

Michigan  
Chess  
Association

# MICHIGAN CHESS

JUNE 1973



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KEARSLEY RM. 405

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# MICHIGAN CHESS

Published Monthly by the Michigan Chess Association

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Printer: Braun-Brumfield, Ann Arbor

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MICHIGAN CHESS POLICY: The purpose of MICHIGAN CHESS is to present the chess news of Michigan, to help instruct new players in the game, and to present material of interest to all levels of Michigan chessplayers. The editor requests help from tournament organizers, club officers, and any others who have information about Michigan chess activities. Readers are invited to submit comments, pictures, and games (annotated or unannotated), as well as articles and news items to the editor for possible publication. Readers are also asked to let the editor know what they like and don't like in MICHIGAN CHESS. We will try to provide what readers want.

The deadline for receiving material is the 25th of each month. Material received later will be considered for publication in a later issue.

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To have MCA co-sponsorship, organizers must clear their proposed date through the MICHIGAN CHESS editor and require MCA membership of all participants except foreign nationals and players who present evidence of current membership in another state chess organization. In return, MCA will provide registration cards, scoresheets, wall charts, and pairing cards; publicize the tournament in MICHIGAN CHESS; publish the results; and provide advice and help as needed.

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COVER -- Amateur Champion Roger Underhill

PHOTOS -- By Robert Moore

COMING SOON -- An issue focused on the draw is planned. For this issue, we would welcome submissions from readers having something interesting to say or show about the draw--drawing combinations or swindles, excellent fighting draws, anecdotes about draws, etc.

## AN INTERVIEW WITH BRONSTEIN

Translator: Jim Marfia

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Jim Marfia provided the following excerpts from a 1969 interview with David Bronstein published in Shakhmaty. Bronstein, well-known for his unorthodoxy (both in his opinions and in his chess games), here discusses some problems that were getting considerable attention in 1969 and that are still often discussed.*

B: ...I suggest we eliminate adjournments.

Q: How?

B: Simple: eliminate them, that's all! Play out every game in one sitting...

Q: ...How can we improve the grandmaster qualification process?

B: A match of 10 or 12 games with an acknowledged GM, I think...

Q: ...to pick the World Champion: tournaments or matches?

B: Every three years, FIDE picks the world's 24 best players, based on results and on creative achievements, and these to be seeded into the Interzonal Matches. These will be the 24 seeded players, each matched against one of the Zonal qualifiers. Then the 24 winners play 12 matches, then 6. Add the losers of the previous championship and finals matches, then we begin the Candidates'.

Q: Isn't all this a bit complicated?

B: But the incentive, the incentive!...

Besides, I think a match is the only fair way to settle questions in chess. It also eliminates the problem of color, where in tournaments you find yourself playing White against the weaker, and Black against the stronger opposition...

Q: Well, there are double-round tournaments.

B: Right... that is a possible solution, except that it does tend to drag out the tournament. Here's an interesting idea: two games a day, one with White and one with Black, and a little break in between for a cup of coffee.

Q: And, of course, a faster time limit?

B: Yes--one hour per game, but that's purely a technical problem...

Q: Wouldn't that ruin the quality of the games, if they were played so fast?

B: I don't think so. You and I have seen some brilliancies played in 5-minute tournaments. Sometimes they're published, too. The last 10 or 15 moves of the normal tournament game are usually played breakneck anyhow. But this is all speculation...

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*As our membership approaches 1000 (945 to date), the incidence of returned copies grows larger each month, and the whole process is becoming very expensive. As a result we must stop the practice of sending a second copy. If your copy is returned with a forwarding address your label will be changed for the next month's mailing, but you will miss the issue that was returned.*

So.....



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## THE 1973 MICHIGAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP -- YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN -- MAY 5-6, 1973

Place	Name	Home	USCF	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	Score
1.	UNDERHILL, Roger	Petersburg	1950	W-39	W-15	W-19	D--4	W-12	4½
2.	STONE, Ray	Windsor, Ontario	1963	W-40	W-47	D--3	W--8	W--9	4½
3.	TROUT, Marcus	Garden City	1728	W-25	W-37	D--2	W-11	D--4	4
4.	THACKREY, Don	Ann Arbor	1850	W-32	W-41	W--6	D--1	D--3	4
5.	WILKISON, Charles	Ypsilanti	1868	W-56	W-67	W-10	D--9	D--8	4
6.	POSTHUMUS, Jay	Alto	1657	W-60	W-45	L--4	W-22	W-19	4
7.	RUBENSTEIN, Robert	Ann Arbor	1663	W-61	W-30	L--8	W-41	W-23	4
8.	GREENE, Laurence	Livonia	1867	W-48	W-36	W--7	L--2	D--5	3½
9.	VANDIVIER, Don	Flint	1847	W-59	W-22	W-14	D--5	L--2	3½
10.	CHURCH, Merton	Detroit	1670	W-28	W-23	L--5	W-36	D-14	3½
11.	JESPERSEN, Dennis	Ann Arbor	1926	D-38	W-33	W-13	L--3	W-31	3½
12.	MARING, Lee	Grand Rapids	1808	W-63	D-54	W-21	W-17	L--1	3½
13.	ELKES, Jay	Toledo, Ohio	1532	W-51	D-21	L-11	W-37	W-35	3½
14.	HICKEY, Wayne	Ypsilanti	1648	W-53	W-42	L--9	W-46	D-10	3½
15.	MITCHELL, Eric	Inkster	1644	W-62	L--1	W-44	W-43	D-20	3½
16.	MOORE, Robert	Battle Creek	1733	W-26	W-43	L-20	D-31	W-30	3½
17.	SAAM, Robert	Toledo, Ohio	1618	W-44	D-20	W-54	L-12	W-47	3½
18.	WILSON, Mike	Toledo, Ohio	1321	L-21	D-59	W-64	W-54	W-33	3½
19.	WOODRUFF, William	Kalamazoo	1705	W-68	W-34	L--1	W-20	L--6	3
20.	BRATTIN, J.D.	Battle Creek	1914	W-46	D-17	W-16	L-19	D-15	3
21.	KITTS, Gary	Auburn	1891	W-18	D-13	L-12	W-55	D-24	3
22.	BRILL, Max	Bloomfield Hills	1496	W-65	L--9	W-26	L--6	W-42	3
23.	JONES, Philip	Grand Haven	1375	W-50	L-10	W-60	W-47	L--7	3
24.	LEHOTZKY, Attila	Grand Blanc	1677	L-42	W-38	W-32	D-30	D-21	3
25.	HALE, Mark	Ypsilanti	1227	L--3	W-56	L-41	W-44	W-53	3
26.	CARPENTER, George	Pinckney	1229	L-16	W-70	L-22	W-58	W-43	3
27.	POSTIGO, Julio	Monroe	....	D-34	D-68	L-31	W-60	W-41	3
28.	RAVAS, Jan	Lake Orion	1145	L-10	L-44	W-61	W-63	W-46	3
29.	BARTKUS, Gytis	Ypsilanti	1821	W-57	....	....	W-34	W-49	3
30.	DAVIS, Rick	Bryan, Ohio	....	W-35	L--7	W-58	D-24	L-16	2½
31.	LEBEDOVYCH, Milas	Detroit	1683	L-45	W-52	W-27	D-16	L-11	2½
32.	VARNADO, Wayne	Ypsilanti	1263	L--4	W-39	L-24	W-62	D-36	2½
33.	GESHEL, Joseph	Mt. Clemens	1644	W-55	L-11	W-48	D-35	L-18	2½
34.	BALLARD, David	Albion	1372	D-27	L-19	W-68	L-29	W-57	2½
35.	VASAS, John	Flint	1528	L-30	W-40	W-42	D-33	L-13	2½
36.	FEE, Ken	Birch Run	1550	W-58	L--8	W-63	L-10	D-32	2½
37.	PRATTO, Ralph	Detroit	1308	W-66	L--3	D-55	L-13	W-54	2½
38.	CUNNINGHAM, R.L.	Ann Arbor	1346	D-11	L-24	D-59	W-50	D-45	2½
39.	LITTLE, Don	Whitmore Lake	1353	L--1	L-32	D-57	W-65	W-55	2½
40.	CISCHKE, Steve	Ypsilanti	1365	L--2	L-35	W-69	D-45	W-62	2½
41.	CORNISH, James	Kalamazoo	1495	W-64	L--4	W-25	L--7	L-27	2
42.	MOFFITT, Gordon	Atlanta, Georgia	1158	W-24	L-14	L-35	W-51	L-22	2
43.	FURGASON, Floyd	Lansing	1408	W-52	L-16	W-45	L-15	L-26	2
44.	BEAVER, James	Ypsilanti	....	L-17	W-28	L-15	L-25	W-59	2
45.	RAGSDALE, Larry	Ann Arbor	1191	W-31	L--6	L-43	D-40	D-38	2
46.	ZISSIS, Chris	Ann Arbor	1330	L-20	W-57	W-66	L-14	L-28	2
47.	MOLENDIA, Ed Sr.	Lansing	1621	W-70	L--2	W-51	L-23	L-17	2
48.	MORRISON, Richard	Ypsilanti	1265	L--8	W-50	L-33	L-49	W-60	2
49.	MAURER, Doug	Burlington	....	L-54	L-55	W-52	W-48	L-29	2
50.	McCORMICK, Dennis	Jonesville	....	L-23	L-48	W-56	L-38	W-61	2
51.	BELL, Robert	Ann Arbor	....	L-13	W-61	L-47	L-42	W-69	2
52.	McAFEE, Pat	Bryan, Ohio	....	L-43	L-31	L-49	W-69	W-65	2
53.	HESSION, Robert	Ann Arbor	1048	L-14	W-69	....	W-59	L-25	2
54.	BIES, Fréd	Lakeview	1413	W-49	D-12	L-17	L-18	L-37	1½
55.	SPIRE, Glenn	Stryker, Ohio	903	L-33	W-49	D-37	L-21	L-39	1½
56.	DUWECK, Michael	Sterling Heights	1302	L--5	L-25	L-50	W-64	D-58	1½
57.	SYKES, Stephen	Utica	1238	L-29	L-46	D-39	WF 68	L-34	1½
58.	PINTER, Charles	Ypsilanti	740	L-36	Bye.	L-30	L-26	D-56	1½
59.	GUIDOT, Charles	Pinckney	1255	L--9	D-18	D-38	L-53	L-44	1
60.	AMIRANTE, James	Lansing	1073	L--6	W-65	L-23	L-27	L-48	1
61.	LUCAS, Claudia	Ann Arbor	1078	L--7	L-51	L-28	W-70	L-50	1
62.	ADELMAN, Steven	Essexville	....	L-15	L-63	Bye.	L-32	L-40	1
63.	DUNCAN, Robert	Port Huron	1235	L-12	W-62	L-36	L-28	....	1
64.	LARSON, Geoffrey	Ypsilanti	....	L-41	L-66	L-18	L-56	W-70	1
65.	HICKS, Norman	Bryan, Ohio	....	L-22	L-60	W-70	L-39	L-52	1
66.	HARRISON, Larry	Flint	1885	L-37	W-64	L-46	....	....	1
67.	FOSDICK, T.D.	Ann Arbor	1519	W-69	L--5	....	....	....	1
68.	HALPIN, Thomas	Ann Arbor	1206	L-19	D-27	L-34	LF 57	....	½
69.	GREENAWALT, David	Hillsdale	....	L-67	L-53	L-40	L-52	L-51	0
70.	ADELMAN, Frederic	Essexville	....	L-47	L-26	L-65	L-61	L-64	0

# 1973 MICHIGAN AMATEUR

COMMENTARY BY JACK O'KEEFE

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Who was that mysterious man with the yellow legal pad who hovered like a wraith over every game of the Amateur all weekend long? Well, it was Games Editor Jack O'Keefe, and the furtive notes on the legal pad, about which some of the players were so curious, are now all revealed below.*

The 1973 Michigan Amateur was held in the comfortable McKenny Union at EMU in Ypsilanti, which will also be the site of the Michigan Open Championship this September. Playing conditions were excellent, for which Gene Hickey deserves major credit. J. D. Brattin, as usual, provided smooth and efficient tournament direction.

Seventy players took part, including one former Amateur Champion, J. D. Brattin. He and three others--Ray Stone, Roger Underhill, and Don Thackrey--have had ratings of over 2000, and these once (and future?) experts were naturally among the prime favorites at the beginning of the tournament. Other likely contenders included Don Vandivier, who tied for first in the 1972 Amateur, Dennis Jespersen, Larry Harrison, and Gary Kitts. It looked like a horserace that would go right down to the wire.

## ROUND ONE

Generally, the favorites won without difficulty. Brattin, Underhill, and Kitts all won the exchange early and had no problems converting their advantage into a win. Thackrey's pressure on the Black side of a Nimzo-Indian gradually led to a winning position, while Don Vandivier won two pawns and simplified into an easy K+P ending. Ray Stone won a brief Sicilian by means of Black's standard sacrifice on his QB6.

### CISCHKE - STONE

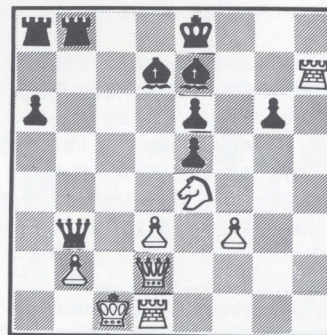
1 PK4	PQB4	7 QQ2	BK2	13 QB2	BK3
2 NKB3	PQ3	8 OOO	OO	14 BQ3	QRB1
3 PQ4	PxP	9 PB4	QR4	15 QN3	RxN
4 NxP	NKB3	10 KN1	NxN	16 PxR	BxP+
5 NQB3	NB3	11 QxN	PK4	17 KB1	QxP
6 BKN5	PK3	12 PxP	PxP	18 Resigns	

Two of the favorites did not collect a full point, however. Jespersen blundered away a pawn on move 12 and discreetly accepted the draw that Cunningham proposed a few moves later. The upset of the round was Ralph Pratto's win over Harrison. White's 11 BxP!? backfired when Black soon gained control of all the lines leading to White's king:

### HARRISON - PRATTO

1 PK4	PQB4	10 QQ2	QNQ2	19 NQ5	NxN
2 NKB3	PQ3	11 BxP	PxB	20 PxN	NR6+
3 PQ4	PxP	12 NxP	QR4	21 KN2	BN2+
4 NxP	NKB3	13 NxR	BxN	22 PB3	BB4
5 NQB3	PQR3	14 BB4	NK4	23 BxP	QxB
6 BQB4	PK3	15 OOO	BK3	24 QK2	RQB1
7 BN3	PKN3	16 KN1	NB5	25 RQB1	QN5
8 BK3	BN2	17 QQ3	QN5	26 QQ2	NB5+
9 PB3	OO	18 PQN3	PQR4	27 Resigns	

On the other boards, the most interesting game was probably Elkes - Bell. White lost a piece on an oversight, but fought back fiercely and pulled off the following pretty finish:

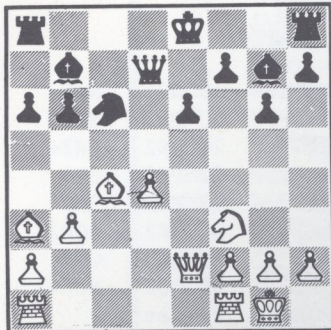


ELKES - BELL  
(After 26...KK1)

27 RxB+! KQ1 (if 27...  
KxR 28 QN5+ and there  
is a quick mate after  
either 28...KB2 29 QB6+  
or 28...KK1 29 QN6+)  
28 RxB+! KK1 29 NB6+  
and Black resigned.

