

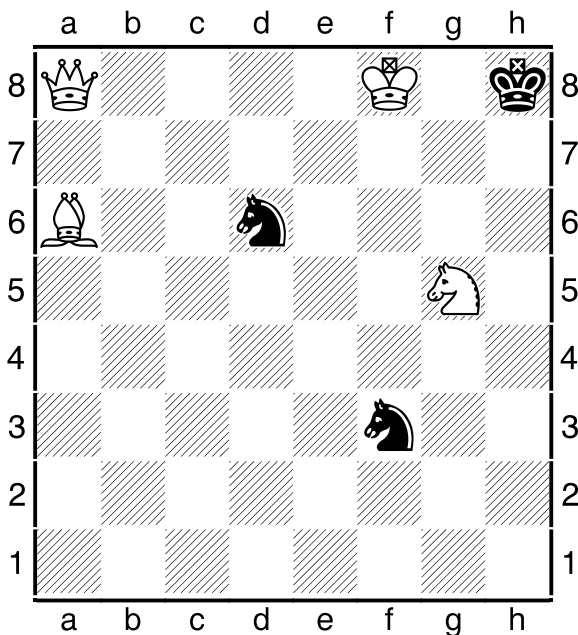
The Gambit

Nebraska State Chess Archives

Nebraska State Chess

2016

The Year in Review.



White to play & mate in 2 moves.
(Composed by Bob Woodworth)

Hint:

**After White's keymove & depending on
Black's reply, find all of the
'long-distance' checkmates.**

Gambit Editor- Kent Nelson

The Gambit serves as the official publication of the Nebraska State Chess Association and is published by the Lincoln Chess Foundation.

Send all games, articles, and editorial materials to:

Kent Nelson
4014 "N" St
Lincoln, NE 68510
KentNelson@prodigy.net

NSCA Officers

President John Hartmann
Treasurer Lucy Ruf
Historical Archivist Bob Woodworth
Secretary Gnanasekar Arputhaswamy
Webmaster Kent Smotherman

Regional VPs

NSCA Committee Members

Vice President-Lincoln- John Linscott
Vice President-Omaha- Michael Gooch
Vice President (Western)

Letter from NSCA President John Hartmann

January 2017

Hello friends!

Our beloved game finds itself at something of a crossroads here in Nebraska.

On the one hand, there is much to look forward to. We have a full calendar of scholastic events coming up this spring and a slew of promising juniors to steal our rating points. We have more and better adult players playing rated chess. If you're reading this, we probably (finally) have a functional website. And after a precarious few weeks, the Spence Chess Club here in Omaha seems to have found a new home.

And yet, there is also cause for concern. It's not clear that we will be able to have tournaments at UNO in the future. We still have a number of important yearly events that need to be organized. And we have all of four active tournament directors in the state, and four active organizers.

I do not want to be alarmist, but the simple fact is that we lack a deep bench of directors and organizers. **NOW IS THE TIME TO GET INVOLVED.** If you want to see more tournaments for kids, let me know and I'll help you get started. If you want to see more tournaments for adults, I can help you there too. And if you just want to talk and see where you can be of help, get a hold of me at your leisure. My email address is jrhchess@gmail.com and I read it regularly.

Chess can only grow if we have leaders to shepherd that growth. My hope for 2017 is that you – yes, you! – will commit to helping chess grow. How can I help you with that?

See you out there over the board!

John Hartmann
President
Nebraska State Chess Association

From Kent's Corner

Welcome to another issue of the *Gambit*. I must admit this is not one of my better issues but it is an issue, nonetheless. It took awhile to finish this one. Nowadays, time is short and everything is a struggle to get things done.

Once again, I appreciate the support of my wonderful contributors, each of whom, I wish to thank individually.

Hats off to **Alex Golubow** who wrote an article that provides some thought provoking ideas on the way we view and approach chess. Alex worked very hard on his article and many thanks to him for writing it and for his patience with online publication.

Nebraska State Chess Historical Archivist, **Bob Woodworth**, has written entertaining articles, which is reproduced here for your enjoyment. Bob's article are always a delight to read in my opinion and many thanks to Bob for being someone I can count on with any chess related issue.

Dr. John Tomas, currently living in Chicago has provided another wonderful article for your pleasure. I don't know what I enjoy more, having the Chicago Cubs win the 2016 World Series or having John's article for *Gambit* publication. I love both. Thanks John!

Mr. Tony Dutiel, my friend and faithful *Gambit* contributor has written a very detail article on a recent tournament he won. It is very detailed and accurate with outstanding game notes. Tony, much thanks to you for providing much needed material to complete the issue.

Special thanks to NSCA President, **John Hartmann**, for his database of games and his letter to you from the previous page.

It might be awhile before another issue of the *Gambit* is produced, at least from me. I want to finish my Howard Ohman book and the development of a new NSCA web site is still pending.—Yours in chess-Kent

Table of Contents

News and Notes.....	1
Resigning?! Clear, Objective thinking required! by Robert Woodworth.....	2
A Very Pretty, Very Clever Chess Composition! by Robert Woodworth.....	6
The Full Chess by Alex Golubow.....	8
1972-3: The Beginning of the End by Dr. John Tomas....	22
Games Galore!.....	34
2016 Tournament Summaries and Results.....	66
“My Terrific Tournament” by Tony Dutiell.....	76
While Strolling my King Through the Chessboard one day...by Kent Nelson.....	98
Tournament Announcements.....	101
Historic Chess Photo.....	102
Notes.....	104

News and Notes

1. The Solution to the cover problem is **1.Bd3**

If 1. Nxc5 then 2.Qa1#

If 1. Ne5 then 2. Qh1#

If 1. Ne4 or 1. Nf5 then 2.Kf7#

If 1. Ne8 then 2. Nf7#

2. Apologies to **Ben Fabrikant**, the current Nebraska state closed chess champion, for omitting his name from the field of players who qualified to play in the 2016 Nebraska State Closed championship. I mentioned all other players but simply overlooked to mention Ben.

3. Speaking of Ben, he will defend his state championship title sometime this Spring. His competitors are the top finishers in the 2016 Player of the Year competition which includes POY winner **Steve Cusumano**, with **Henry Le** and **Ying Tan**. There will be a three-way playoff in February between **Nathan Klatt, John Linscott** and **John Hartmann** to determine the final two qualifiers for the state closed.

4. Congratulations to **Harry Le** for his 2nd place finish during the 4th grade National championship division tournament in Nashville. Harry scored 6.5 points out of 7 possible points. There was a whopping 205 players that competed in that section. Way to go Harry!

5. Many of you may remember **Joseph Wan**. Joseph played in Nebraska for a number of years before moving to Iowa City, Iowa. I recently learned Joseph has earned his master's rating and continues to have impressive performances in Iowa tournaments. Congratulations to this teenage superstar.

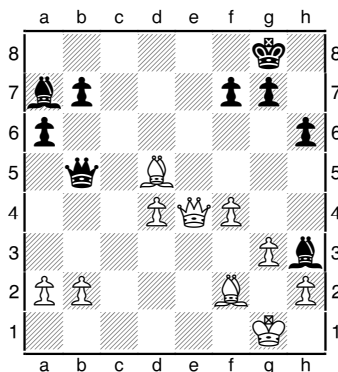
6. Congratulations to **Nathan Klatt** for earning this expert's rating and for winning both the Omaha and Lincoln City Chess championships in 2016. A true historical accomplishment. Well done Nathan, well done!

RESIGNING?!

CLEAR, OBJECTIVE THINKING REQUIRED!!

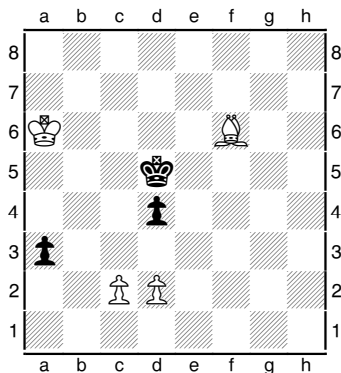
by
Robert Woodworth

As chessplayers, we have all experienced that ‘sinking feeling’ when our opponent plays an apparent game-winning move! Many times this will occur later in our games when both players are tired & stressed. It can be very , very difficult to overcome the shock & realization that our game may be lost! To overcome this shock plus retaining clear & accurate thoughts can be extremely hard. Our minds must be cleared and refocused on the game position with all mental blocks removed. The fear of losing can also cripple our objectiveness. The following game position occurred between 2 very notable, strong players where checkmate was threatened with the potential loss of a piece plus the game.



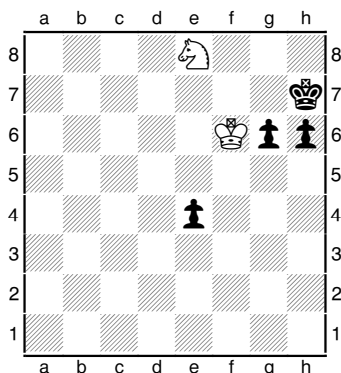
White (GM Salo Flohr), one of the world’s top players at the time, resigned here not seeing any reply to the mate threat on f1 by Black (Henry Grob)!! The White queen cannot defend the f1-square since she must protect the bishop on d5. Still there was a defense. Can the reader see it?

In the next example (which was taken from a composed ending), it very much appears that the position is absolutely hopeless for the White side!



If this were an actual game, White would probably resign as the Black a-pawn cannot be stopped from ‘queening’. But there is an amazing hidden resource with 1.**d3!!** which looks completely illogical. There follows 1..a2 and White plays 2. **c4+** followed by 2..**Kc5** (to keep protecting the d-pawn). 3.**Kb7** (to avoid the coming check by the new queen) 3..**a1(Q)** but now comes the very shocking move 4.**Be7** check-mate!!! Absolutely unbelievable! As one writer stated this is “a mate in the wild, apparently impossible. Chess beyond the final frontier”!! Question, would anyone as a player have found this hidden resource??

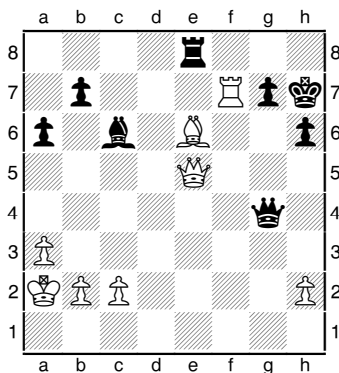
This next example looks to be from an actual game. If I, the writer, were playing the White-side, I would certainly resign since there is absolutely no way to stop the Black e-pawn from queening. Still, there is a hidden theme here whereby White can actually avoid the apparent loss! So, it is White to play as shown below:



1. Kf7!, e3 2. Nf6+, Kh8 3. Nd5, e2 4. Nf4,e1(Q) 5. Nxcg6+, Kh7
 6. Nf8+, Kh8 7. Ng6+ and it is a drawn game due to the perpetual
 check. Amazing!!

So here again we see another game saved but only if we have our
 minds ‘open’ and not jumping to the quick conclusion that all is
 lost. This doesn’t mean that every apparently lost position can be
 saved but it requires the utmost effort by the player to at least
 give these positions a chance.

This final example of is a case of resigning in a won position. It
 occurred between David Paravyan (rated 2497) playing White
 and Evgeny A. Levin (rated 2510) playing Black. See the follow-
 ing position after Black played 38..Qxg4 with White to move.



(As a note here, with the rook on e8 defended and the White
 bishop pinned, Black felt safe capturing on the g4 square. White
 then played 39. Bf5+ 39. .Kg8 and White resigned here since the
 Black queen is defending the g7-square against mate & the White
 queen has no checks.)

Can the reader see the move that White missed instead of resign-
 ing prematurely? The move is 40. Rf8+!! Now if Black plays
 40..Rxf8 41. Bxcg4 and if 40..Kxf8 then 41.Qd6+ followed by 42.
 Bxcg4 winning the Black queen. White would now have a
 winning position but assuming the worst and passing a quick
 judgment on the position, he was not open-minded enough to see
 the winning rook-check tactic.

Finally, it can be stated that many of these game-saving strategies & tactical maneuvers occur later in some games when both players are becoming tired, not realizing that it is now the real hard work & total concentration must begin!

I guess that it is too easy to superficially analyze and assume the worst in our game & resign without using all of our strength and resourcefulness. Realistically, our resignations in lost positions are usually justified, but we must always be on the lookout for those special exceptions.

Robert Woodworth

June, 2016

Omaha, Ne

Sources:

1st example: “Invisible Chess Moves” by E. Neiman & Y. Afek, “New-In-Chess”, 2011. (keymove is 1. Kh1!!)

2nd example: “The Joys of Chess” by Christian Hesse (pg. 139)

3rd example: “Chessboard Magic” by Irving Chernev (pg. 103)

4th example: www.chessbase.com for May 14th, 2016.

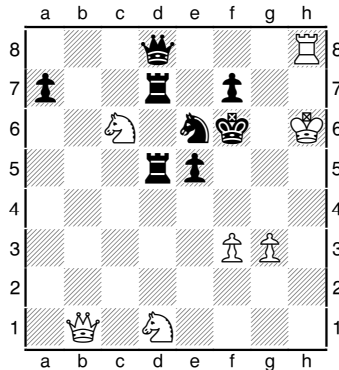
A Very Pretty, Very Clever Chess Composition!!

By
Robert Woodworth

Following is one of the very best and hard-to-forget chess endgame compositions your writer has seen in a very long time! This study was composed by A. Belyavsky and it won the First Prize in the Korolkov Memorial Composing Tourney in 2008. As a side note, it must be mentioned that a chess composition (or study) differs from the ordinary chess problem (where checkmate is to be accomplished in a specified number of moves i.e. White to move & mate in 3 moves etc.)

A chess composition usually resembles a game-type position with White to play and win (or draw) regardless of the number of moves required.

Here is the starting diagram with White to play & win. The reader is encouraged to study the position & determine the first (or key) move. (It should be noted that if it was Black's move, he could capture the Rook on h8 with check and then force a trade of queens which would then win for Black!).



A big solving hint (which seems unbelievable at first) is that White will sacrifice 3 of his 4 pieces in the FIRST THREE MOVES!! (He will only then have the lone knight to defeat all of the Black forces!!)

The correct keymove (which stops the 1..QxR check is: 1.Rg8.) Note that White could capture the Queen on d8 but that will allow Black to capture the knight on d1 thereby threatening the White queen. (Please note that after 1.Rg8. White is threatening mate-in-two starting with 2. Rg6+etc.)

The Full Chess

by
Alex Golubow

Preface

This article presents a simple idea: **to eliminate the proverbial advantage of the first move that White has in the game.**

And that is to start the game by a randomly selected first move out of 20 available and possible first moves. The selecting device/algorithm could easily be incorporated into the electronic chess clock so that, when a player of black pieces or an arbiter pushes clock to start a game, it also randomly chooses the first move for White and shows it on the display.

Nowadays top players spend almost all of their time working on openings with a few first moves that promise the most advantage for White. But this advantage simply wanes as the game progresses into middlegame (provided that Black finds the best moves) as experience tells us. Fischer once said that "1.e4... is best, by test". And the chess engines seem to confirm this. Yet throughout the history of chess Black always managed to find responses that counterbalance the advantage that White supposedly had after that move. Today, the theory behind 1.e4... is developed to such an extent that White cannot get a tangible advantage in games opened with this move anymore and that explains the recent shift toward the next best move - 1.d4. (By the way, recently I've read somewhere that Fischer and Spassky eventually agreed that 1.d4... is a better first move than 1.e4... in that the d4 pawn is still protected by the Queen, while e4 pawn requires protection.)

The question is, what do the elite players do? Do they play a game or do scientific research?! And why they are so preoccupied with just a few first moves, neglecting all other possible first moves?

The answer to these questions is buried in the undue privilege that was arbitrarily given to White, namely, the privilege of *having a choice* of that first move, which promises him most advantage. It is this privilege coupled with the advantage of making first move that puts Black under heavy strain at the beginning of the game limiting his options to defense, rather than attack, and defines the strategy of the game for both sides, thus stifling and biasing the game from the very first move.

If the first move made by White should be chosen randomly by lot, then the strategy of both sides would vary in each game, providing fair and equal chances for White and Black to an attack or defense. By taking away this privilege from White we will tap into full potential of Chess that remains hidden from us today due to a pernicious influence of that privilege.

Why do we have 20 possible moves to open the game? Why do we never use a good half of them? What's their inner meaning? Why are they there, in the first place?! And, if they are there shouldn't they be utilized somehow?

We will never be in a position to answer these questions until we play those first moves in real games often enough to gain an adequate experience. We will never play those first moves until the privilege of choosing the best first move will be taken from White. A sort of "catch 22", isn't it?

So far, our knowledge of Chess may be compared to that of a proverbial elephant, of which we touched a certain part and think that that's what the whole creature looks like.

The Full Chess

Bobby Fischer was one of the first people who recognized the dead end we are reaching in Chess. And his "Random Chess" was an attempt to remedy the situation. But, it was too radical, almost revolutionary an attempt. It ruined the harmony inherent in chess between pieces and pawns in the

initial position and made obsolete and redundant most of the knowledge acquired in Chess so far. Actually, Fischer invented another game, which has its own merits but is too complicated and cumbersome in use.

These days I've heard a similar idea from the former, multiple times Women World Chess Champion Maya Chiburdanidze. She wants players to skip the first 4-15 opening moves and start the game from certain positions, which would be drawn by lot for each board just before the game. While her idea has a merit of eliminating preparation before the game and thus spare the mental and physical resources of the players for the game itself, it limits the chess game by taking away the opening moves, which doesn't seem right, since the opening stage of game is an integral part of it. The first such tournament ever is in progress right now (2016) in the capital of the Georgian republic.

In response to the idea of Maya Chiburdanidze the GM M. I. Dvoretzky reminded us that ten years ago he had proposed an idea of choosing randomly first moves for both White and Black, which were to be made only by pawns advanced for one square, in order to cut off players from home preparation and the study of openings.

In my opinion, all these attempts at reforming Chess in one way or another are premature. First, we need release the full potential of Chess, which is described in this article, hopefully solving the game with improved parameters of chess engines gained for new experience. Only then attempts at reforming the game will be justified.

There were also some attempts to shorten a time control (the amount of time a game is played), which are still continuing. But such measures inevitably deteriorate the quality of chess game by increasing the probability of mistakes. Besides, we already have rapid and blitz with shorter time control, why do we need shorter time control in classical games?

Here is a fresh idea from an ordinary chess player to boost the declining interest in chess! Though not as revolutionary as Fischer's "Random Chess", it is still radical enough to eliminate the advantage of the first move that White has in the game and equalize the chances of Black and White. Start the game by a randomly selected first move out of the 20 available and possible first moves. The selector of the first moves could easily be incorporated into the chess clock, so that when a player of the Black pieces or an arbiter pushes the clock to start a game, he also randomly chooses the first move for White.

All by itself, there is little (almost negligible) advantage or disadvantage in any of the first moves. According to my somewhat older version of engine Rybka2.3.2a (2900+ rating) the evaluation for the 20 possible first moves lies within the range from +0.22 to -0.26 at the depth of 22 moves.

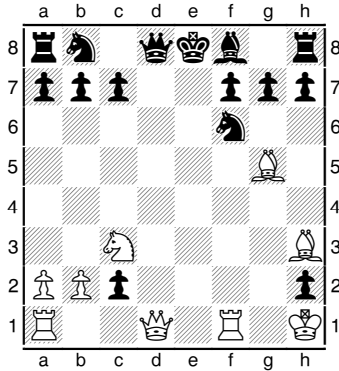
But the advantage of the first move becomes tangible when the player of White pieces is allowed *to choose* the first move among many available. It's proven statistically that White wins roughly 60% of the decisive games. Why give this privilege to White? Does he deserve it?!

At the same time often the real gems are played at the club level chess games, started with most unusual moves! Here is one such game that starts with 1.Nh3!?

Hugh Edward Myers-Tirso Alvarez
Santo Domingo, 24 December 1966
Amar Opening/Paris Opening.

**1.Nh3 d5 2.g3 e5 3.f4 Bxh3 4.Bxh3 exf4 5.0-0 fxc3 6.e4
gxh2+ 7.Kh1 dxe4 8.Nc3 Nf6 9.d3 exd3 10.Bg5 dxc2**

Please see the diagram on the next page.



**11.Qf3 Be7 12.Qxb7 Nbd7 13.Bxd7+ Nxd7 14.Bxe7 Kxe7
15.Nd5+ Kf8 16.Nxc7 Nc5 17.Ne6+ Nxe6 18.Qxf7#**

<http://chessbase.com/Home/TabId/211/PostId/4005113/hugh-myers-1930-2008-opening-theoretician.aspx>

Can anyone prove conclusively that 1.Nh3... is not a viable move that has all the rights to exist?! I don't think so. Why then are we deprived of the possibility to see this move in other games and play against it ourselves in tournaments?! The IM John Watson told me the story of the Life Master Brian Wall, who played all of the first 20 possible moves in real tournaments games! In this age of steadily declining interest in our game this is the way to go, I think.

Here is another story. Sometime in the late 1990s I'd managed to buy the "64" magazine, quite accidentally. Usually, it was very hard to get your hands on it in Moscow, Russia at those times. And in that issue were published a couple of tiebreak games played for the Australian Chess Champion title of that year by two Masters. In the first game Black answered 1...h5!? to the 1.e4... and won the game! And the second game White started with 1.a4!?..., followed with 2.h4!?... and easily drew the game! I was stunned; had never seen anything like that before! And there was a short commentary by GM Alexey Suetin, saying something like, "Hey, fellows, there is something in these openings! We need to pay close attention to them!"

I was eagerly awaiting the next issue of "64" expecting a vivid discussion of these openings by other GM's but was greatly disappointed finding nothing in it. I bought several following issues of "64" but to no avail. It seemed like everybody just ignored those stunning openings.

One evening I decided to play those openings against my partner in chess with whom I'd been on a fairly equal footing and, to my surprise, I won three games in a row! Since then 1.a4!?... became my favorite move for White. I call it an "Australian Opening". I won enough games in this opening and drew with players having ratings 500+ more than mine to be quite confident in this move!

Even the ex-World Champion GM Alexei Shirov, to whom I had a privilege and opportunity to show some of my games starting with this move, had to acknowledge eventually that this first move 1.a4...does not yet spoil anything provided one makes the right moves afterwards. And isn't the game of chess all about making the right moves?! To my surprise, even the current World Chess Champion Magnus Carlsen played this move once, 1.a4!... in an official Blitz World Chess Championship game against Teymur Rajabov (2750+rating) and won the game to boot! Yet, it is an anathema for most players. That is how an ex-US Champion, author of chess books and trainer summed it up for me: "1.a4..?? -give me a break!..."

The limited, unfair Chess

In Chess since time immemorial White has an advantage over Black which is attributed to the fact that White makes the first move. It was accepted as a matter of fact - after all, one side had to start the game. While this advantage is of negligible value in the game between casual players, it becomes tangible when more skillful players play the game, who learned how to make use of and exploit this advantage. Nowadays, with the advent of computers, which can calculate variations for up to 30 plus moves in advance, this advantage of the first move

has grown enormously so that the chess game becomes a more and more biased and unfair enterprise. It's proven statistically that White often wins over 60% of all decisive games. Besides, every single game played by top GM's nowadays almost instantly ends up in computer databases of their rivals. These databases contain millions of games and this fact gives the players an advantage of purposeful home preparation for a particular opponent, since he now uses very limited amount of first moves, playing White. Whence so many draws, which spectators hate to see.

And, take for example a game of backgammon. There are white and black pieces also, but who begins the game is decided by lot. Moreover, making first move in backgammon doesn't necessarily guarantee an advantage. The former World Chess Champion A. Karpov loves backgammon game! So do many other renowned chessplayers...

In order to better understand the advantage which White has over Black due to the privilege of choosing the first move I'll quote from the last article of GM Varuzhan Akobian in the March 2013 issue of *Chess Life*: "Given the fact that White has the first move, he dictates and limits to a large degree, Black's feasible responses. At the grandmaster level, having the white pieces constitutes a considerable advantage such that Black is typically trying to equalize and expecting to draw. White is able to dictate play as he starts the game with the initiative and has some control over what type of play will ensue: positional or sharp. Having white allows a player to take full advantage of preparation and even a grandmaster is also generally significantly more confident with White."

And GM Akobian's own performance in the U.S. Chess League of the 2012 season proves that. From the White side, his PR was 2898 (three games), from the Black side, 2449 (two games). The difference being well over 400 points of rating! In fact, all this difference in performance rating is due solely to the privilege of having a choice in the first move and not from the fact that White makes a first move.

Can we let the White get off scot-free with such a huge advantage in the game anymore?! The declining interest in our game despite all the palliative measures taken up to now, unequivocally tells us - no! Besides, this privilege stifles the game of chess.

Chess has more, much more to offer for us! But right now the game is confined to a few opening moves with enormously developed theory behind them. And that frustrates an ordinary chess player, nips in the bud the interest of many of them to study the vast amount of theory in order to become a decent player. After all, this is a game and not a sheer science!

This trend of specialization tends to go to extremes. Once I happened to meet the GM Varuzhan Akobian at one of the tournaments and asked him, what he thinks about the move 3...d5!? in Scotch Game. And he replied that he is a 1.d4... and not an 1.e4... player, therefore, he has nothing to say about that particular move. It seems odd to me that the elite GM cannot answer questions pertaining to openings with moves other than his "pet" one. Isn't it ridiculous that this privilege of choosing the first move allows one to skip a vast amount of knowledge in chess and still become an elite player?! There is no doubt that GM Akobian or any other GM for that matter would have to show more ingenuity in winning his games if he would have been deprived of that certainty of playing his "pet" move.

I am a big admirer of Magnus Carlsen! I think, he is an outstanding chess player, best of all times, so far. I'm inclined to think that he is not just a genius in chess, but simply genius, as Fischer once said about himself. And I'm afraid that he may retire from chess even at an earlier age than Garry Kasparov did having achieved and accomplished everything in nowadays chess, unless we tap into full potential of chess. Geniuses need challenge, after all!

I'm glad to see him winning so many games! But, frankly speaking, I do not watch his games and do not follow them. I'm tired of seeing one and the same openings in which one may

expect a novelty somewhere between 20th and 30th move, often of dubious quality. While these games are of great interest to elite players, they are almost of no interest to us, ordinary players, who are the majority. And that's how an ever widening gap is created between the elite players and the rest of us.

Nowadays chess game is a limited and biased enterprise, i.e., unfair. At best, we conducted a long and thorough experiment so far, which enabled us to see finally that we are fast approaching the dead end. Our chess engines, however advanced, are far from solving the game and will never be able to do that, since the evaluation criteria built into them are based on our limited knowledge and understanding of chess so far; therefore, they are not very accurate and reliable in the long run. No chess engine has yet proved the certainty of a win for either side in a game started with any of 20 possible first moves.

Shouldn't this tell us that moves which we are willfully ignoring now are all valid and viable moves deserving our attention and study?! Besides, we know too many examples of renowned chess players losing their games in less than 22 moves, starting the game with the popular moves they played before many times. And my chess engine evaluation study shows that not one single move out of twenty possible first moves loses the game in 22 moves. Moreover, the evaluation of position at the depth of 22 moves is very close to equal! So, we should look for a culprit somewhere else, and not be afraid of playing first moves we haven't played so far.

It's your wits, stupid! - Isn't that what chess engines implicitly suggest to us every day now, winning games from any one of us, even from the world chess champions?... The potential of Chess is enormous! And that's what frustrates the human mind. That's why we, having learned a certain part of said potential, are afraid to venture further into the unknown and prefer to deal with what we

know. It is our timid nature that limits us, confines us to a few opening moves in Chess that we have happened to learn so far.

In a recently concluded Candidates 2012 Tournament well over half of the games (35 out of 56) were started with one move, namely, - 1.d4... Another quarter of games were opened with 1.e4..., the most popular and studied move in history of chess until recent times and remaining nine games were opened with only two other moves - 1.Nf3... and 1.c4...

Sure, it was more like a competition of home analysis and preparation rather than real games in this tournament. Small wonder that 55% of the games ended up in a draw, while White won 15 out of 25 remaining games (60%) and Black won 10 (40%). Although the tournament was one of the most interesting ones in the last half century it attracted little public attention. Just about 100 spectators were present at the venue daily. General public has little interest in science as such but they would love to watch a real game played here and now!

Or, take a look at the just concluded Bilbao Masters top elite tournament, in which 24 out of 30 games (80%) were started with two most popular moves, namely, 1.d4 and 1.e4. Just 5 games started with another move 1.Nf3 and only one game was opened with yet another move 1.c4.

There were only 7 decisive games altogether, of which White won 5 (71%) and Black won 2 (29%). Over three quarters (77%) of the games ended up in a draw!

If it would not have been for Magnus Carlsen's spectacular performance, who had five decisive games out of ten, the tournament would have been a total disappointment for spectators, despite the special measures taken to increase the output of the decisive games, like the Sofia Rules and a different scoring system.

Isn't it obvious that something more drastic than mere palliative measures needs to be done quickly to save the chess game from falling into oblivion?!

The full and fair Chess

It is said that chess game includes in itself elements of art, science and sport. This is, undoubtedly, true. The secret of the nowadays decline in chess popularity lies in proportion of each element in the game. Science belongs to a home laboratory and what public wants to see is art and sport.

And the right way, in my opinion, is not in hurting science in any way, but in doing the catch-up work in other elements, i.e., art and sport. This can only be done by releasing chess game from the clutches of science, which dominates now the top level of chess; thus not only stifling the other elements but Chess itself, narrowing its boundaries of development.

This can be done by realization of full potential of Chess, that is, acknowledging equal rights of every possible first move in a game to exist and have a fair chance to be represented on the board. Only by playing the full chess we may be certain that we are on the right path to the truth, hopefully solving the game eventually.

By switching to the Full Chess we will come to the era of long awaited Renaissance in Chess, where there will be the whole fun-fair of new "immortal" and "evergreen" games for which we are longing now.

Since every possible first move will have about 5% chance to appear on the board at every given game it will be impossible to guess the first move before the game; therefore, instead of spending hours and days in preparation for a particular opponent, as GM's do now, they will concentrate their efforts on study of all aspects of game in general and play the games using more of their wits and brains than memory. And this, in turn, will boost public interest in tournaments, because people love

the unpredictability of outcome of the game and prefer to see a real fight rather than a demonstration of long lines prepared well before the game.

Isn't it a disgrace of today's chess when some players agree to a draw without making a single move of their own but simply reproducing on the board their home analysis?!

But first, we need to take that privilege from White, which can be roughly estimated as 400 rating points advantage which White has at the beginning of the game due to arbitrarily awarded choice of the first move. By removing this handicap from Black we will enable him to fight for a win from the first move in games opened with certain moves; instead of trying to equalize and draw the game as he does now, unless White makes mistakes that allow Black to play for a win.

Mistakes happen and will happen no matter what, they are inevitable; that's how outcome of many games are usually decided. But the handicap which puts Black in an inferior position at the start of the game must be removed. Why won't we give equal chances to Black to apply pressure to White from the first move? After all, no game is won or lost by any of the first possible moves - that must be clear for us from the experience of the past. White will still have to move first but whether the first move will be to his advantage or not will be decided by lot.

