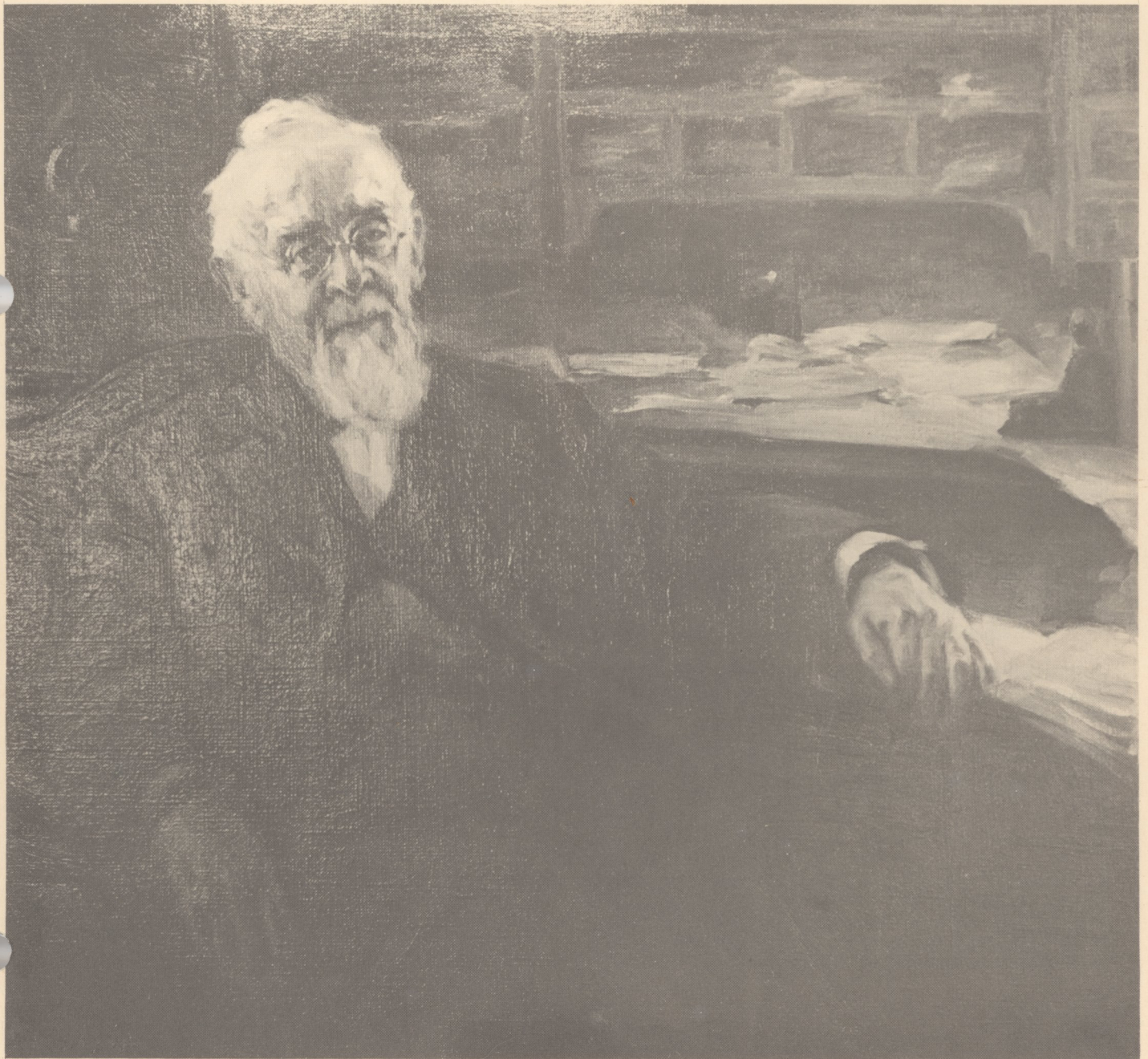


MICHIGAN CHESS

Michigan
Chess
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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 chess-players. 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 20th of each month. Material received later will be considered for publication later.

Chess-related advertising is accepted by MICHIGAN CHESS at the rate of \$25 for one-quarter page, \$50 for one-half page, and \$100 for a full page. The minimum charge is \$20. No ads will be accepted for Michigan tournaments that do not require MCA memberships.

MCA SERVICES: MCA publishes MICHIGAN CHESS, sponsors the various state championship tournaments, distributes to organizers and tournament directors the MCA Tournament Guide, and works with organizers and clubs to promote and improve chess in Michigan.

To have their tournaments listed and advertised in MICHIGAN CHESS, organizers must (1) clear their proposed date through the editor, (2) name a USCF-certified tournament director acceptable to the MCA executive board, (3) follow the recommendations detailed in the MCA Tournament Guide (or consult with the MCA executive board about any significant exceptions), and (4) require MCA membership of all entrants who are Michigan residents or out-of-staters not carrying a current card of another state's chess association (foreign nationals are excepted).

In return, MCA (1) publicizes the tournament in MICHIGAN CHESS, (2) provides registration cards, pairing cards, scoresheets, and wall charts, and (3) provides advice and assistance as needed.

Organizers are solely responsible for their financial commitments and must be prepared to award all guaranteed prizes in the full amount, regardless of entry fee income. MCA does not assume financial partnership in any tournaments it does not conduct itself. The organizer keeps any profits and absorbs any losses.

USCF DUES DISCOUNT: MCA members may buy or renew their USCF memberships through MCA and save money. Send your name, address, USCF expiration date, and check (payable to MCA) for \$13.50 (\$7 if under 18) to MCA, 1 Dover Ct., Ann Arbor, MI 48103.

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(*painted by Sándor Vágo in 1925*)

Photos: *pages 5 and 8, Doris Thackrey*
pages 22 and 23, Don Vandivier

Thanks to the John G. White Department for the illustrations used in the article on the White Collection.

Thanks also to Erwin F. Witalis, Jr., for the "You're Expiring" caricature.

In August of each year, MC publishes a "double issue" (Aug/Sep). The next issue will be October. Despite this extra-large issue, much material had to be held over, so tune in again about October 5.

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THE JOHN G. WHITE COLLECTION

By Alice N. Loranth and Don Thackrey

EDITOR'S NOTE: Chessplayers everywhere know the Cleveland Public Library as the home of the White Collection, the world's greatest chess library. Actually, this collection, which is more properly called the chess and checker collection, is only one part of the John G. White Department of Folklore, Orientalia, and Chess. The head of that department since 1969 is Alice N. Loranth, who has collaborated with the editor in the following account of Mr. White and of the world-famous research collection he left behind him.

Mrs. Loranth is originally from Hungary, where she earned an M.A. in Museology (Art History, Archaeology, Anthropology) at Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest. After coming to the United States, she completed another Master's Degree, this time in library science, from Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland. She was Assistant Librarian in the Cleveland Museum of Art Library before becoming Head of the John G. White Department.

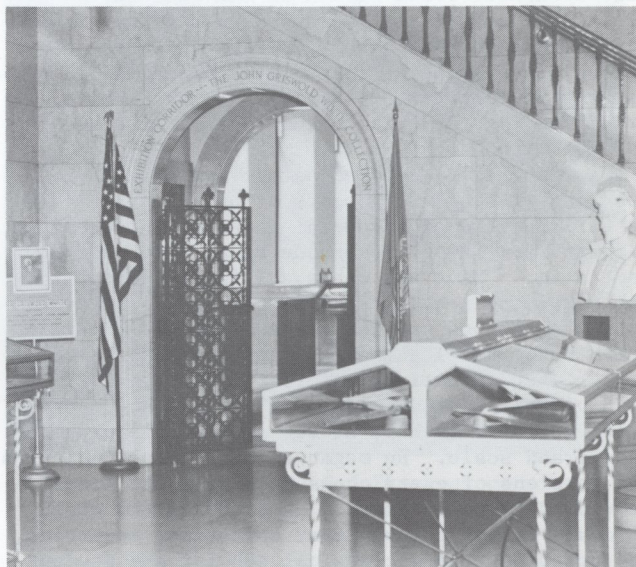
Introduction

Chess, a great game any way you look at it, has the notable advantage over other games of having a monumental literature. Its well-developed systems of notation and its tradition of recording games mean that every chessplayer has available to him as much of chess culture and wisdom as he can absorb. He has, in effect, an endless train of stop-action replays from the past five centuries. In the tiny focus of his own sixty-four squares, he can re-create and re-experience the highlights of recorded chess history. The energy, the art, the struggle that make up our fascinating game are not lost with time. Preserved in a comprehensive literature, chess itself, like certain of its games, remains evergreen and immortal.

Because its literature gives chess a dimension far beyond that of any other game, it is understandable that serious American chessplayers are drawn almost inevitably to various degrees of scholarship, no matter how feeble their previous schooling. They struggle with the Cyrillic alphabet to follow games in 64 and Shakhmaty. They pick up rudiments of several European languages to keep up with opening theory, and they scour their city libraries for the knowledge of the past that will give them an edge in the present.

An intense interest in the moves of chess naturally leads to an interest in the persons and the circumstances behind the moves. Thus chess makes cultural historians of us all. We read biographies of past champions, note the influences of different theories and practices, and observe the complex ways in which chess has been interwoven with other aspects of human culture.

In some individuals, a fascination with the rich and ancient culture of chess has led to achievements in scholarship that are as important to the chess world as the great games themselves.



Entrance to the Exhibition Corridor.

ATTENTION CHESS JOURNALISTS

All or any part of this article may be reproduced with appropriate credit to MICHIGAN CHESS. Help spread the word about the world's greatest chess collection to chessplayers in your area.

Such an individual was John Griswold White of Cleveland, the founder of the world's greatest chess library, the John G. White Department of Folklore, Orientalia, and Chess in the Cleveland Public Library.

John G. White

White was born in 1845 in Cleveland, was educated in the Cleveland public schools and at Western Reserve College, and became one of that city's most eminent citizens as a lawyer and as the principal benefactor of the great Cleveland Public Library.

In his early childhood, White gained a facility for fast reading, which he continued to develop until he could read four or five novels a day with ease and remember them with great accuracy long after. In college he studied Latin and Greek extensively, and, according to a friend, "read through the college library."

As a young man, he was accustomed to taking long walks with his father, conversing in Latin on "Latin days" and Greek on "Greek days." On days designated as "Chess days," he and his father played without board or men as they walked.

White's strength as a chessplayer is not known with certainty, but his friends considered him a strong player, and he once played a series of games with Zukertort. A friend wrote: "While Mr. White lost more games than he won, the series was not without credit to him."

His interests included nature and the out-of-doors as well as all aspects of human culture, but he early developed a special interest in chess literature. "Nearly everyone rides a hobby," he once said. "Mine was chess. I first adopted the map hobby, collecting them as a means of studying world conditions and changes and how the changes come about; but I abandoned maps for chess for its greater educational facility."

Having inherited an already sizable chess library from his father, he set out to collect books on a grand scale. He began to acquire all editions and versions of every chess book he could find. He viewed chess literature as a vehicle by which he could travel through many centuries, countries, and cultures. As a classical scholar and student of history, he enjoyed following the game in its literature from nation to nation, through its journey from the Orient to Europe as it spread by means of conquest, alliance, migration, or cultural exchange. Through chess literature, he learned to read at least a little in twenty-nine languages or dialects. His interests encompassed all aspects of the game, including its historical, social, scientific, artistic, and literary ramifications. Thus it was mainly his interest in chess that led him to collect books also on Orientalia, ancient history, linguistics, ethnography, and folklore. He wanted his chess library to be a comprehensive research collection, including historical works, manuscripts, museum catalogs, art books, literary works, and scientific treatises--in short, anything that bore a significant reference to chess.

White began his association with the Cleveland Public Library in 1884 as a member of the Board of Trustees, later served as president of the Board for many years. He was instrumental in getting the funds for the present Main Library building and supervised every phase of its construction. He helped develop pioneering administrative library policies and helped build up reference collections in various fields. He was the main force in creating one of the largest and most important public libraries in the nation.

White's Chess Collection

The separate department that White created within the Library consisted at first only of Folklore and Orientalia, a total of some 50,000 donated books by the time of his death. His private chess and checker collection became better known than his library department, however, because he was a generous lender of chess books and provider of scholarly assistance to chess researchers all over the world. For example, the great chess historian, Harold J. R. Murray, paid tribute to White as follows in the preface to the monumental History of Chess (1913): "It was my good fortune, at an early stage of my work, to enlist the interest of Mr. John G. White of Cleveland, the owner of the largest chess library in the world. Mr. White's generous and unflinching courtesy in placing his library freely at the service of any student of chess has been acknowledged over and over again... Without that help, the book would never have been written."

White was knowledgeable enough about all aspects of chess that he could build his collection on a title-by-title basis. He never acquired entire chess collections but bid for needed titles when libraries were auctioned off. He bought from many well-known dealers in London, Berlin, Leipzig, Leyden, Zurich, and other foreign cities, as well as from dealers in the United States, such as Will Henry Lyons of Newport, Kentucky. He also relied on the help of such connoisseurs and collectors of chess literature as Antonius Van der Linde, Tassilo Heydebrand und von der Lasa, Harold J. R. Murray, Alain C. White, Eugene B. Cook, and W. H. Tompson.

White's collection had many notable items--including 284 original manuscripts (ancient and modern), and three early editions of a 16th-century book, Francesco Colonna's Hypnerotomachia Poliphili, considered by book connoisseurs to be the most beautiful book ever printed. For their research value, two of White's personally annotated copies of chess bibliographies are priceless. One is Van der Linde's Das Erste Jartausend der Schachlitteratur (850-1880), in which White noted, tabulated, and compared the holdings of his own library with the ten largest collections known to him during his lifetime. The other is his copiously annotated and enlarged copy of Van der Linde's two-volume Geschichte und Litteratur des Schachspiels. As long as he lived, White kept this reference work up to date with the new titles, editions, and publications that he came across.

The White Department Builds the Chess Collection

Upon his death in 1928, White willed his chess and checker collection of 12,000 volumes to the White Department and established a trust fund of about \$275,000 to provide income from which to buy books and care for the collection. He made provision also for funds to be used for special binding, since he was greatly concerned with preserving research materials. To ensure that the character and scope of the collections remained the same through changing library administrations, he included in his will a detailed book-selection policy. His instructions and definitions of the various areas of interest have been the guiding principles through the years during which the Department's holdings have grown to their present size of over 122,000 volumes in more than 7,000 dialects and languages. The chess and checker collection alone numbers about 20,000 cataloged items.

The staff of the Department has continually sought to augment the holdings and come as close as possible to having everything in chess literature. The competition for rare and valuable items is intense, however, and the Department has sometimes lost out on important purchases. One that was especially regretted was nearly 300 items wanted from the extensive library of Albrecht Buschke of New York when it was sold in 1940. These included some rare manuscripts and incunabula (books printed before 1501), but the price tag was \$6,500, an amount the Library could not raise. A second was Caxton's The Game and Playe of the Chesse (one of the first books printed in England and, according to many experts, the first book printed in the English language). A copy was sold in 1941 at a price the Library could not afford.

If some prize items escaped, however, many others have found their way into the collection in the years since White's death. These include some of the manuscripts, scrapbooks, and other papers of Pillsbury, Alekhine, Botvinnik, Reti, Marshall, Maroczy, and other masters, as well as documents relating to the history of the USCF.

Altogether there are about 1,000 manuscripts in the White collection spanning the history of chess literature from medieval European, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish works through the twentieth century. Items of special interest include text variations of Cessolis' De Ludo Scacchorum, the most influential treatise on chess from the thirteenth century until Greco's time (early 1600s); a beautifully illuminated 18th-century Northern Italian manuscript entitled Il Dilettevole e Givdizioso Givoco de Scacchi, a convincing proof that the game rules in Italy were quite different from those prevailing in England; and a Philidor manuscript setting forth his rules, his observations on endgames, and his account of his blindfold match at the Chess Club in St. James Street, London, in 1783.

Valuable and rare incunabula holdings include several 15th-century Cessolis editions and quite a few titles that are unique in the United States.



Alice N. Loranth at her desk in the main reading room.



Alice N. Loranth and Don Thackrey consult one of the special chess card files.

Some Categories of the Collection

Today the Department subscribes to more than 264 periodicals and is constantly adding new ones as they are discovered by the staff. It has about 5,000 bound volumes of periodicals by chess clubs and associations.

It has holdings of over 1,900 chess columns from all over the world, starting as early as 1818. This collection was kept up-to-date until the mid-1950s, when the proliferation of columns and the newly established newspaper microfilm data collections maintained in large libraries made subscriptions no longer practicable. Today the Department regularly clips the chess columns in only three newspapers: the CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,

THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. A few other chess columns are acquired by means of photocopies. These include columns in the ANN ARBOR NEWS and the PARMA SUN POST (Cleveland).

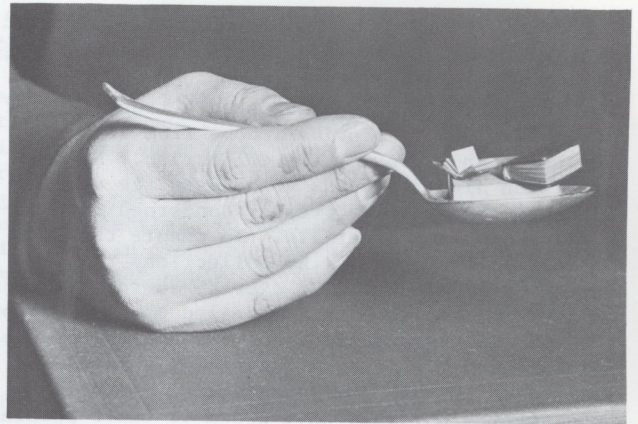
Tournament records, although extremely valuable to researchers, are the most difficult items to collect. Often published in limited editions, or in mimeographed bulletins for local use, they dissipate as rapidly as underground publications. Those published in smaller countries, or countries without a well-established foreign book trade are even more difficult to keep track of. To acquire tournament books and bulletins, the Department has depended on a host of dealers, collectors, and scholars. These include Meindert Niemeijer, Albrecht Buschke, Walter Goldwater, Albert S. Pinkus, Egbert Meissenburg, Gregorio J. Lastra, Kenneth Smith, Alain C. White, Jack Spence, Anthony Dickins, Lothar Schmid, Jeremy Gaige, Dale Brandreth, Bo Göransson, Paul Little, Archavir G. Tanielian, Michael Syngros, and Bob Sinnott. Gaige's recent work in collecting and publishing tournament cross-tables has been invaluable for straightening out and filling in the records especially of the lesser known tournaments.

In uncataloged problems, the Department has 40 large boxes with the problems arranged alphabetically by composer. These occupy 63 feet of shelving space. In addition, the Department received in 1974 the extensive problem collections of Julius Buchwald and Eric Hassberg, a sizable and important expansion of the holdings, now waiting to be sorted and organized for use.

The Department has a valuable and often used collection of photographs, illustrative historical material, correspondence, and autographs, but unfortunately no funds for further additions in this category. The nucleus of this collection is the holdings assembled by John G. White, M. J. Hazeltine, and Alain C. White, and those reproduced recently from the extensive files of James Gates of Georgia.

White's original bequest included 423 chess pieces from assorted sets, some of which were incomplete. This collection has not been substantially augmented until just recently. In the past three years, several exhibits held in the Exhibition Corridor of the White Department kindled public interest in historical and unusual sets, and, as a result, 54 complete high-quality sets have recently been donated, representing the various artistic traditions of China, India, Japan, Austria-Hungary, Malta, France, England, Germany, Italy, and the United States.

The chess-in-literature section has grown spectacularly in the years since White's death. The highlights of this collection include 57 16th-century editions of Castiglione's *Courtier*, 46 editions of the *Gesta Romanorum* (of which 9 were printed before 1500), 163 editions of Rabelais, 60 editions of Polydorus Vergilius, 73 editions of M. G. Vida, 200 editions of Tegnér's *Frithiof's Saga*, and over 1,000 editions and versions of Omar Khayyam.



Some of the larger miniature editions of Omar Khayyam's *Rubaiyat*. The *Rubaiyat* is in the collection because of the 49th quatrain:

'Tis all a Chequer-board of Nights and Days
Where Destiny with Men for Pieces plays:
Hither and thither moves, and mates, and slays,
And one by one back in the Closet lays.



A copy in the White Collection of Thomas Middleton's *A Game of Chesse* is unique and valuable because its original title page was replaced by a pen and ink drawing by W. J. Henderson, a known actor at the Globe Theater in London. Facing the drawing in the book is a poem written by Henderson entitled "The Picture Plainly Explained."

Catalog and Indexes to the Collection

To guide the researcher through the riches of the White Department, a two-volume Catalog of the Chess Collection (Including Checkers) was published in 1964. It conservatively estimated that the collection contained some 15,000 items, and it reproduced catalog cards for 12,856 titles that were cataloged before 1963-64. Volume 1 is an author catalog; Volume 2 is a subject catalog. This reference work badly needs to be revised whenever staff becomes available to do it.

