13 0.0	B 18 0.0	--- 0.0	--- 0.0	--- 0.0
26. SHAH, KUNAL TN 14709240	nnnn	B 1 0.0	B 3 0.0	- 24 F0.0	B 16 0.0	--- 0.0

Mike Barton Memorial: A Tribute to a Good Chess Friend by Gary M. Pylant

On August 20, 2011 38 chess players met at the Greater Memphis Chess Center to honor Mike Barton. Graham Horobetz won the event on tie breaks over Kenneth Turner. The format of the tournament was originally two sections: Game in 60 and Game in 30, but the players elected to play only in the G/60, which had four rounds.

The chief tournament director for the event was Michael Salzgeber, who wore a tall black and white checkered, chess hat that look like it came from Doctor Seuss' "Cat in the Hat." Before each round Michael would ring a cow bell to notify that the round was about to begin. Some of the players found this amusing yet effective to keep everything on schedule.

In the days before chess computers and advanced database programs, Mike Barton was a frequent visitor to a special chess community near East High school in Memphis, Tennessee at Tillman and Waynoka. Chess legends from the Memphis Chess Club lived in a cove area with white apartments that were made of four living units. Kenny Thomas, Gary Newsom, John Oman, Sid Pickard, Gary Pylant, Randy Cope, Joy Wellman were a few of the area chess residents that lived in these special apartments. James Gallagher Jr., Curt Jones, Paul Linxwiler, Jack Smith, Mahlon "Scot" Smith, Charles "Rick" Herbers, Robert Felt and countless others would show up unannounced to play all-night marathons, five-minute parties on the weekends that did not have chess tournaments. Those were the good old chess days, and Mike made it better.

Mike loved to razz everyone at this chess commune with his sharp wit and sardonic jabs. He became affectionately known as the "Gill Man" after the monster from the classic horror movie "Creature from the Black Lagoon." All of the old-school chess players know what a "fish" is: one that gobbles the bait, especially from an offered gambit pawn. But Mike was not a fish or bad chess player. He beat the best players in his chess career including Leonid Filatov in 1995.

We all miss Mike, and I am sure that he would be proud of the way the Mike Barton Memorial turned out. Four players enjoyed winning special chess gift certificates from ChessCentral.com, the web chess store that is owned and operated by Sid Pickard. Andy Sorensen was surprised to win a chess set and board (both hand carved from Sweden) that was donated by Roy Nilsson. They ironically played in the last round with Andy coming through with a victory over Roy.

Scholastic Corner

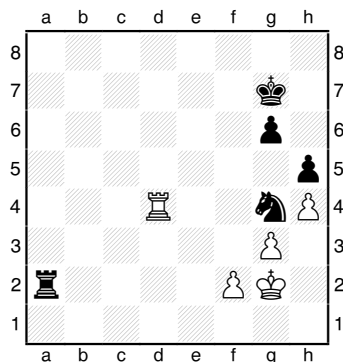
Tentacles of the Octopus

I observed a game where the knight demonstrated its power in a tight position with pawns on one side. I was impressed at its reach and how such a short-ranged piece could exert so much influence. Some masters refer to the stretch of the knight as the tentacles of the octopus because of its ability to make threats on 8-points. This is particularly useful when trying to win certain positions with unequal material. So let us explore the usefulness of the knight in endgames that involve a rook and knight versus a rook with the knight owner having one less pawn than the defender.

I could not find existing theory on this relatively common ending. Even Reuben Fine does not deal with it in his tome. The reason for this is that it may be difficult to reduce to a formula because the defense has so many options to obtain a draw. For sure, a general approach for such an ending can be proposed and some guidelines established. Too, if the "ideal position" is reached, it is highly likely that a win will result.

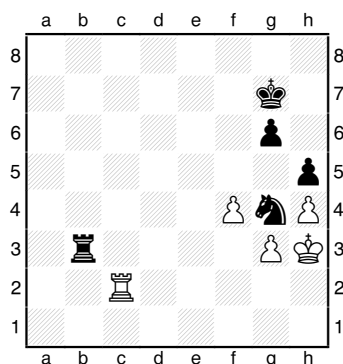
Foremost for the owner of the knight, (1) don't allow all of your pawns to be liquidated because rook and knight versus rook is generally a draw; (2) try to swap rooks; (3) try to establish a position where both your pieces are attacking the pawn base; (4) try to use zugswang to forcibly win a pawn; and (5) try to advance the king and use it to limit the opposing pieces mobility. The chief things that the defense can strive for are to swap off all of the pawns and not allow the ideal attack position to be set.