And I wouldn't put too much trust in those numerical evaluations of the first moves given by the engines, for, as I said before, the criteria built into the chess engines by us, humans, were based on our limited and biased experience so far. They will certainly be corrected in the future, after we gather more of a reliable experience. With the proposed change no knowledge will be lost that was acquired up to now. But we will open door for more new knowledge in chess, which is long due to us, for the game is in stagnation now as the testimony of ever widening gap between elite players and the rest of us indicate.

As new tournaments take place in the future we'll need to introduce another title, namely, Full GM (FGM), Full IM (FIM) and so on,

which would certify that the bearer of it is sufficiently proficient in openings beginning with any of the first moves. And these titles could be earned in tournaments with randomly selected first moves. We don't need to change anything at the popular level of chess. At club level, parks and beaches chess is still popular as ever. It's only at the professional level, where the theory is developed that we need change. Since devoting all the attention to a few opening moves and neglecting others inevitably leads us in the wrong direction in chess, the dead end of which we are reaching now.

My other more doable suggestion would be to start organizing Chess Engine Tournaments with randomly selected first moves. This will enable us to catch a glimpse of what is ahead before we start implementing the idea into human chess world.

Conclusion

I don't expect my idea to gather momentum any time soon. Rather it's a dream at this stage, which I believe one day will come true, because the idea is right. Arthur Schopenhauer once said: "All truth passes through three stages. First, it is ridiculed, second, it is violently opposed and, third, it is accepted as self-evident."

We are at the first stage of this process now in chess. It may be that the Chess game as we know it now should wither away and die before the Full Chess will be born, that I don't know.

Dixi

Alexander Golubow

1972-3: The Beginning of the End

by
Dr. John Tomas

As 1972 dawned, it had become clear that my time in Nebraska was coming to an end. I wanted to get a doctorate from a good school, and that meant leaving the state. I had my hopes – I had been accepted in the graduate programs in linguistics at Berkeley and Cornell, and that led me to apply to several top-flight schools (not enough, as it turned out). But, if my time in Nebraska chess was winding down, Nebraska chess (and, indeed, American chess) was just winding up.

You see, 1972 was the year of the most watched chess match in history. Starting in 1927, except for a two-year hiatus in 1935-37 (when the Dutchman Max Euwe held the crown) Russians (in Bobby Fischer's sense of that word) had held the world championship. Since Alekhine's death in 1946, only players from the (now defunct) Soviet Union had played for the world championship. But now, in 1972, Robert James (Bobby) Fischer, having dispatched all other pretenders to the throne (two by 6-0 shutouts) was preparing to play the reigning world champion, Boris Spassky in a 24-game match (Yes, Virginia, there once was a time when championship matches lasted more than about ten games).

The world had never seen anything like it before and will never again. It was called the "Match of the Century" (somewhat like college football's "Game of the Century," and, being Nebraskans, you know what game THAT was last century), and its result was a so-called "Fischer Boom." Young players across the country were transfixed as games from the World Championship match appeared, *in their entirety*, on national and local television. Soon thereafter, those same young players flew to their local school and adult chess clubs. Tournament attendance soared. In 1969, the US Open in Lincoln drew 197 players. By 1973, the US Open in Chicago drew well over 700 players. And remember, in those

days the tournament was a two-week, one game-a-day affair at 50 moves in 2 ½ hours.

This national explosion of interest in chess was duplicated in Nebraska, and, particularly, in Omaha. The Omaha club had experienced extraordinary growth before. Howard Ohman told me how that in the '30s as many as 200 men at a time were to be found playing in the club. But those were adult men, out of work because of the Great Depression. In the '70s, the clubs were inundated by tsunami of young players -- in Nebraska, Mike Blankenau, Rich and Mike Chess, John Milton, Mark Seitzer Loren Schmidt and Rodney Malpert, among many others.

For an idea of what this meant locally, I give you the 1971 and 1972 Omaha City Championships. The 1971 championship was a 16 player round-robin event, large but hardly a record. In 1972, the tournament had to be divided into *two* sections of 16 players *each* with qualification to a six-player final section. To my knowledge it was the largest field in the history of that event. If that were not enough, the 1972 Midwest Open had 91 players – the largest turnout in the history of the event.

I won the event without a loss, but my play was hardly as assured as it had been the year before. I've already published my sole noteworthy game from the event (against Roger Anderson). However, the Omaha championship was hardly the most important event of the year.

The first event of note was the return of John Watson. John had left Omaha for Harvard after the US Open in 1969 and had hardly been heard of since. I had a letter from him in fall of that year in which he showed a game against the East Coast master William Robertie. Robertie had won the 1965 Golden Knights correspondence championship (run in those days by *Chess Review*) with a clean score in one of the two sections he entered. He was kept from two clean scores by a loss to me in another finals section in

one of the best games I ever played. It, like so many of my other good games <sigh> has failed to survive the last half-century.

In the Saturday club rooms, there had been vague rumors that Watson had been seen about town. Finally, after one Saturday round, I returned to my apartment, and my girlfriend mentioned that “a weird-looking” young man “with long hair” on a bicycle had been by asking about me. Could it be, I wondered? And it turned out it was.

It also turned out that John had had nothing to do with chess for over a year. The event of the year was going to be the Jerry Spann Memorial held in Lincoln over Memorial Day, and I suggested to John that he play. I was going to play as my last event before moving to Chicago, and the two of us got together for a couple of analysis sessions.

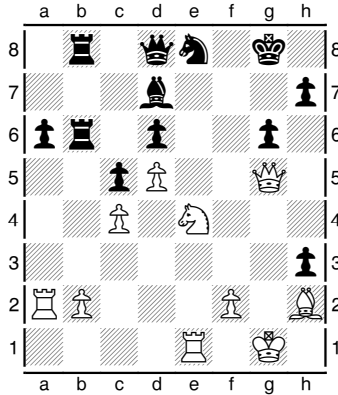
So, on Memorial Day weekend, John and I drove down to Lincoln and John Watson resumed his chess career. The tournament was designed to draw chess politicians to Lincoln. It was called the Jerry Spann Memorial. Jerry Spann was a Midwesterner who had been instrumental in turning the young United States Chess Federation into a going concern in the ‘50s and ‘60s, and the tournament drew some of the most important chess movers and shakers (sorry, couldn’t pass that one up). Among them was Arpad Elo, designer of the rating system adopted first by Americans and then the world. Nowadays, the system is well-known outside its original purview thanks to Nate Silver -- he of the astonishingly accurate American political forecasts (and a serious chess player himself) -- who has adopted the system to a wide variety of team (and individual) sporting events.

A number of past and future USCF Presidents attended, but perhaps the most important and interesting was Ed Edmonson, USCF President from 1963 to 1966 and Executive Director from 1970-1977. As executive director, Edmonson was generally

thought to be the major reason that Robert Fischer was actually playing for the world championship that year. Fischer was nothing if not self-destructive. His play and results at the Interzonal in Sousse (Tunisia) in 1967 suggested to many that he would qualify for a world championship match in 1969 (ahead of Boris Spassky who actually qualified and defeated Tigran Petrosian that year in the world championship match). But a series of farcical misunderstandings led Fischer to withdraw from that Interzonal and world championship cycle. Many believed that if Fischer just had someone along who could run interference for him, deal with organizers and FIDE (Federation Internationale des Échecs) officials and avoid silly arguments, he might go far. Ed was that man, and Bobby did go far.

At the time, the Spann Memorial was compared to the 1967 Nebraska Centennial. Both events were won by the same Midwest master – Stephen Popel, from North Dakota. He survived a first-round draw with young Loren Schmidt to score 4 ½ points. But there the similarity between the events ended. In 1967, the tournament had a number of masters, notably Edmar Mednis and Eugene Martinovsky, but only two promising young players – John Watson and myself. Lincoln 1972 had a number of promising young players, many of whom would win state honors and become masters. Many of these names should already be familiar to you: John Watson, Mike and Rich Chess, Mike Blankenau, Gary Colvin, Mark Seitzer, Loren Schmidt and Rodney Malpert. In addition, such worthies as Anton Sildmets, Alex Liepnieks, Dan Reynolds and Jack Spence were also to be found in the list.

The tournament started with a major upset that could have been much worse when Lincoln's Loren Schmidt drew with top-rated Stephen Popel. Here's what I mean when I say it could have been much worse.



Loren survived a very dubious opening and picked up a couple of pawns in the process. Now, Popel (white) has to exchange on d8. But, probably in time pressure, he prefers suicide.

29. ♖d2? ♜f5 30. ♘g5 ♜f6! 31. ♘e4?? ♜xe4 32. ♖xe4?? ♜f5??

Has to be time-pressure. Both players overlook black's forced win with 32... ♜f3 33. ♖g4 ♜xg4+ 34. ♚f1 ♜g2+ 35. ♚e1 ♜xh2.

33.f3

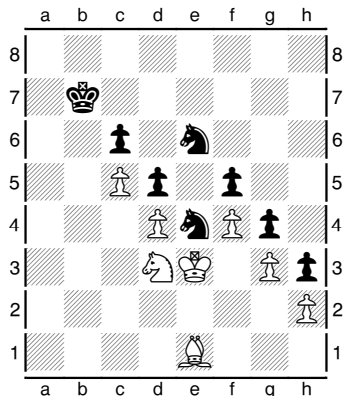
And, eventually, ½–½

Popel came back to win the event when he defeated Ray Ditrich of Illinois in a knight versus bad bishop endgame that went 116 moves.

After obtaining a clearly superior position out of the opening, Ditrich played rather unfocused chess and gradually found himself in a difficult bad bishop endgame. He also found himself regularly in time pressure – at moves 50, 70, 90 and 110. We pick up the game as he has to make the time control at move 90.

86. ♘d3

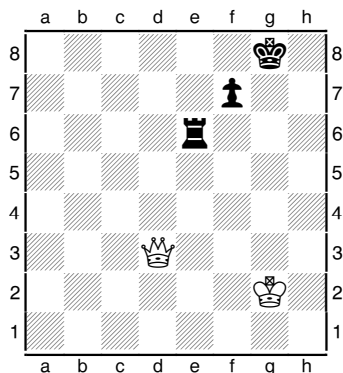
Please see the diagram on the next page.



86...♔a6

Fritz calls this a draw, and it is. White has what they now call a “fortress.” At the time this game was played, and for quite some time afterwards, the term (and really the concept) was unknown. It is one of the most recent contributions to chess theory.

The concept is actually quite simple. One side has an overwhelming material or positional advantage, but the specific positional nuances of the position deny the superior side a win. One of the most basic examples is the following position.



White clearly has a winning position with an enormous material advantage. But because of the precise position of the pieces, white can make no progress unless black decides to

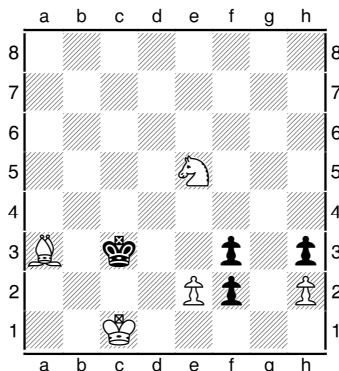
commit suicide. Indeed, give white a “g” or an “f” pawn, and the position is still drawn if black simply shifts his rook between g6 and e6 and his king between g8 and g7.

The position is worth remembering, I have always believed that if you play chess long enough, you will see just about everything that you can see on a chess board: I once had to mate with bishop and knight, a task something I once saw an international master fail to accomplish. I’ve seen players draw this position more than once.

Here is a beautiful composed endgame that is, as you will see, germane to our game.

Troitzky

Draw, 1928



1. ♖b4+! ♔b3

It's a draw if black takes the bishop.

2. ♗xf3! f1♚+ 3. ♖e1

The queen is dominated! Black cannot play ... ♚e2

3 ... ♚g2 4. ♖g3 ♔c3

Again, 4... ♚xe2 5. ♗d4+

5. ♔d1 ♚h1+ 6. ♖e1+ ♔c4 7. ♔d2 ♚g2 8. ♖g3 1/2-1/2

Amusingly, Fritz 11 still insists that black is winning in the final position.

With that ending in mind let's take a look at Ditrich - Popel. Black has a vastly superior position, but notwithstanding the optics of that miserable bishop on e1, white's pieces are perfectly placed to thwart any invasion.

87. ♖e5 ♗b5 88. ♖d3 ♜g7 89. ♖e5 ♜h5 90. ♖d3 ♗a4 91. ♗e2 ♗b3 92. ♗e3 ♗a3 93. ♗e2 ♗a4 94. ♗f1 ♗b5 95. ♗e2 ♜g7 96. ♗f2 ♖e6

96... ♜xf2 97. ♗xf2 ♗c4 98. ♗e3 ♖e6 99. ♖b2+ ♗c3 100. ♖d1+ ♗c2 101. ♜f2, and black is forced to accept the repetition. Note how the knight shuttles back and forth as the bishop does in the Troitzky study. But, probably tired after over 9 hours of play, white varies.

97. ♗e3?

This gives Popel real winning chances. Instead simply 97. ♗e3 ♗c4 98. ♖e5+ keeps the draw.

97... ♗c4 98. ♖e5+ ♗c3 99. ♖xc6 ♜xg3+ 100. ♗f2?

This should be the famous "final" mistake! Instead, 100. ♗e1 ♖e4 101. ♗e2 keeps the game going.

100... ♖e4+ 101. ♗f1 101... ♗d3 102. ♗g1 ♖d2+ 103. ♗f2 ♜xf4 104. ♖e5+ ♗e4?

I don't know what Popel thought that he saw, but simply 104... ♗xd4! 105. c6 ♖e4+ 106. ♗f1+ ♗xe5 107. c7 ♖d6 wins without any drama.

105. c6 ♖e6 106. ♗g3

106. ♖d7 ♗xd4 107. ♗e2+ ♗c3 108. ♖f8 ♖f4+ 109. ♗d1 ♖c4 110. c7 ♖d6

106... ♖b3 107. ♜xg4??

White hopes against hope that he can reach a two knights vs pawn ending. Some versions of it are drawn (and some require more than 50 moves to win). I knew somebody in Chicago who wrote a book on the ending, but that isn't going to happen.

107...fxg4 108.♔xg4 ♖bxd4 109.♔xh3 ♖xc6 110.♔g2
 ♗cd4 111.♙f2 ♗f4+ 112.♔f1 ♗d3 113.♙h4 ♗f3 114.♙g3
 ♗f4 115.h4 d4 0-1

Five players tied for second with four points, and the makeup of the group says quite a bit about where Nebraska chess was headed: In tie-break order: Tomas, Watson, Chess, Liepnieks, and former USCF President Marshal Rohland.

The tournament was also noteworthy for having not one but two brilliancy prizes – won by John Watson and myself. That, however, was not the whole story.

I received a check for the second brilliancy prize several weeks after the tournament, and I was more than a little shocked since I had seen what a swindle I was perpetrating during the game.

John Tomas – Dan Pritchard

Spann Memorial (3), 05.1972

Najdorf Sicilian Defense, B98

1.e4 c5 2.♗f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.♗xd4 ♗f6 5.♗c3 a6 6.♙g5
 e6 7.f4 ♙e7 8.♞f3 h6?!

This idea introduces what is generally known as the Browne variation of the Najdorf Sicilian after the late, 6-time, national champion Walter Shawn Browne who played it and popularized it. However, as players later convincingly demonstrated, this move order is very dangerous. Instead, black should delay the idea until white has committed his bishop to d3 with 8...♞c7 9.0-0-0 ♗bd7 10.♙d3 and only now h6.

9.♙h4 ♞c7 10.0-0-0 ♗bd7 11.♙d3

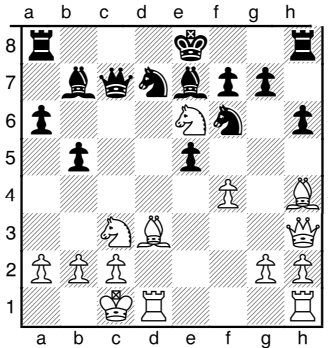
11.♙e2! puts black under impossible pressure. It is worth repeating the stem game from this position, Norman Weinstein - Greg DeFotis (two players who won the US Junior Closed in their time) from the 1973 Chicago International (NOT the 1973 Chicago US Open as Jim Rizzitano's otherwise estimable book *Play the Najdorf Sicilian* has it. 11...♞b8 (11...0-0!?) 12.♞g3! ♞g8 13.♞hf1 g5 14.fxg5 ♞a5 (14...♗e5) 15.♗xe6! fxe6 16.gxf6 ♞xg3 17.♞d5!! ♞xd5

18. ♖xd5 ♗xf6 19. ♖xf6+ ♕xf6 20. ♕xg3, and White won the endgame easily.

11...b5 12.e5?!

With the following (faulty) combination in mind, but 12. ♖he1, reentering main lines, is better.

12...♕b7 13.♖h3 dxe5 14.♗xe6?



The point of e5, but it is less than nothing.

14...fxe6 15.♕g6+ ♔d8?

Dan played this move rather quickly in thrall to the optical illusion. Instead 15... ♔f8! defends! After 16. ♖xe6 ♖c4! (I saw this move during the game) 17. ♖xc4 bxc4 18. ♖he1 e4 19. ♗xe4 ♗c5 20. ♗xf6 ♕xf6 21. ♕f2 ♗a4 22. ♕d4 when black's pieces do not cooperate well which lessens the value of his extra piece. I suspect that white can draw.

16. ♖xe6 e4?

If 16... ♖c4 17. ♖xd7+ ♗xd7 18. ♖xe7+ ♔c8 19. ♖d1 ♖xf4+ 20. ♔b1 ♕c6 21. ♖d6

17. ♗xe4?!

17. ♕xf6! gxf6 18. ♖xd7+ ♖xd7 19. ♖d1 ♖xd1+ 20. ♔xd1 ♕c5 21. ♗xe4 wins.

17...♖c6?

17... ♕xe4 18. ♕xe4 ♖xf4+! 19. ♔b1 ♖a7 20. ♖b6+ ♖c7 21. ♖e6

18. ♖d6! ♔c7 19. ♖xe7 ♗d5 20. ♖xd5 ♖xd5 21. ♖d1 1-0

I repeat: UGH! I felt like returning the money (but didn't).
But John's prize was even more of a gift than mine.

Watson, John - Rohland, Marshall

Spann Memorial (3), 05.1972

Sicilian Defense B76

1.e4 c5 2. ♗f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4. ♗xd4 ♗f6 5. ♗c3 g6 6. ♕e3
♕g7 7.f3 ♗c6 8. ♕c4 ♕d7

9. ♖e2

John and I looked at this in one of our sessions before the event. I was looking for something different so that I would not have to keep up with the reams of analysis on the positions that follow from Qd2. However, I eventually gave up on the move after playing it only once (against Prep's Bill Gewinner in the 1969-70 city championship and getting nothing out of the opening.) It turns out that the queen is not optimally placed on e2: 1) Black's exchange sac on c3 can be even stronger 2) The move takes away an often useful defensive square from the white d4 knight. 3) if white plays the standard h4-h5, black can take on h5 since an immediate g2-g4 fails to Ng3.

9...0-0 10.0-0-0 ♗e5 11. ♕b3 ♖a5 12.g4 ♖fc8 13.g5! ♗h5
14. ♗d5 ♕f8?!

The King is weaker on f8 than on g8 and White should now win quickly. Black should play 14... ♖d8 15. ♕b1 a6 16. ♖hf1 e6
17. ♗c3 ♖c7

15.f4!?

Somewhat impetuous, but John wouldn't be John if he passed this up. Instead 15. ♕b1! b5 16.f4 ♕g4 17. ♖f2 ♕xd1 18.fxe5 ♕g4
19. ♗xe7! ♖c4 20. ♖f1 is winning.

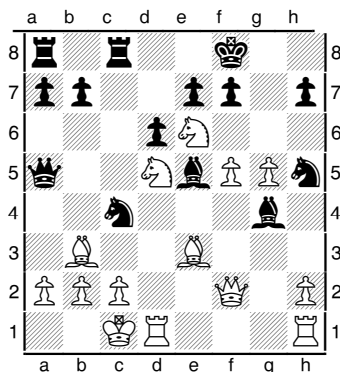
15... ♕g4 16. ♖f2 ♗c4!

On 16... ♕xd1?? 17.fxe5 ♕g4 18. ♗xe7! ♕xe7 19. ♖xf7+ ♕d8
20.exd6 winning.

17.f5?!

Again 17.♖d3! looks very good, but see my previous comment. 17...♙d7 18.♙xc4 ♖xc4 19.♗a3

17...gxf5 18.exf5 ♙e5 19.♘e6+?



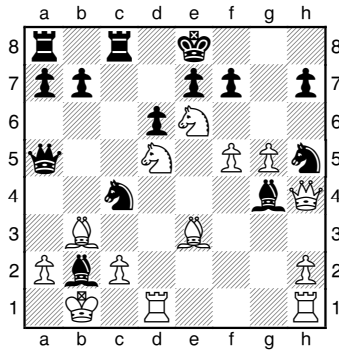
John disdains positional ideas -- it's going to be mate or nothing. Unfortunately, now nothing is possible. With the help of Fritz, I can determine now that the sac is unsound, but at the time all of us were taken in by the game and spent a good portion of the summer trying to determine what was going on.

19...♙e8?

If this keeps an advantage, it is a relatively small one, and it leaves Watson in his combinational element. Instead, Rohland can win by taking the material. 19...fxe6!

20.fxe6+ ♔g7 21.♗f7+ ♔h8 22.g6 Now, both of black's defenses wins. 22...♘g7! If I had to bet, I'd bet that John missed this move in his calculations. 23.♗xe7 ♘xe3 24.♗h4 h5 25.♘xe3 ♙f4 26.♗f2 ♗e5 27.♖he1 (27.♗de1 ♘f5) 27...♙xd1 28.♙xd1 ♗d4+ 29.♙e2 ♖e8, and black is a full rook to the good and white's king is in much more trouble than black's. 22...♙xb2+ also wins 23.♙b1 ♙g7 24.♙d4 ♙xd1 25.♙xg7+ ♘xg7 26.♗f4 ♗xd5 27.♗h6 ♙xc2+ 28.♙c1 (28.♙xc2)]

20.♗h4! ♙xb2+ 21.♙b1



Rohland has a lot of material that he can take. Unfortunately, as Mikhail Tal once observed, he can only take one piece at a time, and he chooses the wrong one.

21...♗xe3?

21...♕xd1 is much better 22.♗ec7+ (22.g6 ♖xd5; 22.♖xd1 fxe6 23.♗xh5+ ♔d8 24.♗xh7 exd5 25.f6 ♕xf6 26.gxf6) 22...♖xc7 23.♗xc7+ ♖xc7 24.♕xc4 ♕xc2+ 25.♔xb2 ♖c8 26.♕b5+ ♔d8 27.♗xh5 (27.♗b4 ♕xf5) 27...♖c3+; 21...fxe6

22.♗xe3 ♕xd1 23.♖a4+ ♖xa4 24.♕xa4+ ♖c6 25.♕xc6+ 25..bxc6 26.♗c7+ ♔d7 27.♗xa8 ♕f3 28.♖f1 ♕e2 29.♖f2 ♕a6 30.♔xb2 ♕b7 31.♖f3 c5 32.♖h3 ♗f4 33.♖xh7 ♕xa8 34.♖xf7 ♔e8 35.♖h7 ♕e4 36.g6 ♔f8 37.♖h4 1-0

This is the first time in over 40 years that I have spent any time with this game and I have to say that the way that the tactics all hold together through the last 15 moves makes it worthy of a brilliancy prize.

About Dr. John Tomas . . .

John was the Nebraska High School Champion from 1962 to 1966. He won the Nebraska State Championship in 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970. John was the Omaha City Champion in 1971 and 1972. He won the U.S. Amateur Championship in 1981. John was a rated chess Master from 1981 to 1993. He is winner of many chess journalist awards and is currently living in Chicago.

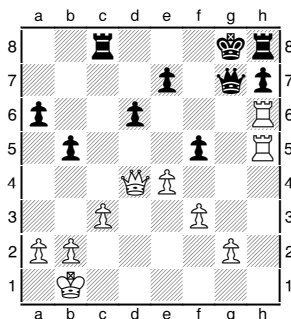
Games Galore!

The 2016 Lincoln City Championship

(1) Klatt, Nathan - Fitzpatrick, Joseph [B77]

Lincoln Lincoln (1.1), 20.08.2016

1.e4 d6 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nc3 c5 4.d4 cxd4 5.Nxd4 Nc6 6.Bc4 g6 7.f3 Bg7
 8.Be3 0-0 9.Qd2 a6 10.0-0 Qc7 11.Nd5 Nxd5 12.Bxd5 Ne5 13.Kb1 Bd7
 14.h4 Rac8 15.h5 Nc4 16.Bxc4 Qxc4 17.c3 b5 18.Bh6 Be6 19.Nxe6 Qxe6
 20.hxg6 Qxg6 21.Bxg7 Kxg7 22.Rh4 f5 23.Rdh1 Rh8 24.Rh6 Qf7
 25.Qd4+ Kg8 26.R1h5 Qg7 Diagram below.

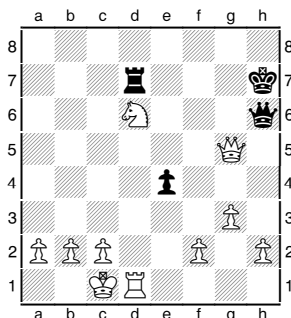


27.Qe3 f4 28.Qxf4 Rf8 29.Qh4 Rf6 30.Rg5 Rg6 31.Rgxg6 hxg6 32.Rxh8+
 Qxh8 33.Qxh8+ Kxh8 34.Kc2 e5 35.c4 Kg7 36.Kc3 Kf6 37.cxb5 axb5
 38.Kb4 Ke6 39.Kxb5 d5 40.exd5+ Kxd5 41.a4 1-0

(2) Beavor, Aaron - Cusumano, Steven [B33]

Lincoln Lincoln (1.2), 20.08.2016

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 e5 6.Ndb5 d6 7.Bg5 a6
 8.Bxf6 gxf6 9.Na3 b5 10.Nd5 f5 11.g3 Rb8 12.Bg2 Bg7 13.exf5 0-0 14.f6
 Bxf6 15.Nxf6+ Qxf6 16.Bxc6 Be6 17.Qf3 Qg6 18.Be4 f5 19.Bd5 e4
 20.Qb3 Rfe8 21.0-0-0 Kf8 22.Bxe6 Rxe6 23.Nc4 Rd8 24.Ne3 Qf7 25.Rd5
 Rf6 26.Rhd1 h5 27.Qb4 Qe6 28.Qa5 Rd7 29.Qxa6 Qe7 30.Nxf5 Qe6
 31.Qxb5 Kf7 32.Nxd6+ Kg6 33.Rg5+ Kh7 34.Rxh5+ Rh6 35.Rxh6+
 Qxh6+ 36.Qg5?? My guess is a touch move or horrible time pressure-Ed

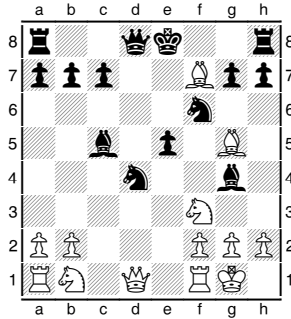


Qxg5+ 37.Kb1 Qe5 38.a4 Rxd6 39.Rxd6 Qxd6 40.Ka2 Qd2 41.Kb3 Qxf2 0-1.

(3) Revesz, Gregory - Davidson, John [C56]

Lincoln Lincoln (1.3), 20.08.2016

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.d4 exd4 5.0-0 Bc5 6.Bg5 d6 7.c3 Bg4 8.exd4 Nxd4 9.e5 dxe5 10.Bxf7+ Diagram below.

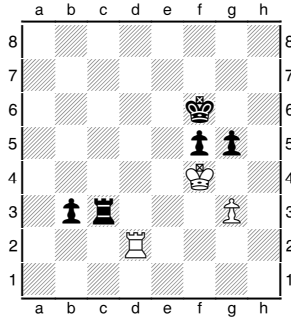


Kf8 11.Bb3 e4 12.Nxd4 Qxd4 13.Qc2 Qe5 14.Qc4 Qe7 15.Nc3 Bh5 16.Nxe4 Bb6 17.Nxf6 gxf6 18.Bh6+ 1-0

(4) McMillen, Jeff - Le, Harry [C50]

Lincoln Lincoln (1.4), 20.08.2016

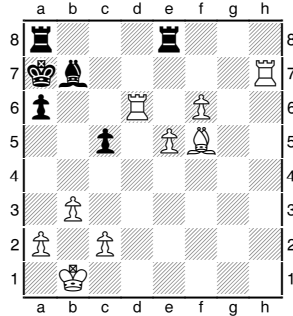
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.0-0 Nf6 5.d4 Bxd4 6.Nxd4 Nxd4 7.Nc3 0-0 8.Bg5 h6 9.Bh4 c6 10.f4 d6 11.Ne2 Bg4 12.c3 Nxe2+ 13.Bxe2 Bxe2 14.Qxe2 exf4 15.Bxf6 Qxf6 16.Qg4 Qg5 17.Qxf4 Qxf4 18.Rxf4 Rae8 19.Rd1 Re6 20.Kf2 Rfe8 21.Rf3 Rxe4 22.Rxd6 Re2+ 23.Kg3 R8e7 24.Rd8+ Kh7 25.Rf2 R7e3+ 26.Rf3 Rxf3+ 27.Kxf3 Rxb2 28.Rd7 Kg6 29.a4 Rb3 30.Kf2 a5 31.h3 b5 32.axb5 cxb5 33.Rb7 a4 34.g3 a3 35.h4 a2 36.Ra7 Rb2+ 37.Kf3 Rc2 38.Kf4 Rxc3 39.Rxa2 b4 40.Rb2 b3 41.Kg4 f5+ 42.Kf4 Kf6 43.Rd2 g5+ 44.hxg5+ hxg5# 0-1 Final Position below.



(5) Linscott, John - Rajjan, Sanjay [B66]

Lincoln Lincoln (1.5), 20.08.2016

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Bg5 e6 7.Qd2 Be7 8.f4 a6 9.0-0-0 0-0 10.Kb1 Qc7 11.Nxc6 bxc6 12.Be2 Rd8 13.g4 h6 14.Bxf6 Bxf6 15.h4 Rb8 16.g5 Qb7 17.b3 hxg5 18.hxg5 Bxc3 19.Qxc3 Qb4 20.Qh3 Kf8 21.Qh8+ Ke7 22.Qxg7 Bb7 23.Qf6+ Kd7 24.Qxf7+ Kc8 25.Bg4 Ra8 26.Qxe6+ Kb8 27.f5 Ka7 28.Qc4 Qb6 29.f6 Qc7 30.g6 Rg8 31.Rh7 Qd8 32.Qd4+ c5 33.Qxd6 Qxd6 34.Rxd6 Rxd6 35.Bf5 Rgg8 36.e5 Rge8

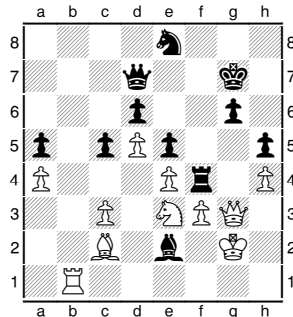


37.Rxb7+ Kxb7 38.Be4+ Kc7 39.Bxa8 Rxe5 40.Rd5 Rxd5 41.Bxd5 Kd7 42.f7 1-0

(9) Linscott, John - Klatt, Nathan [C77]

Lincoln Lincoln (2.1), 20.08.2016

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Nf6 4.d3 d6 5.c3 Be7 6.0-0 0-0 7.Nbd2 a6 8.Ba4 b5 9.Bc2 Nb8 10.b3 c5 11.Bb2 Nbd7 12.Re1 Re8 13.Nf1 Nf8 14.d4 Qc7 15.a4 Bg4 16.d5 Ng6 17.h3 Bd7 18.Ng3 bxa4 19.bxa4 Reb8 20.Bc1 Ra7 21.Nf5 Bf8 22.g4 Qc8 23.N3h4 Nxh4 24.Nxh4 g6 25.Ng2 h5 26.g5 Ne8 27.h4 Bg7 28.Ne3 f6 29.Nc4 Qd8 30.Qf3 Bg4 31.Qg3 Rf7 32.f3 Bc8 33.Kh1 fxe5 34.Bxe5 Bf6 35.Rf1 Bxe5 36.Qxe5 Qd7 37.Qg3 Rf4 38.Kg2 Kg7 39.Rh1 a5 40.Rab1 Rxb1 41.Rxb1 Ba6 42.Ne3 Be2!