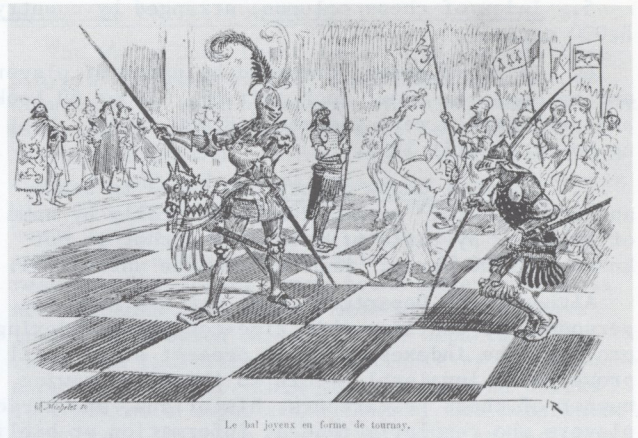
As in any modern library, researchers look up publications in the White Department through the general card catalog in which each publication in the Department is entered under its author, co-author, editor, translator, sponsoring agency, title, and the subjects it covers.

To assist researchers, the Department has prepared the following indexes on cards:

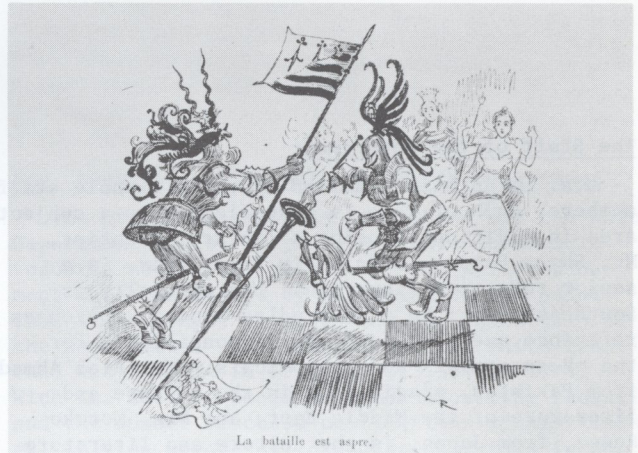
1. Biographical index to chessplayers, citing biographies, obituaries, portraits, pictures, tournament news, and articles found in English and selected German, Bohemian, and Yugoslavian periodicals, published from 1838 to 1951. 5,000 cards. This index is currently being supplemented by cards prepared by Jeremy Gaige of Philadelphia.
2. Subject and author index to chess in fiction, chess in art, tournaments, and a variety of subjects related to chess, published in several thousand selected volumes of periodicals and books. 8,000 cards. Kept up-to-date until 1951.
3. Index of chess columns from 1820 to 1933, arranged by the name of the newspaper or periodical in which they were published. Over 1,900 chess columns are identified with place of publication, first and last dates, and by name of columnist when known. 2,000 cards.
4. Index of chess columns, arranged by date, 1818-1933. 2,000 cards.



A contemporary portrait of Philidor in a blue velvet miniature medallion.



Le bal joyeux en forme de tourney.



La bataille est aspre.



Les roynes desmarchent et prennent en plus grand' liberte que tous autres.

Illustrations by A. Robida in the Works of Rabelais. These drawings are from Des faicts et dictz heroiques du Noble Pantagruel.

5. Index of chess columns, arranged by country. 2,000 cards.

6. Index of games, arranged by names of players and by openings under each pairing. About 50 books and periodicals were indexed. 8,000 cards. Kept up-to-date until 1951.

7. Index of chess poetry published in books and periodicals. Arranged alphabetically by name of poet, or by title of poem when author is not known. 2,000 cards. Kept up-to-date until 1951.

Although the Department does not now have the personnel to continue this time-consuming indexing project, the indexes in their present state still prove to be invaluable tools to the ever-growing number of chess researchers, historians, and serious players who regularly request information or bibliographic assistance on a variety of chess subjects.

The Staff of the Department

Mrs. Loranth is assisted by three capable staff members, each of whom is a specialist in a subject area in addition to being a library scientist. Mr. Shyam Pandey, originally from India, is a senior reference librarian. His specialty is Southeast Asia; he also handles most of the chess reference questions and has responsibility for the chess serials and periodicals. Mr. Riaz Ahmad, from Pakistan, specializes in the culture and literature of the Middle East, and Mrs. Motoko Reece, from Japan, in the culture and literature of the Far East. These four professional librarians read a total of some thirty languages and are conversant with a broad range of cultures.

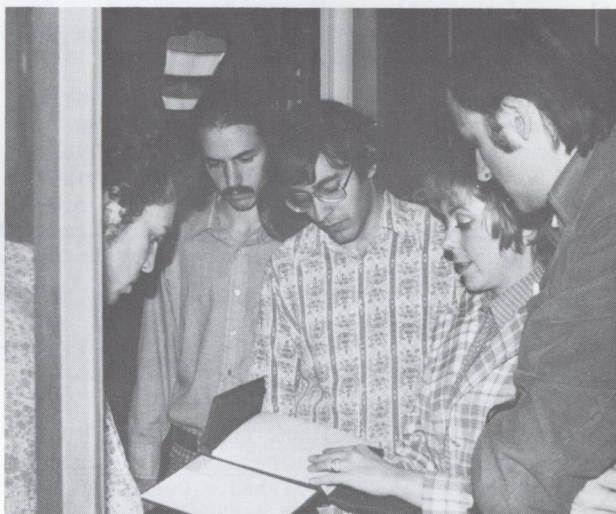
Unfortunately, the White Department has not had a chess librarian since the retirement of Mr. Walter C. Green in 1944. The present staff members are well-versed in chess bibliography but do not have a tournament player's knowledge of the game itself nor the time to undertake the various chess indexing and cataloging projects that would make the collection even more useful. This deficiency will be corrected whenever funds become available to hire a chess librarian.

The time of the current staff spent specifically on chess includes many hours a week checking book lists and catalogs, tracking down ambiguous and incomplete bibliographic information to determine which books the Department needs to buy, and corresponding with book dealers and chess organizations--all in the effort to fulfill White's directive to obtain a copy of everything on chess.

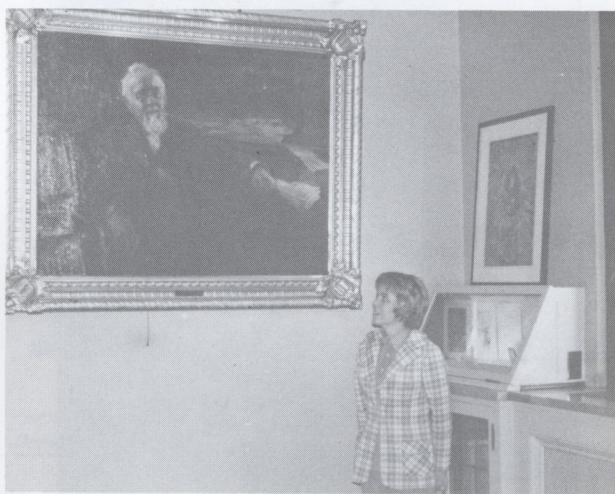
Much staff time is spent also giving assistance to library users. This ranges from answering a simple telephone inquiry ("Who is the current U.S. Champion?" or "What's the rule on castling?") to research consultation requiring extensive bibliographic guidance and reference service. Over 500 persons registered to use the chess collection in 1974, not counting experienced researchers who were given the privilege of helping themselves in the open stacks. In addition, some 200 letters

with chess inquiries (about five questions per letter) were received, and about 1,000 reference questions on chess were answered in person or by telephone. The interests of Department users are as various as the collection itself, but frequent inquiries concern tournament records, openings analysis, and biographical information.

Some staff time is spent also in showing the collection to visiting groups, answering tourists' questions, and, in general, acting as hosts for the Department. Each staff member also has his or her own research interests to pursue, and among the four of them gave 85 lectures, talks, and seminars in 1974. For any leftover time, there is endless cataloging, indexing, and maintenance work to keep the collection usable.



Mrs. Loranth showing some players from the Cleveland Plain Dealer International through the Treasure Room. From left to right, the visitors are James Tarjan, John Grefe, Norman Weinstein, and Andy Soltis.



From the far wall, the portrait of John G. White benignly surveys the reading room.

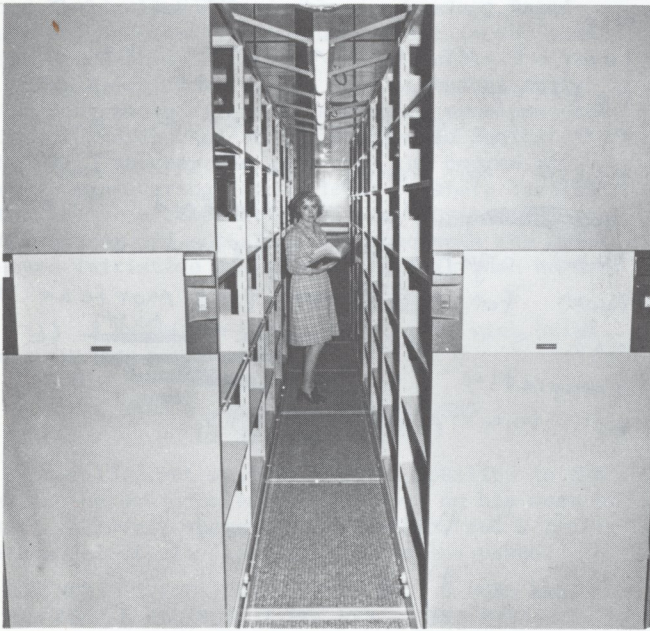
Using the Collection in Person

Every chessplayer who gets close to Cleveland should take the opportunity to visit the White Department. It is on the third floor of the Cleveland Public Library's main building in a large, elegant room overlooking Lake Erie. One reaches the Department through the Exhibition Corridor, which is lined with cases displaying rare and interesting materials from the collection. The main room of the Department itself also has many exhibit cases that attract the attention of visitors.

The chess collection is housed mainly in an open balcony area overlooking the main reading room. Rare and precious items are kept in the Treasure Room, adjoining the main reading room. Neither of these areas is open for browsing, except by special arrangement for experienced researchers who need to use the stacks. The usual practice is for readers to request documents of a staff member, register and leave identification at the main desk, and then work with the documents in the main reading room. There are no chairs or tables in the stacks.

Persons undertaking extensive research are well-advised to write to the Department in advance to permit the staff to gather the needed materials and have them waiting at a reading table for the researcher's arrival.

Photocopy machines (operated with coins at 15¢ per copy) are nearby. The staff will instruct readers in ways of making copies without damaging the originals.



The Elecompak Shelving System in the Treasure Room is an electrically operated movable system of shelves. The system, a gift of the Friends of the Cleveland Public Library, doubles the shelving space for rare books, alleviates dust, and improves the security of valuable items. The shelves, shown open here, move together on the floor tracks until they are completely joined.

Using the Collection by Mail

The White Department is for the use of chessplayers everywhere. You don't have to live in Cleveland to take advantage of this great resource-- although of course you can make best use of the library in person. Interlibrary loan privileges apply to all printed materials in the collection with the standard exceptions: manuscripts, unbound periodicals, rare or very expensive items, and books in fragile condition. In 1974, 920 requests for interlibrary loans were processed. Arrangements also can be made by mail to have items photocopied at cost. The Department's reference facilities are available by correspondence to everyone. This service is free unless it requires a major commitment of the Department's resources, in which case a mutually agreed upon fee is established.

How Chessplayers Can Help the White Department

The preceding sections have shown how the White Department can serve you. But this invaluable resource needs your help too. The White endowment has been eroded by inflation to the point that it no longer provides for the essentials of the Department. The income from the White Trust Fund was \$10,414 in 1973 and \$13,560 in 1974. With the cost of books more than doubling recently and the number of chess publications of all kinds multiplying beyond all expectations, this income has fallen seriously behind the needs. The Library itself supplements these funds as best it can, and the Friends of the Cleveland Public Library have been extremely generous. But the needs grow larger every year. The Department has been actively seeking help from foundations and private donors and will have to increase these efforts in the future if the collection is to continue to expand and provide a comprehensive research resource in accordance with White's original intentions.

Chessplayers can help in the following ways:

1. Masters, journalists, and association or club officers can donate documentary material that will be useful for future chess research. This includes pictures, important game scores, tournament records not available in printed sources, and valuable correspondence. Sizable donations of documentary files in 1974 came from USCF, Eric Hassberg and Julius Buchwald, and the New England Chess Organizers, Inc.

2. All chess journalists and officials can personally see to it that the White Department gets a complimentary permanent subscription to every chess periodical and bulletin with which they are associated and that the Department remains on the mailing list through changes of editors and mailers. No problem is more frustrating for the Department than trying to keep

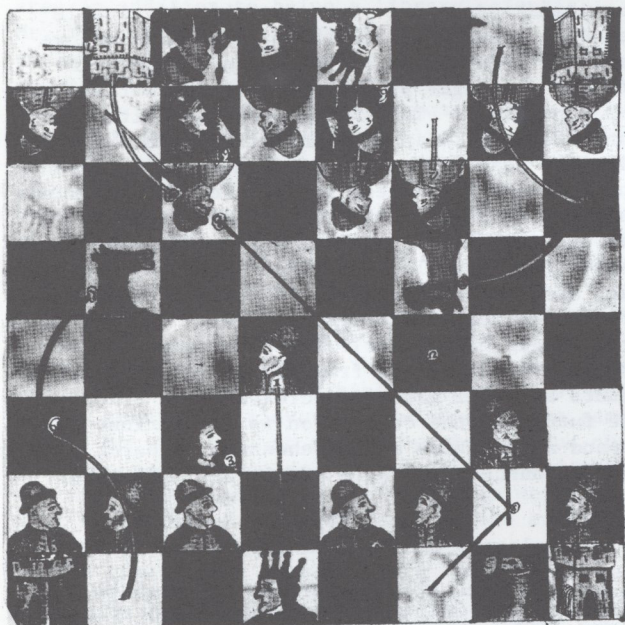
track of its more than 264 chess periodical subscriptions. Many of these publications are irregular, short-lived, and inconsistently identified. Corresponding with a succession of editors, verifying bibliographic information, seeking replacement copies for missing issues--all this takes an inordinate amount of time, effort, and money. It would be a great service for the chess community of the present and the future if editors would give personal attention to this matter.

3. Gift copies of chess books and periodical volumes would assist with the Department's duplicate sale and exchange program. This program, which was started three years ago, permits the Department to sell or trade duplicate holdings and replace them with items lacking in the collection. In 1974, \$973 worth of materials were acquired in this way.

4. To accomplish a long list of essential tasks, the Department requires additional funds; it would welcome ideas and help from chessplayers in raising them. It needs to employ a chess librarian to catch up on a backlog of cataloging, bibliographic work, indexing, and (most important) preparing a revised edition of the Department's Catalog of the Chess Collection. It also badly needs funds for microfilming and for the preservation of rapidly disintegrating materials.

Chess is an intensely individual game, yet through its literature it builds an endless community of persons who have felt its fascination. John Griswold White gave to this community a priceless heritage. We, his beneficiaries, can best honor his memory by freely using the collection and by contributing in whatever ways we can to its preservation and growth.

Essempio 26.



Altro bel modo di cominciare il Gioco oltre li sopradetti. Come nel n.º 21. a carte 17118.

An illuminated page taken from a unique Italian manuscript entitled "Il Dilettevole Giuditioso Giuoco de Scacchi" (The Delightful and Judicious Game of Chess). The manuscript (c. 1730) is illustrated with 49 "examples" for the instruction of beginners. Example 26, shown here, explains: "Another nice method to begin the game..." This manuscript, one of the treasures of the Department, shows that in 18th-century Italy the queens did not start from d1 and d8 but from e1 and e8.

After ~~the~~ game is completed
~~the pieces~~ must be removed
 Analysis by the opponents must be prohibited to avoid disturbing the other players. ~~After~~ upon completion of the game the referee must immediately remove the chess pieces from the table to prevent analysis. ~~We~~ we recommend that the organizers prepare a special room for ~~post-mortem~~ post-mortem analysis. the room ~~must~~ ^{must} be completely out of ~~earshot~~ ^{earshot} of all the participants.

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A manuscript in ink written by Bobby Fischer purchased by the White Department in 1971.

A POSTAL MASTER

By Jack O'Keefe

Although the late Leon Stolzenberg was a top-ranked correspondence player for over 25 years, very few of his postal games were ever published. He did not submit them to editors, and he kept no game-scores. Hoping to fill this gap in the record, MC appealed through Chess Life and Review and the Chess Correspondent for examples of his postal play.

We received 17 games, and our thanks go to those generous players who were willing to pay tribute to Stolzenberg even at the cost of publicizing their own losses. From comments sent along with the games it is clear that Stolzenberg was regarded as warmly by his postal opponents as by his fellow tournament players. As Carl Green puts it, "Leon Stolzenberg was not only a great chess player. He was prompt, friendly and even willing to help 'duffers'." And Jim Marfia writes that "the old master was...a perfect gentleman and a pleasure to lose to." Few postal players have extracted so many points so painlessly.

The games show an interesting pattern. With White Stolzenberg was usually content with a slight but lasting initiative, which he capitalized on slowly and patiently (as against Brandreth and Townsend). His sharp P-sac in the game with Green is an exception to the rule.

With Black, however, he chose openings that give both sides difficult strategic problems--the Pirc, K-Indian, and Steinitz Deferred against the Ruy. Whether the game took the course of heavy maneuvering (Richardson) or sharp tactics (Marfia) or a combination of both (Svoboda), Stolzenberg did not allow his opponents the quiet, secure initiative he liked to exploit when he had White.

All 17 games are given below, some with brief introductory notes.

ALFRED D. TOLINS - STOLZENBERG CCLA Special, 1966

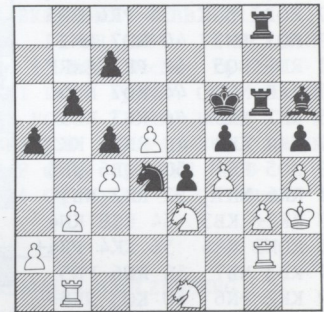
After 12...PB4 stifles White's mobility in the center, he succumbs to the pressure on his weak QBPs. A lovely thematic Nimzoindian, and a textbook model of play against the doubled pawns.

1 PQ4 NKB3 2 PQB4 PK3 3 NQB3 BN5 4 PQR3 BxN+
5 PxP PB4 6 PB3 PQ3 7 PK4 NB3 8 BK3 PQN3
9 BQ3 OO 10 NK2 NK1 11 OO NR4 12 NN3 PB4
13 KPxB KPxB 14 BKB2 PN3 15 RK1 NKN2 16 PQ5
QQ2 17 NB1 BR3 18 NQ2 QRK1 19 QB2 NR4
20 RxR RxR 21 RK1 RxR+ 22 BxR QK2 23 BB2 NB5
24 KB1 KB2 25 PN3 NR4 26 QN1 NKB3 27 KN1 NQ2
28 PB4 NKB3 29 QKB1 KK1 30 PR3 KQ2 31 QK1 NxQP
32 BxP+ PxP 33 PxN QB2 34 QK6+ QxQ 35 PxQ+
KxP 36 PN4 BK7 37 PN5 KQ4 38 BK1 NB5 39 KB2
BR4 40 Resigns.

WILLIAM G. PEEK - STOLZENBERG CCLA Special, 1963

White struggles manfully to keep all the weak spots protected, but 39...NK7! and 40...BxP! end his resistance, since 41 RxN RxP+! leaves a hopeless ending.

1 PQ4 NKB3 2 PQB4 PKN3 3 NKB3 BN2 4 NB3 PQ3
5 PK4 OO 6 BK2 PK4 7 OO NB3 8 PQ5 NK2 9 BN5
PKR3 10 BQ2 NQ2 11 QB1 KR2 12 NKR4 PQR4
13 PKN3 NQB4 14 NN2 BR6
15 RQ1 PB4 16 PB3 QQ2
17 BK3 PN3 18 QB2 RB2
19 BKB1 QRKB1 20 BxN
QPxB 21 NK1 BxB
22 KxB PxP 23 QxP NB4
24 KN2 NQ5 25 RQ3 PR4
26 RN1 BR3 27 PN3 QB4
28 RN2 QN4 29 PKR4
QB4 30 RKB2 RN2
31 QxQ PxQ 32 KR3 RK1
33 RQ1 PK5 34 PB4 RN3
35 RKN2 RQ1 36 RB1
R1KN1 37 RQN1 KN2
38 NQ1 KB3 39 NK3 NK7
40 NB1 BxP 41 Resigns.

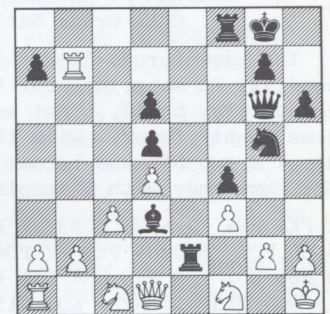


(After 39 NK3)

FRED TOWNSEND - STOLZENBERG CCLA Special, 1962

With 19...PB5 and 26...RK7 Black dominates the kingside. Instead of winning material by 27...NR6, Stolzenberg sacrifices two pieces to demolish the defensive barricades. After 27...RxKNP!! and 28...NxP+, White's best try is 29 NN3 (not 29 KB2 QN8+ 30 KxN BxN 31 QQ2 PN4), but Black still wins by 29...NR5+ 30 KR3 BB8+! 31 QxB (31 NxB allows mate in a few moves by 31...QN7+) 31...PxN and now 32 QK2 RB7, or 32 QQ3 PxP, or 32 QxR+ KxQ 33 PxP NB4.