## ROUND TWO

Stone won another quickie, this time checkmating Molenda on move 17 of a French. Roger Underhill had a much harder time of it; Eric Mitchell won a pawn from him on the White side of a Ruy, but Underhill regained it and went on to win an ending with two Bs vs. B+N and five pawns each. Vandivier netted the exchange when Brill's pieces became poorly coordinated, and Thackrey won by impaling Cornish's king in the center:



THACKREY - CORNISH  
(After 14...QQ2)

15 PQ5 NQ1  
16 QRQ1 QB1  
17 RB1 QN1  
18 PXP PB4  
19 PK7 NB3  
20 QK6 NK4  
21 NxN Resigns

When Black played a Gruenfeld too passively, Woodruff went for the jugular with 14 PKR4, 15 NKN5, and 16 PK6! After that, the onslaught of White's pieces was irresistible.

## WOODRUFF - BALLARD

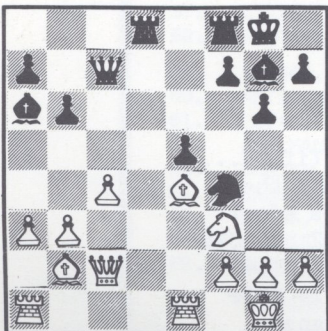
1 PQ4	NKB3	9 OOO	BN2	17 NXP	RxN
2 PQB4	PKN3	10 NB3	PQR4	18 PXR	KXP
3 NQB3	PQ4	11 BKR6	OO	19 QRQ1	PQN4
4 PXP	NXP	12 BxB	KxB	20 BQ3	PK3
5 PK4	NKB3	13 PK5	NQ4	21 QR6	QKN1
6 QB4	PB3	14 PKR4	PR4	22 NK4	RQ1
7 BKN5	BN2	15 NKN5	NR3	23 RR3	NK2
8 QQ2	PN3	16 PK6	N3B2	24 QB4+	Resigns

## ROUND THREE

Two more of the top-rated players had to surrender a half-point. Gary Kitts was held to a draw by Elkes in a Dragon Sicilian, and Brattin had to split the point with Robert Saam. Although J. D. had an extra pawn quite early, it was so firmly blockaded that Black could make no progress. In his determination to avoid the draw Brattin actually worked himself into a losing position, but White repeated moves and forced the draw.

Gambiteers prospered in this round. Chuck Wilkison, using his favorite Wing Gambit, crushed Fosdick's Sicilian, while Larry Greene won a pawn from Fee by a book trap in the Schliemann Defense to the Ruy: 1 PK4 PK4 2 NKB3 NQB3 3 BN5 PB4 4 PQ4 BPXP 5 NXP NxN 6 Pxn PB3 7 QB4 QR4+ 8 NB3 QxKP and Black won on move 23.

Pratto could not repeat his success of the first round. In this position Marcus Trout stole a bishop in broad daylight by 19...PB4!

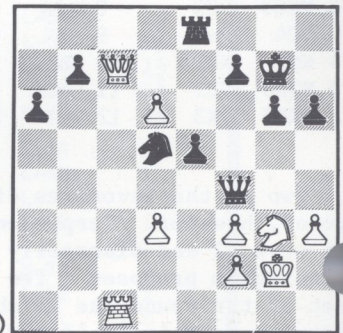


PRATTO - TROUT  
(After 19 PB4)

Once again, the first game to end on the top boards was Stone's, but this time the result was different. Trout held him perfectly even in a Ruy, and a peace treaty was signed on move 22. Greene did not get a kingside attack with the Wing Gambit Deferred against Rubenstein, but his greater control of space paid off in the ending. Hickey resigned to Vandivier when White won pawn after pawn in a Q vs. 2 Rs ending. Brattin cleverly outplayed Moore in an ending of R+N for each side with even pawns.

Church, a solid pawn up against Wilkison, lost it back and then gave up a piece in an unsuccessful effort to stem the advance of Black's center pawns. Lee Maring demolished Kitts, who suffered heavy material losses under White's persistent pressure. Underhill-Woodruff, with Black a good pawn ahead, had an interesting finish:

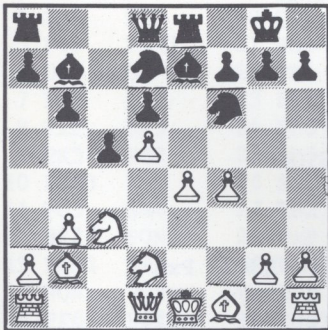
33 QQ7 RK3 (33...QxR  
34 QxR NB5+ 35 KR2 QB4!  
36 NK4 QQ4 37 PQ7 QK3  
38 QxQ NxQ should win for Black, but the move played is perfectly good) 34 RB4 QQ7 35 NK4 NB5+ (Natural, but it gives up control of his QB2. 35...QxQP keeps excellent chances, e.g., 36 NB5 RxP! 37 QxR NB5+) 36 KR2 QK7 37 RB7 RB3 38 QQ8! RB4 39 RB8 and Black resigned.



UNDERHILL - WOODRUFF  
(After 32...NQ4)

## ROUND FOUR

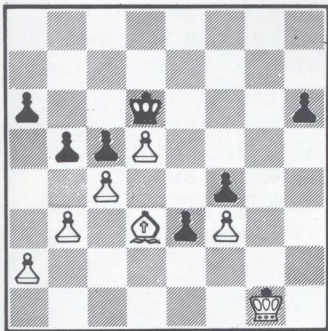
This was not the only game to take a surprising turn at the end. In this round some mysterious force (perhaps three-rounds-in-one-day fatigue) seemed to be operating to deprive players, even quite strong ones, of the fruits of their labors. For example, Posthumus, with an extra pawn in a Q+R ending, opened up his kingside and allowed Thackrey not merely a perpetual but a mating net. Harrison won two pawns by ingenious tactical play:



ZISSIS - HARRISON  
(After 12 PB4)

12...N $\times$ QP! 13 N $\times$ N  
B $\times$ N 14 BQ3 BKB3  
15 B $\times$ B N $\times$ B 16 QB3  
B $\times$ KP! 17 N $\times$ B PQ4  
18 OOO N $\times$ N, but  
White came on to  
win the ending.

The mysterious force was most clearly in evidence in Bies-Saam:

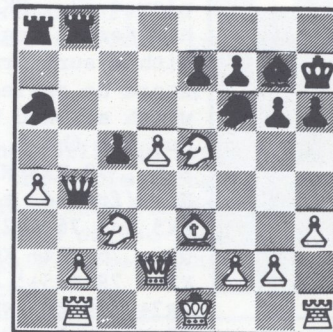


BIES - SAAM  
(After 40...KQ3)

White could win by bringing his king up to win the KRP; however, the game ended:

41 P $\times$ P	P $\times$ P	50 KK1	K $\times$ P
42 BK4	PN5	51 BB4	PR6
43 KB1	KK4	52 KB1	KN7
44 KK1	PR4	53 KN1	KB7
45 BQ3	K $\times$ P	54 KR2	KQ7
46 BB1	KQ5	55 K $\times$ P	PK7
47 KQ1	KB6	56 B $\times$ P	K $\times$ B
48 KB1	PR5	57 Resigns	
49 KQ1	KN7		

JESPERSEN - TROUT  
(After 18 N $\times$ PK5)



Trout's P-sacrifice by ...PQN4 and ...PQR3 gave him pressure against White's queenside, and a sharp tactical thrust won a piece: 18...NK5! 19 N $\times$ N (19 NB6 loses a piece also) Q $\times$ N 20 NQ3 PB5 and Black won shortly.

Now only five players had 3-0: Underhill, Wilkison, Vandivier, Thackrey, and Greene. Would one of them be able to win his remaining two games?

The pairings on the top boards were: Thackrey-Underhill, Wilkison-Vandivier, and Stone-Greene.

Underhill, playing a King's Indian, took advantage of Thackrey's loose position to win a pawn. However, he was faced with great technical difficulties and Thackrey was able to sacrifice a rook for a perpetual. The gambiteers fell upon hard times. Wilkison, for a change, did not get much of an attack from the Wing Gambit. Vandivier took his extra pawn into a four-rook ending, but White simplified into a book draw. Greene fared even worse with the Schliemann. Stone, normally slow to wrath, reacted strongly to this light-hearted response to his favorite Ruy and won what was perhaps the prettiest game of the tournament.

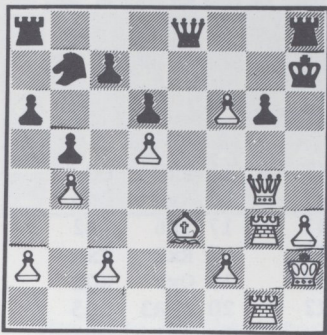
STONE - GREENE

1 PK4	PK4	8 NB3	QK2	15 R $\times$ P	OO
2 NKB3	NQB3	9 NQ5	N $\times$ N	16 R $\times$ B	QN5
3 BN5	PB4	10 P $\times$ N	NN1	17 BR6	RB2
4 PQ3	P $\times$ P	11 BN5	QB2	18 R $\times$ R	K $\times$ R
5 P $\times$ P	PQ3	12 B $\times$ B+	Q $\times$ B	19 Q $\times$ P	NQ2
6 OO	NB3	13 QRK1	BK2	20 PKR3	QQ5
7 QQ3	BQ2	14 N $\times$ P	P $\times$ N	21 RK1	QB3
				22 B $\times$ P	Resigns

Saam tried the Blackmar-Diemer Gambit against Maring, but Black soon took over the initiative and won a piece. Woodruff seemed to be in trouble early against Brattin, but 9 BR3! was a devastating counterpunch.

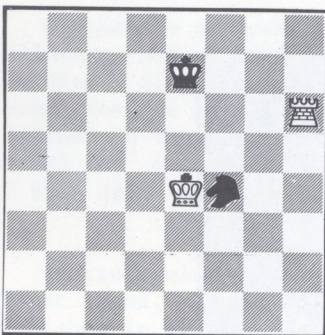
## WOODRUFF - BRATTIN

1 PQ4	NKB3	6 NKB3	BN5+	11 NxP	PQB4
2 PQB4	PK3	7 N3Q2	QB3	12 BxP	QK4
3 PKN3	PQ4	8 BxN	QxQP	13 NQ6+	KB1
4 BN2	PB3	9 BR3	QxR	14 NxNP+	Resigns
5 PN3	NK5	10 BxB	PxB		

MITCHELL - FURGASON  
(After 32...PxPN3)

Eric Mitchell finished vigorously by: 33 QR5+! PxQ (33...KN1 only prolongs the agony) 34 RN7 mate.

The longest game of the round was Ragsdale-Cischke.

RAGSDALE - CISCHKE  
(After 72 KK4)

Here Black should have played 72...NK3, keeping his forces together, with a sure draw. Instead he sealed 72...NK7, which allowed White to cut off the N and win it, e.g., 73 RR3 NB8 74 RR3! NK7 (forced, to avoid 75 KK3 and 76 KQ2) 75 RK3 NB8 76 KQ4+ KQ3 77 KB3 KB4 78 RK5+! (not 78 RK1 NR7+ 79 KN3 NN5) KQ3 79 RK1 NR7+ 80 KN3. As the game went, Black was able to reunite his forces and the game was drawn.

With one round to go, there were now seven leaders with  $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ : Stone, Underhill, Thackrey, Vandivier, Wilkison, Trout, and Maring.

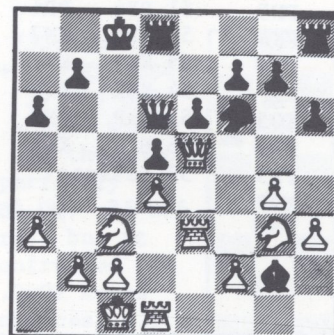
## ROUND FIVE

The top pairings were: Vandivier-Stone, Underhill-Maring, Trout-Thackrey, and Greene-Wilkison.

Stone adopted the Center Counter, and play proceeded along quiet lines until 21 RK3. Then the game hinged on whether Black could capture the KRP without having his bishop trapped. With some sharp tactics (23...NxP! and 24...NK6!!) Stone demonstrated that he could, and Black took an extra pawn into the ending.

## VANDIVIER - STONE

1 PK4	PQ4	26 R3Q3	PxN
2 PxP	QxP	27 RxP+	KN1
3 NQB3	QQR4	28 NR5	RxR+
4 PQ4	NKB3	29 KxR	RQ1+
5 QB4	PB3	30 KK2	PKN4
6 PQR3	BB4	31 NB6	BB4
7 BQ2	QB2	32 KK3	BN3
8 QB3	PK3	33 PB4	PxP+
9 BN3	QNQ2	34 KxP	RQ7
10 PR3	PKR3	35 NK4	BxN
11 BKB4	BQ3	36 KxB	RK7+
12 BxB	QxB	37 KB4	RB7+
13 OOO	BR2	38 KN3	RB4
14 PN4	OOO	39 RB3	RxR+
15 KNK2	NN3	40 KxR	KB2
16 KRK1	NNQ4	41 KN4	KB3
17 BxN	PxB	42 KR5	KQ4
18 QN3	BK5	43 PN4	KxP
19 QK5	PR3	44 PB4	KQ5
20 NN3	BN7	45 PB5	KB5
21 RK3	BxP	46 KxP	KN6
22 PB3	QxQ	47 KN7	KxP
23 PxQ	NxP	48 KxP	PK4
24 RK2	NK6	49 Resigns	
25 RxN	PQ5		

VANDIVIER - STONE  
(After 21 RK3)



Underhill quite early got a tremendous pawn-center, and Black's pieces were driven back to its last two ranks. It looked as if it would be all over quickly, but Maring defended stubbornly. However, White's pressure was too great and 37 BxP clinched the win.