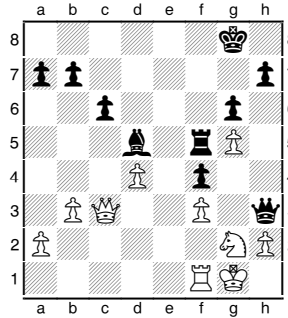


43.Rg1 Bxf3+ 44.Kh2 Bg4 45.Bd1 Nf6 46.Nxg4 Nxg4+ 47.Bxg4 Rxg4
 48.Qf2 Rxe4 49.Rg5 Rxa4 50.Qg3 Rg4 51.Rxg4 Qxg4 52.Qe1 Qf3 0-1

(18) Revesz, Gregory - Cusumano, Steven [D37]

Lincoln Lincoln (3.2), 20.08.2016

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.c4 e6 4.Nc3 Be7 5.Bf4 0-0 6.e3 c6 7.Bd3 dxc4
 8.Bxc4 Nd5 9.Bg3 Qa5 10.Bxd5 exd5 11.Qd3 g6 12.0-0 Bf5 13.e4 dxe4
 14.Nxe4 Na6 15.Rfe1 Nb4 16.Qc3 Qd5 17.Bd6 Bxe4 18.Bxe7 Nc2
 19.Bxf8 Nxe1 20.Nxe1 Rxf8 21.g4 Qe6 22.f3 Bd5 23.b3 f5 24.g5 f4
 25.Ng2 Qh3 26.Rf1 Rf5

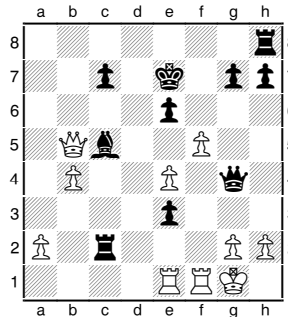


27.Qa5 b6 28.Qxa7 Rxg5 29.Qb8+ Kg7 30.Qc7+ Kh6 31.Rf2 Bxf3
 32.Qxf4 Bxg2 33.Qf8+ Kh5 34.Qh6+ Kxh6 35.a3 Bf1+ 36.Kh1 Rg2 0-1

(25) Cusumano, Steven - Klatt, Nathan [C50]

Lincoln Lincoln (4.1), 20.08.2016

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 d6 4.Bc4 Be6 5.Bxe6 fxe6 6.d4 exd4 7.Nxd4
 Nxd4 8.Qxd4 Qd7 9.0-0 Ne7 10.f4 Nc6 11.Qc4 0-0-0 12.Be3 d5 13.Qa4
 d4 14.Rad1 Qf7 15.Nb5 dxe3 16.Nxa7+ Nxa7 17.Qxa7 Rd2 18.Qa8+
 Kd7 19.Qxb7 Qh5 20.Rde1 Be5 21.Qb5+ Ke7 22.f5 Rxc2 23.b4 Qg4

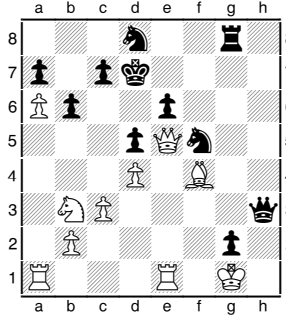


24.Qxc5+ Rxc5 25.bxc5 Rd8 26.Rf3 Rd2 27.Rg3 Qxe4 28.fxe6 Qd4
 29.Rgx3 Rxa2 30.h3 Qd2 31.R3e2 Qxe2 32.Rxe2 Rxe2 0-1

(26) Le, Harry - Revesz, Gregory [B00]

Lincoln Lincoln (4.2), 20.08.2016

1.e4 Nc6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.Nf3 e6 5.c3 h6 6.Bd3 Bxd3 7.Qxd3 Nge7
8.0-0 Nf5 9.Nbd2 Be7 10.Nb3 g5 11.Be3 g4 12.Nfd2 h5 13.Qe2 Qd7
14.a4 0-0-0 15.a5 Rdg8 16.a6 b6 17.Qd3 h4 18.Rfc1 g3 19.fgx3 hxg3
20.h3 f6 21.exf6 Bxf6 22.Nf3 Rxh3 23.gxh3 Qh7 24.Qe2 g2 25.Bf4 Kd7
26.Re1 Nd8 27.Ne5+ Bxe5 28.Qxe5 Qxh3

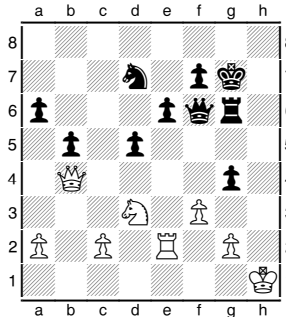


29.Qxc7+ Ke8 30.Bh2 Nh4 31.Nd2 Qd3 32.Rad1 Qh3 33.Qxa7 Rf8
34.Qxb6 Rf1+ 35.Nxf1 gxf1Q+ 36.Rxf1 Qg2# 0-1

(11) Nelson, Kent - Revesz, Gregory [D01]

Lincoln Lincoln (2.3), 20.08.2016

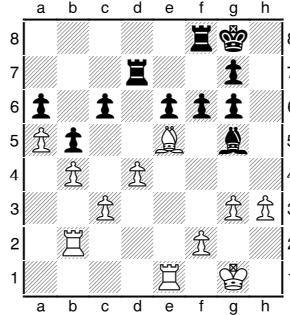
1.d4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d5 3.Bg5 c5 4.e3 e6 5.Bb5+ Bd7 6.Bxd7+ Nbx7 7.Nge2
Bd6 8.Ng3 Rc8 9.Nh5 0-0 10.Qf3 cxd4 11.exd4 Re8 12.0-0 h6 13.Bh4
Rc4 14.Rad1 Kh8 15.Kh1 Bc7 16.Nxf6 Nxf6 17.Rfe1 Rg8 18.Re2 g5
19.Bg3 Rg6 20.Be5 Kg7 21.Red2 Bxe5 22.dxe5 Nd7 23.Qe2 Qb8
24.Re1 a6 25.Nd1 Rf4 26.f3 Rf5 27.Nf2 Rxe5 28.Qd1 Rxe1+ 29.Qxe1
Qe5 30.Re2? Qxb2 31.Nd3 Qf6 32.Qb1 b5 33.h3 h5 34.Qb4 g4 35.hxg4
hxg4 0-1 Time forfeit, but doesn't matter, the kid just beat me.-Ed



(19) Tan, Ying - Slominski, Jerry [B01]

Lincoln Lincoln (3.3), 20.08.2016

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 Qxd5 3.Nc3 Qd6 4.d4 Nf6 5.Nf3 c6 6.h3 Bf5 7.Bd3 Bxd3
8.Qxd3 Nbd7 9.0-0 e6 10.Bg5 Be7 11.Rfe1 0-0 12.Rad1 Qb4 13.Bc1 Bd6
14.Ne4 Bc7 15.c3 Qa5 16.a3 Qh5 17.Ng3 Qg6 18.Qxg6 hxg6 19.Ne5 Nb6
20.Ne4 Nxe4 21.Rxe4 Rad8 22.Bf4 Bd6 23.Bg3 Be7 24.Rde1 Bf6 25.Nd3
Nc4 26.R4e2 b6 27.a4 Rd7 28.b3 Na5 29.b4 Nc4 30.Ne5 Nxe5 31.Bxe5 Be7
32.Ra2 a6 33.Rb2 b5 34.a5 Bg5 35.g3 f6 Diagram below.

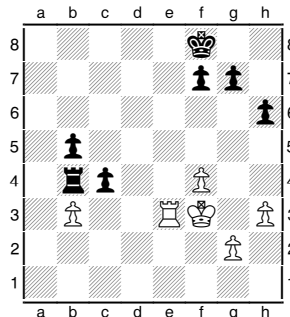


36.Bf4 Bxf4 37.gxf4 Kf7 38.Rbe2 Re7 39.Kg2 Rh8 40.Kg3 Rh5 41.h4 Rf5
42.Kg4 Rh5 43.f3 Rh8 44.Re3 Rhe8 45.R3e2 plus moves 0-1

(20) Beavor, Aaron - Linscott, John [C45]

Lincoln Lincoln (3.4), 20.08.2016

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 exd4 4.Nxd4 Be5 5.Be3 Qf6 6.c3 Nge7 7.Bc4 d6 8.0-0
a6 9.Nxc6 Nxc6 10.Bxc5 dxc5 11.e5 Nxe5 12.Re1 0-0 13.Nd2 Bf5 14.Qe2
Nxc4 15.Qxc4 b6 16.Ne4 Qg6 17.Ng3 Be6 18.Qf4 Rac8 19.Re5 h6 20.b3
Rfd8 21.Nf5 Bxf5 22.Rxf5 Rd6 23.Re5 Rcd8 24.Rae1 Rd1 25.h3 Rxe1+
26.Rxe1 Qd6 27.Qe3 Qd3 28.a3 Qxe3 29.Rxe3 Rd1+ 30.Kh2 Kf8 31.c4 c6
32.Kg3 Rd4 33.a4 b5 34.axb5 cxb5 35.cxb5 axb5 36.f4 Rb4 37.Kf3 c4

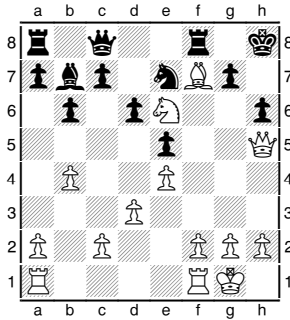


38.bxc4 bxc4 39.Ke2 Rb2+ 40.Kf3 Rb3 41.Ke2 h5 42.g3 c3 43.Rd3 Ke7
44.Kd1 Kf6 45.Kc2 Ra3 46.Rd5 g6 47.Rd3 Kf5 plus moves 0-1

(22) Giri, Eshaan - Fitzpatrick, Joseph [C55]

Lincoln Lincoln (3.6), 20.08.2016

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Be4 Nf6 4.d3 Be7 5.0-0 0-0 6.Nc3 b6 7.Nd5 d6 8.Nxf6+ Bxf6 9.Bd5 Bb7 10.b4 Qc8 11.Bg5 Bxg5 12.Nxg5 Ne7 13.Qh5 h6 14.Bxf7+ Kh8 15.Ne6! Please see diagram below.

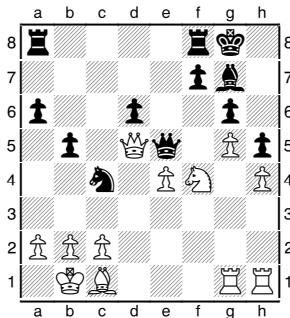


Kh7 16.Nxf8+ Qxf8 17.Qf3 Rd8 18.c4 c6 19.b5 c5 20.Bd5 Bxd5 21.Qxf8 Rxf8 22.cxd5 Ng6 23.g3 h5 24.a4 h4 25.a5 h3 26.axb6 axb6 27.Ra7 Rb8 28.Rd7 Nf8 29.Rxd6 Kg8 30.Ra1 Rb7 31.Ra6 Nd7 32.Ra8+ Kf7 33.Re6 Rc7 34.Rc6 Rb7 35.d6 Ke6 36.Rc7 Rb8 37.Rxb8 Nxb8 38.Rxg7 1-0

(28) Fitzpatrick, Joseph - Tan, Ying [B76]

Lincoln Lincoln (4.4), 20.08.2016

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 g6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Bg7 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Be3 d6 7.Qd2 Nf6 8.f3 0-0 9.0-0 a6 10.Be2 Qc7 11.Kb1 b5 12.g4 Ne5 13.h4 h5 14.g5 Nfd7 15.Nd5 Qd8 16.f4 e6 17.fxe5 exd5 18.Nc6 Qe8 19.Qxd5 Nxe5 20.Nd4 Bg4 21.Rdg1 Bxe2 22.Nxe2 Nc4 23.Bc1 Qe5 24.Nf4 Please see diagram below.



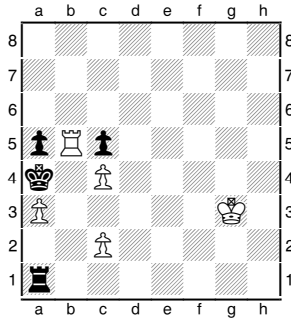
Na3+25.Ka1 Nxc2+ 26.Kb1 Nb4 27.Nxg6 Qxb2+ 28.Bxb2 Nxd5 29.Nxf8 1-0

The 2016 Nebraska State Closed Championship

(1) Knapp, Joseph (1971) - Fabrikant, Ben (2028) [C18]

Omaha Omaha (1), 02.04.2016

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.bxc3 Ne7 7.Qg4 0-0
 8.Bd3 f5 9.exf6 Rxf6 10.Bg5 Rf7 11.Qh5 g6 12.Qd1 Nbc6 13.Nf3 Qc7
 14.0-0 e5 15.dxe5 Nxe5 16.Nxe5 Qxe5 17.Qd2 Bf5 18.Rfe1 Qg7
 19.Bxf5 Nxf5 20.g4 h6 21.gxf5 hxg5 22.Qxd5 gxf5 23.Re7 Raf8 24.Rb1
 Kh7 25.Rexb7 Kg6 26.Qe6+ Qf6 27.Qxf6+ Kxf6 28.Rxf7+ Rxf7 29.Rb5
 Rc7 30.Kg2 Ke5 31.Ra5 Kd5 32.Ra4 Rg7 33.Kf3 Rh7 34.Kg3 Kc6
 35.Ra6+ Kb5 36.Rg6 f4+ 37.Kg2 Rh5 38.Rg7 a5 39.Rb7+ Ka4 40.Rb1
 g4 41.c4 Rh3 42.Rb3 f3+ 43.Kg1 Rh6 44.Re3 Rd6 45.h3 Rg6 46.Kh2
 gxh3 47.Rxf3 Rg4 48.Rc3 Rg2+ 49.Kxh3 Rxf2 50.Kg3 Rf1 51.Rb3 Ra1
 52.Rb5 ½-½ Final Position below-draw game.



(2) Nelson, Kent (1818) - Cusumano, Steven (1888) [C67]

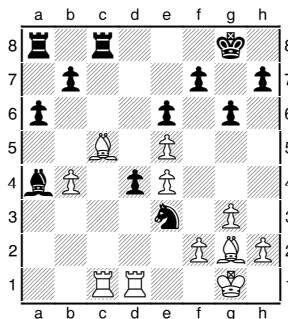
Omaha Omaha (1), 02.04.2016

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Nf6 4.0-0 Nxe4 5.Bxc6 dxc6 6.Nxe5 Bd6
 7.d4? (7. Re1 or Qe2 would likely win a piece-Ed) 0-0 8.Qf3 Ng5 9.Qe3
 f6 10.Nc4 Re8 11.Qd3 Bf8 12.Nc3 Be6 13.f4 Nf7 14.f5 Bd5 15.Bf4 Nd6
 16.Ne3 Ne4 17.Rae1 Nxc3 18.Qxc3 Qd7 19.Qd2 Be4 20.c3 c5 21.d5
 Bd6 22.c4 b5 23.b3 bxc4 24.bxc4 Qa4 25.Rf2 Rab8 26.Qe2 Rb1
 27.Bxd6 cxd6 28.Nd1 Re5 29.Ne3 Rxe1+ 30.Qxe1 Bd3 31.Rf4 Qxa2
 32.h3 Bxc4 33.Qc1 Bd3 34.Rb4 Re8 35.Rb2 Qa5 36.Rb7 Bxf5
 37.Rxg7+ Kxg7 38.Nxf5+ Kh8 39.Qh6 Qe1+ 40.Kh2 Qe5+ 41.Ng3 Rg8
 0-1

(3) Tan, Ying (1826) - Hartmann, John (1785) [D79]

Omaha Omaha (1), 02.04.2016

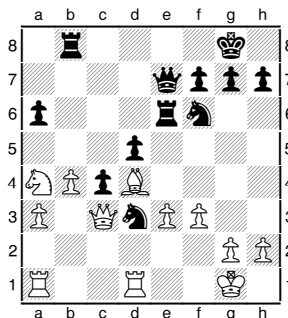
1.c4 Nf6 2.g3 g6 3.Bg2 Bg7 4.Nf3 0-0 5.Nc3 e6 6.0-0 d5 7.cxd5 cxd5 8.d4 Nc6 9.Qb3 e6 10.Rd1 Ne4 11.Be3 Nxc3 12.Qxc3 Bd7 13.Rac1 Qa5 14.Qb3 Qb4 15.Qxb4 Nxb4 16.a3 Nc6 17.b4 a6 18.Bf4 Rfc8 19.Bd6 Na7 20.Bc5 Ba4 21.Re1 Nb5 22.Ne5 Nxa3 23.e4 Nc2 24.Rf1 Bxe5 25.dxe5 d4 26.Rfd1 Ne3 Please see the diagram below.



27.fxe3 Bxd1 28.Rxd1 dxe3 29.Bxe3 Rc4 30.Rb1 Rd8 31.Kf2 Rc2+ 32.Kf3 Rd3 33.Bf1 Rdc3 34.h4 Kg7 35.b5 axb5 36.Rxb5 Ra3 37.Rb1 Rcc3 38.Re1 h6 39.Bb5 Rab3 40.Ba4 Ra3 41.Bb5 Rab3 ½-½

(4) Fabrikant, Ben (2028) - Tan, Ying (1826) [E43]

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 b6 5.Nge2 Bb7 6.a3 Bxc3+ 7.Nxc3 0-0 8.f3 c5 9.Bd3 d5 10.dxc5 bxc5 11.0-0 Nc6 12.Na4 Qe7 13.Qc2 Ne5 14.Be2 Ba6 15.cxd5 Bxe2 16.Qxe2 exd5 17.b3 Rab8 18.Qc2 Rfc8 19.Bb2 c4 20.b4 Nd3 21.Bd4 a6 22.Qc3 Rc6 23.Rfd1 Re6 Diagram below.

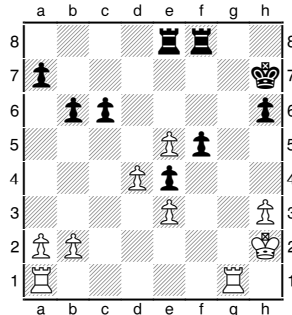


24.Rxd3 cxd3 25.Qxd3 Nd7 26.Rc1 Ne5 27.Qc3 Rc6 28.Nc5 f6 29.Qb3 Qf7 30.f4 Nd7 31.Qd3 Rbc8 32.Rb1 Nxc5 33.Bxc5 Qe6 34.Qd4 Qe4 35.Rd1 Qxd4 36.Rxd4 Rxc5 37.bxc5 Rxc5 38.Kf2 Kf7 39.f5 Ra5 40.a4 Ke7 41.g4 Kd6 42.Ke2 g6 43.fxg6 hxg6 44.e4 g5 45.Ke3 Ke6 46.exd5+ Rxd5 47.Rxd5 Kxd5 48.Kd3 a5 49.h3 Ke5 ½-½

(5) Hartmann, John (1785) - Cusumano, Steven (1888) [E32]

Omaha Omaha (2), 02.04.2016

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 0-0 5.Nf3 d5 6.cxd5 exd5 7.Bf4 b6 8.e3
Ba6 9.Bxa6 Nxa6 10.0-0 Bd6 11.Bg5 c6 12.Qe2 Nb8 13.Ne5 h6 14.Bh4 g5
15.Bg3 Bxe5 16.Bxe5 Nbd7 17.f4 g4 18.h3 gxh3 19.gxh3 Kh7 20.Kh2 Ne4
21.Nxe4 dxe4 22.Qh5 f5 23.Rg1 Nxe5 24.fxex5 Qe8 25.Qxe8 Raxex8 ½-½

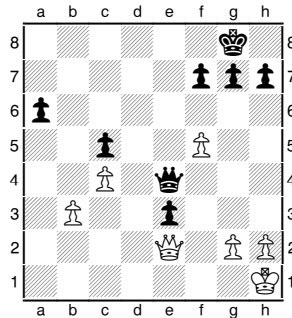


Final Position-draw

(6) Nelson, Kent (1818) - Knapp, Joseph (1971) [B84]

Omaha Omaha (2), 02.04.2016

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Be2 e6 7.0-0 Be7 8.Be3 0
-0 9.a4 Nc6 10.Nxc6 bxc6 11.a5 c5 12.f4 d5 13.exd5? exd5 14.Bf3 Bb7
15.Na4 Qc7 16.Nb6 Rad8 17.Kh1 Rfe8 18.c4 Bd6 19.Bg1 d4 20.Bxb7 Qxb7
21.Ra3 Re4 22.Raf3 Bc7 23.Qb3 Rb8 24.Qc2 Bxb6 25.axb6 Qxb6 26.b3
Rbe8 27.f5 Ng4 28.Rf4 Rxf4 29.Rxf4 Ne3 30.Re4 Qc6 31.Rxe8+ Qxe8
32.Qe2 Qe4 33.Bxe3 dxe3 0-1



Final Position-0-1

(7) Cusumano, Steven (1888) - Knapp, Joseph (1971) [B99]

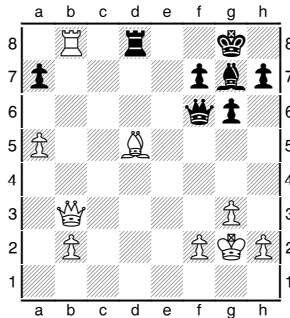
Omaha Omaha (3), 02.04.2016

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.Qf3 Nbd7
8.0-0-0 Qc7 9.Qg3 Be7 10.f4 h6 11.Bh4 g5 12.fxg5 Nh5 13.Qg4 hxg5
14.Bxg5 Ne5 15.Qh4 Ng6 16.Qg4 Ne5 17.Qh4 Ng6 ½-½

(8) Fabrikant, Ben (2028) - Hartmann, John (1785) [D78]

Omaha Omaha (3), 02.04.2016

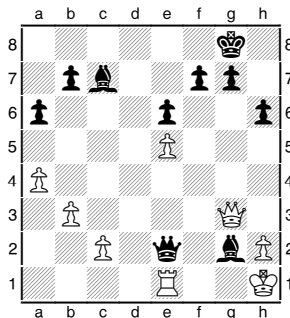
1.Nf3 Nf6 2.d4 g6 3.g3 Bg7 4.Bg2 0-0 5.0-0 d5 6.c4 c6 7.Nc3 dxc4 8.e3 Bg4
9.Qa4 Nbd7 10.Qxc4 Bxf3 11.Bxf3 e5 12.Rd1 exd4 13.exd4 Nb6 14.Qb3
Qd7 15.a4 Nbd5 16.a5 Rfe8 17.Kg2 Rab8 18.Bg5 Qf5 19.Bxf6 Nxf6 20.d5
cxd5 21.Nxd5 Nxd5 22.Rxd5 Qf6 23.Rd7 Re7 24.Rad1 Rxd7 25.Rxd7 Rd8
26.Rxb7 Rd2 27.Rb8+ Rd8 28.Bd5 1-0 Final Position below.



(9) Tan, Ying (1826) - Nelson, Kent (1818) [B85]

Omaha Omaha (3), 02.04.2016

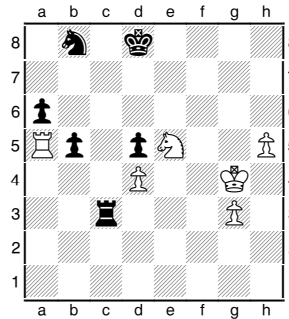
1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.Bb5 d6 4.f4 Bd7 5.Nf3 a6 6.Be2 e6 7.0-0 Nf6 8.a4 Be7
9.Kh1 Qc7 10.d4 cxd4 11.Nxd4 Rc8 12.Be3 0-0 13.Nb3 Na5 14.Nxa5 Qxa5
15.Qd4 Bc6 16.e5 Nd5 17.Bd2 dxe5 18.fxe5 Nxc3 19.Bxc3 Qd5 20.Qg4 Qe4
21.Qh3? Qxe2 22.Rf4 Rcd8 23.Bd4 Bg5 24.Rg4 h6 25.Qg3 Rxd4 26.Rxd4
Rd8 27.Rxd8+ Bxd8 28.b3 Be7 29.Re1 Bxg2+ 0-1 Final Position below.



(10) Cusumano, Steven (1888) - Fabrikant, Ben (2028) [C01]

Omaha Omaha (4), 03.04.2016

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 exd5 4.Bd3 Nc6 5.c3 Bd6 6.Ne2 Qh4 7.Ng3 Bg4
8.Be2 Be6 9.Nd2 0-0 10.Nf3 Qe7 11.b4 h5 12.a4 h4 13.Nf1 h3 14.g3
f5 15.a5 f4 16.Bxf4 Bxf4 17.gxf4 Nf6 18.b5 Nb8 19.Ng3 Nh5 20.Nxh5
Rhx5 21.Ne5 Rf5 22.b6 cxb6 23.axb6 a6 24.Rg1 g5 25.fxg5 Rxg5
26.Rxg5 Qxg5 27.Bg4 Re8 28.Bxe6+ Rxe6 29.Qf3 Rf6 30.Qxh3+ Kd8
31.Qg3 Qxg3 32.fxg3 Rxb6 33.Ra5 Rb1+ 34.Kf2 b5 35.h4 Rb2+ 36.Kf3
Rb3 37.Kg4 Rxc3 38.h5 Please see diagram below.



Ke7 39.Ra1 b4 40.h6 Kf8 41.h7 Kg7 42.Rh1 Rc8 43.Ng6 Kxg6 44.h8Q
Rxh8 45.Rxh8 Nc6 46.Ra8 Nxd4 47.Rxa6+ Kf7 48.Rb6 b3 49.Rb4 Ne6
50.Rxb3 Kf6 51.Kh5 d4 52.g4 Nf4+ 53.Kh6 d3 54.g5+ Kf5 55.Rxd3
Nxd3 56.g6 Ne5 57.g7 Ng4+ 58.Kh5 Nf6+ 59.Kh6 Ke6 60.Kg6 Ke7 1/2-
1/2

(11) Hartmann, John (1785) - Nelson, Kent (1818) [A59]

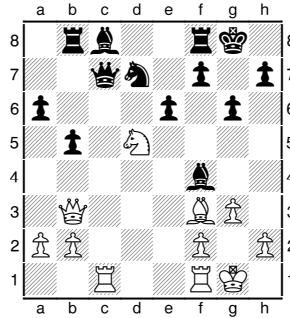
Omaha Omaha (4), 03.04.2016

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.cxb5 a6 5.bxa6 Bxa6 6.Nc3 d6 7.e4 Bxf1
8.Kxf1 g6 9.g3 Bg7 10.Kg2 0-0 11.Nf3 Nbd7 12.Qe2 Qc7 13.Nb5 Qb6
14.a4 Rfb8 15.Ra3 Qa6 16.b3 Ne8 17.Re1 h6 18.Nd2 Kh7 19.Nc4 Ne5
20.Nxe5 Bxe5 21.Qe3 Bg7 22.g4 Qc8 23.h3 Nc7 24.Nxc7 Qxc7 25.Bd2
g5 26.Bc3 Bxc3 27.Qxc3 Rb4 28.e5 Kg8 29.exd6 Qxd6 30.Qe5 Rab8
31.Qxd6 exd6 32.Rea1 Rxb3 33.a5 Rxa3 34.Rxa3 Ra8 35.Kf3 Kg7
36.a6 Ra7 37.Ke4 Kf6 38.Kd3 Ke5 39.Kc4 f5 40.gxf5 Kxf5 41.Kb5 Ke5
42.Kc6 c4 43.Kb6 Ra8 44.a7 Kxd5 45.Kb7 Rxa7+ 46.Rxa7 Kd4 47.Kc6
Kd3 48.Kxd6 c3 49.Ke5 Kd2 50.f4? gxf4 51.Kxf4 c2 52.Rc7 c1Q
53.Rxc1 Kxc1 54.h4 Kd2 55.h5 Kd3 56.Kf5 Kd4 57.Kf6 Kd5 58.Kg6
Ke6 59.Kxh6 Kf7 60.Kh7 Kf8 61.h6 Kf7 62.Kh8 Kf8 63.h7 Kf7 1/2-1/2

(12) Knapp, Joseph (1971) - Tan, Ying (1826) [B27]

Omaha Omaha (4), 03.04.2016

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 g6 3.c3 d5 4.exd5 Qxd5 5.d4 cxd4 6.cxd4 Bg7 7.Nc3 Qa5
8.Qb3 Nf6 9.Be4 0-0 10.0-0 a6 11.Ne5 e6 12.Be2 Nbd7 13.Nc4 Qc7
14.Bf3 Rb8 15.g3 b5 16.Ne5 Nxe5 17.dxe5 Nd7 18.Bf4 Bxe5 19.Rac1
Bxf4 20.Nd5 Please see diagram below.