1 PK4 PK4 2 NKB3 NKB3
3 NxP PQ3 4 NKB3 NxP
5 PQ4 BK2 6 BQ3 NKB3
7 OO OO 8 RK1 NB3
9 BKN5 PKR3 10 BK3 PQ4
11 PB3 BQ3 12 QB1 NK5
13 BKB4 PB4 14 BxB PxP
15 QN2 BK3 16 NB1 QRN1
17 N3Q2 QB3 18 PB3 NN4
19 NQN3 PB5 20 RK2 N3K2
21 QB2 NB4 22 BxN BxB
23 QQ1 QN3 24 KR1 BQ6
25 RK7 QRK1 26 RxQNP
RK7 27 NB1 RxKNP
28 KxR NxP+ 29 KxN
QR4+ 30 KB2 QxQ
31 Resigns.

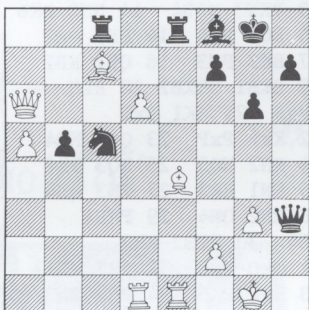


(After 27 NB1)

STOLZENBERG - ROBERT G. LAKE
Golden Knights, 1959

First White sacrifices a pawn for a passed QP and powerful B-pair. Then he begins a long and involved combination that wins the exchange, but leaves an unwinnable ending--which White wins after some defensive lapses by Black, who is never quite able to capture the last remaining pawn.

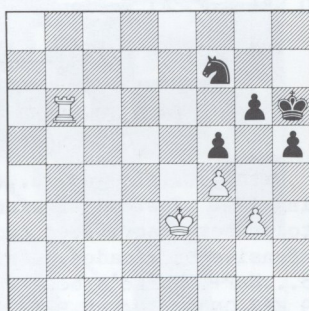
1 PQ4 NKB3 2 PQ4 PKN3 3 PKN3 BN2 4 BN2 OO
5 NQB3 PQ3 6 PK3 QN2 7 KNK2 PQR3 8 OO PK4
9 PN3 RN1 10 PQR4 PN3 11 PxP PxP 12 BQR3 RK1
13 QB2 NR4 14 QRQ1 BN2 15 PK4 PQB3 16 BQ6 RR1
17 PQN4 QB3 18 BB7 QK2 19 PR5 PQN4 20 PxP BPxP
21 NQ5 BxN 22 PxB QxP 23 QB6 QK2 24 PQ6 QK3
25 NB3 N4B3 26 KKK1 BB1 27 PR3 QRB1 28 NQ5 NxN
29 BxN QxRP 30 QxRP PK5 31 BxKP NB4 32 BN2 QxB+



(After 31...NB4)

33 KxQ NxQ 34 RxR RxR
35 PQ7 NxB 36 PxRQ NxQ
37 RQB1 BN2 38 PR6 BQ5
39 RQ1 BN3 40 RQ7 KN2
41 RN7 BQ5 42 PR7 BxRP
43 RxB NQ3 44 RQ7 NB5
45 RN7 NR6 46 KB3 KB3
47 KK4 KK3 48 RN6+ KK2
49 KQ5 PR4 50 RQB6 NB5
51 RR6 NN7 52 RR2 NB5
53 RK2+ KB3 54 RK8 KN4
55 RQN8 NR6 56 KK4 PB4+
57 KB3 NB7 58 RN6 PN5
59 KK2 PN6 60 KQ3 NK8+
61 KQ2 NB6+ 62 KK3 NR7
63 PB3 NB8+ 64 KB2 NQ7
65 KK2 NB5 66 RxP3 NQ3
67 RN6 NB2 68 KK3 KR3
69 PB4 KN2 70 KQ4 NR3
71 KK5 NN5+ 72 KK6 NB7
73 RN7+ KR3 74 KB7 PR5
75 PxP KR4 76 RN4 KxP
77 KxP KN5 78 KB6 NQ6
79 RR4 NB4 80 RQ4 NN6
81 RQ3 NB8 82 RQ1 NK7
83 KK5 KN6 84 RQN1 KB6
85 KxP NQ5+ 86 KK5 NB3+
87 KQ5 NK2+ 88 KQ6 NB4+
89 KK5 NR5 90 PB5

Resigns.



(After 69 PB4)

MATTHEW R. KATREIN - STOLZENBERG
CCLA Grand National, 1970

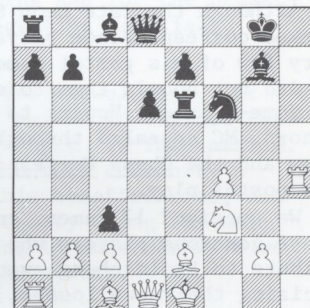
The adventurous 12 NB3 leads to a theoretical equality in material, but Black's sharp K-side counterplay by 17...PN4! and 18...PKR4 tilts the game in his favor. With the white king exposed, Black's two bishops become a mighty force, and the game ends with White in a mating net.

1 PK4 PK4 2 NKB3 NQB3 3 BN5 PQR3 4 BR4 NB3
5 OO PQ3 6 BxN+ PxP 7 PQ4 PxP 8 NxP PB4
9 NB6 QQ2 10 NR5 QN4 11 BQ2 BK3 12 NB3 QxN
13 NQ5 QR5 14 NxP+ KQ2 15 NxR QB3 16 PK5 NN5
17 BB4 PN4 18 BN3 PKR4 19 PxP QxN 20 QB3 BN2
21 KKK1 QxQ 22 PxQ PR5 23 BB4 PxP 24 PxN BxKNP
25 RK7+ KxP 26 RxP BxP 27 RN1 BK4 28 PB4 KK3
29 RQR7 BK7 30 Resigns.

JIM MARFIA - STOLZENBERG
Golden Knights, 1966

Marfia comes to this game with the latest analysis from *Shakhmaty*, but Black diverges with 11...RB3 and 12...RK3+! In the hyper-sharp complications that follow, White's hopes for a powerful attack after 19...NxR 20 NxR are dashed by 19...RxB!

1 PK4 PQ3 2 PQ4 NKB3
3 NQB3 PKN3 4 PB4 BN2
5 NB3 OO 6 PK5 KNQ2
7 PKR4 PQB4 8 PR5 PxQP
9 RPxP PxN 10 PxBP+
Rxp 11 PK6 RB3
12 PxN RK3+ 13 BK2
NxP 14 RxP NB3
15 RR4 NK5 16 NQ4 QN3
17 BK3 PxP 18 RN1 NB6
19 QQ3 RxB 20 Resigns.

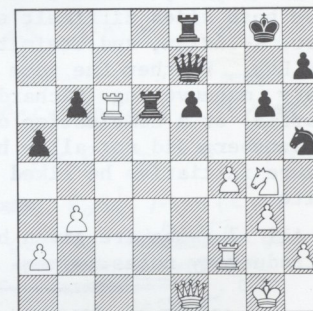


(After 15 RR4)

STOLZENBERG - DALE BRANDRETH
Golden Knights, 1968

Stolzenberg's relentless pressure--chess pays off when Black slips and allows 48 QK5!, winning at least a pawn while keeping the superior position.

1 PQ4 NKB3 2 PQB4 PK3 3 NKB3 PQN3 4 PKN3 BN2
5 BN2 BK2 6 OO OO 7 NB3 NK5 8 QB2 NxN 9 QxN
PKB4 10 PN3 BKB3 11 BN2 PQ3 12 QRQ1 QB1
13 QQ2 BK5 14 NK1 BxB 15 NxB NQ2 16 NB4 RK1
17 NR5 PR4 18 QB2 QQ1
19 PK4 PN3 20 NB4 QK2
21 KKK1 QB2 22 RK2
BN2 23 NQ3 PxP
24 RxP NB3 25 RK2 NR4
26 NK1 QB4 27 QQ2 RK2
28 NN2 R1K1 29 R1K1
BB3 30 RK4 BN4
31 PB4 BR3 32 NR4 QB2
33 NB3 NB3 34 R4K2
NR4 35 RKB1 QB4
36 NR4 QN5 37 NN2 QB4
38 NK3 QB2 39 PQB5
QPxP 40 NN4 BN2
41 PxP RQ2 42 QK1 QK2
43 PxP BxB 44 RxB
QB4+ 45 R1B2 PxP 46 RB2 QK2 47 RB6 RQ3 48 QK5
RQ8+ 49 KN2 QKN2 50 QxQ+ KxQ 51 RxNP RK2
52 RR6 RQ4 53 NK3 Resigns.



(After 47...RQ3)

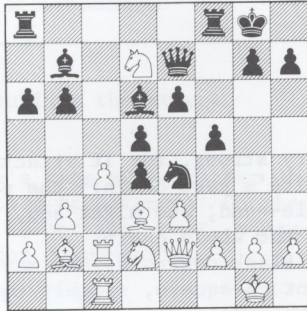
STOLZENBERG - CARL GREEN
Golden Knights, 1954

1 PQ4 PQ4 2 PQB4 PxP 3 NKB3 NKB3 4 PK3 PK3
5 BxP PB4 6 OO PQR3 7 QK2 PQN4 8 BN3 BN2
9 RQ1 QN2 10 PK4 BxP 11 NN5 PB5 12 NxB PxP
13 PQ5 NxN 14 PxKP PxKP 15 QxN PK4 16 BN5 BK2
17 BxB KxB 18 NB3 KB2 19 QB5+ KK1 20 RQ6 Resigns.

TOMAS SVOBODA - STOLZENBERG
Correspondence, 1971

In this titanic battle, Stolzenberg plays a complex combination which wins a pawn, since 16 NxR BxP+! 17 KB1 (best) PxN 18 RQ1 RxN is good for Black. Svoboda fights back well to regain the pawn, but his open king remains a problem. 40 QK4? (instead of 40 Pxp) is a fatal slip, but it still requires great care for Black to rack up the point.

- 1 PQN3 NKB3 2 BN2 PQN3
- 3 PK3 BN2 4 PQ4 PK3
- 5 NQ2 PQ4 6 KNB3 QNQ2
- 7 BQ3 PQR3 8 QK2 NK5
- 9 QRB1 PKB4 10 OO BQ3
- 11 PB4 OO 12 RB2 QK2
- 13 KRB1 PB4 14 NK5
- PxQP 15 N5xN PxpP
- 16 QxpP QxN 17 NB3 PxpP
- 18 BxBP PQN4 19 BQ3
- KRB1 20 NK5 QK1
- 21 QN6 RxR 22 RxR
- QK2 23 PQN4 PR3
- 24 PQR3 KR2 25 QK3
- BQ4 26 PB3 NB3
- 27 PN4 KN1 28 NN6 QKB2
- 29 PxpP PxpP 30 BxBP NR2 31 QQ3 NN4 32 NR4 RQ1
- 33 RB8 RxR 34 BxR BB1 35 PB4 BB5 36 QK3 NK3
- 37 PB5 NN4 38 NB3 NxN+ 39 QxN PQR4 40 QK4 PxpP
- 41 PxpP BxpP 42 BQ4 BK2 43 QR8 BB1 44 QN8 PN5
- 45 QK5 BK2 46 QK4 BQ4 47 QK2 PN6 48 QN5 BB5
- 49 QR4 KR2 50 QB6 BB3 51 Resigns.



(After 15 N5xN)

HARDON H. McFARLAND - STOLZENBERG
CCLA Special, 1954

- 1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQ4 3 NQB3 NKB3 4 BN5 BK2
- 5 PK3 OO 6 QB2 QNQ2 7 NB3 PB3 8 PxpP KPxpP
- 9 BQ3 RK1 10 PKN4 NK5 11 BKB4 BN5 12 KB1 BxN
- 13 PxB NB1 14 PKR3 PKN4 15 BR2 PQR4 16 NK1 PN3
- 17 PB3 NQ3 18 KB2 RR2 19 NN2 BR3 20 BxB RxB
- 21 BN3 PB3 22 PKR4 NB2 23 PxpP NxpP 24 PQB4 KN2
- 25 QRQB1 PQB4 16 QRQ1 PxBP 27 PxpP QR1 28 NR4
- PxpP 29 BB4 KR1 30 BxN Resigns.

ROBERT C. WOODWORTH - STOLZENBERG
Golden Knights, 1959(?)

- 1 PQ4 NKB3 2 PQB4 PK3 3 NQB3 BN5 4 PK3 OO
- 5 BQ3 PB4 6 NB3 PQ4 7 OO NB3 8 PQR3 BR4
- 9 PR3 PR3 10 BPxpP KPxpP 11 PxpP BxN 12 PxB QR4
- 13 QK2 BK3 14 PQR4 KKR1 15 BR3 NK5 16 BxN PxB
- 17 NQ4 NK4 18 BN4 QQ1 19 NxB RxN 20 PB3 PxpP
- 21 PxpP QR5 22 KR2 NB5 23 PK4 RQ1 24 Resigns.

STOLZENBERG - WALTER STEPHAN
Golden Knights, 1963

- 1 PKN3 PKN3 2 BN2 NKB3 3 NKB3 BN2 4 OO OO
- 5 PQ3 PB4 6 QNQ2 NB3 7 PK4 PQ3 8 PB3 BQ2
- 9 RK1 RB1 10 PKR3 PQN4 11 PQ4 PxpP 12 PxpP QN5N
- 13 RB1 NB7 14 RN1 QN3 15 PK5 PxpP 16 PxpP NR4
- 17 KR2 BB4 18 PKN4 NK6 19 BPxN BxR 20 NxB
- Resigns.

STOLZENBERG - FRED TOWNSEND
CCLA Special, 1962

- 1 PQ4 PQ4 2 NKB3 PK3 3 PB4 NKB3 4 PxpP PxpP
- 5 BN5 BK2 6 NB3 OO 7 QB2 PB4 8 PK3 PxpP 9 KNxpP
- NB3 10 NxN PxN 11 BQ3 PKR3 12 BR4 PB4 13 OO
- BN2 14 KRQ1 NQ2 15 BN3 KR1 16 RQ2 BKB3 17 R1Q1
- QR4 18 QN3 NN3 19 BN1 BxN 20 QxB QxQ 21 PxpP
- NB5 22 RK2 KKR1 23 PKR4 RK3 24 BB2 NR6 25 BN3
- NN4 26 RB2 PB5 27 BR4 PR3 28 R2B1 BB3 29 RQ2
- PN4 30 BQ1 NQ3 31 BxN RxB 32 RQ4 RQN1 33 PK4
- RN7 34 RB2 RxR 35 BxR RQ2 36 PxpP BN2 37 PxpP
- RxpP 38 RxR BxR 39 PxpP BK3 40 PB4 PB4 41 KB2
- KR2 42 PN4 KxpP 43 BxpP BQ4 44 KK3 BN7 45 KQ4
- BB8 46 KK5 KN2 47 PN5 KB2 48 BK4 Resigns.

G. D. STARK - STOLZENBERG
CCLA Special, 1966

- 1 PK4 PK4 2 NKB3 NQB3 3 BN5 PQR3 4 BR4 PQ3
- 5 PB3 BQ2 6 PQ4 QB3 7 BKN5 QN3 8 BB2 PR3
- 9 BKR4 NB3 10 QNQ2 NKR4 11 NB1 NB5 12 NK3 PxpP
- 13 PxpP NN5 14 BKN3 QB3 15 PQR3 NxpP+ 16 NxN
- NxB+ 17 QxN QxN 18 RKN1 BK2 19 NR4 QR4 20 NN2
- QR4+ 21 PN4 QN3 22 QB3 PQR4 23 RN1 BKB3 24 PK5
- PxpP 25 PxpP BK2 26 NK3 PxpP 27 PxpP BK3 28 KK2
- QN4+ 29 KB3 PQB4 30 PxpP QB3+ 31 KK2 RR7+
- 32 KK1 QB6 33 QQ3 OO 34 QQ1 QK5 35 QB1 BxpP
- 36 RN5 QQ6 37 Resigns.

RANSOM L. RICHARDSON - STOLZENBERG
Golden Knights, 1951

In a winning position, Stolzenberg loses through a clerical error.

- 1 PQ4 NKB3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 PB3 PB4 4 PQ5 PK4
- 5 NB3 PQ3 6 PK4 BK2 7 BK3 OO 8 KNK2 NK1
- 9 PKN3 BQ2 10 BN2 NR3 11 QQ2 N3B2 12 OO PQN4
- 13 PN3 RN1 14 PB4 PB3 15 PKR3 NPxpP 16 NPxpP
- QB1 17 KR2 QR3 18 KRQN1 RN5 19 BB1 PB4 20 NN1
- NB3 21 KPxpP BxpP 22 RxR PxrR 23 NN5 NxN 24 PxpP
- QR6 25 BB4 PxpP 26 BxBP NK5 27 QB1 QR4 28 QK1
- BB3 29 RQ1 RB1 30 QB1 NB6 31 RQ2 BQ2 32 NB3
- BxNP 33 BQ3 QN3 34 RQB2 BQ2 35 NN5 BxN 36 BxB
- QQ5 37 RQ2 QK4 38 BKB4 QK2 39 QB2 RK1 40 RB2
- BR5 41 RB1 QKB2 42 QQ2 BN4 43 BxB QxB 44 QxQ
- Resigns.

STOLZENBERG - JAMES L. TUTTLE
CCLA Grand National, 1970

- 1 PQ4 PQ4 2 PQB4 PK3 3 PxpP PxpP 4 NQB3 NKB3
- 5 BN5 BK2 6 PK3 OO 7 BQ3 QNQ2 8 QB2 RK1
- 9 KNK2 NB1 10 PKR3 PB3 11 PKN4 PN4 12 OOO BQ2
- 13 KN1 PQR4 14 NN3 RR2 15 NB5 BxN 16 BxB QR1
- 17 PKR4 PN5 18 NR4 NK5 19 BxB R2xB 20 RQB1
- PN6 21 PxpP RN1 22 KRN1 NN3 23 PB3 NQ3 24 QxpP
- QxQ 25 RxQ RQ1 26 BxN BPxB 27 RB3 RKB2 28 RN3
- RK2 29 KB2 KB2 30 KQ2 KB3 31 RN1 PN4 32 NN6
- NB2 33 PR5 RK3 34 NR4 R1K1 35 NB5 R3K2
- 36 RQR1 RR2 37 PK4 RQ1 38 PK5+ KK2 39 PN4 RQN1
- 40 NQ3 PR5 41 R3R3 NQ1 42 RxP R2N2 43 RR7 NK3
- 44 RxR+ RxR 45 KB3 NB2 46 NB5 NN4+ 47 KQ3 RN1
- 48 RR6 RKB1 49 KK3 RQN1 50 PR6 PxpP 51 RxP
- Resigns.

Continued on page 32.

Games from Bronstein's ZURICH 1953



Translator: Jim Marfia



This is the thirteenth installment of David Bronstein's great tournament book, Zurich 1953.

Game 127

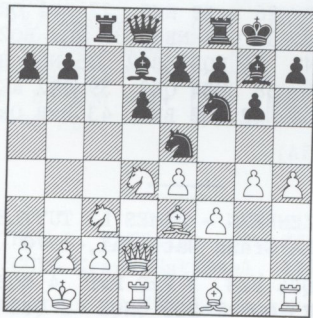
BOLESLAVSKY - GELLER

Sharp mutual attacks against kings castled on opposite wings constitute one of the most intense forms the chess struggle can take. Here it is just as important not to dash headlong into the attack as it is not to be excessively concerned about the safety of one's own king. In this game between two masters of the aggressive style, we shall see the harmonious combination of attack and defense, based on experience, erudition, and intuition.

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cd 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6
6 g3 Bg4 7 f3 Bd7 8 Be3 g6 9 Qd2 Bg7 10 OOO O0
11 g4

Geller's sixth move, ...Bg4, forced White to advance his f-pawn to f3; making a virtue of necessity, Boleslavsky played the Rauzer Attack against the Dragon, where White plays f3 deliberately.

11...Rc8 12 Kbl Ne5 13 h4



This position is one of exceptional interest as far as the theory and practice of the middle stage of the game is concerned.

White has a strong central knight, keeping Black's queen bishop well curbed, and ready also to refute a queen sortie to a5 by retreating to b3. White started his pawn storm first (already he has played g4 and h4), and he has no weaknesses in his king position, while Black's g6-pawn is like a crag to catch the onrushing White avalanche.

Black, although he will begin his pawn storm later than White, does have an open line leading to the enemy king. His central knight is also

very strong, for it attacks the weak link in White's pawn chain: the pawn which forms the sole--and, one might add, rather shaky--support of the whole chain.

Black controls, and may soon occupy, the important c4-square, roughly equivalent to f5 in Black's camp, while White does not control one square in the vicinity of Black's king. And finally, the strong black king bishop furnishes the basis for dangerous combinations along the long diagonal.

As we can see, the position is a complicated one, which is in a state of dynamic equality for the nonce. Great skill is required to manipulate the entire cluster of pieces and pawns while simultaneously warding off the enemy's threats. In this game, we shall follow the struggle move by move.

13...b5

Black answers blow for blow. This prepares ...b4 as well as ...Nc4, for now Bxc4 will open the b-file, which is more dangerous for White than the open c-file would be.

14 Bh6

Of course, taking the b-pawn is madness. h5 is ineffectual as long as there are pieces available to defend h7 and h8, so White first wants to exchange one of Black's most important pieces.

