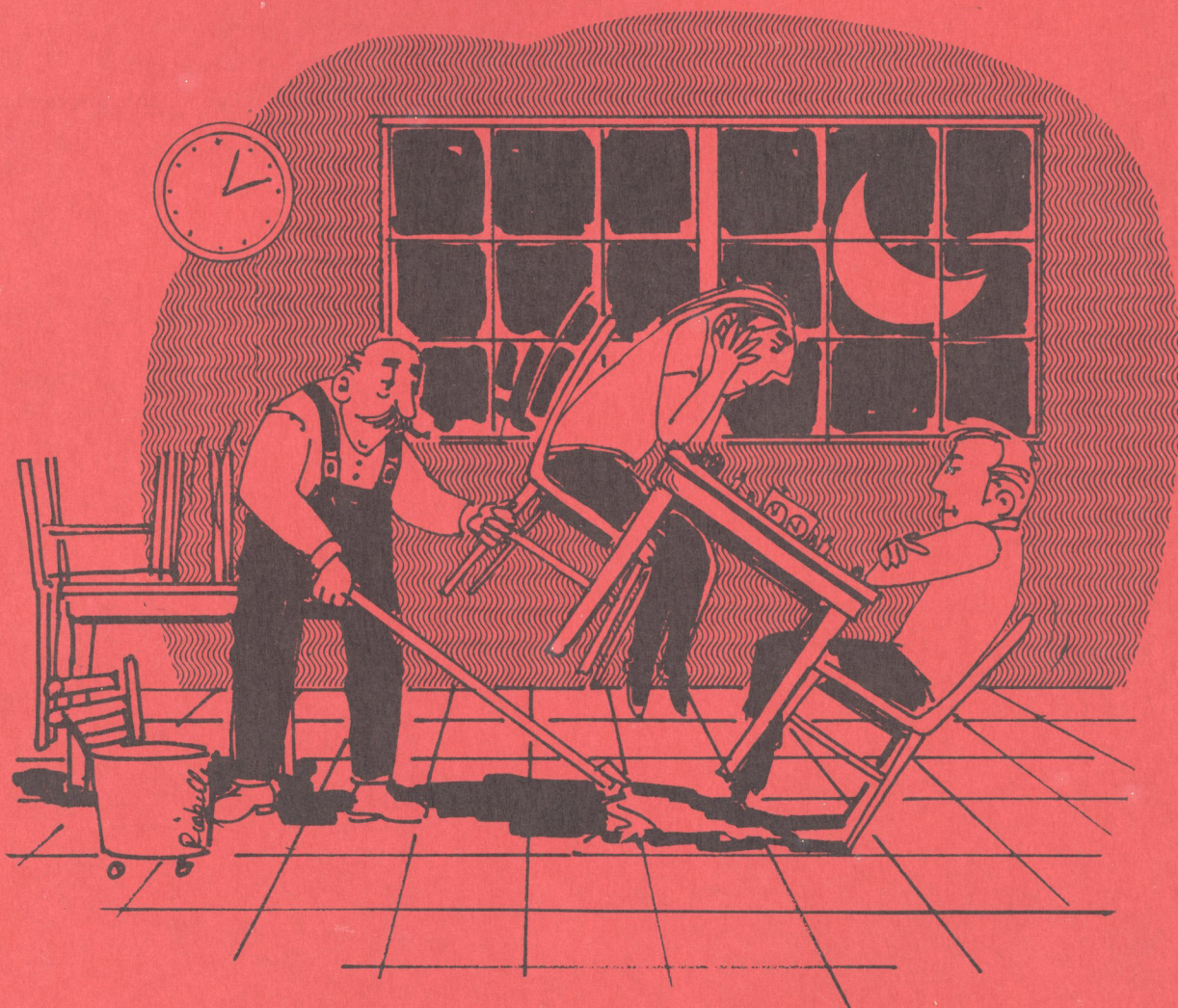


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and Morrison courtesy of USCF*

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KORCHNOI IN CHICAGO



(Recorded by Jim Warren)

KEARSLEY RM. 405



EDITOR'S NOTE: Viktor Korchnoi, the fifth-ranked player in the world, gave a lecture and simul at the Chicago Chess Club in February. Club member Jim Warren recorded the lecture. He and Helen Warren then transcribed Korchnoi's words for her APCT (American Postal Chess Tournaments) News Bulletin, a monthly devoted mainly but not exclusively to postal chess. Korchnoi's lecture is reprinted here with the kind permission of Helen Warren. She writes: "Korchnoi is an expansively warm person, speaks very acceptable English, and seemed perfectly at ease with his audience. He is also looking forward mightily to his match with Petrosian!"

First of all, I want to introduce myself. I am one of 36 Soviet grandmasters. I was born in Leningrad in 1931, and have lived there all my life. I got the title of National Master in 1951, that of International Master in 1954, and the title of International Grand Master in 1956, so you can see I've had the experience of being a grandmaster for 18 years. I've been champion of the USSR four times, in 1960, '62, '65, and '70, and I've played several matches with rather strong players. I won matches against Reshevsky, Tal, and Geller, and I lost two matches, to Spassky and to Petrosian--I will tell more about that later.