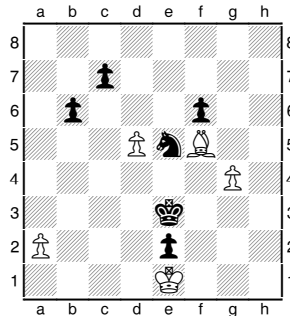


exd5 21.Rxc7 Bxc7 22.Bxd5 Nb6 23.Bg2 Be6 24.Qa3 Nc4 25.Qxa6 Nxb2
26.h4 h5 27.Be4 Kg7 28.Qa7 Bb6 29.Qe7 Nc4 30.Rd1 Rfd8 31.Rxd8
Rxd8 32.Bc6 Rd1+ 33.Kg2 Rd2 34.Kf1 Bxf2 0-1

(13) Hartmann, John (1785) - Knapp, Joseph (1971) [E32]

Omaha Omaha (5), 03.04.2016

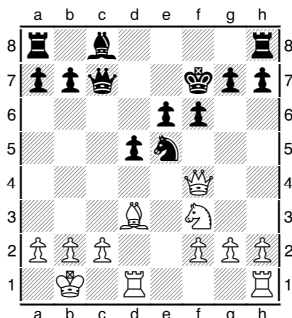
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 b6 5.e4 Bb7 6.Bd3 Bxc3+ 7.bxc3 d6
8.Ne2 e5 9.0-0 Nc6 10.d5 Na5 11.Ng3 Bc8 12.f4 Qe7 13.fxe5 dxe5 14.Bg5
Qc5+ 15.Qf2 Nb7 16.Bxf6 gxf6 17.Qxc5 Nxc5 18.Bc2 Ke7 19.Nh5 Bg4
20.Ng3 h5 21.h3 Bd7 22.Nf5+ Bxf5 23.Rxf5 a5 24.Raf1 Rh6 25.Kh2 a4
26.R1f3 Rg8 27.Rf2 h4 28.R5f3 Rhg6 29.Re2 a3 30.Ref2 Nd7 31.Ba4 Nc5
32.Bc2 Nb7 33.c5 Nxc5 34.c4 Ra8 35.Re2 Nb7 36.Ree3 Kd6 37.Rxa3
Rxa3 38.Rxa3 Na5 39.Ba4 Kc5 40.Bb5 Kd4 41.Be8 Rg7 42.Rf3 Nxc4
43.Rxf6 Nd6 44.Bc6 Kxe4 45.Rh6 Kd3 46.Rxh4 e4 47.Kg1 e3 48.Kf1 e2+
49.Ke1 Rxc2 50.Rg4 Rxc4 51.hxc4 Ke3 52.Bd7 f6 53.Be6 Nc4 54.Bf5 Ne5
0-1



(14) Nelson, Kent (1818) - Fabrikant, Ben (2028) [C17]

Omaha Omaha (5), 03.04.2016

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.Bd2 Nh6 6.Nb5 Bxd2+ 7.Qxd2
cxd4 8.Nd6+ Kf8 9.Qxd4 Nc6 10.Qf4 f6 11.Nf3 Nf7 12.Nxf7 Kxf7
13.Bd3 Qc7 14.0-0-0 Nxe5 15.Kb1

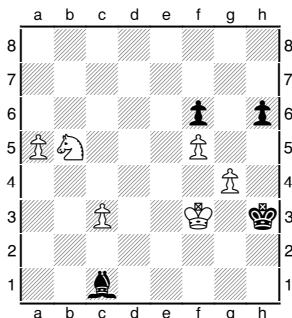


Qb8 16.Ng5+? Kg8 17.Nxh7 Rxh7 18.Bxh7+ Kxh7 19.Qh4+ Kg8
20.Rhe1 Bd7 21.Re3 Nc4 22.Rh3 Qe5 23.Qh8+ Kf7 24.Qh5+ Qxh5
25.Rxh5 Rc8 26.Rh3 Nd6 27.Re3 Bc6 28.f3 e5 29.c3 Nf5 30.Ree1
Rh8 31.h3 d4 32.cxd4 Nxd4 33.b3 g5 34.Kb2 Kg6 35.Rd2?? Bxf3
36.Rxd4 exd4 37.gxf3 Rxh3 0-1

(15) Tan, Ying (1826) - Cusumano, Steven (1888) [B23]

Omaha Omaha (5), 03.04.2016

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.f4 d6 4.Nf3 Nf6 5.Bb5 Bd7 6.0-0 e6 7.d3 Be7
8.Qe1 a6 9.Bxc6 Bxc6 10.Qg3 0-0 11.f5 Kh8 12.Ng5 e5 13.Qh3 d5
14.exd5 Bxd5 15.Re1 Bc6 16.Rxe5 Bd6 17.Re1 Qc7 18.Nce4 Bxe4
19.Rxe4 h6 20.Rh4 Kg8 21.Nf3 Rfe8 22.Bxh6 Kf8 23.Bg5 Ng8
24.Rh8 f6 25.Qh7 Qf7 26.Nh4 Ke7 27.Bd2 Kd7 28.Qg6 Qxg6
29.Nxg6 Nh6 30.Bxh6 Rxh8 31.Nxh8 gxh6 32.Ng6 Re8 33.Kf2 Kc6
34.g3 Kd5 35.c3 b5 36.Rd1 a5 37.Re1 Rxe1 38.Kxe1 c4 39.Kd2
cxd3 40.Kxd3 Be5 41.h3 Bf2 42.g4 Be1 43.Ne7+ Ke5 44.Nc6+ Kf4
45.Ke2 Bh4 46.Nxa5 Kg3 47.Nc6 Kxh3 48.Kf3 Be1 49.a3 Bd2
50.Nd4 Bc1 51.Nxb5 Bxb2 52.a4 Bc1 53.a5 1-0

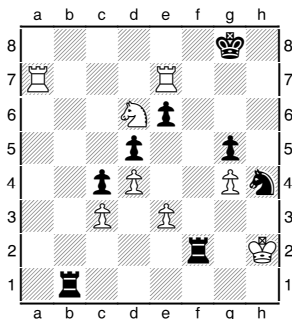


The 2016 Great Plains Open

(1) Tan, Ying (1779) - Holliman, Bob (2209) [D02]

Lincoln Lincoln (1.1), 29.10.2016

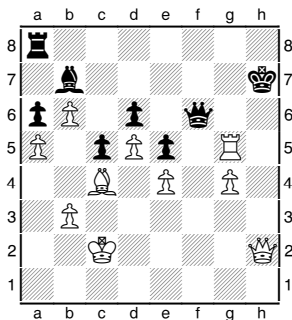
1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 c6 3.Bf4 Nf6 4.e3 Qb6 5.Qc1 Bf5 6.Nbd2 e6 7.Nh4 Bg6
8.Nxg6 hxg6 9.h3 Nbd7 10.Bd3 c5 11.c3 Bd6 12.Bxd6 Qxd6 13.Nf3 Rc8
14.Qd1 0-0 15.0-0 Rfd8 16.Bb5 Qb6 17.Qe2 a6 18.Ba4 Qd6 19.Rfd1 b5
20.Bb3 Nb6 21.a4 c4 22.Bc2 bxa4 23.Bxa4 Nxa4 24.Rxa4 Rc6 25.Rda1
Rb8 26.Ne5 Rcb6 27.Qf3 Rxb2 28.Rxa6 R2b6 29.Ra7 Rf8 30.g4 Rbb8
31.h4 g5 32.hxg5 Ne4 33.Nxf7 Nxg5 34.Nxd6 Nxf3+ 35.Kg2 Rb2 36.Re7
g5 37.Raa7 Nh4+ 38.Kg1 Rb1+ 39.Kh2 Rxf2+ 0-1 Final Position below.



(3) Scharosch, Austin (1706) - Revesz, Gregory (1918) [A57]

Lincoln Lincoln (1.3), 29.10.2016

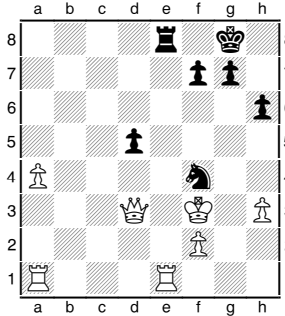
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.cxb5 Bb7 5.Nc3 d6 6.e4 Nbd7 7.f3 h6 8.Bc4 g5
9.Nge2 Ne5 10.b3 Qd7 11.Bb2 h5 12.Ng3 h4 13.Nf5 e6 14.Ne3 Bg7 15.b6
a6 16.a4 Nh5 17.Qd2 Bh6 18.Ng4 Nxg4 19.fxg4 Nf6 20.0-0-0 e5 21.h3 0-
0 22.a5 Nh7 23.Rdf1 Bc8 24.Qe2 f6 25.Nd1 Qb7 26.Ne3 Rf7 27.Kc2 Nf8
28.Qe1 Ng6 29.g3 hxg3 30.Qxg3 Nf4 31.h4 Rh7 32.hxg5 Bxg5 33.Ng2
Qe7 34.Bc1 Nxg2 35.Bxg5 fxg5 36.Qxg2 Bb7 37.Rxh7 Qxh7 38.Rf5 Qg7
39.Qd2 Kh7 40.Rxg5 Qf6 41.Qh2+ 1-0 Final Position below.



(4) Cusumano, Steven (1863) - Reigenborn, Jon (1573) [D35]

Lincoln Lincoln (1.4), 29.10.2016

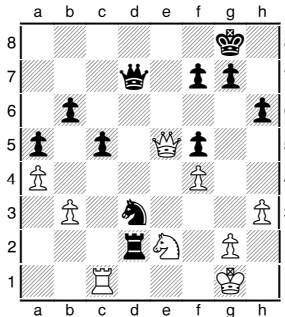
1.d4 d5 2.e4 c6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Nf3 e6 5.cxd5 exd5 6.Bg5 Be7 7.Qc2 0-0 8.e3 Bg4 9.Bd3 Nbd7 10.Ne5 h6 11.Nxg4 Nxg4 12.Bf4 Re8 13.h3 Ngf6 14.0-0 Rc8 15.Bf5 c5 16.dxc5 Rxc5 17.Qb3 Nb6 18.Rfd1 Bd6 19.Bxd6 Qxd6 20.Nb5 Qe5 21.Bd3 Nc4 22.Nxa7 Nxb2 23.Rdb1 Nxd3 24.Qxd3 Ra8 25.Nb5 Rac8 26.Nd4 Rc3 27.Qd1 Ne4 28.Rxb7 Nc5 29.Rbb1 Rxe3 30.Nf3 Rxf3 31.Qxf3 Ne4 32.Qe2 Qf6 33.Rf1 Nc3 34.Qd3 Re8 35.a4 Ne2+ 36.Kh1 Qg5 37.Rfe1 Qxg2+ 38.Kxg2 Nf4+ 39.Kf3 1-0 Final Position below.



(5) Tran, Jacey (1339) - Linscott, John (1834) [D18]

Lincoln Lincoln (1.5), 29.10.2016

1.d4 d5 2.e4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 dxc4 5.e3 Bf5 6.a4 e6 7.Bxc4 Bb4 8.Qb3 a5 9.0-0 Qe7 10.Na2 Bd6 11.h3 h6 12.Ne5 0-0 13.Bd2 Bxe5 14.dxe5 Ne4 15.Be1 Nc5 16.Qa3 Nbd7 17.Rc1 Nxe5 18.f4 Nxc4 19.Rxc4 b6 20.Rf2 Qb7 21.Nc3 Nd3 22.Rd2 Nxe1 23.e4 Rfd8 24.Rxd8+ Rxd8 25.exf5 exf5 26.Ne2 c5 27.Qg3 Nd3 28.b3 Nb4 29.Qc3 Rd3 30.Qb2 Qd7 31.Rc1 Rd2 32.Qe5 Nd3 Position below.

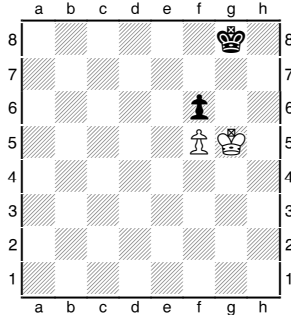


33.Qb8+ Kh7 34.Rf1 Rxe2 35.Qxb6 Qd4+ 36.Kh2 Nxf4 37.Qc6 Rxc2+ 38.Kh1 Rg3 0-1 A game between teacher and student. Jacey has a promising future in chess.

(6) Le, Harry (1825) - Lee, Jek Ann (1222) [C68]

Lincoln Lincoln (1.6), 29.10.2016

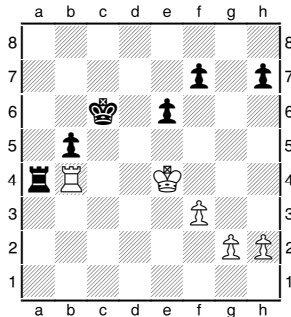
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Bxc6 dxc6 5.0-0 Bd6 6.d4 Bg4 7.dxe5 Bxf3
8.Qxf3 Bxe5 9.Rd1 Qh4 10.h3 Nf6 11.Re1 0-0 12.Nd2 b5 13.Nb3 Rae8
14.c3 g5 15.Qf5 h6 16.Nd2 g4 17.Re3 g3 18.fxg3 Bxg3 19.Nf3 Qf4 20.Qxf4
Bxf4 21.Re2 Bxc1 22.Rxc1 Rxe4 23.Rxe4 Nxe4 24.Re1 Nd6 25.Re7 Re8
26.Rxc7 Re2 27.Rxc6 Nf5 28.Nd4 Nxd4 29.cxd4 Rxb2 30.Rxa6 Rd2
31.Rxh6 Rxd4 32.Ra6 b4 33.Ra4 Rd1+ 34.Kf2 Rb1 35.g4 b3 36.axb3 Rxb3
37.Rf4 Rxh3 38.Kg2 Rh6 39.Kg3 Rg6 40.Kh4 Kg7 41.Kh5 Rh6+ 42.Kg5
Rg6+ 43.Kh4 Rf6 44.Rd4 Rh6+ 45.Kg3 Rg6 46.Rd5 Re6 47.Kf4 Rf6+
48.Ke4 Re6+ 49.Kf3 Rf6+ 50.Rf5 Rxf5+ 51.gxf5 Kf6 52.Kf4 Kg7 53.Ke5
Kf8 54.Kf6 Kg8 55.Kg5 f6+ ?



56.Kg6 Kf8 57.Kxf6 Kg8 58.Ke7 1-0 A hard fought game!

(7) Giri, Eshaan (1143) - Hartmann, John (1818) [C02]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 c5 4.c3 Nc6 5.Nf3 Qb6 6.Bd3 cxd4 7.Nxd4 Nxe5 8.0-0
Nxd3 9.Qxd3 Bd7 10.Re1 Nf6 11.Qf5 Be7 12.Qg5 Ne4 13.Qxg7 Bf6 14.Qh6
Bxd4 15.cxd4 Qxd4 16.Qe3 Qf6 17.Nc3 Nxc3 18.Qxc3 Qxc3 19.bxc3 Rc8
20.Bb2 Rg8 21.Rad1 Rg4 22.f3 Ra4 23.Rxd5 Rxa2 24.Rd2 Bc6 25.Ra1
Rxa1+ 26.Bxa1 Bd5 27.Rd4 Rc5 28.Rh4 Ra5 29.Bb2 Ra2 30.Rb4 a5
31.Rb5 a4 32.c4 a3 33.Bxa3 Bxc4 34.Rc5 Rxa3 35.Rxc4 b5 36.Rb4 Ra5
37.Kf2 Kd7 38.Ke3 Kc6 39.Ke4 Ra4



40.Rxa4 bxa4 41.Kd3 Kc5 42.Kc3 h5 43.h4 f5 44.f4 Kd5 45.Kd3 a3 46.Kc3
Ke4 0-1

(8) Holliman, Bob (2209) - Le, Harry (1825) [D60]

Lincoln Lincoln (2.1), 29.10.2016

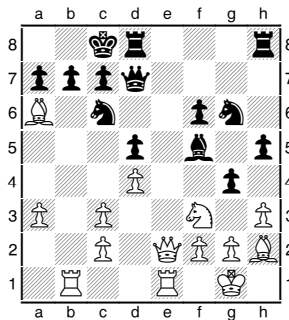
[Hartmann,John]

1.Nf3 d5 2.d4 Nf6 3.c4 e6 4.Nc3 Be7 5.Bg5 0-0 6.e3 h6 7.Bh4 c6 8.Bd3
dxc4 9.Bxc4 Nbd7 10.0-0 Nb6 11.Bb3 Nfd5 12.Bg3 Bb4 13.Ne2 Nf6
14.a3 Be7 15.Bc2 Re8 16.Rc1 a5 17.Qd3 Nbd7 18.e4 Nf8 19.Rfd1 Nh5
20.Nc3 Nxc3 21.hxc3 Bg5 22.Nxc3 Qxc3 23.e5 Rd8 24.Ne4 Qe7
25.Bb1 Ng6 26.Nd6 Qd7 27.Nxf7 Qxf7 28.Qxc3 Qxc3 29.Bxc3 Bd7
30.Be4 Be8 31.Rd2 Rd7 32.f3 Rb8 33.Rcd1 Bf7 34.Kf2 Kf8 35.Ke3
Ke7 36.f4 Bh5 37.Rc1 Bg4 38.Rc5 Ra8 39.Rc3 Rad8 40.b4 axb4
41.axb4 Ra8 42.b5 cxb5 43.Rb3 Ra5 44.Rdb2 Ra4 45.Rxb5 Raxd4
46.Rxb7 Rxb7 47.Rxb7+ Rd7 48.Rxd7+ Kxd7 49.Bf3 h5 50.Be4 Kc7
51.Kd4 Kb6 52.Bg6 Kb5 53.f5 Kc6 54.Be8+ Kc7 55.fxe6 Bxe6
56.Bxh5 Kd8 57.Ke4 g5 58.Bg6 Ke7 59.Bf5 Bb3 60.Kd4 Bf7 61.Bc8
Bg6 62.Bg4 Bf7 63.Ke4 Bg6+ 64.Kd5 Bf7+ 65.e6 Be8 66.Ke5 Bg6
67.Bf5 Be8 68.Be4 Bb5 69.Kf5 g4 70.Kxc4 Kxc6 71.Kg5 Kf7 72.Kh6
Bd7 73.Bf3 Kg8 74.g4 Be6 75.g5 Kh8 76.g6 Kg8 77.Be4 Kf8 78.g7+
Ke7 79.Bh7 Kf6 80.g8Q Bxc3 81.Bxc3 plus moves 1-0

(15) Revesz,Gregory (1918) - Holliman, Bob (2209) [C01]

Lincoln Lincoln (3.1), 29.10.2016

1.e4 e6 2.Nf3 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.exd5 exd5 5.d4 Ne7 6.Bd3 Nbc6 7.h3
Bf5 8.Bf4 Qd7 9.0-0 f6 10.Re1 0-0-0 11.a3 Bxc3 12.bxc3 g5 13.Bh2
h5 14.Rb1 Ng6 15.Qe2 g4 16.Ba6

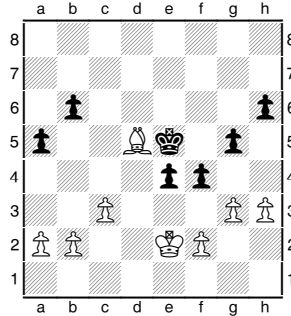


Rde8 17.Bxb7+ Kd8 18.Qa6 Nge7 19.Rxe7 Nxe7 20.Be5 gxf3 21.Qxa7
fxe5 22.Qa8+ Nc8 23.Bxc8 Ke7 24.Bxd7 Rxa8 25.Bxf5 exd4 26.cxd4
Rxa3 27.Re1+ Kf6 28.Re5 c6 29.Bd7 Rg8 30.g3 Ra1+ 31.Kh2 Rf1
32.Re6+ Kf7 33.Rxc6 Rxf2+ 34.Kg1 Rg2+ 35.Kf1 Ra8 36.Re6 Ra1+
37.Re1 Rxe1+ 38.Kxe1 Rxc2 39.Bb5 Kf6 40.g4 hxc4 41.hxc4 Kg5
42.Bd7 Kf4 43.Kf1 Kg3 0-1

(16) Keating, Robert F (2114) - Cusumano, Steven (1863) [B17]

Lincoln Lincoln (3.2), 29.10.2016

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nd7 5.Ng5 Ngf6 6.Bd3 e6 7.N1f3
Bd6 8.Qe2 0-0 9.0-0 Qc7 10.c3 h6 11.Ne4 Nxe4 12.Qxe4 Nf6 13.Qe2 b6
14.Re1 Bb7 15.h3 c5 16.dxc5 Bxc5 17.Be3 Bxe3 18.Qxe3 Bxf3 19.Qxf3
Rad8 20.Rad1 Rd6 21.Bc2 Rfd8 22.Rxd6 Rxd6 23.Rd1 Rxd1+
24.Qxd1 Kf8 25.Qd4 Ke7 26.Kf1 Qd6 27.Qxd6+ Kxd6 28.Ke2 Nd5
29.g3 e5 30.Bb3 f5 31.Kd3 Nf6 32.Bf7 Ne4 33.Ke2 g5 34.Bc4 f4 35.Bd3
Nf6 36.Ba6 e4 37.Bc4 Ke5 38.Bf7 a5 39.Bc4 Nd5 40.Bxd5 ½-½

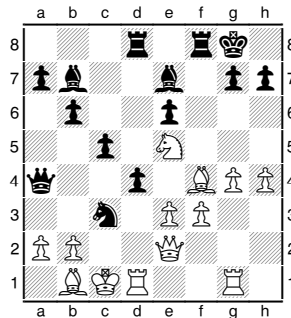


Final Position-draw.

(18) Mills, Michael (1672) - Linscott, John (1834) [D02]

Lincoln Lincoln (3.4), 29.10.2016

1.d4 d5 2.Bf4 Nf6 3.Nf3 e6 4.e3 c5 5.c3 Be7 6.Bd3 0-0 7.Nbd2 b6 8.Ne5
Bb7 9.h4 Nc6 10.Ndf3 Nxe5 11.dxe5 Ne4 12.Qe2 f6 13.0-0-0 Qe8 14.g4
Qa4 15.Bb1 Rad8 16.Rhg1 fxe5 17.Nxe5 d4 18.f3 Nxc3 Position below.



19.bxc3 dxc3 20.Rxd8 Qa3+ 21.Kd1 Rxd8+ 22.Ke1 Rd2 23.Qxd2
cxd2+ 24.Kxd2 and Black later won.

(22) Cusumano, Steven (1863) - Le, Harry (1825) [D35]

Lincoln Lincoln (4.2), 30.10.2016

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 d5 4.cxd5 exd5 5.Bg5 Be7 6.e3 Bf5 7.Qb3 b6
8.Bxf6 gxf6 9.Qxd5 Qxd5 10.Nxd5 Bd8 11.Rc1 Kd7 12.Nf3 Be6 13.Nc3
c6 14.g3 Be7 15.Bg2 Na6 16.a3 Rac8 17.0-0 Nc7 18.Nd2 f5 19.Ne2 Nd5
20.Nf4 Bd6 21.Nc4 Nxf4 22.gxf4 Rhg8 23.Nxd6 Kxd6 24.Kh1 Bd5
25.f3 Rge8 26.Rfe1 Rc7 27.e4 Rce7 28.e5+ Ke6 29.Kg1 Rg8 30.Kf2
Rg6 31.Rh1 Re8 32.Rcg1 Reg8 33.Bf1 Rxxg1 34.Rxxg1 Rxxg1 35.Kxxg1
Bxf3 36.Kf2 Be4 37.Ke3 Kd5 38.b3 b5 39.Be2 Ke6 40.b4 Bd5 41.Bd3
Bg2 42.Bc2 Bd5 43.h4 Bg2 44.a4 a6 45.a5 Bd5 46.Kf2 Bh1 47.h5 h6
48.Ke3 Bd5 49.Bd3 Bg2 50.Bc2 Bd5 51.Bd3 Bg2 52.Bc2 Bd5 53.Bd3 ½
-½

(23) Linscott, John (1834) - Hartmann, John (1818) [C13]

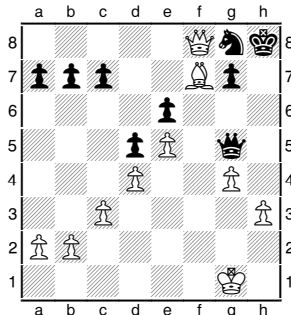
Lincoln Lincoln (4.3), 30.10.2016

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 dxe4 5.Nxe4 Be7 6.Bxf6 gxf6 7.Nf3 f5
8.Nc3 a6 9.Bc4 b5 10.Bb3 c5 11.a4 cxd4 12.Nxd4 Bc5 13.Nce2 Bb7
14.Qd2 Nc6 15.0-0-0 Nxd4 16.Nxd4 Qxd4 17.Qxd4 Bxd4 18.Rxd4
Bxxg2 19.Rg1 Be4 20.Kd2 Rd8 21.Rxd8+ Kxd8 22.axb5 axb5 23.Kc3
Ke7 24.Kb4 Rb8 25.Rg7 f4 26.Rg5 Bf5 27.Rg1 Kf6 28.c4 bxc4+
29.Kxc4 e5 30.Kc3 e4 31.Bc4 Be6 32.b3 e3 33.fxe3 Bxc4 34.bxc4 ½-½

(26) Reigenborn, Jon (1573) - Mills, Michael (1672) [B00]

Lincoln Lincoln (4.6), 30.10.2016

1.e4 Nc6 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 Bg4 4.Be3 e6 5.Bb5 Nf6 6.Nbd2 Be7 7.0-0 0-0
8.c3 d5 9.e5 Nd7 10.Qc2 Re8 11.Bd3 Nf8 12.h3 Bh5 13.Nh2 Bg5 14.f4
Be7 15.Ndf3 f5 16.exf6 Bxf6 17.Ne5 Ne7 18.Nhf3 Bxf3 19.Rxf3 Bxe5
20.fxe5 Nfg6 21.Bg5 Qd7 22.Raf1 Rf8 23.Bxe7 Rxf3 24.Rxf3 Nxe7
25.Bxxh7+ Kh8 26.Bd3 Ng8 27.Bg6 Nh6 28.Qf2 Qe7 29.g4 Qg5 30.Rf8+
Rxf8 31.Qxf8+ Ng8 32.Bf7 Diagram below.



Qe3+ 33.Kg2 Qe2+ 34.Kg3 Qe1+ 35.Kf3 Qe4+ 36.Kf2 Qc2+ 37.Kg3
Qd3+ 38.Kh4 Qh7+ ½-½

(27) Hartmann, John (1818) - Holliman, Bob (2209) [D00]

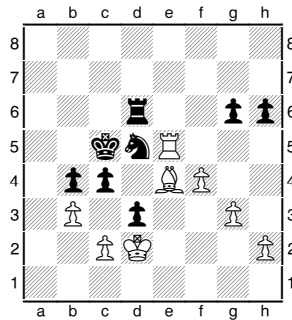
Lincoln Lincoln (5.1), 30.10.2016

1.d4 d5 2.Bf4 c6 3.e3 Bf5 4.c4 e6 5.Nc3 Nf6 6.Qb3 b6 7.cxd5 exd5
8.Nf3 Be7 9.Rc1 0-0 10.Be2 b5 11.Ne5 Qb6 12.0-0 Nbd7 13.Bd3 Nxe5
14.Bxf5 Nc4 15.Rfd1 Nh5 16.Ne2 g6 17.Bg4 Nxf4 18.Nxf4 f5 19.Be2
Bd6 20.Ne6 Rfe8 21.Nc5 Re7 22.Qc3 Rae8 23.b3 Na5 24.Bf3 Rc7
25.Nd3 Nb7 26.Nc5 Nd8 27.g4 fxg4 28.Bxg4 Bxc5 ½-½

(30) Le, Harry (1825) - Revesz, Gregory (1918) [B01]

Lincoln Lincoln (5.4), 30.10.2016

1.e4 Nc6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 Qxd5 4.Nf3 e5 5.dxe5 Qxd1+ 6.Kxd1 Bg4
7.Bf4 0-0-0+ 8.Nbd2 Bc5 9.Bg3 f6 10.Kc1 fxe5 11.Bb5 Bxf3 12.Nxf3
Nd4 13.Nxd4 exd4 14.Re1 Nf6 15.a3 a6 16.Bd3 Rhe8 17.Kd2 h6
18.Bg6 Rxe1 19.Rxe1 b5 20.Bf5+ Kb7 21.Kd3 Bf8 22.Kd2 c5 23.Be5
Nd5 24.Be4 Kc6 25.Bg3 Bd6 26.Bxd6 Rxd6 27.Bf3 c4 28.Re5 g6 29.Be4
a5 30.g3 b4 31.axb4 axb4 32.f4 Kc5 33.b3 d3 Diagram below.



4.bxc4 Kxc4 35.Rxd5 Rxd5 36.Bxd5+ Kxd5 37.Kxd3 h5 38.h3 h4
39.g4 Kc5 40.f5 gxf5 41.gxf5 Kd5 42.f6 Ke6 43.Kc4 Kxf6 44.Kxb4 Kf5
45.c4 Kf4 46.c5 Kg3 47.c6 Kxh3 48.c7 Kg2 49.c8Q h3 50.Qg4+ 1-0

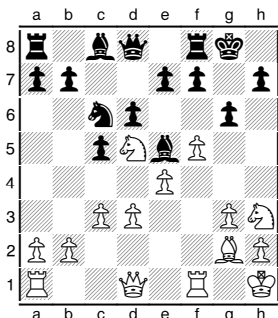
Jack Spence Open

6) Hartmann, John (1834) - Cusumano, Steven (1867) [B25]

(2.3), 07.11.2016

[Hartmann,John]

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.g3 g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.d3 Nf6 6.f4 d6 7.Nh3 0-0 8.0-0 Ng4 9.f5 Bd4+ 10.Kh1 Ne3 11.Bxe3 Bxe3 12.Nd5 Bd4 13.c3 Be5 Diagram

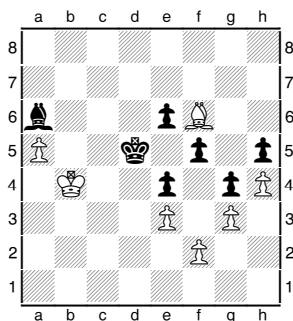


[13...Bg7 14.Qd2 Bd7=] **14.Qd2 e6 15.fxg6 exd5?** [15...hxg6 16.Ndf4 (16.Qh6? Bg7; 16.Ne3 Bg7) 16...Bg7 17.Nf2; 15...fxg6 16.Rxf8+ Qxf8 17.Rf1 Qg7 18.Ne3=] **16.Qh6!+- hxg6** [16...fxg6 17.Ng5 Rf6 18.Qxh7+ Kf8 19.Qxg6] **17.Ng5 Qxg5 18.Qxg5 d4 19.c4** Starting to play too safe. [19.Rac1 Kg7 20.Bf3 Rh8 21.Kg1; 19.cxd4 Bxd4 20.h4; I wanted to play 19.h4 but got nervous about play on the h-file. This is silly, i.e. 19...Kg7 (19...dxc3 20.bxc3 Bxc3 21.Rab1 (21.h5 Bxa1 22.Rxa1 Ne5 23.Qf6!) 21...Bg7 (21...Kg7 22.e5!) 22.h5 gxh5 23.Qxh5) 20.h5 Rh8 and I missed that 21.g4! holds everything together] **19...Kg7 20.a3 Rh8 21.Rf3 Rh5 22.Qd2 Bg4 23.Rf4?!** [23.Raf1 Bxf3 24.Rxf3] **23...Bxf4 24.Qxf4 Ne5 25.Rf1 f5!** Steve doesn't make it easy! [25...Be6 26.Qf6+ Kg8 27.Bf3 Rh7 28.Be2] **26.Kg1** [26.exf5 Rxf5 27.Qd2 (27.Qe4?? Rxf1+ 28.Bxf1 Bf3+) 27...Rxf1+ 28.Bxf1 Rf8 29.Bg2=] **26...Rah8?! 27.exf5! Bxf5** [27...Rxf5 28.Qe4 Rxf1+ 29.Kxf1 (29.Bxf1? Nf3+ 30.Kf2 Rf8 (30...Rxb2+? 31.Bg2!) 31.Qe7+ Rf7 32.Qxd6 Nd2+ 33.Ke1 Nxf1 34.Qxc5 Nxh2 35.Qxd4+ Kh6 36.Qxa7-) 29...Rf8+ 30.Kg1 b6 31.Qb7+ Rf7 32.Qd5±; 27...gxf5 28.Re1 Re8 29.Qd2] **28.g4!** [28.b4!?] **28...Nxc4** [28...Bxc4 29.Qf6+ Kh7 30.Qxd6] **29.Qxd6 Ne3 30.Rf2?!** [30.Qe5+ Kh7 31.Rf3 b6 (31...Nxc2 32.Kxc2) 32.b4 Nxc2 33.Kxc2 cxb4 34.axb4 a5 35.bxa5 (35.c5!) 35...bxa5 36.Kg1 Rg5+ 37.Rg3 Rxc3+ 38.hxc3 Bxd3 39.Qe7+ Kg8 40.Qd8+ Kh7 41.Qh4+ Kg8 42.Qxd4] **30...Nxc2 31.Rxc2 Rf8 32.Qxc5 Bxd3? 33.Qxd4+ Rf6 34.Qxd3 Rhf5 35.Qd7+ Rf7** [35...Kh6 36.Rg3 Rf1+ 37.Kg2 R6f2+ 38.Kh3 Rf7 39.Qd4+-] **36.Qd4+ Kh7 37.Rf2** A time trouble move, objectively fine but surely White had better. **37...Rg5+** [37...Rxf2 38.Qxf2 Rxf2 39.Kxf2+-] **38.Kf1 Re7** [38...Rg7 39.Qd8 Rh5 40.Rf8+-] **39.Qh4+ 1-0**

(7) Mills, Michael (1692) - Kanike, Uday (1832) [A80]

(2.4), 07.11.2016

1.d4 f5 2.Bf4 Nf6 3.Nd2 d5 4.e3 e6 5.Ngf3 Bd6 6.Ne5 Nbd7 7.Ndf3 Qe7
8.Bd3 Ne4 9.Bxe4 dxe4 10.Ng5 Nxe5 11.dxe5 Bxe5 12.Bxe5 Qxg5 13.Qd4
0-0 14.0-0-0 Qe7 15.Qc4 Rf7 16.Rd2 b6 17.Rhd1 Bb7 18.Rd7 Qe8
19.Qxc7 Bd5 20.Rxf7 Qxf7 21.b3 Qxc7 22.Bxc7 Rc8 23.Be5 b5 24.Kb2 a5
25.Rd4 g5 26.a4 b4 27.h3 h5 28.Rd2 Kf7 29.Rd1 g4 30.h4 Ke7 31.Rb1
Kd7 32.c3 bxc3+ 33.Bxc3 Ra8 34.Be5 Ra6 35.Rc1 Rc6 36.Rc3 Rxc3
37.Kxc3 Kc6 38.Bf6 Kb6 39.Be7 Ka6 40.b4 axb4+ 41.Bxb4 Bc6 42.a5
Kb5 43.Kb3 Bd5+ 44.Kc3 Bb7 45.g3 Kc6 46.Be7 Kd5 47.Kb4 Ba6 48.Bf6
½-½ Final position below-draw game.



