

# MICHIGAN CHESS

Michigan  
Chess  
Association

T. E. MONTAGUE  
KEARSLEY RM. 405

JUNE 1974





## MICHIGAN CHESS

Published Monthly by the Michigan Chess Association

Editor: Don Thackrey  
1 Dover Ct.  
Ann Arbor, MI 48103  
Tel. 313-663-2581

Associate Editor: Jack O'Keefe  
Assistant Editor: Doris Thackrey  
Designer: James Riopelle  
Printer: Braun-Brumfield, Ann Arbor

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Annual MCA Dues (including subscription to MICHIGAN CHESS): \$6 (\$4 if under 21). Send to MCA, 1 Dover Ct., Ann Arbor, MI 48103.

Single copies of MICHIGAN CHESS are sold for 75¢.

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.

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

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Amateur Champion*

*All photos by Robert Moore*

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MICHIGAN AMATEUR

KEARSLEY RM. 405

Commentary by Ben Crane

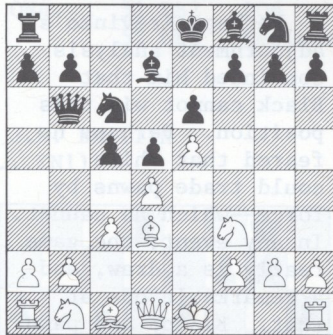
*EDITOR'S NOTE: The Michigan Amateur Championship was held May 5-6 in Grand Rapids. It drew 62 players, somewhat fewer than last year's 70 but still not bad. The winner was Tom LaForge of Sterling Heights. The new champion went through the tournament without yielding a single half-point and without being in the slightest trouble in any of his games. This well-deserved victory is the latest in a number of successes, most notably his tie with four others for first place in the Michigan Open Championship last September. His play is solid and positional, leaning to French Defenses and Queen's Gambits, which he handles adroitly. We predict that he will soon leave his "amateur" days behind.*

ROUND ONE

Top-rated Greg Oldenburger failed to intimidate his first-round opponent, who launched a startling blitzkrieg on the seventh move of their game.

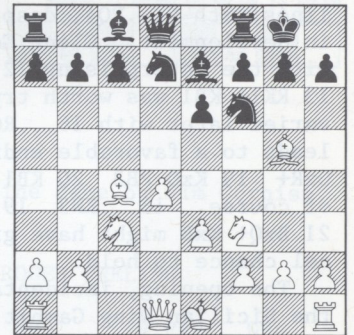
ART GARMON - GREG OLDENBURGER  
(After 6...QN3)

Here Garmon revealed an entirely new conception in the theory of the French Defense. 7 NN5 PxP 8 NxBP KxN 9 QR5+ PN3 10 BxP+ PxB (Hoping to appease the raging volcano god, Oldenburger offers the sacrifice of a small virgin. Equally, the material can be retained with 10...KN2 11 BQ3 BK1, and if 12 QN4+ BN3 13 BxB NxP.) 11 QxR BN2 12 QR4 BxP 13 OO PxP 14 NxP QQ5 15 QR7+ BN2 16 NN5 QB4, and White's fury ran out of steam. (Oldenburger won easily when his opponent forgot to defend the loose knight.)



TOM LaFORGE - BRIAN PETERSON  
(After 8 BxP)

Instead of the equalizing 8...PB4, Black played the premature 8...NQ4. (This works best when there is a supporting pawn on c6.) LaForge's 9 BxB virtually forces the awkward recapture 9...NxB, but Peterson ventured a daring excursion with: 9...NxN 10 BxQ NxQ 11 BxBP (11 BK7 would win the exchange, for if 11...RK1, 12 BR3 traps the Nd1) 11...NxNP 12 BQN3. Now Black's traveling knight began a disastrous return journey: 12...NQ6+ (With 12...PQN4, he could have obtained an exit visa) 13 KK2 NN5, and now 14 BQ6 proved embarrassing.





JEFF PETERS - DON THACKREY  
(After 18 BxRP)

KEVIN CZUHAI - STEVE KREVINKO  
(After 48 KB4)

This is a fine example of the equalizing injustice of chess.

Black's mating attack should have been the decisive factor here.

18...BxB (18...RK R1 also wins, for if 19 QK3(B4), ...QR4 is a crusher) 19 QxB

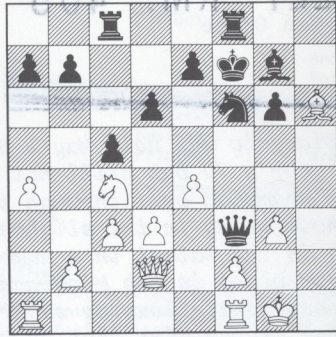
RK R1 20 NQ2 QxQP (20...QN5 was the proper course, for if 21 QB4 QR6) 21 QB4 RR2

22 QRQ1 R1KR1 Anxious to renew the threat of mate, Thackrey overlooks the murderous rejoinder.

23 NB3 QB7 24 NN5+ KN2 25 NxR RxN 26 PK5 PxP

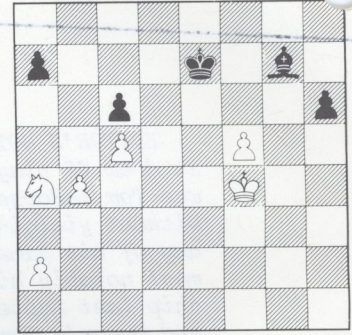
27 QxP KB2 28 KRK1 NN1 29 RQ7 KK1 30 R1Q1 QxRP

31 RQ8+ KB2. An amazing turnaround. Black has been utterly routed, and could certainly resign after 32 QQ5+ PK3 33 QB3+ NB3 34 R1Q7+. Instead, Thackrey receives the schach of his life! 32 QK6+?? KxQ. Suicide, anyone?



Although Black is a pawn behind in this ending, the sorry state of White's knight offers more than sufficient compensation.

48...BR8 (Black wishes to bring his king into play without obstructing the bishop's diagonal. At first glance, one wonders why 48...BQ5 is not more effective than the move played. For if 49 KN4 KB3 50 KR5 KxP 51 KxP KK3 52 KN6 KQ4, Black wins. Krevinko probably rejected 48...BQ5 because of the variation: 49 KK4 BB3 50 KQ3 PKR4 51 NB3 BxN 52 KxB PR5 (Or first 52...PR3 53 PR4) 53 PN5 PxP 54 PB6 PR6 55 PB6+ and White survives) 49 KN4 KB3 50 KR5 KxP 51 KxP KK3 52 KN6 KQ4 (Now if 52...BQ5 53 PR3 KQ4 54 KB7 KB5 55 KR6 KN4 56 KQ6, and White's king threatens to pick off the pawns) 53 NN6+ (53 KB7 doesn't quite work) 53...PxN 54 PxP BQ5 55 PN7 BR2 56 KB5 KQ3 57 KK4 KB2 58 KQ3 KxP 59 KB4 KB2 60 KB3 Draw agreed!



In the following game, Black chooses to open lines with 9...PQ4, despite White's enormous lead in development. Glenn Good responds commendably with the enterprising 12 RxB+, whereupon 12...KxR 13 RK1+ KB1 was worth trying. Black should have varied later with 16...RQB1, although 17 KB1 then leads to a favorable ending, e.g., 17...RxB 18 RK1 QxR+ 19 KxQ PB3 20 KB1. 18...QK3 was a blunder, of course. 18...RN3 19 QB8+ RQ1 20 QxR+ KxQ 21 BxQ+ KxB might have given Black a tiny practical chance to hold.

The opening, incidentally, is a rare example of the Sicilian Wing Gambit Declined. Black was presumably practicing the motto, "Never take the QNP."

GLENN GOOD - RON COOK, JR.

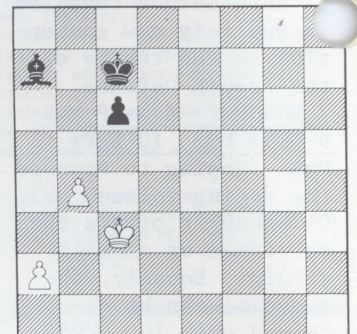
- |        |      |          |     |         |      |
|--------|------|----------|-----|---------|------|
| 1 PK4  | PQB4 | 8 NB3    | NB3 | 15 BxP  | RKN1 |
| 2 PQN4 | PQN3 | 9 OO     | PQ4 | 16 QxN  | RQ1  |
| 3 NKB3 | NQB3 | 10 PxP   | PxP | 17 QB6+ | RQ2  |
| 4 BB4  | PK3  | 11 KRK1+ | BK2 | 18 BB6  | QK3  |
| 5 PN5  | NQ5  | 12 RxB+  | QxR | 19 QB8+ | RQ1  |
| 6 BN2  | NxN+ | 13 NxP   | BxN | 20 QxR  | mate |
| 7 QxN  | BN2  | 14 BxB   | NxB |         |      |



ROUND TWO

The first major upset of the tournament occurred on board one, where Glenn Good outgeneraled Greg Oldenburger. Board two featured a smaller surprise, as Kevin Czuhai drew with Steve Krevinko.

Perhaps Krevinko's adjournment analysis convinced him that Black cannot win this position. Perhaps he feared that White could trade pawns by force--which he cannot. In any event, the game really is a draw, and a remarkable one at that. Bishop and pawn versus two pawns is



usually a win for the bishop. The exceptions normally occur: when the defender's pawns are so far advanced that they constitute a queening threat; when the superior side is forced to exchange his only pawn; or when the bishop is accompanied by a RP, especially one which will queen on the wrong color square. Since none of these conditions is apparent here, the draw comes as a surprise. And yet:

- (A) 60...KQ3 61 KB4 BB7 62 PR4
- (1) 62...BN8 63 PR5 BB7 (63...KB2 64 PN5 PB4 65 KQ5 KN2 66 KB4 KB2 67 KQ5 BB7 68 KB4 KQ3 69 PR5 transposes) 64 PN5 PB4 65 PR6 KB2 66 PR7 KN2 67 PN6 draws.
- (2) 62...BR2 63 PR5 BN1 (63...KB2 64 PN5=) 64 KQ4 BB2 (64...KK3 65 PN5=; 64...BR2+ 65 KB4 repeats) 65 KB4 BQ1 66 KQ4 BB3+ 67 KB4, and Black cannot make progress.



(B) 60...KN3 61 KB4 BN1 62 PR4 BK4 63 KN3 BB3 64 KB4, and Black must try the king-side as above.

This strange little endgame deserves a place in the next edition of Basic Chess Endings.

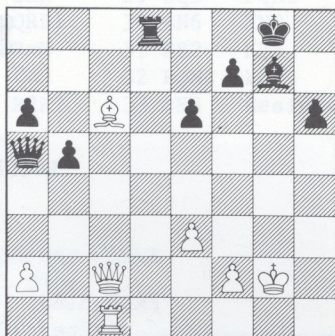
Don Thackrey recovered from his near disaster in round one to win this interesting clash with Egils Grinbergs.

DON THACKREY - EGILS GRINBERGS

1	PQB4	NKB3	18	BB2	QN4	35	RB1	PN4
2	NQB3	PK3	19	KR1	NR5	36	NB5	RB3
3	PK4	BN5	20	BxN	QxB	37	PB4	QB3
4	KNK2	NB3	21	PQN4	QK2	38	PB5	QR5
5	PQR3	BxN	22	NK2	BR5	39	QKB2	QR4
6	NxB	PQ3	23	RB3	QRB1	40	RKN3	RN4
7	PQ4	OO	24	R1B1	KRQ1	41	RxR	PxR
8	BK2	PQR3	25	PxP	QxP	42	QN3	QK7
9	OO	NK2	26	QR2	KR1	43	QxP+	KR2
10	BN5	NN3	27	QN2	PKN4	44	QK7+	KR1
11	QQ2	PR3	28	PN3	RKN1	45	KN1	QN5+
12	BK3	PK4	29	PxP	NPxP	46	KB2	QB5+
13	PQ5	NN5	30	NxP	QKB3	47	KN2	QN5+
14	BxN	BxB	31	NK6	PB3	48	KR1	QK7
15	PB5	BQ2	32	NB5	PxP	49	QK5+	KR2
16	QRB1	PB4	33	NxB	PQ5	50	KN1	QK6+
17	PB3	PB5	34	RQ3	QN4	51	RB2	PQ6
						52	QB3	Resigns

GREG CRAWFORD - J.D. BRATTIN  
(After 29...KN1)

His pawns falling like ripe Wallendas, Greg Crawford fought back bravely: 30 RKN1 RQ7 31 QK4 QxP 32 KR1 RxP 33 QK5 PB3 34 QN3 and suddenly Brattin was lost. (The game unfortunately ended in a premature draw.)



Ron Geno was never in trouble:

RON GENO - JON VASAS

1	PK4	PQ3	11	BQ3	BB4	21	NB4	RKN1
2	PQ4	NKB3	12	OOO	BxB	22	NN6+	RxN
3	NQB3	PKN3	13	QxB	NQ2	23	PxR	RN2
4	NB3	BN2	14	PKN4	PxP	24	RxP+	RxR
5	PKR3	OO	15	PxP	PK3	25	PxR	QxP
6	BK3	PB3	16	PKR4	QK2	26	QB1	QB2
7	QQ2	PQ4	17	PR5	PxP	27	NN5	QK1
8	PK5	NK1	18	PxP	NKB4	28	QR3+	KN1
9	BKR6	PB3	19	QRN1+	KR1	29	NxP+	Resigns
10	BxB	NxB	20	NK2	RB2			

Don Bohley scored in a brevity:

DON BOHLEY - MIKE PLATT

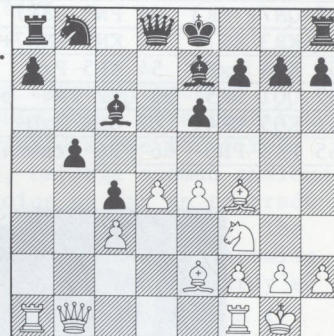
1	PK4	PK4	5	NB3	PQ4	9	NxQ	KQ1
2	NQB3	NKB3	6	PQ4	PQB4	10	BxP	NK2
3	PB4	PxP	7	PxP	BxP	11	OOO	NQ2
4	PK5	NN1	8	QxP	QxQ	12	NN5	RB1
						13	PK6	Resigns



ROUND THREE

TOM LaFORGE - RON GENO  
(After 12...QB3)

Promoted to first board, Tom LaForge displayed championship form. If Black dreamed he could calmly castle out of his difficulties, 13 PQ5! shattered the illusions. The game continued: 13...PxP 14 RQ1 QB1 15 PxP BQ2 16 NQ4 PQR3 17 PQ6 BKB3 18 QK4+ BK3 19 QxR and White won.