As to my match with Mecking, I knew the expression that Mecking was one of the "bad boys of chess"; I knew of his fame and when I was preparing I read all the interviews he made. He was not very polite. Generally speaking, he doesn't know much about courtesy. You know, I'm 20 years older than he, but during the match when, for instance, before the game he was sitting at the table, and I was coming to the board, he stretched his hand toward me, sitting on the damn chair! He could rise up just a little bit--and I was his opponent and 20 years older! During the match, I had on a suit and tie and was properly dressed, but he had on some kind of underwear! And there was an inscription on it, "Cafe de Brazil." My second, Mr. Osnos, International Chess Master, suggested I put on my pants and write on them, for instance, "Drink Vodka Moscova!"

In his interviews he (Mecking) confirmed he is one of the strongest players, and that there are only three players in the world now: Fischer, Karpov, and Mecking himself! All other grandmasters are patzers or kibitzers! He confirmed that he knows me, and he says that I am rather strong, but I have a lot of flaws and he knows how to beat me. It was not very polite. By the way, I may say frankly, that I made a mistake, too. Before the drawing of lots, when the pairings were not known, in some interview I said that Mecking is a rather weak player, that he should lose to anybody he meets in the first round. It was my

mistake! I did not know that I should play him; and then when it happened that I had to play him, later on I said that I had never made such a statement! I had to prove now that my statement was right; I had to prove it myself!

Mecking grew up in chess very, very quickly, and he learned a lot of things about chess. He knows how to play openings properly; he knows a lot about strategical fight; and it's true, he learned how to play, for instance, in Petrosian's style, Fischer's style, even how to imitate my style, maybe, but he hasn't his own face in chess, he doesn't have any new ideas. Maybe I'm not too objective now, excuse me, because I had a very serious match, a very psychological fight, and even now I'm a little bit angry about him! Maybe next time, a month later, I will tell you just the opposite, but now, it's my opinion that I played badly in that match--I'm not satisfied with the quality of my play.

Well, first of all, I was probably not accustomed to the difference in time and climate between Moscow and Georgia, and also I may say that Mecking is very nervous. He is really nervous! There's dead silence in the hall, but nevertheless, Mecking complained every day and every hour about some noise in the corridor, some whistle or fan, and so on. And his nervousness transferred to me. I felt that I played much worse than I usually play. I won three games, but it was possible only with the assistance of my opponent--I could not do it myself, you know! That match was a very difficult task for me.

Very often Mecking is compared with Fischer. Now the behavior of Fischer is rather strange, but I'm not inclined to say the same. Fischer had a very difficult childhood, and he is nervous too, of course, but I understand all his deeds, his behavior, and his thoughts, and I can talk to him; I have common subjects to talk with him; but I have nothing in common with Mecking. I don't understand his behavior. His father is a rich man, and his behavior is that of a very naughty boy, but he is now 22 years old and he has to be responsible for his behavior. When

we played, the situation was very nervous. Usually I tried not to be at the board during his thinking, so as not to disturb him; but it was one of the last games of the match, and time-pressure was coming for both players. I was sitting opposite him and it was his turn to think and to move, and suddenly he made such a gesture (breathing hard)--it meant that I was not to breathe too loud, you know! I became like a mouse during the match; it was difficult for me to play such a match.

I want to mention now that I have to play Petrosian, and Spassky will play Karpov. Spassky, although he has achieved good successes recently--he won the championship of the USSR and beat Byrne easily--but it's my opinion he did not recover from the blow which he got from Fischer. Spassky is not that Spassky who played, for instance, in 1965 or '67; at that time he was the best player in the world. Now I don't think so. Karpov is a very steady player; he is now able to beat anybody, even Spassky or me, for instance--but he does not have much experience. It's my opinion that he will play much better three years from now, and then it should be the match of the century between Fischer and Karpov. But not now. I think that my match with Petrosian will be more important, because I think the winner of our match will meet Fischer next year.

Well, for me, it's not easy to play Petrosian. He's not a pleasant partner for me. He doesn't go forward when he plays chess; he waits for his opponent's mistake--no more, no other tactic. Well, I don't like to play such an opponent, and it was funny about that match in 1971, when I played Petrosian. We made eight draws and then I lost the 9th game. When I lost the match, everybody in my country or outside was sure that I lost that match deliberately, because I did not want to play Fischer, because I was sure Fischer plays better than anybody now and I was sure that I would lose! Well, it was rubbish, of course, but I couldn't reassure anybody! And I played that match in Moscow, where Petrosian lives. There were excellent conditions, but I was a guest there, and it was some handicap. I got the feeling every day that I was spotting him a pawn, you know! Also he had played a rather easy match against Huebner, while I played a strong, fighting match against Geller, and I was exhausted and couldn't recover. That was the reason I lost the match to Petrosian. Now, I don't think I'm playing better than I did three years ago. I'm not getting younger, of course, but, for instance, I gave up smoking one year ago, and I feel some force poured into my lungs. Also, now I'm going to play that match in my town, Leningrad, or at least in a neutral one, and I think my chances to beat him may be more than they were three years ago.

As to Fischer, I think he is undefeatable now. Nobody can beat him. But, of course, to play Fischer is not an easy task--it's rather dangerous! I may remind you that during the first match that Fischer played, his opponent, Taimanov, was in the

hospital because of blood pressure! And then, during the second match, with Larsen in Denver, Larsen asked for medical help; and after the match, he spent several months in a psychiatric hospital! Everybody that played Fischer suffered some strong blow; maybe only Petrosian was able to recover quickly--perhaps because he already had an idea what his fate would be, and he didn't put forth any effort to beat Fischer--he hadn't any hope--and that's why he played the same way after the match as before. Anyway, to play Fischer is a wonderful task and it should be a good lesson for every player to play him. Although, of course, it's necessary to be prepared psychologically for such a match.