(2) Cusumano, Steven (1867) - Mills, Michael (1692) [B77]

[Hartmann,John]

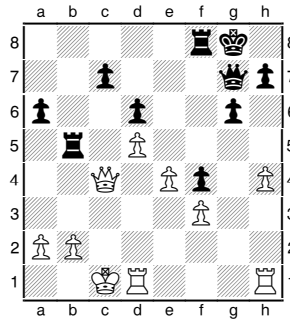
1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 g6 3.d4 Bg7 4.Nc3 cxd4 5.Nxd4 Nc6 6.Be3 Nf6 7.f3 0-0
8.Bc4 d6 9.Qd2 Qa5 Rare. [9...Bd7 10.0-0-0 (10.Bb3 Rc8 11.0-0-0 Nxd4
12.Bxd4 b5 is the trendy Topalov variation.) 10...Rc8 11.Bb3 Ne5 12.h4 is
the main line.] 10.0-0-0 Bd7 11.h4 h5 12.Nb3 [12.Kb1] 12...Qd8N
[12...Qc7 has been played four times.] 13.g4!?! Hyper-aggressive, but per-
haps hard to justify here. Nd4-b3 takes a piece away from the attack.
13...hxg4 14.h5 [14.fxg4 Ne5 (14...Bxg4 15.Be2 Bh5 16.Rhg1?) 15.Be2
Nexg4 16.h5 Nxh5 17.Bxg4 Bxg4 18.Rdglf] 14...Nxb3 15.Bh6 [15.fxg4
Bxg4 16.Rdgl and White has some, but not full, compensation.] 15...Ne5
16.Bxg7 Kxg7 17.Be2 [17.fxg4 Bxg4 18.Be2 Bxe2 19.Nxe2] 17...gxf3
18.Rxh5 A bridge too far. 18...gxh5 19.Qg5+ [19.Qg5+ Ng6 20.Bxf3 Rh8
and it's very hard to see how White has compensation for the material.] ½-
½

(3) Look, Scott (1610) - Hartmann, John (1834) [E87]

(1.4), 31.10.2016

[Hartmann,John]

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.f3 This is the third time Look and I have contested this line. So I tried something a little different. **3...Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Nc3 0-0 6.Be3 e5 7.d5 Nh5 8.Qd2 Qh4+ 9.Bf2?!?** I feel like this misplaces the bishop. [9.g3!?! leads to a complicated sacrificial line pioneered by David Bronstein.] **9...Qe7 10.Nge2 f5 11.0-0-0 f4** My idea is to shut down White's kingside play and then turn to the queenside. Look finds an interesting move to counter this plan. [11...Nd7; 11...a6] **12.g3! a6** [I looked at winning a pawn with 12...fxg3 13.Nxg3 Nxg3 (13...Rxf3? 14.Nxh5; 13...Nf4 14.h4) 14.Bxg3 Rxf3 but I think White has good compensation after, say, 15.Be2 Rf8 16.Kb1] **13.gxf4 Nxf4 14.Be3 b5** Offering a pawn for queenside action. [14...Bh6 15.h4; 14...Qh4] **15.Nxf4** [15.cxb5 axb5 16.Kb1 b4 17.Nb5 c6 18.dxc6 Be6f] **15...exf4 16.Bd4** [16.Bxf4!?! Nd7 17.cxb5 Ne5©] **16...Nd7 17.Bxg7** [17.cxb5 Ne5 18.Qg2 axb5 19.Bxb5 Bd7²] **17...Qxg7 18.Ne2 Ne5 19.Nd4 bxc4** [19...Nxc4?! 20.Bxc4 bxc4 21.Kb1²] **20.Qc3 Rb8 21.h4** [21.Ne6? Bxe6 22.dxe6 Nxf3! and the knight can't be taken] **21...Bd7 22.Bxc4 Nxc4** Probably inaccurate, but played with a concrete idea. [22...a5 23.Rh2 a4 24.Kb1 Rb6 25.a3=] **23.Qxc4 Bb5 24.Nxb5 Rxb5** Please see the diagram below.



25.Rh2? [25.Qd4=] **25...Rc5 0-1**

(17) Look, Scott (1610) - Sharda,Gautam (1515) [E32]

(4.9), 21.11.2016

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.Nc3 Bb4 5.Qc2 0-0 6.e4 d5 7.e5 Ne4 8.Bd3 Bb7 9.0-0 Bxc3 10.bxc3 h6 11.cxd5 exd5 12.Nd2 Ng5 13.f4 Ne6 14.Nf3 f5 15.Bxf5 Bc8 16.Ne1 Qe7 17.Bg6 Nd7 18.Nd3 a5 19.f5 Ng5 20.Nf4 c6 21.a4 Kh8 22.Ba3 c5 23.Bh5 Nxe5 24.dxe5 Rf6 25.exf6 1-0

(5) Ferro, Roberto (1880) - Dutiel, Tony (1816) [D13]

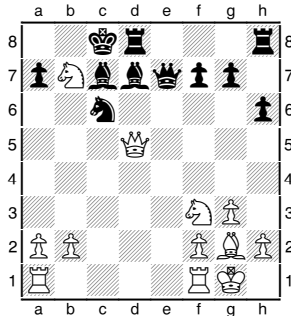
(2.2), 07.11.2016

[Dutiel]

1.Nf3 d5 2.d4 c5 3.c3 Nc6 4.g3 Nf6 5.Bg2 cxd4 6.cxd4 e6 7.0-0 Bd6?!

This natural looking move preparing to castle is moves I traced my troubles to. The safe Be7 was better. With the Bishop on e7, he doesn't have the e4-e5 fork threat. Also, my Bishop may be better placed on f6 in the future. The reason I played Bd6 was to, of course, prepare to castle, and also to prevent his Knight from hopping onto the e5 square.

8.Nc3 Bd7 9.Bg5 h6?! Here's where I should have admitted to the Bishop's misplacement and retreated it to e7. My move only forces him to play the move he wanted to play anyway. Now white has a clear initiative. 10.Bxf6 Qxf6 11.e4 dxe4 12.Nxe4 Qe7 13.d5 exd5 14.Qxd5 Bc7?! Giving up control of the c5 square proved to be a costly mistake. Fritz suggests 14..Bb4 followed by Be6 as roughly equal. 15.Nc5 0-0-0?! [15...Be6 16.Nxe6 Forced or else I win the Knight. 16...fxe6 Not 16...Qxe6?? 17.Rfe1. 17.Qb3 0-0-0 18.Bh3 Rhe8 19.Rfe1 Qb4 20.Bxe6+ Kb8 21.Rad1+-] 16.Nxb7! Please see the diagram below.

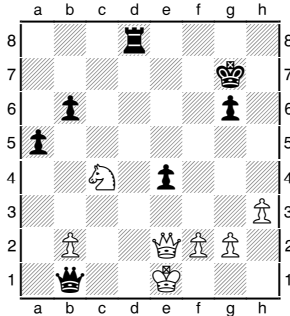


I don't know why I didn't see this. The piece sac is only temporary as he gets my c6 Knight back by force, and all of his pieces suddenly become perfectly placed. 16...Kxb7 17.Nd4 17. Qb5+ also works since after 17...Kb8 18. Nd4 I still cannot capture on d4 (Qb7+++), and he has Qa6+ followed by b4 if I try Na5. 17...Qf6 I considered 17...Qd6 instead here. Although there was a forced win back of the piece in this line as well, that was not the reason I declined to play Qd6. I was worried most about 18. Qb5+, Bb6 19. Rfd1 not noticing I had Be8 where he can't capture right away on c6 due to 20...Qxd1+ 21. Rxd1, Rxd1+ 22. Bf1, Bxc6 →. Of course he had something even better with simply trading queens and then winning the piece back by force anyway in the following line. Notice that in this variation we don't end up with the potential drawing chances I obtained in the game with the opposite colored Bishops still remaining. [17...Qd6 18.Qxd6! (18.Qb5+ Bb6 19.Rfd1 Be8 20.Nxc6 Qxd1+ 21.Rxd1 Rxd1+ 22.Bf1 Bxc6 23.Qa6+ Ka8) 18...Bxd6 19.Rac1

Rc8 20.Rfd1 Rhd8 21.Rd3 Kb6 22.Bxc6 Bxc6 23.Rb3+ Bb5 24.Rxc8 Rxc8 25.Rxb5+ Ka6 26.Rd5] **18.Rac1 Bb6 19.Nxc6** He spent a great deal of time on this move trying to find something better than winning back the piece and trading down into a Rooks and opposite colored Bishops endgame. In the end, there was nothing better. [19.Rxc6 Bxc6 20.Qxc6+ Qxc6 21.Nxc6 Rd2²] **19...Bxc6 20.Qxc6+** [Even better was 20.Rxc6 Rxd5 21.Rxf6 gxf6 22.Bxd5+ Kb8 23.Bxf7] **20...Qxc6 21.Rxc6 Kb8 22.Rc2 Rhe8 23.Bc6 Re5 24.b4 Rd4 25.a3** Better was 25. Rb1. The a pawn needs to be free to advance in order to push for the win. I envisioned him playing Rb1-a4-Bb5-Ba6 & a5. **25...h5 26.h4? Rd3** After suffering for nearly 2 hours, I accompanied my last move with a draw offer. I felt that after 27. Kg2, Rxa3 he would still have some initiative as he can control the c file forever. He can never trade off all the Rooks since I should easily draw the opposite colored endgame. ½-½

(8) Look, Scott (1610) - Raines, David (1751) [D55]

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.Nc3 Bb7 5.Bg5 Be7 6.e3 d5 7.cxd5 exd5 8.Bd3 0-0 9.0-0 Nbd7 10.Rc1 a6 11.Qc2 g6 12.Ne2 Rc8 13.Ng3 c5 14.dxc5 Nxc5 15.Bh6 Re8 16.Be2 Ng4 17.Bf4 Ne6 18.Qb3 Nxf4 19.exf4 Bc5 20.Rxc5 Rxc5 21.Nd4 Nf6 22.f5 Ne4 23.Qd3 Qf6 24.Bf3 Rcc8 25.fxg6 hxg6 26.Nge2 Nc5 27.Qd2 Ne6 28.Nxe6 fxe6 29.Re1 e5 30.Bxd5+ Bxd5 31.Qxd5+ Qe6 32.Qe4 Kg7 33.h3 Qd6 34.Nc3 Qc6 35.Qg4 Red8 36.Qg5 Qf6 37.Qe3 Rd4 38.Ne4 Qf4 39.Qe2 Rcd8 40.Kh1 a5 41.Kg1 Qf7 42.Ng5 Qd5 43.Nf3 Rd1 44.Kf1 Rxe1+ 45.Kxe1 e4 46.Nd2 Qxa2 47.Nc4 Qb1+ 0-1 Final Position below.



(9) Kanike, Uday (1832) - Ferro, Roberto (1880) [D02] John Hartmann

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 d5 3.Bf4 Nbd7 4.c3 b6 5.h3 Bb7 6.Nbd2 g6 7.e3 Bg7 8.Bd3 0-0 9.Rc1 Ne4 10.0-0 c5 11.Qc2 cxd4 12.cxd4 Rc8 13.Qa4 a5 14.Rc2 Nxd2 15.Nxd2 e5 16.Bg3 Rxc2 17.Bxc2 Ba6 18.Rb1 exd4 19.exd4 b5 20.Qb3 Nb6 21.Nf3 Nc4 22.Qd3 Be8 23.Qd1 Re8 24.Bd3 Qb6 25.b3 Na3 26.Rc1 Bxd4 27.Bxg6 Bxf2+ 28.Bxf2 Qxg6 29.Qxd5 Bxh3 30.Nh4 Be6 31.Qd6 Qg5 32.Qxa3 Qd2 33.Re1 Re8 34.Nf3 Qd3 35.Qxa5 Rc2 36.Re3 Qg6 37.Nh4 Rc1+ 38.Re1 Qg5 39.Nf3 Rxe1+ 40.Bxe1 Qe7 41.Qd2 Bf5 42.Qg5+ Qxg5 43.Nxg5 plus moves 1-0

(10) Dutiel, Tony (1816) - Raines, David (1751) [B22]

(3.3), 14.11.2016

[Dutiel]

1.e4 c5 2.c3 d5 3.exd5 Qxd5 4.d4 Nf6 5.Nf3 Nc6 6.Be2 Bg4 7.Be3 cxd4

8.cxd4 e6 9.0-0 Bb4 Another idea here is Be7 with the idea of at some point moving the f6 Knight to d5 and the Bishop to f6 hitting the isolated pawn. His idea is to give up the Bishop for my c3 Knight and play on the c file with moves like Na5-c4 and Rc8. **10.h3 Bh5 11.Nc3 Bxc3 12.bxc3 0-0 13.Qb3**

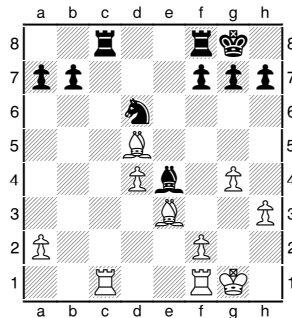
After much thought, I decided to offer a trade of Queens. His queen is well placed in the center while mine is getting in the way of connecting my Rooks.

13...Na5 14.Qxd5 exd5 I was surprised he didn't recapture with his Knight. That seemed like the best way to play for a win. He told me he was worried about me playing c4. But, that looks horrible to me as he can immediately capture on f4 forcing my to double isolate my f pawns or else drop the c4 pawn. After

14... Nxd5 he has all the play with his active Knights and play on the c file. He actually offered me a draw after recapturing with the pawn. In truth, the position is equal. But, perhaps inspired by Carlsons's play, I decided to keep pressing. **15.g4** While I'm not crazy about weakening my kingside pawns, the pin on my f3 knight is annoying. He has 2 active knights, I wanted to be able to improve mine. **15...Bg6 16.Ne5 Rac8 17.Rac1** At this point all I was trying to do is advance and get rid of my backward c-pawn. I completely missed 18.

Bd2 after 17. f4!, Rxc3. The point is after we trade a piece off on the queenside (18..Rc2 19. Bxa5, Rxe2), I can win his Bishop (f5). I would have to be careful not to allow him to double rooks on the 7th rank. Black's best reply to 17. f4 is to ignore the c3 pawn and play either Be4 or h5. At least in this variation, I am more active. It is still about equal though. **17...Ne4 [17...Nc4 18.Nxc4 dxc4 19.Bf3 Be4 20.Bxe4 Nxe4 21.Rfd1=]** **18.c4 dxc4 19.Nxc4 Nxc4 20.Bxc4**

[20.Rxc4? Nc3!-+] **20...Nd6 21.Bd5 Be4** Please see the diagram below.



Both of us would like to get our Bishops to the long diagonal. Neither of us got to keep it there. It was just too strong for either one of us to allow the other to control it. **22.Bxe4 Nxe4 23.Kg2** I considered trading off all the Rooks here (23. Rxc8, Rxc8 24. Rc1, Rxc1 25. Bxc1) and go into the Bishop vs Knight

ending where I have a passed d pawn. Then I saw that I would lose the a-pawn in then end since 25..Nc3 threatens both the Ne2+ fork and my loose a-pawn. So, I moved the King first. **23...Nc3 24.Rc2 Nd5 25.Rfc1 Nb6?!** This inaccurate move gives me the initiative. Fortunately for him I was not able to convert that initiative into a win. Better is to play a waiting move like Rfe8. **26.Rc7 Rb8 27.R1c5 Rfd8** No better was 27...Rfc8 28. Bf4! **28.Ra5** [28.Rb5 Rd5 29.Rb2] **28...a6 29.Re5 Nd5 30.Rc5 Nf6 31.Rf5 Rbc8** 31. Rd7 is equal. This allows me to play Bg5. During the game I looked at Bg5, but dismissed it since he can traded down and get out of the pin easily by playing Ne4 immediately. After 32. Bg5, Ne4 33. Bxd8, Nxc5 34. Rxc5, Rxd8 35. Kf3 the single Rook ending is better for white since I would keep my passed d pawn(35...Rxd4?? 36. Rc8++). With best play, black should still be able to hold the draw. **32.Kf3 Rxc5 33.Rxc5 Ne8 34.Ke4 Kf8 35.Bg5 f6 36.Bf4 Ke7 37.d5 Nd6+ 38.Kd4 Kd7 39.a4** I didn't think I could win the Rook and pawn ending since his king is blocking my passed pawn. I may even lose it if he ever gets his Rook to the 5th rank and wins the d pawn. I saw no clear win, so I kept the pieces on the board. **39...Re8 40.f3?!** 40. Kd3 keeps his Rook out. Now it is black that has some initiative. If he had played Re2 next, I would have been the one trying to hold the draw. Seeing this, running out of ideas, and time (He had over twice as much time by now as I had spent more trying to find a win in various positions in the ending.), I offered a draw which he accepted. **40...Re1 41.Rc1** ½-½

(20) Kanike, Uday (1832) - Raines, David (1751) [B00]

(5.4), 28.11.2016

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.Bg5 Be7 4.Nbd2 b6 5.e4 d6 6.Bd3 Bb7 7.c3 Nbd7 8.Qe2 c5 9.0-0 0-0 10.Rac1 Re8 11.Rfd1 a6 12.Nf1 Nf8 13.Bb1 Qc7 14.Ng3 Rad8 15.Bf4 Ng6 16.Bg5 h6 17.Bd2 e5 18.d5 Bf8 19.c4 Bc8 20.h3 Nf4 21.Qf1 g5 22.Ne2 Bg7 23.Bc3 N6h5 24.Ng3 Nxc3 25.fxg3 Ng6 26.Nh2 Rf8 27.g4 Bd7 28.g3 b5 29.b3 Rb8 30.Qe1 b4 31.Bb2 a5 32.Rc2 a4 33.Rf2 axb3 34.axb3 Ra8 35.Qd2 Qd8 36.Rdf1 Qe7 37.Kg2 Ra7 38.Nf3 Rfa8 39.Ne1 Be8 40.Nc2 Nh8 41.Ne3 Bd7 42.Nf5 Bxf5 43.gxf5 f6 44.Qd1 Qe8 45.g4 Nf7 46.Qf3 Qe7 47.Rd2 Kf8 48.Rff2 Ra5 49.Qd3 R8a6 50.Qe2 Qa7 51.Kf3 Ke7 52.Ke3 Kd7 53.Rh2 Qc7 54.Qf2 Ra8 55.Kd3 Rh8 56.Qf3 Rb8 57.Rhg2 Ke7 58.Qd1 Kd7 59.Bc1 Ke7 60.Ra2 Qb7 61.Be3 Rxa2 62.Rxa2 Ra8 63.Qc2 Kd7 64.Qb2 Kc7 65.Bc2 Bf8 66.Bd1 Kb8 67.Bf2 Ra7 68.Qa1 Qa8 69.Rxa7 Qxa7 70.Qxa7+ Kxa7 71.Ke3 Be7 72.Kf3 Nd8 73.Kg3 Nb7 74.Be3 Na5 75.h4 Kb6 76.Kh3 Kc7 77.Kg2 Kd7 78.Bd2 Ke8 79.hxg5 hxg5 80.Bc2 Kf7 ½-½

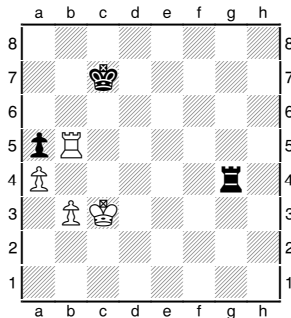
(11) Anzalone, Mick (1365) - Mills, Michael (1692) [A73]

[Hartmann,John]

1.c4 Nf6 2.d4 c5 3.d5 d6 4.Nc3 e6 5.e4 g6 6.Be2 Bg7 7.Nf3 exd5 8.cxd5
0-0 9.0-0 a6 10.Qc2 Nbd7 11.Bf4 Ne8 12.Rfe1 b5 13.a3 Qb6 14.Be3
Ne5 15.Nxe5 Bxe5 16.Bf3 Ng7 17.Ne2 f5 18.g3 fxe4 19.Bxe4 Nf5
20.Bxf5 Bxf5 21.Qd2 b4 22.a4 Ra7 23.f4 Bg7 24.Rac1 Rd7 25.Bf2 Rfd8
26.Kg2 Qb7 27.Red1 Bg4 28.Ng1 Bxd1 29.Rxd1 c4 30.Qe2 c3 31.bxc3
Bxc3 32.Nf3 plus moves 0-1

(12) Cusumano, Steven (1867) - Look, Scott (1610) by John Hartmann

1.d4 Nf6 2.Bg5 e6 3.e4 Be7 4.Bd3 b6 5.Nf3 Bb7 6.Nbd2 0-0 7.Qe2 c5
8.Bxf6 Bxf6 9.e5 Be7 10.h4 Nc6 11.Bxh7+ Kh8? [11...Kxh7 12.Ng5+
Kh6! (12...Kg8? 13.Qh5 Bxg5 14.hxg5 f5 15.g6 mate in two; 12...Kg6?
13.Qd3+ f5 14.exf6+ Kxf6 15.Nde4+ Kg6 16.Nd6+ and it's mate in three.)
13.Qe3 Nb4 14.Nxe6+ Kh7 15.Nxf8+ Qxf8 16.0-0-0 cxd4 17.Qxd4
Rc8μ] 12.Ng5? [12.Be4+] 12...g6 13.Ndf3 cxd4 14.0-0-0 Rc8 15.Kb1
Qc7? [15...Kg7] 16.h5! Nb4 17.Bxg6 [17.hxg6] 17...Bxf3 18.Nxf3 fxe6
19.hxg6+ Kg7 20.Nxd4?! [20.Rh7+!+] 20...Rh8 21.Rh7+?! [21.Rxh8
Rxh8 22.f4] 21...Rxh7 22.gxh7 Kh8 23.f4 Qc4 24.Qxc4 Rxc4 25.c3 Nd5
26.f5 Ne3 27.Rd3 Nd5 28.f6 Bxf6 29.exf6 Nxf6 30.Kc2 Kxh7= 31.b3
Rc5 32.c4 Rg5 33.g3 Ne4 34.Ne2 d6 35.Nc3 Nxc3 36.Kxc3 d5 37.cxd5
exd5 38.Kd4 Kg6 39.Re3 Kf6 40.a4 a5 41.Rc3 Ke7 42.Rc6 Rxc3
43.Rxb6 Kd7 44.Kxd5 Kc7 45.Rb5 Rg5+?? [45...Rg6! 46.Rxa5??
(46.Kd4 Rd6+ 47.Kc4 Rc6+ 48.Kd4 Rd6+=) 46...Rg5+] 46.Kc4 Rg4+
47.Kc3 1-0 Final Position below. Black resigns.



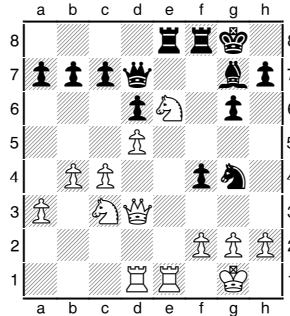
(24) Kanike, Uday (1832) - Anzalone, Mick (1365) [B00]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 b6 3.Bd3 Bb7 4.Nf3 d5 5.e5 c5 6.c3 Nd7 7.Be3 Ne7 8.Nbd2
Ng6 9.Rc1 c4 10.Bb1 Be7 11.g3 b5 12.h4 b4 13.h5 Ngf8 14.cxb4 Bxb4
15.a3 Be7 16.Qa4 Qb6 17.Qc2 Rc8 18.Ba2 Qa5 19.Qc3 Qxc3 20.Rxc3
Nb6 21.Nb1 Nfd7 22.0-0 h6 23.g4 f6 24.Bf4 f5 25.gxf5 exf5 26.Bd2 Rg8
27.Kh2 Nf8 28.Rg1 Ne6 29.Rg6 Kf7 30.Rc1 Nd7 31.Nc3 Nb6 32.Bb1 f4
33.Bf5 Rc6 34.Rcg1 Ng5 35.e6+ Kf8 36.Ne5 Rd6 37.Bxf4 Be8 38.Nb5
Nxe6 39.Nxd6 Nxf4 40.Nxc8 Nxc8 41.Nxc6+ Kf7 42.Nxe7 Re8 43.Re1
Kf6 44.Kg3 1-0

(21) Anzalone, Mick (1365) - Look, Scott (1610) [E91]

(5.5), 28.11.2016

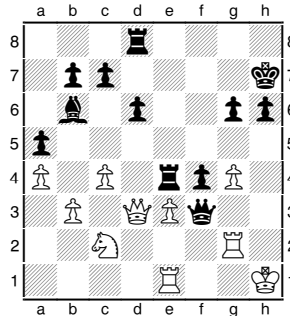
1.c4 Nf6 2.d4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Be2 0-0 6.Nf3 Nc6 7.d5 Nb4 8.a3
Na6 9.0-0 e5 10.b4 Nh5 11.Ne1 Nf4 12.Bxf4 exf4 13.Qc2 f5 14.Bd3 fxe4
15.Bxe4 Nb8 16.Rd1 Nd7 17.Nf3 Nf6 18.Bd3 Bg4 19.Be2 Qd7 20.Ng5
Bf5 21.Bd3 Bxd3 22.Qxd3 Rae8 23.Rfe1 Ng4 24.Ne6 (D)



Ne5 25.Nxf8 Nxd3 26.Nxd7 Nxe1 27.Nb5 Nc2 28.Kf1 Re7 29.Rc1 Nd4
30.Nxc7 Rxd7 31.Ne6 Nxe6 32.dxe6 Re7 33.Re1 Be5 34.c5 Rxe6
35.cxd6 Kf7 36.d7 Ke7 37.Rd1 Rd6 38.Rxd6 Bxd6 39.Ke2 Kxd7 40.f3
Ke6 41.Kd3 Kd5 42.h3 g5 43.Kc3 b5 44.Kd3 Be5 45.Kc2 Kd4 46.Kb3
Ke3 47.a4 a6 48.axb5 axb5 49.Kc2 Kf2 50.Kd3 Kxg2 51.Ke4 Bc3 52.h4
gxh4 53.Kxf4 h3 54.Kg4 h2 0-1

(19) Mills, Michael (1692) - Ferro, Roberto (1880) [A45]

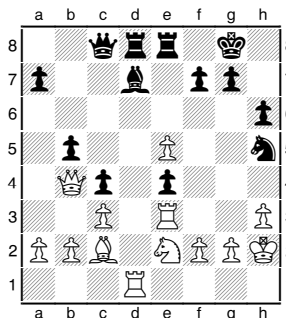
1.d4 Nf6 2.Bf4 d6 3.e3 g6 4.Bd3 Bg7 5.c3 Nbd7 6.Nd2 e5 7.Bg3 0-0
8.Qb3 a5 9.a4 Re8 10.Ne2 e4 11.Bc2 h6 12.0-0 Nf8 13.f3 exf3 14.Rxf3
Be6 15.c4 Nh5 16.Be1 Bg4 17.Rf2 Bxe2 18.Rxe2 Bxd4 19.Nf3 Bb6
20.Bf2 Ne6 21.Rd2 Nc5 22.Qa3 Ne4 23.Bxe4 Rxe4 24.Qd3 Qe8 25.Nd4
Nf6 26.h3 Nd7 27.b3 Nc5 28.Qc3 Re5 29.Re2 Ne4 30.Qd3 Qe7 31.Nf3
Re6 32.Rf1 Nxf2 33.Kxf2 Rd8 34.Nd4 Re4 35.Nc2 Kh7 36.g4 f5 37.Rg1
f4 38.Rge1 Qh4+ 39.Kg2 Qg3+ 40.Kh1 Qxh3+ 41.Rh2 Qf3+ 42.Rg2
0-1



(18) Dutiel, Tony (1816) - Hartmann, John (1834) [C55]

[Hartmann, John]

1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Bc4 Nc6 4.d3 Be7 5.Nf3 0-0 6.0-0 d6 7.Nd5
Nxd5 8.Bxd5 Nb4 [8...Be6 9.Bxe6 1/2-1/2 (9) Gashimov, V (2719)-
Beliaevsky, A (2632) Sibenik 2010] 9.Bb3 c5 10.Bd2 Nc6 11.Re1 Bg4
12.c3 Qc7 [12...Bf6 13.h3 Bd7 14.a4 Ne7=] 13.h3 Bd7 14.Bg5 h6
[14...Bxg5 15.Nxg5 h6 16.Nf3 Ne7 17.d4 Ng6 transposes to the
game] 15.Bxe7 Nxe7 16.d4 Ng6 17.Qd2 c4 18.Bc2 Rad8 19.Rad1
Qc8 20.Kh2 Rfe8 21.Ng1 Nf4 22.Re3 b5 [I played 22...b5 to avoid
22...Re6 23.dxe5 dxe5 24.Ba4 but Black then has 24...Nd3! and
stands better.] 23.Ne2 Qc7?! [23...Nxe2 24.Rxe2 Qa6 25.a3 Qb6]
24.Rg3 [!24.Nxf4 exf4 25.Rf3 g5 (25...Bc6 26.Qxf4 Re7±) 26.g3!]
24...Nh5 [24...d5 25.dxe5 Nxe2 26.Qxe2 Qxe5 27.Rd4 dxe4 28.Qd2
Qc7 (28...e3 29.Qxe3 Qxe3 30.Rxe3 Be6=) 29.Bxe4=] 25.Re3 d5!
26.dxe5 dxe4 27.Qd6 Qc8 28.Qb4 [28.Rd4 Bxh3 29.Qb4 Bg4
30.Qxb5 Qf5÷] 28...Qb8 29.Qd6 Qc8 30.Qb4 Diagram below



[30.Qb4 Rxe5 31.Bxe4 (31.Qd6 Ree8 32.Rxe4 Be6³) 31...Rde8
32.Qd6 Rxe4 33.Qxd7 Qxd7 34.Rxd7 Rxe3 35.fxe3 Rxe3 36.Nd4
a6=] ½-½

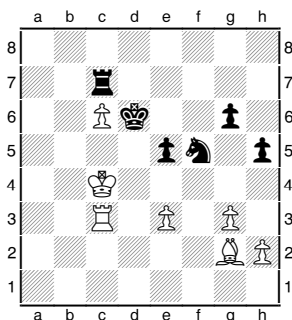
(19) Mills, Michael (1692) - Ferro, Roberto (1880) [A45]

(5.3), 28.11.2016

1.d4 Nf6 2.Bf4 d6 3.e3 g6 4.Bd3 Bg7 5.c3 Nbd7 6.Nd2 e5 7.Bg3 0-0
8.Qb3 a5 9.a4 Re8 10.Ne2 e4 11.Bc2 h6 12.0-0 Nf8 13.f3 exf3
14.Rxf3 Be6 15.c4 Nh5 16.Be1 Bg4 17.Rf2 Bxe2 18.Rxe2 Bxd4
19.Nf3 Bb6 20.Bf2 Ne6 21.Rd2 Nc5 22.Qa3 Ne4 23.Bxe4 Rxe4
24.Qd3 Qe8 25.Nd4 Nf6 26.h3 Nd7 27.b3 Nc5 28.Qc3 Re5 29.Re2
Ne4 30.Qd3 Qe7 31.Nf3 Re6 32.Rf1 Nxf2 33.Kxf2 Rd8 34.Nd4 Re4
35.Nc2 Kh7 36.g4 f5 37.Rg1 f4 38.Rge1 Qh4+ 39.Kg2 Qg3+
40.Kh1 Qxh3+ 41.Rh2 Qf3+ 42.Rg2 0-1

(15) Ferro, Roberto (1880) - Cusumano, Steven (1867) J. H.