UNDERHILL - MARING

1 PK4	PK4	17 BxB	PxP	33 NN3	NR2
2 NKB3	NQB3	18 PxP	QK2	34 PB6	QKB2
3 BB4	BB4	19 RK1	PB3	35 QKB5	RB2
4 PB3	NB3	20 QB2	NQ1	36 QB4	RK3
5 PQ3	PKR3	21 NQ2	RK1	37 BxP	PxB
6 OO	OO	22 PB4	PQ4	38 RxR	RK8+
7 PQ4	PxP	23 BN1	NB1	39 NB1	BxN
8 PxP	BN5	24 PB5	QQ3	40 RB8+	NB1
9 PK5	NR2	25 BK5	QK2	41 RxB	RxR+
10 PQR3	BK2	26 RB1	BR3	42 QxR	QQ2
11 PQ5	NR4	27 RB2	RB1	43 QB1	PQ5
12 BR2	PQN3	28 BxP	QNxP	44 RB7	QB4
13 PQN4	NN2	29 BxN	NxB	45 QxP	NK3
14 NQ4	PQ3	30 RB2	QK4	46 RN7+	NxR
15 PK6	BB3	31 RQB1	QQ3	47 QxN	mate
16 BK3	BxN	32 NK4	QK2		

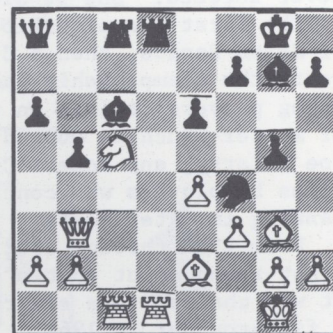
Thackrey, playing a Sicilian, won a pawn and went into a R+P ending. With Trout's rook posted actively on the seventh rank, Black had technical problems and a draw was agreed on move 35. Perhaps Greene and Wilkison had used up their aggressiveness for one tournament; they played a short and solid draw.



Director's Table

Jay Posthumus won a pawn by a neat exchanging combination:

POSTHUMUS - WOODRUFF  
(After 22...NB5)



23 RxR+ RxR 24 BxN PxB  
25 NxKP! and won in 11 more moves, finishing with 4 points and the Class B trophy.

Rubenstein, on the Black side of a Queen's Gambit Declined, accepted Jones' piece sacrifice and then beat back White's attack; he too finished with 4 points.

Two of the trophies were carried off by marauders from Ohio. Elkes pried open the position of Vasas' castled king, winning first a rook, then the Class C trophy, while Mike Wilson won in Class D/E by defeating Geshel in an ending with three pawns for a knight.

Several players went home without a trophy, but with the satisfaction of having played some impressive games. Two, not mentioned previously, who especially come to mind are Doug Maurer and Jan Ravas--it will be interesting to follow their progress in future tournaments.

\* \* \* \* \*

And so Underhill and Stone tied for first place, with the title going to Underhill on tiebreak. They both played tough and forceful chess; it should not be long before their ratings once again go over 2000. Our congratulations to both.

PRIZE WINNERS

1.	UNDERHILL, Roger	First Place Trophy and Title, "1973 MICHIGAN AMATEUR CHAMPION"
2.	STONE, Ray	Second Place Trophy
3.	TROUT, Marcus	Third Place Trophy
6.	POSTHUMUS, Jay	Class "B" Trophy
7.	RUBENSTEIN, Robert	Second Class "B" Trophy
13.	ELKES, Jay	Class "C" Trophy
18.	WILSON, Mike	Class "D-E" Trophy
22.	BRILL, Max	Second Class "C" Trophy
23.	JONES, Philip	Second Class "D-E" Trophy
27.	POSTIGO, Julio	Unrated Trophy
30.	DAVIS, Rick	Second Unrated Trophy

## A BACKWARD GLANCE AT THE AMATEUR

## AMATEUR CHAMPION ROGER UNDERHILL

The Michigan Amateur Championship began in 1957 amidst dire predictions that a separate tournament excluding masters and experts could never succeed. But it did.

The first championship was won by Edward Hencir of Grand Rapids, then a Class B player. Over the years the championship has been won at times by young players rapidly on their way up to expert or master--such as Conrad Batchelder, Paul Dupuis, Joe McCarty, and Robert Ciaffone--and at other times by players who continued in the "amateur" ranking in later years.

From 1959 through 1962, the Amateur was an eight-round event on two successive weekends. It was changed to a six-rounder in 1963 and to a five-rounder in 1964.

In 1961 a separate experts' tournament was instituted in conjunction with the Amateur; this first event, with twelve experts competing, was won by John Penquite of Ann Arbor. The next year's experts' tournament was an eight-man round-robin won by Jack O'Keefe of Ann Arbor. In 1963 only two experts, Mark Pence and Robert Uhlmann, showed up. They played a match ending in Pence's favor  $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ . This marked the end of the experts' side events until the present year, when Charles Bassin revived it (see separate story).

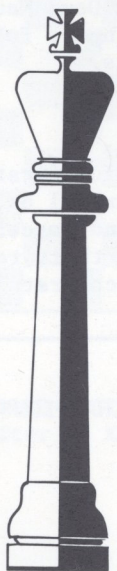
After a hiatus of four years when Michigan chess was generally quiescent, the Amateur was revived in 1971 and was won by the same man who won the state open title a few months later (the same man, incidentally, who directed both tournaments), J. D. Brattin.

The following table gives the complete roster of Amateur Champions.

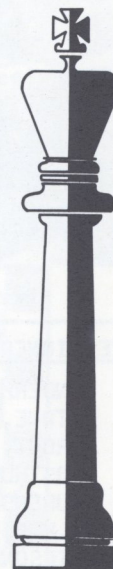
The new Amateur Champion, Roger Underhill of Petersburg, Michigan, is 33 years old, married, has three children, and is a cost accountant and budget specialist for the Gulf and Western Metal Formings Company of Detroit. His principal hobby, besides chess, is bowling.

Underhill is a native of Toledo. He learned chess at Waite High School in 1956 and rapidly rose through the ranks to become one of Toledo's top players. He was rated as an expert from 1962 to 1968, when some draws with lower rated players dropped him below the 2000 mark. Some of his important previous chess achievements are:

- 1958 -- Silver Knights Junior Tournament, Toledo, 1st place.
- 1961 -- One of three persons to win from Robert Fischer in a 56-board simultaneous.
- 1965 -- Silver Knights Open Tournament, Toledo, 2nd place.
- 1966 -- Glass City Open, 1st expert.
- 1967 -- Toledo University Team Championship (with J. Horvath, P. Webster, and T. Mazuchowski).
- 1968 -- Toledo YMCA Open, 1st place.
- 1969 -- Buckeye Open, runnerup.
- 1973 -- Ann Arbor Open, 1st A.



<u>Year</u>	<u>Champion</u>	<u>Site</u>
1957	Edward Hencir (Grand Rapids)	Lansing
1958	Conrad Batchelder (Dearborn)	St. Mary's Lake
1959	Edgar Sneiders (Lansing)	Lansing
1960	Lindell Brady (Flint)	Lansing
1961	Paul Dupuis (Detroit)	Lansing
1962	Loren Monroe (Detroit)	Lansing
1963	Andrejs Donins (Grand Rapids)	Grand Rapids
1964	Joseph McCarty (Jackson)	Lansing
1965	Robert Ciaffone (Lansing)	Lansing
1966-67	Edward Hencir (Grand Rapids)	Lansing
1971	J. D. Brattin (Cadmus)	Battle Creek
1972	Lawrence Quigley (Kalamazoo)	Kalamazoo
1973	Roger Underhill (Petersburg)	Ypsilanti



THE MASTERS' EVENT

As an adjunct to the Michigan Amateur Championship, Charles Bassin organized an invitational event for six masters or high experts. The masters played four games--almost a round-robin--with the results shown in the crosstable below. All the games from this event follow.



Rod Freeman, Detroit	X	X	½	1	1	1	3½-½
Charles Bassin, Centerline	X	X	1	½	½	1	3-1
Wes Burgar, Ann Arbor	½	0	X	X	1	½	2-2
Steven Feldman, Oak Park	0	½	X	X	½	½	1½-2½
Paul Dupuis, Detroit	0	½	0	½	X	X	1-3
Dan Boyk, Ann Arbor	0	0	½	½	X	X	1-3



FREEMAN - FELDMAN

1 PK4	PQB4	11 PxB	NxP	21 BxP+	KR1
2 NKB3	PQR3	12 PQR3	BK2	22 PxP	QRB1
3 PQ4	PxP	13 NB4	NB5	23 NK3	QxP5
4 NxP	NKB3	14 BxN	PxB	24 KN1	NxKBP
5 NQB3	PK4	15 QK2	QB2	25 RKB1	KRQ1
6 NN3	BN5	16 OOO	OO	26 NQ5	QK4
7 BQ3	PQ4	17 KRK1	NB3	27 PB3	RB4
8 NQ2	BN5	18 BK4	BR5	28 BK4	NN4
9 PB3	BK3	19 PKN3	BB3	29 BN2	RQ3
10 NxP	BxN4	20 QQ3	NQ5	30 KRK1	Time forfeit

DUPUIS - FREEMAN

1 PQ4	NKB3	9 QQ2	PxP	17 QxP	NQ6
2 PQB4	PKN3	10 KPxP	QNQ2	18 QR3	QN3+
3 NQB3	BN2	11 KNK2	NK4	19 KR1	NB7+
4 PK4	PQ3	12 OO	RR1	20 RxN	QxR
5 PB3	OO	13 NN3	NxB	21 KNK4	QK6
6 BK3	PQR3	14 QxN	NN5	22 QR4	BB4
7 BQ3	PB4	15 BxP	NK4	23 Resigns	
8 PQ5	PK3	16 QQ4	PxB		

BASSIN - BOYK

1 PK4	PK4	15 QN4	PK4	29 NxR	PQR3
2 NKB3	NQB3	16 QK6+	KR1	30 NB4	KN1
3 BN5	NQ5	17 NK4	QK1	31 RK1	KB2
4 NxN	PxN	18 QxQ	QRxQ	32 NQ6+	KK3
5 OO	PQB3	19 PKN3	RK2	33 NK4	RQB2
6 BB4	NB3	20 RK2	PN3	34 RR1	KQ4
7 PQ3	PQ4	21 R1K1	PB4	35 RxP	RB3
8 PxP	NxP	22 PQR4	RB1	36 RR7	NB1
9 RK1+	BK2	23 PR5	PxP	37 RxP	RQR3
10 BKN5	OO	24 RR1	RK3	38 RN8	NK3
11 BxB	NxB	25 PN3	RR3	39 RKR8	RR7
12 NQ2	NN3	26 NQ2	RK1	40 RxP	NB1
13 QR5	BK3	27 NB4	RK2	41 RR6	NK3
14 BxB	PxB	28 RxRP	RxR	42 PB4+	Resigns

FELDMAN - BASSIN

1 PQ4	NKB3	22 RQ4	KRQB1	43 RB8	RN5
2 PQB4	PB4	23 R1Q1	RB2	44 RKN8	PB3
3 NKB3	PK3	24 R1Q2	R1QB1	45 PN6	RN4
4 NB3	PxP	25 PK4	PxP	46 PN7	KQ3
5 NxP	NB3	26 BxP	PQR4	47 KB4	PR5
6 BN5	QR4	27 PKR4	PR3	48 RKB8	RxP
7 BxN	PxB	28 PN4	PxP	49 RxP+	KQ4
8 NN5	BB4	29 PxP	RQR1	50 RKR6	RK2
9 PK3	PB4	30 PB4	RR5	51 KB3	RK5
10 PQR3	QQ1	31 BxN	RxB	52 RR6	RQN5
11 PQN4	BK2	32 RN2	RB2	53 RR5+	KK3
12 NQ6+	BxN	33 PKN5	PR4	54 RR5	KQ3
13 QxB	QB3	34 KK3	RR6+	55 RR6+	KB4
14 RB1	QK4	35 RQ3	RR8	56 RR5+	PQ4
15 NN5	QxQ	36 RQB2	RR8	57 KK3	RN6+
16 NxQ+	KK2	37 PKB5	PxP	58 KK2	PR6
17 RQ1	PN3	38 RQ5	RxRP	59 KB2	RN7+
18 PN3	RQN1	39 PB5	RxNP	60 KN1	PR7+
19 BN2	NQ1	40 RxBP	RxP	61 KR1	KB5
20 KK2	BN2	41 R5xR	PxR	62 RR4+	PQ5
21 NxB	NxN	42 RxP	KK3	63 RxP+	Draw

BURGAR - DUPUIS

1 PQ4	NKB3	11 OO	OO	21 QRK1	BN2
2 PKB3	PKN3	12 QK1	BN2	22 BR6	QQ1
3 PK4	PQ3	13 QR4	PQN4	23 NN5	BKB3
4 NB3	PB3	14 PR5	PB4	24 BN4	BQ5+
5 BK3	QN3	15 PQ5	QRK1	25 KR1	NB3
6 QB1	QNQ2	16 NR3	PK3	26 BQ1	RK4
7 NR3	QB2	17 BN5	PxP	27 BxR	RxN
8 NB4	PQR3	18 PxP	PN5	28 QxR	KxB
9 PQR4	PN3	19 NK4	NxN	29 PK5	Resigns
10 BK2	BKN2	20 PxN	BxNP		

BURGAR - BOYK

Draw by agreement

## BASSIN - BURGAR

1	PKN3	PK4	14	NN3	BQ3	27	NxB	PxN
2	BN2	PQ4	15	BxB	RxB	28	PQ4	KQ2
3	PQ3	NKB3	16	QQ2	R1Q1	29	QB2	PN3
4	NKB3	NB3	17	PQB4	QR6	30	PK4	QR5
5	OO	PKR3	18	PB5	RR3	31	QQ2	PN4
6	PN3	BKN5	19	PK3	BQ2	32	PxP	PxP
7	PKR3	BK3	20	KRB1	RR5	33	QQ3	KK2
8	BN2	BQ3	21	NQ4	QN5	34	RK2+	KB1
9	QNQ2	QQ2	22	QB2	RR3	35	RN7	RQ2
10	KR2	OOO	23	QRN1	QR6	36	QK3	RK3
11	PQN4	BxNP	24	RN2	BB3	37	QKB3	RxR
12	NxP	NxN	25	R1QN1	BR5	38	QxN	RK3
13	BxN	QR5	26	QB1	BB3	39	RN8+	Resigns