Well, I'll show you the last game I played in the match with Mecking. Of course, we were exhausted because it was the 13th game, and we were on the edge of starvation, you might say, starvation of mind. Mecking thought he had more forces than I because he was younger, and he won the 12th game, and he played the 13th for the win. I played White...

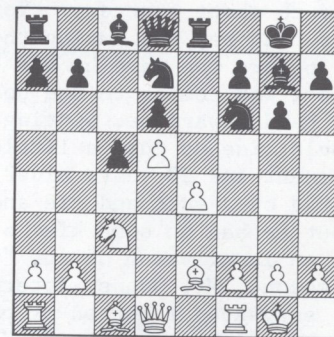
Mecking chooses the system which Fischer often played.

Game 13

Benoni Defense

KORCHNOI - MECKING

1 PQ4	NKB3	6 NB3	PKN3
2 NKB3	PB4	7 PK4	BN2
3 PQ5	PK3	8 BK2	OO
4 PB4	PxP	9 OO	RK1
5 PxP	PQ3	10 NQ2	QNQ2



I begin my comments with this position, which occurred in Game No. 3 of the Spassky-Fischer match. It was the first game Fischer won in his life against Spassky. Here Spassky played 11 QB2, Fischer played 11...NR4, Spassky captured 12 BxN, and later Fischer won the game. But it was proved by the next game that the resulting position is better for White, and I was going to prove it to my opponent--maybe he didn't know! That's why I made this move...

11 QB2 ...

It's the wrong move! I'm convinced that the best move is 11 PQR4. But, of course, he didn't play the bad move 11...NR4?, but played...

11 ... NK4

And now I understood the difference between 11 QB2 and 11 PQR4. After 11 PQR4 NK4 White can play 12 PB4 N4N5 13 NB4 and the move 13...PQN4 is not possible because of the pawn on QR4. Also 13...NxKP isn't possible, with the N on N5 unprotected. That position would be clearly better for White. But here, after 11 QB2 NK4, I can't play 12 PB4 N4N5 (with a N-fork threat) 13 NB4 PQN4 14 NxNP NxKP.

Now I make this maybe strange move...

12 PQN3 ...

But I have to develop the pieces on the Q-side.

12 ... PKN4

Of course he did not invent this move himself. It has been played several times and is a good plan to inhibit White's PB4.

13 BN2 PN5

Now it was necessary for me to play 14 NQ1, with the idea of N-K3-B4 to exchange Black's very strong N on the central square K4. Or perhaps N-K3-B5. It was the right plan, and maybe White has the better chances. But I made the wrong move, and I lost a very important tempo.

14 KRK1 ...

I had some thought of keeping from exchanging the B after 14...NR4 and 15...NKB5 with BKB1.

It was a problem of my losing a tempo, and now opponent stands better.

14 ... NR4 15 NQ1 NKB5

Black threatens 16...N4Q6 17 BxB NxR

18 QN2 NxB+. If instead 17 BxN NxR 18 BxB NxR.

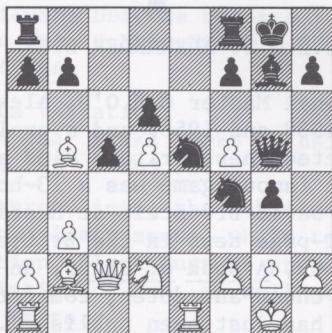
16 BN5 RB1 17 NK3 QN4

This position is better for Black. Probably my best move was to play 18 BxN, although it's difficult for White to defend. I again made the wrong move...

18 NB5 ...

Although it was consistent with my previous idea. It's better to play with an idea, even if it's the WRONG one, than to have no idea at all. And you have to do it consistently all through the game. That's why I played 18 NB5. Black has some threats here, ...NR6+ or ...NB6+. After 18...NB6+ 19 PxB BxN! (19...PxP+ 20 NN3 and there's no mate) and I can't play 20 PxB, since 20...PxP+ leads to mate.

18 ... BxN 19 PxB ...



And now he thought for nearly 45 minutes because he had two ways to win (19...NxQP and 19...NB6+)!

You know, chess is not just a kind of sport, kind of science, kind of art, but it's also a kind of psychological struggle. When Fischer played Spassky, he was accused of not using chess methods of fighting. There were even rumors that he consulted some computers for help! That's nonsense--but those were the rumors!

Well, when Tal was world champion, you remember Benko played against him with dark glasses because he was afraid of being hypnotized by Tal! Well, there's something real in this--I may tell you, it's true, because, just now, I had seen the way for Mecking to win; but I made myself to be quiet, absolutely quiet; because he was thinking that I should be nervous, since he could win a pawn immediately (19...NxQP) without any chances for me. Well, I was quiet, and he was thinking that maybe I had some resourceful defense. He thought for 45 minutes and at last he chooses the wrong way! Because of my quiet!