1.Nf3 c5 2.c4 Nf6 3.Nc3 Nc6 4.g3 g6 5.Bg2 Bg7 6.d4 cxd4 7.Nxd4 0-0 8.0-0 Nh5 [8...Nxd4 9.Qxd4 d6 10.Qd3 is standard] 9.Be3 Nxd4 10.Bxd4 d6 11.Rc1 a6 12.Nd5 e6 [12...Be6] 13.Nb6 Rb8 14.Nxc8 Qxc8 15.Bxg7 Nxg7 16.Qxd6 Rd8 17.Qf4 b6 18.Rc2 Qc5 19.a3 a5 20.Qe3 Qxe3 21.fxe3 Nf5 22.Kf2 Kf8 23.b4 Ke7 24.Rfc1 Rdc8 25.c5 axb4 26.axb4 bxc5 27.bxc5 Rb3 28.Rc3 Rxc3 29.Rxc3 h5 30.c6 Rc7 31.e4 Nd4 32.e5 f6 33.exf6+ Kxf6 34.Ke3 e5 35.Kd2 Ke7 36.e3 Nf5 37.Kd3 Kd6 38.Kc4



Ne7 39.Kb5 Nxc6 40.Rxc6+ Rxc6 41.Bxc6 g5 42.h4 gxh4 43.gxh4 Ke6 44.Be4 Kd6 45.Kc4 1-0

(22) Hartmann, John (1834) - Mills, Michael (1692) [A43]

[Hartmann, John]

1.d4 c5 2.d5 f5 The Clarendon Court. Dodgy, but great for shock value! 3.e4 fxe4 4.Nc3 Nf6 5.f3 [5.g4!]? 5...exf3 6.Nxf3 d6 [6...g6 7.d6 Bg7 8.Nb5] 7.Bd3 Bg4 8.0-0 Nbd7 9.Qe1 Bxf3 10.Rxf3 a6 [10...Ne5 11.Bb5+ Nfd7 12.Rf1] 11.Bf4 Qc7 12.Qe6 0-0-0 13.Rb1 Kb8 14.b4 c4 15.Bf1 Nb6 16.Be3 Nfd7 17.a4 Ne5 18.Rg3 Nc8 19.b5 [19.a5 Qd7 20.b5!] 19...a5 20.Qf5 g6 21.Qe4 b6 22.Ne2 Bg7 23.Nd4 Qb7 24.Ne6 [24.Nc6+ Nxc6 25.dxc6 Qc7 26.Rd1±] 24...Rdg8 25.Bd4 [25.Nxg7 Rxg7 26.Bd4 Rhg8 (26...Qc7 27.Rc3) 27.Bxe5 dxe5 28.Qxe5+ Qc7 29.Qxc7+ Kxc7 30.Bxc4] 25...Bf6 26.Rc3 h5 27.Bxe5 dxe5 28.Qxc4 e4 29.Re3 Nd6 30.Qc6? [30.Qb3 Rc8 31.c4?] 30...Rc8 31.Qxb7+? [31.c4! Rxc6 (31...Qa7! 32.c5 bxc5 33.b6 Qb7 34.Qc7+ Ka8 (34...Qxc7? 35.bxc7+ Ka7 36.Reb3+-) 35.Qxb7+ Kxb7 36.Bb5 c4 37.Bc6+ Rxc6 38.dxc6+ Kxc6±) 32.bxc6 Qa7 33.c5] 31...Kxb7 32.Rbb3? Rxc2 33.Rg3 g5 34.h3? Nf5 Now I'm reduced to playing for tricks. 35.Rxg5 Bxg5 36.Nxg5 e3 37.Bd3 Rf2 38.Nf3 [38.Bxf5 Rxf5 39.Nf3] 38...Rg8 39.Bxf5 Rxf3 40.d6 One last try; lucky for me, it works. 40...exd6?? 41.Be4+ Ka7 42.Bxf3 Re8 43.Kf1 h4 44.Ke2 Rc8 45.Kxe3 Rc4 46.Ra3 Kb8 47.Kd3 Rb4 48.Kc3 Kc7 49.Bc6 Kd8 50.Bd5 Ke7 51.Bb3 Kf6 52.Ra2 Kf5 plus moves 1-0

2016 Tournament Summaries and Results.

Not enough time to input all the final standings of tournaments held in 2016, so event summaries will have to do.

1. **UNO Maverick Open** was held on 1/23/16 and was directed by John Hartmann with assistance from Drew Thyden. This 4 round, game 60;d5 event drew 23 players and was won by Abhinav Suresh (1863) with a perfect 4.0 score. Tony Dutiel (1789) took second place with a 3.5 point score. The under 1200 section was won by Jacey Tran with a perfect 4.0 score followed by Cole Sater who earned 2nd place with a 3-1 score. 8 players competed in this section. Finally, in the under 800 section which drew 24 players, Galeb Groff took top honors with a perfect 5.0 score followed by Danny Le, Kaleb Whitmire and Jack Maass each scoring 4-1.
2. **The 8th Spence Swiss** took place on 1/4 thru 1/25 and was won by Abhinav Suresh with a perfect 4.0 score. He was followed by Joe Knapp and Mack Williams each scoring 3-1 losing only to Suresh. This event had a time control of Game/80;d5 and drew 15 players. John Hartmann was the TD.
3. **The 8th Spence Quick** took place on 2/1/16 and drew 10 players with a Game12/d3 time control. Rich Chess and John Hartmann (who also directed) won the event with 4 out of 5 points. This editor was delighted to learn that after an absence of many years, **Rich Chess** is playing chess again!
4. **The 2016, K3, K6, and K8** tournament was held in Omaha on 2/13/16 and was directed by Mike Gooch and Drew Thyden and was supported by good player attendance in 3 sections. In section K3, Mason Wisnieski took 1st place with a perfect 4-0 score. Sawyer Sheffield was second with 3.5 points. The section had 22 players. The 42 player, K-6 section, was won by Gage Campbell and Jamie Tran with a perfect 4.0 score. The K8 section drew 27 players and Jacey Tran, David Duong and Danny Le shared top honors with a 4.0 score.

5. **The 8th Spence Quad** took place on 2/1 and 2/2/16 and fielded 3 quads. Steve Cusumano (1827) won the top quad with a 2.5 score. Tony Dutiel (1796) won 2nd quad with a 2.5 score also. Rounding out the quad winners was Arnold Schulze (1427) also finishing with 2.5. The event was directed by John Hartmann.
6. **The 12th Spence Blitz** was held on 2/29 and drew 12 players in 14 round robin open section with each player playing the same opponent twice. Ben Fabrikant was the clear winner scoring 11 points out of 14. Tony Dutiel was second with 10 points. John Hartmann directed.
7. **The 2016 Nebraska High School Team Championship** took place in Omaha on March 5th. This event was directed by Drew Thyden and drew 28 players with a game/60;d5 time control. When the smoke cleared, Nicholas Lacroix (1671) took clear 1st place with a perfect 5.0 score. He was followed by Nick Nguyen (1589) who took second with 4-1. Team results are not known by this editor.
8. **The 8th Spence G-40** tournament was held on 3/7 and 3/14 and drew 12 players in 2 sections. In the Game/40 section, Abhinav Suresh (1951) scored a perfect 4.0 to win clear 1st. Steve Cusumano (1871) and Michael Mills (1603) score 3-1 in the 10 player section with John Hartmann directing. In the Filler section, Nathan Klatt (1844) beat Tony Dutiel (1812) twice.
9. **The UNO March Open** was held on 3/26 and drew a whopping 70 players in 5 sections. In the 8 player, game 60, Open section, Joe Knapp (1906) won the section outright with 3.5 points out of 4. He was followed by Jerry Slominski (1842) and Ben Lyons (1645) each with 2.5 points. In the 14 player Under 1600 section, Don Nguyen (1487) won with a perfect 4-0 score followed by Don Dostal (1453) with a 3-1 score. In the section 3, game/40 event, Tyler Richardson scored 4-0 followed by Calvin Shafer and Paula Carrillo each scoring 3-1. Eighteen players completed in the under 800 section 4 with Cole Hardy scoring 4.5 out of 5 points to take clear 1st. Josh Johnson, Noah Polacek and Harrison Johns scored 4-1. Chief TD was Drew Thyden with Michael Gooch assisting.

10. **The 8th Spence Action** was held on 3/28 and had 3 sections and 10 players. The time control was game/24;d5 and the section 1 group was won by an unrated player named Dr. Roberto Ferro with a score of 2.5 points out of 3. Abhinav Suresh and Michael Mills finished with 2-1 scores. The Action 2 section was won by Michael Mills with a perfect 3.0 score. He was followed by Suresh and Hartmann with 2 points. And finally Tony Dutiel (1786) beat Russell Stinson (1507) 3 points to 1 in a 4 game, game /60 match.
11. **The 2016 Nebraska Closed Championship** was held in Omaha the weekend of April 2nd and 3rd. Defending state champion, Ben Fabrikant, repeated as state champion with an undefeated score of 3.5 out of 5 points. This is either Ben's 3rd or 4th state title. This event was directed by senior tournament director, Bill Broich from Iowa. Bill also directed the first ever held FIDE tournament running concurrently with the state closed. The tournament, titled **The Omaha FIDE Rated Swiss** had a section of 6 players. Chess superstar, Gregory Revesz, won the event with a 3.5 point score. Unfortunately I have no games from this FIDE tournament. All the state closed games are reproduced in the Games galore section.
12. **The 2016 Spring Open** was held on 4/16 and drew 33 players in 5 sections. In the 11 player Open section, Nathan Klatt (1870) won top honors with a perfect 4.0 score. Nathan knocked off a strong "B" player and 3 strong "A" players. In the 10 player U1600 Arnold Schulze and John Davidson each scored 3-1 in the 10 player field. In the 8 player U1200 section, a 3 way tie occurred with Caleb Pecka, Cole Sater and Calvin Shafer each scoring 3-1. The U800 section had Hawkin Sibley scoring 4-1 to top the 5 round, 4 player section and finally Nick Ngyyen beat Harry Le in the extra section. The tournament was directed by Drew Thyden.
13. **The 2016 Individual Scholastic** was held in Omaha on April 30th. The tournament drew 43 players in 4 sections. In the 4 player, K12 section, Abhinav Suresh won clear 1st with a perfect 3-0 score. In the 7 player, K8 section, Harry

Le won 1st place with a perfect 4-0 score and he was followed by Ben Lyons who scored 3-1. The K6 section had Jacey Tran winning with 5 points. She was followed by Paula Carrillo who scored 4-1 losing only to Jacey. Obviously, the girls rule the 14 player section. And finally in the K3 section had Timofei Prakapahuk winning with a perfect 5-0 score. Scoring 4-1 was Mason Wisnieski and Janek Guzman each scoring 4-1. Michael Gooch was the tournament director.

14. **The 9th Spence Swiss** was held from 4/11 to 5/2/16 with 1 game played every Monday. This 4 round G 80, 15 player event was won Abhinav Suresh (1971) Nathan Klatt (1957) and John Stepp (1700) each with a 3-1 score. John Hartmann was the TD.
15. **The 13th Spence Blitz** was held on 5/19 and drew 10 player in a 12 round event. Joe Knapp won the tournament with a 9.5 score out of 12 possible points. Abhinav Suresh was second with a 8.0 score. John Hartmann was the tournament director.
16. **The May UNO RBO** tournament was held on 5/14 and drew 12 players in 2 sections. In the 4 round Under 1200 section, Jacey Tran won with a perfect 4-0 score. Eshaan Giri was second with a 2.5 score. 6 players were in the section. In the 5 round, under 800 section, Timofei Prakapchuk, Jamie Tran, and Cameron Shively each score 4-1 to top the field of 6. Drew Thyden directed.
17. **The 2016 Omaha City Championship** took place on May 14th and drew 21 players in 3 sections. In the 15 player Omaha City championship section, a 4 way tie for 1st place took place. Nathan Klatt won over tiebreak by scoring 3-1 with 2 draws along with Bob Holliman, Steve Cusumano and Michael Mills each scoring 3-1 as well. Klatt is Omaha City chess champion. In the 5 player Reserve section, Don Nguyen scored 4 points to take clear first. He was followed by Alexander McFayden with 3 points. In the 2 player Filler section Ben Lyons and Russell Stinson drew their game. John Hartman was the chief tournament director with assistance from Drew Thyden.

18. **The 9th Spence Game/40** took place on 5/16 and 5/23 and was directed by John Hartmann. The event drew 8 players in 1 section with Mr. Hartmann winning his own tournament with 3.5 points out of 4. Steve Cusumano and Mack Williams finished 2nd and 3rd with a 2.5 point result. Congratulations to John for winning this tough tournament!
19. **The 9th Spence Action** was held on 5/30 and 6/6 and drew 12 players in 2 sections. In the 6 round, 11 player Action section (with a time control of game/24 with no delay) Abhinav Suresh scored a perfect 6-0 to win top honors. Michael Mills scored 5-1 losing only to Suresh. In the 4 player, 2nd section, Tony Dutiel won going away with a perfect 3-0. John Hartmann directed.
20. **The 2016 Omaha Chess Camp** was held on 6/10 and drew 21 players in 3 sections. In the “Knapp” section, Carson Jackson scored 4 out of 5 points to top the field of 7 players. In the “Hartmann” section, Cooper Morris and Kobe Abolafia each scored 6 out of 7 points to win. 12 players were in the section. And finally, in the 2 player “Thyden” section, Ben Lyons and Nicholas Lacroix each won a game during their 2 game match. John Hartmann was the chief TD.
21. **The 1st Spence Match Play** tournament was held consecutive Mondays on June 20th and 27th. It featured a new format where a 4 game match took place with evenly matched rated players being paired against each other. The time control was Game/40 with a 5 section delay. Below are the results of this John Hartmann directed tournament.
 - **Match 1** had Nathan Klatt (1988) defeating Abhinav Suresh (1962) 2.5 to 1.5.
 - **Match 2** paired Steve Cusumano (1891) against Mack William (1819) with Cusumano winning with a 3-1 score.
 - **Match 3** had Tony Dutiel (1801) and Rene Opavsky (1782) drawing their match 2 all.
 - **Match 4** between Michael Mills (1731) and John Stepp (1700) was a draw with a 2 all score.

- **Match 5** had John Ward (1698) winning 4-0 over Scott Look (1656)
 - **Match 6** was another shut out with Steven Behrens (1504) defeating Bruce Dolan (1364) 4-0.
 - **Match 7** had John Hartmann (1836) defeating Joe Fitzpatrick (1728) 1.5 to 0.5 in a 2 round contest.
22. **The 2016 Midwest Open** was held in Omaha on the weekend of July 9th and 10th. The tournament drew 41 players with John Hartmann as the organizer and Bill Broich serving as the chief TD. In the Game/90 +30 Open section, Valeriy Kosokin a master from Iowa (I believe) won the tournament with 4.5 points out of 5. His only draw was in the first round against a provisional rated “B” player. Following with 4 points was Robert Keating (2168), Nathan Klatt (1995) and Don Nguyen (1637). Mr. Nguyen saw his rating increase from 1637 to 1755 as the result of his excellent performance.
 23. **The 2016 Cornhusker State Games** took place in Lincoln on the weekend of July 16th and 17th. It drew 51 players in 4 sections with Michael Gooch serving as the tournament director. In the Open section, a youngster by the name of Harry Le (1732) defeated veteran player Neil Reeves (1910) in the last round to win the gold medal with a 4-1 score. Finishing with 3.5 points was Neil Reeves and Don Nguyen (1755) to round out the medal winners. The open section was attended by 11 players. In the Reserve Section, John Davidson (1510P22) defeated Ray Kappel (1600) in the last round to force a 4-1 tie between the 2 players. In the 5 player Junior section, Mitchell Oberfoell an unrated player won with a 4-1 score. He was followed by Noah Polacek with 3 points. In the 4-4 section, Carson Jackson won the 21 player section with a perfect 5-0 score. He was followed by Eshaan Giri and Jamie Tran with a 4-1 finish.
 24. **The 10th Spence Swiss** was held on consecutive Mondays starting on July 11th and finishing on August 1st. This 15 player event was directed by John Hartmann. In the 4 round, Game/80 Swiss section, Nathan Klatt and

Steve Cusumano each scored 3.5 points to share top honors. Their only draw was against each other. Tony Dutiel beat Matt Buckley in a 1 game match that represented the Camelot section.

25. **The 1st Spence Game/15** tournament was on August 8th and drew 11 players all in one section. Steve Cusumano who is listed as the chief tournament director won the event with a 3.5 score. Steve defeated Nathan Klatt who finished in 2nd place with 3 points, along with old timer, John Stepp.
26. **The 1st Action Quads** was held on 8/15 and drew 15 players in 2 sections. In the 1st quad, Nathan Klatt (1925) beat 2nd place finisher, Steve Cusumano and finished in 1st place with 2.5 points out of 3. Cusumano ended up with 2 points. Joe Fitzpatrick (1716) won the 9 player section 2 tournament with a perfect 3-0 score. Arron Beavor (1655) finished 2nd with 2.5 points. John Hartmann directed.
27. **The 2016 Lincoln City Championship** took place on 8/20 and drew 18 players. This event was directed by John Hartmann and was a 4 round, game 60 tournament. Nathan Klatt won the city championship with 3.5 points. Mr. Klatt is both the Omaha city and Lincoln city chess champion for 2016. The only previous player who won both city titles in the same year is your editor, Kent Nelson, who did it in 2010. Congratulations to Nathan for this amazing feat. Finishing in 2nd and 3rd places with 3 points was Gregory Revesz and John Linscott. John also organized this event. Thanks John!-Ed.
28. **The 14th Spence Blitz** was held on August 22nd and drew 14 players in a 12 round tournament. Nathan Klatt won with 8.5 points followed by Ben Fabrikant, Abhinav Suresh and John Hartmann with 8 points. John Hartmann directed.
29. **The September UNO** tournament was held 9/17 and was directed by Drew Thyden. This event drew 31 players in 4 sections. Gregory Revesz won the open section with a 4-0 score. Joe Knapp apparently missed the first round and ended up scoring 3-1 to finish 2nd. The open was attended by 8 players. The Reserve section was won by Phillip McNeely and Sanjay Rajjan with 3-1 scores. In the 5 player

U1200 section, Nevin Sekar and Kyle Feldhaus scored 3-1 to earn top honors. And finally, in the 10 player under 800 section, Gage Campbell, Ben Truesdell and Nicholas Kopetzky scored 4 out of 5 points to finish in a 3 way tie for 1st.

30. **The 11th Spence Swiss** started on August 29th and lasted until September 26th. This 4 round game 80 tournament was won by Joe Knapp with a perfect 4.0 score. Joe beat the finishers below him which included John Hartmann, Mack Williams with 3-1 scores and Joe Fitzpatrick who ended up with 2.5 points. John Hartmann directed this 12 player tournament.
31. **The 1st Spence Quick Swiss** was held on October 10th and drew 11 players. The time control was Game/24;d5 and Joe Knapp and Steve Cusumano won the event with 2.5 points out of 3. Cusumano, in addition to playing, also is listed as the chief tournament director with John Hartmann assisting.
32. **The October UNO** tournament was held on 10/15 and drew 32 players in 4 sections. In the 4 round, open section, Gregory Revesz and Ben Lyons scored 3-1 to top the field of 6 players. In the under 1600 section, Gautam Sharda, and Bryan Housser each scored 3-1 to top the 8 player section. In the 9 player under 1200 section, Nevin Sekar scored a perfect 4-0 to claim clear first. Isaac Lidgett and Cole Sater scored 3-1 to round out the prize winners. In the 9 player, under 800 section, Ben Truesdell took top honors with a 4.5-.5 score. He was followed by Vijay Kumar with 3.5 points. The tournament was directed by Drew Thyden.
33. **The 2016 Great Plains Open** was held in Lincoln the weekend of October 29th & 30th. This event was organized by John Linscott and directed by William Broich and drew 15 players in the Open section. Bob Holliman and Iowa chess expert, Robert Keating each scored 4-1 (with 2 draws) to win the open followed by Harry Le who scored 3.5. Harry's only loss was to Holliman.

34. **The Great Plains RBO tournament** ran concurrently with the open section and drew 28 players. In the 5 round, game/30 event, Cole Hardy scored a perfect 5-0 to win. He was followed by Hawkin Sibley, Luke Hellbusch and Cameron Shively. This section was also directed by William Broich.
35. **The November UNO** was held on November 19th and drew a whopping 73 players! In the 6 player, Open section, Michael Mills and Joe Knapp took top honors with a 3-1 score. In the 5 player Under 1600 section, Alan Johnson and Tony Benetz scored 3-1. In the Under 1200 section, Isaac Lidgett won with a perfect 4-0 score. He was followed by Nevin Sekar, Carson Jackson and Noah Polacek with 3-1 scores. The Under 800 section had 46 players alone! It was won outright by Sophie Tan with a perfect 5-0 score. There was a log jam of players with 4-1 scores. Those players are as follows...Trenton Kerger, Hawkin Sibley, Cameron Shively, Alex Simetich, Corbin Brandi, Duncan McCulloch and finally Mathew Wolf. This tournament was directed by Drew Thyden with assistance from Michael Gooch.
36. **The Nebraska Class** tournament was also well attended with 58 players in 8 sections. This event took place on December 3rd and was directed by Michael Gooch with assistance from Drew Thyden. Here are the results of the various sections. In section **A**, Ying Tan scored 2.5 to top the 6 player field. Steve Cusumano and Chad Forsman scored 2-1. In the 4 player, **B** section, John Stepp and Ben Lyons scored 2.5 out of 3 points to win. In the **C** section, Khoa Nguyen won it outright with a perfect 3-0 score. He topped the field of 6 players. Section **E** had Noah Polacek also winning with 3-0 with 6 players in his section. Siddarth Pandian won the **F** section with a 3-0 score, this time with 7 players in the mix. Section **G** had 10 players with a 3 way tie for 1st place. Mason Wisnieski, Kaleb Whitmore and Larry Fangman each scored 3-1. And finally in the 10 player, Section **H** event, 4 players tied for 1st. Alex Simetich, Julian Carl, Mathew Wolf and Camerson Bode shared honors.
37. **The 2016 Spence Chess Club Championship** took place on October 31st and lasted until 12/5. This John Hartmann

directed tournament had 2 sections with 11 players. John Hartmann won his own tournament, the championship section with 5 out of 6 points scored. He was followed by Dr. Roberto Ferro Jr. with 4 points. Congratulations to John for being Spence chess club champion! In the 4 player “filler” section, Chad Forsman, Scott Look each scored 1 point in the 2 round event.

38. **The 2nd Spence G/15 tournament** took place on December 12th and drew 10 players. Nathan Klatt won the event with a perfect 4-0 score. 3 players with 2.5 scores followed. John Hartmann directed.
39. **The 15th Spence Blitz** was the final tournament of the year and the end of the playing site. This historical event took place on December 19th and was a 12 round tournament. State Champion, Ben Fabrikant won with 9 points. Chad Forsman was second with 8 points. John Hartmann directed.

Nebraska Chess is alive and well!. Nearly 40 rated tournaments in 2016 alone! Special thanks to our tournament directors and organizers for making tournament chess in Nebraska possible.

“My Terrific Tournament”

**by
Tony Dutiel**

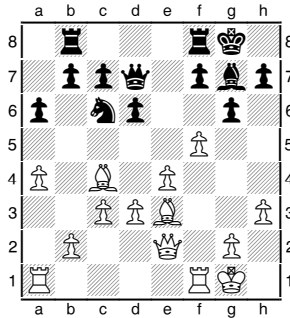
The Camelot Chess Club meets every Friday afternoon from Noon-4pm in a lower level room in the Camelot Community Center located NW of 90th & Blondo in Omaha. Every year at the Camelot Chess Club we hold an unrated tournament to decide the club champion with an unique format. It is a double round robin with everyone playing everyone else twice, one with each color. Games can are played from mid April to mid November. Neither score-keeping or clocks are required (If both players agree to use a clock the time control is recommended to be G/45.). In this year's tournament, 14 players signed up, making it a 24 round event. Anyone who has attended the club for at least a year can join for free. The winner receives a chess book, and their name engraved on a plaque which is displayed all year on a wall of the chess club. In the past we have had a hard time getting players to make an effort to play a majority of their games. So, this year a new rule was created. Players who fail to play at least half of their games are ineligible to sign up for next year. Kevin Hruska generously volunteered his time to create the cross-table, provide sheets to record all of the results, and update the wall chart every week that is posted on the wall of the chess club. The first year I was eligible after moving back from KC I managed to win 1st with my closest competitor being Roger Anderson. Last year I lost both games to Monsor Eshragh, who at 2051, is the highest rated club member. I ended up finishing 2nd. This year I was out for redemption!

I managed to play all but one of my games. That one was supposed to be against Matt Buckley who avoided my calls after I won the first game. No one else played this many. Playing 23 games I had many good battles. Some games with flashy attacks and others filled with positional concepts. While my play was far from perfect, I was able to finish the tournament without losing a game and only drawing 4 giving me a total of 21 points and first place. Coming in second was Roger Anderson who finished with 15 out of 21 games played. This result required some good moves on my part and a bit of luck that none of my opponents were able to punish me when I allowed them the opportunity

(Of which there were several). I want to thank Kevin for all his hard work throughout the year without which this tournament would not have been possible. Below are my annotated games.

**Dutiel, Tony (1754) - Bagley, John (1269), Camelot RR ,
13.05.2016**

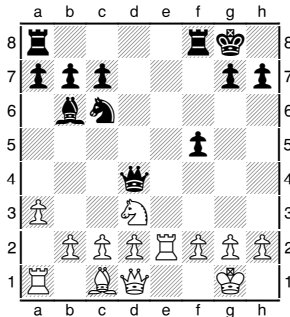
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bc4 Bg4 4.Nc3 Nf6 5.d3 Nc6 6.h3 Bh5 7.Be3 Qd7 8.a4 a6 9.Nd5 Nxd5 10.Bxd5 Rb8?! Best was 0-0-0. His idea of b5 only helps me as it opens the file my Rook is already on. 11.Nxe5! Nxe5 12.Qxh5 g6 13.Qe2 Qg4 with the idea of Bh6 was better. 13...Bg7 14.f4 Nc6 15.c3 0-0 16.0-0 Ne7 17.Bc4 Bb3 was better since I would've lost a tempo had he replied b5 followed by b4. 17...Nc6 18.f5! Please see position below.



Trying to open up some lines so I can get my e3 Bishop and Rooks into the game. **18...Ne5 19.f6 Bh8 20.Ba2 Qd8 21.Bg5 Nd7 22.Qf2?!** There was no need to protect f6 again. Better was d4! since I have Qf6 winning a piece if Nxf6?, or if Bxf6?, I can play Rxf6! followed by Qf3. **22...Re8 23.h4** A bit slow. Better was Qh4! threatening the crushing Bxf7+ Even if he finds Nf8, my queen is far better placed on h4 than my pawn. **23...Re6??** This hangs a whole Rook since he can't recapture in light of f7+ winning the Queen. Best was Nc5 followed by Ne6. **24.Bxe6 Nc5 25.Bc4 Nd7 26.d4 c6 27.h5 Nb6 28.Bb3 d5 29.e5 Qc7 30.hxg6** He resigned here since the follow up e6 is crushing. **1-0**

**Bagley,John (1269) - Dutiel,Tony (1822), Camelot RR,
02.09.2016**

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nc3 Nc6 4.Bc4 Nxe4 5.Nxe4 d5 6.Bxd5 Qxd5 7.Nc3 Qd8 8.0-0 Bc5 9.Re1 0-0 The alternatives were less appealing. While after either Be6 or Bg4 he still cannot capture on e5 safely, this way I can follow up with Re8 and complete my development. Unfortunately for him, he did capture on e5 and was worse for the rest of the game. 10. d3, Ne4 or h3 are all roughly equal. [9...Be6 10.Nxe5 Nxe5 11.Rxe5 Bxf2+ 12.Kh1 0-0; 9...Bg4 10.h3 (10.Nxe5? Bxf2+! (10...Bxd1 11.Nxc6+ Be7 12.Nxd8 Rxd8 13.Rxd1) 11.Kxf2 Qh4+ 12.Kg1 Bxd1 13.Nf3+ Qxe1+ 14.Nxe1 Bh5) 10...Be6] **10.Nxe5?** My turn to blunder! Correct was to recover the pawn right away by playing either 10.. Bxf2+ 11. Kxf2, Nxe5 where he cannot recapture in light of Qf6+, or 10.. Nxe5 also works since if he recaptures on e5 with the Rook, I can play Bxf2 where now he cannot recapture the Bishop since I have the same fork idea winning the Rook. I didn't want my pawn back. I wanted to attack and make him suffer for his greed! **10...Qd4 11.Nd3** I would have played the simple 11. Nxc6 and given the pawn right back which more or less equalizes. **11...Bg4 12.Ne2 Bxe2 13.Rxe2 Bb6 14.a3** [14.Ne1] **14...f5** Please see position below.