## FREEMAN - BOYK

1	PK4	PK4	11	NK4	BK3	21	KRK1	KB2
2	NKB3	NQB3	12	BQ2	NB2	22	RxR	RxR
3	BN5	NQ5	13	BxB	NxB	23	RxR	KxR
4	NxN	PxN	14	QRK1	QQ4	24	PKN3	KB2
5	PQ3	NB3	15	QN3	PKB4	25	BxP	BB3
6	OO	PB3	16	PQB4	QQ2	26	KN2	PQN4
7	BQB4	PQ4	17	NN5	PB5	27	PxP	PxP
8	PxP	NxP	18	QN4	BxN	28	KB3	PQR3
9	NQ2	BK2	19	QxN+	QxQ	29	KK4	Resigns
10	QB3	OO	20	RxQ	QRK1			

## FELDMAN - DUPUIS

1	PQ4	NKB3	9	PKR3	RN1	17	NxN	RxN
2	PQB4	PKN3	10	PQR4	PN3	18	QB1	QN2
3	NQB3	BN2	11	PK4	PQR3	19	RK2	BB4
4	NB3	OO	12	RK1	PQN4	20	RR4	RN6
5	PKN3	PB4	13	PK5	N3K1	21	RR4	QN4
6	PQ5	PQ3	14	RPxP	RPxP	22	RQ2	PxP
7	BN2	NR3	15	BPxP	NxNP	23	RQB4	NQ3
8	OO	NB2	16	BK3	QB2	24	RxP	QN5
						25	NR4	Draw

## BURGAR - FREEMAN

1	PQ4	NKB3	9	NQ5	BxN	17	PQB4	PxPe
2	NQB3	PQ4	10	BxN	QxB	18	RxR	BK6+
3	PB3	PB4	11	PxB	QQN3	19	KB2	NxR
4	PxP	PK4	12	OOO	OOO	20	NQ6+	KN1
5	BN5	BK3	13	NR3	PKR3	21	BB4	NN3
6	QQ3	BxP	14	NB2	QxQ	22	BxP	RQ1
7	PK4	PQ5	15	BxQ	NN3	23	NK4	PxP
8	QN5+	QNQ2	16	NK4	RxP	24	KxP	Draw

## DUPUIS - BASSIN

1	NKB3	NKB3	14	PxP	NxBP	27	QB1	RN6
2	PKN3	PKN3	15	NK4	NB3	28	N4B2	BR3
3	BN2	BN2	16	BN5	QB2	29	BK4	NQ5
4	OO	OO	17	BxN	BxB	30	QQ1	PxP
5	PB4	PQ3	18	RB1	BN2	31	QN4	RN1
6	PQ4	NB3	19	PQN4	PN3	32	BxP	PxB
7	NB3	PK4	20	PxP	NPxP	33	QxP+	BN2
8	PQ5	NK2	21	RN1	QRN1	34	RK7	NB6+
9	PK4	NR4	22	QK1	RxR	35	KN2	BB6
10	NK1	PQB4	23	QxR	RN1	36	QB7+	KR1
11	BQ2	PQR3	24	QQ1	QN3	37	QR5+	KN1
12	PQR3	BQ2	25	RK1	QR4	38	QB7+	KR1
13	NQ3	PB4	26	PB4	BR5	39	QR7+	KN1
						40	QB7+	Draw

## BOYK - FELDMAN

1	PQ4	NKB3	8	PxP	NxP	15	NxN	BxN
2	PQB4	PK3	9	BxB	QxB	16	PxP	RxP
3	NQB3	PQ4	10	NxN	PxN	17	RxR	QxR
4	BN5	BK2	11	NB3	BK3	18	QxQ	PxQ
5	PK3	OO	12	QR4	RB1	19	KQ2	RN1
6	RB1	PKR3	13	NK5	PQB4	20	PQN3	PB5
7	BR4	PQN3	14	QR3	NQ2	21	Draw	



## LAKE SUPERIOR CHESS ACTIVITY

## CAN YOU FIGURE YOUR OWN TIEBREAK?

While you're staring at the wallchart and waiting for the tournament director to break the ties officially, you might want to try your hand unofficially to see what your chances are. To determine your tiebreak total by the Median System, which is used in most tournaments, add the final scores (not ratings) of your opponents. Your unplayed games, if any, count zero. Your opponents' unplayed games, if any, each count 1/2 point for you. Now delete your top and bottom scoring opponent. Follow the same procedure for the player(s) with whom you are tied. If a tie still results, put back the top and bottom scoring opponents.

The word came too late for this month's Clearinghouse, but two tournaments are being held in the Upper Peninsula shortly. One is the USCF-rated 2nd Lake Superior Summer Open in Marquette on July 14-15. The other is an unrated tournament in Bessemer on June 16-17. Lee Larson of Negaunee and the other chess organizers of the Marquette area are to be congratulated. The Lake Superior Chess Club now has over 100 members. They meet in one of the University buildings in Marquette, and on at least one occasion 80 some players showed up on a meeting night. The club prints a newsletter that is addressed by means of computer-printed labels. Lee Larson has occasional access to the University's computer and is developing FORTRAN programs for making Harkness pairings and for calculating ratings.

## APRIL LANSING TORNADO

Three players tied for first in the Tornado at Lansing on April 29. Tom Sloan, Gary Kitts, and David Whitehouse each scored 4-0. J. D. Brattin directed the 46-player event.



## 2nd DETROIT CONGRESS

The 2nd annual Detroit Congress, held May 12-13, had a total of 99 players in three sections. Again (as in the Ann Arbor Congress in April) the fourth section, for experts, had to be cancelled for lack of players.

The amateur section, with 26 players, ended in a four-way tie for first with 4-1: Abe Ellenberg (who was first on tiebreak), W. V. Phenizy (who took the Class B trophy), William T. Jones, and Thomas Flores (who took the Class C trophy). Each of these players got \$62.50. Four Class A players entered the section, but all were wiped out by the B's and C's.

The reserve section, with 54 players, was won by Girts Lorencis with 5-0. He received \$60 and a trophy. Tied with 4-1 were Chris Morrow, Bill Perry, Norman Champney, Martin Summer, Peter Grossinger, and Morris Leveson (who won the unrated trophy). The "under 1400" prize was shared by Ian Mailing and Bill Kircher, both with 3½-1½. Mailing was top D, and Marshall Johnson, with 2-3, was top E.

The beginners section, with 19 players, was won by Dan L. Jordan (5-0); second was Brian Wright with 4-1. Tied for third through sixth, with 3½-1½, were Mark Siegel, John Shavalier, Richard Covert, and Darlene Krause. The "under 1000" trophy was won by Margaret Clark with 2½-3½.

All three sections were directed by George Martin for the Continental Chess Association.



## LANSING OPEN

The Lansing Open, May 19-20, ended in a three-way tie for first. David Whitehouse, Richard Borgen, and Tom Crispin all had 4½-½. David Arganian, with 4, was top A; Gary Fladmoe (3½) top B; Ed Krakiwskyj (3½) top C; Bill McManus (2½) top D; Jim Amirante (2) top E; and Greg Crawford (3½) top unrated. Four of these prize-winners (Fladmoe, McManus, Amirante, and Crawford) were playing in their first MCA-co-sponsored tournament. The tournament had 52 players and was directed by Bill Johnson.

## BEGOVAC THIRD IN U. S. HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP

Josip Begovac of Austin Prep (Detroit) scored 7-1 to take third place in the 5th annual high school championship held May 4-6 in Chicago. The three top-ranked players finished in order in the top three places: Larry Christiansen (2377) of California was first with 7½-½, Mark Diesen (2235) of Maryland led the 7 pointers to take second on tiebreak, and Begovac (2181) was third. It was not a year for upsets.

Simultaneous with the high school championship (485 players) were the high school novice championship (325 players), and the junior high school championship (264 players). The stupendous total number (1074), a U. S. record for players playing at the same time and place, is promise that the current chess boom can only grow larger in the coming years.

Evanston Township High School (Illinois) repeated as the team champion, but, in marked contrast to its runaway of last year, the team had to struggle from behind to a narrow tiebreak victory over Cleveland Heights High School. Seven other schools had held (or tied for) the lead during the seven rounds.

The junior high school champion was Michael Rohde, an 8th grader at South Orange, N. J., and the junior high team champion was Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

William Goichberg and his Continental Chess Association team of directors ran the concurrent events. Mr. Goichberg has been an extremely strong force in promoting and developing events for young chessplayers in the United States. He is to be congratulated on this latest success.



## MONROE COUNTY BOMBARDS ENRICO FERMI II

The Monroe County Chess Club won a 24-board match with the Enrico Fermi II Chess Club on May 16 with a score of 16½-7½. The only draw of the match was between the two club champions, Robert Leski (MCCC) and Roger Revereza (EFCC). A return match is planned for the near future when Enrico Fermi will have a stronger nucleus (several of its best players were unavailable this time).

The Enrico Fermi club is made up of employees of the Parsons Construction Co., which is helping build the Enrico Fermi II nuclear power plant in Monroe. The club, formed by Roger Revereza with the backing of the Parsons Construction Co., now has forty-five members.



# ENDGAME



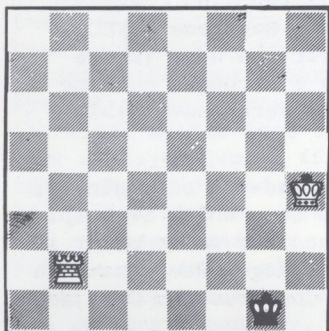
By David Whitehouse

My goal in this series of endgame articles is to open up this often mysterious phase of the game for novice and intermediate players. I will try to pass on some of both my knowledge and my love of the endings, and I hope I can point out the correct directions for you to travel: where to look, how to study the endings to obtain the essential knowledge, and--above all--how to use this knowledge to win more games.

A good place to start is with a discussion of endgame books. Horowitz, Reinfeld, Chernev have all written numerous books for beginners. They are mostly general in nature, but all include sections on basic endgames. Best of all, though, are Capablanca's books (e.g., Last Lectures and Chess Fundamentals). Capablanca knew that the endgame is the real place to start learning about chess, and his books reflect this. His playing style was noted for beautiful technique and economy, which show up to best advantage in the endings.

I would suggest that the beginner learn the basic mates carefully (K+Q vs. K; K+R vs. K; K+2B vs. K; K+B+N vs. K). Clearly, you must be able to win when you are a queen up if you want to get anywhere at chess, but why learn how to mate with K+B+N vs. K? The ending is very rare, and if it ever occurs in one of your games, you are probably playing chess way too much! There is, however, great value in learning this ending because it is a practical exercise in learning how to coordinate the pieces. The basic endings are absolutely the best exercise in learning piece coordination and getting a feel for how to maneuver the pieces. Moreover, if you know how to mate with K+N+B vs. K, you won't hesitate to transpose into it if the occasion should arise, rather than opting for some unclear continuation out of fear and uncertainty. These simple mates are the pillars on which all chess knowledge rests.

For the more advanced player, I might suggest an exercise or two in piece coordination that you should find amusing. Namely, try solving simple endgames with unusual stipulations. For example, try this:

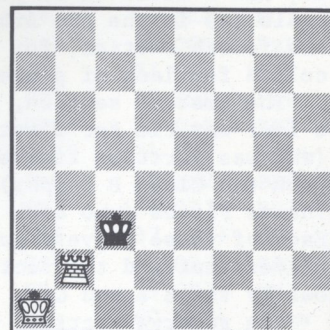


White to move and mate in 18, but he can only move his rook once (to give mate).

This little composition will give anyone a much greater appreciation of how to use the king in the endgame. The solution is at the end of the article.

If you find that one too easy, try this one:

White to move and mate in 28, but his rook must stay on Black squares!



I won't give the solution, but if you catch me at a tournament, I can be coerced into showing it to you. These little exercises and similar ones (e.g., mating with K+Q vs. K, but moving the Q only on diagonals) have absolutely no theoretical value, but are of great practical value in learning the power of the pieces, especially the king.

Anyway, after the basic mates, the next thing to learn is all endings with K+P vs. K. These endings are relatively few and illustrate themes and ideas common to all king and pawn endings. Not to know them is a crime; you will always be in doubt as to when you can exchange pieces and win. To know these most simple of all endings will save you untold mental anguish and doubt, and will allow you to use your time more profitably on more difficult matters. If you lack this basic knowledge, you will not be able to handle the more difficult positions adequately.

Now back to books. If you are past the beginner stage and are, say, a Class B or C player, I suggest you carefully read an introductory endgame text. Basic Chess Endings is acceptable, but you will probably be unable to see the forest for the trees. You will also be on social security before you are able to read it thoroughly. Therefore, I would recommend Averbakh's Chess Endings: Essential Knowledge. Also good are Horowitz's How to Win in the Endings and Chernev's Practical Chess Endings.

If you have already enriched some publisher by buying an elementary book, you may be interested in something more complete and more advanced. However, do not be hasty. Make absolutely sure you have mastered the basics. Read your basic

book at least twice and then try to go through it once without using a board. CHECK EVERYTHING YOURSELF. If you read it all in one night, you're going way too fast. Don't be so superficial.

Once your rating reaches about 1800, you are probably ready for that all-American classic, Basic Chess Endings by Reuben Fine. This book is the best thing available in English today. It is 573 pages of small type and compact analysis. It has numerous errors (which are not always easy to find!), since Fine wrote it in less than six weeks! If you detect an error, be happy! That means you are studying carefully.

I would suggest an intensive study of pawn endings for several months. These endings are so basic that they should be studied with great care. Next, study rook endings. These are very rich strategically and are harder to understand than minor piece or queen endings, which tend to be more tactical in nature.

For rook endings, Levenfish and Smyslov have written a beautiful book called Rook Endings (a typically imaginative title for a chess book). It is more complete and easier to read than BCE, which values compactness a bit too much. Rook Endings is a must for any serious endgame student.

At this point, a book of endgame studies (I recommend Sutherland's 1234 Modern Endgame Studies) is very useful. The studies are very pretty and instructive and tend to be very practical. If you don't believe it, problem #12 in April's Michigan Chess Quiz occurs there in a similar setting! I don't get points in that quiz simply

by beating my brains out! There are also many nice endings in the back of the Chess Informants, all of which come from actual games.

If you have now digested all of this and still want more, you might try Cheron's Lehr- und Handbuch der Endspiele (4 volumes) or Averbakh's more complete series (also 4 volumes). These are available only in German, but the positions are not hard to follow. One look at something like Cheron will show you why Fine called his book Basic Chess Endings!

In summary, don't try to learn too much in the endgame all at once. Go slow, aiming for thoroughness and absolute fluency in the basic positions. Then the rest will come more easily. Endings are the first thing you should study in chess. They should also be the last things you forget.