I will show you how he could have won--not very complicated for a chess grandmaster. 19...NB6+ 20 NxN (Not 20 PxB PxP+ leading to mate) 20...PxN 21 PN3 BxB 22 QxB QxBP! (22...NR6+ 23 K-moves QxBP is bad for Black--the knight is badly disposed). I can't play 23 PxB because of the immediate mate. And while he was thinking, I thought, "He has a pawn more, but his king is open, and maybe I have some chances. His pawn on B6 is strong, but it is weak, nevertheless, in the ending." Also, I thought RK7 would be very strong, but later I saw the defense ...KRK1! was very, very strong; because I can take with the rook once, but I cannot retake with the bishop because of ...QR6, leading to mate.

After the exchange of rooks, White's position would be very poor; White's QP is very weak. Well, it's sometimes difficult to calculate long and complicated variations. We sometimes gauge a position, after 1st, 2nd, or 3rd sight; we accept or reject variations based on a common understanding of the position.

19 ... N4Q6 21 QRQ1 ...

20 BxN BxB

Not 21 QxB NxR.

21 ... BQ5

Now if I were to play 22 BK4 to protect the two pawns, Black would play ...RK1-K4, the other rook to K1, and White has nothing to do--White has a lost game. He's strong on black squares, I'm strong on white squares--that's why I chose...

22 NK4 QxP 23 NN3 QN4

If 23...QxP 24 BxP+ KR1 25 BK4 followed by BxP, attacking the R, equalizing the material, and now his K is exposed to attack.

24 BxP+ KR1 25 QB5 QR3?

I must explain now that during the match I showed an apparent superiority over Mecking in the endgame. With even pawns, or even a pawn down or more, I show that I am much better in the ending. He was afraid of me in the ending,

and that is why he didn't exchange Qs, although after 25...QxQ 26 BxQ NxQP, the position is about even. The text is the move which loses the game and the match!

26 QxNP NxB

If 26...KxB 27 NB5 Black cannot save his N, and he is lost because he is a pawn down and his K is exposed.

27 KxN QxB

Black is very short of time, and although he didn't permit me to breathe, he could not save the position!

28 RK7	RKN1	35 NB5	RxR+
29 QB4	BK4	36 QxR+	KR2
30 QB3	RN2	37 QR5+	KN1
31 RxNP	QB7	38 NR6+	KN2
32 RK1	KN1	39 NxP	RKN1
33 RK4	RKB1	40 NxB+	...
34 RKN4	QxRP		

It's a shame, but I missed a mate in 1 with 40 QR6 mate!

40 ...	KB3+	42 QxR	Resigns
41 NN4+	RxN+		



Match Arbiters Bozidar Kazic and Martin E. Morrison observe Korchnoi and Mecking as play starts.

MCA EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The board met in Ann Arbor on April 10. The officers' reports showed a slight decrease in bank balance and a slight decrease also in total memberships. Charles Bassin reported on the events he has arranged as part of Operation Chess Outreach. Doris Thackrey reported on discussions concerning a possible Michigan HS & Jr. HS Team Championship on November 16-17. Jim Marfia reported on preparations for the Amateur Championship and for the concurrent Masters-Experts event. Thomas Sloan presented a proposal that the Michigan Open Championship be held at the University of Detroit. The committee will pursue this proposal.

The next meeting is scheduled for 8 p.m., Tuesday, May 14, at Thackrey's residence, 1 Dover Ct., Ann Arbor. Board meetings are always held on the second Tuesday of each month. Guests are welcome. Anyone who wishes to attend a board meeting is urged to get in touch with any board member (see page 2 for names and phone numbers).

Chess in Periodicals

The Washington Post for February 18 carried an interview with Viktor Korchnoi by William Niederkorn. Korchnoi repeated to Niederkorn some of the comments about Mecking made at the Chicago Chess Club (see that article elsewhere in this issue), and made some other interesting observations.

He was outraged that Mecking had said that there were only three first-rank players in the world: Fischer, Karpov, and Mecking. Mecking, he said, had played like "a pupil," but "I could not prove it. I played badly, but I won."

He acknowledged the debt all chessplayers owed to Fischer for improving conditions, and said that he himself had begun imitating Fischer. He had stopped smoking and drinking, and had stopped signing scoresheets when he loses! It all had helped, he thought. He now feels at full strength.

Korchnoi, who obtained a degree in history from Leningrad University in 1953, was interested in U.S. culture and was not disappointed in what he had observed. He was impressed by American hospitality and the "wealth of social views." But, he added, "what the United States lacks is powerful authority. Liberties are too much for the people because even the President himself is wounded by public opinion. It's not good because if the country has a strong centralized authority it's better for the country. It's possible to eliminate crimes and so on."

About Solzhenitsyn's deportation and the suppression of his works, Korchnoi said, "Sometimes lack of freedom is better than too much freedom."

"Nixon," he said, "should make them who condemned him to leave the country. It's nonsense to condemn the President. Why recall it again and again? The government of the United States is too permissive. It leads to weakening of every authority of every state of the United States."



FINEGOLD WINS INVITATIONAL

Ronald Finegold won the 4-man double-round-robin invitational tournament organized by Charles Bassin in Detroit in April. Finegold scored $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, Bassin 4-2, Thomas Sloan 3-3, and Paul Dupuis $\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$.