So what is the ideal attack position? This is shown in *Diag. 1*.



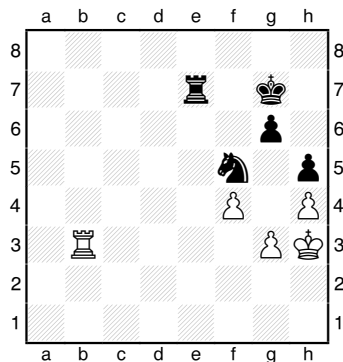
Diag. 1 Ideal attack.

There are two other very strong blockades for Black.



Diag. 2 Ideal blockade.

The above *Diagram 2* is very favorable because White's rook is tied to the second rank so that Black can't mate with a rook on h2 and Black will almost certainly be able to force the swap of the rooks.



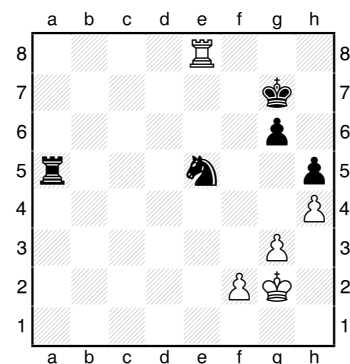
Diag. 3 Ideal blockade.

In *Diag. 3*, note that White's only viable defense is with his rook at g1 or

g2. Too, White will not likely be able to run the knight from its strong post or swap a pawn since pushing the g-pawn will most likely lose the h-pawn immediately or result in a swap of rooks.

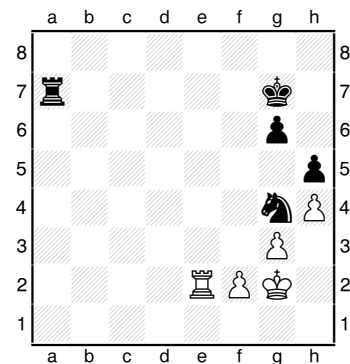
Armed with these guidelines, let's see how a master applied this insight to win in the 2007 game **Dejan Bojkov (2520) vs. David Pruess (2417)**.

After **52. Re8**, Black responded ... **Ra5!**, giving *Diag. 4*.



Diag. 4 After 52. Re8 Ra5!

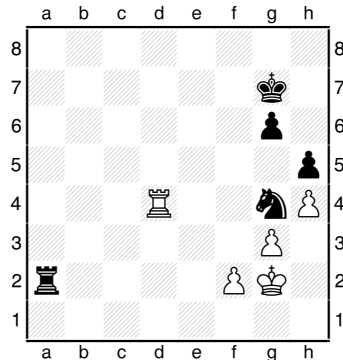
If Black had responded with an immediate **52 ... Ng4**, then White could have played **53. Re2** giving *Diag. 5* where there is no simple methodical win.



Diag. 5 If 52... Ng4, 53. Re2 and there is no simple win.

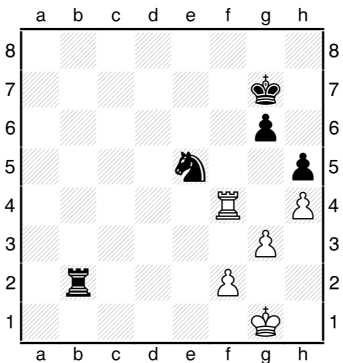
But after Black's correct reply of **52... Ra5!**, we are in a position to forcibly set up *Diag. 1*, an assault on the base of the pawn chain.

Since White's rook has no checking distance, the game continued: **53. Rd8 Ra2 54. Rd4 Ng4** and we arrive at Diag. 1.



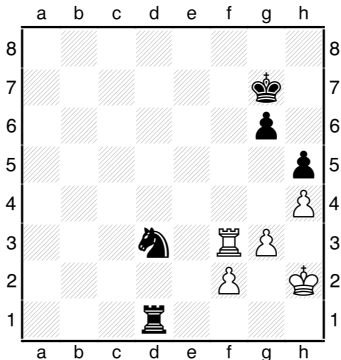
Diag. 6 Ideal formation.