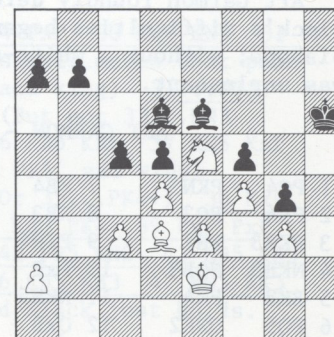
Board two featured a fine game by Jim Cornish, who upset Roger Freling.

JIM CORNISH - ROGER FRELING

1	PK4	PK3	10	OO	NR3	19	PxP	NB4
2	PQ4	PQ4	11	QNQ2	PN4	20	BxN	PxB
3	PK5	PQB4	12	NN3	PN5	21	PxP	QN3
4	PQB3	NQB3	13	KNQ4	OOO	22	NB5	BQN4
5	NB3	QN3	14	PN5	NxN	23	QB2	BK2
6	BQ3	BQ2	15	PxN	KN1	24	PQR4	BQB3
7	PxP	BxP	16	BQ2	PR3	25	PR5	QN5
8	QK2	PKR4	17	BR5	QR2	26	NR6+	Resigns
9	PQN4	BK2	18	BxR	BxB			

FRED BIES - KEN VAN CLEVE  
(After 31...PQB4)

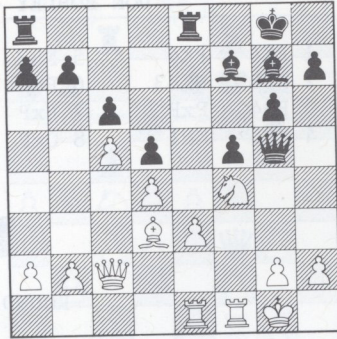
An otherwise difficult endgame was transformed when Bies snatched a golden opportunity. 32 BxP BxB 33 NB7+ KN3 34 NxB PxP 35 NxB KxN 36 KPxP PN4 37 KQ2 PR4 38 KB2 PN5 39 PxP PxP 40 KN3 KK5 41 KxP KxP 42 PB5 KK4 43 KB3 and White won routinely.





J.D. BRATTIN - PHIL JONES  
(After 18...QN4)

Brattin never disappoints the spectators. This was an amusing slugfest in which the players alternately fell for each other's traps.



- 19 KR1 BxP  
20 NR3 QR5 21 RK2  
BxKP 22 R1K1 QQ5  
23 PR3 QxBP 24 RxB  
RxB 25 QxQ RxB  
26 NN1 R1K1 27 PR3  
RQ8 28 BB2 RQB8  
29 KR2 R1K8 30 NB3 RK7 31 NQ4 R7K8 32 QxRP PB5  
33 QN8+ KN2 34 QxBP PB4 35 NB5+ PxN 36 QxP BN3  
37 QQ7+ KR3 38 BxB PxP 39 QxQP PN3 40 QQ2+ KN2  
41 QQ7+ KR3 42 QQ8 RQN8 43 PKR4 KN2 44 QxP RK7  
45 QN7+ KR3 46 PN3 R8N7 47 PR4 PB5 48 QR8 RxB+  
49 KR3 RR7+ 50 KN3 RNN7+ 51 KB4 RB7+ 52 KK3 RK7+  
53 KQ4 RxB+ 54 KB5 PxP 55 QR8+ KN4 56 QQ8+ KR4  
57 QQ1 RK5 58 QxP PN4 59 QB7+ KR3 60 QB6+ KR4  
61 KQ5 RK4+ 62 QxR RxB+ 63 KxB PN5 64 KB4 KR5  
65 PR5 PN6 66 PR6 Drawn.



J.D. Brattin

Art Garmon roundly defeated veteran Bob Moore. Black's difficulties began with the exchange of bishops; without a white-square defender, 13 NK6 was unpleasant.

ART GARMON - BOB MOORE

- |        |      |         |      |        |                |
|--------|------|---------|------|--------|----------------|
| 1 PQ4  | PKN3 | 7 PB4   | PKB4 | 13 NK6 | BB1            |
| 2 PK4  | PQ3  | 8 NB3   | NKB3 | 14 BN5 | NR4            |
| 3 PKR3 | BN2  | 9 PKN4  | PxNP | 15 QB3 | NN2            |
| 4 NKB3 | NQB3 | 10 PxP  | BxB  | 16 QB6 | NxN            |
| 5 BK2  | PK4  | 11 NKN5 | BxB  | 17 PxN | and White won. |
| 6 PQ5  | QNK2 | 12 QxB  | QQ2  |        |                |



Deborah Settergren

Some people have no respect for the French Defense. Bill Maier demonstrates his contempt by playing the Frenchmar-Diemer Gambit. The imprudent 8...PQN3 was asking for trouble, and later 10...KNQ2 or 10...KB1 was imperative.

BILL MAIER - JOE BRANEWSKI

- |        |      |         |      |         |         |
|--------|------|---------|------|---------|---------|
| 1 PK4  | PK3  | 6 NxP   | PB4  | 11 PQ6  | BxB     |
| 2 PQ4  | PQ4  | 7 PQ5   | PxP  | 12 NxP  | BB1     |
| 3 PQB4 | PxKP | 8 PxP   | PQN3 | 13 NB7+ | KQ2     |
| 4 NQB3 | NKB3 | 9 BKN5  | BK2  | 14 NK5+ | KB1     |
| 5 PB3  | PxP  | 10 BN5+ | BQ2  | 15 NxP  | Resigns |

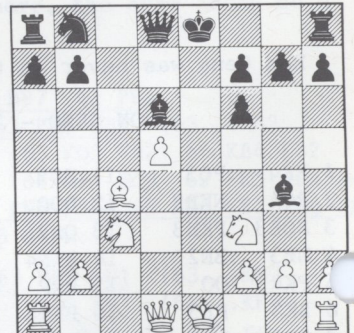


ROUND FOUR

FRED BIES - TOM LaFORGE  
(After 10...BQ3)

LaForge, effectively a pawn down, finds good use for his bishops.

11 00 00 12 RK1  
(Bies quietly continues his development, oblivious of the plot) 12...BxB+  
(This tactic was not so strong last move, with Black's king in the center) 13 KxB  
QB2+ 14 KN1 QxB  
15 RK4 QB1 16 QK2 BxN 17 PxP NQ2 18 RK1 PB4  
19 RK7 NB3 20 NN5 NxP 21 NQ6 QQ1 22 NxNP QxR  
and Black won shortly.





Thackrey-Cornish was one of the best-played games of the tournament. With this positional victory, Don joined Tom LaForge as the last of the perfect scorers.

DON THACKREY - JIM CORNISH

1 PQB4	PKB4	16 RxR+	QxR	31 PKR4	NQ2
2 NKB3	NKB3	17 NB3	NK6	32 RB2	PKN4
3 PKN3	PK3	18 QQ2	NxB	33 PxP	RN2
4 BN2	PQ4	19 QxP+	BN3	34 RR2	RxP
5 PQ4	PB3	20 KxN	PxKP	35 RR8+	KB2
6 QB2	BQ3	21 NR4	QN2	36 RR7+	KK1
7 OO	OO	22 NxB	PxN	37 RR8+	KB2
8 PN3	QK2	23 QQ8+	QB1	38 RR7+	KK1
9 BN2	BQ2	24 QxQ+	KxQ	39 RK7+	KQ1
10 QNQ2	BK1	25 BR3+	KK1	40 RxP	RxNP
11 NK5	BR4	26 KB2	NQ2	41 RR6	RN1
12 PB3	PKN4	27 BQ6	RQ1	42 KB5	RK1
13 PK4	BPxP	28 KK3	NN3	43 RR7	NN3
14 PxKP	BxN	29 KxP	RQ2	44 PK6	NB1
15 PxB	NN5	30 RKB1	RR2	45 RQ7	mate

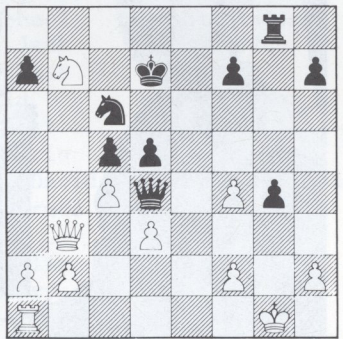
Don Bohley stopped Bill Maier in this Pirc Defense. Black resigned in view of 33...PxP 34 PxP NQ1 35 BQ4 mate!

DON BOHLEY - BILL MAIER

1 PK4	PQ3	12 BK2	NB3	23 RxR	QxR
2 PQ4	NKB3	13 BB2	PxP	24 RK1	QQ2
3 NQB3	PKN3	14 NxP	PB4	25 RxR+	QxR
4 BKN5	BN2	15 PQR4	QB3	26 QxQP	QK5
5 PK5	KNQ2	16 N4N5	BK3	27 QK6	QxQ
6 PB4	OO	17 NB7	NB5	28 BxQ	BB1
7 NB3	PQB4	18 N3Q5	BxN	29 BQ5	PQR3
8 PxQP	PB3	19 QxB	QRB1	30 BN6	KN2
9 BB4+	KR1	20 BxN	RxN	31 KB2	KB3
10 BR4	KPxP	21 PB3	RK1	32 PQN4	BK2
11 OO	NN3	22 QRK1	R2K2	33 PN5	Resigns

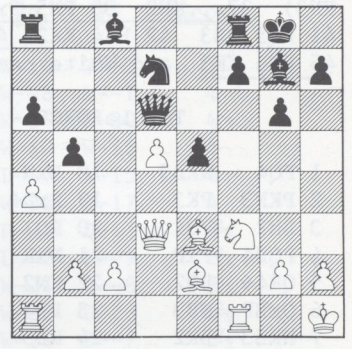
PHIL JONES - KEN VAN CLEVE (After 22 QN3)

Playing aggressively from the start, Ken Van Cleve came within an inch of victory. Phil Jones conducted a careful defense to escape the cleaver. 22...PN6 23 RPxP RxP+ 24 KB1 RB6 25 QB2 KB2 (Not 25...RxQP 26 NxP+) 26 PxP RxQP so that if 27 PxN, 27 threatens mate) 27 NxP RQ7 28 NK6+ (But not 28 NR6+ KQ1) 28...PxN 29 QxN+ KQ1 30 QQ6+ KK1 31 QxP+ KB1 32 QB5+ and White satisfied himself with perpetual check.



ROGER FRELING - EGILS GRINBERGS (After 17 PQR4)

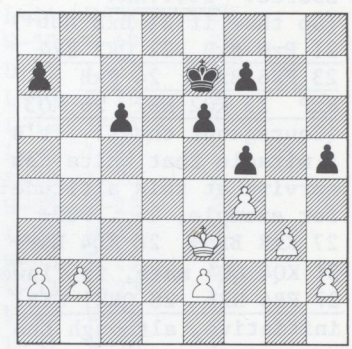
Grinbergs found an ingenious way to defend the queenside: 17...BN2 18 PxP PK5 19 QxP KRK1 20 QQ3 PxP 21 RxR BxR 22 BQ4 BxB 23 NxB QxQP 24 BB3 QB5 25 QxQ (If 25 NxP QxQ 26 PxQ BxB 27 PxN RN1) 25...PxQ, and Black was able to draw.



ROUND FIVE

The decisive battle was LaForge-Thackrey. Since no other players could score more than four points, a draw would guarantee a tie for first place. With this in mind, LaForge seemed anxious to avoid complications, going so far as to trade six pairs of pieces in a mere seven moves. The resulting minor piece endgame should not promise White real winning chances, and even Thackrey's unnecessary 25...BxN is not fatal, although it does force Black to play precisely in the difficult K+P ending. 26...PB3, however, allows White too much room, after which his surplus of pawn tempi insures an eventual zugzwang, where Black has to give way. Essential was 26...PB4 (see diagram).

LAFORGE - THACKREY (After 26 KxB)



Black can then keep the draw, despite White's numerous winning attempts. For example: 27 KQ3 KQ3 and now: (A) 28 KB4 KB3 29 PQN4 PxP 30 KxP KN3 31 PK3 (If 31 KB4 KR4; 31 PQR4 simply makes that pawn more accessible to the black king) 31...PR3 32 PKR4 KB3 33 KB4 KQ3 (But not 33...KN3 34 KQ4 KN4 35 KK5 KN5 36 KB6 KR6 37 KN5 KxP 38 KxP PR4 39 KN5 PR5 40 PR5 and wins) 34 KQ4 PB3 35 PK4 PxP (Or 35...PK4+) 36 KxP KK2 and if 37 PR4 PR4 38 KB3 PK4 39 PxP PxP 40 PN4 PxP+ 41 KxP KB3 42 PR5 KN2 43 KB5 KR3 44 KxP KxP 45 QK5 KN4 46 KB5 KB3 47 KN5 KK3 48 KxP KQ2 49 KN6 KB1 and Black just holds.



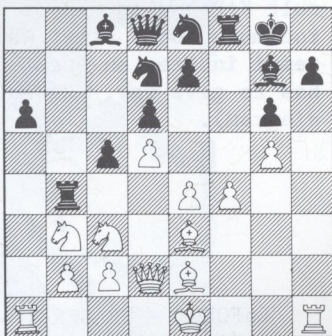
(B) 28 PK4 KB3 29 PxP PxP 30 KB4 PR3 31 PQR3  
 KQ3 32 PQN4 PxP 33 PxP KB3 34 KN3 KN4 35 PR3  
 (35 KR3 PR4) 35...KN3 36 KR4 KR2 37 KR5 (37 PN5  
 KN3) 37...KN2 38 PN5 PxP 39 KxP KB2 40 KB5 KQ2  
 41 KQ5 PB3 42 PR4 KK2 43 KB5 KQ2 44 KQ5 KK2  
 45 KB6 KK3 and White can make no further headway.