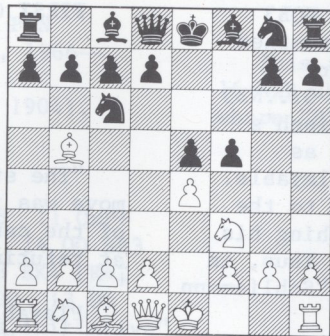


C.H.O'D. ALEXANDER DIES

International Master C.H.O'D. Alexander, British Champion in 1938 and 1956, and a prolific and widely respected chess writer, died at the age of 64. His most famous game was a 13-hour, 120-move victory over David Bronstein at Hastings in 1951. It made front-page news in the British press. His latest book, A Book of Chess, an entertaining potpourri of chess anecdotes, commentary, and digressions, has just been published.

THE SCHLIEMANN DEFENSE

By George Olsson and Dallas Hull



INTRODUCTION

Reviving old lines of opening play has become increasingly popular. An example of a variation that refuses to be put to rest is the Schliemann Defense to the Ruy Lopez, 3...PKB4. (Sixty-five years ago Lasker called this a "foolish move.") This line is important for several reasons:

- (1) it avoids other variations of the Ruy White may have in mind, (2) it leads to sharp tactical play rather than positional maneuvering, and (3) it can break the psychological as well as the positional bind White otherwise often achieves the closed continuations of the Spanish Game.

The Ruy Lopez is perhaps the most profound of the opening systems arising from 1 PK4 PK4. In the gambit variations (King's, Danish, Scotch, Evans', etc.) White's king's bishop is typically placed at c4 where it can participate in a king-side attack by means of action on the a2-g8 diagonal. In the Ruy this bishop is placed at b5 where it threatens to pin or exchange Black's knight at c6, thereby undermining Black's central pawn at e5. The pin can be broken by ...PQR3, followed by ...PQN4, but at the cost of weakening Black's queenside pawns. There are myriad themes and plans available to White and Black that elaborate or counter the fundamental idea of the Ruy Lopez: White's undermining of Black's center.

The Schliemann Defense is one of three sharp open defenses to the Ruy Lopez based upon the early break ...PKB4 for Black:

- Schliemann Defense:
1 PK4 PK4 2 NKB3 NQB3 3 BN5 PB4
- Schliemann Defense Deferred:
1 PK4 PK4 2 NKB3 NQB3 3 BN5 PQR3
4 BR4 PB4
- Siesta Variation:
1 PK4 PK4 2 NKB3 NQB3 3 BN5 PQR3
4 BR4 PQ3 5 PB3 PB4

Of these three lines, the Schliemann Defense Deferred is the least sound, while to play the Siesta Variation, Black must be prepared for the Exchange Variation, 4 BxN, as well as for other 5th moves by White.

In the following analysis of the Schliemann Defense, the material has been condensed by means of a "point-of-view" approach. First, only "best" for Black against various tries for White is given (Section I). This provides a system of play useful with the Black pieces. Then "best" for White is given against various moves for Black (Section II).

Readers are invited to submit their games and/or analyses and to help refine and correct the discussions.

All comments and analysis not in quotation marks are by Olsson and Hull.

Direct sources of material used include the following works:

Barden, Leonard: *Die Spanische Partie*. (Translation by Hella Kaufman) Walter De Gruyter & Co., Berlin, 1964.

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Smith, Ken (ed.): *Ruy Lopez*. Chess Digest Magazine, Dallas, June 1973.

I. Schliemann (Jaenisch) Defense From Black's Viewpoint

The aggressive line 1 PK4 PK4 2 NKB3 NQB3 3 BN5 PB4!? in the Ruy Lopez was first examined in 1847 by the Russian chess analyst, Karl Jaenisch. At that time the continuation 3...NB3 was considered strongest and it was Jaenisch's intention to show that other moves, such as 3...BB4, 3...PQR3, 3...PKB4, were also playable. Dr. A. Schliemann advocated this defense to the Ruy Lopez in the 1860s and 1870s, publishing his analyses in the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*. Thus, in West European countries the designation "Schliemann Defense" is used.

At various times it has been played by Tarrasch, Marshall, Bernstein, Spielmann, and more recently by the Soviets Bronstein, Kholmov, Spassky (and Spassky's trainers: Zak, Tolush, and Bondarevsky), as well as by a host of East European masters.

In this defense Black strives for a sharp counterattack by means of rapid development, with the half-open f-file providing the basis for an early kingside attack. Another idea is that White's bishop is "misplaced" on b5: in this Greco-like position it is more effective on the a2-g8 diagonal. White is frequently faced with the choice of exchanging bishop for knight at c6 or retreating the bishop with loss of tempo. Finally, the immediate attack 3...PKB4 on White's king's pawn breaks up White's pawn center and avoids the constriction of the "Spanish torture" that White can inflict in certain of the main lines of the Ruy Lopez.

White, on the other hand, tries to take advantage of certain defects which often arise in Black's position. The move 3...PKB4 weakens for Black the diagonal a2-g8 and h5-e8. Black's attempts at rapid development often are at the cost of one or more pawns and a somewhat loose pawn structure. So White looks for quieter, strategically based lines of play in which these material and positional advantages will tell in the endgame.

Rather than a column format, as in MCO, the main variations have been divided into "games" in the style of Pachman's presentation.

In the First Game the "First Classical Variation," 1 PK4 PK4 2 NKB3 NQB3 3 BN5 PB4 4 NB3 PxP 5 QNxP PQ4 6 NxP PxN 7 NxN QN4, recently revived by Kavalek, is dealt with. This variation represents White's sharpest try at refuting the whole line of play.