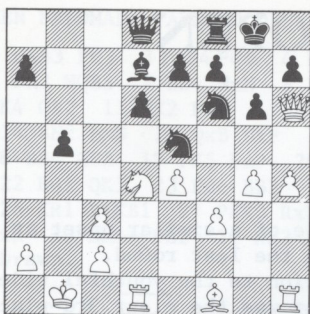
14...Bxh6

In such positions, ...Bh8 is sometimes possible. For the moment, the rook has less importance than the bishop, since the long diagonal, although presently overburdened with pieces, may also be quickly opened up. For example: 14...Bh8 15 Bxf8 Rxc3 16 bc Nxf3 17 Nxf3 Nxe4. This is not a forced line, of course, and in the present circumstances it is clearly bad for Black, but it is given merely to illustrate the ideas that come up in the course of the struggle.

15 Qxh6 Rxc3

Now h5 was indeed threatened, so this exchange of rook for knight, breaking up the king's cover, is practically forced.

16 bc



16...Qa5

The natural way to continue the attack.

17 Qe3

The position of White's king grows rather shaky, and the queen must now turn to defense. On the other hand, the balance is not yet upset, since White has the exchange for compensation.

17...Qa3

Black gets nothing out of 17...Nc4 18 Bxc4 bc 19 Kal Rb8 20 Rb1, but now Black threatens 18...b4.

18 h5 b4 19 Qc1 Qxc3 20 Qb2 Rc8

Black declines 20...Qe3, which could have resulted in a repetition of moves after 21 Qc1 Qc3. Black has no advantage, and after the exchange of queens, his game is even slightly inferior.

21 hg

Forcing Black to trade queens, since 21...hg might allow 22 Qc1 with the threat of Qh6.

21...Qxb2+ 22 Kxb2 hg 23 a3

This is an inaccuracy, based on Boleslavsky's following one-move oversight, the only one he has made in the last 15 years of his tournament practice. The right idea was 23 Bd3 or 23 Be2 first,

and 24 a3 on the following move. In that case, White would have had winning chances.

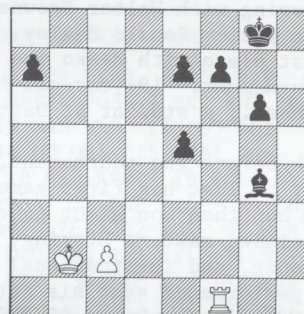
23...ba+ 24 Kxa3

Even now, nothing terrible would have happened after 24 Ka2, but Boleslavsky bravely proceeds with the variation he has seen: 24...Nxf3 25 Nxf3 Rc3+ 26 Rd3!?! As Boleslavsky explains it, he saw, of course, that the knight could take the f-pawn and then the rook could go to c3, forking king and knight, but he thought he could play 26 Rd3 and defend both pieces—including the king!

24...Nxf3 25 Nxf3 Rc3+ 26 Kb2 Rxf3 27 e5 Nxg4

The foundation has been broken, and now the whole structure collapses.

28 Be2 Rf2 29 Bxg4 Bxg4 30 Rdf1 Rxf1 31 Rxf1 de



The rook simply does not have the ability to deal with a bishop and four pawns. Were it not for the a7-pawn, perhaps White might have found some sort of chance, but a couple of moves must be spent on getting that pawn, and the other black pawns can move fast and far...

32 c4 Kf8 33 Ral Bf3 34 c5 g5 35 Rxa7 g4
36 Ra3 Ke8 37 Kcl f5 38 Kd2 f4 39 Ra6 g3
40 Kel Be4 41 Resigns.

WANTED: EDITOR

After a tenure of three years, the present MC editorial team, Don and Doris Thackrey and Jack O'Keefe, will turn the magazine over to a new editor as soon as one can be selected.

The new editor should have considerable free time and be willing to devote it to getting the magazine out regularly each month. Reliability is the major key to a publication's success. He should be a proficient typist (or have a friend who is). An IBM Selectric II typewriter is provided by MCA for the editor's use. Besides his own writing, he will be responsible for arranging for all contributors and dealing with a printer and a mailer.

Persons interested in the editorship should write to the MCA executive board stating their qualifications, relevant experience, and interests.



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AT THE WORLD OPEN



Several Michigan players attended the 3rd annual World Open in New York City over the long 4th of July weekend. This gala event, the super-bowl of Bill Goichberg's Continental Chess Association tournament season, was certainly worth attending this year if you felt like a prize winner, for it had a \$20,000 prize fund, the largest ever for an open event. It set a record in entries also with 815-- 372 in the open section and 443 in the booster.

The winner on tiebreak was Pal Benko, who scored 8-1, drawing with Walter Browne and with a young Houston master Ronald Henley. The man who shared first place with Benko was the sensation of the tournament: 19-year-old Alan Trefler of Brookline, Mass., a student at Dartmouth College.

Ranked 115th before the tournament, with a rating of 2045, he lost his first game to master Orest Popovych but then won eight games in a row. His victims included masters Lipking, Frankle, Wachtel, and Rohde, and international master Kaplan. This performance sent his rating zooming up to about 2300 and gave him a \$2,250 share of the prize fund.

Bill Goichberg's press release on the tournament emphasizes the astonishing series of upsets--perhaps more than in any previous U.S. event. He writes:

"Robert Gruchacz, rated only 2053, succumbed to Benko (in the last round) only after a long, hard-fought struggle--Trefler had won his last game quickly and for a long while it seemed he might gain clear first place via a Gruchacz-Benko draw. Gruchacz is another unheralded young player who had an astounding tournament, drawing Wachtel (2308) and Matera (2458) and beating Shipman (2302), Kramer (2333), Balmazi (2259), and Leow (2302) to also climb from low expert to about a 2300 rating.

"Other young players turning in surprising performances included Ronald Henley (2224), Jerald Meyers (2032) of Buffalo, and Michigan Junior Champion Steven Feldman (2143). Henley scored an undefeated 7-2, beating Watson (2310) and drawing his last four games with Matera (2458), Benko (2504), Rossolimo (2404), and Denker (2386). Meyers also scored 7-2, facing 6 masters and 2 2190 players. Henley and Meyers should join Trefler and Gruchacz with ratings near 2300 as a result of this tournament. Feldman also became a solid master with his wins over Nurmi (2338) and Celorio (2295) and draw with Denker (2386); his only loss was to Browne in the last round.

"15-year-old Michael Rohde, former National Junior High and National High School Champion, was the youngest U.S. player since Fischer to achieve a 2300 rating. July 6 was a day Mike will never forget--he upset grandmaster Walter Browne in beautiful style in round 8, but was on

the wrong side of a similar upset at the hands of Trefler in the last round.

"An exception to the youthful tide apparent at the tournament was the clear 3rd-place finish of veteran grandmaster Nicolas Rossolimo (7½-1½), who was playing serious chess for the first time in five years. Defeating young master Tim Taylor in the last round, Rossolimo won \$1,000. But even he felt the sting of the new generation when Alan Cabot (1954), a junior from Massachusetts, scored a brilliancy over him in round 3. Scoring 5½-3½ against a field including 5 masters and 3 high experts, Cabot gained some 200 rating points."

Feldman's 6½-2½ was equaled by Detroit Ron Finegold, and both got a piece of the experts' prize money.

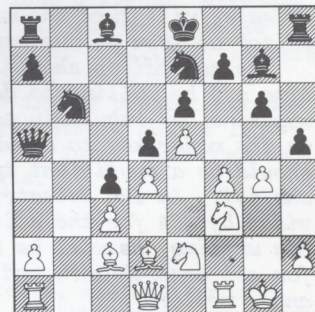
Finegold started the tournament dismally. In his first game, he was up a whole piece when he overlooked a mate in one. After that sobering experience, he settled into a winning pattern and began racking up the points. He began, he said, to believe that he was having a great tournament, except that every time he looked at the wall chart, "that kid" (Feldman) was still a point ahead of him. In the last round, Finegold finally caught up, thanks to Walter Browne, who beat Feldman.

John Brooks of Detroit followed the opposite course from Finegold's. He started at a sprint, beating two masters in the first two rounds, and then fell off the pace, finishing out of the money.

Some games from these three Michigan players at the World Open follow:

STEVEN FELDMAN - PETER NURMI

1 PQ4 PKN3 2 PK4 BN2 3 NQB3 PQB3 4 QB4 PQN4
5 BN3 PN5 6 QNK2 PQ4 7 PK5 PK3 8 PKB4 NK2
9 NKB3 NQ2 10 OO PQB4 11 PB3 NPxP 12 NPxP QR4
13 BQ2 PB5 14 BB2 NN3
15 PN4 PR4 16 PB5 KPxP
17 PxBP NxP 18 BN5 BK3
19 QQ2 KQ2 20 NB4 QRB1
21 PQR4 KRN1 22 QRN1
PR3 23 KR1 KB2 24 RN2
RN1 25 R1QN1 BKB1
26 BB6 BR3 27 BN5 BN2
28 BB6 BxB 29 PxB KRK1
30 NK5 NQ3 31 RK1 NQ2
32 RxR NxR 33 N5xNP
NK5 34 NxB+ RxN
35 QB4+ KB1 36 NK7+
KN2 37 RN1+ RN3
38 RxR+ QxR 39 NxP QN7
40 QB7+ Resigns.



(After 15...PR4)

STEVEN FELDMAN - ARNOLD DENKER

1 PQ4 NKB3 2 NKB3 PK3 3 PQB4 PQ4 4 NB3 PB4
 5 BPxP Nxp 6 PK3 QNB3 7 BB4 NxN 8 PxN BK2
 9 OO OO 10 PK4 QB2 11 QK2 PxP 12 PxP PK4
 13 PxP BKN5 14 BN2 BxN 15 QxB Nxp 16 QKN3 QxB
 17 BxN PB3 18 BB4 RB2 19 PK5 PxP 20 BxP RK1
 21 KRB1 QQ4 22 RQ1 QK3 23 PB4 BB3 24 RK1 BxB
 25 RxB QN3+ 26 KR1 R1KB1 27 PKR3 RxP 28 KR2
 RB8 29 RxR RxR 30 RK8+ KB2 31 RK3 RB3 32 RN3
 QB3 33 RQB3 Drawn.

EDUARDO CELORIO - STEVEN FELDMAN

1 PKN3 PQ4 2 BN2 NKB3 3 PQ3 PK4 4 NKB3 NB3
 5 OO BK2 6 PB4 OO 7 PxP Nxp 8 NB3 BK3 9 PQ4
 PxP 10 NQN5 NB3 11 N5xQP NxN 12 NxN BQ4 13 NB5
 BB4 14 BN5 BxB 15 QxQ QRxQ 16 KxB RQ4 17 NR6+
 KR1 18 BxN PxP 19 RQ1 RR4 20 NN4 KN2 21 PK4
 RK1 22 PB3 BN3 23 PN4 RQ4 24 RQN1 PQR4
 25 PxP RxRP 26 RN2 R1QR1 27 RxB RxP+ 28 KR3
 PxR 29 RQN1 R1R6 30 RxP RxBP 31 KR4 RR1
 32 PK5 PxP 33 Nxp RR5+ 34 KR3 RB4 35 NQ3 RR4+
 36 KN2 RR7+ 37 KB3 RR6 38 KK4 RxP 39 RxP RK7+
 40 Resigns.

STEVEN FELDMAN - WALTER BROWNE

1 NKB3 NKB3 2 PQ4 PKN3 3 PB4 BN2 4 NB3 PQ3
 5 PKN3 OO 6 BN2 QN2 7 OO PK4 8 PK4 PxP
 9 Nxp RK1 10 PN3 NB4 11 PB3 PQR4 12 BK3 PB3
 13 BB2 QN3 14 QB2 KNQ2 15 KRQ1 PR5 16 QRN1 PxP
 17 PxP QN5 18 NR2 QR6 19 NB3 NK3 20 N3K2 NxN
 21 NxN NB1 22 PB4 PKB4 23 RK1 BQ2 24 RK2 PxP
 25 Bxp BN5 26 R2K1 NK3 27 NxN RxN 28 PKB5 RxB
 29 QxR Bxp 30 QK7 BxR 31 RxB QR7 32 RK1 RKB1
 33 QK3 PQ4 34 PxP PxP 35 KN2 KR1 36 RK2 QN8
 37 QK7 QxP 38 BQ4 QB6+ 39 KR3 BxB 40 Resigns.

RON FINEGOLD - DAVE ZARDUS

1 PQ4 NKB3 2 BN5 NK5 3 BR4 PQB4 4 PKB3 PKN4
 5 PxN PxP 6 PB3 QN3 7 QN3 QxQ 8 PxQ PxP 9 PxP
 BR3 10 NQB3 NB3 11 RR4 KQ1 12 NB3 BK6 13 PQ5
 NN1 14 NK5 RB1 15 NB4 BQ5 16 NN5 BN2 17 NN6
 PxN 18 RxR NR3 19 PQ6 PxP 20 Nxp KB2 21 RxP+
 RxR 22 NxR KxN 23 PK3 and White won.

RON FINEGOLD - WILLIAM FREEMAN

1 PQ4 NKB3 2 BN5 NK5 3 BR4 PQB4 4 PKB3 QR4+
 5 PB3 PKN4 6 PxN PxP 7 PxP QxP4 8 QQ4 PK4
 9 QxQ BxQ 10 NB3, winning a pawn which proved
 enough to win the game eventually.

ALEXANDER KEVITZ - JOHN BROOKS

1 NKB3 NKB3 2 PB4 PB4 3 NB3 PQ4 4 PxP Nxp
 5 PQ4 NxN 6 PxN PKN3 7 PK3 BN2 8 BK2 OO 9 OO
 NB3 10 BR3 PxP 11 BPxP QR4 12 BN2 RN1 13 PQR4
 RQ1 14 QN3 BK3 15 QN5 QB2 16 KRB1 RQ4 17 QQ3
 R4Q1 18 NN5 QB1 19 QN3 PK3 20 BKB3 PKR3
 21 NK4 BQ2 22 BR3 BK1 23 QRN1 BB1 24 BxB KxB
 25 NB5 QK2 26 QB3 KN1 27 NxNP KRB1 28 NB5 RxR
 29 RxR NK4 30 BQ1 NQ2 31 RB1 PK4 32 KB1 PxP
 33 PxP QR5 34 PR3 NB3 35 QQ2 RQ1 36 RB4 BB3
 37 NQ3 BQ4 38 QR5 RK1 39 RN4 QN4 40 BB3 BxB
 41 QxQ BK7+ 42 KK1 PxQ and Black won.

JOHN BROOKS - ROBERT GAUNTT

1 NKB3 PQB4 2 PB4 NKB3 3 PQ4 PxP 4 NxP NB3
 5 NQB3 PKN3 6 PK4 PQ3 7 BK2 BN2 8 BK3 OO
 9 QQ2 NKN5 10 BxN BxB 11 PB3 BQ2 12 NxN PxN
 13 BQ4 PB3 14 OO QR4 15 QRB1 QR4 16 NK2 BR3
 17 BK3 BxB+ 18 QxB KRN1 19 PQN3 QR4 20 RQB2
 QR6 21 PB5 PQR4 22 PxP QxQP 23 NB3 RQ1 24 RQ1
 QB2 25 NR4 BK1 26 R2Q2 RQ3 27 RxR PxR 28 QQ4
 KB2 29 QxQP QxQ 30 RxQ RN1 31 KB2 RN4 32 RQ2
 PQB4 33 RB2 KK3 34 RxP KQ3 35 RxR BxR 36 NB3
 BB3 37 KK3 KB4 38 PQR3 BQ2 39 NQ5 PB4 40 PN4+
 PxP 41 PxP+ KN4 42 KQ4 PxP 43 PxP PR4 44 PR4
 KB3 45 KK5 BK1 46 KK6 BQ2+ 47 KB6 BK1 48 KK7
 BQ2 49 PN5+ Resigns.

MATTHEW GREEN - JOHN BROOKS

1 PQB4 PQB4 2 NQB3 NKB3 3 PK4 NB3 4 KNK2 PKN3
 5 PQ4 PxP 6 NxP PQ3 7 BK2 BN2 8 NB2 OO 9 OO
 BK3 10 PQN3 PQR3 11 RN1 QN1 12 PQR4 RB1
 13 KR1 PQN4 14 RPxP PxP 15 PxP NR2 16 BQ2 NQ2
 17 NQ5 BxN 18 PxP Nxp 19 NN4 NQ5 20 NB6 NxN
 21 PxN NK4 22 PQN4 Nxp 23 PN5 NQ5 24 BQ3 RR6
 25 BN5 QN2 26 RK1 PK3 27 BK3 R1B6 28 Bxp RPxB
 29 BxN RQ6 30 QB1 BxB 31 Resigns.

MICHIGAN OPEN



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SEE PAGE 34 FOR DETAILS

Annual Membership Meeting
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CHESS HISTORY DEBUNKED

By Ben Crane

In every history there are legends and semi-truths whose spurious roots have been forgotten. The history of chess, no exception, is sullied with the misrepresentations of authors, journalists, and unscrupulous historians past.

Who will come forward to explode the precious myths of our chess heritage? Emboldened by smoldering indignation, the author of this article dares to reveal some truths.

The Invincible Capablanca

One of the thinnest chess books ever published is Capablanca's Samtliche Verlustpartien. It contains all the tournament and match games lost by Jose Capablanca in his lifetime career--35.

It is time the chess public be apprised of Capablanca's massive hoax. True, he lost only 35 games as the famous Capablanca, but he lost thousands of games that were never ascribed to him. Rich and handsomely persuasive, the wily Cuban convinced tournament directors to record his losses under a multitude of pseudonyms. Until now Capablanca had successfully preserved the myth of his invincibility through disguises such as Amateur, N.N., Anonymous, Duke of Brunswick, Col. Moreau, and Napoleon.

Pillsbury's Uncanny Memory

The great American chess champion, Harry Nelson Pillsbury, is wrongly famed for his power of memorization. The story is told that Professor J. Merriman of Lehigh University once tested Pillsbury's memory with the following list of words:

antiphlogistine	no war
periosteum	Etchenberg
takadiastase	American
plasmon	Russian
ambrosia	philosophy
Threlkeld	Piet Potgelter's rost
streptococcus	Salamagundi
staphylococcus	oomiscellecootsi
micrococcus	bangmanvate
plasmodium	Schlechter's nek
Mississippi	manzinyama
Freiheit	theosophy
Philadelphia	catechism
Cincinnati	madjesoomalops
athletics	

Supposedly Pillsbury memorized the list at a glance and briskly recited it backwards and forwards.

The fact is that Pillsbury had but a mediocre memory. Challenged to repeat the above list, Pillsbury replied, "I am frightfully sorry, Professor Lehigh, but I have just remembered a prior engagement."

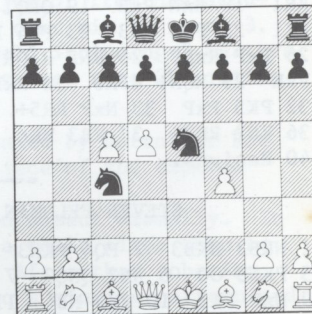
Fine Once Lost a Game in Seven Moves

Legend has it that Grandmaster Reuben Fine lost a tournament game in only seven moves. Thus:

Pasadena, 1932

BOROCHOW - FINE

1 PK4 NKB3 2 PK5 NQ4
3 PQB4 NN3 4 PQ4 NB3
5 PQ5 NXP (If
5...NN5, 6 PB5 N3xP
7 PQR3 wins a piece)
6 PB5 N3B5 7 PB4
"Resigns" (Black
must lose one of his
knights).



(After 7 PB4)

This game has secured a niche in numerous chess anthologies, none of which provides the complete score of the contest. Would Fine resign in a favorable position? Never!

7...PK3! 8 PxN QR5+ 9 KK2 (If 9 PN3, QK5+ snags a rook) 9...BxP! (This is even more powerful than 9...QK5+, which Black now threatens) 10 QQ3 (If 10 NQB3 QB7+ 11 KQ3 NXP+ 12 KK4 QB4 mate) 10...QB7+ 11 KQ1 NXP+ 12 BxN QxQB 13 QQB3 BQ5! 14 Resigns.

The diligent reader will amend his Golden Treasury of Chess to read, "Borochow Once Lost a Game in Thirteen Moves."

Chess Is Inexhaustible

Shall age wither or custom stale the "infinite" variety of chess? According to historians Edwin Anthony and Irving Chernev, no one can calculate the total of possible chess games; the number of ways of playing merely the first ten moves on each side is claimed to be 169,518,829,100,544,000,000,000,000.

As any calculating idiot would know, this mammoth sum, unchallenged for decades, is a gross exaggeration. In a recent landmark experiment, Stanley Perlo and the author methodically played through all the games of chess. We may now set the inflated record straight: there are exactly 42,437 possible games.

Skeptics are invited to purchase our comprehensive listing, "Chess in a Nutshell," now in search of a publisher.

Continued on page 32.

VANCOUVER 1975

By Don Vandivier

It's no wonder they call it "beautiful B.C." Our arrival in Vancouver, British Columbia, was greeted by beautiful scenery everywhere. At Totem Park, the site of the tournament, hundreds of flowers added fragrance to the fresh air. In the background were bluish colored mountains with white splotches of snow scattered about their tops. What a place for a chess tournament!

The tournament committee had planned a \$33,000 prize fund based on 600 entries, but only 320 entries were obtained: 204 from Canada, 111 from the U.S., and 5 from Europe. This still left a nice prize fund of \$16,128 to be split between the open and class sections.