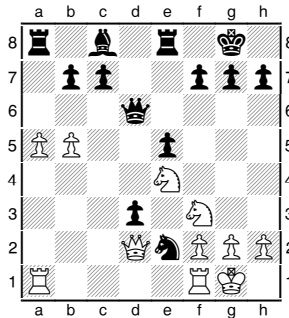


The most aggressive way to attack. I would rather not trade Rooks on e8 as his Rook is misplaced and blocking his Queen from getting out. **15.Rb1 f4 16.Ne1 Ne5** I am desperately trying to keep his pieces inactive. Lucky for me he reacted poorly. 17. c3! followed by d4 and then Nf4 leads to a clear advantage for white. His king move renews my attacking chances. **17.Kf1?** 17. c3 followed by d4 and Nf3 leads to a clear advantage for white. Moving his King

instead renews my attacking chances. **17...f3 18.Re3** [18.gxf3 Nxf3 19.Nxf3 Rxf3 20.Re3 (20.Qe1 Raf8) 20...Rxe3 21.fxe3 Qd5-+] **18...Ng4?! [18...fxg2+! 19.Nxg2 Ng4-+] 19.Nxf3 Nxe3+ 20.fxe3 Qd5 21.b3?** 21. d4 leads to equality! **21...Bxe3 22.c4?? [22.Qe2 Bc5 23.Qc4] 22...Qd3+ 23.Qe2 Qxb1 24.Qxe3 Qxc1+ 25.Kf2 Rae8 26.Qd3 Qe1# 0-1**

Swalb,Nate - Dutiel,Tony (1753), Camelot RR

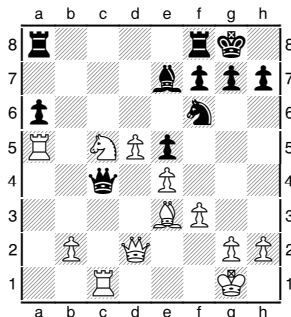
1.e4 e5 2.d3 Nc6 3.Be3 Bb4+ 4.c3 Ba5 5.b4 Bb6 6.Qd2 Nf6 7.Be2 0-0 8.Nf3 Re8 9.0-0 d5= 10.Bxb6 I would never relieve all tension in the position. Sharpest was 10. b5, d4! **10...axb6 11.exd5 Nxd5 12.a4 b5 13.a5 Nf4 14.c4?** Free pawn. He can't recapture since Qxd2, Nxd2, Nxe2+ wins a piece 14. Na4 was roughly equal. **14...bxc4 15.Nc3** There was no way to save the d3 pawn either. Better than Nc3 was Rfd1 with the idea of playing Bf1. [15.Rd1 Nd4 16.Nxd4 Qxd4] **15...cxd3 16.Bd1 Qf6** I could've grabbed another pawn (b4). I decided to improve my position instead since he can't do much to improve his. **17.Ne4 Qg6 18.Ng3 Qd6** Even better was 18...Bg4. **19.b5 Nd4** Tough choice. Several good squares for my Knight. I decided to force him to trade off his best developed piece than to go after his queen-side pawns. Only he didn't trade which leads to an attack. **20.Ne4 Nfe2+ 21.Bxe2 Nxe2+Please see diagram below.**



22.Qxe2?? Dropping a Rook. I had intended on playing Qh6 followed by f5 if he had played the correct Kh1. **22...dxe2 23.Nxd6 exf1Q+ 24.Rxf1 cxd6 25.Ra1 Bg4 26.Nd2 Rec8 27.b6 Rc2 28.Ne4 Rxa5 0-1**

Dutiel, Tony (1805) - Swalb, Nate, Camelot RR, 22.08.2016

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6 3.c3 Be6 3...Nf6 was best developing the Knight and attacking my e4 pawn. **4.d4 exd4 5.cxd4 Bd7** Had he played ..d5 instead, the position would've been roughly equal. Now, however, I have a nice center and better development. **6.Nc3 c6 7.Qb3 b5?! This gives me a target to attack.** There's a well known rule that applies here: trade if you have less space. **7...Qb6** was best. **8.a4** The pawn is pinned since I have Qb7. **8... a6** doesn't work either since I can play **9. ab, cb 10. Nxb5.** He could try counter pinning the pawn with **Qb5.** But, then I can play **Bd2** and his Queen becomes a target. In the end he decided to just let me have the pawn and get developed. **8...Be7 9.axb5 exb5 10.Bxb5 Nc6 11.d5?! I missed the strong 11. Bc4! 11...Ne5 12.Nxe5 dxe5 13.Bxd7+?! This only relieves pressure. Better was the simple 13. o-o.** **13...Qxd7 14.0-0 Nf6 15.Be3 a6** Giving me control over the now weak b6 square. Better was o-o followed by **Rb8.** **16.f3** No hurry. This prevents a possible **Ng4** and gives my Bishop (And possibly my King in an endgame.) some breathing room. **16...0-0 17.Qa4** right square...wrong piece. The Knight belongs on a4 not the queen. **17...Qc7 18.Qa5** Even better was **Qc6!** He can't win the c-pawn after the exchange on c6 due to the in between move **Nd5!** [18.Qc6 Qxc6 19.dxc6 Rfc8 20.Nd5 Nxd5 21.exd5 Kf8 22.Rfd1 Bd6] **18...Qb7 19.Na4 Bd8?! This move disconnects his Bishops and removes all influence on the weak c5 square. 20.Qd2 Be7 21.Nc5** 21. Nb6 followed by **Qe2** is even stronger. **21...Qb5** Again..Better to trade down than allow my Knight to dominate the queen-side **22.Ra5 Qc4??** The Queen can now be trapped. He had to retreat. **23.Rc1** Please see the diagram below.

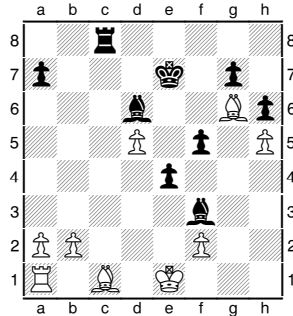


Nxe4 This doesn't solve his problems. I just gives me another piece. Best, but still losing was **23...Qb5. 24.fxex4 Bxc5 25.Rxc4 1-0**

Buckley, Matt (1776) - Dutiel, Tony (1801), Camelot RR Rated G/45+5, 21.07.2016

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nc3 Nc6 4.Bc4 Nxe4 5.Nxe4 d5 6.Bb5 Not the strongest line. Best is to play 6. Bd3, dxe4 7. Bxe4 where Bxc6 and Nxe5 are threatened. The game line is known to be inferior for white. **6...dxe4 7.Nxe5 Qg5 8.d4** [8.Nxc6 Qxb5 9.Nd4 Qg5 10.Kf1 (10.d3 Qxg2 11.Rf1 Bh3 12.Qe2 0-0-0) 10...Bg4 11.Qe1 Qd5 12.c3 0-0-0] **8...Qxg2 9.Rf1 Bh3** [9...Bd6 10.Nxc6 a6 11.Ba4 0-0 12.Ne5 Bxe5 13.dxe5 Bg4 14.f3 exf3 15.Qd2 f2+ 16.Qxf2 Qe4+ 17.Be3 Qxa4 18.Qf4 Qxf4 19.Rxf4 h5] **10.c3** [10.Nxc6 bxc6 11.Bxc6+ Ke7 12.Bb5 h5 13.Bf4 Rb8 14.Be2 Kd7 15.c3 Rxb2 16.Qa4+ (16.Rb1 Rxe2+ 17.Qxe2 Qxf1+ 18.Qxf1 Bxf1 19.Kxf1 Bd6) 16...Kd8 17.Bxc7+ Kxc7 18.Qxa7+=] **10...Bd6** [10...a6! 11.Be2 Nxe5 12.dxe5 Qxh2 13.Bg4 Rd8 14.Qa4+ b5 15.Qxe4 Bxg4 16.Bg5 Be7 17.Bxe7 Bf3 18.Qxf3 Qxe5+ 19.Qe2 Qxe2+ 20.Kxe2 Kxe7] **11.Nxc6 bxc6?!** My last 2 moves were both only 2nd best. On 10..a6 black gains a completely dominating position where material will be won back with interest. There was also no need to allow him to force my King to an awkward square. I missed a6 in both cases. I was more focused on bringing as many pieces to bear on the white King. [11...a6! 12.Bc4 bxc6 13.Qa4 0-0 14.Qxc6 Qxh2 15.Bxa6 Bf4 16.Bxf4 Qxf4 17.Rg1 (17.Rh1 e3 18.fxe3 Qxe3+ 19.Kd1 Bg4+ 20.Kc2 Qf2+ 21.Kb3 Rxa6 22.Qxa6 Rb8+ 23.Kc4 Qe2+) 17...e3 18.0-0-0 exf2+] **12.Bxc6+ Kd8 13.Qe2 Qxf1+** Why trade the Rooks when I can win the exchange and trade Queens too? After this inaccuracy, material remains even in a complicated double Bishop and Rook ending. I thought I was winning since it will be hard to get his Rook and c1 Bishop out quickly and I end up with active Bishops. [13...Rb8 14.Bxe4 Qxf1+ 15.Qxf1 Bxf1 16.Kxf1-+] **14.Qxf1 Bxf1 15.Bxa8 Bg2** Other Bishop moves are possible here since the e4 pawn is taboo in light of Re8 and f5. I wanted to outpost it on f3 forever cramping the white King. **16.h4 Kd7 17.Bd5 f5 18.c4 c6?!** It was best to ignore what he's doing and continue with my plan of Bf3-Be7 and creating a passed h-pawn to march down the board. [18...Bf3! 19.c5 Be7 20.Bg5 Bxg5 21.hxg5 h5-+] **19.Bf7 Bf3** I couldn't believe the line Fritz spit out here. Forcing the Bishop trade and giving black a pawn on f3 to open up the e file for the Rook. Another missed winning idea. [19...Rf8 20.Bh5 Bf3 21.Bxf3 exf3 22.Be3 Re8 23.Kd1 Re4 24.Kc2 Rxh4-+]

20.d5 cxd5 This allows his Bishop to hop in and out of e6. It was better to play **Be5!** and improve my black Bishop. **21.cxd5 h6** Passive. **f4** was better. **22.h5** He mistakenly reacted to my move. Its all but equal after the correct **22. Be6+, Ke7 Be3. 22...Ke7 23.Bg6 Rc8?**



Right idea; wrong square. [23...Rd8! The best move taking advantage of the Rd1 mate threat and winning the d-pawn while keeping the tension. 24.Be3 (24.Bxf5? Bb4+ 25.Bd2 (25.Kf1 Rxd5 26.Bg5+ hxg5 27.Bg6) 25...Bxd2+ 26.Kxd2 Rxd5+ 27.Ke3 Rxf5) 24...Be5 25.Bxf5 Bxb2 26.Rb1 Rxd5 27.Bg6 a5 28.a4 Bc3+ 29.Kf1 Bb4+; 23...f4 I didn't see a clear end to this line and his 2 passed connected pawns looked scary. Although, I do end a clear pawn up. 24.Bd2 Rb8 25.Bc3 Bb4 26.Kf1 Bxc3 27.bxc3 Kd6 28.c4 Rb2 29.Re1 Rxa2 30.Bxe4 Bxh5 31.f3 Kc5 32.Rb1 g5 33.Rc1 a5] **24.Be3** [24.Bxf5 Rc2 25.Be3 Be5 26.Rc1 Rxb2 27.a4 Re2+ 28.Kf1 Ra2-/+] **24...Be5** Crazy position. 2 pawns hanging and I threaten to capture a pawn instead of defending either. I looked at f4 and Rc2 here also. **25.Rc1 Rxc1+ 26.Bxc1 Kd6 27.Bf7 Ke7** [27...f4 28.b3 Ke7 29.Bg6=] **28.Bg6 Kf6 29.b3 Bd6** [29...Bc3+ 30.Kf1 Ke5 31.Be3 a6 32.Bf7 f4 33.Bc5=] **30.Be3 a6 31.Kd2 Ke5 32.Kc3 Kxd5 33.Bf7+ Kc6 34.Bd4 Bc5 35.Bxg7 Bxf2 36.Bxh6 e3 37.Bc4 e2 38.Bd2 e1Q 39.Bxe1 Bxe1+ 40.Kd4 Bxh5 41.Bxa6 f4 42.Ke4 f3 43.Ke3 f2 44.Bf1 Bf7 45.Kd4 Kb6 46.Kd3 Kc5 47.Kc2 Kb4 48.Be2 Ka3 49.Kb1 Bg6+ 50.Kc1 Kxa2 51.Bc4** Here he flagged. He is completely lost anyway as he cannot save the b pawn after **Bf7!**. The winning idea is to create a mating net with my Bishops and Queen my pawn. **0-1**

**Forsman, Chad (1812) - Dutiel, Tony (1801), Camelot RR,
09.07.2016**

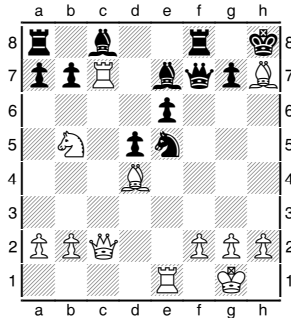
**1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 exd4 4.Nxd4 Bc5 5.Be3 Qf6 6.c3 Nge7
7.Bc4 Bb6 8.0-0 Ne5 9.Bb3** This natural looking move is what inspired my attack as I immediately take advantage of the lack of protection on the white squares around his king. Best was **Be2. 9...d6 10.Nb5 Bg4 11.Qc2** [11.Qd2 Nf3+ 12.gxf3 Bh3 13.Bd1 (13.Bf4 g5! 14.Bxd6 Qxf3 15.Nxc7+ Bxc7 16.Ba4+ Nc6 17.Qxg5 Bxd6 18.Nd2 Qf4-+) 13...Qg6+ 14.Bg5 h6 15.Re1 hxg5 16.e5 d5-+] **11...Nf3+ 12.gxf3** [12.Kh1 Qe5 13.g3 (13.gxf3 Bxf3+ 14.Kg1 Qh5-+) 13...Qh5 14.h4 Nxf4-+] **12...Bxf3** Even stronger was **12...Bh3!** followed by **Qxf3**. I didn't see any defense for him after the text. But, he can play **13. Rd1!** (Which thankfully he didn't find either.) It avoids the mating lines, but gives back the material where his king is still not out of the woods. I would still easily be winning. But, he can play on and hope I don't find all the right moves and falter at some point. **13.e5** [13.Rd1 Qh4 14.Nd2 Qg4+ 15.Kf1 Be2+ 16.Ke1 Bxb5 17.Bc4] **13...Qh4** This was my best miniature of the tournament. It seemed my attack came out of nowhere and quite quickly without him making any obvious mistakes. **0-1**

**Dutiel, Tony (1801) - Forsman, Chad (1812), Camelot RR,
09.07.2016**

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.c3 e5 4.d4 cxd4 Trading everything on d4 is known to be bad as it leaves black with a backward isolated d6 pawn. **4..Qc7** was best. **5.cxd4 exd4 6.Nxd4 Nf6 7.Nc3 a6 7..Nc6** is most active. **8.Be2 Be7 9.0-0 0-0 10.Bf4 b5?!** 10...d5 looks about equal. Now I am better. **11.Bf3 Bb7?!** The awkward looking **Ra7** was the best move I could find. This just drops the d6 pawn without a fight. I'm guessing at this point he was already planning on playing **Nbd7** sacking the d6 pawn for development. **12.Nf5 Nbd7? 13.Nxe7+** After our first game which was played immediately before this one, he didn't have any of his usual fight in him and resigned on the spot rather than playing an exchange down. (13...Qxe7 14. Bxd6-f8) **1-0**

Dutiel, Tony (1743) - Anderson, Roger (1659), Camelot RR, 17.06.2016

1.e4 c5 2.c3 Nf6 3.e5 Nd5 4.d4 cxd4 5.cxd4 d6 6.Bc4 e6 7.Nf3 Nb6 8.Bd3 d5?! 8... Nc6 fighting for the center and developing a piece was better. The problem with locking up the center now is that white has a big space advantage, and all of whites pieces are on or can easily move to optimal squares. Meanwhile, it will be hard for black to get his c8 Bishop anywhere useful. 9.Nc3 Nc6 10.0-0 Be7 11.Be3 0-0 12.Rc1 f6 13.exf6 Bxf6 14.Re1 Be7?! Better was 14...Bd7 and Rc8 completing his development. The f6 Bishop is already ideally placed hitting my isolated d-pawn and preventing Ne5. 15.Ne5 Now if he captures on e5 or not. White is clearly better. 15...Nxe5 16.dxe5 Qe8 This stops me from playing the winning Qh5, but leaves me a hole on c7 to exploit. 17.Nb5 Qf7 18.Rc7 Nd7 19.Qc2 Nxe5 [19...Kh8 20.Bxh7 Nxe5 21.Bc5 Nc6 22.Bg6 Qf6 23.Re3+-] 20.Bxh7+ Kh8 21.Bd4?! Position below.

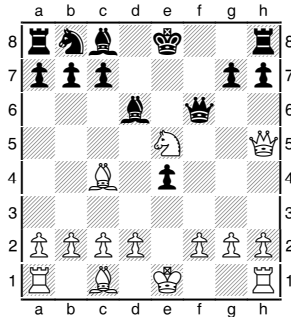


[21.Bg5! Nc6 22.Bg6 Qg8 23.Bxe7+-] **21...Nc6 22.Bg6?! This allows him to trade off my strong dark squared Bishop. 22...Nxd4 23.Nxd4 Qf4 24.Rxe7 Qxd4 25.Re3 e5 26.R3xe5?! Capturing with either Rook allows him to get in Bg4 and cover the h5 square. The calm h3!! stops this. Now he has to give more material in order to avoid mate. 26...Bg4 27.Re8?! Trading off all the Rooks and going into the endgame up a mere pawn will be hard to win with queens still on the board. My Rooks are better positioned. Why not keep everything on the board and improve my position? 27...Raxe8 28.Rxe8 Rxe8 29.Bxe8 Qd1+** This makes it easy for me as I can stop his passed d pawn. Better was 29.. Qe5 followed by d4. **30.Qxd1 Bxd1 31.Kf1 Kg8 32.Ke1 Bg4 33.Kd2 Kf8 34.Bg6 Ke7 35.h3 Bd7 36.Ke3 Kf6 37.Bc2 Ke5 38.f4+ Kd6 39.Kd4 Bb5**

40.Bb3 Bc6 41.f5 b5 42.h4 a5 43.g4 a4 44.Bc2 b4 45.g5 Bb5
 46.h5 Ke7 47.Kxd5 Even faster is 47. h6. 47...b3 48.axb3 axb3
 49.Bxb3 Be2 50.h6 gxh6 51.f6+ Ke8 52.gxh6 Bd3 53.Ke5 Bg6
 54.Bg8 1-0

Hunter, Warren - Dutiel, Tony (1754), Camelot RR, 28.05.2016

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 f5 I tried something new in this game that I don't normally play, The Latvian Gambit. A mistake since in this game my opponent got a winning position as early as move 5! 3.Nc3 Nf6
 4.Bc4 fxe4? A huge mistake! Now white is clearly winning. Both Bb4 and Qe7 were better. 5.Nxe5 d5?! 5..Qe7 with the idea of sacking the exchange (Nf7, d5) is still better. 6.Nxd5 Bd6 7.Nxf6+ Qxf6 8.Qh5+?! Please see the diagram below.

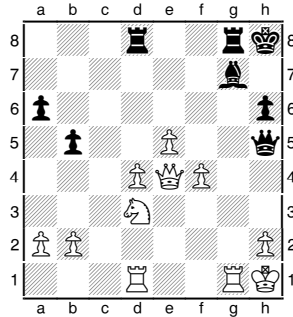


Finally he falters. Strongest was the immediate Nf7. 8...g6 9.Bf7+ Qxf7 I am quite happy to trade queens and survive. I get 2 pieces for my Rook and retain the Bishop pair. 10.Nxf7 gxh5 11.Nxh8 Be5 12.d3 exd3 13.cxd3?! Even stronger is the in between move Kd2. The idea is that I can't capture again on c2 since Re1 wins the Bishop. Now he is left with an isolated d pawn for me to attack. 13...Nc6 14.0-0 Bxh8 15.Re1+ Kf7 16.Rb1 Too passive. He's letting my Bishops have all the space they want while he tries to defend. A better idea would have been Bf4! activating his Bishop and offering a trade of b for c pawns. 16...Bf5 17.Rd1 Nb4 18.a3 Nxd3 19.Ra1 c6! I want to trade on c1 and capture the b pawn. This would leave my c7 pawn hanging with check. Now he no longer gets my c pawn in the end. 20.h3? The only way to save the pawn was 20. Ra2, Nxc1 21. Rxc1, Be6 22. b3 where he can win my b pawn back with check if I capture on b3. (Rb2) 20...Nxc1 21.Raxc1 Bxb2 22.Rc5 Be6 23.a4 Bd5 24.a5 Rg8 25.g3 b6 26.axb6 axb6 27.Rcxd5 This leaves him down a piece. If he hadn't sacked the exchange it would have been nearly impossible for him

to stop my queen-side pawns from marching down the board.
**27...cxd5 28.Rxd5 h4 29.g4 Kg7 30.Kg2 Rb8 31.f4 b5 32.Kf3
Rb7 33.Rh5 b4 34.Rxh4 b3 35.Rh5 Bc1 36.Rc5 b2 37.Rg5+ Kf6
38.Rf5+ Ke6 39.Re5+ Kd6 0-1**

Dutiell, Tony (1754) - Hunter, Warren, Camelot RR, 28.05.2016

**1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.c3 Nf6 4.Be2 g6 5.0-0 Bg7 6.Re1 0-0 7.Bf1 a6
8.d4 cxd4 9.cxd4 Bd7 10.Nc3 b5 11.e5 Ne8 [11...dxe5 12.dxe5
Ne8 13.Qd4 Nc6 14.Qh4 h5 15.Bf4] 12.Bf4 Be6?! This just creates
another target for me to attack. Better was Nc6 followed by Nc7-e6.
13.Ng5 d5 [13...b4 14.Nxe6 fxe6 15.Ne2 dxe5 16.Bxe5 Nc6
17.Bxg7 Nxg7 18.Rc1 Qb6=] 14.Nxe6 fxe6 15.Qg4 Nc6? Why
give me a free pawn with check? Both Nc7 and Qd7 defend.
16.Qxe6+ Kh8 17.Qxc6 Rxf4 18.Rad1 I wasn't ready to give up
my d-pawn. 18. Nxd5, Rxd4 19. Nxe7, Ra7 wins a pawn, but untan-
gles his pieces too. 18...Nc7 19.g3 Rf8 20.Bg2 e6 21.Bh3 Re8
22.Ne2 22. Rc1 with the threat of Ne4 and Nd6 is stronger since the
Rook belongs on the open c file anyway. Why not move it there
when it gains a tempo? 22...g5 22..Bh6 was even better since the
intended Nf4 would be met with Bxf4. The Bishop isn't doing any-
thing on g7. 23.f4 h6 24.Nc1 My idea of getting my Knight to c5 is
good. However, even better was Rc1! followed by Rc2 and then
doubling up Rooks on the c-file. 24...gxf4 25.gxf4 Rf8 26.Nd3 Qh4
[26...Qe7 27.Rc1 Rf7 28.Qb6+- Rg8 29.Kh1 Bf8] 27.Bxe6 Nxe6
28.Qxe6 Rg8 [28...Rae8 29.Qxd5 Rd8 30.Qe4 Qg4+ 31.Kf2 Qh4+
32.Ke3 Qh3+ 33.Kd2 Qxh2+ 34.Re2 Qh3 35.d5+-] 29.Kh1 Qh5
30.Qxd5?! I thought I was defending against the f3 check and win-
ning another pawn. In light of the fact that I can't recapture on d4 a
couple of moves later, this was a mistake. Had I foresaw the danger
that was coming (perpetual check), I would have instead played 30.
Rf1!! which prevents the check while protecting my passed f pawn
which can now advance down the board. 30...Raf8?! 30..Rad8 fol-
lowed by Rxd4 was better. Fortunately for him, Warren saw this
idea a move later when it still worked. 31.Rg1? Again, completely
missing Rd8-xd4. It was not too late to play 31. Qe4! where I can
move my knight if he still tries Rd8. 31...Rd8! 32.Qe4?! Losing a
tempo as I cannot recapture on d4. Best was Qc6 where I have Rd2
in reply to Rxd4.**

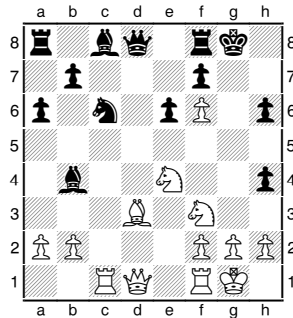


Position after 32 Qe4?

32...Rxd4! 33.Qxd4?? Qf3+ 34.Rg2 Qxd1+ 35.Rg1 Qf3+ Here he offered a draw which I quickly accepted as I am now dead lost after 36. Rg2, Qxg2+ 37. Kxg2, Bxe5+ 38. Kf3, Bxd4. Still, I have to admire his fighting spirit in this game where he went from being completely lost to completely winning in the end. Way to not give up! 1/2-1/2

Dutiel, Tony (1754) - Wolk, Dan (1337), Camelot RR, 27.05.2016

1.e4 c5 2.c3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.cxd4 e6 5.Nc3 Bb4 6.Be3 Nf6 7.Bd3 0-0 8.Rc1 d6 9.Nf3 a6 10.0-0 Qd7?! Before this move I was already better due to my big center and space advantage. Now I am clearly winning as he gives me 2 free tempo. Best was Ba5 with the idea of Nb4. **11.Bg5! Qd8 12.e5 dxe5 13.dxe5 h6 14.Bh4** [14.exf6 hxg5 15.Nxg5 g6 16.Qf3 e5 17.Rcd1+-] **14...g5 15.exf6 gxh4**



16.Ne4! The point. This covers f6 and all black's pieces are left sitting idle on the queen-side while I launch my attack. **16...e5 17.a3 Ba5 18.Nxh4** Even faster is 18. Rxc6 followed by Qc1. **18...Nd4 19.Qh5 Ne6** [19...Bd2 20.Nxd2 Qxf6 Survives for a bit longer.]

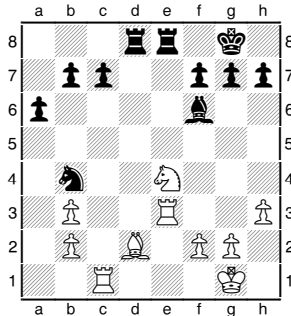
20.Rfd1 Nf4 The knight needed to keep defending g7. Now I have a forced mate as he cannot stop both Qg7++ and Ng5-Qh7++

21.Qxh6 1-0

Wolk,Dan (1337) - Dutiel, Tony (1754), Camelot RR, 13.05.2016

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e5 3.e3 exd4 4.exd4 Nf6 5.Nf3 The basic position of the Albin Counter Gambit declined. In the past, I have won many games in which he accepted the sacrifice. This time he plays a safe opening and gets all his pieces out. **5...Bg4 6.Be2 Nc6 7.0-0 Be7 8.Nc3 Rb8 9.h3 Bh5 10.Re1 0-0 11.cxd5 Nxd5 12.Bc4?!** While it is the right idea to hit d5 again, he did it with the wrong piece.

Better was 12. Qb3 where I don't have time for Nxd4 after the capture on f3 without losing a piece on d5. I would have to respond with either Nb6 or Bb4 resulting in a roughly equal position in both cases. **12...Nb6 13.Bb3** This allows me to win his d pawn. Better was Bd3 where he has Bxh7 if I capture on d4. [13.Bd3 Nxd4 (13...Bxf3 14.Qxf3 Nxd4 15.Qe4 g6 16.Qxe7+-) 14.Bxh7+ Kxh7 15.Qxd4 Bxf3 16.Qxd8 Bxd8 17.gxf3 Bf6=+/] **13...Bxf3 14.Qxf3 Nxd4 15.Qd1 Nxb3 16.Qxd8** It is better to keep queens on the board since he is down a pawn. **16...Bxd8 17.axb3 a6 18.Bf4 Rc8 19.Rac1 Bf6** Since all his focus is on winning the c pawn, why not just play c6! **20.Na4 Nd5** I'm not ready to trade more pieces unless I can see a position with a clearly won endgame. **21.Bd2 Rfe8 22.Nc3 Nb4 23.Re3 Rcd8 24.Ne4?!** Please see diagram below.