The Second Game treats the "Modern Variation," 6 NN3. This line is modern in the sense that the other variations for White already appear in Bilguer's *Handbuch*.

White's quietest try for an advantage by 4 PQ3 is analyzed in the Third Game.

Less promising tries for White, including 4 PQ4, 4 PxP, 4 QK2, 4 BxN, and 4 00, are presented in the Fourth Game.

FIRST GAME: The First Classical Variation

1 PK4	PK4
2 NKB3	NQB3
3 BN5	PB4
4 NB3	...

"The strongest continuation" (Pachman). This move was introduced by Dr. Dyckhoff at the turn of the century and represents White's best chance at refuting Black's system of play.

4 ...	PxP
-------	-----

Playable alternatives for Black include 4...NQ5 and 4...NB3, known as the "First and Second Bulgarian Variations," respectively, because of their analysis by Bulgarian masters in the 1950s. With 4...PxP Black intends to exchange with gain of tempo by ...PQ4. (See A. Nimzovich, *My System*, Part 1, Chapter I, for a discussion of this idea, and of the theory of opening play for open games.)

5 QNxP	...
--------	-----

If White tries the *Zwischenzug* 5 BxN, there follows 5...QPxB 6 QNxP NB3 7 QK2 QK2!= (Camara-Boey, 1970--Florian).

5 ...	PQ4
6 NxP	...

Here the alternatives are:

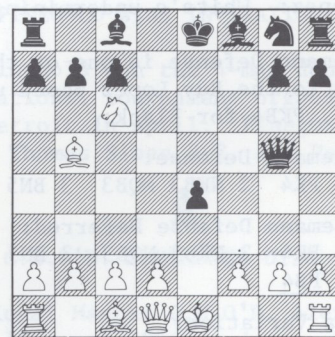
(a) 6 NN3, the "Modern Variation"--see the Second Game.

(b) 6 NB3? BKN5 7 PKR3 BxN 8 QxB NB3 9 00 BB4! (R. Noel). Black stands well.

6 ...	PxN
7 NxN	...

White regains his piece with tactical threats. Black must move his queen to d5 or g5. Unclear is the variation 7 QR5+ PN3 8 NxP PxN 9 QxR. The game Unzicker-Contedini, 1964, continued 9...QB3!? 10 QxN BK3 11 BxN+ PxB 12 QR7 000 13 PQ4 RQ2! trapping White's queen, although the game was drawn.

7 ...	QN4
-------	-----



The "First Classical Variation," until its recent revival by Kavalek, was considered to be inferior for Black, with 7...QQ4 (the "Second Classical Variation") preferable. Although Black's queen is his only developed piece, his pieces

have a more promising future than White's, which are presently misplaced, and the black pawn at e4 exerts a cramp on White's position. White's pawn plus will tell in an endgame, if he can reach it. The position is double-edged.

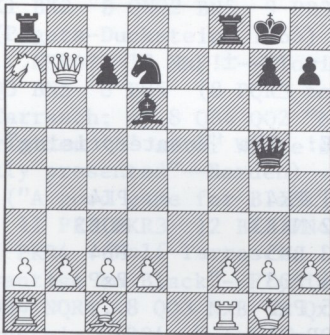
8 QK2 ...

(a) 8 PQB4? NB3 9 NxP+ PB3 10 NxP PxN 11 BxP+ KB2 12 BxR QxNP (Mazzoni-Boey, 1966--Florian). If 13 RB1 BKR6.

(b) 8 NQ4+ PB3 (Suchting-Bernstein, 1904). "Also unfavorable for White"--Florian.

8 ... NB3
9 PKB4 ...

White can try 9 NxP+ BQ2 10 BxB+ NxB 11 QxP+ BK2 12 QxNP (12 PQ4? QR4+ 13 BQ2 QxN 14 OO NB3 15 QK5 KB2 16 KRK1 BQ3 17 QK6+ KN3 18 RK4 PR4 Vetokhin-Khavsky, 1956--R. Noel) 12...OO 13 OO (13 NB6 BQ3) 13...BQ3 "With a dangerous initiative"--Florian.



Black is four pawns down and needs a direct mating attack as compensation. This position deserves further study to determine Black's best continuation.

If White makes a slow move, such as 9 OO, Black wins a piece by 9...PQR3 10 BR4 BQ2.

9 ... QR5+
10 PN3 QR6
11 NK5+ ...

White again can capture the rook's pawn, but with less effect than on his 9th move: 11 NxP+ BQ2 12 BxB+ QxB 13 NN5 PB3 14 NB3 (14 NR3? BxN or 14...PQN4--Florian) 14...OOO 15 PQR4 PR4 16 PR4 BN5 17 PR5 PK6 (Dura-Boey, 1966) "With plenty of initiative for Black"--Florian.

11 ... PB3
12 BB4 ...

If 12 NxP PQR3 13 NK5+ (13 NQ4+ PxB 14 NxP BKN5 and Black stands better, or 13 BR4 BQ2) 13...PxB 14 QxP+ NQ2. Black has good chances with a piece for three pawns and the two bishops with open lines.

12 ... BQB4

12...BK3 13 PB3 BK2 is unclear.