First, note that White has only two squares from whence he can defend f2. So, after **55. Rf4 Rd2 56. Kg1 Ne5 57. Kf1 Rb2**, White played the erroneous **58. Kg1?** (Instead **58. Rd4** makes the win uncertain. But **58. Re4** loses to **Nd3** which either forces the trade of rooks or forces the pawns to abandon the king.) Now we have Diag. 7 where the knight gets a chance to stretch its tentacles!



Diag. 7 Ideal attack.

58. ... Nd3! 59. Rf3 Rb1+ The tentacles fo the octopus push the king away from the defense of the pawn because if **60. Kg2 Ne1+** wins the rook. So after **60. Kh2, Rd1** protects the knight and places the White forces in zugswang. Note that the king has only one safe move, adjacent Diag. 8.

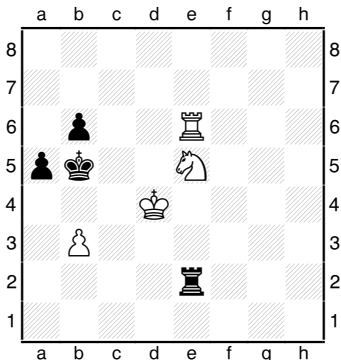


Diag. 8 Zugswang looms after **60. ... Rd1.**

White played the forced **61. Kh3** and resigned after Black's reply of **... Rd2.**

Perhaps White could have defended this position? For sure it is certain that our ideal formation can yield wins for the knight-up side.

The game **Zhu Chen (2490) vrs Antoaneta Stefanova (2528)** was played on October 10, 2011 and the resulting pertinent endgame was analyzed on Chessbase.com by Karsten Muller. It gives us another version of the knight flexing its muscle and showing its strength in close-range battles.

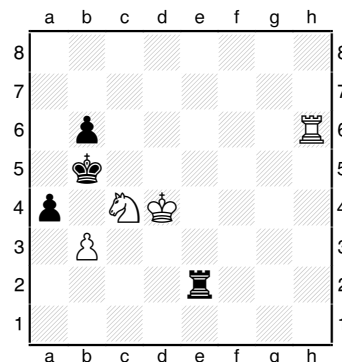


Diag. 9 After **86. ... Kb5?**

After **86... Kb5?**, White played **87. Rh6!**, threatening **Nc4** and an assault on the base pawn. Muller claims that Black is now dominated by the stretch of the knight and produces some convincing analysis to prove it: *[Passive defense with 87...Rd2+ 88.Kc3 Rd8 does*

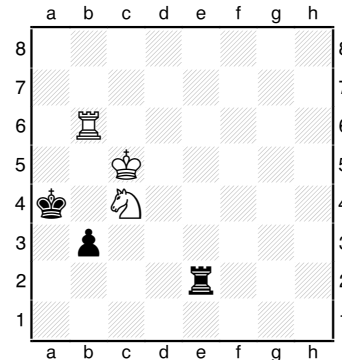
not help, e.g. 89.Nc4 Rb8 90.Rf6 Kc5 91.Rf5+ Kc6 92.Rh5 Rb7 93.Kb2 Rb8 94.Ka3 Rb7 95.Rg5 Rb8 96.Ne5+ Kb7 97.Ka4 Ka6 98.Rg6 Rb7 99.Nc4 Rb8 100.Nxa5 Rh8 101.Nc4 Rb8 102.Rxb6+ Rxb6 103.Nxb6 Kxb6 104.Kb4+- Opposition; 87...Rg2 88.Nc4 Rg4+ 89.Kc3 Rg3+ 90.Kb2 a4 91.Nd6+ The octopus controls the rook. 91...Ka5 (91...Kc5 92.Ne4+-) 92.Rh5+ Ka6 93.bxa4+-]

So White tried the usual ploy of eliminating the pawns with **87...a4** and Black strongly responded with **88. Nc4!**



Diag. 10 White allows Black to eliminate the pawns but puts him in a mating net.

So the forced **88... axb3** was played. [**88...Ka6 89.Rxb6+ Ka7 90.bxa4+-; 88...Kb4?! 89.Rxb6#]** **89.Rxb6+ Ka4 90.Kc5** See Diag. 11. There is no rescue. So Black played **90... Re5+, 91. Nxe5 b2** and resigned after **92. Rxb.**



Diag. 11 Ideal attack.

The knight can be a kraken at close range!

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