He clearly didn't see the fork on d5. Since he can't capture on c7, this move drops a second pawn. Best was either trading Rooks on e8 or Rce1. **24...Bxb2 25.Rxc7? Nd5 26.Nf6+ Bxf6 27.Rxe8+ Rxe8 28.Rxb7 h6** Now that I am up a full piece, best to eliminate his only winning shot left. My weak back rank. **29.Ra7 Re2 30.Ba5 Bd4 31.Rd7 Re5 32.b4 Rf5 33.g4 Bxf2+ 34.Kg2 Ne3+ 35.Kh2 Rd5 36.Ra7? Nxe4+ 0-1**

**Leacock, Tim (1600) - Dutiel, Tony (1754), Camelot RR,
06.05.2016**

1.e4 e5 2.f4 d5 3.exd5 e4 4.Nc3 Nf6 5.d3 Bb4 6.Bd2 e3 7.Bxc3 0-0 The Falkbeer Counter Gambit has always been my favorite response to the King's Gambit. Basically it's about mindset. Players who play The King's Gambit want to attack and get easy development for their pawn. In the Falkbeer, it is black who has easy development and more space. **8.Be2** More common is Bd2 or Qf3. **8...Nxd5 9.Bd2 Bxc3 10.bxc3 Qf6 11.Nf3 Nxc3 12.Bxc3 Qxc3+ 13.Nd2** I have regained both of my gambit pawns and his position is still passive. Up until this move we have followed another one of my tournament games, Fabrikant-Dutiel, from the 2005 NE State Closed. In that game, Ben played 13. Kf2! followed by Re1 and Kg1, and eventually won. Kf2 makes more sense as the f3 Knight is his only good piece. **13...Nc6 14.0-0 Nd4** While it's usually taboo to move the same piece twice when not completely developed, in this instance it was the best move. I need to push what initiative I have left and not give him a chance to regroup. **15.Bf3?** Right idea, wrong move. He aims to give up the c pawn in order to open up the file and regain the pawn after Rc1 and Rxc7. What we both missed was 15... Nxc2! 16. Rc1, Qd4+ 17. Rf2, Ne3 18. Qe1, c6 holds the pawn as white can play Bxc6 in response to Qxf4. **15...Qxc2?!** This allows white to finally equalize. **16.Qxc2 Nxc2 17.Rac1 Nb4 18.Rxc7 Nxd3 19.Bxb7?!** Premature. The b7 pawn is not going anywhere. It was better to play g3! first. Notice how my Knight only has one move (Nb4), and my Rooks are trapped on my back rank for now. If he had found 19. g3!, I would have had a much tougher time securing the draw with worse pieces. **19...Bxb7 20.Rxb7 Nc5 21.Re7 Rfe8** He can try Rc7. But, then I can counter Rec8, and if he plays Rfe1, I have Kf8. 1/2-1/2

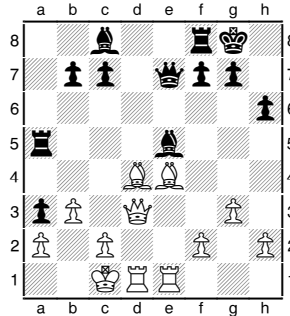
**Dutiel, Tony (1743) - Hruska, Kevin (1265), Camelot RR,
24.06.2016**

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.c3 Nf6 5.d4 exd4 6.cxd4 Bb6? The first mistake of the game. This gives me a huge center. Best was Bb4+. **7.Nc3?!** I answer with a blunder of my own. Better was 7. e5!. Since I developed my Knight first, he can play 7..Nxe4 followed by d5 and break up my center. **7...0-0?! 8.e5** [8.d5 Ne7 9.e5 Ng4 10.0-0] **8...Re8?!** [8...d5! 9.Bb3 (9.exf6? dxc4 10.0-0

Qxf6 11.d5) 9...Ne4] **9.0-0 Ng4** [9...d5 10.Bb3 Ne4 11.Nxe4 dxe4 12.Ng5 Qxd4 13.Qh5 Be6 14.Qxh7+ Kf8 15.Bxe6] **10.h3** [10.Bg5 Re7 11.Nd5 Qf8] **10...Nh6 11.Bxh6 gxh6 12.Nd5 Rf8?** [12...Kg7 13.Nf6 Re7 14.Qd3 Qh8 15.Rad1] **13.Nf6+ Kh8??** [13...Kg7 14.Qd3 Rh8] **14.Qd3 1-0**

Hruska, Kevin (1265) - Dutiel, Tony (1754), Camelot RR, 15.04.2016

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nc3 Nc6 4.Bc4?! Bb5 or d4 are book and avoids Nxe4. **4...Nxe4 5.Nxe4 d5 6.Bd3 dxe4 7.Bxe4 Bd6 8.d4 Nxd4 9.Nxd4 exd4 10.Qxd4 0-0 11.Be3 Qe7 12.0-0-0 a5** [12...Re8 13.Rhe1 Qxe4 14.Bh6 Bf4+ 15.Kb1+/-] **13.g3** A better way to attack is 13. Qd3 followed by h3-g4 **13...a4 14.Rhe1 a3 15.b3 Be5 16.Qd3 h6** This actually drops a piece!! If I had played g6 instead, I could get out of it since in those lines he doesn't have Bh7+ [16...g6] **17.Bd4! Ra5** My best try was 17..Kh8 followed by f6.

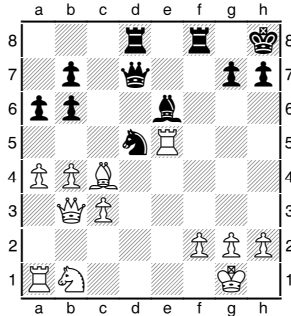


Position after 17..Ra5

18.Qf3?! Unfortunately for him, he failed to find the winning follow-up to Bd4. (Bg2) **18...Qg5+ 19.Qe3 Qxe3+ 20.fxe3?!** Why not Rxe3. His move leaves him with an isolated e pawn. **20...Bg4 21.Rd3 Bxd4 22.Rxd4 b6 23.Bc6 Bf5 24.e4 Re5 25.Ra4 Rd8 26.Rd1** I was expecting Ra7 where I cannot defend the c7 pawn without being attacked by his white squared Bishop. **26...Rxd1+ 27.Kxd1 Bg4+ 28.Kd2 Rh5 29.h4 Rc5 30.Bd5 Kf8** Noticing that my Rook can be trapped and I would have to give up the exchange on d5 if he had found b4, I offered a draw which he (Thankfully) accepted. **1/2-1/2**

**Dutiel, Tony (1786) - Dolan, Bruce (1364), Camelot RR,
08.04.2016**

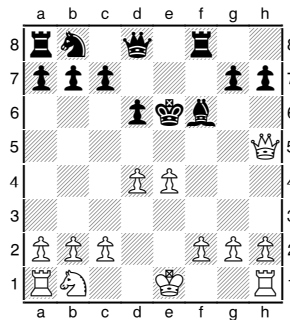
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.c3 Nf6 5.d3 0-0 6.0-0 d5 At first glance this looks like the most active way to play this position. The problem with it is that after he recaptures on d5 I can play b4-b5 followed by Nxe5. **7.exd5 Nxd5 8.Re1** [8.b4 Bb6 9.b5 Na5 10.Nxe5 f6 11.Nf3 Nxc4 12.dxc4] **8...f6? 9.b4** I saw the idea of exploiting the pin on his knight. I played b4 first instead of the stronger d4 where he cannot capture on d4 without losing material after 10. Qb3 since I can capture the knight with my Rook if he plays Nce7 and he no longer has Be6 available. I played b4 instead because I thought he might have Na5 shots. This way my b4 pawn guards a5. **9...Bb6 10.Qb3 Be6 11.a4 a6 12.d4 Qd7 13.dxe5?!** This was premature since I cannot win the e pawn without allowing Bxf2+. It was better to defend f2 first by playing Ra2! **13...fxe5?!** Better was 13..Nxe5 since now he is threatening Nxf3, and I cannot move the Knight. This move would have completely equalized. **14.Be3 Kh8 15.Bxb6 cxb6 16.Nxe5 Nxe5 17.Rxe5 Rad8**



[17...Rae8! 18.Na3 (18.Bxd5 Bxd5 19.Qxd5 Qxd5 20.Rxd5 Re1#) 18...Qf7 19.f3 Nf4] **18.Na3 Rf4?** He had to play Bg8 here instead to avoid losing material on d5. Now it is too late. **19.Rae1** The simple Rd1 was better where he would have been forced to play Rxc4. **19...Qf7** Instead of defending, he decided to counter attack and complicate matters. Unfortunately for him it was not sound, and he end up losing more material. **20.Rxe6 Rxf2 21.Bxd5 Qh5 22.Re8+** This trades down to a won ending where I am up 2 pieces. I could have captured on f2 instead and ended up with even more of a material advantage. In the end, it didn't matter as he resigned anyway after the combination. **22...Rxe8 23.Rxe8+ Qxe8 24.Kxf2 1-0**

**Dolan, Bruce (1364) - Dutiel, Tony (1786), Camelot RR,
08.04.2016**

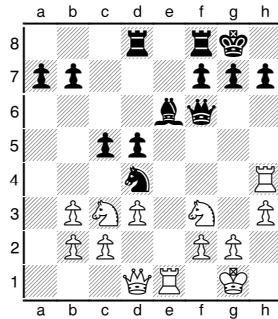
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nxe5 d6 4.Nxf7 The Cochrane Gambit. A good choice of opening to play against a higher rated opponent. It makes me defend right away with one wrong move sometimes leading to instant defeat. **4...Kxf7 5.Bc4+ Be6 6.Bxe6+ Kxe6 7.d4 Be7 8.Bg5 Rf8** I missed that I could now capture on e4 since he cannot win it back with the queen without falling to a Re8 pin. **8... Nxe4! 9. Bxe7, Kxe7** and now both Qe2 and Qg4 is met with Kf7! and the knight is immune to capture. **9.Bxf6 Bxf6 10.Qh5**



At first glance this looks like it wins a pawn as both Qd5+ followed by Qxb7, and Qxh7 are threatened. However, I am fine since I can guard against Qd5 easy enough and I have Bxd4 threatening both Bxf2+ and Bxb2 if he captures on h7. **10...c6 11.d5+** [11.Qxh7 Bxd4] **11...Ke7 12.Nc3 Nd7** Even better was 12...Qb6!! with threats of both Qxb2 and Bxc3+ followed by Qxf2. **13.0-0 Bxc3 14.bxc3 Nf6 15.Qh3 Qc8** Not 15..Nxe4? 16. Qe6+ followed by Qxe4. **16.Qe3 Kf7 17.e5? Nxd5** He drops a pawn without any compensation as my King is now safe. **18.Qd4 dxe5 19.Qxe5 Qe6 20.Qxe6+** Better not to trade when down a piece. [20.Qh5+ Kg8 21.Rae1 Qf6 22.c4 Nf4 23.Qg4] **20...Kxe6 21.c4 Nf6 22.Rab1 Rf7 23.Rfe1+ Kd6 24.c5+ Kxc5 25.Re5+ Kd6 26.f4 Re8 27.Rbe1 Rfe7 28.Rd1+ Kc7 29.Ra5 Re1+ 30.Rxe1 Rxe1+ 31.Kf2 Kb6 32.Re5 Rxe5 33.fxe5 Ng4+ 0-1**

Jirousek, Jim (1700) - Dutiel, Tony (1786), Camelot RR, 01.04.2016

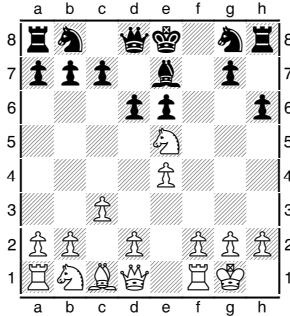
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nxe5 d6 4.Nf3 Nxe4 5.Bc4 d5 6.Bb3 I would have played Qe2 which threatens 7. Bxd5, Qxd5 8. Nc3 6...Be6 7.d3 Nc5 8.Bg5 Be7 9.Bxe7 Qxe7 10.0-0 Nxb3 11.axb3 c5 While this does not stop him from playing d4, it does allow me to trade it off if he does. 12.Re1 Nc6 13.Nc3 Rd8 I knew I didn't want to castle queen-side into a possible attack. I almost played d4, but I didn't like that he could play Nd5-b6-c4. 14.h3 Played to prevent Bg4 and Nd4. If he was worried about the pin, he could have just traded Knights on e5 instead. 14...0-0 15.Ra4 The position is roughly equal after 15. d4 where I cannot trade everything on d4 since that would leave my a7 pawn hanging. 15...Qf6 16.Rh4 16. d4 is still better. Now I have the strong Nd4 which forces him to let me double up his f pawns or else drop a Rook. He mistakenly choose the latter. 16...Nd4 Please see the diagram below.



17.Nxd4?? [17.Rh5] 17...Qxh4 18.Nxe6?! This is only good if he can double capture on e6 and win a pawn. What he overlooked was that this opens up an attack on f2. Retreating back to f3 was better. 18...fxe6 19.Rxe6 Re2 was required. 19...Qxf2+ 20.Kh2 Qf4+ 21.Kg1 Rf5 22.Qe1 Rdf8 23.Nxd5? This drops a piece for a pawn. I don't have a clear winning line here. I was just trying to force a trade of Queens. 23...Rxd5 24.Re8! Qf7 He can draw by perpetual check if I trade Rooks on e8. 25.Re7 Qf6 26.Rxb7 Re5 27.Qg3 Rg5 28.Qe1 Rxc2+ This forces a trade of his last Rook (Qf3). If I had played Qf3 first, however, I would have won the Rook instead as he cannot stop both Qxg2++ and Qxb7. I turned out not to matter as he resigned anyway. 0-1

**Dutiél, Tony (1786) - Jirousek, Jim (1700), Camelot RR,
01.04.2016**

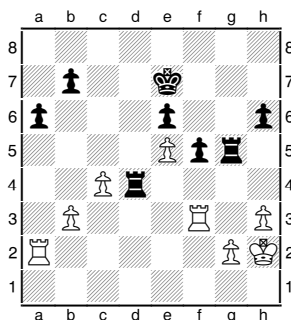
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bc4 Be6 4.Bxe6 fxe6 5.0-0 Be7 6.c3 h6? I was threatening to play Qb3. Now that he voluntarily weakened his white king-side squares, I sacked a Knight instead. **7.Nxe5**



Objectively, this does not lead to a forced win. It was still better to play either d4 or Qb3. I do get 2 pawns for the piece, and his King ends up stuck in the center where I can find ways to attack it. Good enough compensation for me. **7...dxe5 8.Qh5+ Kd7 9.Qxe5 Nf6 10.d4 Nc6 11.Qb5** [11.Qf4 Kc8 12.Nd2] **11...Nxe4 12.Qxb7 Rb8 13.Qa6 Bd6 14.Qd3 Nf6 15.Nd2** I thought about playing b4 here. But, I was worried that he would sac the piece back. **15...Rf8 16.Re1?** This blunder allows him to attack me. Best was 16. Nf3. He obviously missed the temporary Queen sacrifice or else he would've played Ng4 right away. **16...Bxh2+** [16...Ng4! 17.Nf3 Qh4 18.Nxh4 Bxh2+ 19.Kh1 (19.Kf1 Rxf2#) 19...Nxf2+ 20.Kxh2 Nxd3 21.Rd1 Nxc1 22.Raxc1 Rxb2] **17.Kxh2 Ng4+ 18.Kg1 Qh4!** [18...Nxf2 19.Qe2 Qf6 20.Rf1; 18...Rxf2 19.Qe4 Nce5 20.Nc4 20. dxe5 allows 20...Qh4! 20...Rf7 21.Nxe5+ Nxe5 22.Qxe5] **19.Qg3 Qxg3 20.fxg3 Ne7 21.Ne4 Rb6?** This drops the e pawn. Kc6 holds it. [21...Kc6 22.Nc5 e5 23.Nd3 Nf5 24.Nxe5+ Nxe5 25.dxe5 Nxc3] **22.Nc5+ Kc8 23.Nxe6 Rf7 24.b3 Nd5?!** This only helps me. Now I can advance my central pawns with tempo. **25.c4 Nb4 26.Nc5 Kd8** Not Nc2?? Re8++ **27.Re2 Rbf6 28.Bf4 Nc6** My c5 Knight is too strong. He needed to play 28. Na6 which either trades it off or makes me move it. **29.Rae1 Re7 30.Rxe7 Nxe7 31.Bxc7+ Kxc7 32.Rxe7+** Down 3 pawns he decided to resign. I wonder if he would have played on if he had found 32... Kc8 33. Rxc7, Ne3! The point is that he can now play Rf1+ followed by Rf2 and I cannot defend the g2 pawn. He is still losing, but at least he now has counter-play **1-0**

**Benetz, Tony (1241) - Dutiel, Tony (1801), Camelot RR,
01.07.2016**

1.Nf3 d5 2.d4 c5 3.c3 Nc6 4.e3 Nf6 5.Nbd2 e6 6.Bd3 c4 This weakens black's queen-side Better was 6...cxd4 7. exd4, Bd6 followed be castles resulting in an equal position. **7.Bc2 a6 8.0-0** 8. a4! was best as it stops b5. **8...Bd6 9.e4 dxe4** I considered Bc7 instead here re-positioning my black Bishop to the queen-side now that all my pawns are on light squares. The problem I saw with that was after white responds with 10. e5 followed by Ne4, all of white's pieces would be ideally aimed at my king-side and would be hard to stop from invading. **10.Nxe4 Nxe4 11.Bxe4 Bd7 12.Ng5 h6? 13.Nf3?!** [13.Qh5! Rf8 **a**] 13...0-0? 14.Nh7 f5 (14...Re8 15.Bxh6 gxh6 16.Qxh6 f5 (16...Be7 17.Nf6+ Bxf6 18.Bh7+ Kh8 19.Bg6+ Kg8 20.Qh7+ Kf8 21.Qxf7#) 17.Qg6+ Kh8 18.Nf6 Re7 (18...Qxf6 19.Qxf6+) 19.Qh6+ Rh7 20.Qxh7#) 15.Nxf8 Qxf8 16.Bc2; **b**) 13...Qe7? 14.Nxf7 0-0 15.Nxd6 Qxd6 16.Bxh6; 14.Bxc6 bxc6 15.Ne4 Bc7 16.Qg4] **13...f5 14.Bc2 0-0 15.b3 cxb3 16.axb3 Ne7 17.Ne5 Bxe5 18.dxe5 Bb5 19.c4 Qxd1 20.Rxd1 Bc6 21.Ba3 Kf7 22.f4 g5 23.Rf1 Rfd8?!** Wrong Rook **24.Bxe7 Kxe7 25.fxg5 Rg8 26.Bd1!** White finds a way to both defend g2 and trade off my better Bishop. **26...Rxg5?!** Long term, hxg5 would've resulted in better pawn structure as my pressure on g2 is easily defended. **27.Bf3 Bxf3 28.Rxf3 Rag8 29.Ra2 Rd8 30.h3 Rd4 31.Kh2?** Please see the diagram below.



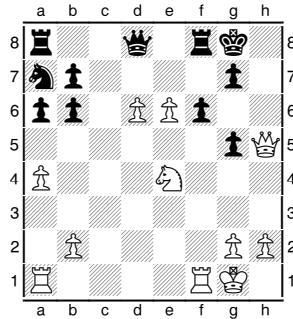
Dropping a pawn in an otherwise equal position. With the double Rook endgame, there are always drawing chances though. 31. Re2 would've held the balance. **31...Re4 32.Raf2 Rxe5 33.Rd2 Rc5** Now my g5 Rook looks silly and out of play. Since I cannot stop him from doubling Rooks on the d

file, I have to stop Rd7+. Another idea would have been Rg7 followed by Kf6. **34.Rfd3 Rc7 35.h4** A better drawing idea is Rd8 followed by getting both Rooks on the back rank. **35...Rg4 36.Kh3 a5** b5 right away is a better way to break through. **37.Rd4??** Trading off all the Rooks virtually eliminates his drawing chances. Rd8 was still better. **37...Rxd4 38.Rxd4 Rd7 39.Rxd7+ Kxd7** Now the passed e pawn will decide matters. **40.Kg3 e5 41.Kf3 Kd6 42.g4 fxg4+ 43.Kxg4 Ke6 44.Kg3** [44.Kh5 Kf5! 45.Kxh6 e4 46.Kg7 e3 47.h5 e2 48.h6 e1Q 49.h7 Qe7+ 50.Kg8 Kg6 51.h8N+ Kf6] **44...Kf5 45.Kf3 b6** [45...e4+ 46.Ke3 h5 47.c5 Ke5 48.Kd2 Kd4] **46.Ke3 Kg4 47.Ke4 Kxh4 48.Kxe5 Kg3 49.Kd6 h5 50.Kc6 h4 51.Kxb6 h3 52.c5 h2 53.c6 h1Q 54.c7 Qa8 55.Kc5 Kf4 56.Kd6 Qc8 57.Kc6 Ke5 58.Kb6 Kd5 0-1**

Dutiel,Tony (1801) - Benetz,Tony (1241) Camelot RR, 01.07.2016

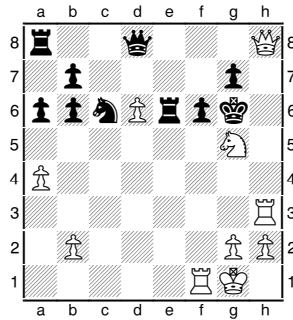
1.e4 Nc6 2.f4 d6 2. e5! forces me to play a King's gambit which I never play or know the lines of. I cannot capture since Qh4+ wins. **3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3** I could play 4. e5 first. But, then he has the option of Nd5. This way I develop my Knight, protect my e4 pawn, and threaten e5. Of course he can capture it first and then play Nd5. But, I get a huge center after d4. **4...e6 5.d4 Be7 6.Bb5** Threatening d5 winning a piece. Bc4 is met with Nxe4 and d5. There goes my beautiful center. **6...Bd7 7.0-0 a6 8.Be2** Preserving my Bishop for another day. I didn't like Bc4 (Nxe4 still works) or Bd3, Nb4 followed by Bc6. **8...0-0 9.e5 dxe5** It was better to play Nd5 first and not open up the f file up for my Rook. **10.fxe5 Nd5 11.Ne4 h6** This creates a weakness I can attack to get to his king. Better would have been f5 where he would be happy to trade everything on f6. **12.c4 Nb6 13.d5 exd5 14.cxd5 Na7** [14...Bf5 15.Ng3 Bc5+ 16.Kh1 Ne7 17.Nd2 Bg6 18.Nb3 Nd7 19.e6+-] **15.Be3 Bb5** Normally it is a good idea to trade pieces when you have less space. In this case, however, I can win material by force. **16.Bxb5 Nxb5?** I saw 17. Bxb6 first. I just overlooked the in between move Nxd5! If I had captured on b6 first he wouldn't have had this shot. Anyway, we both missed it. [16...Nxd5 17.Bxa7 Rxa7 18.Bc4 Ne3 19.Qxd8 Rxd8 20.Rac1 Nxf1 21.Kxf1] **17.Bxb6 cxb6 18.d6 Bg5 19.Nfxg5 hxg5 20.a4** 20. Qh5 right away also works. I wanted to keep his knight out of the game where he can't help in the defense. **20...Na7 21.Qh5 f6** g6 also loses to Qh6 followed by Ng5. **22.e6?!** This does lead to a win. But, it was far less forcing. He can play 22...Qe8 and survive. All of his defenses

crumble if I capture on f6 instead. [22.Nxf6+ gxf6 (22...Rxf6
 23.exf6 gxf6 24.Qg6+ Kh8 25.Ra3 Qd7 26.Qxf6+) 23.Qg6+ Kh8
 24.Ra3+-]



Position after 22 e6?

22...Nc6?! Qe8! 23.Ra3 Re8?? This allows mate in 2 (Which I missed.) Best was still Qe8. 24. Rh3 still mates. Just not as fast.
24.Rh3 [24.Qf7+ Kh8 25.Rh3#] **24...Rxc6 25.Qh8+Kf7 26.Nxg5+ Kg6 1-0**



Final Position-White won.

Congratulations to **Tony Dutiel** for winning this club tournament with an undefeated score. Tony's willingness to provide his games for Gambit publication is very much appreciated.

**“While Strolling my King through the Chessboard
one day, in the merry merry month of August, I was
surprised by how much I enjoyed the game that day.”**

by
Kent B. Nelson

During my chess career spanning decades, I have, on occasion, played a game resulting in a position with no danger to lose and I can just play winning moves and have fun. One such game took place on August 24th, 1985. I was white against a 1300 player named Wesley Richardson during a tournament called The Summertime Open. I won an exchange early on, and after my opponent weaken his pawn structure, my king started a trip covering many squares. During this move sequence, I couldn't get this song lyrics out of my head. The song, I believe is titled **“While strolling through the park.”** The song had the following lyrics.. .

*While strolling through the park one day,
In the merry merry month of May.
He was taken by surprise,
By a pair of roguish eyes,
in a moment his poor heart was stole away.*

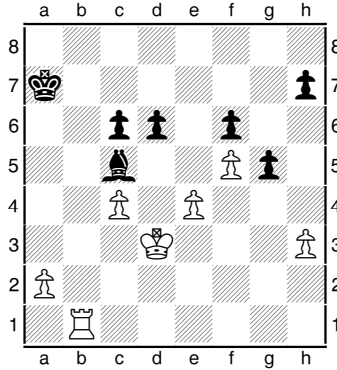
*A smile was all she gave to him,
Of course she was as happy as can be,*

*He immediately raised his hat,
And finally she remarked,
He never will forget,
That lovely afternoon,
He met her at the fountain in the park,*

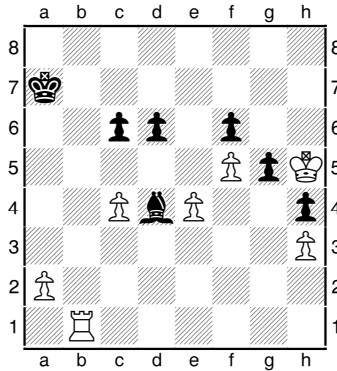
Of course I would be lying like a pig in the mud if I told you I knew the entire lyrics during my king's odyssey. Actually, it was the first three lines of the song that was ringing in my head. But that tune, if you have ever have heard it, will make an imprint in your brain.

Ready for the imprint? Copy and paste the following to the address bar. <https://youtu.be/noBLXQY4yuA>

Here is the starting position with White to play...

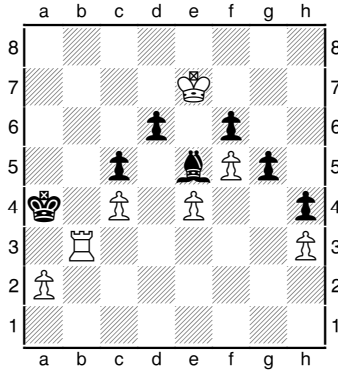


49.Ke2 h5 50.Kf3 h4? 51.Kg4 Bd4 52.Kh5-Please see the diagram below.



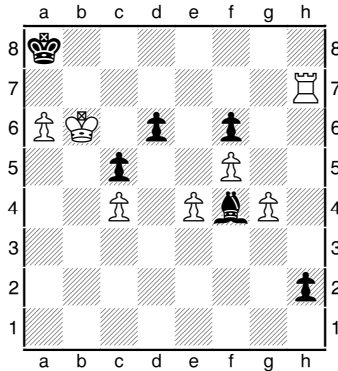
Now I'm on the edge of the park.

Ka6 53.Rb3 Ka5 54.Kg6 (strolling, strolling) Ka4 55.Kf7 c5 56.Ke6 Be5 57.Ke7 Please see the diagram on the next page.



Now I'm on the middle of the park.

**Ka5 58.Kd7 Ka4 59.Kc6 Bf4 60.Kd5 Bg3 61.Rb8 Ka5
62.Ra8+ Kb6 63.a4 Kb7 64.Ra5 Kb6 65.Rb5+ Ka6 66.Kc6
(More strolling) Be5 67.Rb8 Ka7 68.Rb6 Bf4 69.a5 Be5 70.a6
Bf4 71.Kb5 g4 72.hxg4 h3 73.Rb7+ Ka8 74.Rh7 h2 75.Kb6**



Now I'm on the other edge of the park today!

d5 76.Rh8+ Bb8 77.a7 1-0

Do you know what is really goofy? It seems like every time I walk thru a park, I think of that king stroll. Go figure!

“Chess, like love, like music, has the power to make men happy.”
Siegbert Tarrasch

Tournament Announcements

The Following information is from the Omaha Chess website.

<https://sites.google.com/a/omahachess.org/occ/>

Omaha Chess is a 501(c)3 devoted to the promotion of chess in Omaha, Nebraska. We are a USCF affiliate and we run both rated and non-rated tournaments throughout the year. We also run a chess camp for scholastic players each summer.

January 28, 2017: UNO Chess Tournament

February 4, 2017: North America Martyrs Scholastic in Lincoln

February 11, 2017: State K-8 Team Tournament at Boys Town

March 4, 2017: State HS Team Tournament at Gross High

March 18, 2017: St. Mary's Bellevue Scholastic Tournament

April 1, 2017: Brownell-Talbot Scholastic Tournament

Contact us at info@omahachess.org with questions and comments.

Nebraska is very lucky to have a crop of devoted and talented tournament directors. **John Hartmann, Drew Thyden, Mike Gooch, Tony Dutiel, John Linscott,** and Iowa senior director, **Bill Broich,** to name a few. Next time you see these guys, thank them for all the hard work and sacrifices they make to allow you to play in tournaments.

Historic Chess Photo

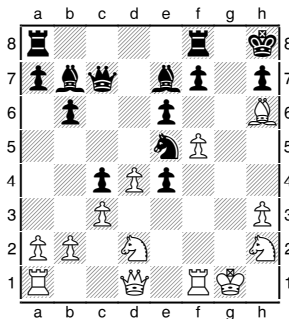
The Ohman Memorial Chess Club Newsletter Vol.11 Spring,, 1971 No. 4
Jack Spence, Ed.



Jose R. Capablanca (1888-1941), the Cuban champion of the world 1921-27 gave 3 exhibitions in Lincoln. Noted for his invincible career (35 lifetime losses), he was also vain as to prowess at simultaneous play. During his 1909 transcontinental tour he played in the state capitol to a large crowd on January 29th after making his way thru an Iowa blizzard. He lost 4 of the 17 games played that evening and rankled by the result, played generally the same group the next afternoon without charge, sweeping 25 games. He had another session the same evening, won 16, drew 1.

The 29th Capa had a disaster with Elmer Holbein (Bl) one of Lincoln's great combination artists:

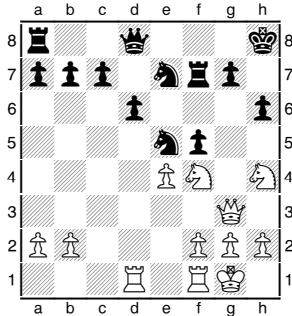
1.e4 b6 2.d4 Bb7 3.Bd3 d6 4.Be3 e6 5.Nf3 Nd7 6.0-0 Be7 7.h3 Ngf6 8.Nbd2 0-0 9.Nh2 c5 10.f4 Qc7 11.c3 d5 12.e5 Ne4 13.f5 c4 14.Bxe4 dxe4 15.f6 gxf6 16.Bh6 f5 17.g4 Kh8 18.gxf5 Nxe5!



19.dxe5 Qxe5 20.Bxf8 Qg3+ 21.Kh1 Rxf8 22.Qg4 Qe5 23.Nxc4 Qc5 24.f6 e3+ 25.Nf3 Bxf6 26.b4 Qc7 27.Nxe3 Rg8 28.Qh5 Qg3 29.Rad1 Rg5 30.Qh6 Bxf3+ 31.Rxf3 Qxf3+ 32.Kh2 Be5# 0-1

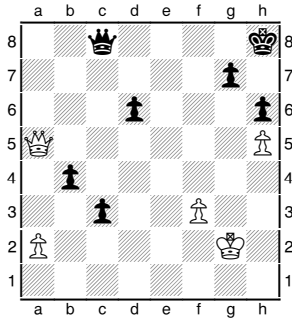
On his second tour, January, 1910, Capa had a large turnout of 57 players, winning 52, drawing 4 and losing only to Hardy, who had Black here.

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Bc5 4.0-0 d6 5.c3 Bd7 6.d4 exd4 7.cxd4 Bb6 8.Nc3 Nge7 9.Bg5 f6 10.Be3 0-0 11.Nh4 f5 12.Bc4+ Kh8 13.Qh5 Bxd4 14.Bxd4 Nxd4 15.Rad1 Ndc6 16.Nd5 Be8 17.Qg5 h6 18.Qg3 Ne5 19.Nf4 Bf7 20.Bxf7 Rxf7



Position after 20 Rxf7

21.exf5 Nxf5 22.Nxf5 Rxf5 23.Rfe1 Qf6 24.Nd5 Qf7 25.h4 Rf8 26.f3 Nxf3+ 27.gxf3 Rxd5 28.Rxd5 Qxd5 29.Re7 Qd4+ 30.Kg2 Qxb2+ 31.Kh3 Qc3 32.Kg2 b5 33.h5 a5 34.Qg4 c5 35.Qe4 Qf6 36.Re8 c4 37.Rxf8+ Qxf8 38.Qb7 b4 39.Qd5 c3 40.Qxa5 Qc8! White Resigns-Final Position below



A fine ending by Hardy against one of the finest endgame players the game has ever known.

By 1912 Capa was a world title contender. That spring he gave a tour from New Orleans to Winnipeg. Around the Midwest he scored 17-1-2 at St. Louis; Joplin 21-0; At Lincoln he won 19, lost 1: Bloomfield, Nebr., 25-0 and at Sioux City he had 17-0.

Notes

Notes

Notes

The Gambit c/o Kent Nelson

4014 "N" St. Lincoln, NE

68510