13 PB3 ...

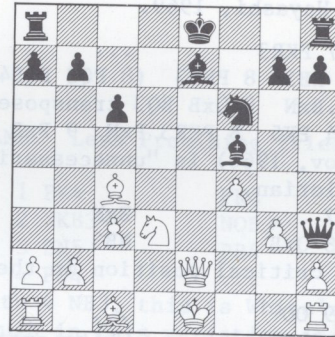
This move is Euwe's suggestion; it prepares for 14 PQ4. Alternatively, White can play:

(a) 13 PQ3 NN5 14 QxP (14 PQ4? NxN 15 QxP BxP 16 PxN BN5--Florian, and if 17 QxBQ4 RQ1 and Black wins) 14...NB7 15 QK2 NxR 16 NN6+ KQ2 17 NxR BB7+ 18 KQ2 ("White emerges on top"--Florian) 18...PQN4 19 BN3 BN2 20 NB7 QxRP

21 NK5+ KB2 and Black seems to have compensation. 22...NxP is threatened. This is another position in this variation deserving further study.

(b) 13 BB7+? KB1 (Recommended by Zak--Florian).
13 ... BB4
14 PQ4 PxPep
15 NxQP+ BK2

This is Kavalek's improvement over 15...KQ1 16 NxB RK1 17 BK3 KB2 (Georgadze-Djukic, 1967) where "Black was unable to equalize"--Florian.



16 NB2 ...

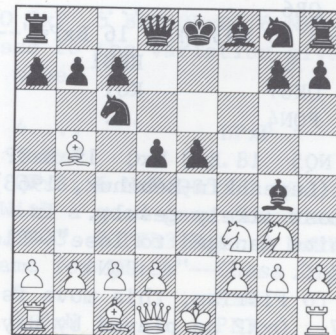
The idea is for White to regain control of his weak squares at e4, g4, and h3. Instead White can try 16 NK5 OOO 17 BQ2 (17 NB7? BKN5 18 NxQR RxN!--Florian) 17...NN5 18 OOO BB4 19 QB3 NB7 20 KRK1 NxR (Not 20...KRK1 21 BR6± as in Hazai-Szell, 1973) with an unclear position where Black may come out on top.

16 ... QN7
17 QB1 QB6
18 QK2 QN7
19 QB1 Draw agreed.

Browne-Kavalek, 1973. Black dares not trade queens because in the endgame he has no compensation for the pawn minus. White must continue to chase Black's queen because of Black's threats on the white squares and the open d- and e-files. Black has equalized by exploiting White's king-side weaknesses.

SECOND GAME: The Modern Variation

1 PK4 PK4
2 NKB3 NQB3
3 BN5 PB4
4 NB3 PxP
5 QNxP PQ4
6 NN3 BKN5



The complications that occur after 6 NxP PxN 7 NxN (see Game One) are not to everyone's taste. By 6 NN3 White avoids the "Classical" variations. This move was specially prepared by Ukrainian players for a USSR team championship. In the game Bannik-Spassky, 1962, Spassky blundered with 6...BQ3 and eventually lost.

Black's best reply, 6...BKN5, has the intention of removing White's king's knight from action by first pinning and then exchanging it. This eases pressure on e5 and c6. The text follows the game Batchevanski-Hayashi, 1969.

7 PKR3 ...
 (a) 7 00 NB3 8 PKR3 (8 PQ3 BQB4--see move 9, Note a) 8...BxN 9 QxB BQ3 transposes to the text.
 (b) 7 PQ4 PK5 8 PKR3 PxN 9 PxB PxP (Schusterman-Agsamov, 1966) is "unnecessarily wild" for White--Florian.

7 ... BxN
 8 QxB NB3

This is a critical position in the variation.

9 00 ...
 Other possibilities for White are:
 (a) 9 PQ3 BB4 and "Black stands well"--CO:T&P.
 (b) 9 QB3 QQ3 10 BxN+ QxB! (Dely-Mohring, 1964) "with some advantage to Black"--Florian. If 11 QxP+ KB2 12 QB3 RK1+ 13 KB1 QN4+ 14 KN1 BQ3 15 PQ3 QN3, for if 16 BK3 RxB and Black wins.

(c) 9 NR5 QQ3! 10 NxN+ PxN 11 QR5+ KQ2 12 PQB3 RK1 13 00 PK5--Florian.

9 ... BQ3
 10 NR5 ...
 If 10 PQ3 00=
 10 ... NxN
 11 QxN+ PN3

"It is by no means clear that the following series of moves represent the best for both sides"--Florian.

12 QB3 PQR3
 13 BR4 ...

Or 13 BxN+ PxB 14 QB3 KQ2. After 13 BR4, MCO-10 gives White the edge.

13 ... QR5
 14 PB4 ...

An interesting pawn sacrifice that deflects Black's queen from the d8-h4 diagonal while preventing for the moment ...QxB. If 14 BxN+ PxB 15 QB3 KQ2 where Black is a tempo ahead of the variation noted after White's 13th move.

14 ... QxQBP
 15 QB6 ...

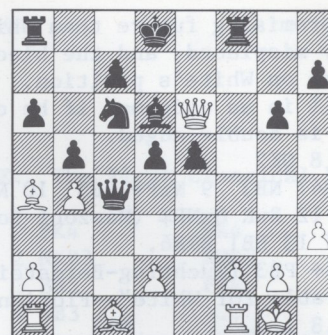
"Better than 15 BN3 QK5 16 BxP"--Florian.