## TOM LaFORGE - DON THACKREY

1 PQ4	NKB3	18 BxN	PxB	35 PQR4	KQ2
2 PKN3	PK3	19 RxR+	RxR	36 PN5	PxP
3 BN2	PQ4	20 RQ1	RxR+	37 KxP	KB2
4 PQB4	PxP	21 NxR	KN2	38 KR6	KN1
5 QR4+	BQ2	22 KN2	KB3	39 PR5	KR1
6 QxBP	NB3	23 PB4	PKR4	40 KN5	KN2
7 NKB3	BK2	24 KB3	KK2	41 PR6+	KB2
8 OO	OO	25 NK3	BxN	42 KB5	KQ2
9 NB3	NQR4	26 KxB	PB3	43 KQ5	KB2
10 QQ3	PB4	27 KQ4	KQ3	44 KK6	KN3
11 NK5	RB1	28 PQN4	KQ2	45 KxP6	KxP
12 PxP	BxP	29 PKR3	KQ3	46 KxP	KN4
13 BN5	BB3	30 PK3	KQ2	47 KK4	KB5
14 QxQ	KRxQ	31 PK4	KQ3	48 PB5	PR4
15 NxN	NxN	32 PxP	PxP	49 PB6	PR5
16 QBxN	PxB	33 KB4	KQ2	50 PB7	PR6
17 KRQ1	PB4	34 KB5	KB2	51 PB8R	Resigns

GREG OLDENBURGER - JIM CORNISH  
(After 19...BPxP)

20 BN4 (Threatening  
 21 QR2, as well as  
 21 BK6+ KR1 22 RxP+  
 KxR 23 QR2+) was met  
 by a surprising re-  
 source: 20...NK4  
 (So that if 21 BxB NB6+)  
 21 PxN BxB 22 QR2 BR4  
 23 PK6 BxN+ 24 PxP  
 RxP 25 KQ2 NB2 26 KQ3  
 (Courageous chess! It's  
 a miracle that White can  
 survive at this altitude:  
 for example, 26...PB5+



27 KxR BB6+ 28 KQ4 NxP+ 29 PxN QN3+ 30 KxP QN4+  
 31 KQ4 QQ4 mate, is flawed by 29 KxP) 26...RK4  
 27 PB4 RB6 28 QK1 QKB1, and Black enjoyed the  
 initiative, although the game was eventually drawn.

Jay Posthumus earned the right to go home early.  
 White's 11 NB3 prevented 11...PB5 (12 NxN) but  
 overlooked something else.

## JOE BRANEWSKI - JAY POSTHUMUS

1 PK4	PK4	5 BQB4	NKB3	9 QN3	NK4
2 NKB3	PQ3	6 NQB3	OO	10 BN3	PB4
3 PQ4	PxP	7 OO	PQR3	11 NB3	NR4
4 NxP	BK2	8 QB3	QNQ2	12 Resigns	

Greg Bailey managed to tie for second place by  
 besting Bies. After Black fell asleep (22...QN3  
 23 NxP) White was merciless.

## GREG BAILEY - FRED BIES

1 PQ4	PQ4	15 BQ3	PB5	29 PQB4	PR3
2 PQB4	PK3	16 BK2	BN2	30 RxP	QRN1
3 NQB3	NKB3	17 PB3	KRQ1	31 PB5	NK2
4 BN5	PB3	18 PQR4	PQR3	32 QB3	NB3
5 PK3	QNQ2	19 OO	NR4	33 R5R4	QQ2
6 NB3	QR4	20 KRN1	BB3	34 RQ2	KB1
7 NQ2	BN5	21 RN2	NB5	35 PQ5	NK2
8 QB2	PxP	22 BB1	QN3	36 R4Q4	KRB1
9 BxN	NxB	23 NxP	QB2	37 PxP	QxP
10 NxP	QB2	24 NK5	PxP	38 RQ6	QN6
11 PQR3	BxN+	25 NxN	QxN	39 QxQ	RxQ
12 PxP	OO	26 RxP	PQR4	40 RQ8+	RxR
13 PK4	PQN4	27 R2R2	QB2	41 RxR	mate
14 NK3	PB4	28 QQ2	NN3		

## PRIZE WINNERS

1st Place: Tom LaForge  
 2nd Place: Don Thackrey  
 3rd Place: Don Bohley

Class B: Tom Cunniffe  
 Greg Bailey

Class C: Fred Bies  
 Mike Platt

Class D/E: Don Mason  
 Chris Heeter

Unrated: Mike VanderLaan  
 Bill Patterson



LaForge receiving trophy from Johnson



## MICHIGAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP -- GRAND RAPIDS -- MAY 4-5, 1974

Place	Name	Home	Rating	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	Score
1.	LaFORGE, Tom	Sterling Hgts.	1842	W-31	W-21	W-30	W-14	W--2	5
2.	THACKREY, Don	Ann Arbor	1804	W-25	W-18	W-11	W--8	L--1	4
3.	BOHLEY, Donald	Caledonia	1895	D-37	W-16	D-10	W-34	W-20	4
4.	CUNNIFFE, Tom	Grand Rapids	1741	W-17	W-24	----	W-40	W-16	4
5.	BAILEY, Greg	Mesick	1794	W-39	D-29	W-51	D--7	W-15	4
6.	WOODRUFF, William	Wyoming	1726	D-49	D-48	W-32	W-22	W-17	4
7.	KREVINKO, Steve	Plymouth	1897	W-32	D-10	W-23	D--5	D-11	3½
8.	CORNISH, Jim	Kalamazoo	1673	W-50	W-26	W-12	L--2	D--9	3½
9.	OLDENBURGER, Greg	Grand Rapids	1963	W-22	L-11	W-25	W-21	D--8	3½
10.	CZUHAI, Kevin	Grand Rapids	1648	W-45	D--7	D--3	W-38	D-13	3½
11.	GOOD, Glenn	Trenton	1654	W-46	W--9	L--2	W-39	D--7	3½
12.	FRELING, Roger	Shepherd	1814	W-43	W-20	L--8	D-18	W-29	3½
13.	BRATTIN, J. D.	Battle Creek	1794	W-42	D-23	D-29	W-33	D-10	3½
14.	FLADMOR, Gary	East Lansing	1854	D-48	L-37	W-46	W-35	W-14	3½
15.	BIES, Fred	Lakeview	1493	W-62	W-44	W-19	L--1	L--5	3
16.	PLATT, Mike	Cedar Springs	1455	W-47	L--3	W-50	W-30	L--4	3
17.	MASON, Don	Stockbridge	1240	L--4	W-56	W-26	W-51	L--6	3
18.	GRINBERGS, Egils	Grand Rapids	1607	W-40	L--2	W-48	D-12	D-19	3
19.	VAN CLEVE, Ken	Detroit	1747	W-38	W-33	L-15	D-29	D-18	3
20.	GEORGE, Richard	Troy	1632	W-59	L-12	W-31	W-41	L--3	3
21.	POSTHUMUS, Jay	Wyoming	1624	W-52	L--1	W-45	L--9	W-37	3
22.	GARMON, Art	South Haven	1440	L--9	W-49	W-44	L--6	W-42	3
23.	CRAWFORD, Greg	Hastings	1554	W-56	D-13	L--7	D-37	W-45	3
24.	LITSON, Dan	Grand Rapids	1541	W-27	L--4	L-38	W-56	W-39	3
25.	PETERS, Jeff	Lansing	1429	L--2	W-57	L--9	W-50	W-44	3
26.	MAURER, Doug	Burlington	1511	W-53	L--8	L-17	W-54	W-41	3
27.	VANDERLAAN, Mike	Jenison	----	L-24	L-31	W-61	W-43	W-40	3
28.	VASAS, Jon	Flint	1537	W-60	L-30	L-41	W-58	W-38	3
29.	JONES, Philip	Grand Haven	1554	W-36	D--5	D-13	D-19	L-12	2½
30.	GENO, Ron	Bellevue	1741	W-35	W-28	L--1	L-16	D-32	2½
31.	PETERSON, Brian	Toledo, OH	1403	L--1	W-27	L-20	W-47	D-33	2½
32.	CONKLIN, Gerald	Muskegon Hgts.	1434	L--7	W-52	L--6	W-57	D-30	2½
33.	POST, Robert	South Haven	1544	W-57	L-19	W-42	L-13	D-31	2½
34.	MAIER, Bill	Sterling Hgts.	1682	W-58	D-51	W-37	L--3	L-14	2½
35.	HEETER, Chris	Kalamazoo	1234	L-30	D-36	W-49	L-14	W-51	2½
36.	PATTERSON, William	Wyoming	----	L-29	D-35	L-43	W-59	W-49	2½
37.	BRANEWSKI, Joe	Grand Rapids	1421	D--3	W-14	L-34	D-23	L-21	2
38.	COOK, Ronald, Sr.	Grand Rapids	1275	L-19	W-60	W-24	L-10	L-28	2
39.	PLACE, Glenn	Muskegon	1377	L--5	W-62	W-55	L-11	L-24	2
40.	JENSEN, David	Cedar Springs	----	L-18	W-43	W-54	L--4	L-27	2
41.	SETTERGREN, Deborah	Grand Rapids	----	L-55	W-61	W-28	L-20	L-26	2
42.	JONES, Brian	East Lansing	1315	L-13	W-53	L-33	W-55	L-22	2
43.	FURGASON, Floyd	Lansing	1384	L-12	L-40	W-36	L-27	W-57	2
44.	MOORE, Robert	Battle Creek	1706	W-54	L-15	L-22	W-48	L-25	2
45.	BOES, Jeff	Zeeland	----	L-10	W-58	L-21	W-53	L-23	2
46.	COOK, Ronald, Jr.	Grand Rapids	1052	L-11	Bye.	L-14	L-49	W-56	2
47.	SKOBRAK, Michael	Grand Rapids	----	L-16	L-50	W-59	L-31	W-58	2
48.	HARRINGTON, Jack	South Haven	1379	D-14	D--6	L-18	L-44	D-50	1½
49.	GINSBERG, Stuart	Romulus	1216	D--6	L-22	L-35	W-46	L-36	1½
50.	THOMAS, David	Mt. Pleasant	1078	L--8	W-47	L-16	L-25	D-48	1½
51.	GALLATIN, Peter	Kalamazoo	1492	W-61	D-34	L--5	L-17	L-35	1½
52.	HANKINSON, Chris	Grand Rapids	----	L-21	L-32	L-53	W-60	D-55	1½
53.	NORDENBROCK, David	East Grand Rapids	----	L-26	L-42	W-52	L-45	D-54	1½
54.	SETTERGREN, Bruce	Grand Rapids	1206	L-44	W-59	L-40	L-26	D-53	1½
55.	BARNUM, Steve	Wyoming	1545	W-41	----	L-39	L-42	D-52	1½
56.	LAMROCK, Phillip	Muskegon	----	L-23	L-17	W-62	L-24	L-46	1
57.	THEODORE, Harry	Grand Rapids	----	L-33	L-25	W-60	L-32	L-43	1
58.	HUBBELL, William	Ann Arbor	1166	L-34	L-45	Bye.	L-28	L-47	1
59.	GRIFFIOEN, David	Grand Rapids	----	L-20	L-54	L-47	L-36	W-61	1
60.	BROOKS, Louie	Holland	----	L-28	L-38	L-57	L-52	W-62	1
61.	REINHARDT, Jeff	Grand Rapids	----	L-51	L-41	L-27	----	L-59	0
62.	REINHARDT, Jack	Grand Rapids	----	L-15	L-39	L-56	----	L-60	0



## Champion Tom LaForge

Tom LaForge of Sterling Heights is originally from Connecticut. He has a degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Connecticut and is now working for the federal government. He is married and has a three-year old daughter.

He learned chess as an adult, principally from Nimzovich's My System, and played in his first rated tournament in 1964, the Virginia State Championship, where he scored 5-2, including a win over the previous year's champion. In the Navy, he was second (or tied for second) three consecutive years in the 5th Naval District Championship, a qualifying event for the All-Service Championship. He did not really get into the tournament world, however, until recently when he moved to Michigan and began playing frequently in local events.

LaForge's favorite chess book--and one he enthusiastically recommends to others--is Nimzovich's My System. He profited also, he says, from Emanuel Lasker's Manual of Chess and from Averbakh's Chess Endings: Essential Knowledge. He owns between 30 and 40 chess books but does not study much, although he does try to play over games from CL&R and MC regularly.

Aside from study, LaForge believes that physical conditioning is very important for a chess-player. He himself is a jogger--or, more accurately, a runner--for he tries to run about 500 miles a year. He believes that the best physical preparation for a tournament is vigorous running up to the day before the event, and then a day's rest.

Congratulations to the new amateur champion.

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### AMATEUR DECALOGUE

*The tournament director was Bill Johnson of East Lansing. His smooth running of the event was doubtless facilitated by the stone tablet he erected beside the wall-chart. Chiseled there was this inscription:*

1. *I am the Tournament Director thy Final Authority; thou shalt have no other authority before me.*
2. *Honor thy tournament organizers and thy tournament committee; that thy days on the tournament circuit may be long and thy playing conditions pleasant.*
3. *Remember the round times, to keep them wholly.*
4. *Thou shalt not take the name of thy Tournament Director in vain, by asking him irrelevant questions while he observeth time-pressure games.*
5. *Thou shalt not steal time from thy Tournament Director while he maketh thy pairings; that thy opponent be some manner of fish, and not strong.*
6. *Thou shalt not commit adulteration of thy scoresheet after thy opponent's flag has fallen, save at the request of thy Tournament Director.*
7. *Thou shalt not kill thy opponent unless thou canst prove he retracted a move without saying "J'adoube" first.*
8. *Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy opponent by omitting repeated moves from thy scoresheet.*
9. *Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's board, nor his clock, nor his Bobby Fischer's Chess Games, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.*

*And finally, for, behold, it is the Great Commandment:*

10. *Thou shalt always remember that, in the final analysis, it's only a game; that thou lovest not thy temper, thy sanity, and the respect of all the players that come to live in the Tournament.*

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### EXPERTS ABORTED

The Experts' Tournament, which had been planned to run concurrently in Grand Rapids with the Amateur, was canceled when only two experts (Jim Marfia and Joe Wasserman) showed up. These players chose to defer the official event until other arrangements could be made, but did play a rated match of four games. Wasserman won, 3-1 (two draws). Organizer Marfia, who was not in his best playing form, declares that the scoresheets of this match were tossed in a nearby paper-shredder by an over-

zealous janitor hired to keep the tournament site free of rubbish. We commiserate with Marfia over this unfortunate accident.

David Whitehouse some time ago sent a questionnaire to Michigan's masters and experts concerning tournament formats and conditions. The MCA board has assigned him the responsibility of organizing a MCA-sponsored masters-experts invitational tournament for the near future.