The Michigan players were Jim Malloy, Attila Lehotzky, Ray Stone, and myself. (Ray lives in Ontario but plays mostly in Michigan.) Needless to say, we all entered the class section. Also formerly from Michigan (and rated 6th in the open section) was Dr. Eugene Martinovsky. Martinovsky followed 5 grandmasters: Keres (2565), Browne (2554), Bilek (2495), Forintos (2490), Suttles (2490).

ROUND 1

I played the black side of a Sicilian. After several moves, we arrived at a position similar to a variation of the Accelerated Fianchetto. I played my queen to QN3 putting pressure on his QNP, but instead of defending the pawn he defied me to take it--so I did. Then as he chased my queen around the board I took another pawn, and another. He finally did trap my queen on the kingside and I had to give up the exchange to swap off some pieces. After the smoke cleared, I had two bishops, rook, and four pawns against two rooks, knight, and three pawns. My bishop pair were very strong, and I won.

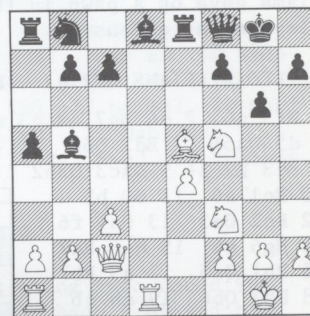
Attila and Jim were not doing as well; in fact, they were both losing. I went downstairs to see how the grandmasters were doing. Hanging on the door was a sign which read something to the effect of "Spectators \$1 unless you are participating in the tournament; a relative of yours is in the tournament; or you know somebody playing in the tournament." In other words NOBODY had to pay to watch! Yet passersby couldn't care less about the game; they were not attracted by the crowd of players.

In front of the top four boards were four rows of chairs for spectators, and in back of the top three boards were large wallboards showing the position move by move. Underneath each was a chess clock showing the same time as the one used by the players. This kept spectators away from the tables, except, of course, during time-pressure, which always attracts vultures.

On board 1 Keres was absolutely crushing his opponent. But on board 2 Browne was two pawns down against Wachtel (2300). Board 3 was even more surprising; grandmaster Bilek had lost to Pafnutieff (2139).

PAUL KERES - DENIS ALLAN

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nf6
3 d3 Nc6 4 Nbd2 Bc5
5 c3 d5 6 Be2 de
7 de a5 8 00 00
9 Qc2 Re8 10 Nc4 Qe7
11 Bg5 Qf8 12 Ne3 Be7
13 Bb5 Bd7 14 Rfd1 Nb8
15 Bxf6 Bxb5 16 Bxe5
Bd8 17 Nf5 g6 18 Bg7
Qc5 19 Rd5 Qb6 20 Bd4
Qa6 21 Qd2 gf 22 Rxd8
fe 23 Rel Qg6 24 Nh4
Qg4 25 Rxe4 Resigns.



(After 17...g6)

Browne and Wachtel adjourned their game, as did several other players, and the next day everybody was up early to watch the playoffs. Wachtel chose wisely to return one of the pawns, and shortly thereafter the game was drawn.

Other upsets were: Zeigler (2045) beat Cleg-horn (2316), and one of the masters, whom I will refer to as Mr. X (to spare any embarrassment) drew with a 1300 player!

ROUND 2

There was a mob of people engulfing the 2nd-round pairings. People on the inside trying to get out were struggling against people on the outside trying to get in. I recognized one of the insiders as he squeezed his shoulders between two of the outsiders. "Attila, what board am I on?" I called. His legs seemed to be stuck somewhere back in the crowd. He called off the board number, and I left him there to go play my game.

You can imagine my surprise when Ray Stone sat down across from me. "Two thousand miles and I've got to play you," he said. I didn't know whether to take that as a compliment or insult. I played my usual sneaky, tactical chess full of cheap shots and swindles, but he wouldn't fall for anything. Then after I got myself into a bad position I had to use a lot of time on my clock to stay alive. My flag fell on move 34, but Ray had somehow missed two moves and couldn't claim the win. By this time my position was in ruins, and I resigned six moves later.

DON VANDIVIER - RAY STONE

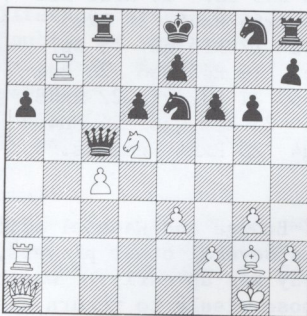
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cd 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6
6 Bc4 Qb6 7 Nxc6 bc 8 O0 g6 9 Be3 Qa5 10 Qd4
Bg7 11 b4 Qc7 12 Rad1 O0 13 Qd2 Ng4 14 Bf4 a5
15 ba Qxa5 16 Ne2 Qxd2 17 Rxd2 Ne5 18 Bb3 Ba6
19 Bxe5 Bxe5 20 f4 Bg7 21 Rf3 Rab8 22 f5 Rb4
23 fg hg 24 Ng3 c5 25 c3 Rbb8 26 c4 Rb4 27 Rc2
Bb7 28 Rf1 Be5 29 Re2 Kg7 30 Kf2 Rh8 31 Rh1
Rh4 32 Kf3 Rf4+ 33 Ke3 Rh4 34 Kf3 Bxg3 35 Kxg3
Rxe4 36 Rxe4 Bxe4 37 Re1 f5 38 Kh4 Kf6 39 g4
Bd3 40 g5+ Kf7 41 Resigns.

Jim Malloy had a mate in 3 moves; he picked up his piece, and his flag fell. Attila also had a good game but got into time-pressure and lost.

Probably the most interesting game this round was Williams' win over grandmaster Suttles. Williams gave up a pawn in the opening for active play on the queenside.

LEO WILLIAMS (2214) - DUNCAN SUTTLES (IGM)

1 Nf3 g6 2 d4 Bg7 3 g3 d6 4 Bg2 Bd7 5 c4 c5
6 d5 Qa5+ 7 Bd2 Qb6
8 Bc3 Bxc3+ 9 Nxc3 Qxb2
10 Rc1 a6 11 O0 b5
12 Rc2 Qa3 13 Qa1 f6
14 Ng5 b4 15 Ne6 Ra7
16 Rb1 Qa5 17 a3 Rb7
18 Rb3 Qb6 19 ab cb
20 Na4 Qa5 21 Ra2 Bxe6
22 de Rc7 23 Nc3 Qc5
24 Nd5 Rc8 25 Rxb4 Nc6
26 Rb7 Nd4 27 e3 Nxe6
28 Nxe7 Rc7 29 Nxc8
Rxc8 30 Qxf6 Nd8
31 Rb8 Rc8 32 Rxc8
Qxc8 33 Qxd6 Qxc4
34 Rxa6 Qc1+ 35 Bf1
Rg7 36 Ra8 Rd7
37 Qe6+ Resigns



(After 27...Nxe6)

The only other big upset was "Mr. X," who lost to an 1800 player.

ROUND 3

Everything was going as expected. I lost again while Attila and Jim won. In the open section all the top players were winning their games. Browne was two pawns up on Dr. Macskasy but was getting into time-pressure. He had 15 moves to make in 5 minutes, and the position was very complicated. Browne sat there studying the position... tick...tick...tick... "Browne, what are you looking at!?" I thought to myself. Time was running short. Everybody was gathering around the table, watching Browne, watching the clock, watching Browne. The crowd was fidgeting but silent. Their eyes said, "Move, Browne, move!" Suddenly Browne's hand shot out, and BAM! the move was completed. Macskasy sat motionless for a long time considering the move. He made his move, and Browne replied instantly. Browne had 2 minutes left. Macskasy again weighed the position. This time when he moved he offered a draw. Browne declined instantly, and there followed a series of

quick moves by both sides. I heard one of the spectators remark, "Browne moves like a cowboy drawing his gun!" Even so, Browne's position required very careful defense. Browne tried to beat the clock, and when his flag fell four moves short his game was already a shambles.

ELOD MACSKASY (2222) - WALTER BROWNE (IGM)

1 d4 c5 2 e3 Nf6 3 Nf3 g6 4 c4 Bg7 5 Nc3 O0
6 Be2 cd 7 Nxd4 Nc6 8 Nxc6 bc 9 e4 d6 10 O0
Be6 11 Be3 Rb8 12 Qc2 Qa5 13 a3 Ng4 14 Bf4
Bxc3 15 b4 Bxb4 16 ab Qxb4 17 Rxa7 Rb7 18 Rxb7
Qxb7 19 h3 Ne5 20 Bh6 Rb8 21 f4 Qa7+ 22 c5 Nd7
23 f5 Bb3 24 Qd2 Qxc5+ 25 Khl f6 26 Rcl Qe5
27 Rxc6 Qxe4 28 Rc7 Nf8 29 Bd3 Qe5 30 Bf4 Qa1+
31 Kh2 g5 32 Qe2 Re8 33 Bxd6 Bf7 34 Bg3 Qd4
35 Bb5 Rb8 36 Qxe7 Time Forfeit.

Browne was not the only victim of the clock. Barnes had a good game against Keres until he got into time-pressure.

PAUL KERES (IGM) - CRAIG BARNES (2260)

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Nc3 g6 4 Bc4 Bg7 5 d3 e6
6 Bf4 d6 7 Qd2 a6 8 a3 b5 9 Ba2 Bb7 10 O0 Nf6
11 Bh6 O0 12 Rael Rc8 13 Bxg7 Kxg7 14 Ne2 Qa5
15 c3 b4 16 ab cb 17 Ral Qb6 18 Nfd4 a5 19 Qe3
Nxd4 20 Nxd4 Nd7 21 Bc4 e5 22 Nc2 Qxe3 23 Nxe3
Ra8 24 cb ab 25 Nc2 Nb6 26 Bb3 d5 27 f3 de
28 fe f5 29 ef gf 30 Rxa8 Bxa8 31 Nxb4 Kf6
32 Ral Rd8 33 Ra6 Rd6 34 Bd5 Bxd5 35 Rxb6 Ke6
36 Nxd5 Kxd5 37 Rxd6+ Kxd6 38 Kf2 Kc5 39 Ke3
Kb4 40 d4 Resigns

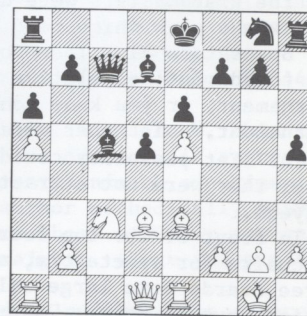
Mr. X lost to another low-rated player and withdrew from the tournament.

ROUND 4

I finally managed to play a halfway decent game.

DON VANDIVIER - FRANK KLUYTMANS

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 e5
c5 4 c3 Nc6 5 Nf3 Qb6
6 Bd3 Bd7 7 O0 cd
8 cd Nxd4 9 Nxd4 Qxd4
10 Nc3 Qb6 11 a4 a6
12 a5 Qc7 13 Rel h5
14 Be3 Bc5 15 Nxd5
Qxe5 16 Bc4 Bxe3
17 Rxe3 Qb8 18 Nb6
Nf6 19 Nxa8 Qxa8
20 Qd6 h4 21 Rc1 Qa7
22 Bxe6 fe 23 Rxe6+
Kf7 24 Rxf6+ gf
25 Qxd7+ Kg6 26 Qg4+
Resigns.



(After 14...Bc5)

Attila had a hairy game also.

LEHOTZKY - JOHANSON

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cd 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 Nc6
6 N4b5 d6 7 Bf4 e5 8 Bg5 a6 9 Bxf6 gf 10 Na3
b5 11 Nd5 f5 12 Bd3 Be6 13 c3 Rb8 14 Nc2 Qg5
15 Nc7+ Kd8 16 Nxe6+ fe 17 ef ef 18 O0 Rg8
19 g3 h5 20 Rel h4 21 Bf1 hg 22 hg f4 23 Qf3
Ne7 24 Rad1 Nf5 25 Bh3 Nh4 26 Qc6 Qe7 27 Nd4
Qa7 28 Rxe5 Rxg3+ 29 fg de 30 Qd5+ Ke8
31 Qxe5+ Resigns.

ROUND 5

Probably the strangest game of the whole tournament was played between Forintos and Pupols. Some of the moves played are beyond my comprehension, so here's a real challenge for everybody.

GYOZO FORINTOS (IGM) - VIKTORS PUPOLS (2208)

1 d4 c5 2 d5 e5 3 c4 d6 4 e4 Nd7 5 Nc3 g6
6 a3 h5 7 h4 Bh6 8 Be2 a6 9 g3 Kf8 10 Nf3
Bxc1 11 Qxcl Ngf6 12 b4 Kg7 13 b5 Nh7 14 Nd2
Ndf6 15 Qb2 Re8 16 f3 Re7 17 a4 a5 18 O00 Qh8
19 Rdg1 b6 20 Nd1 Kf8 21 Qc3 Ke8 22 g4 Qf8
23 Nf2 Kd7 24 Qd3 Kc7 25 Nf1 Bd7 26 Rh2 Qh8
27 Kc2 Rg8 28 Nd2 Bc8 29 Nb3 Kb8 30 Rhg2 Nf8
31 Qd2 Ra7 32 Rh1 N8d7 33 Qe3 Re8 34 Nd3 Qf8
35 Nd2 Qe7 36 g5 Nh7 37 Rhg1 Ndf8 38 Bd1 f6
39 f4 ef 40 Qxf4 fg 41 hg Nd7 42 Nf3 Ka8
43 Rel Ne5 44 Nfxe5 de 45 Qg3 Qg7 46 Rf1 Rae7
47 Rgf2 Rf8 48 Rxf8 Nxf8 49 Rf6 Nd7 50 Rf2 Rf7
51 Be2 Rxf2 52 Qxf2 Qe7 53 Qg3 Kb7 54 Bf1 Kc7
55 Bh3 Kd6 56 Be6 Qg7 57 Kd2 Qe7 58 Ke3 Qg7
59 Ne1 Bb7 60 Nf3 Nf8 61 Qh3 Qe7 62 Bc8 Ba8
63 Qg3 Nh7 64 Ba6 Nf8 65 Ke2 Nd7 66 Qh3 Qe8
67 Nh4 Nf8 68 Ke3 Qe7 69 Nf3 Nd7 *(And now
Forintos shows why he is a grandmaster)* 70 Qe6+
Qxe6 71 de Nf8 *(Of course the pawn was immune
because of the threatened pin)* 72 Nxe5 Kxe6
73 Kf4 Kd6 74 Bc8 Kc7 75 Bf5 gf 76 ef Kd6
77 g6 Nxb6+ 78 fg Resigns.

ROUND 6

Martinovsky won quickly from Pafnutieff.

EUGENE MARTINOVSKY - VLADIMIR PAFNUTIEFF

1 d4 Nf6 2 Nf3 g6 3 Bf4 Bg7 4 e3 d6 5 h3 O0
6 Be2 c6 7 O0 Nbd7 8 a4 Re8 9 Na3 h6 10 Nc4
Nf8 11 c3 Be6 12 Nfd2 Qd7 13 e4 g5 14 Bg3 Ng6
15 f4 gf 16 Bxf4 d5 17 e5 dc 18 ef ef 19 Nxc4
Kh8 20 Qd2 Rg8 21 Ne3 f5 22 Rad1 Rad8 23 Bd3
c5 24 d5 Bxd5 25 Bxf5 Qxa4 26 Bxg6 Resigns.

Browne was in another time-scramble--this time against Pupols. Browne made the time-control, but on the very next move he had to give up a piece to avoid mate. He managed to get two pawns for his piece but had an inferior ending and lost. He was not the only grandmaster upset this round; Bilek lost to Harper (2265).

ROUNDS 7 and 8

After the 6th round, things leveled off a bit. The only major upset was in round 7 when Watson

(2265) held Forintos to a draw. Keres was leading the tournament, but 2nd and 3rd places were up for grabs. Some of the interesting games follow:

ROBERT WACHTEL (2300) - DUNCAN SUTTLES (IGM)

1 e4 g6 2 d4 d6 3 c4 e5 4 Nf3 Nc6 5 d5 Nce7
6 Nc3 f5 7 Be2 Nf6 8 Qc2 Bg7 9 Bd2 O0 10 Rcl
Kh8 11 O0 c6 12 dc bc 13 c5 d5 14 ed Nfxd5
15 Nxd5 cd 16 Qa4 a5 17 Bb5 d4 18 Bg5 h6
19 Bxe7 Qxe7 20 Rfel Qc7 21 Qc4 Rd8 22 Rcd1 g5
23 h3 Bf6 24 c6 Kg7 25 Qc5 Qd6 26 Qxd6 Rxd6
27 a4 Rd5 28 Nd2 Rc5 29 Rcl Rxc1 30 Rxc1 e4
31 Nc4 d3 32 c7 Ra7 33 Nb6 d2 34 Rd1 Rxc7
35 Rxd2 Be6 36 g3 f4 37 Kh2 e3 38 fe fe 39 Re2
Bd4 40 Na8 Rc8 41 Resigns.

JOSEPH OSZVALD (2265) - EUGENE MARTINOVSKY (2349)

1 e4 c5 2 d4 cd 3 c3 dc 4 Nxc3 Nc6 5 Nf3 e6
6 Bc4 Bb4 7 O0 Nge7 8 Nb5 d5 9 ed ed 10 Bxd5
Nxd5 11 Qxd5 O0 12 Qh5 a6 13 Nc3 f6 14 Rel
Qa5 15 Qh4 Bxc3 16 Qc4+ Kh8 17 bc Bd7 18 Rab1
Rac8 19 Rxb7 Nd8 20 Qb4 Nxb7 21 Qxb7 Bc6
22 Qb4 Qxa2 23 Nd4 Rfe8 24 Be3 Rxe3 25 Resigns.

ROUND 9

Paul Keres had 7 points going into round 9. The player closest to him who hadn't played him yet was Suttles with 5½ points. Suttles played aggressively, swapping his knight for three pawns, but Keres won back one of the pawns, and a draw was agreed.

PAUL KERES (2565) - DUNCAN SUTTLES (2490)

1 d4 d6 2 e4 g6 3 Nf3 Bg7 4 Be2 Nf6 5 Nc3 O0
6 O0 Bg4 7 Be3 Nc6 8 d5 Bxf3 9 Bxf3 Ne5
10 Be2 c6 11 a4 Qa5 12 Ra3 Rfc8 13 Rb3 Rab8
14 Qd2 Ned7 15 f3 Nc5 16 Ra3 cd 17 ed a6
18 Rfbl Qb4 19 Ne4 Qxd2 20 Nxf6+ Bxf6 21 Bxd2
Nxa4 22 Rxa4 Rxc2 23 Rd1 Rxb2 24 Bd3 Rc8
25 Rb4 Rc5 26 Rxb2 Bxb2 27 Be4 f5 28 Bbl a5
29 Be3 Rc8 30 Kf2 a4 31 Bd4 Bxd4+ 32 Rxd4 a3
33 Ke3 Rc1 34 Rb4 a2 35 Bxa2 Rc2 36 Bbl Rxg2
37 h4 Rh2 38 Rxb7 Kf7 39 Rb4 Kf6 Drawn.

ROUND 10

This was the round everybody had been waiting for. Keres led with 7½ points. Macskasy, with 6½ points, had managed to slip by four grandmasters. Browne, Forintos, Suttles, and Watson followed with 6 points each. The only person left to play Keres was Browne, and he had to play for a win. Macskasy was paired with Suttles, and Forintos, having already played Watson, was paired with Bilek.

In the class section, I was in no position to win anything, so I made ten quick moves and offered my opponent a draw. He declined and I resigned several moves later. Lehotzky's opponent offered a draw on the first move. Lehotzky declined and went on to win the game. Malloy had given up the day before and went home early. Ray Stone drew his last game and tied for 2nd place. Ray

had 7 points along with three other players. Nigel Fullbrook took first in the A section with 8 points.

Now back to the open section. Suttles had the white pieces and had to beat Macskasy to get any part of second place. Macskasy had already played the four other grandmasters, finishing with a plus score--drawing with Keres and beating Browne. Even more intriguing was the fact that Macskasy was previously Suttles' chess tutor!

DUNCAN SUTTLES (IGM) - ELOD MACSKASY (2222)

1 e4 e5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Nf6 4 d3 Na5 5 Qf3
Nxc4 6 dc d6 7 Bg5 Be7 8 Bxf6 Bxf6 9 000 b6
10 Nd5 Be6 11 Kbl Be7 12 Ne2 Qd7 13 Qd3 00
14 Nec3 a6 15 a4 Bd8 16 b3 c6 17 Ne3 Bc7
18 Kb2 Rfd8 19 h4 Rab8 20 h5 h6 21 f3 b5
22 ab ab 23 cb cb 24 Ncd5 Bb6 25 Nxb6 Rxb6
26 Ral Qb7 27 Rhd1 Ra8 28 Rxa8+ Qxa8 29 Nd5
Bxd5 30 Qxd5 Qxd5 31 Rxd5 b4 32 Ra5 g6 33 hg
fg 34 Ra7 h5 35 Kcl Kf8 36 Kd2 d5 37 ed Rb5
38 Rd7 Ke8 39 Rd6 Kf7 40 Kd3 Rc5 41 Kd2 h4
42 Kcl Drawn.

Browne avoided the main book lines and played for an all-out attack. Keres remained very calm and collected through the game.