#### Solution to Problem

1 Kg3	Kf1	10 Kd1	Kg1
2 Kf3	Ke1	11 Ke1	Kh1
3 Ke3	Kd1	12 Kf2	Kh2
4 Kd3	Kc1	13 Kf3+	Kg1
5 Kc3	Kd1	14 Kf4	Kf1
6 Kb3	Kc1	15 Ke3	Kg1
7 Ka2	Kd1	16 Kf3	Kh1
8 Kb1	Ke1	17 Kg3	Kg1
9 Kc1	Kf1	18 Rb1	mate

#### U. S. OPEN IN CHICAGO

The U. S. Open, usually held on one of the coasts, will take place this year at the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago August 12-24. The U. S. Open, with a leisurely 12 rounds over 13 days, is the granddaddy of tournament chess, and every dedicated tournament player ought to have at least one chance to go to it. So maybe this is your year. Many Michigan players are apparently making plans to attend.

The guaranteed cash prizes come to \$10,000 (\$2000 first prize), with a generous share of the money reserved for class prizes (Expert \$500-200; A 500-200; B 500-200; C 400-200; D-E 200-100; Unrated 200-100).

The entry fee is \$30 (if mailed to USCF before August 1), and the hotel rates (at the LaSalle Hotel) are \$15 single, \$20 twin, \$24 three to a room, and \$28 four to a room. Let's face it--it ain't cheap, but then what is these days?

We will list the U. S. Open in the Clearinghouse for the convenience of Michigan players. Full details about the tournament will be in Chess Life and Review.

#### MAY CAVENDISH

Paul Dupuis won the May Cavendish 30-minute tournament with 5½-½. Paul Poschel was second with 5-1, and Charles Bassin third with 4½-1½. Six players followed with 4-2: Bob Avery, Wes Burgar, John Brooks, Steve Feldman, Howard Gaba, and Dave Murray. In view of the thirty-player turnout, organizer and director Bob Ciaffone has decided to schedule the Cavendish tournaments throughout the rest of the year on the third Sunday of every month.

#### FLINT OPEN

The Flint Open, May 26-28, with 62 players, was won by Jim Marfia, 6-0. By winning both the first prize and the expert's prize, he took away \$600. John Burstow (Winnipeg), Joe McCarty, and John Brooks each had 5-1. A full account with games will appear later.

# 16th CENTRAL MICHIGAN OPEN

Lansing, March 30 - April 1, 1973

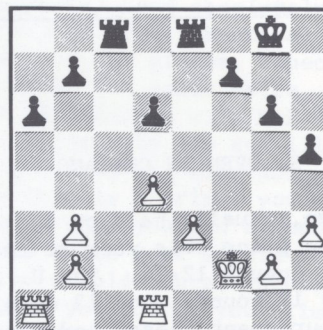
*EDITOR'S NOTE: Richard Borgen won a clear first place in the 16th Central Michigan Open with a score of 5-0, and Wilfred Brown took a clear second place with 4 1/2 - 1/2, which gave him the top A prize. Ed Vano, U. S. Amateur Champion for 1972, finished with 4-1, as did five others who tied for the second prize in Class A: J. D. Brattin, Randy Donahue, Gary Kitts, Roger Freling, and Naum Zacks. Top Class B, with 3 1/2 - 1 1/2, was William Johnson; tied for runnerup, with 3-2, were Attila Lehotzky, Girts Lorencis, and Adelbert Plummer. Top Class C, with 3 1/2 - 1 1/2, was Larry Burke; tied for runnerup, with 3-2, were Russell Maguffee, John Browner, Ronald Kow, Gary Miller, and Ed Molenda, Jr. Top Class D-E, with 3-2, was Thomas Reichle; tied for runnerup, with 2 1/2 - 2 1/2, were Tony Spalsbury, Bob Lutnick, and Don French. There was a three-way tie for top Unrated: Ed Krakiwskyj, Lineas Baze, and Nick Schmitt, all with 3-2. Top Junior (under 18) was Lineas Baze.*

## BORGEN - WHITEHOUSE

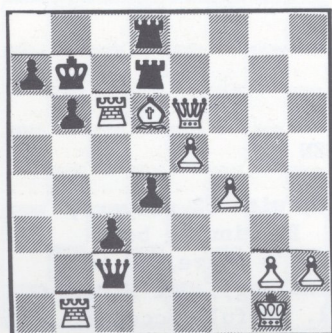
Borgen and Whitehouse discuss a highly theoretical line in the French. Apparently, Black should play ...PB3 on move 17 (or soon afterwards) so that White cannot support a bishop on Q6. Instead Black goes after the QRP; but after 22...BB5 White's threats are overwhelming. 30 RB4 wins a piece, and Borgen soon crashes through with a pretty mating finish.

1 PK4	PK3	17 RN1	BK3
2 PQ4	PQ4	18 BB3	RQ2
3 NQB3	BN5	19 PQR4	NR4
4 PK5	PQB4	20 BR3	QB5
5 PQR3	BxN+	21 RN5	QxP
6 PxB	NK2	22 BQ6	BB5
7 QN4	QB2	23 RB5+	KQ1
8 QxNP	RN1	24 QxKBP	NB3
9 QxRP	PxP	25 BN4	BK3
10 NK2	N1B3	26 QB6+	KB1
11 PKB4	BQ2	27 BxB	PxB
12 QQ3	PxP	28 QxP	R1Q1
13 NN3	OOO	29 RN1	PN3
14 BK2	NB4	30 RB4	QxP
15 NxN	PxN	31 RxN+	KN2
16 OO	PQ5	32 R6xP+	PxR
		33 QQ5+	Resigns

Fred Foote skillfully builds up a win from a position that does not seem very promising. First he unites his pawns by 26 KRQB1 and 27 RB3, gains control of more and more space, splits Black's pawns (35 PN5, 38 PxP), and finally forces a winning K+P ending.



FOOTE - W. JOHNSON  
(After 25...QRB1)



BORGEN - WHITEHOUSE  
(After 31...KN2)

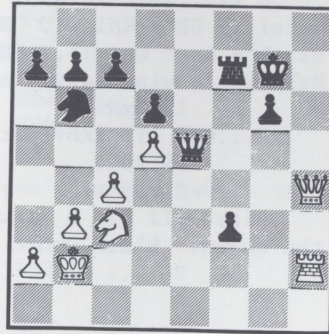
26 KRQB1	KN2	37 PQ5	PB4
27 RB3	RxR	38 PxP	PxP
28 PxR	KB3	39 RN1	KB3
29 PB4	KK3	40 KQ4	RK2
30 PK4	RQB1	41 RN6	RQ2
31 KK3	PB3	42 PB5	KK2
32 KQ3	RB2	43 PB6	PxP
33 PQN4	RB1	44 PxP	RB2
34 RR5	RB2	45 RN7	KQ1
35 PN5	PxP	46 KQ5	Resigns
36 RxP	KK2		



VANO - BRATTIN

An impressive win against the U. S. Amateur Champion. White over-optimistically sacrifices pawns for an attack, but seems to have fair compensation until 20...PN7! Since 21 RxB would lose a rook, White simplifies, and soon Black is a solid pawn ahead. White seems to be getting some counterplay with 34 RR2, but Brattin shatters all illusions by 34...QxR+!

- |         |      |         |      |
|---------|------|---------|------|
| 1 PQ4   | PKN3 | 28 NxN  | PxN  |
| 2 PQB4  | BN2  | 29 QK6  | RKB1 |
| 3 NQB3  | PQ3  | 30 PK5  | PB6  |
| 4 PK4   | NQ2  | 31 RKB2 | QK6  |
| 5 PB3   | PK4  | 32 QK7+ | RB2  |
| 6 KNK2  | NK2  | 33 QR4  | QxP  |
| 7 BK3   | OO   | 34 RR2  | QxR+ |
| 8 QQ2   | NQB3 |         |      |
| 9 PQ5   | NK2  |         |      |
| 10 BR6  | PKB4 |         |      |
| 11 BxB  | KxB  |         |      |
| 12 PKR4 | PB5  |         |      |
| 13 PKN3 | PxP  |         |      |
| 14 PR5  | NKN1 |         |      |
| 15 PxP  | PxP  |         |      |
| 16 OOO  | RxB  |         |      |
| 17 BR3  | NN3  |         |      |
| 18 PN3  | QB3  |         |      |
| 19 BxB  | RxB  |         |      |
| 20 QRN1 | PN7  |         |      |
| 21 RR2  | RB8+ |         |      |
| 22 KN2  | RxR  |         |      |
| 23 NxR  | QB5  |         |      |
| 24 QxP  | NB3  |         |      |
| 25 QR3  | NR4  |         |      |
| 26 RN2  | QR3  |         |      |
| 27 N1K2 | NB5  |         |      |



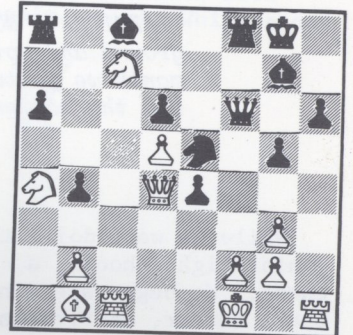
VANO - BRATTIN  
(After 34 RR2)

- |        |      |
|--------|------|
| 35 QxQ | PB7  |
| 36 PB5 | PB8Q |
- and Black won.

Borgen presses on the weak spot by 23...PK6 and 25...QQ5!, then finishes with a forced mate.

BRATTIN - BORGEN  
(After 23 QQ4)

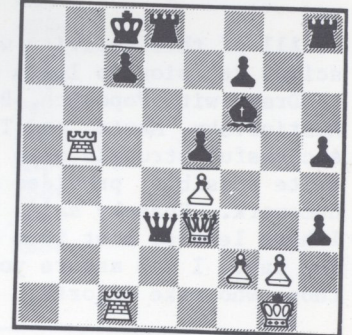
- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 23 ...  | PK6     |
| 24 QxKP | NN5     |
| 25 QKB3 | QQ5     |
| 26 NxR  | RxB     |
| 27 RxB+ | BB1     |
| 28 KK1  | QxP+    |
| 29 KQ1  | QQ5+    |
| 30 KB1  | QK6+    |
| 31      | Resigns |



Thomas Reichle has already sacrificed a N to deprive Black's king of shelter. Now a pleasing R-sacrifice completes the job:

REICHLE - BROUWER  
(After 25...QxQP)

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 26 RxB+ | KPxR    |
| 27 QR7+ | KB3     |
| 28 QN7+ | KQ3     |
| 29 RN6+ | KB4     |
| 30 QB6+ | KQ5     |
| 31 RN4+ | Resigns |

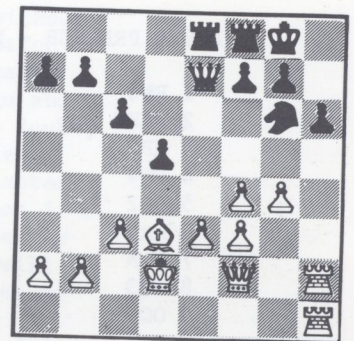


W. BROWN - FOOTE

The game that decided second place. Black's P-sacrifice 14...PN5 seems to give him sufficient play after 15...PQ4, but Brown keeps the initiative by 16 RxB! White must win a second pawn for the exchange in any case, but after 17...PxP? Black's resistance suddenly collapses.

- |        |      |        |      |         |         |
|--------|------|--------|------|---------|---------|
| 1 PK4  | PQB4 | 8 QK2  | NB3  | 15 RxB  | PQ4     |
| 2 NKB3 | PQ3  | 9 OOO  | NxN  | 16 RxB  | QxR     |
| 3 PQ4  | PxP  | 10 RxN | QB2  | 17 PN5  | PxP     |
| 4 NxP  | NKB3 | 11 RN1 | PQN4 | 18 PxN  | PxP     |
| 5 NQB3 | PQR3 | 12 BN3 | BN2  | 19 RxB+ | KR1     |
| 6 QB4  | PK3  | 13 PB3 | OO   | 20 QQ3  | Resigns |
| 7 BK3  | BK2  | 14 PN4 | PN5  |         |         |

BRATTIN - REICHLE  
(After 23...QK2)



An exceptionally neat finish by Brattin:  
24 PN5 PxP 25 RR8+!  
NxR 26 BR7 mate.

# DAVID PRESSER

New Michigan Master

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Last month MICHIGAN CHESS gave an account of some of the background and opinions of Robert Avery, one of Michigan's two new masters. This month we feature the other new master. Presser provided the following account and the comments on the two games printed below.*

While we were doing time in one of Cleveland's junior high schools, a classmate exposed me to chess. We began spending Saturdays at the old Chess Center, at first needing an extra rook. My first rating was 1925. Unfortunately, it was the same seven years later. An early bright spot was a tournament victory with Black against Master Ross Sprague when I was fourteen.

In 1970 I began studying opening theory with Ben Crane. Ben would collate and refine material from his voluminous library; then we would look at how easily Botvinnik beat Reshevsky in the Caro-Kann. Later that year I began to play in tournaments every month. Gradually the pieces began to harmonize: study the openings, so as to obtain a favorable or at least equal middle-game where one knows the direction to proceed, and has enough clock-time to play fairly accurately.

All of this activity was the result of a conscious decision to learn more about chess.

Draws with Popovych, Brasket, Zuckerman, Martinovsky, Martz, and Tarjan have taught that successful struggle with leading players is quite possible, provided one has been doing his homework. Spassky said, "Perseverance is what I have learned most from chess," and that is the law. I can assure you our game rewards those who make efforts.

Great Lakes Open, Ann Arbor, 1970

Sicilian Defense

DAVID PRESSER - MICHAEL KUBACKI

1 PK4	PQB4
2 NKB3	QR4
3 NB3	PK3
4 PQ4	NKB3
5 BQ2	PxP
6 NxP	NxP!?
7 NxN	QK4
8 BQ3	QxNQ4
9 OO	PQ4
10 BB3	QN3
11 NN5	NB3
12 QR5	QB2
13 QRK1	PQ5
14 NxKP!	BxN
15 RxB+	KQ1?

15...BK2 was better. Now if White moves the bishop, 16...PKN3 wins material. I had intended 16 RxN! PxR 17 BxQP. Black's king cannot find safety.

16 QQ5+	QQ2
17 BR5+	NxB

On 17...KB1 18 RxN+ PxR (18...QxR 19 QQ8 mate) 19 BR6+ KN1 20 QN3+ leads to mate. Black's best was 17...PN3 18 QxN QxQ 19 RxQ PxB; White wins easily after 20 RB4.

18 QxN+	KB1	
18...QB2	19 RK8+; or 18...PN3	19 RxP.
19 RB6+	PxR	
20 BB5	...	

White will win a pawn or two after taking the queen. Black would have no real chance.