# TAL on the KARPOV - SPASSKY Match



Translated by Jim Marfia

(From 64)



*EDITOR'S NOTE: The games between Spassky and Karpov will appear in chess publications the world over, and we were therefore somewhat hesitant about including them here--in a magazine focused on Michigan. We were persuaded to do so, however, in view of the extraordinary importance of this particular encounter and the fact that Mikhail Tal's illuminating and interesting notes will probably not be otherwise available in English to our readers. So here is the first installment of the games, and unless we are overwhelmed by nabobs of negativism, we will give the rest next time.*

Today the eyes of the chess world are on Leningrad and Odessa, where four Soviet grandmasters settle their standings in the semifinal matches. One may understand every enthusiast's desire to be some small part of what's going on--and we're all enthusiasts these days, regardless of rank--so I was very happy to be asked to cover the matches as 64's special correspondent for an indefinite period (anywhere from one and a half to eight weeks); that left only the difficult decision of which match to cover. Petrosian solved that one with the comment, "In your shoes, Misha, 'd rather be in Leningrad."

Most of the savants probably expected rather protracted opening reconnaissance in the first game, recalling that all first games (and some of the second games) of the quarterfinals were drawn. There was another reason, too. Karpov has had too little match experience as yet to refer to his background, but this is his present opponent's 11th match in the world championship cycles. The totals from these matches favor Spassky substantially (especially if you omit Reykjavik), but the opening games of all those matches score only +2 -2 =6; and the wins as well as the losses (Larsen '68 and Fischer; Keres and Petrosian '69) were obviously produced by ignoring clear drawing opportunities. "He who takes up the sword shall perish by it."

Nevertheless, Spassky showed from the very first moves that he was going for the throat. And who knows?--perhaps this is what caught his young opponent off guard.

## GAME ONE: KARPOV - SPASSKY

1 e4 c5

These two players are known to have much in common in their openings repertoire, especially an answer to 1 e4. Both have made frequent and successful use of Breyer's Defense to the Ruy; having this in mind, Spassky's first move seems quite clearly to state that he would rather discuss that variation "in White's language," so to speak. Or this may be an oversubtlety on your

commentator's part: after all, the Scheveningen holds a pretty large place in Spassky's repertoire too. For reasons easily understood by the reader (and to which all commentators to all the matches have subscribed), I shall limit my discussions of the openings as much as possible, leaving this work to the theoreticians.

2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 e6 6 Be2 Be7  
7 00 00 8 f4 Nc6 9 Be3 e5

This little-known move was introduced in a game Levitina-Kozlovskaya in one of the USSR women's championships.

10 Nb3 a5 11 a4 Nb4 12 Bf3 Be6 13 Kh1

Black was threatening to win a pawn with 13...ef 14 Bxf4 Nxc2! and ...Qb6+.

13...Qc7 14 Rf2 Rfd8 15 Rd2

Karpov's plan here has already worked well before. Here is the game Geller-Reshevsky, 1970 Interzonal: 9...Bd7 (preceding moves as in our game) 10 Nb3 a5 11 a4 e5 12 Kh1 Nb4 13 Bf3 Rc8 14 Rf2 Rc4 15 fe de 16 Rd2 Qc7 17 Qg1!, with a great advantage. The situation is not quite the same here, however, since Black's queen bishop is now more actively developed, making it harder for White to prevent the freeing ...d6-d5. On the move here, Karpov could play 16 Nd5 with good prospects. But...

15...Bc4!

Now the move has lost much of its punch. One gets the impression that Black has done very well in the opening. Karpov finally decides on a long, forcing variation.

16 Nb5 Bxb5 17 ab a4 18 Nc1

The knight on b4 is in a desperate position: extreme measures must be taken.

18...d5! 19 fe

19 c3 de is obviously not very profitable for White.

19...Nxe4 20 c3

No time to get the rook out: 20 Re2 a3! is very strong.



20...Nxd2 21 Bxd2

The natural 21 Qxd2 was rejected because of the zwischenzug 21...d4. After 22 Bxd4 both 22...Qxe5 23 Ne2, and 22...Nd5 23 Nd3 leave White with a pawn and the initiative for the exchange; but with a little bit of tactics (22...Nc2!) Black could effectively disarrange the opposing army, e.g., 23 Qxc2 Rxd4 24 Be4 R4d8 25 Bxh7+ Kh8 favors Black, as he recovers the e-pawn because of the weakness of White's first rank.

I believe the line Karpov chooses ought to have led to a dynamically balanced position.

21...Qxe5! 22 cb

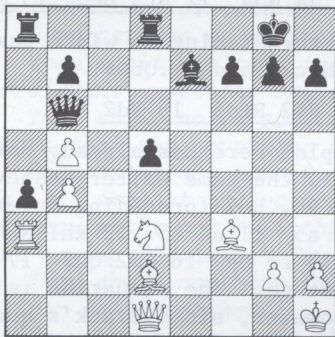
The knight had nowhere to go, so 22 g3! deserved most serious consideration. This move protects h2, gives the king luft and the QB support to go to f4. Black would certainly have a pleasant enough game after, let's say, 22...d4 23 cb Qxb5, but that, as they say, is quite another matter.

Apparently, Karpov underestimated Spassky's brilliant 24th move in his calculations (which began before his 16th move).

22...Qxb2 23 Nd3 Qd4 24 Ra3

If White could just bring his bishop to c3, his minor pieces would have truly enviable scope; but he never gets the chance.

24...Qb6!



Now 25 Bc3 is senseless because of 25...d4; and after 25 Rxa4 Black replies 25...Qxb5 (25...Qd4 26 Be2 is less clear), forcing the surrender of the open file. After 26 Rxa8 Rxa8 27 Be2 Bf6 White will have a difficult time finding a defense.

25 Qe2

Black keeps the a-pawn, which has suddenly become passed.

25...Re8 26 Bxd5 Bxb4 27 Bxf7+ Kxf7 28 Qf3+

White's position has long been unpleasant; now it's lost. Probably 28 Qh5+ was necessary: 28...Qg6 (28...Kg8 29 Bxb4, and the b-pawn is protected) 29 Qf3+ Qf6 30 Bxb4! (Weaker is 30 Qxf6+ gf 31 Bxb4 Rad8 --that first rank again!) 30...Qxf3 31 gf, and White can probably hold, inasmuch as 31...Re3 is not dangerous: 32 Bc5!

28...Kg8 29 Bxb4 Qxb5

Now Spassky has a material advantage to go with his positional plus. Any exchange now gives White a hopeless endgame. Karpov makes heroic efforts to complicate, but falls short.

30 h3 Rad8 31 Bd2 Qd5 32 Qf2 b5 33 Ba5 Rd7 34 Nf4 Rf7! 35 Rf3 Qc4 36 Bd2 b4 37 Qb6

White wants those pawns on white so he can blockade them.

37...b3 38 Kh2 Qc2

After 38...Ref8 White would have had no reasonable move.

39 Bc3!

Surprise!--39...Rxf4 is impossible because of 40 Qc7.

39...Qe4 40 Qd6 h6

Black could not play 40...a3 because of 41 Qxa3 Rxf4 42 Qa7!, but he could probably have done without the weakening of his g6 square: his job looks to have been easier after 40...Qe7. On the other hand, no sense in putting too much into the last move before time-control.

41 Bb2

The game was adjourned here. Karpov has some curious tactical resources here: 41...Ref8? 42 Rg3! lets White out of the box; or if 41...Rc8 42 Bxg7 is a possibility. All these variations are very difficult to calculate over the board, so Spassky chose the most solid-looking sealer.

41...Qc2 42 Qd5

42 Qd4 Re4 43 Qd5 Qc4 is altogether bad.

42...Qf5

Of course 42...Qxb2?? was out: 43 Ng6. After analyzing at home, the former world champion selects perhaps not the shortest but certainly the surest road to Rome.

43 Qc6 Qd7 44 Qg6 Ree7!

Overprotecting g7. White is curiously in zugzwang.

45 Qa6 Qb7! 47 Qxa4 Re4 47 Qxb3 Rb4

The bishop must go: after 47...Qxb3? 48 Rxb3 Rxf4 White would have every reason to play for a draw.

48 Qe6 Rxb2 49 Rg3 Rb6 50 Qe8+ Kh7

Black's plan is simple: exchange the heavy pieces and the endgame, despite the reduced material, is lost, since no "fortress" can be established.

51 Qe3 Rd6 52 Qc5 Qc7 53 Qb4 Qd7 54 Nh5

Due to the threat of 54...Rd4 the knight is forced out at last.

54...Rg6 55 Rxc6 Kxc6 (Half the job done) 56 Ng3 Qd3 57 h4 Kh7 58 h5 Rd7 59 Qc5 Rd4 60 Qe7 Rg4 61 Qe5 Rh4+ 62 Kgl Qd1+ 63 Kf2 Qd4+.

The rest is simple, so White resigned.



I was unfortunately an hour late for the start of the second game. I had not heard of the Finnish strike, and had been planning to watch the first period of the Czechoslovakia-Sweden hockey game, so as then to devote my full attention to chess. So I missed the first part of the broadcast, and arrived at the Dzherzinsky House of Culture to see a few dozen fans arguing over something at the street demo board. My first impression was that Korchnoi must have gotten White two games in a row, as that was the only "combination" I could imagine to produce a Caro-Kann.

Truth proved stranger still. The Leningrad game was on the board as usual: for the first time in his life, it appeared, Karpov had answered 1 e4 with 1...c6.

Well, the Caro-Kann is certainly no newcomer to the world championship cycle; one could set up the following chain of deduction to explain its appearance here: (1) the first to employ it in the cycle was Botvinnik; (2) Karpov was, at one time, Botvinnik's pupil; (3) conclusion follows.

More to the point, Black's choice of opening was fully justified by the game's course. The former world champion avoided the theoretical lines he employed against Petrosian, refrained from introducing any novelties over the board, and the draw followed in more or less typical fashion.

#### GAME TWO: SPASSKY - KARPOV

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 de 4 Nxe4 Bf5 5 Ng3 Bg6 6 Nf3 Nd7 7 Bd3 e6 8 O-O Ngf6 9 c4 Bd6 10 b3 O-O 11 Bb2 c5 12 Bxg6 hg 13 Re1 Qc7 14 dc Bxc5 15 Qc2 Rfd8 16 Ne4 Nxe4 17 Qxe4 Drawn.

Curiously, Karpov's loss in Game One was his first loss in the world championship cycle: he was included in the Interzonal, as I recall, as the winner of the 1969 world junior (which he also finished without the loss of a game). So everyone was wondering what effect this first loss would have on him. The second game really told us nothing, except that the choice of the Caro-Kann showed that he wasn't after instant revenge--in itself somewhat unexpected from the youngest candidate: such "loss-immunity" generally comes only with experience, and the least vulnerable are those seasoned warriors who fight under the slogan, "Yours today, mine tomorrow." Karpov would not be one to try "va banque" tactics, but all the same he got the point back in very short order. The game is testimony to his strength of character. From beginning to end, the game exudes confidence.

Now there remains no candidate who has not at least once said, "I resign."

#### GAME THREE: KARPOV - SPASSKY

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 e4 d6 5 Nf3 O-O 6 Be2 c5

Spassky has a rather variegated opening repertoire, true, but the King's Indian is certainly not one of the primary items, and the system he

employs here has never appeared in his games (at least, not to this commentator's knowledge). It is considered solid, though passive; this game confirms that opinion.

7 O-O Bg4 8 d5 Nbd7 9 Bg5

One of the most important facets of match preparation is a detailed analysis of the opponent's games. It is quite obvious that Karpov must have studied such positions very carefully in preparation for his match with Lev Polugayevsky, who has won a number of convincing victories using this setup for White. Karpov plays the rest of the game like Polugayevsky, too.

9...a6 10 a4 Qc7 11 Qd2 Rae8 12 h3 Bxf3 13 Bxf3 e6 14 b3 Kh8

After 14...ed 15 ed is Polugayevsky's favorite position.

15 Be3!

Nothing more can be accomplished on g5.

15...Ng8 16 Be2

Making way for the f-pawn. Now White can even recapture on d5 with the c-pawn, since the advance ...b7-b5 will be very difficult to enforce. Spassky decides to close the center.

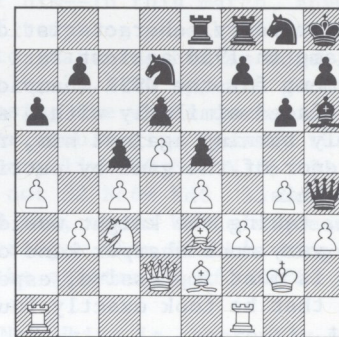
16...e5 17 g4

Mainly for restriction purposes--the weakening of his kingside means little, with the black pieces so passively placed. ...f7-f5 would grant White a number of positional favors: e4, the possibility of posting his bishop on g4, etc.

17...Qd8 18 Kg2 Qh4!

White was going to push the h-pawn. The tactical justification of this move lies in 19 Bg5 Bh6!

19 f3 Bh6



It is quite possible that after this White has a decisive advantage. I believe 19...f5 was necessary now, with the pawn on f3 giving Black some extra chances on the king's wing: in some lines, for example, the rook may go to h5. After 19...f5 White may still be a little better (20 Bg5 Bh6 21 Bxh4 Bxd2 22 Nd1, for example), but it would still be a very tense game.

20 g5

Naturally White does not wish to trade dark-squared bishops.



20...Bg7 21 Bf2 (A brief entr'acte) Qf4 (21... Qh5?? 22 f4) 22 Be3 Qh4 23 Qe1!

Why fish for the queen when you can trade it! I think Spassky underestimated this move: it is not obvious precisely because it is so simple.

23...Qxe1 24 Rfxel

Black cannot blockade the queen's wing, as 24...a5 fails against 25 Nb5. The "wedge" at g5 prevents the black pieces from acting in cohesion, and in the time it takes Spassky to remove it, Karpov favorably opens the b-file.

24...h6 25 h4 hg

Perhaps 25...f6 was better, although White still has an overwhelming position after 26 Rh1.

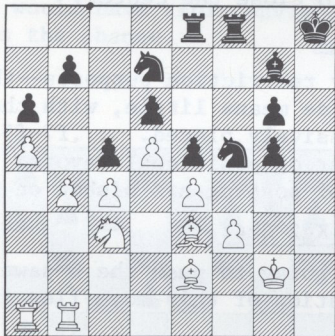
26 hg Ne7 27 a5!

Just in time!

27...f6 28 Re1 fg 29 b4!

There is no need for White to distract himself: on e3 the bishop keeps an eye on g5 and stands ideally well.

29...Nf5!