WALTER BROWNE (2554) - PAUL KERES (2565)

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 Nf6 4 d3 d6 5 c3 Be7
6 Nbd2 00 7 00 Bd7 8 Rel Re8 9 Nf1 Bf8 10 Bg5
h6 11 Bh4 Be7 12 Ne3 Ng4 13 Bxe7 Nxe7 14 Nng4
Bxb5 15 Nh4 Bd7 16 Re3 Kh7 17 Rg3 Ng8 18 Nf3
Bxg4 19 Rxc4 Nf6 20 Rh4 Kg8 21 Rh3 d5 22 Qe2

Qd7 (At this point Keres offered a draw, and Browne declined)

23 Nh4 de 24 de Rad8

25 Nf5 Qd2 26 Qf3

(23 minutes left)

Re6 27 Rg3 g6 28 Rf1

Qf4 29 Rd1 (4 minutes left)

Ree8 30 Ne7+

Kg7 31 Nd5 Qxf3

32 Rxf3 (1 minute)

c6 33 Ne3 Rxd1+

34 Nxd1 Rd8 35 Ne3

Nxe4 36 h3 Ng5

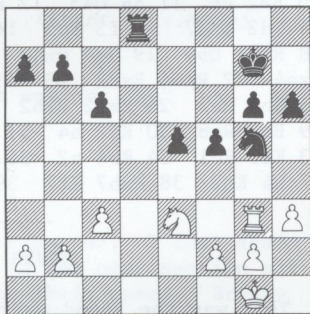
37 Rg3 f5 (Browne had only about 10 seconds left at this point)

38 Nxf5+ gf 39 h4 f4 40 Rg4

(Phew! Made the clock, but look at this ugly position)

40...Kg6 41 hg hg 42 g3 Kf5 43 f3

Rdl+ 44 Kg2 and Browne resigned before Keres replied.



(After 37...f5)

So Keres won the tournament with $8\frac{1}{2}$ points, a remarkable score, considering the opposition. Forintos beat Bilek in the last round, so he tied with Macskasy and Watson at 7 points. Suttles was next with $6\frac{1}{2}$ points. The 6 pointers were Browne, Martinovsky, Williams, and Pupols.



Ray Stone



Cleghorn vs. Keres



Attila Lehotaky



Eugene Martinovsky (right foreground)

PAUL KERES: In Memoriam

By Harry Kord

Harry Kord, an Estonian who has lived for many years in Detroit, knew Keres when they were both young men in their home country. Although Mr. Kord has not played in tournaments in recent years, he maintained an expert's rating when he was playing regularly.

Paul Keres had just finished a six-week cross-country tour in Canada, where he had been invited by the Canadian Chess Federation to give simultaneous exhibitions and lectures in the larger cities followed by his participation in a tournament in Vancouver. This, together with the heavy traveling schedule and numerous social affairs, must have put intolerable stress on his heart. On his way back home, he died in Helsinki, Finland on June 5, without reaching his home country.

Instead of discussing here his long list of tournament achievements, I would like to offer some notes on his personal life and on his influence on Estonian chess life.

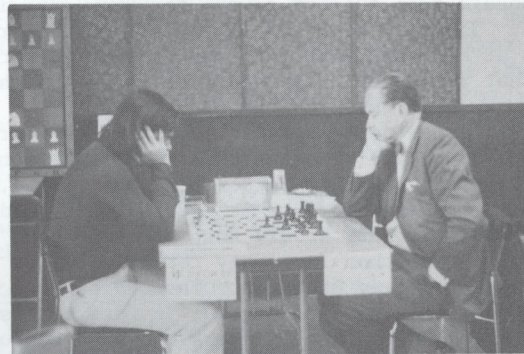
Keres was born in Estonia in January of 1916 and learned to play chess at a very young age. His initial playing partners were his father, who was an enthusiastic chessplayer, and his older brother. Keres' great love for chess, once ignited, continued unremittingly until his death.

At his father's insistence, Keres did not participate in many tournaments until he had become a strong player, but his correspondence chess load was remarkable. In the book Keres' Best Games of Chess 1931-1948, he states that often he had as many as 150 games in progress. Some of his high school contemporaries say that sometimes he analyzed chess positions in the classroom. Because of his considerable talents, particularly in mathematics, he never experienced any scholastic difficulties. His fellow high school students remember him as friendly, straightforward, and an independent thinker.

He was also fond of such sports as basketball, volleyball, and particularly tennis, in which he became quite proficient and continued to play well until his late years.

In 1931 Keres entered the mathematics-physics department of the University of Tartu, Estonia. His demanding tournament schedule and the necessary preparations for competition did not leave him much time for continuous studies. It is perhaps of some interest to note that his older brother was assistant at the astronomical observatory of the university at this time and later became a full professor in the mathematics department. His interest at one time centered on the theory of relativity.

Keres' stunning chess victories in 1937 and 1938, which led to his recognition as the official



Keres's last game--a victory over Walter Browne

challenger to Alekhine's throne, greatly stimulated chess life in Estonia. Quite surprisingly, a little country with less than one and one-half million people finished in third place behind Germany and Poland in the Buenos Aires Olympiad of 1939 (the U.S. and USSR were not participating).

I had most contact with Keres during the war years 1940-1944. I well remember numerous sessions of ten-game five-minute chess contests in which I would win perhaps only one out of the ten on the average. The city's chess elite were always very enthusiastic about his ten-board clock exhibitions. Occasionally, he participated in speed tournaments held in some friend's home, which usually were followed by a bridge session lasting sometimes into the late hours of the night.

Keres has written many books on chess and contributed to many chess magazines all over the world. He also could speak several languages. He was very well-balanced and calm, and maintained his pleasant and even disposition in victories as well as in his rare defeats.

We Estonians are very proud that a little country which unfortunately over many centuries has seen only briefly the bright light of independence, could send such a representative to the chess world. Keres' death is a great loss to us, as well as to the chess world.

Rest in peace, noble fighter.

ENDINGS I HAVE BUTCHERED

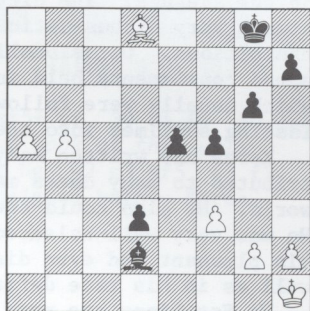
By Richard E. Fauber

The great Jose Capablanca once observed that he had learned much more from his losses than from the games he won. Capablanca only lost 35 games in his entire career. Since I had managed to lose that many before I was even 25 years old, imagine how much more I know about the game at my advanced age than Capa could ever have hoped to learn. If you have lost a lot of games recently, you should feel full of power; for knowledge is power. The next time you sit down to face Karpov, sneer at him and remark, "I see by your loss column that you haven't learned much about the game, kid." He may resign on the first move.

It occurred to me that it is easier to learn from other people's losses than from one's own, and it is considerably better for your rating. Since my losses have done me ever so much good, I decided that they should keep on doing good (which is more than I can say for my wins) by sharing themselves with you. The ending is a wonderful place to lose a game; in fact, it is your last chance. Many players who have conducted the earlier portions of the game with shameful absent-mindedness are able to play directly for the loss once they reach a clear ending.

Over the years I have developed an incredible virtuosity at losing endings. I have lost them by failing to find the right plan, failing to find any plan at all, forgetting that there are lots of tricky tactics in endings, and by forcing my way into clearly inferior endings. Those apparently simple positions are a fertile field for blunders, and improving players quickly learn that it is actually easier to find a blunder with reduced material than in complicated middlegame positions where the extra material often impedes one's ability to find the truly stupid move. Here is a fine example of blunder.

The general considerations of this position are quite simple. White has the advantage of having outside passed pawns, and Black's king cannot conveniently get over in time to stop them. Black's soon-to-be-created pair of passers in the center will have to deal with White's king as well as the bishop. Still, everything should go with reasonable exactitude or it won't go at all. For example, if 1 b6 Bxa5 2 b7 d2! and Black threatens to queen with mate--always a strong idea.



FAUBER - ANGELO SANDRIN

1 a6 Be3

Probably the alert reader will already have noticed that all those general considerations always have to yield to tactics. Black would have done much better to play 1...Bb4 2 Bg5. Then Black's threat is ...f4. Played immediately, that loses, but Black can play 2...Bc5, stopping White's pawns, and the threat is on. After 3 Bd2 or 3 Bcl e4, and it's pawns to glory because Black's bishop supports the last mile of his pawn's advance, while White's king is only a spectator. The reason outside passed pawns are an advantage is because they can draw away the king, and while that is happening the opposing king can go lunch on pawns strewn haplessly around other parts of the board. But, if the king is cut off tactically, inside passed pawns can wreak havoc too, as in this note.

2 Ba5 e4 3 fe fe 4 g3 Bb6

An important feature of endings is that they involve incessant counting. Here it is easy to count out 5 Bxb6 d2 6 a7 d1Q+ and Black wins. Once I was analyzing a losing game of one of my pupils, Professor Garosi. At one point in the game I noticed a move which would force a position in which he could queen a pawn in four moves and his opponent would need five for his passer. "Frank, why didn't you play that?" I asked, and showed him the winning line. "But, Fauber, that only wins by one tempo!" That is the margin of victory in most endings--even when you are material up--as Garosi learned in his game which he lost by that single tempo. He thought that was close; I thought it quite normal.

5 Kg2 e3

I have nightmares about this position every year or two. I had already analyzed one version of it a few moves back but with Black's bishop on c5. Then it is just childishly simple to march the white king under the passed pawns and force one of mine through. I had also analyzed that 5...Bxa5 6 a7 d2 7 a8Q+ Kg7 8 Qd5 e3 9 Qd3 wins easily. What I had neglected here was a bit of tactics and a different kind of counting.

The winning move is 6 Bxb6! d2 7 a7 d1Q 8 a8Q+ Kg7 9 Qb7+ Kf6 10 Bxe3, when the bishop and pawn make the ending quite simple. What wins, wins. I was thinking bad thoughts here--specifically, that I had to queen while preventing him from queening to win the game. Playing the king under the pawns is the only hope of that, but it loses to some simple tactics.

6 Kf1?? e2+

And of course 7 Ke1 Bxa5+ 8 Kf2 e1Q+.

7 Kg2 Bxa5 8 a7 e1Q

Since this queen also protects the bishop, Black soon won this ending by the same advantage that I scorned earlier. Had I won this game, I would have scored well in the tournament instead of finishing back in the pack. Then, convinced of my destiny I would have forsaken school and moved to New York where I would soon have developed the habit of crushing the masters. I would have married Barbara Streisand and spent all her money making the tournament circuit in Europe. In 1968 I would have refuted Spassky's Closed Sicilian and taken the world championship from Tigran Petrosian the next year in a match which critics would have hailed as the dullest in all chess history. Instead I joined the U.S. Association of Chess Journalists in 1974. One move can make a lot of difference in a person's career.

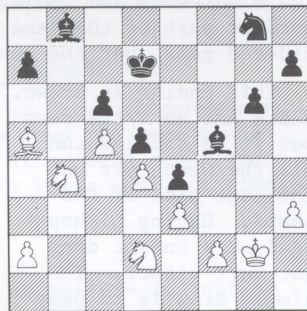
Another lesson which this ending should teach is that you do not have to lose all your games to learn a lot. Even though this game has haunted me constantly, it was only 18 years after I played it that I noticed the Black win on move one. One itty-bitty loss can teach ever so much. You don't have to be a consistent loser to be a winner.

Cringing my way through all the endings which have made my life miserable, I had to linger over this one, which points up a few principles which will not be found in Basic Chess Endings.

The formal characteristics of this position are that Black has the two bishops and a weak a-pawn and c-pawn. White also has a weak a-pawn and a weak h-pawn. None of this means very much except for the weak c-pawn, which currently ties down the king to its defense. The only weaknesses which matter are those which can be attacked.

As near as I can tell, this position is rather boringly equal, but Thornally belongs to that misguided school which thinks that you have to try to win every game in a Swiss tournament. Perhaps in this instance he kept on playing because he had heard what a famous endgame player I am and was hoping to be the beneficiary of one of my legendary deeds.

Looking at the position in the quiet of my study, I cannot see any way for White to penetrate after the simple 1...g5. Over the board I was riven by anxieties that in some unforeseen way the pawn might become weak after a while. If you find those anxieties keep you from playing trenchant moves in the ending, try them anyway. If you cannot see it, it is probably not there. If it is there, your opponent will show you what the threat is, and the next time you will see it and can avoid the move from knowledge--not fear. Fear of the unknown cripples too many people's endings.



F. THORNALLY - FAUBER

Seeing that my KB was doing nothing but sunning himself on b8, I decided to exchange it for White's QB, which, however, is only scratching fleas at a5. Whereas my bishop may eventually find useful work, White's will never get more active than at a5. Perhaps I was afraid (after 1...g5) of 2 Na6 Kc8 3 Nxb8, but I now fail to see how that provides winning chances. I think I was just afraid.

1...Bc7 2 Bxc7 Kxc7 3 Nb3 Bd7 4 Kg3 h6 5 Na5 Nf6.

I am still afraid of 5...g5, which keeps the king out till the end of time.

6 Kf4 Nh7

I was rather short of time and did not care to work through all the ramifications of 6...Bxh3 7 N5xc6 Kb7 8 Ne7 g5+ 9 Ke5 Ng4+ 10 Kxd5 Nxf2 11 c6+. There may be better lines. The advance of two widely separated passed pawns provides many opportunities for subtlety. 6...Bxh3 would be a winning try, and I felt that my game was inferior here.

If now 7 h4 g5+ 8 hg Nxc5, and the outside passed pawn keeps the king from his rendezvous with Q-side destiny.

7 Ke5 Ng5 8 Na6+ Kc8 9 h4 Nf3+ 10 Kd6 Nxc4

White has picked up an extra tempo because my knight must move to allow the h-pawn's advance. On my next move, a count of tempi to promotion initially convinced me that "Resigns" might be a smart move.

11 Nxc6 Nf5+!

I have my tempo back.

12 Kxd5 Bxc6+ 13 Kxc6 h5 14 Kd5 h4 15 Kxe4 h3 16 Kf3 g5!

"You must see it," Tarrasch insisted about positions with decisive continuations. The good doctor neglected to point out that it is easier to see things when they are your only hope. The real devil about the endings is that they all look so quiet; and, with several choices of winning lines, one easily out-subtles oneself and finds the only way to draw or lose.

17 Nb4 g4+ 18 Kxc4 h2 19 Kxf5 h1Q 20 f4? Qb1+ 21 Resigns.

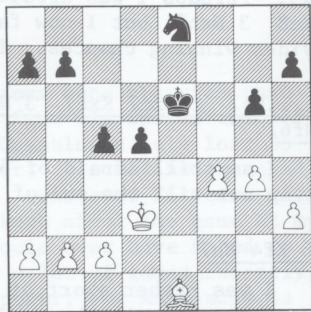
After this ending I phoned Barbara Streisand, but she was at her hairdresser's and never returned the call.

A couple years back, a California event, The People's Chess Festival, provided me a wonderful opportunity to show my common touch by botching two endings.

There is a prevalent belief that minor piece endings are easier than rook endings. This is just not true. There are fewer positional themes in minor piece endings. The outside passed pawn, better king position, and good bishop against bad knight or good knight against bad bishop just about says it all. But the tactics of utilizing

these themes are very tricky and delicate precisely because there is so little material, and it all has to be in the right place at the right time.

In the position shown, I have spared you playing through the early processes. Both sides centralized their kings and advanced their respective pawn majorities so as to threaten to gain a passed pawn in some distant future.



P. CLEGHORN - FAUBER

White has certain possibilities. He can obtain a passed pawn in one move should Black's king stray off. It would take Black three moves to accomplish the same purpose. Because of this White might be able to get his king in among the Q-side pawns and cause trouble.

Black was worried about the consequences of b4, and decided that he wanted to fix the white K-side majority on dark squares, a sound idea.

This sensible idea cannot be realized at once. The move 1...Nf6 represents sound development, and I recommend development at all stages in the game. If 2 b4 cb 3 Bxb4 h5 4 g5 Ne4 is safe and sane. What can White do?

The fact is that Black had just tippy-toed the tight-rope of a violent and enduring Cleghorn attack and was scared of phantoms. I worried unjustifiably that Cleghorn had secret threats of which I was unaware. This prompted my next plotcher.

1...h5 2 f5+! gf??

2...Kf7 3 gh gh 4 Ke3 leaves White with the only passed pawn, but he still has to win the game. 4...Nd6 5 Kf4 Nc4 allows Black some counter-chances.

Stunned by 2 f5+, I simply went to pieces. When you get hit by a surprise, check it out thoroughly and go either for the longest or trickiest resistance. Too many of us in these scrapes act on the maxim that one bad move deserves another. I realize that it is easy enough to tell someone else not to blunder and a lot harder to avoid blunders yourself. What I am trying to say, however, is that to err is human but to err repeatedly is ridiculous. Make a concerted effort to hold yourself to one blunder per game.

3 gh Nf6 4 h6 f4 5 Bh4 Nh7

It must be evident that with two remote passed pawns this king and pawn ending will be child's play. 5...Kf5 6 Bxf6 Kxf6 7 Ke2 Kg6 8 Kf3 prepares a picnic among the Q-side pawns.

6 Ke2 Ke5 7 Be7 b6 8 Kf3 d4 9 h4

With the knight tied to preventing queening, Black is helpless against White's desire simply to eat the f-pawn after 10 Bg5.

9...c4 10 Bg5 b5

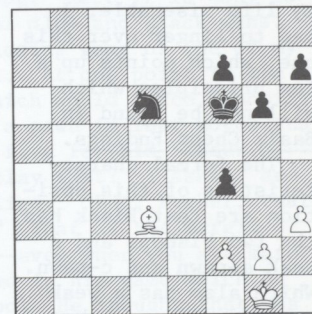
Trying 10...d3 11 cd cd 12 Bxf4+ does not change the basic structure of the game.

11 Bxf4+ Kf5 12 Bb8 a5 13 Ba7 d3 14 cd cd 15 Bb6 a4 16 Bd8 Ke5 17 Ke3 and Black soon resigned.

Why bore you with the remaining moves? Black faces an insuperable dilemma. If his king goes off to the Q-side, White's bishop holds everything while the king drives the knight away from h7. If the king doesn't, then White's king goes over and munches a couple more pawns.

I will not show you the opening in this next game because I fell into a book trap in the Benoni. The reason I did that was because I relied too much on a book on the Benoni which failed to mention it while recommending the losing move. I instinctively distrust recommendations by English masters and recommendations by Boleslavsky. This often leaves me relying on myself, which is an equally unsatisfactory solution. Indeed, next to the middlegame and ending, the opening is the hardest part of the game to play. I have considered golf, but the sun makes me dizzy.

This ending is drawn. Black has an extra pawn, but it is doubled and all the pawns are on the same side of the board. Having bishop against a knight does not hurt either. The simple draw is to play 1 f3. But you know me; I don't want to commit myself because of various phantoms. The theme of this position is to blockade the white squares, trade as many pawns as possible, and then sacrifice the bishop for the last remaining bauer.



FAUBER - GUILLERMO REY

1 Kh2?? Ke5 2 f3 Kd4 3 Bc2 Ke3 4 Kg1

Finally coming to his senses, the king hastens to meet the danger. His little excursion to h2 has been fatal, however. Black could now win by 4...Kd2 5 Bb3 Ke1! The idea is simply to put all his pawns on dark squares and then maneuver the knight to e2.

A recurrent motif of minor piece endings is that the salient features are very static, while exploiting them has to be a long and drawn out maneuver. One variation illustrates the themes: 6 Bd5 f6 7 Bb3 Nb5 8 Bd5 Nd4 9 Bc4 Ne2+ 10 Kh2 (10 Bxe2 Kxe2 11 Kh2 Kf2 12 Kh1 h5 and the advance of the pawns creates a winning passed bishop pawn) 10...Kf2 11 Bg8 h6 12 Bf7 g5 13 Be6 Ng3! Now the knight cannot be stopped

from reaching e3 via f1, when the g-pawn must fall. Trading B for N transposes into the winning K+P ending discussed before.

Fortunately, my opponent did not see the priority of penetrating with the king and so passed up this pleasant winning opportunity.

4...Nb5 5 Bb3 f6 6 Kf1 g5 7 Bg8 h6 8 Ke1

Now everything is "normal." I am drawing a drawn ending. But wait; I have saved some bad moves for the very last. A point never mentioned in the manuals is that when you are drawing endings you have nothing to prove. Your opponent has to prove that he can win it. You need only to establish a position of equilibrium and then dawdle about while your opponent frets and fumes. The urge to do something aggressive or "constructive" while playing to draw an inferior ending risks the chance of loss. That rat, your opponent, thinks he's the big cheese. So let him thrash around. You do not have to prove a thing.

8...Nd4 9 Bd5 h5

Acting on this sound advice, White should just play 10 Bb7 Nc2+ 11 Kf1 and there is no way to force Black's king to f2, which is the only way to win.

10 Bf7 Nxf3+ 11 gf Kxf3 12 Bxh5+ Kg2

Black is in absolutely no danger because even should White win his every pawn the game would still be drawn if Black's king could cover the queening square. Naturally White must not simply-mindedly play 13 Bg4 f3.

13 Ke2 f5

And the "constructive" 14 Bg6 f3+ is just as destructive as last time.

14 Bf3+ Kxh3 15 Kf2 g4 16 Bd5 Kh4

Again the player trying to draw should seek an equilibrium. White can just hold his bishop on the long diagonal and wait for Black to advance the g-pawn harmlessly. Neither is 16...f3 17 Bxf3 gf 18 Kxf3 to be feared under any circumstances. But old "constructive" nearly constructs himself a gibbet.