20 ...	Resigns
--------	---------

Niagara Falls Open, 1971

Sicilian Defense

DAVID PRESSER - BERNARD ZUCKERMAN

The following game with International Master Zuckerman was played in the final round at Niagara Falls two years ago. Martinovsky and I journeyed home with 8½ points and some extra money. Eugene had tied for first, drawing with IM Rogoff, while I had split a point with Marchand in addition to this game.

1 PK4	PQB4
2 PQB3	PQ4
3 PxP	QxP
4 PQ4	NQB3
5 NB3	PK3

Zuckerman claims it is necessary to lock in the QB.

6 BK2	NB3
7 OO	BK2
8 BK3	PxP
9 NxP	NxN
10 BxN	PK4
11 BB3	QQ3
12 BK3	QB2
13 NR3	OO

On 13...BxN? 14 QR4+. White's 13th move was played to induce Black to make queenside weaknesses.

14 NN5 QN1  
15 PB4 BKB4

Black now has equal chances. He threatens 16...RQ1 (and 17...BQ6).

16 QN3 PQR3  
17 NB3 PK5  
18 BK2 QK4  
19 PN3 BB4  
20 NQ5 ...

A good move, giving White a strong passed pawn.

20 ... NxN  
21 PxN BxB  
22 PxB QRN1

A weak move played very quickly by Zuckerman, who by this time was way ahead on the clock.

22...PQN4 was better.

23 QRQ1 PQN4  
24 QB3! QxQ  
25 PxQ BQ2  
26 PB4 PxP  
27 BxP BN4  
28 BxB RxB  
29 RQ4 PB4  
30 RB1 ...

White already was in some time-pressure. 30 R1Q1 was much better.

30 ... RQ1  
31 PQ6 RN3  
32 PQ7 KB2  
33 RB1 KK3  
34 PN4 ...

To weaken Black's pawns. PN4 was not possible the move before because of 33...RN3.

34 ... PN3  
35 PxP+ PxP  
36 R1Q1 RN2  
37 RQ6+ KB2

If 37...KK2 White has 38 RR6, as my opponent pointed out afterwards. If then either rook

takes the QP, RxxRP gives White a won K+P ending.  
38 RxP ...

Today I would play R1Q2 followed by KB2 and KN3 and attempt to win. At the time--having only seven minutes remaining for twelve moves-- I was happy to steer toward a clear draw with the famous Zuckerman! Rogoff thought White stood quite a bit better here.

38 ...	R2xP
39 RxR+	RxR
40 KN2	RQ6
41 KB2	KN2
42 KK2	PR3
43 KB2	RB6
44 PKR4	PR4
45 RR7+	KB3
46 RR6+	KK2
47 RR7+	KQ3
48 RR6+	KQ4
49 RR5+	KB5
50 RxP	RB7+
51 KN3	KQ6
52 RxP	RxP
53 RK5	KxP
54 PR5	RR8

Zuckerman mentioned the trap 55 PR6? RN8+ 56 KR4? KB5 and Black wins. One cannot relax against strong players.

55 KN4	RN8+
56 KB5	RB8+
57 KN6	KQ5
58 RK6	RN8+
59 KB7	RB8+
60 KN6	RN8+
61 KB7	PK6
62 PR6	RB8+
63 KN6	RN8+
64 KB7	RB8+
65 KN6	RN8+
66 KB7	RB8+

Draw

#### MCA LEAGUE LIMPS THROUGH SEASON

The MCA League's vital signs were weak and irregular at the end of the season, and the prognosis was gloomy. Two teams had dropped out without playing their final matches, and a number of previously faithful match players were apparently losing interest. Throughout the League season there was no communication to team captains of results or standings and no reports to MICHIGAN CHESS for League publicity. This alone, no doubt, would induce a fatal anomie, but it may well be also that the patient doesn't want to get well. Any readers who have thoughts on this matter are invited to communicate them via MICHIGAN CHESS. League Director J. D. Brattin intends to include a discussion of the League in a "president's message" to be printed in MICHIGAN CHESS this summer. The League will doubtless be a subject for discussion at the general membership meeting in September.

Anyway, for what it's worth, here are the League results as far as I know them: Ann Arbor and East Lansing ended the season tied in match points; Ann Arbor gained first place by virtue of having one more game point but having played one less game (because of forfeits). Ann Arbor and East Lansing drew their individual match.

# MARK'S COFFEEHOUSE OPEN



Ann Arbor, April 21-22, 1973



Games Notes by David Presser

*EDITOR'S NOTE: The complete results of this tournament were reported last month; the top results are repeated here to place the games given below in context. Charles Bassin and Stanley Perlo, each with 4 1/2 - 1/2, tied for first. Tied for third through eighth were Denis Allan, Robert Ludlow, Paul Shields, Wilfred Brown, Robert Savage, and Girts Lorencis. David Presser organized and directed the tournament and provided the following games and notes.*

## BASSIN - W. BROWN

Tournament co-champion Charles Bassin effortlessly defeats a strong opponent who violates a basic rule: "DON'T bring your queen out early." The Black queen develops (5...QN3), then retreats (8...QQ1), and cannot help her mate when the White queen asserts herself (9 QN3 and 10 QB3). A tragicomedy in miniature.

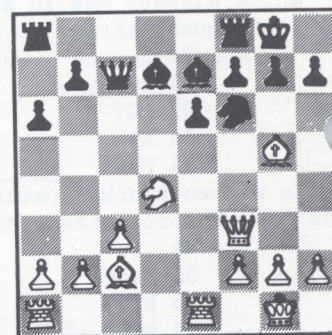
1 PK4	PKN3	5 PXP	QN3	9 QN3	PN3
2 PQ4	BN2	6 NKB3	PQ3	10 QB3!	NQ2
3 PKB4	PQB4	7 NB3	BN5	11 NB7+	KB1
4 PB3	PXP	8 NQ5	QQ1	12 NXR and	

White won.

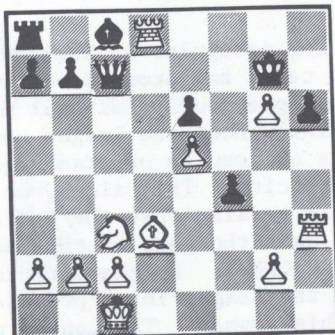
Co-champion Stanley Perlo displays unusual aggression to win a fine gamelet.

## PERLO - LaFORGE (After 14...BQ2)

15 NB5	BQ1
16 NxP	KxN
17 BxN+	BxB
18 QN4+	KR3
19 RK3	BKR5
20 QxB+	KN2
21 QxP+	KB3
22 QR4+	Resigns



White's sacrifice  
28 RxP won quickly after  
28...QxR? Black should  
have played 28...KxR  
29 RR8+ KN4, and the  
position is complicated.  
For example: 30 RR7  
QxKP 31 PN7 BQ2. (Can  
any reader find a win  
for White after 29...  
KN4?)



## SHIELDS - ARNOLD (After 27...KN2)

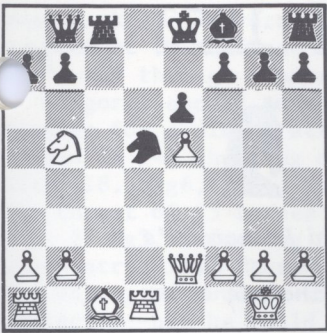
28 RxP	QxR
29 RR7+	KN1
30 NK4	BQ2
31 NB6+	QxN
32 PxQ	RKB1
33 PB7+	RxP
34 RxR and	

White won.

An extremely strong performance by Bill Jones held off former Canadian Olympic team member Denis Allan. Several times White nearly broke through but Jones always found a way out.

1 PKN3	PQB4	15 BK3	PB4	29 RKN1	NQ5
2 BN2	NQB3	16 NPxP	KPxP	30 BQ5	BQB3
3 NQB3	PKN3	17 QQ2	QRK1	31 BxB	NxB
4 PK4	BN2	18 QRK1	PN3	32 QN2	RK3
5 NR3	PQ3	19 NQ5	QQ1	33 QQ5	QN2
6 O0	NB3	20 PN4	N1K2	34 RK1	NQ1
7 PQ3	O0	21 NxN	RxN	35 QxQ	NxQ
8 BN5	PKR3	22 NPxP	NPxP	36 BQ4	PK5
9 BQ2	PR3	23 PK5	QB2	37 BxB	KxB
10 PB3	BQ2	24 RQN1	RQ1	38 RQN1	NB4
11 NB2	QB2	25 NR3	RQN1	39 PQ4	NR5
12 PB4	KR2	26 QB2	PxP	40 PQ5	RN3
13 PKN4	NKN1	27 RxR	QxR	41 RN3	Draw
14 KR1	PK3	28 BxP	RK1		

## ALLAN - JONES



LORENCIS - THACKREY  
(After 16...NQ4)

When Black delays developing his kingside, Lorencis decides quickly with an exchange sacrifice, after which Black's king walks to death.

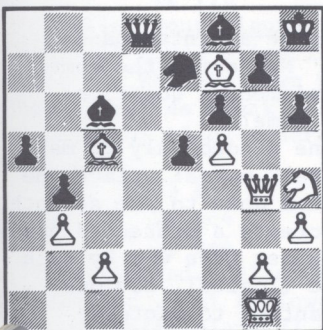
- 17 BN5 PQR3
- 18 RxN PxR
- 19 NQ6+ BxN
- 20 PxB+ KQ2
- 21 QK7+ KB3
- 22 PQ7 QRQ1
- 23 RB1+ KN4
- 24 QB5+ KR5
- 25 PN3 mate

CRISPIN - GREHAWICK

Grehawick plays an excellent opening and wins an exchange with 18...NN5. Crispin should have tried 21 NxN QxN 22 NN5 QQ2 23 BxP threatening 24 BN4 as well as 24 NxBP.

- |              |             |             |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 PK4 PK4    | 13 BN3 PKR4 | 25 KN2 BxN+ |
| 2 PKB4 PxP   | 14 BK2 QN3  | 26 KxB BxP  |
| NKB3 PKN4    | 15 NKR4 QN4 | 27 QK1 PR5  |
| 4 BB4 PKR3   | 16 NB3 QN3  | 28 BxN QN5+ |
| 5 OO PQ3     | 17 KR1 NR3  | 29 KN2 NPxB |
| 6 PQ4 NQB3   | 18 NQ5 NKN5 | 30 QN4+ BN3 |
| 7 PKN3 BR6   | 19 NB4 NxR+ | 31 PR5 PxP  |
| 8 RB2 QQ2    | 20 BxN QN5  | 32 PxP PxP+ |
| 9 PxP PxP    | 21 BN3 QQ2  | 33 KB2 QxN+ |
| 10 BxP OOO   | 22 QKN1 KN1 | 34 KK2 RN7+ |
| 11 NB3 BN2   | 23 PR4 QRN1 | 35 KQ3 RR6+ |
| 12 BQN5 QN5+ | 24 BN5 BN5  | 36 Resigns  |

Prof. Shishkoff found the beautiful move 32 QQB4, threatening 33 BxN BxB 34 QxB, and after 32...BK1 33 BxN! Black cannot recapture ...BxB/K2 because of 34 NN6+ KR2 35 BN8 mate!



SHISHKOFF - VON GLAHN  
(After 31...PKR3)

- 32 QQB4 BK1
- 33 BxN BxB/B2
- 34 QxB QQ4+
- 35 KR2 QxN
- 36 QxB+ and White won.

WENDEL - SHIELDS

Keres gives 4 NxP as an error. Black should have played 5...QN4 (6 NxBP? QxNP 7 RB1? QxKP+ 8 BK2 NB6 mate).

After queens are traded Wendel (1589) plays very well, gradually improving his position to defeat Shields (1996).

- |             |              |                |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 PK4 PK4   | 20 PQ3 BQB4  | 39 RK1 BB2     |
| 2 NKB3 NQB3 | 21 BQ2 BQ2   | 40 NN7+ KQ2    |
| 3 BN5 BB4   | 22 NR2 BN3   | 41 NB5+ KQ3    |
| 4 NxP NQ5   | 23 NB3 PQ4   | 42 PQ4 PQR4    |
| 5 BB4 QK2   | 24 NR4 BB2   | 43 NN7+ KQ2    |
| 6 BxP+ KQ1  | 25 NB5 RB3   | 44 NxP RKN1    |
| 7 NQ3 BN3   | 26 NxP+ KB1  | 45 KR4 BK3     |
| 8 BN3 QxP+  | 27 NB5 BB4   | 46 PB3 RKB1    |
| 9 KB1 NKB3  | 28 RK8+ BQ1  | 47 NN7 BB2     |
| 10 NB3 QB4  | 29 BR5 RQ3   | 48 NB5+ KQ3    |
| 11 NK2 NxN  | 30 RxB+ RxR  | 49 RK5 RQR1    |
| 12 RPxN NK5 | 31 BxR KxB   | 50 PKN5 PxP+   |
| 13 NN3 NxN+ | 32 PKN4 BN3  | 51 KxP RN1+    |
| 14 PxN RB1  | 33 KN3 KB2   | 52 KB6 BK1     |
| 15 QB3 QxQ  | 34 PKB4 PxP+ | 53 RK6+ KB2    |
| 16 PxQ PKR3 | 35 KxP KQ3   | 54 RK7+ KB1    |
| 17 KN2 PQ3  | 36 PN4 RQN1  | 55 RQN7 RR1    |
| 18 RK1 PKN4 | 37 PQB3 RB1+ | 56 PKB4 BR4    |
| 19 NN4 PB3  | 38 KN3 RQR1  | 57 KK5 KQ1     |
|             |              | 58 PB5 Resigns |



MAY MCA BOARD MEETING

The MCA Executive Board met in Ann Arbor on May 8.

The treasurer reported that MCA has now been incorporated and that the necessary information has been filed with the taxing authorities. The current balance is approximately \$2800.

No pressing business was before the Board; general discussion touched on (1) chess in the Upper Peninsula, (2) MICHIGAN CHESS advertising policy, (3) an invitational championship tournament, (4) the MCA League, (5) promotion and coordination of high school chess events, (6) appointment of a nominating committee, and (7) revision of bylaws to be proposed for the September general membership meeting. In connection with the last point, Board members were asked to bring to the next meeting suggestions about needed changes in the bylaws.

The next meeting is scheduled for 7:30 p.m. June 12 (Tuesday) at Molenda's residence, 3105 W. Willow, Lansing. Guests are welcome.