A very clever reply, characteristic of Spassky. We recall a game in 1956 against Yuri Averbakh (match-tournament for the USSR Championship), when Spassky, faced similarly with a situation that was slowly turning against him, radically changed the tenor of the game by putting a knight en prise like this.

Here again, taking the knight would lead, after 30...e4, to a very much sharper kind of game. White's reply is most impressive, especially when it is learned that he took exactly four minutes to consider it.

30 Bxg5!

Karpov has seen very deep. The centralized knight on d4 will not help Black.

30...Nd4

30...Bh6 is bad because of 31 ef Bxg5 32 Ne4!

31 bc Nxc5 32 Rb6!

The threats begin. The d-pawn is lost. On 32...Rd8 White may take the rook, of course, but 33 Be7 may be still stronger.

32...Bf6 33 Rh1+!

The most accurate move order: Black could answer 33 Bh6 with 33...Be7, getting out with loss of the exchange, and the obvious 33 Rxd6 would allow Spassky to patch together a defense of sorts after 33...Kg7 (Inferior is 33...Bxg5 34 Rxg6 Bh4 35 Rh1 Rf4 36 Rh6+ or 36 Rg4).

33...Kg7

Black is two pawns down with a bad position after 33...Kg8 34 Rxd6! Losing the exchange is the best practical chance.

34 Bh6+ Kg8 35 Bxf8 Rxf8 36 Rxd6 Kg7 37 Bd1!

Black has freed his pieces a bit, so Karpov trades off a knight.

37...Be7

The most convincing retort to 37...Bd8 is probably 38 Na4 Bc7 39 Nxc5! Bxd6 40 Nxb7 Bb4 41 c5.

38 Rb6 Bd8 39 Rb1 Rf7

On 39...Bxa5 40 Na4!, the rook reaches the seventh with great effect.

40 Na4 Nd3 41 Nb6 g5 42 Nc8!

The best defense is a good offense! White is not afraid of 42...g4; he can play 43 Nd6 gf+ 44 Kf1, and the pretty but immobile knight at d4 cannot help the attack. Spassky has to retreat his knight to defend the b-pawn.

42...Nc5

And now White trades the other one.

43 Nd6 Rd7 44 Nf5+ Nxf5 45 ef

Here Spassky sealed 45...e4.

White would have an easy job after 45...Bxa5 46 Bc2 and doubling rooks on the h-file.

46 fe Nxe4 47 Ba4 Re7 48 Rbel

Forcing the exchange of rooks.

48...Nc5 49 Rxe7+ Bxe7 50 Bc2 Bd8 51 Ral Kf6 52 d6 Nd7

On 52...Ke5 White wins at once with 53 Rd1.

53 Rb1 Ke5 54 Rd1 Kf4 55 Rel Resigns.

Our weekly has already mentioned the little surprise the Leningrad TV people prepared for this match: four closed-circuit cameras in the press-center: two screens on the demo board, and two on the players. This last is particularly nice: you feel as though you were right in the tournament hall. During the fourth game, however, the TV equipment itself was the cause of a little snafu which victimized the journalists, then the radio audience (which I am aware of, because I was handling the radio commentary), and then the readership. About an hour into the game, one of the viewers noticed a dialogue occurring onstage and "lipread" Spassky as the first to speak. By that time the position had already simplified



considerably, and Karpov's refusal (no doubt about that--the game continued, right?) was a surprise. Various psychological rumors began to circulate, with Bondarevsky and Furman, the trainers, getting into the act as well.

Sometime later, Black's position indeed grew somewhat favorable, and his opponent had to play accurately to hold the balance. Then, when everyone was sure of the outcome, the players began to tense up. "Obviously, Spassky is insulted at the refusal of his draw offer: Karpov had better look out now," or so everyone thought. The true state of affairs was revealed after the game: Karpov offered the draw first, and Spassky offered one himself a few moves later (while everyone was looking at the demo board); the spectators won!

GAME FOUR: SPASSKY - KARPov

1 e4 c6

Perhaps one could take this defense's first appearance in Game Two as a "psychological side-track"; its second appearance, however, shows that Karpov and Furman have gone over the opening books and chosen this defense for its solidity.

2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 de 4 Nxd4 Bf5 5 Ng3 Bg6 6 h4 h6  
7 Nf3 Nd7 8 h5 Bh7 9 Bd3 Bxd3 10 Qxd3 e6 11 b3

Again the ex-champion avoids the main line 1 Bd2, and again he gets no advantage out of the opening.

11...Ngf6 12 Bb2 Qa5+! 13 Bc3

White is evidently loath to shut off the bishop with 13 c3, and 13 Ke2!? looks a bit too compromising.

13...Bb4 14 Bxb4 Qxb4+ 15 Qd2

15 c3 doesn't look too inspiring here either: after the queen retreats, ...c6-c5 is stronger than before.

15...Qxd2+

Here Karpov offered a draw. The position is about even, except for that pawn on h5--it does restrict Black's king's wing, even if only minimally. Perhaps that explains Spassky's decision to continue.

16 Kxd2 c5 17 c4 cd

This exchange could wait in favor of, say, 17...Ke7 or 17...a6.

18 Nxd4 a6 19 Ke3

Looks absolutely correct: the position has simplified; White activates his king. After 19 f3, with Nge2 and g4 to follow, however, White would run no risk of getting the inferior game.

19...Rc8 20 Racl Ke7 21 f3 Rc5!

The other side of the coin appears: that advanced h-pawn requires protection. Both sides had been playing rapidly up to this point--55 minutes for White, 42 for Black--but now Spassky

had a long think. Against passive play Black intends to double rooks on the c-file and break with b7-b5. After 20 minutes, the former world champion found what is probably the only equalizing idea.

22 Nde2!

White protects c1 and plans to take the pressure off his h-pawn, for which he needs to bring the knight to e4. Here it was Spassky who proposed the draw, but Karpov (also because of the h-pawn!) declined.

22...Rhc8 23 f4!

Keeping f3 for the king, and restricting the mobility of Black's pieces (control of e5!).

23...b5

This simplifies still further, but what would you suggest? 23...Ra5 24 a4 b5 is not very good because of 25 cb Rxc1 26 Rxc1 ab 27 Nd4!, and White wins a pawn with the threat of Nc6+. 23...Ng4+ 24 Kf3 f5 leads to a very sharp position: Black intends e6-e5.

Karpov's plan keeps some advantage.

24 cb ab 25 Rxc5 Rxc5 26 Rc1 Nd5+

White may have had a little harder time after 26...Kd6--after the exchange on c5 the black king would be a little more active. However, White should still have enough defensive play to hold the position.

27 Kf3 Rxc1

Now ...Kd6 is no longer possible, and Black must "help" the knight from e2 to a more active square.

28 Nxc1 f5 29 Nd3

At this point Spassky had used 1 hour 38 minutes, Karpov 1:02. The young grandmaster's next move, however, cost him 40 minutes (this appears to be a record for him--in this match, anyway). Black has a lot of tempting possibilities, but none of them seems to guarantee him an edge.

For example, 29...b4 appears good, with the idea of debasing the white queenside majority; this, however, would give Spassky the choice between the sharp line 30 Ne2 N7f6 31 Nd4 Nxb5 32 g3! (But not 32 Nc6+ Kd6 33 Ncxb4 Nhx4!) 32...Kd6 33 Nc2, where White's queenside passers may prove stronger than Black's kingside pawn chain; and the quieter 30 Nf1 N7f6 31 Ne3.

On 29...Nc3 White is apparently not tied to the pawn's defense: he has good prospects with 30 a3 Nb1 31 Ke3! Nxa3 32 Kd2, and Black will have to give up his b-pawn to save the stranded knight.

Karpov finally settles on a "straight endgame" continuation.

29...Kd6 30 a4!

A well-timed decision. Against passive play Black would gradually strengthen his position, and the attempt to pick up the b-pawn is now harmless: after 30 Ne2 N7f6 31 Nd4 Black has 31...Nc7!

Spassky's passer is doomed, but it gains White time to make threats on the other wing.



30...ba 31 ba N7f6

To keep the knight "locked" into g3.

32 Ne5!

Perhaps the most accurate. Black would answer 32 a5 with 32...Nc7, and activate his king.

32...Kc5 33 Nf7 Kb4 34 Nd8 Nc7 35 Ne2

White could play 35 Nxe6 Nxe6 36 Nxf5, going for a position where his opponent would have two extra knights, but even if this could be done, Black would have a moral advantage. Spassky prefers to draw "on the level."

35...Nxf5 36 Nd4 Nd5 37 N8xe6 Ne7 38 Nxf5

This knight sacrifice involves no risk at all.

38...Nxf5 39 g4 Nh4+ 40 Kf2 Nxf4

White is clearly out of trouble after 40...Nf6 41 Kg3 or 41 Nxf7 too.

41 Nxf4 Kxa4 42 Ne6

Now the final conversation: Karpov offers a draw, Spassky asks to see a move, Black plays 42...Ng6, and the handshake follows.

The new format for the Candidates' has occasioned a lot of discussion, but everyone agrees on one point: every round is easier than the last, since there's one more game to lose. The opening shots have been fired in Leningrad, and suddenly we realize that Spassky and Karpov are practically back in the quarterfinals, with three wins to go and no more than 16 games. The difference is, of course, that the victor is in the final, and not the semifinal. Play grows slowly but inevitably sharper.

GAME FIVE: KARPOV - SPASSKY

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4

The opening games of the Leningrad match reveal, if not a rule, then in any case a tendency: when Spassky plays White, the same opening is repeated, with a quick simplification. Things are completely different in the odd-numbered games.

For the third time Karpov has White, and once again we have a new type of position. This time Spassky chooses a defense he knows thoroughly: the Nimzoindian.

4 Nf3 c5 5 e3 d5 6 Bd3 00 7 00 Nc6 8 a3 Bxc3 9 bc dc 10 Bxc4 Qc7

A variation that enjoyed its greatest vogue at just about the time Karpov was born--all the moves played rapid-fire. One should add that one of the specialists on the White side of this 50's favorite is Karpov's trainer (Furman). He won a nice game against Spassky with it back in 1955, in the XXII USSR Championship.

11 Bd3 e5 12 Qc2 Re8

"The latest word"--twenty years ago.

13 Nxe5 Nxe5 14 de Qxe5 15 f3 Be6 16 e4 Rad8

Beginning a long-drawn strategic battle. Temporarily, Black is better developed, with better placed pieces, while White hopes to make eventual use of the power of the two bishops.

17 Be2

Forestalling 17...c5, which would not be good for Black without the gain of a tempo because the white QB could run to d4. Direct aggression by 17 f4 is harmless because of 17...Qd6!

17...b6 18 a4

The Leningrad master A. Geller's suggestion of 18 c4!? deserves study (On 18 Be3 Black has the typical shot 18...Nd5!): whether Black swaps his queen for two rooks or not, White succeeds in getting his QB out, at the price of a permanent weakness on d4.

18...Bd7!

Maneuvering to a more active post. On the long diagonal it will not only control the queenside, but also put pressure on the white pawn center: White will have to worry about a piece sacrifice on e4 in some lines. Karpov decides to swap one pair of rooks to ease the pressure on his center; besides, the bishops' power increases, the more pieces are exchanged, as a rule.

19 Rd1 Bc6 20 Rxd8 Rxd8 21 Be3

21 Bd2 was also possible.

21...h6!

Not just a prophylactic move (the 8th rank): Black plans to have an active say in the center, in which the g-pawn will play a lead role. 21...Nd5 would be a blunder because of 22 Qd2! Qxc3 23 Rd1, winning material.

22 Bf2

The value of elapsed-time records (an idea consistently endorsed by Bronstein) is now acknowledged: one may see the course of the battle accurately reflected in the clock records. White took 59 minutes, Black an hour and 17 minutes for 21 moves, which would seem to indicate mutual satisfaction with the opening. But now look at the record of Karpov's clock for the next few moves: he spent 15 minutes on his 22nd; then 15, 11, and on his 25th, when Black's advantage was becoming obvious, 25. Here, apparently, Karpov already sensed the storm clouds gathering.

Black probably already has the dynamics on his side. The next few moves are a fight over the advance f3-f4; this time, Black wins.

22...Nh5

Naturally, Black does not want a bishop on g3.

23 g3 g5!

For the moment, the weakening of Black's king's wing is perfectly meaningless; in fact, his bishop may become very active in the next few moves. If White allows g5-g4, he may be under a very powerful attack.



24 Bb5

Is c6 or b7 the better square for the bishop? I believe White would have done better with 24 Re1 or even 24 Rd1.

24...Bb7!

Black would have a decent position after 24... Bxb5 25 ab Rd7, too, but the ex-world champion wants more.

25 Rd1!?

After 25 Re1 Black could play 25...Nf6 (25... g4!? 26 f4 Qd6 is interesting) 26 Bf1 g4 27 f4 Qe6 28 Bg2 Qc6 with uncomfortable pressure. Karpov does not like passive defense, so he gives up a pawn to swap the last pair of rooks. White's king is still in difficulties, however. But from this point, Karpov plays rapidly.

25...Rxd1+ 26 Qxd1 Nf6

The immediate 26...Qxc3 is of course bad after 27 Qd7.

27 g4

The threat to White's king (27...g4) forces him to give up the pawn.

27...Qxc3

Apparently, the knight sac was only good for a draw.

Bg3

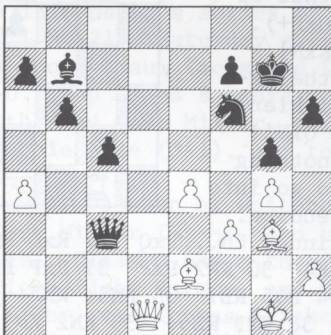
And now White hasn't time to take the piece either: after 28 Qd8+ Kg7 29 Qc7 Qxf3! 30 Qxb7 Nxc4 31 Bg3 Ne3 he gets mated.

28...Kg7

A quiet move, preventing the queen's incursion. There are great complications after 28...h5 29 gh g4 30 Qd8+.

29 Be2

In the press-bureau 29 Qd3 looked more solid to me. After the exchange of queens the activity of the white bishops should suffice to draw. But Karpov has faith in White's defensive resources, and for the moment has no desire to play a pawn-down endgame.