17 Be6? g3+ 18 Kg2 f3+

The awful irony is how the king can interfere with the bishop. If 19 Kxf3 Kh3 20 Bxf5+ Kh2 and the pawn must queen.

19 Kg1 Kg4 20 Bd7 Kf4 21 Bb5 Kg4

Penetrating to e1 no longer works because White can meet ...f2+ by Kg2 and other moves by simply staying on this last defensive diagonal.

22 Bd7 g2 23 Kh2 Kf4 24 Bb5 Ke3 25 Kg1 Kd2 26 Ba6 Kel 27 Bb5 Drawn.

Had enough? I certainly have had enough of this idiocy.

FIRST-ROUND IMPRESSIONS OF THE
U.S. WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

By Harold Winston

The site of the tournament is the Lotus Room of the Plankinton House in Milwaukee (the Plankinton has hosted many major chess events, including the annual Western and North Central Opens). The field of 11 players came from 6 states, with 4 from California and 3 from New York. The only midwesterner is Marilyn Simmons of Milwaukee, a former U.S. Women's Co-Champion and one of the four women competing who hold the title of International Ladies Master. The other three are defending champion Mona Karff, many time former champion Gisela Gresser, and Eva Aronson.

FIDE Zonal President Fred Cramer announced at the opening ceremony that 7 points out of 10 would qualify for the Ladies IM title. The range of USCF ratings is from 2011 (Karff) to 1807 for Linda Mahan of California. The South is well represented with three players, including Ruth Orton of Arkansas, who placed second last year and has done well in several U.S. Opens. The TD is the Midwest's leading FIDE arbiter, Pearle Mann of Milwaukee, who is also one of the three members of the USCF Tournament Rules Committee.

In looking at the wall chart, the first thing that comes to mind is the different preferences as to title: Ms., Miss, Mrs. The trio preferring the Ms. designation are all from California, naturally (?): Greta Olsson, Ruth Herstein, and Diane Savereide. A wide difference in apparel is noticeable--from dresses to dungarees. Rachel Crotto of New York was easily identifiable with a "Chess City" sweatshirt. Eva Aronson had the bye, which turned into an interview conducted by a television cameraman sent to cover the event.

There were no ropes protecting players from spectators and no spectator fee. Thus Pearle Mann had to be vigilant to make sure the visitors did not get too close. Greta Olsson came up to complain that "the men" were getting too near and were too noisy; she could hear their shoes creaking and change jangling in their pockets. After Pearle remedied the situation, Olsson launched a decisive kingside attack and defeated Karff in the first game to finish. The second game finished also turned on tactics. Diane Savereide with Black against Ruth Herstein developed a mating net with rook and knight and sacrificed a bishop. It turned out, however, that Herstein had her own mating combination which arrived first! The other games were adjourned with rising star Rachel Crotto ahead the exchange and 2 pawns against Gresser, Ruth Orton a pawn down to Joan Schmidt of North Carolina, and Linda Mahan and Marilyn Simmons each having rook, bishop, and 4 pawns. Only about ten or twelve spectators were present, including Ratings Chairman Arpad Elo and this visitor from Chicago.

As far as I know, this is the first time this tournament has been held in the Midwest.

BYLAWS AMENDMENTS

The editor here proposes five amendments to the MCA bylaws. These will be discussed and voted on at the membership meeting, August 31, at the Michigan Open Championship in Lansing.

The current bylaws are printed in full on the following page. The proposed amendments and the reasons for them are given below:

1. In Article III (Membership), delete item 4 and renumber the current items 5 and 6 as 4 and 5.

The reason for this amendment is to permit MCA and organizers working with MCA to waive the MCA membership requirement for unrated players and for out-of-state residents as appropriate.

The initial outlay of money for the new tournament player is substantial. We believe that more players might enter tournaments if they did not have to buy both the national and state memberships at the same time, in addition to a tournament entry fee. As the magazine and the MCA Tournament Guide will indicate, MCA membership will still be required of all rated Michigan residents in tournaments that MCA advertises. The net income for MCA over a period of time will therefore remain about the same as under the old system; the advantage will be that newcomers to tournament chess, if they continue entering rated events, can spread their total expenses over a longer period than at present.

The provision for exempting out-of-state residents from MCA membership similarly will not seriously affect MCA income and will remove a sore point with the occasional out-of-stater in Michigan tournaments.

Another reason for the proposed change is that MCA no longer uses the word "co-sponsored." The relationship between MCA and cooperating organizers is detailed in the MCA Tournament Guide and on page 2 of each issue of MICHIGAN CHESS.

Still another reason is to establish complete consistency in the conditions under which organizers in Michigan operate. At present, the Continental Chess Association operates nationwide under the regulations proposed in this revised bylaw.

Removing item 4 from the bylaws will give MCA and organizers more latitude in establishing the proper conditions for particular tournaments.

2. In Article IV (Organization), add the following new item 4 and renumber the current items 4, 5, and 6 as 5, 6, and 7.

Item 4: Six board directors shall be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Executive Board, to serve one-year terms.

This is simply a perfecting amendment, permitting the bylaws, under "Organization," to detail the total structure of the Executive Board more clearly than they now do. It involves no substantive change.

3. In Article IV (Organization), add the following new item 8.

Item 8: Any member of the Executive Board who misses three consecutive regularly scheduled and announced Executive Board meetings shall be regarded as having resigned his position as officer or board director. The president may then appoint a replacement to serve until the next annual membership meeting, when the position shall be filled by a majority vote of the members present.

This amendment provides an automatic way for the executive board to rid itself of members who have lost interest or who are unable to attend meetings. To function effectively, the board needs the regular participation of all members. If the board is satisfied that a member was unavoidably absent three consecutive times and will be able to participate regularly in the future, the president can reappoint the same person to the vacant position. The process of reviewing absences and acting upon repeated absences will, we think, improve the board's attendance and permit it to function at full effectiveness.

4. In Article V (Duties of Officers), item 1-f, replace the word "directors" with the word "delegates."

This is another perfecting amendment with no substantive change involved. USCF last year changed the designation from "directors" to "delegates."

5. Delete the "Standing Rules" (final item).

Making a distinction between bylaws and standing rules serves no useful purpose in this organization. MCA has undertaken many projects, and will continue to do so, that are not specified in the current standing rules. Specifying only four items among the many that might be specified has a restricting connotation. In fulfilling Article II (Purpose) and Article V-5 (Duties of Officers), the executive board will have to sponsor a variety of championship events and other events as well. Specification of four tournaments is unnecessary.

□ □ □

Two proposed bylaw amendments have also been received from Ed Molenda, Sr., of Lansing, as follows:

Article III, item 4: Insert "of rated players to enter rated" after the word "required" and delete "to enter" so that the paragraph reads "Membership in this organization is required of rated players to enter rated events sponsored or co-sponsored by the Association."

Article III, new item 7: "Resident organizers shall enjoy the same privileges extended to non-resident organizers."

Continued bottom of next page.

BYLAWS OF THE MICHIGAN CHESS ASSOCIATION

Revised September 1974

Article I. NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Michigan Chess Association.

Article II. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Association shall be:

1. To promote interest and enjoyment in chess through educational programs, tournaments, matches, and other activities.
2. To provide regular publications to furnish chess news and articles of interest to the membership.
3. To work in cooperation with the United States Chess Federation in promoting chess activities. The Michigan Chess Association shall be the official state chapter of the United States Chess Federation.
4. To operate exclusively for educational, recreation, and social-welfare purposes; no part of its contributions, dues, or net income shall benefit any individual, except for trophies or prizes awarded in its promotional programs. The Michigan Chess Association is not operated for profit, and neither principal nor income of any of its funds shall be used in any attempt to influence legislation.

Article III. MEMBERSHIP

1. Any person interested in the activities and objectives of the Association may become a member upon payment of the membership fee. Upon receipt of the annual fee, the Association shall issue a membership card with expiration date noted.
2. Each paid member attending membership meetings shall have one vote.
3. The Association's regular publications shall be sent to all paid members.
4. Membership in this organization is required to enter events sponsored or co-sponsored by the Association. Foreign nationals and residents of other states who show a current membership card of another state's chess association are exempt from this requirement.
5. Dues shall be established by the Executive Board.
6. Membership in this Association may be revoked or suspended for just cause by unanimous vote of the Executive Board.

Article IV. ORGANIZATION

1. The officers of this Association shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer.
2. Officers shall be elected in the odd-numbered years by majority vote at the annual membership meeting at the Michigan Open Championship. Three board directors shall be similarly elected in even-numbered years.
3. The term for officers and elected board directors shall be two years. No officer shall serve in the same office for more than two consecutive terms. However, a person may hold the same office more than once provided that he leaves the office for at least one term.
4. The elected officers, the elected board directors, and the appointed board directors shall serve as the Executive Board. No individual on the Executive Board shall have more than one vote regardless of the number of positions he holds.
5. Should a vacancy in the elected positions occur between elections, the president shall appoint an acting officer or board director until the next annual membership meeting, when the position shall be filled by a majority vote of the members present. If the office of president becomes vacant, the vice-president shall serve as acting president until the next annual membership meeting, when the office shall be filled by a majority vote of the members present. The acting officer or board director shall replace his predecessor as a voting member of the Executive Board.

6. Upon motion, any member of the Executive Board may be removed by two-thirds vote of the full Board.

Article V. DUTIES OF OFFICERS

1. The president shall:
 - a. Preside at all membership and Executive Board meetings.
 - b. Appoint six board directors for one-year terms with the advice and consent of the Executive Board.
 - c. Assign duties and responsibilities to the members of the Executive Board with its advice and consent.
 - d. Appoint a nominating committee of four members sixty days prior to elections.
 - e. Appoint all committees.
 - f. Appoint directors to the United States Chess Federation with the advice and consent of the Executive Board.
2. The vice-president shall assist the president and preside at meetings in the absence of the president.
3. The secretary shall keep minutes of all meetings and furnish copies to Executive Board members, conduct the correspondence of the Association, and provide notice for all membership meetings.
4. The treasurer shall be responsible for the funds of the Association, report at Executive Board and membership meetings on the financial situation of the Association, and provide itemized financial statements on the request of the Executive Board.
5. The Executive Board shall formulate a program of activities for the Association and supervise the affairs of the Association between its membership meetings.

Article VI. MEETINGS

1. An annual meeting of the membership shall be held in conjunction with the Michigan Open Championship.
2. Ten members shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings, and one-half of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum at Executive Board meetings.
3. The Executive Board may call special meetings of the membership upon two-weeks notice.
4. The Executive Board shall meet monthly or at any time upon the call of the president. These meetings are open to all interested observers.
5. All meetings shall be conducted under parliamentary rules as outlined in Robert's Rules of Order.

Article VII. AMENDMENTS

These bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of members attending a membership meeting, provided that the proposed amendment has been printed in the Association publication at least thirty days prior to the meeting.

STANDING RULES

The Michigan Chess Association shall sponsor the following annual events:

- a. The Michigan Open Championship.
- b. The Michigan Amateur Championship.
- c. The Michigan Junior Championship.
- d. The Michigan Speed Championship.

Both of these have objectionable features, in the editor's opinion at least, and he suggests that they be rejected in favor of amendment 1 proposed above. To permit maximum flexibility for organizers and for MCA, it seems best simply to eliminate from the bylaws any reference to requirements for tournament participation. An incidental point is that MCA no longer uses the term "co-sponsored," and if the intent of Molenda's first amendment were to be favored, the wording would need to be altered.

The second of Molenda's proposed amendments will also be rendered pointless by deleting item

4 of Article III. The situation that inspires Molenda's amendment is that the board has not objected to the Continental Chess Association's policy of collecting state dues only from rated residents. The reasons are (1) that the CCA was beginning to hold tournaments in Michigan at about the same time that MCA was being reorganized and therefore had, in our view, some prior rights to continue in Michigan a policy that it follows consistently nationwide, and (2) that the CCA was entitled to a quid pro quo arrangement since it did not use MCA supplies or draw in any way upon MCA resources, yet contributed more members to our association than any other organizer by far.

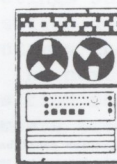
Will Computers Get Self-Respect?

A Conversation with Mikhail Botvinnik

Conducted by Viktor Vasiliev

(From *Sovietsky Sport*, June 15, 1975)

Translated by Jim Marfia



If one considers 14-year-old Misha Botvinnik's defeat of world champion Capablanca in a simultaneous exhibition the beginning of his chess career, then this year Botvinnik's chess life has reached its half-century mark. His personality, his analytical mind, and his approach to chess have influenced generations of chessplayers all over the world.

The leader of the Soviet chess school for three decades and a long-lived world champion, Botvinnik has played in over 50 tournaments (and taken first in nearly 40 of them), 11 matches, and 6 Olympiads: perhaps 1000 games in official events and 200 in training.

Having retired from over-the-board play in recent years, Professor M. M. Botvinnik, Ph.D., has remained in chess for his academic pursuits.

V: You scaled the heights of the chess Olympus during the mid-30s, when it was ruled by such titans as Emanuel Lasker, Jose Capablanca, and Alexander Alekhine. How did a young man like you feel in such high society?

B: I have never quailed before a name. This is an important quality every young master must have. The only time I might have choked up at the board would have been in 1926, when as a lad of fifteen I was playing experienced masters like Levenfish and Rabinovich. I was going through a deep hero-worship phase with champions at the time, and this helped me keep my self-confidence. Besides, I was the first representative of the young Soviet players, and the older generation met me with open arms. I wasn't the only young grandmaster either. The American Reuben Fine, for instance, was still younger.

But even after my successful appearances in three very strong tournaments (1-2 in Moscow 1935 and Nottingham 1936, and second place in Moscow 1936), I still didn't feel on a par with these luminaries. It was only after the so-called AVRO tournament of 1938 (where, although I finished third, I did win good games from Alekhine and Capablanca) that I felt that I could and should play a match for the world championship.

V: You were the first Soviet player to hold the title of world champion, and you held it, with two one-year breaks, from 1948 to 1963; and this despite the fact that, in contrast to your pre-

decessors, you were matched regularly, once every three years, against the strongest opposition the world of chess could muster. What special aspects of your talent, intellect, or character could explain your longevity as champion?

B: I became world champion relatively late, having already reached my 37th year. World War II prevented me from entering the lists any sooner. Nevertheless, I was able to maintain my strength, and this chiefly because, in contrast to those players whom I would label practitioners, who believe it is most important to be able to improvise, to play, to solve concrete problems over-the-board, I was a chess researcher. Without slighting the value of improvisation, still I laid great stress on preparation: I studied my opposition, and I studied myself, which allowed me to approach each successive event in some way renovated, different from what I had been before.

Nor is this all. In chess, as in any task involving the mapping of possibilities, there exist two types of evaluation. In one, the player examines variations and determines concretely their favorability or unfavorability. The second type is extraordinarily important: this is the evaluation of positions that will occur later as a result of this action or that action, actions that cannot be foreseen at the present moment. I was good at calculation, but my chief strength lay in positional evaluation, or positional understanding. With age, the ability to calculate variations declines, sometimes sharply, but positional understanding may even grow.

My character also did me a good turn. I have followed a strict regimen all my life. I do not drink or smoke, and I have always done daily exercises (except when traveling). I walk a lot, ski in winter, and canoe in summer.

Character also helped me choose the particular tournament I ought to play in. A chessplayer must learn to avoid over-frequent appearances. Self-discipline in chess--and also, most likely, in life in general--is one of the necessary hallmarks of the strong master's character. For example, I have rarely felt surfeited with chess, because I have tried to play only when I was "hungry."

Now there are some young players who go practically from tournament to tournament. This might do some good at first, but later comes the reckoning. The master must do more than just play: he must re-examine himself and his play, and correct his development.

V: One can list a whole Pleiades of grandmasters--the American, Reshevsky; the Soviets, Bronstein, Boleslavsky, Korchnoi, and Geller; the Yugoslav, Gligoric; and the Dane, Larsen--who at different times were serious contenders for the world champion's title, but could not fulfill their dream. In your opinion, what was it that these talented players missed in their many years of trial? Was it, perhaps, just a little bit of luck?

B: It's a hard fight to get to the throne of chess, and only those with talent, good health, strong character, and complete theoretical preparation can hope to succeed. Boleslavsky and Larsen, apparently, lacked character; Reshevsky was deficient in preparation; and Bronstein lacked both the one and the other. The other three probably lacked something or other too, although I think Korchnoi remains a gifted grandmaster. From my point of view, his match with Karpov is the highest achievement of his career.

As regards luck, it has never prevented anyone from taking the world championship, although it has not helped everyone either. It hasn't helped me, for one, or Spassky or Smyslov either.

V: A rather moot question: Previous to your return matches with Smyslov and Tal, and also before the match with Petrosian, if I am not mistaken, you pondered whether it were worthwhile to play at all. According to Flohr, you believe that every match means a year off your life. You had no reason to repent the first two decisions, but didn't you regret the last? Did you ever feel like retiring unbeaten? After all, you were 52 when you played Petrosian.

B: I doubted whether I would play the match with Petrosian for one reason only. At that time, I had already begun considering the principles of setting up a chess program for computer, and I really would not have played that match had I found a way to solve the task at that time.

As regards the dilemma of whether to retire defeated or undefeated--that never bothered me. I cut short my tournament appearances in autumn 1970, at the age of 59, chiefly because of the work I was beginning with the computer program.

V: In contrast with the great majority of grandmasters, you have succeeded in combining a brilliant chess career with serious scholarly activity. How did you do it? Long ago, Steinitz said that chess engulfs one. Don't you think you could have lengthened your championship life by consecrating yourself to chess?

B: I find it hard to support the idea that my scholarly work has interfered with my chess activity. In chess, I repeat, I was a researcher, and my scholarly pursuits undoubtedly aided the development of my analytical abilities in chess.

V: We know that beginning in 1964 you dedicated yourself to the devising of a chess program for computer. It appears to me that many aficionados have the mistaken impression that the victory of the Soviet cybernetic machine, "Kaissa," at the

world congress, had some connection with your activities. Could you lift the curtain on this "mystery"?

B: I had no connection whatever with Kaissa, so there is no way I could have assisted its participation in the world championship. On the contrary, the principles upon which the Kaissa program is based are diametrically opposed to our program, which is expressed in VNII electro-energetics at one of the Moscow computer centers (if it succeeds, our work will have practical applications in the solution of economic tasks).

An explanation of these principles would take up a lot of space. Suffice it to say that where Kaissa plays for the moment at 2nd-rank strength, we expect our machine to play at master strength.

V: Or perhaps even grandmaster?

B: If it succeeds, I wouldn't rule that out either.

V: But, Mikhail Moiseevich, doesn't it seem to you that such success would mean that machines, having attained grandmaster rank, would kill the beating heart of chess, the human touchstone that turns chess into a unique skill, making it a miniature model of human existence and human relationships? Alekhine wrote that a game of chess is a question of nerves, personality, and self-respect. He also said that when chessplayers fight, they use, not the pieces, but "the opponent, the enemy, his will, his nerves, his personality quirks, and--last, but not least--his vanities."

A machine, with all its electronic intellect or even personality, can never have self-respect, or nerves, or so uniquely human an attribute as vanity. Put it another way: would not chess as interpreted by a cold-blooded computer lose those intangible psychological motifs that, in some unexplainable way, breathe life into the pieces, and give their combat a real drama, passion, and illimitability?

B: I may be disappointing a few chess aficionados, but I firmly believe that the psychology of combat is not the chess *sine qua non*. Chess is a typical example of the undefined task. More simply, chess sets so many complicated problems that they cannot be solved exactly. This is what comprises the amazing attraction of chess. By playing it, people give themselves continuous training in the solution of such tasks (and, from the cybernetic point of view, human existence is precisely the endless solving of undefined problems).

If a machine begins to play at master or even grandmaster strength, it would ignore the psychological aspects of the struggle. But I have some good news too: the cybernetic machines' possibilities for self-improvement are limitless; so, although this may sound improbable now, in the future, psychology too may be written into the computer program. You can see that its blood is not all that cold.

V: In conclusion, two related questions regarding recent events. Although you are not known as a lover of riddles, these questions are in that sphere, and perhaps also rather analytical as well. Nobody in the world knows why Fischer declined to meet Karpov--what do you think?

And second: Millions of players are probably asking themselves a question that has now become quite, quite theoretical. What would have been the result of the world championship match if Fischer had not made the fatal decision that disappointed the world? What was your prognosis when the match was still a probability?

B: Fischer is most likely disturbed. However, I think the fact that Fischer sent no telegram to the president of FIDE on April 2nd has more explanation than that. It makes me wonder that as of April 2nd, neither FIDE's nor the USCF's leadership knew yet whether Fischer had even sent the telegram, as otherwise the president of FIDE would not have postponed his decision until April 3rd. Fischer is not only disturbed: he has put himself away. On April 2nd, the chess world could see that there was no chessplayer alive who had any contact with Fischer or his immediate circle.

I have already said that even if Fischer had been in form approaching that of Reykjavik, even then he would have had a hard fight. Possibly he would have had the advantage in the early part of the match, but later, Karpov's rare ability to program himself could have made its weight felt.