# Games from Bronstein's ZURICH 1953



Translator: Jim Marfia



*EDITOR'S NOTE: Last month we presented Marfia's translation of David Bronstein's Preface to his great tournament book, Zurich 1953. This month we give one of the games from that book with Bronstein's annotations. Future issues will include other games from the same book.*

Zurich, 1953  
 Round 10, Game #66  
 Sicilian Defense  
 GLIGORIC - KOTOV

1 e4	c5
2 Nf3	d6
3 d4	cd
4 Nxd4	Nf6
5 Nc3	a6
6 g3	e5
7 N4e2	Be6
8 Bg2	b5

In this opening system, with the bishop developed at g2, and the black pawn on e5, Black does not play ...a6 and ...b5 in order to attack on the queenside, where there are no targets, but to gain space for his pieces: Bb7 and N-d7-b6. From this standpoint, it seems inconsistent to develop the bishop at e6. Later on it wanders to g4, then to h5, as if to reproach Kotov for making it loaf around the board with nothing to do instead of taking its proper station on the long diagonal.

As to the push ...b5 and ...b4, this has point in those instances where there is a black pawn at e6, and the white knight does not have that excellent retreat square, d5. Here he does have that square: Black is practically forced to exchange the knight, which extends the diagonal of the fianchettoed bishop.

And that's what's wrong with ...Be6.

9 O-O	Nbd7
10 a4	b4
11 Nd5	Nxd5
12 ed	Bg4
13 Bd2	...

One of the general principles of chess states that a target is easier attacked if it is first isolated. 13 a5 was good here, but Gligoric is a most reluctant pawn-pusher. Indeed, he decides on the move a5 only nine rounds later: Game 120 against Najdorf.

13 ...	a5
14 c3	bc
15 Bxc3	Qb6

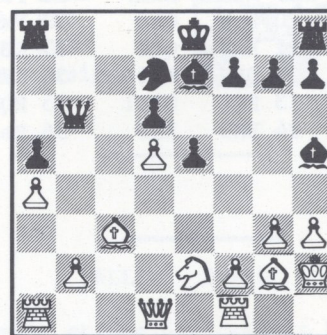
White has three pawns to two on the queenside, but has no intention of creating a passed pawn there. He wishes to do only what will safeguard

his queenside enough to allow him to proceed with an attack on the kingside. The maneuver Bd2, c3, and Bxc3 was carried out with this idea in mind. Black must play very warily here: he does so by postponing castling until move 20, which considerably slows White's initiative.

16 h3	Bh5
-------	-----

Since he exchanges this piece two moves later, one may legitimately ask: shouldn't he do so at once, and save a tempo? Most likely not. If 16...Bxe2 17 Qxe2 Be7, White would have no need to undertake any kingside action, since he would already have the advantage of the two bishops. In that case, he might just remember he has an a-pawn, and set about making it passed by forcing b4.

17 Kh2	Be7
--------	-----



White has gained a definite advantage and made all his preparations. Now comes the moment when he must decide the fundamental question: which way to go to win the game?

There was a time when one needed only to make so-called "good" and "natural" moves: place the rooks on open files, run them down to the seventh, attack the backward pawn, create a protected passer, and promote it. Many games were won by such artless methods--"by simple (logical, obvious) means White nurses his advantage to victory; White's attack plays itself..."--we have all seen such cliches more than once. Defensive technique has reached such a high level nowadays, however, that one can hardly expect that a game will, like a good carthorse, bring its master to the journey's end by itself. In attempting to

beat a skilled adversary who knows all the resources of the defense one must sometimes thread one's way through a narrow corridor of best moves.

Gligoric should have used his accumulated advantage for a direct attack. He should first have played 18 g4, shutting out the unfortunate bishop. After 18...Bg6, 19 f4 is appreciably stronger. The threat of f5 forces ...f6, and, after 20 f5 Bf7 21 Ng3, intending Qf3, h4, etc., leads to a sharp struggle. There would be some risk involved for White, of course--his king is not too well-protected--but he would naturally have had most of the chances. The vague plan he chooses brings his game to a dead end.

18 f4            Bxe2

At last the bishop does something useful by taking out the other knight.

19 Qxe2        Bf6

20 Qc4        ...

After f4 the plan to create a passed a-pawn lost much of its effectiveness, since the constant threat of ...ef prevents White from devoting sufficient attention to the queenside. Here a combinative player would opt for 20 g4, threatening g5, Qg4, and f5. If then 20...h6, 21 h4 is entirely possible, and again the threat of the g-pawn's advance would keep the black king in the center. Taking the h-pawn would be dangerous in view of 22 fe, opening the center, and even 22...00, the best try, would leave him in a difficult position. White wants to improve the position of his pieces a little more before he goes pawn-storming, but Kotov, as usual, defends excellently.

20 ...        00

21 Qc6        Rfd8

White wanted to use the pawn recapture again to extend further the scope of his bishop. Kotov, naturally, does not take the queen, since then the pawn would also obtain excellent prospects.

22 Rael        ...

A trap. If 22...ef, then 23 Bxf6, ignoring the zwischenzug 23...fg+ 24 Khl gf 25 Re7, with threats of Rxd7 and Qxd6.

22 ...        Qb8

Reculer pour mieux avancer. After a few "natural" moves Gligoric's initiative has become Kotov's. White's pawn structure is punctured, and as soon as Black plays ...ef and forces the exchange of black-square bishops, those weaknesses will out.

23 Rb1        Ra7

24 Qc4        Rc8

25 Qe4        Qb3

The rebound. Black threatens ...Rc4 to win a pawn, or ...ef followed by ...Bxc3--if after 26...ef White plays 27 Bxf6, fg+ is perfectly OK, since the knight can recapture on f6.

26 fe        Bxe5

27 Qf5        Rf8

28 Qf2        ...

White's entire advantage evaporates on these one-move threats.

28 ...        R7a8

29 Qf5        Qxa4

Had this pawn been on a5, it would not have been so easily taken.

30 Rf4        ...

Black's as solid as a rock. In despair, White sacrifices the exchange, hoping for some oversight or carelessness in the complications which follow, but these are far more dangerous for White than Black.

30 ...        Bxf4

31 gf        g6

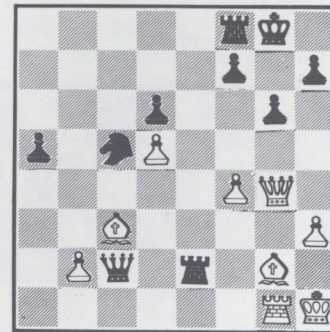
Bravery based on accurate assessment.

32 Qg5        Re8

33 Rg1        Re2

34 Khl        Qc2

35 Qg4        Nc5



The knight enters, decisively.

36 Qh4        Ne4

37 Bd4        Nf2+

38 Kh2        Ne4

Time-trouble.

39 f5        Qd3

40 fg        fg

41 Bb6        ...

White sealed this last move, but resigned without further play. Among other things, Black threatens Nd2 and Nf3+.



READERS, LET US HEAR FROM YOU

Gotta beef, a word of advice, a weird idea? Let us hear from you. Get it off your chest and into MICHIGAN CHESS. We will gladly start a readers' forum if there is any interest.

## 1973 CHESS QUIZ

Quizmaster: Ben Crane

The 1973 Quiz will close July 25, 1973. With the June quiz, we enter the home stretch. In our last two months the problems will become increasingly difficult. Anyone who scores well on the June and July sets should be in great shape.

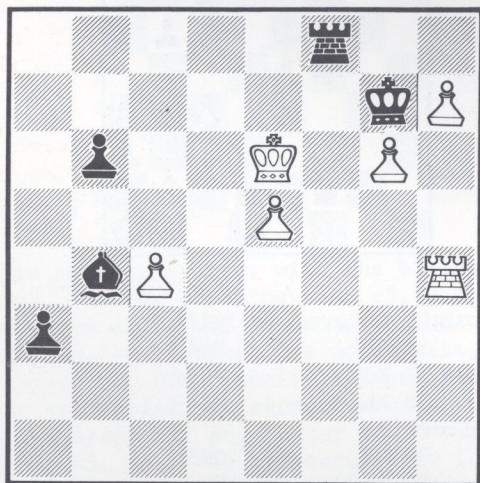
A word of warning to serious solvers: beware of tricky defensive tries! When you're asked to

demonstrate best play, it's not enough merely to find a good idea. You should also watch for the best replies.

Now get to work! Mail solutions to MICHIGAN CHESS QUIZ, 1 Dover Ct., Ann Arbor, MI 48103. The postmark deadline is the 25th of this month.

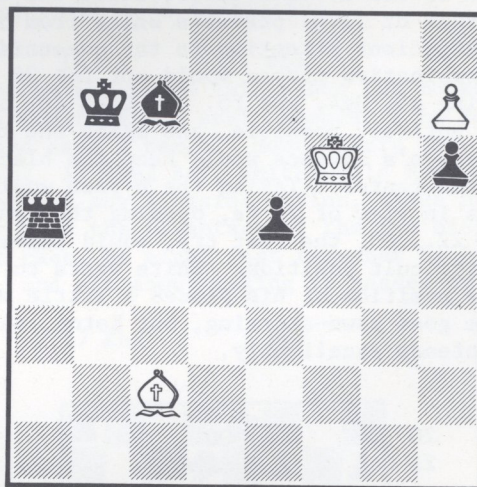
## JUNE QUIZ POSITIONS

17



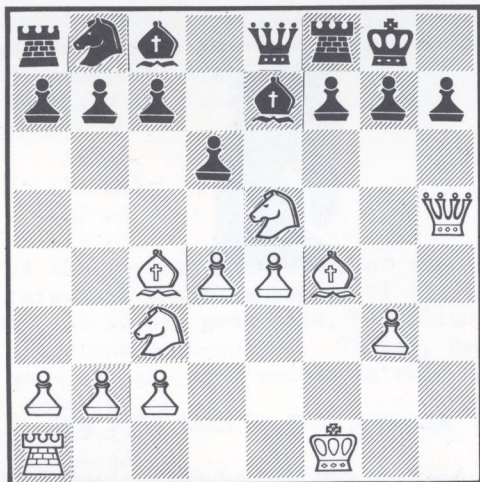
White to move. What will be the result with best play on both sides? (6 points)

18



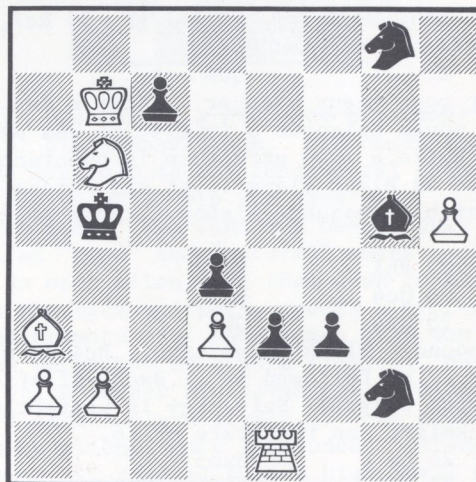
Black to move. What will be the result with best play on both sides? (8 points)

19



White to move. What will be the result with best play on both sides? (10 points)

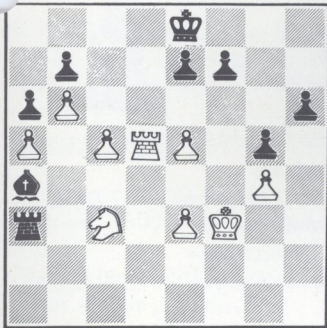
20



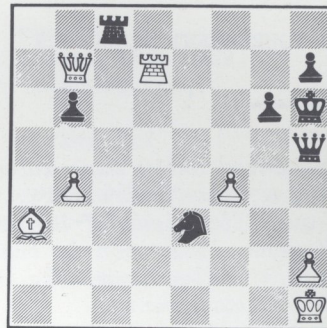
"The Braincrusher." White to move. What will be the result with best play on both sides? (20 points)



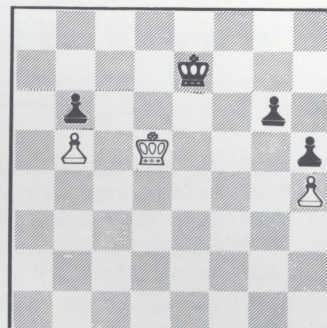
## SOLUTIONS TO MAY QUIZ POSITIONS



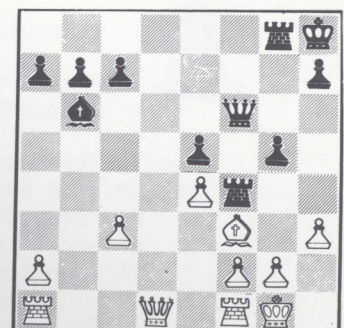
13



14



15



16

(13) White to move. What will be the result with best play on both sides? (5 points)

White wins after 1 NxcB RxcN 2 PB6 (2 RQ4 wins more slowly) 2...Pxp 3 RN5! RpxR (or 3...BPxR) 4 PN7, after which White will win easily with his Q and QRP, for if 4...RcxR 5 PN8Q+ KQ2 6 QN7+ KK3 (6...KQ1 7 QN6+, or 6...KK1 7 QB8 mate) 7 QxBP+ KxP 8 QB3+ and 9 QxR.

(14) Black to move. Can he avoid losing? Explain. (8 points)

White's threat of Rxp mate can be met by 1...RB2! Black's rook is immune since White's heavy pieces are needed to guard d1 and f3. The only adequate reply is 2 PN5! threatening 3 BB8 mate. Now Black can avoid loss by 2...QQ8+ (simplest) 3 RxcQ RxcQ 4 RQ3 NB4 5 BB8+ KR4, and White has no win. 2...QK7 is sufficient, although more complex: 3 Rxp+! (forced) KxR! 4 QxR+ KN1 5 QQ8+ KR2, when White has no better than perpetual check. Finally, 2...QR6 holds after 3 Rxp+ RxcR 4 BB8+ KR4 5 QxR+ KN5 6 Qxp+ KB6 7 QN3+ QxQ 8 PxcQ KxP 9 BQ6 NQ4 10 PB5+ KN5 etc.

(15) Black to move. What will be the result with best play on both sides? (6 points)

It's a win for Black after 1...KB2! (1...KB3

and 1...PN4 only draw) 2 KB6 PN4 3 KcxP (3 PcxP PR5 4 KcxP PR6 5 KB7 PR7 6 PN6 PR8Q 7 PN7 QB8+ leads to a textbook win for Black) 3...Pxp and now: 4 K-rook file PR6 5 PN6 PR7 6 PN7 PR8Q 7 PN8Q QR8+ 8 KN6 QN7+ trades off White's Q. Or if 4 KB7 PR6 5 PN6 PR7 6 PN7 PR8Q 7 PN8Q QR7+ etc. The last try is 4 KB5(!), but Black still wins after 4...KK2! 5 PN6 KQ2.

If White plays 2 KK5 (2 KK4 transposes) 2...KN2! 3 KK4 KB3 4 KB4 PN4+! 5 Pxp+ KN3, zugzwang. Black recovers the pawn with a simple win.