29...Bc6

After this rather phlegmatic move White has a forced draw. His job would have been much more

complex after 29...h5. Obviously, 30 h3 Nxe4 is bad; and the counterattack does not work: 30 Qd6 gh 31 Be5 Qel+! 32 Bf1 Qe3+ 33 Kh1 Qxf3+ 34 Bg2 Qf2, and winning a piece loses the game for White: 35 Qxf6+ Qxf6 36 Bxf6+ Kxf6 37 e5+ Kxe5 38 Bxb7 c4; and 30 gh Nxe5! (Less clear is 30... g4 31 h6+!) is also unfavorable to White.

It would seem that White must answer 29...h5 with 30 Bel, but then there might follow 30...Qb2! (Other queen moves lead either to a draw by repetition or a counterattack by 31 Qd2), when White appears to have no better than 31 h3 (31 h4 is very dangerous after 31...hg 32 hg Nh7), but then 31...Bc6 is not bad at all.

30 Qd6!

Due to the threat of 31 Be5 Black is forced to exchange queens.

30...Qd4+ 31 Qxd4 cd 32 a5

With his queenside pawns devalued, Spassky must actively seek the draw; truthfully speaking, though, this is not too difficult.

32...ba 33 Be5 Kg6 34 Bxd4 Ne8 35 Bxa7 h5 36 gh+ Kxh5 37 Kf2 Kg6 38 Bd3 Ng7 39 Bb6 a4 40 Bc5 Ne6 41 Bd6

The game was adjourned here, and a draw was agreed the next morning: Spassky's sealed move was 41...Kh5.

To be continued.



## ANN ARBOR CHESS CONGRESS

The congress, on May 11-12, was in three sections, with a total of 110 players. George Martin directed all three sections for the Continental Chess Association.

The amateur section was won by Ray Stone of Windsor, Ontario, 4½-½. Don Thackrey, Bernard Parham (Indianapolis), and Mark Gorman (Taylor) finished in the order named with 4-1. Top B was Henry Eaves on tiebreak over Marcus Trout, both with 3½-1½. Top C was Russ Ryan with 2½.

The reserve section was won by Mark Larzelere on tiebreak over David Rowe and Eugene Petrescu, all with 4½-½. Dale Bird, with 3½, was top D; Steven Manus, with 3, was top E; and Paul Stevenson, with 3½, was top unrated.

The beginners' section was won by Mark Craft, 4½-½. Earl Hartwig had 4, and four players tied with 3½: Grant Stevens, Charles Smith, Amir Amani, and Bonnie Powell. Danny Williams, with 2, was the top under 1000.



# MCA PRISON PROJECT



By Doris Thackrey



Last December an inmate at the State Prison of Southern Michigan--Maurice Sinkler--saw a copy of MICHIGAN CHESS in the prison library and wrote a letter to the editor. It contained a challenge for correspondence games and said, "As an interested student of chess I feel that my game should reach beyond these artificial boundaries. It's difficult to expand inside a vacuum, when there are no gauges. It's like trying to steer through space with no stars." Our editor is locked inside his own boundaries of meeting deadlines and felt he didn't have time for postal chess. As a result, I am in the middle of my first postal chess games, and while there have been no stellar moves sent from here, there has been an interesting exchange of letters. In this article, I would like to pass on some of the information I have learned about chess in our penal institutions and then explain the new Prison Project which the MCA board has developed.

Frank Brady's Chessworld magazine (May-June, 1964, Volume 1, Number 3) carried a feature article written by an inmate at Jackson. A counselor at the prison is quoted as saying, "No one, least of all the officials, considers chess the panacea for crime, and every chessplayer is not going to be rehabilitated any more than every rehabilitated person is a chessplayer. Some will return, without a doubt, but they are learning to think. Once you teach a man to think, their problems are more liable to solution. The first step, as chessplayers know so well, is understanding the nature of it." We are told that chessplayers have been found to be the stabilizing element of the large prison population. One player, who was an inveterate gambler, swore that chess was the only game exciting enough to him that he didn't have to bet on it. He offered 5-to-2 odds that as long as he stuck to chess he would never be led back to his downfall--gambling!

Maurice Sinkler was not at Jackson when that article was written ten years ago. He joined the chess club there about three years ago. The prison club is sponsored by the administrators of the prison, but is operated solely by the inmates. Membership is open to all the men, pending approval of a deputy warden or job supervisor. Meetings are held each Saturday morning for three hours. There is no formal instruction during the meetings, but members volunteer to teach newcomers. The club holds an annual tournament for members, and there is also an annual institutional tournament in which anyone may play.

During the winter months not very much time is available for play except during club meetings, but, according to Sinkler, "In summer months most players meet in the recreation yard, and sessions

sometimes last all day. Studying is done mostly independently in cells; for this, there is always plenty of time, although it is not very quiet." Probably the majority of players learned the game after arriving at Jackson. Most men will teach their interested friends to play, but "there are a few who treat their meager knowledge like a secret." Many inmates show great interest in the tournaments, and crowds can be found gathering around games held in the yard. "Everyone seems to have a favorite player whom he'll stand behind to the end." (Betting at 5-to-2 odds?)

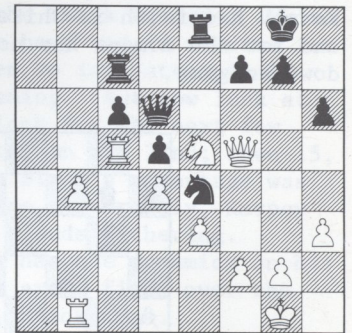
The chess club has no equipment nor books; the men may order books and sets through the library. Many own their own sets; some make their own sets and boards. A copy of CL&R and of MC are circulated among the members of the club. Their annual club tournament is currently under way. Ten free USCF memberships made available from the USCF Charitable Trust will be awarded as prizes. It is this kind of information and stimulus from the outside that Sinkler feels will encourage the men to take up tournament chess when they leave prison.

In February Sinkler was transferred from Jackson Prison to a trustee camp and is not participating in the present tournament. However, he was the winner of the annual institutional tournament held last summer. Associate editor Jack O'Keefe selected the following position from one of the final rounds in the tournament. It is given here with O'Keefe's comments:

MAURICE SINKLER - VIC SMITH  
(After 24...NK5)

A beautiful battle of wits. White, already a pawn ahead, picks up another by 25 RxBP! (so that if 25...RxR 26 QxP+). Black's 25...RxN! seems to win the exchange, but Sinkler's surprising 26 QxN!! leaves Black nothing better than to go into the hopeless ending.

The game continued 26...PxQ 27 RxQ RQN4 28 RQ8+ KR2 29 PN4 PR4 30 KN2 PxP 31 PxP PN3 32 KN3 KR3 33 KB4 PB4 34 PQ5 RB7 35 PN5+ KN2 36 RQ7+ KB1 37 RKR1 RxP+ 38 KN3 RB6+ 39 KN2 KN1 40 RQ8+ 41 R8KR8 Resigns.



When he was transferred to the trustee camp, Sinkler found no organized chess activity but did meet several players. He made efforts to form



a team, and plans are now being made for a match between the camp team and an MCA team.

An estimated one-third of the population at Jackson Prison knows how to play chess. Though they have a chess club, two annual tournaments, and a library, they have no chess books in the library and their club has no sets or clocks.

Thus the MCA Prison Project is born! As a non-profit organization, MCA is charged with the responsibility of promoting chess in many ways. Operation Chess Outreach, under the direction of Charles Bassin, has begun to function in schools, and here is another opportunity to extend our help in a different direction. After learning of the needs at Jackson Prison, the board has formulated a plan which we now present to our membership.

We urge all of you to do some spring cleaning. Inventory your chess library. Do you have duplicate copies of some books? Do you have fifteen books on the French and you gave up the French forever? Do you have old magazines that you don't want to keep? How about old sets? How many do you have gathering dust because you now like your Players' Choice set best? How many boards are unused because you now carry a vinyl one? How many clocks do you really need?

Now comes the easy part--you don't have to ship your donations to Jackson, nor to MCA. Merely bring your used books and supplies to MCA-sponsored or co-sponsored tournaments, and a board member will collect them and ship them to the proper authorities. Leave your donations at the registration table. (We don't like to be fussy, but we hope you will bring used books that are in good condition, and complete sets. Clocks are another matter. If you have a clock that you think might need only minor repair, perhaps a mechanically minded inmate can get it working again.)

There may be those among you who cannot bear to part with a single shred of your chessy possessions. May we remind you that MCA is a non-profit, tax-deductible organization, and that we would welcome a cash donation earmarked for the Prison Project. We will buy new materials to include with our shipments of used items.

We urge your support of this project. Our pilot effort will be confined to just one institution--Jackson. If your response is enthusiastic, however, we may be able to extend this project to include all the major penal institutions in Michigan. Mr. Bud Burns, Special Activities Director at Jackson, writes: "Warden Egeler has approved your most generous offer to donate chess books, chess sets, and clocks for our Prison Chess Club. I can also speak for our men, who are involved in the chess program. They deeply appreciate your kindness and consideration not only in regards to your donation but also the fact that you care enough to undertake this project for them."

The MCA board has taken the first step. We dusted off some back issues of MICHIGAN CHESS, and they will be in our first shipment to the library.

In the months to come, we hope to report our progress with this initial effort to aid prison chess in Michigan. We are corresponding with persons in other institutions and hope to bring you news of the various programs in operation all over the state. Over the months a number of MCA members have asked questions about chess in prisons in Michigan. Board members have long felt that we should "do something." Our long-range goals include scheduling regular matches, simulms, and lectures for the men in prison.

I wish to thank Maurice Sinkler for his part in getting us on track. His letters have been very helpful and informative--and his moves in our postal games aren't too bad, either!



### 3rd LANSING DOUBLE TORNADO

The third in Lansing's series of double tornados was held April 20-21. Saturday's event, with 30 players, was won by Naum Zacks and David Whitehouse, each with 4-0. Top Class B scorers were Allen Beadle, Les Smith, and Gary Miller, all with 3-1. Top Class C was Looie Baze (3-1), and top D/E/Unr. was Elmer Cox (2½-1½).

Sunday's event was won by Whitehouse (4-0). Second was Gary Miller (3½-½), and he also picked up the B prize. Class C had a three-way tie with 3-1: Jim Briggs, John Harmon, and William Levering. Top Class D/E/Unr. was Thomas Stickel (2½-1½).

Overall awards went to (1) Whitehouse, (2) Miller, (B) Miller, (C) Briggs, (D/E/Unr.) Cox and Dominic Zsigo.

The tournament director was Joel Anderson of Grand Rapids.



### SENIORS, WOMEN, AND LEFTOVERS

The Harlow B. Daly Incredulity for players over 40 was held in Grand Rapids April 27-28. Only four players competed. Joe Wasserman won with 3-0. Jerry Cetrangolo and Don Thackrey scored 1½ each, and Stuart Ginsberg 0.

Four women competed in the Bobby Riggs Memorial. Margaret Jochum of Warren and Doris Thackrey of Ann Arbor each scored 2-1, the former winning the trophy on tiebreak. Deborah Settergren of Grand Rapids had 1½, and Jan Tazelaar of Kalamazoo had ½.

The leftovers, twelve players who qualified neither as senior citizens nor women, played a four-round Swiss. Egils Grinbergs of Grand Rapids was first with 3½-½.



# DINGLE DORF'S INVITATIONAL



Commentary by Steven Feldman



*EDITOR'S NOTE: Dingle Dorf appears to be the pseudonym of Gene Hickey of Ypsilanti, who, in any case, was the organizer of a round-robin which took place on the EMU campus in Ypsilanti on May 11-12. As a Class B spider, he invited five Class A flies into his parlor--and ate many of them. Fellow Ypsilantian Peter Linn, however, emerged the winner.*

Peter Linn	X	1	1	½	1	½	4
Fred Lindsay	0	X	½	½	1	1	3
Gene Hickey	0	½	X	½	1	1	3
Dennis Jespersen	½	½	½	X	0	1	2½
Tom Crispin	0	0	0	1	X	1	2
Jerry Cetrangolo	½	0	0	0	0	X	½

## DENNIS JESPERSEN - JERRY CETRANGOLO

In this fourth-round encounter, White essayed the sharp Saemisch Variation to counter the Nimzo-Indian Defense. A double-edged game resulted, with White having the two bishops and a potential kingside attack. Black defended well, and a critical point in the game was reached on move 31. With 31...BQ4 Black could have blunted the effectiveness of White's bishop on QR2 and virtually forced the variation: 32 BxB PxB (Not 32...Nx33 RxN) 33 RQR4 QxBP+ 34 QxQ RxQ 35 BxN PxB 36 RxP RB7, followed by ...RR7, and Black should draw. Instead, Cetrangolo grabbed the proffered pawn and was punished by Jespersen's fine and unusual combination culminating with 34 BN1+, which wins a rook (34...RB4 35 PN4) or mates (34...PN3 35 BxN).

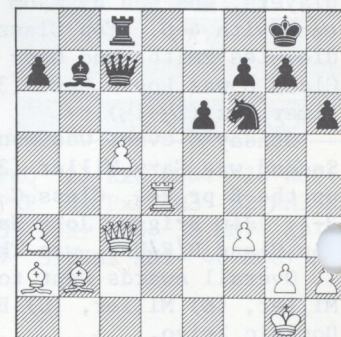
Tournament winner Linn displayed fine technique in dispatching Hickey in the second round. A somewhat difficult maneuvering game resulted from a weird Larsen-Nimzovich type of opening. (Many openings were offbeat in this tournament, Tom Crispin contributing his fair share!) Black slowly got the better of it, and by move 30, Linn had pressure on the KN-file and horses infiltrating all over the board. A few moves later, White felt justified in sacrificing a piece for two pawns in an attempt to break Black's stranglehold on the position. However, Linn played the endgame steadily, and when White tried 51 RxP, he was able to win the exchange and the game with 51...KK4 (If 52 RB4, ...NR4+ wins).