Now I would like to add a little something myself. A few words first on the state of affairs at the International Chess Federation. Although FIDE has many important obligations, chief among those is still the organization of the matches toward the world championship. History has shown that when FIDE ceased to occupy itself with this, it eked out a miserable existence. FIDE prospered when it conceived and executed appropriate rules for these events.

To date, such rules really do not exist, and that is cause for concern. To date, for instance, the protocol for the 1978 match is still not known. It is FIDE's duty, and I think the Soviet Chess Federation's as well, to establish lasting and appropriate rules for the conducting of world championship events. These rules ought to guarantee young, talented players, if they are really strong, a shot at the top without unnecessary roadblocks.

Finally, one peculiarity of the organization of our internal events, which I am firmly convinced is disrupting the creative development of our young players. I have in mind the notorious 30-minute limit (after 40 moves) for the whole rest of the game. This teaches young players a lightweight approach to the game. Such a system does not stimulate the development of the analytical powers, and also inculcates a cheap sort of pragmatism, erasing the line between the serious game and blitz.

Continued from page 18.

Paul Morphy's Blindfold Play

History asserts that Paul Morphy triumphantly performed a simultaneous blindfold exhibition on eight boards in Paris, 1858.

The truth of that assertion cannot be denied: Morphy did face eight opponents blindfolded. Handicapped as they were, it is no wonder the eight lost quickly. Morphy was particularly cruel in demanding that his opponents be blindfolded before reaching their chairs; two suffered mild injuries falling down a flight of stairs.

Lest the reader assume that no chess history may be read with confidence, the author hastens to reassure: much of the historical literature can be trusted. Mikhail Tchigorin did prefer knights to bishops, Adolf Anderssen did play 1 PQR3, and John Smothered did discover the mate named for him.

Nevertheless, the author urges the reader to approach any chronicle of chess with a healthy skepticism. No historical account should be considered entirely above suspicion. Not even this one.

Continued from page 13.

STOLZENBERG - F. W. McMANUS Golden Knights, 1950

1 PQ4 PQB4 2 NKB3 PxP 3 NxP PK4 4 NKB3 NQB3
5 PK4 NB3 6 BQB4 BB4 7 QK2 OO 8 BKN5 PQ3
9 PB3 PQR4 10 QNQ2 RK1 11 RQ1 BK3 12 OO BxB
13 NxB PN4 14 NK3 RN1 15 NQ5 KR1 16 NR4 RK3
17 NB5 RN2 18 QB3 NQN1 19 PQN4 BN3 20 NxN PR3
21 QR3 RxN 22 BxR QxB 23 RxP QN4 24 QB3 PB3
25 QQ3 BB2 26 QQ5 RR2 27 NK7 Resigns.

BEFORE YOU MOVE

Notify us! (MCA, 1 Dover Ct., Ann Arbor 48103)
MICHIGAN CHESS is mailed third class and is not forwarded by the post office. The mailman cuts off the label and returns it to us (10¢ due) either giving us the new address or telling us that you have moved and left no forwarding address. If we get a new address, we can correct the label for the next mailing, but you miss the issue that was not delivered.

It is also possible to miss an issue if you renew after the stated deadline. Check the lists on the next page.

Those members whose names appear in the first alphabetical listing below expire on September 1, and those in the second list expire on October 1. If your name appears on either list and you wish to continue your membership without missing the next issue (Oct.) of MC, please renew BEFORE SEPTEMBER 12. A new set of master mailing labels will be made before the next mailing; we hope your renewal will be in so that you will be on that list. Your cooperation is appreciated. Dues are \$6 adults and \$4, under age 18. Send check, payable to MCA to 1 Dover Ct., Ann Arbor, MI 48103.

YOU'RE EXPIRING!



EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 1

Adelman, Melvyn	Gaiefsky, Mike	Perlo, Stanley
Anderson, Richard	Goetting, Melvin	Perry, Wm.
Anderson, Ronald	Good, Glenn	Petrescu, Eugene
Arganian, Dave	Griffin, John	Poschel, Paul
Austin, Jeffery	Griffin, John R.	Post, Robert
Balkany, Alan	Grist, David	Prechtel, Hans
Baptist, Al	Guthrie, Burton	Prephan, Michael
Beadle, Allen	Haley, William	Prevaux, Bob
Bedy, Noel	Hanson, Joseph	Proszkow, Tamas
Beider, Andrew	Harper, Richard	Radcliff, Bob
Bell, Robert J.	Hartwig, Earl	Rasor, Bart
Bianco, Vincent	Hartwig, Warren	Redinger, Kerry
Bochel, Jim	Height, John	Reibel, Robert
Brattin, J.D.	Hellonen, Ken	Reiss, John J.
Bristol, Fred	Herron, Ronald	Reissig, Dennis
Burgar, Wes	Hill, Chad	Revereza, Roger
Burke, Rex	Hill, Daniel	Rosen, Ronald
Chandler, Paul	Hubbard, Robert	Rosman, Donald
Coburn, H. Wm.	Huntley, Gerald	Sanders, Carl
Collins, Roy	Ison, Dempsey	Savage, Richard
Crabb, Charles	Jepson, Carl	Scott, Jeff
Crane, Ben	Jespersen, Dennis	Seizinger, Reinhold
Coulter, Doug	Johnson, DeWolf	Shrewsbury, Dennis
Crispin, Tom	Jones, Wm. T.	Slocum, Scott
Davis, Jim	Kolody, Philip	Smith, Les Leroy
DeLuca, Ron	Korn, Walter	Smith, Michael R.
Derda, Dave	Levenick, Jim	Solomon, Louis
Dodge, James	McCarty, Joe	Sullivan, John
Dodge, Ronald	McGee, Laurence	Sveen, Larry
Donahue, Randy	McGhie, Patrick	Tagore, A.
Donins, Andy	McKinnon, Wm.	Thackrey, Don
DuPuis, Michael	Maguffee, Russell	Thackrey, Doris
Dupuis, Paul	Marks, George, Jr.	Tiltins, Ray
Edie, Ralph	Meek, Richard	Tolbert, Keith
Estlick, Laurence	Mindock, John	Urtel, Kenneth
Everett, Morgan	Moody, David	Van Camp, Wayne
Finnis, Alan	Moore, David	Van Cleve, Ken
Foord, Alan	Moore, Robert	Von Glahn, Jeff
Fosdick, Ted	Murphy, James	Wan, Julian
Fox, John	Nell, Louis	Wellman, George
Frank, Paul	Nichols, Geoffrey	White, Bradford
Friedman, Jamie	Nofs, Sr. Bernice	Whitehouse, David
Fucini, Susan	O'Keefe, Jack	Wright, Bertram
Furgason, Floyd	Patterson, Dave	Zacks, Pinhas

EXPIRING OCTOBER 1

Adams, James W.	Iandolo, Kenneth
Anderson, Joel	Jones, Jim
Argyropoulos, Andy	Kass, Steven
Bacon, Kenneth	Krause, Daniel
Bard, Felix	Kreger, Dave
Barrow, Dennis	Kubacki, Michael
Bayer, Sherri	Lange, Steve
Becker, Bill	Langham, Russell
Bennett, Wm. M.	Lansing Chess Club
Berry, Sheldon	Lasky, Steven
Boyce, Jeff	Lindsay, Fred
Bremner, John	Lucas, Ronald
Brooks, Tom	Mailing, Ian
Bryck, Louis	Martin, Michael
Carrara, Walter	Merenda, Doug
Cohen, Steve	Miller, Gary
Cooper, Stephen	Morscheck, Wm.
Curtis, Edwyn	Nikitin, Mike
Deming, Dave	Oldenburger, Greg
Dubois, Don	Oleksinski, Thomas
Eaves, Henry	Osburn, Steve
Fabian, Charles A.	Pence, Mark
Faggan, Joseph	Pontti, Mark
Fenwick, Frank	Reisig, Harry
Gaba, Howard	Riopelle, Jim
George, Tom	Rippeth, Judy
Grey, Peter	Roche, Gary
Griffin, Earlin	Sichler, Harper
Grigson, David	Spears, George
Hall, Conley	Stokes, Ervin
Halpin, Tom	Suchanko, Bruce
Harrington, Jack	Swiatek, Richard
Harrison, Larry	Turner, Steve
Hubbell, Wm.	Valentine, Jerry
Huerta, Dianne	Wendt, John
	Wright, Brian

TOURNAMENTS

BRIARWOOD OCTAGONAL, Ann Arbor, August 9
3-SS, 8-man sections, 40/90. Reg. 8:30-9:15;
Rds 9:30-2-6:30. TD: Brian Jones.

Entry fee: \$5. USCF & MCA mem. req.

Prizes: \$20-8 per section.

Location: Community Room, Briarwood Mall, I-94
exit 177 at State Rd., Ann Arbor. (South Mall
entrance by parking lot #11.)

Entries: Brian Jones, 5075 Bosun's Way #A-2,
Ypsilanti, MI 48197.

NEPO OPEN, Kalamazoo, Sept. 13-14
5-SS, 50/2. Reg. 8-9 a.m. Rds. 9:30, 2:30,
7:30; 10-3. TD: J. D. Brattin

Entry fees: \$6.50. USCF & MCA req.

Prizes: Trophy to 1st and 2nd and trophy for
1st and 2nd in each class with 3 or more entries.

Location: Kalamazoo Valley Community College,
6767 West "O" Ave. (I-94 Exit 72).

Entries: Doug Maurer, 6887 Oak Grove Rd.
Burlington MI 49029 (tel. 616-962-8404).

24th CENTRAL MICH. OPEN & LANSING QUADS, Aug. 23-24

OPEN: 5-SS, 45/2 then 25/1. Reg. ends 9:45
Sat. Rds. 10-3-8, 10-3:30. TD: Ed Molenda.
EF \$14. In advance by 7/19 \$12. Addl disc for
women, under 15, over 55 \$2. 50% discount for
new tournament players. Discounts cumulative.
USCF & MCA req. Adv EF please show expirations.
Prizes based on 50 entries and 7 per class with
1st guaranteed: 1st \$100. 2nd \$50. Classes
B, C, D/E \$50-25 each, Unr \$30-15. Special
prizes for women, under 15, over 55.

QUADS: Two separate events held in conjunction
with the CMO. Reg. ends 9:45 ea day. Sat.
3 RR 50/2 rds at 10-3-8. Sun. 3-RR 40/1 rds
10-1-4. USCF & MCA req. EF \$7. In advance
by 8/19 \$5.50. Prizes: \$10-5 each section.

Location: Olds Plaza Hotel, opposite State Cap-
itol, R. E. Olds Room. Lansing, MI.
HR \$17. Extra beds \$4, less 10% disc. Free
parking to guests; others have free parking in
municipal ramps.

Entries: Lansing Chess Club, 3105 W. Willow,
Lansing MI 48917.

MICHIGAN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP, Lansing, Aug. 29-Sep. 1

7-SS, 40/2. Players may win more than 1 cash
prize, but only 1 trophy. MCA ELECTIONS AND
MEMBERSHIP MEETING 10 a.m., Sunday, Aug. 31.
Alternative first rounds: Fri. evening or Sat.
morning. Reg. either 7-8 p.m. Aug. 29 OR
7:30-8:30 a.m. Aug. 30. 1st rd. either 8:30 p.m.
Aug. 29 OR 9 a.m. Aug. 30. Other rds. 2-8,
1-7, 10-4. Advance entries indicate Fri. or Sat.
1st rd. TD: J. D. Brattin.

Entry fee: \$15. Under 18 \$12. Unrated \$5.
USCF & MCA req.

Prizes: State title to top Michigan player.
1st \$200 + trophy. 2nd \$125 + trophy. 3rd
\$75 + trophy. 1st & 2nd Expert, A, B, C, D/E
\$40 + trophy and \$20 + trophy. 1st & 2nd Unr.
trophy.

Location: Olds Plaza Hotel, opposite State Capi-
itol, Lansing. HR \$17, extra beds \$4. 10% off
for chessplayers.

Entries: MCA, 1 Dover Ct., Ann Arbor, MI 48103.

3rd ANN ARBOR CLASSIC, Sept. 13-14; 11th MICH.
BEGINNERS OPEN, Sept. 13; and 4th MICHIGAN RESERVE
TORNADO, Sept. 14.

Three separate events. USCF & MCA (for rated
Mich. res.) mem. req. for all three. TD:
George Martin. NS.

CLASSIC: In 2 sections. OPEN: 4-SS, 40/2,
open to all. EF \$9.50 if mailed by 9/8, \$12
if paid at tmt. \$\$ 100-50, A 50, Under 1800
50. Reg. ends 11 a.m., rds. 12-6, 9-2:30.

RESERVE: 5-SS, 40/90. Open to all under 1600
or unrated. EF \$8 if mailed by 9/8, \$10 if
paid at tmt. \$\$ 60-30, D/E 40, Unr 20. Reg.
ends 10 a.m., rds. 11-3:15-7:30, 10-3.

BEGINNERS: 4-SS, 40/1. Open to all under 1200
or unrated. EF \$4.75 if mailed by 9/8, \$6 if
paid at tmt. \$\$ 20-10. Reg. ends 9 a.m. Rds.
9:30-12-2:30-5:30.

RESERVE TORNADO: 4-SS, 40/1. Open to all under
1600 or unrated. EF \$3.75 if mailed by 9/8,
\$5 if paid at tmt. \$\$ 20-10, D/E 10, Unr 10.
Reg. ends 9 a.m., rds. 9:30-12-2:30-5:30.

Location: Michigan Union, State St. at S. Univ.,
Ann Arbor, MI.

Entries: Continental Chess Association, 450
Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, NY 10553.

25th CENTRAL MICH. OPEN & LANSING QUADS, Sept. 20-21

OPEN: 5-SS, 45/2 then 25/1. Reg. ends 9:45 Sat.
Rds. 10-3-8, 10-3:30. EF \$14. In adv by 9/18
= \$12. Addl disc for women, under 15, over 44
= \$2. 50% disc for new tournament players.
Discounts cumulative. USCF & MCA req. Adv
EF please show expirations. Prizes based on
50 entries and 7 per class with 1st guaranteed.
1st = \$100. 2nd = \$50. B, D, D/E = \$50-25
each, Unr = \$30-15. Special prizes to women,
under 15, over 55.

Continued next page.

25th Central Mich. Open (continued)

QUADS: Two separate events held in conjunction with the 25th CMO. Reg. ends 9:45 ea day. Sat = 3-RR 50/2 rds at 10-3-8. Sun 3-RR 40/1 rds. 10-1-4. USCF & MCA req. EF \$7. In adv by 9/18 = \$5.50. \$\$ \$10-5 ea. sec.

Location: Olds Plaza, Lansing, opposite State Capitol, R. E. Olds Room. HR \$17. Extra beds \$4. Less 10%. Free parking to guests, others at municipal ramps.

Entries: TD = Ed Molenda, Lansing Chess Club, 3105 W. Willow, Lansing, MI 48917.

HURON OPEN, Ypsilanti, Sept. 27-28 and HURON QUAD, Sept. 28.

Two separate events. USCF & MCA req. TD: Brian Jones.

OPEN: 5-SS. In 2 sections. Reg. ends 9:30 a.m. 9/27. Rds. 10-3-8, 9-2. Prizes based on 25 entries per section. More per entries. Classes smaller than 4 combined. Open Section: 45/2. Open to all. EF \$12. Prizes: Master/Expert, A, B \$40-20 each. 1st-2nd bonus \$30-15. II: 40/90. Open to all under 1600 or unrated. EF \$8. Prizes: C, D, E, Unr. \$25 each. 1st-2nd bonus \$15-10.

QUAD: 3-RR 4-man sections. 30/1. Reg. ends 9:15 a.m. 9/28. Rds. 9:30-2-6. EF \$5. Prizes \$15 per section.

Entry fee: If joining USCF for first time, USCF dues + EF \$15 (\$8 if under 18).

Location: Hoyt Conference Center (½ mile w. of LeForge off Huron River Dr.), Eastern Mich. Univ., Ypsilanti

Entries: Brian Jones, 5739 Country Lane, Ypsilanti, MI 48197.

SON OF GIANT PAWN OPEN, Kalamazoo, Oct. 4-5
5-SS, 50/2 and 25/1 thereafter. Rds. 10-2:30-7; 11-4. NO SMOKING IN THE PLAYING ROOMS.
TD: Jan Tazelaar.

Entry fee: \$10. USCF & MCA req.

Prizes: \$50 and trophy to 1st, \$30 to 2nd. \$20 and trophy to 1st B, C, D/E, Unr.--guaranteed to any class with 3 or more. More as entries permit.

Location: Kalamazoo Valley Community College, Rm. 41, Redwood Hall, 6767 West "O" Ave., Kalamazoo, MI 49001.

Entries: Jan Tazelaar, 613 Regency Square, Apt. 302, Kalamazoo, MI 49008 (tel. 616-345-1707).

A WHITE TORNADO, White Pigeon, Oct. 11
4-SS, 40/1. Reg. 8:30-9:00. Rds. at 9:15 and every 3 hrs. thereafter. TD: Jan Tazelaar.

Entry fees: \$3. USCF & MCA req.

Prizes: Trophy to 1st plus cash prizes as entries permit. Trophy to any class with 3 or more.

Location: White Pigeon High School Cafeteria, White Pigeon, MI

Entries: John Jackson, 203 South Athletic, White Pigeon, MI 49099 (tel. 616-483-9459).

DETROIT AMATEUR, Oct. 11-12; 12th Mich. BEGINNERS OPEN, Oct. 11; and 5th MICH. RESERVE TORNADO, Oct. 12.

Three separate events. USCF & MCA (for rated Mich. res.) mem. req. TD: George Martin. NS.

DETROIT AMATEUR: 5-SS, 40/80. Open to all under 2000 or unrated. EF \$7 if mailed by 9/11, \$8.50 if mailed by 10/6, \$10 at tmt. \$\$ 60-30, B 30, C 30, D/E 30, Unr. 20. Reg. ends 8:30 a.m. Rds. 9-12:45-4:30, 9-1:30.

BEGINNERS: 4-SS 40/1. Open to all under 1200 or unrated. EF \$2 if mailed by 10/6, \$3 at tmt. Free entry in one Michigan CCA tournament to 1st. Reg. ends 9:30 a.m. Rds. 10-12:30-3-5:30.

RESERVE TORNADO: 4-SS, 40/1. Open to all under 1600 or unrated. EF \$3.75 if mailed by 10/6, \$5 if paid at tmt. \$\$ 20-10, D/E 10 Unr. 10. Reg. ends 8:30 a.m. Rds. 9-11:30-2-4:45.

Location: Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, 1114 Washington Blvd., Detroit 48231.

Entries: Continental Chess Association, 450 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, NY 10553.

REGION V CHAMPIONSHIP, Ft. Wayne, Ind., Oct. 18-19
5-SS, 50/2. In 2 sections. TD: John Campbell.
OPEN: Open to all. EF \$15. \$\$ 150-75, A 100-50, B and below 100-50. RESERVE: Open to under 1600. EF \$15. \$\$ 100-50-25, D/E 75-40-20, Unr. 40. TROPHIES TO TOP REGION V RESIDENT IN EACH SECTION. Reg. 8-9:15 a.m., rds 10-3-8, 10-3.

Location: Imperial House Motel, 1313 W. Washington Center Road (near I-69 and Route 3 intersection), Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Playing conditions excellent. The Imperial House is rather expensive, but next door is an Econo-Travel Motor Hotel (1401 West Washington Center Road) with rates \$9.53 single, \$10.60 double, and \$14.88 triple.

Entries: J. L. Havens, 2312 Ft. Wayne National Bank Building, Ft. Wayne, IN 46802.

Coming Events Clearinghouse

The Clearinghouse lists tournaments requiring MCA membership. Organizers should submit requests for dates in writing to the editor, who will present the request to the MCA executive board for approval at the next monthly meeting (2nd Tuesday of each month). Tournaments are not considered in conflict if they are at least 75 miles apart.

Aug. 9:	Briarwood Octagonal, Ann Arbor	Oct. 4-5:	Son of Giant Pawn Open, Kalamazoo
Aug. 23-24:	24th Central Mich. Open, Lansing	Oct. 11:	A White Tornado, White Pigeon
Aug. 23-24:	Lansing Quads	Oct. 11-12:	CCA Tourn., Detroit
Aug. 29-		Oct. 18-19:	Region V Championship, Indiana
Sep. 1:	Mich. Open Champ., Lansing	Oct. 25-26:	Lansing CC Tourn.
Sep. 13-14:	3rd Ann Arbor Classic	Nov. 8-9:	CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor
Sep. 13:	11th Mich. Beginners Open, Ann Arbor	Nov. 15-16:	Kalamazoo Open
Sep. 14:	4th Mich. Reserve Tornado, Ann Arbor	Nov. 22-23:	Lansing CC Tourn.
Sep. 13-14:	Nepo Open, Kalamazoo	Nov. 22-23:	Port Huron Open
Sep. 13-14:	Kalamazoo Tourn.	Nov. 28-30:	17th Motor City Open, Birmingham
Sep. 20-21:	25th Central Mich. Open, Lansing	Dec. 7:	Mich. Speed Champ., Site Not Chosen
Sep. 20-21:	Lansing Quads	Dec. 13-14:	Kalamazoo Tourn.
Sep. 27-28:	Huron Open, Ypsilanti	Dec. 20-21:	Lansing CC Tourn.
Sep. 28:	Huron Quad, Ypsilanti	Dec. 27-28:	CCA Tourn., Detroit

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

Address Correction Requested

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