(16) Black to move. Demonstrate how Black can force a win here. (9 points)

The most forceful continuation is 1...PN5! (1...PKR4 isn't bad but it gives White an easier time than the text, e.g., 2 QQ7 PN5 3 BK2 RxBP 4 KR1) 2 Pxp (If 2 BK2, both 2...Pxp and 2...RxBP suffice. If 2 Bxp R1xB forces 3 QxR, since 3 Pxr is murdered by 3...RxBP 4 RxcR QxR+ 5 KR2 QR5 mate) 2...PKR4! 3 PN5 (Best. Black cannot be allowed to play 3...Pxp 4 BK2 RxBP. If 3 Pxp RxB wins) 3...RcNP (threatening ...RxB) 4 KR2 (Or 4 KR1. Bishop moves are smashed by 4...RxBP) 4...RR5+ 5 KN1 QB5 6 RK1 (or 6 QQ8+ RN1) 6...Rxp+! 7 KxcR QR7+ 8 KB1 Qxp mate.

CURRENT STANDINGS  
(cumulative through May 1973)

S. Perlo	91
D. Presser	89
W. Burgar	86
D. Whitehouse	85
R. Rubenstein	77
D. Jespersen	74
J. Holmes	73
T. Borgen	66
T. Brattin	62
F. Foote	44

D. G. Arganian	E. Krakiwskyj
P. Grossinger	J. Wendt
D. Arganian	B. Grimes
N. Macek	J. Von Glahn
A. Becker	T. Kukla
D. Shrewsbury	S. Slocum
J. Shappee	B. Becker
J. Marfia	K. Brasic
J. Menke	J. Genga
G. Good	M. Fournier
P. Poschel	M. Platt
E. Molenda, Sr.	J. Campbell
T. Sloan	C. Pruitt
C. Bassin	J. Darnell
S. Cooper	J. Hood
A. Ellenberg	Kevin Johnson
I. Mailing	R. Serlin

Others who are competing, not all of whom have submitted entries each month, are:

# HOW WOULD YOU RULE?



AN INTERVIEW WITH THREE TOURNAMENT DIRECTORS



The eleven hypothetical situations presented below were submitted in writing to three acute and knowledgeable tournament directors: J. D. Brattin, Ben Crane, and Martin E. Morrison. The qualifications of Brattin and Crane are well known to Michigan tournament players. Morrison is the USCF National Secretary, a member of the USCF Tournament Rules Committee, a FIDE Judge, and a frequent director of large California tournaments.

The answers given here are unofficial but represent the judgment of experienced directors faced with difficult situations of the kind that sometimes occur in tournaments. Chess is a very old game, but, unfortunately, the rules and procedures of tournament chess are still new and--in many instances--unsettled or unclear. A tournament director must know all official rules and interpretations, but beyond this he must also have a generous supply of common sense, a scrupulous instinct for fair play, and a steady head under fire. Many of his most important decisions must be based on interpretations of rules and practices that different persons read differently. The three directors represented here differ on a few points of interpretation, but in general show a remarkable consistency.

The revised USCF Tournament Rules to which Mr. Morrison refers in several of his comments were adopted by USCF in August 1972 and have been distributed to all USCF Directors.

1. A player shrugs, says "I guess I'm mated," tears off the copy of his scoresheet, and walks away without saying "I resign" and without stopping his clock. He overhears a kibitzer say "But it's not mate." He then returns to the board and makes a move. The opponent then protests that the player had resigned by his previous actions.

BRATTIN: The game is over; the player has resigned. Although as a general principle it's best to make decisions which do not interfere with the flow of the game, there is an overriding principle, namely, that the outcome of a game should not be influenced by the actions of a kibitzer. The "but it's not mate," which brought the player back to the board, is the spoiler here; I would not rule that a player had resigned if he tore his scoresheet and then discovered for himself that his situation was not as desperate as he had thought. Note: different decision if the kibitzer had truthfully said, "But it's not mate; your checkmating move is illegal because your rook is pinned."

CRANE: Since the USCF has never specified a procedure for resignation, this is a reasonable question. I would have to rule that no resignation was announced, and that the game should continue. Had the player stopped his clock, his intentions would have been completely clear, end-

ing the game. The kibitzer's intervention is irrelevant--he should be thrown out of the tournament room, but his unsolicited comment cannot be charged against the player who overheard him. There are certain (unofficial) actions generally recognized as resignation (saying "I resign," tipping over one's king, jumping up and down on the chessboard shouting "Why must I lose to this idiot!"). Under the present rules, I would not accept a less concrete gesture as capitulation. One solution to the problem would be to include the stopping of the clock as a mandatory part of the resignation procedure.

MORRISON: I would uphold the claim of the opponent that the player had in effect resigned. The FIDE Rules Commission has consistently avoided clarifying the mechanics of a resignation. The FIDE Laws do not stipulate any specific procedure either. If a player's behavior indicates that he considers the game over, whether he stops the clocks, shakes hands, or says anything that indicates a resignation, I would take such indications as a resignation.

No sooner started than we ran out of room. More of the eleven hypothetical situations and answers next time.

# MCA TOURNAMENTS

4th MARK'S OPEN, Ann Arbor, June 9-10  
5-SS, 45/2. Reg. 8:30-9:15 a.m. 6/9. Rds.  
10-3-8 and 10-3. USCF and MCA mem. req.

Entry fees: \$14; advance entries \$12

Prizes: \$100 first; 1600-1899: \$50-25-15;  
under 1600 or unrated: \$50-25-15-10.

Location: Bell Tower Hotel, 300 S. Thayer,  
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Entries: David Presser, Box 81, Ann Arbor,  
MI 48107 (tel. 313-761-4235).

17th CENTRAL MICHIGAN OPEN, Lansing, June 16-17  
5-SS, 50/2. Reg. ends 9:45 a.m. 6/16; rds.  
Sat. 10-3-8, Sun. 10-3. Directed by J. D.  
Brattin.

Entry fees: \$10. USCF and MCA mem. req.

Prizes: 1st \$100; \$50 each for top A, B, C, D-E,  
& Unr. Others as entries permit.

Location: Lansing YMCA (4 blocks south of  
State capitol).

Inquiries and Entries: Ed Molenda, 3105 W.  
Willow, Lansing, MI 48917 (tel. 517-485-5936).

CEREAL CITY OPEN, Battle Creek, June 23-24  
5-SS, 50/2. Reg. ends 9:15 a.m. 6/23; rds.  
Sat. 9:30-2:30-7:30, Sun. 10-3.

Entry fees: \$5. USCF and MCA mem. req.

Prizes: 12 trophies and cash prizes as entries  
permit.

Location: Youth Building, 115 West St.,  
Battle Creek.

Inquiries and Entries: Robert F. Moore, 28  
Wendell St., Battle Creek, MI 49017  
(tel. 616-963-4218).

SEAWAY FESTIVAL OPEN, Muskegon, June 30-July 1  
5-SS, 45/2. Reg. ends 8:50 a.m. June 30.  
Rds. Sat. 9-2-7, Sun. 10-3:30. Directed by  
J. D. Brattin.

Entry fees: \$12; under 18 yrs. \$10 -- if  
mailed by June 18. Later \$14 and \$12.  
USCF and MCA mem. req.

Prizes: 1st \$150, others as entries permit.  
Trophies to 1st, top A, B, C, D-E, Unrated,  
Woman.

(Continued)

SEAWAY FESTIVAL OPEN (Continued)

Location: Muskegon Community College,  
221 Quarterline Road, Muskegon, Mich.

Inquiries and Entries: Muskegon Chess Club,  
Jerry Conklin, 2524 Fifth St., Muskegon Hts.,  
MI 49444 (tel. 616-739-7230).

NEW CENTER CHESS CLASSIC, Detroit, July 21-22  
5-SS. In 3 sections. USCF and MCA mem. req.

CLASSIC: Open to all. 40/100. EF (if mailed  
by 7/14) \$10.50, HS and pre-HS students \$8.50;  
both \$3 more if paid at tmt. Prizes: \$100-50-  
25; trophies to 1st & top A. Reg. ends 9 a.m.  
7/21. Rds. Sat. 10-3-8, Sun. 10-3.

RESERVE: Open to all rated under 1800 or un-  
rated. 40/90. EF (if mailed by 7/14) \$9.50,  
HS & pre-HS students \$8; both \$2.50 more if  
paid at tmt. Prizes: \$50-30-20; trophies to  
1st, top B, C, & Unr. Reg. ends 10 a.m. 7/21.  
Rds. Sat. 11-3:30-8, Sun. 10-2:30.

AMATEUR: Open to all rated under 1400 or un-  
rated. 40/80. EF (if mailed by 7/14) \$8.50,  
HS & pre-HS students \$7.50; both \$2.50 more if  
paid at tmt. Prizes: trophies to 1st, top D,  
E, & Unr. Reg. ends 11 a.m. 7/21. Rds. Sat.  
12-4-8, Sun. 10-2.

Location: Howard Johnson's New Center Motor  
Lodge, West Grand Blvd. at Third Ave., Detroit,  
MI 48202. (HR \$17-20-21-22).

Entries: Randall Shepard, Midwest Chess Assn.,  
2209 Hemlock Ct., Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

MARF'S OPEN, Grand Rapids, July 27-29  
5-SS, 45/2. In 2 sections. USCF and MCA mem.  
req. Reg. 7-8 p.m. 7/27 or 8-9 a.m. 7/28.  
Optional 1st rd. 8 p.m. 7/27 or 9 a.m. 7/28;  
others 2-7, 10-3. Directed by Jim Marfia.

OPEN: EF \$15, under 21 \$12. Prizes \$100-75-50,  
A \$25.

BOOSTER: For under 1800. EF \$12. Prizes  
\$75-50-30. C \$25, D-E \$25.

Location: Davenport College, 415 E. Fulton,  
Grand Rapids.

Entries: Jim Marfia, 2127 Horton SE, Grand  
Rapids, MI 49507.

## Coming Events Clearinghouse

*MICHIGAN CHESS will serve as a clearinghouse for the scheduling of Michigan tournaments. All chess organizers in Michigan are urged to contact the editor when planning a tournament. All known dates for upcoming tournaments will be printed in this column. The list below is concerned only with dates. Complete information on the tournaments will appear elsewhere in MICHIGAN CHESS (for MCA co-sponsored tournaments) and in Chess Life and Review.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Jun. 2-3: Huron River Open, Ann Arbor             | Nov. 10-11: MSU University Open, East Lansing     |
| Jun. 9-10: 4th Mark's Coffeehouse Open, Ann Arbor | Nov. 17-18: Midwest Chess Assn. Tourn., Ann Arbor |
| Jun. 16-17: 17th Central Michigan Open, Lansing   | Nov. 18: Cavendish 30-minute Tourn., Detroit      |
| Jun. 17: Cavendish 30-minute Tourn., Detroit      | Nov. 23-25: Motor City Open, Detroit              |
| Jun. 23-24: Cereal City Open, Battle Creek        | Dec. 2: Mich. Speed Champ., Site Not Chosen       |
| Jun. 30-  | Dec. 8-9: Midwest Chess Assn. Tourn., Ann Arbor   |
| Jul. 1: Seaway Festival Open, Muskegon            | Dec. 15-16: 18th Central Michigan Open, Lansing   |
| Jun. 30-  | Dec. 16: Cavendish 30-minute Tourn., Detroit      |
| Jul. 1: Double Tornado, Birmingham                | Dec. 29-30: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor                 |
| Jul. 7-8: Great Lakes Open, Ann Arbor             |   |
| Jul. 13-15: 4th Southern Michigan Open, Detroit   |   |
| Jul. 21-22: New Center Chess Classic, Detroit     |   |
| Jul. 22: Cavendish 30-minute Tourn., Detroit      |   |
| Jul. 27-29: Marf's Open-1, Grand Rapids           |   |
| Aug. 4-5: Detroit Open (CCA)                      |   |
| Aug. 5: Tornado, Kalamazoo                        |   |
| Aug. 12-24: U. S. Open, Chicago                   |   |
| Aug. 18-19: 5th Battle Creek Insanity Open        |   |
| Aug. 19: Cavendish 30-minute Tourn., Detroit      |   |
| Aug. 25-26: New Center Open (Midw. C.A.), Detroit |   |
| Aug. 31-  |   |
| Sep. 3: Mich. Open Champ., Ypsilanti              |   |
| Sep. 9: Tornado, Kalamazoo                        |   |
| Sep. 14-16: Claudia's Birthday Tourn., Clinton    |   |
| Sep. 15-16: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor                 |   |
| Sep. 16: Cavendish 30-minute Tourn., Detroit      |   |
| Sep. 22-23: Double Tornado, Lansing               |   |
| Sep. 29-30: Marf's Open-2, Grand Rapids           |   |
| Oct. 6-7: East Detroit Open                       |   |
| Oct. 13-14: Midwest Chess Assn. Tourn., Ann Arbor |   |
| Oct. 20-21: Region V Champ., Kalamazoo            |   |
| Oct. 21: Cavendish 30-minute Tourn., Detroit      |   |
| Oct. 27-28: Flint Pumpkin Tourn.                  |   |
| Nov. 3: Tornado, Kalamazoo                        |   |
| Nov. 3-4: CCA Tourn., Site Not Chosen             |   |
|   | 1974  |
|   | Jan. 12-13: CCA Tourn., Detroit                   |
|   | Jan. 19-20: MSU Tourn., East Lansing              |
|   | Jan. 26-27: Midwest Chess Assn., Site Not Chosen  |
|   | Feb. 2-3: Mich. Junior Champ., Site Not Chosen    |
|   | Feb. 9-10: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor                  |
|   | Feb. 15-17: Marf's Open-3, Grand Rapids           |
|   | Feb. 23-24: Double Tornado, Lansing               |
|   | Mar. 9-10: Grand Rapids Open                      |
|   | Mar. 16-17: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor                 |
|   | Mar. 23-24: 19th Central Michigan Open, Lansing   |
|   | Apr. 6-7: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor                   |
|   | Apr. 20-21: Double Tornado, Lansing               |
|   | May 11-12: CCA Tourn., Detroit                    |
|   | May 18-19: Lansing Open                           |
|   | Jun. 8-9: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor                   |
|   | Jul. 13-14: CCA Tourn., Detroit                   |
|   | Aug. 3-4: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor                   |
|   | Sep. 14-15: CCA Tourn., Detroit                   |
|   | Oct. 12-13: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor                 |
|   | Nov. 9-10: CCA Tourn., Detroit                    |
|   | Dec. 28-29: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor                 |

Michigan Chess Association  
1 Dover Ct.  
Ann Arbor, MI 48103

Address Correction Requested

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