1 PQ4 NKB3  
 2 PQB4 PK3  
 3 NQB3 BN5  
 4 PQR3 BxN+  
 5 PxB PB4  
 6 NB3 NB3  
 7 PK3 PQ4  
 8 QB2 OO  
 9 BQ3 QPXP  
 10 BxBP NQR4  
 11 BR2 PQN3  
 12 OO BN2  
 13 NQ2 RB1  
 14 QQ1 QB2  
 15 NN3 NxN  
 16 BxN NK5  
 17 BN2 KRQ1  
 18 PB3 NB3  
 19 QK2 BQ4  
 20 PQB4 BN2  
 21 KRQ1 PxP  
 22 PxP BR3  
 23 QRB1 QB5  
 24 QK1 NQ2  
 25 BR2 PR3  
 26 PB5 PxP  
 27 PxP BN2

28 RB4 QB2  
 29 QB3 NB3  
 30 R4Q4 RxR  
 31 RxR QxBP  
 32 QxQ RxQ  
 33 RQ8+ KR2  
 34 BN1+ Resigns

## GENE HICKEY - PETER LINN

1 PQN3 PK4  
 2 BN2 PQ3  
 3 PK3 NKB3  
 4 NKB3 PKN3  
 5 BK2 BN2  
 6 PQ3 OO  
 7 QNQ2 QNQ2  
 8 PB4 PN3  
 9 OO BN2  
 10 PK4 PB4  
 11 NK1 BKR3  
 12 BB1 NK1  
 13 N2B3 BxB  
 14 QxB PB4  
 15 PxP PxP  
 16 NN5 QB3  
 17 BB3 BxB  
 18 N1xB NN2  
 19 QK3 QRK1  
 20 QRK1 PKR3  
 21 NR3 NN1  
 22 KR1 NB3  
 23 QQ2 KR2  
 24 RK3 RKN1  
 25 NBN1 PB5  
 26 RK4 NQ5  
 27 R1K1 NR4  
 28 PB3 QN3  
 29 RKB1 NKB3  
 30 R4K1 NB4  
 31 RB2 RK2  
 32 NxP PxN  
 33 RxR+ NxR  
 34 QxP NR4  
 35 QR4 NB4  
 36 QN4 NQ5  
 37 NK2 QxQ  
 38 PxQ RxP  
 39 NxN PxN  
 40 RB7+ RN2  
 41 RB3 KN3  
 42 PKN4 NB3  
 43 RB4 KB2  
 44 PKR3 KK3  
 45 KN2 KK4  
 46 KB3 RN1  
 47 PN4 RKB1  
 48 RB5+ KK3  
 49 KN3 RB2  
 50 RB4 RB1  
 51 RxP KK4  
 52 Resigns



(After 31 RxR)



This round-three game featured some fine tactical defensive play on Crispin's part. White's 17 RB4! offered attacking chances (if 17...QxN 18 RR4 wins) for his pawn minus. However, Crispin calmly defended with 17...QR4, preparing to meet 18 RR4 with 18...NN5! and if then 19 QK7, 19...QK4 holds nicely. White sought to recover his pawn by a combination starting with 20 BxP+, but 21...RK1 forced the win of queen for rook and bishop. This proved to be insufficient compensation for White, and with 23...PQ6! Black obtained a passed QP, and won soon thereafter.

1 PK4	PKN3	10 BN5	QQ2	19 QK7	BQ2
2 PQ4	BN2	11 PB3	PxP	20 BxP+	RxB
3 NQB3	PQ3	12 NQ5	PR3	21 RxR	RK1
4 BQB4	NQB3	13 PxN	PxB	22 QxB	NxQ
5 KNK2	PK4	14 QxNP	QxP	23 RxN	PQ6
6 BK3	PQR3	15 NB6+	BxN	24 RKB1	QQ5+
7 OO	NB3	16 QxB	NK4	25 KR1	PQ7
8 BN3	OO	17 RB4	QR4	26 PB3	QQ6
9 QQ2	NKN5	18 NN3	QR1	27 Resigns	

Although the games in this tournament were not always of the highest quality, the players did demonstrate their fighting spirit by creating many lively tactical battles and accepting draws only as endgame decisions rather than peaceful middlegame agreements.

The May meeting of the MCA board was at Thackrey's residence in Ann Arbor. The treasurer reported that non-membership income (donations, ads in the magazine, magazine sales at bookstores, etc.) has increased and that MCA gained \$171 in its bank balance during the month. The Amateur Championship cleared \$65.

The membership secretary reported that the MCA membership is now 1127 and that we have added 80 members since January 1.

Doris Thackrey outlined a plan to collect unwanted books, sets, boards, and other chess equipment to be used in Michigan prisons. An effort will be made to collect the supplies at tournaments. She will coordinate the project.

Bill Johnson reported on the Amateur, which was successfully conducted May 4-5 in Grand Rapids. The masters'-experts' event that was to have been held concurrently was canceled because of lack of participants. David Whitehouse reaffirmed that he would organize a masters'-experts' tournament for the near future.

Jack O'Keefe reported on the investigations of the Michigan Open Committee. After considerable discussion, and an advisory vote by the board, the committee selected as the site for the next Michigan Open Championship the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel in Detroit. The tournament details will be the same as last year, except that the Friday night round (an alternative first round) will be at 8:30 p.m., and the Monday rounds will be at 9:00 and 3:00. The tournament director will be Thomas J. Sloan, assisted by J.D. Brattin; the fee for the director and assistant will be \$1.25 per player. There will be no trophies for juniors or women. Arrangements will be made, if possible, for one or more demonstration boards and a roped-off area for the top boards.

Discussion on two tournaments that have apparently not been rated yet--the Grand Rapids Open and the Flint Open--led to the appointment of David Whitehouse as a committee to investigate the problem and to offer MCA's help in clearing it up.

A discussion of the matter of listing forthcoming tournaments in the Clearinghouse was held. Objections have been raised concerning organizers who reserve many dates far in advance without firm tournament arrangements. This practice creates severe difficulties for the small local organizers who want dates for only one or two tournaments. The problem is highlighted when organizers with many reserved dates cancel their tournaments after carrying the reservations for many months. The suggestion was made that organizers be asked to deposit \$10 for each tournament listed in the Clearinghouse--to be refunded if the tournament is held but retained if the tournament is canceled. The idea was tabled.

The next meeting is scheduled for Molenda's residence in Lansing, Tuesday, June 11, 8 p.m. Board meetings are on the second Tuesday of each month. Guests are welcome. Those interested in attending are urged to contact one of the board members (listed on page 2).

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# A WOLF ON THE FOLD

Commentary by Ronald Rosen

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** "The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold." So did Chicago senior master Greg DeFotis in his recent raids into the Southern Michigan Opens. In both the 5th and 6th in this series, DeFotis cruised through with perfect 5-0 scores. In the 5th, in January, he shared the prize money with Charles Bassin, who also scored 5-0, but in the 6th, in April, he was all alone at the top.

DeFotis is well known for his consistent use of 1 PKN3 as White and the Benko Gambit (when permitted) as Black. His best result thus far was the U.S. Championship in 1972, where he made a plus score against the best in the country. Despite the great promise he has shown in master events, he has recently confined his chess to local weekend Swisses with substantial prize funds, which he seems to win almost without taking off his coat. So if you want to learn how to win games against good opposition and make it look easy, then learn to play like DeFotis.

The five games below are from the 5th Southern Michigan Open in Detroit, January, 1974.

## ROUND 1: DeFOTIS - GARY MILLER

1 PQ4 NKB3 2 PKN3 ...

This move avoids the Gruenfeld and Nimzoindian Defenses and the Benko Gambit. Of course, White must be willing to play the Catalan Opening if Black answers 2...PQ4.

2 ... PKN3 3 BN2 BN2  
4 PQB4 PB4

Black decides on the Benoni Defense. 4...PQ3 to keep the possibility of entering a main line of the King's Indian also has merit.

5 PQ5 PQ3

Black cannot play the Benko theme 5...PQN4?? since 6 PQ6 NB3 (6...QR4+ 7 BQ2) 7 PxNP wins.

6 QNB3 OO 7 NB3 NR3

7...PK3 is more enterprising.

8 OO PK3 9 NQ2 ...

This knight heads for the queenside and at the same time opens the diagonal of the king bishop. 9 PK4 gives Black more possibilities for counter-play.

9 ... NB2 10 PQR4 PxP  
11 PxP PQR3

11...PN3 is more accurate.

12 NB4 RN1? 14 PR5! NR4  
13 BB4 N2K1 15 BQ2 QB2  
16 RR3! ...

The rook joins the blockade of Black's queen knight pawn.

16 ... N1B3 18 PR3 NQ2  
17 RN3 RK1 19 NK4 BB1  
20 BQB3 NK4?

Black's game is clearly inferior, but this precipitates disaster. Perhaps 20...BK2 to attempt 21...PB4 should have been tried. The immediate 20...PB4 21 NN5 is unappetizing for Black.

21 NxN PxN 22 PN4 PB4

Black's only move, since his knight must guard the square KB3.

23 PQ6! QQ1 24 PxN PxN  
25 QQ5+ BK3

25...RK3 26 QBxP wins easily (26...BxQP?? 27 RQ1).

26 QxKP5 BxR 28 QxP+ KK3  
27 QR8+ KB2 29 QN8+ KQ2

29...KxP would leave White's rook an opening to join the attack.

30 QxB3 PxP 32 RQ1 BxP  
31 QB7+ KB3 33 BxP+! RxB

The alternative is 33...KN4 34 QN3 mate.

34 QQ5+ KB2 36 QN2 QK2  
35 QxR QN4+ 37 KB1 RK1?

White's extra pawn and connected passed king-side pawns should guarantee him the win, but 37...RKB1 puts up a fight. With the queens exchanged, Black could resign.

38 QN7 QxQ 46 KQ4 RQB4  
39 BxQ BK4 47 PK5 RB1  
40 BxB RxB 48 RB3 RQ1+  
41 PB3 KB3 49 KK4 KB4  
42 PK4 PB5 50 PB4 PN4  
43 RB1 KN4 51 PK6 RQ5+  
44 KK2 KN5 52 KK5 RQ6  
45 KK3 RxRP 53 PK7 RQ7  
54 RK3 Resigns



## ROUND 2: JOE FORTE - DeFOTIS

1 PQ4	NKB3	5 PxP	PN3
2 PQB4	PB4	6 PKN3	BKN2
3 PQ5	PQN4	7 NQB3	PQ3
4 PxP	PQR3	8 BN2	QR4

At first glance this move seems like a strange follow-up to Benko's Gambit, since it allows the exchange of queens. DeFotis shows that Black retains his strong pressure on the queenside as compensation for the pawn. 8...BxP or 8...OO would be somewhat more usual, since Black's queen is usually more active than White's.

9 QR4+ ...

9 BQ2 was another possibility.

9 ...	QxQ	11 NQB3	BxP
10 NxQ	QNQ2	12 NB3	OO
		13 PK4?	...

13 OO is more prudent.

13 ...	KRN1	22 PK5	PB5+
14 BB1	RN5	23 KK2	NN5
15 NQ2	NK4	24 NQ1	NB4
16 BxB	RxB	25 PR3	NR3
17 KK2	PK3	26 NKB3	NB4
18 PB4	N4Q2	27 RKN1	NN6
19 PxP	PxP	28 RN1	BB1
20 PQR3	RN1	29 PN4	N4Q5+
21 KQ3	PQ4	30 NxN	NxN+
		31 KB1	RxRP

White's pieces have been so tied down he could not keep both his queenside pawns. On 31 KK3, ...BB4 wins.

32 PN4? ...

White is undoubtedly losing, but 32 BK3 NB7 33 RN3 (or 32...BB4 33 RN3) seems to last longer.

32 ...	RxRP	35 RQR1	BxP
33 KN2	RQ6	36 RR7	NK7
34 NB2	RQN6	37 RKR1	RN6+
		38 KB1?	...

This loses a piece, but on 38 KR2 BB4 39 RR2 NxB 40 RxN BxN 41 RxB RxP Black wins easily. White plays on for his last threat.

38 ...	NxB	42 RN8+	BB1
39 R7xP	RKB1	43 PB6	RN6
40 RQN7	BB4	44 RK8	NQ6
41 PB5	RB2	45 NxN	PxN
		46 Resigns	

## ROUND 3: DeFOTIS - MARK GORMAN

1 PKN3	PKN3	4 BN2	NKB3
2 PQ4	PQ4	5 OO	OO
3 NKB3	BN2	6 PB4	PK3

6...PB3 is also playable.

7 NB3	QNQ2	8 QB2	PB3
		9 RQ1	QK2

9...PxP 10 PK4 gives White strong play in the center, while Black will have difficulty keeping the gambit pawn.

10 PN3 PK4?

This is premature, since Black's queen pawn will be a target. Black might instead play 10...PN3 followed by 11...BN2 and an eventual ...PQB4.

11 PxKP	NxP	12 NxN	QxN
		13 BB4!	QB4

Black goes into a losing endgame, but he has little choice, since his queen has no good retreat.

14 QxQ	BxQ	15 PxP	NxP
		16 NxN	PxN

16...BxR 17 NK7+ wins two pieces for a rook.

17 QRB1	BK5	18 BxB!	...
---------	-----	---------	-----

White could win a pawn with 18 PB3, but this is better and simpler. White must win material eventually after his rooks gain the seventh rank. Then he will also have a stranglehold on the position.

18 ...	PxB	26 BxR	KB2
19 RQ7	PN3	27 KN2	KK3
20 R1B7	PQR3	28 BR7	KQ4
21 BQ6	KRB1	29 PB3	PQR4
22 RxP	RxR	30 KB2	BN7
23 RxR	PQN4	31 KK1	BR6
24 RN7	RQB1	32 KQ2	PR5
25 RN8	RxR	33 KB3	KK4?

With 33...KPxP 34 KPxP Black can prolong the game.

34 PxRP	PxRP	35 KB4	Resigns
---------	------	--------	---------

## ROUND 4: TOM ALICE - DeFOTIS

1 PK4	PQB4	4 NxP	NKB3
2 NKB3	PQ3	5 NQB3	PQR3
3 PQ4	PxP	6 QB4	PK3
		7 BKN5	...

The queen bishop is better posted on K3 in this variation.

7 ...	BK2	8 OO?	...
-------	-----	-------	-----

This would be playable if White had played 7 BK3: e.g., 7...BK2 8 OO PQN4 9 BN3 PN5 10 NR4 and White's queen knight and bishop bear on the QN6 square. Better than the text for White would be 8 BN3. Then 8...NxP?? would lose after 9 BxB NxN 10 BxQ NxQ 11 BN5 and Black's knight is lost.

8 ...	PN4	9 BN3	PN5
		10 NR4	BN2

Bad would be 10...NxP?, since 11 BxB QxB 12 NN6 wins material.

11 PKB3	QNQ2	12 PB3	PxP
		13 PxP?	...







## Readers' Forum

### To the Editor:

I am now reading through a stack of publications upon my return from directing the U.S. Women's Championship and noted the letter from Lee Larson in the May Readers' Forum.

Because we felt that the general chess public would be interested in seeing the comparative figures, we encouraged Prof. Elo to do an article for *Chess Life & Review*. That article will be published in the July issue, but for your own information (or publication, if you like), I cite the following highlights:

(1) The average rating of the USCF member has consistently declined over the last ten years. This is not deflation, but a mark of the recent influx of novice players. The figures are: 1963/1758-1770, 1968/1548, 1970/1563, 1972/1493, 1973/1362.

(2) The number of players on the 1973 Annual Rating List was just under 37,000. Of these, 56% are rated under 1400 (classes D and E). Class C comprises about 23%, Class B 13%, Class A 5%, above Class A 3%.

I believe that when organizers and players realize the importance of these figures, their conception of factors such as tournament prizes, class tournaments, etc., should undergo a considerable change. Just from curiosity, I have asked several players in different parts of the country in passing what they thought the average USCF rating was. Not one of them suggested any figure less than 1500!

Martin E. Morrison  
USCF Technical Director  
Newburgh, New York

### To the Editor:

As a subscriber to MICHIGAN CHESS I wish to tell you I think the magazine extremely nicely made up & I particularly enjoy the cartoons by Jim Riopelle on the covers of the last two issues.

Harry L. Vanderwerp  
Dearborn

### To the Editor:

I've been receiving MICHIGAN CHESS for just under a year now and would like to congratulate you for putting together one of the finest magazines I've seen in the U.S.

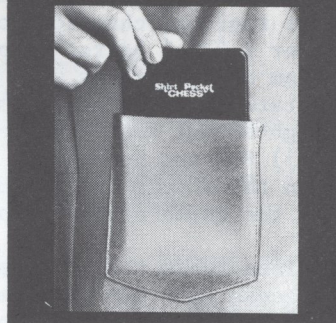
I enjoyed the article by Ben Crane in the April issue. Mr. Crane has combined some good analysis with a fine writing style, making a very informative and readable article. His establishment of a correlation between recognizable patterns of a grandmaster play provides an insight into the thought process of a master. I hope this article turns into a series.

Perry Osburn  
Toledo, Ohio

### SOUTHERN MICHIGAN OPEN & HS OPEN

The 6th Southern Michigan Open, held in Detroit on April 26-28, was won by Greg Defotis (5-0). David Whitehouse was second (4½-½). Tied at 4-1 were Charles Bassin, Joseph McCarty, Randal Andrzejewski, Rod Freeman, Tom LaForge, William T. Jones, Tom Mazuchowski, Phil Anderson, Chad Hill, and Gerald Kamin. The concurrent High School Open was won by Robert Savage (4½-½). Assumption High School in Windsor was the team champion. Tournament organizer and director was Thomas J. Sloan. A total of 116 players competed.

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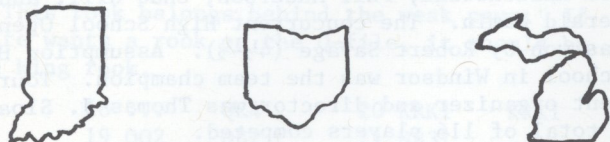
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# Region V News

By Doris Thackrey  
Region V Vice-President



John Campbell of Muncie, Indiana, is retiring this summer after having served his three-year term as one of Region V's vice-presidents. By way of summing up, John writes: "As the outgoing Region V vice-president, I feel we have accomplished some things but have many more left to do. My goals have been (1) Improve the annual Region V Championship tournament. This has been started, but of course needs constant attention. (2) Secure USCF invitation of regional winners to the U.S. Championship. Edmundson has stated that the only thing preventing this is lack of money. I feel the eight regional champions could pay their own way for several years. (No success.) (3) Region V team championships with three teams, one from each state. (No success, some talk.) (4) Region V high school team championships. (Some talk.) (5) Solving tournament conflicts. (Lots of talk on this, lots of criticism, a little accomplished by the three states printing advance schedules.)"

Even though John feels that he has met with little or no success with his programs, it is significant that he has got us talking to each other! Some of us remember those two long morning meetings for Region V representatives he called during the U.S. Open in Chicago. These talks were continued during the Region V Championship tournament last fall. As a result of those meetings there seems to be good rapport in our region.

In July, a ballot will be sent to all USCF Directors in our region and we will be asked to vote for John's successor. Traditionally, we have had one vice-president from each state in our region. In keeping with that tradition, two Indiana residents were nominated this year: Bob Hale, Jr. (New Castle) and Donald Urquhart (Indianapolis).

I invited both men to write a letter introducing themselves to our readers and outlining their interest in seeking this position. Bob Hale writes that he is a Life member of USCF and has been a Director for three years. He is a member of the Indiana State Chess Association and has served as treasurer and trustee. He is a charter member of the Ball State Chess Club and has served in several offices and is currently in his third year as president. Bob states that "My 15 years of USCF participation have helped me to understand better the needs of chessplayers and the problems of chess organizers. But it is the future that must concern us and this future will surely bring continued USCF growth. The state organizations are, of course, vital to the USCF and it seems that

such words as communication, cooperation, and coordination have a key meaning to the function of organized chess at the state level and especially to the office of USCF Regional Vice-President. I plan to take part in the future of the USCF and would be honored to serve as Region V Vice-President and would try to be responsive to the needs of the USCF and its members."

Donald Urquhart did not respond to my inquiry. He was nominated by David Moeser of Cincinnati, who indicates in his nominating letter that Mr. Urquhart is a young active player who has organized tournaments for high school players and teams and is interested in bringing representation of the younger players to the office of Vice-President.

Region V Directors will cast their ballots by mail in July. The results of the election will be announced at the Directors' meeting during the U.S. Open in New York in August.

This year the Ohio Chess Association is the host state for the Region V Championship. It has awarded the tournament to Toledo organizer, Jay Elkes, who writes that he has secured an excellent site and hopes that we will all plan to attend the tournament in Toledo on October 19-20.

## MORE DONORS

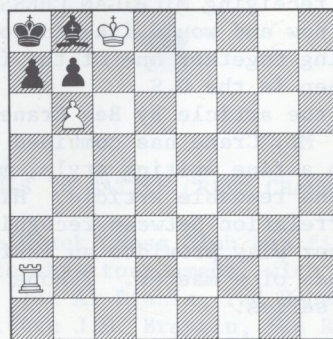
MCA gratefully acknowledges donations from William Wians of Toledo, Pat Warner of Trenton, and Ray Stone of Windsor.

## WIN A MINIATURE CHESS SET

Solve any three of the four problems to be given here and win a miniature chess set. It's a peg-in set about four inches square self-contained in a thin plastic case that will easily fit a shirt pocket. It's a nice little set; I have examined a sample. The sets are being made available to winners by RFD Distributors in Bronx, N.Y.

The problems will appear in four consecutive issues, one per issue, starting below. All you do is save the issues containing the problems until you get three (out of the total four) that you can solve. Then send all three solutions together to MICHIGAN CHESS.

Problem #1



White to mate in two.



# MCA TOURNAMENTS

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Reminders for those who get their copies early--

DETROIT BEGINNERS' OPEN, Romulus, June 8  
MIDWEST CHESS CLASSIC, Romulus, June 8-9  
DETROIT TORNADO, Romulus, June 9

For details, see May MICHIGAN CHESS or CL&R.

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SUMMER SOLSTICE SWISS, Grand Rapids, June 22-23  
5-SS, 45/2. Reg. 8-9 a.m. 6/22. Rds. 9-2-7;  
10-3. TD: Joel Anderson.

Entry fees: \$10 if received by 6/19, \$12 at tmt.  
USCF and MCA mem. req.

Prizes: Based on 40 entries: \$90-60. \$30 C,  
\$30 D/E/Unr.

Location: Holiday Inn, 240 28th St. S.W., Grand  
Rapids.

Entries: Joel Anderson, 1155 Chicago Dr., S.W.,  
Wyoming, MI 49509. Tel. 616-243-2687.

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CEREAL CITY OPEN, Battle Creek, June 29-30  
5-SS, 50/2. Reg. ends 9 a.m. 6/29. Rds. will  
be announced at tmt. TD: Les LeRoy Smith.

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

Prizes: 12 trophies, other prizes as entries permit.

Entries: Doug Maurer, Rt. 1, Burlington, MI  
49029. Tel. 616-962-8404.

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1st CHESS INC. OPEN, Detroit, June 29-30  
5-SS, 45/2. Reg. ends 9 a.m. 6/29. Rds. 10-3-8;  
11-4. TD: Thomas J. Sloan.

Entry fees: \$15. USCF & MCA mem. req. If join-  
ing USCF & MCA for first time, combined dues and  
EF \$20, \$16 if under 20. All EFs \$1 less if  
mailed by 6/21.

Prizes: \$200-125-75; A \$70-30; B \$60-25;  
C \$50-25; D/E \$30-15; Unr. \$35-20. Duplicate  
cash prizes.

Location: Student Center Bldg., Rm. 289, Wayne  
State University, Detroit.

Entries: W. V. Phenizy, 1687 Webb #8, Detroit,  
MI 48206. Tel. 313-956-8017.

BRIARWOOD BUDGET OPEN, Ann Arbor, July 6-7  
5-SS, 50/2. Reg. 8:30-9:15 a.m. 7/6. Rds.  
9:30-2:30-7:30; 9:30-3:30. In 2 sections.  
SECTION I: Open to all rated 1600 and over.  
SECTION II: Open to all rated under 1600 and  
unrated. TD: Jack O'Keefe.

Entry fees: \$5 both sections. USCF and MCA mem.

Prizes: 100% of net income in prizes and sur-  
prises to 1st, 2nd each section and 1st and 2nd  
in classes (A, B, C, D, E, Unr.).

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

Entries: Doris Thackrey, 1 Dover Ct., Ann Arbor,  
MI 48103

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SOUTH HAVEN OPEN, July 13-14  
5-SS, 45/2 (30/1 thereafter). Reg. 8:30-9:15  
a.m. 7/13. Rds. 9:30-2:30-7:30; 9-2.  
TDs: Ted DeRose and Bob Post.

Entry fees: \$5 if mailed by 7/7, \$7 at tmt.  
USCF and MCA mem. req.

Prizes: \$25-15-10. Others as entries permit.

Location: South Haven High School, 600 Elken-  
burg, South Haven.

Entries: Ted DeRose, South Haven High School,  
600 Elkenburg, South Haven, MI 49090.  
Telephone: 616-637-6073 (or 637-2239).

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1st LANSING QUADRANGULAR, July 21  
3-RR, 4-man sections, 50/100. Reg. 9-10; Rds.  
10-1-4. TD: David Whitehouse.

Entry fees: \$5 (\$4 if received in advance).  
USCF and MCA mem. req.

Prizes: \$10-5 for each section.

Location: Lansing YMCA, 301 W. Lenawee.

Entries: Ed Molenda, 3105 W. Willow, Lansing,  
MI 48917.

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**PLEASE!** If you move, send your new address to  
MCA, 1 Dover Ct., Ann Arbor, MI 48103.





# Coming Events Clearinghouse

Asterisk = MCA-sponsored or co-sponsored

*The Clearinghouse lists all known Michigan tournaments scheduled or planned for the next several months. The Clearinghouse is concerned only with dates; details on MCA co-sponsored tournaments (indicated below by an asterisk) appear on the MCA Tournaments page of MICHIGAN CHESS.*

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|---|--|
| Jun. 8: Detroit Beginners' Open (CCA), Romulus*     | Sep. 28-29: Ann Arbor Open*                          |
| Jun. 8-9: Midwest Chess Classic (CCA), Romulus*     | Oct. 5-6: East Detroit Open                          |
| Jun. 9: Detroit Tornado (CCA), Romulus*             | Oct. 12-13: CCA Tourn., Romulus*                     |
| Jun. 21-22: 7th Southern Michigan Open, Detroit     | Oct. 19-20: Region V Championship, Toledo, Ohio*     |
| Jun. 22-23: 3rd Michigan High School Open, Detroit  | Oct. 26-27: Flint Pumpkin Tourn.*                    |
| Jun. 22-23: Summer Solstice Swiss, Grand Rapids*    | Nov. 2-3: Lansing Double Tornado*                    |
| Jun. 29-30: Cereal City Open, Battle Creek*         | Nov. 2-3: 5th Chess Inc. Open, Detroit*              |
| Jun. 29-30: 1st Chess Inc. Open, Detroit*           | Nov. 9-10: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor*                    |
| Jul. 6-7: Briarwood Budget Open, Ann Arbor*         | Nov. 16-17: Mich. HS & Jr. HS Team Champs., Detroit* |
| Jul. 13-14: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor*                  | Nov. 23-24: Univ. Open, East Lansing*                |
| Jul. 13-14: South Haven Open, South Haven*          | Nov. 29-   |
| Jul. 20-21: LSCC Summer Open & UP Champ., Marquette | Dec. 1: Motor City Open, Detroit*                    |
| Jul. 20-21: 1st Macomb Open, East Detroit           | Dec. 8: Mich. Speed Champ., Site Not Chosen*         |
| Jul. 21: 1st Lansing Quadrangular*                  | Dec. 21-22: 21st Central Michigan Open, Lansing*     |
| Jul. 27-28: 2nd Chess Inc. Open, Detroit*           | Dec. 21-22: 6th Chess Inc. Open, Detroit*            |
| Jul. 28: Kalamazoo City Tornado*                    | Dec. 28-29: CCA Tourn., Romulus*                     |
| Aug. 3-4: CCA Tourn., Romulus*                      |  |
| Aug. 10-11: 3rd Chess Inc. Open, Detroit*           |  |
| Aug. 17-18: 2nd Newberry Open, Newberry             |  |
| Aug. 24-25: 4th Chess Inc. Open, Detroit*           |  |
| Aug. 24-25: Lansing Hexagonal*                      |  |
| Aug. 30-  |  |
| Sep. 2: Mich. Open Champ., Detroit*                 |  |
| Sep. 7: MCA Briarwood Simul, Ann Arbor*             |  |
| Sep. 7-8: 1st Howell Open, Howell                   |  |
| Sep. 14-15: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor*                  |  |
| Sep. 21-22: 20th Central Michigan Open, Lansing*    |  |
| Sep. 21-22: Art Center Tourn., Detroit              |  |

## 1975

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| Jan. 11-12: Ann Arbor Amateur*                   |
| Jan. 18-19: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor*               |
| Jan. 25-26: Lansing Quads*                       |
| Feb. 22-23: Lansing Hexagonal*                   |
| Mar. 22-23: 22nd Central Michigan Open, Lansing* |
| Apr. 26-27: Lansing Tornado*                     |
| May 24-25: 30th Annual Lansing Open*             |

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

Address Correction Requested

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