15 ... RKB1
 16 QK6+ KQ1
 17 PQN4 ...

If 17 BN3 NQ5 18 BxQ NxQ 19 BxQP NB4 20 PQN4 NQ6 21 BxP= (Lepeshkin-Bebchuk, 1963) "with a draw as the most likely result. In [that game, however], White managed to lose"--Florian.

17 ... PQN4

According to Florian, this move is safer for Black than 17...QxNP as played by Hayashi.



Whether White obtains any advantage in this "Modern" variation hinges upon an evaluation of the diagrammed position. A plausible continuation is 18 BN3 QQ6 19 QxQP (19 BxP? NQ5 20 QN4 NK7+ 21 KR1 NN6+ and Black wins) 19...QxQ 20 BxQ KQ2=.

THIRD GAME: The "Unenterprising" Variation

1 PK4 PK4
 2 NKB3 NQB3
 3 BN5 PB4
 4 PQ3 PxP
 5 PxP ...

If 5 BxN QPxB!

This solid continuation, which was already popular in the 19th century, has been labeled "unenterprising." White avoids the wild complications of many of the Schliemann variations, but a little careless play still can quickly get either White or Black into difficulties.

5 ... NB3
 6 00 ...

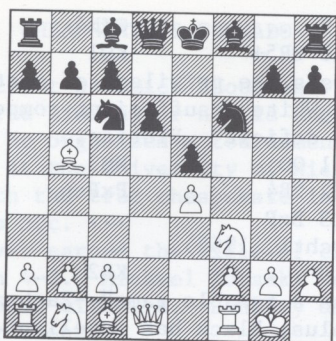
Other possibilities for White include:

(a) 6 NB3 BN5 7 QQ3 (7 00 BxN 8 PxB PQ3 9 QQ3 BQ2 10 BN5 PKR3 Nash-Lyublinsky, 1963, and Black stands better as a result of White's shattered queenside pawns, as noted by Florian and Barden.) 7...PQ3 8 BQ2 BxN 9 BxB BQ2 10 000? QK2 11 QK3 (11 PKR3 000--Barden) 11...00 (Incutto-Spassky, 1960) with good play for Black, according to Barden and Florian.

(b) 6 BQB4 (a "weak move for White"--Barden) 6...BB4 7 00 (7 NB3 PQ3 8 PQR3 BKN5 9 PR3 BR4 10 QQ3 QQ2 11 NQ5 RKB1 Soderberg-Gibbs, 1960, and "Black has good chances on the f-file"--Barden) 7...PQ3 8 PB3 (8 NN5 BKN5!--Florian) 8...BKN5 9 PN4 BN3 ("Black has active counterplay"--Barden) 10 PQR4 (10 BK3--Pachman) 10...PQR4 11 PN5 NK2 12 QN3 BxN 13 BB7+ KB1 14 PxB NN3 (Szabo-Bronstein, 1956) and "Black's attack is much more dangerous than White's"--Florian.

(c) 6 BxN NPxB 7 NxP?! QK2 8 PKB4 (8 KN-moves QxP+ and Black has the edge) 8...NxP 9 QR5+? PN3 10 NxNP PxN 11 QxR NN6+ and Black wins.

6 ... PQ3



A key position in this variation.
7 NB3 ...

- 8 ... NxB
- 9 NxB QxN
- 10 QQ5 NB3
- 11 BxN+ KB1
- 12 QN5 PQR3
- 13 QR4 PxB
- 14 QxBP RQN1

"With a slight edge for Black, who eventually won"--Florian.

15 PQN3 BN2
(Honfi-Boey, 1966) "Black stands quite well"
--Chess Digest.

White has several other tries at this juncture:

(a) 7 PB3 BK2 8 BQB4 NQR4= (Nievergelt-Vanden Berg, 1957)--Florian.

(b) 7 RK1 BK2 8 QNQ2 BN5 9 PB3 QQ2 10 NB1 00 11 NN3 (Pogats-Duckstein, 1966) 11...KR1= (But not 11...NKR4? 12 NxP!t--Florian).

(c) 7 QQ3 BN5 8 BN5 (8 PQR3 followed by BQB4 is better--Tarrasch; or 8 QB4 QQ2 "but now the idea [in variation 'b' after White's 8th move] is more weakly presented"--Barden) 8...BK2 9 QNQ2 QQ2 ("A good game for Black"--Chess Digest) 10 PKR3 BR4 11 PR3 PKR3 12 BK3 PN4 13 PKN4 BN3 14 QRQ1 PKR4 (Wolf-Tarrasch, 1903) "with decisive advantage to Black"--Florian.

(d) 7 BQB4 NQR4 8 QQ3 NxB 9 QxN QK2 (Forgacs-Bernstein, 1904, "with about an equal game"--Florian) followed by 10...BK3=--Barden.

(e) 7 PQR3 (A suggestion by Euwe to prepare for BQB4 and to control the important a2-g8 diagonal. "But after most 'quiet' moves, Black can simply capture White's king's pawn"--Barden) 7...NxB 8 QQ5 NB3 9 BxN+ PxB 10 QxBP+ BQ2= --Barden.

(f) 7 BN5 ("Harmless"--Barden) 7...BK2 8 BxKN (8 NB3 BK3=--Barden) 8...BxB 9 QQ5 BQ2 10 NB3 QB1 11 QRQ1 NQ1= (Wolf-Spielmann, 1928)--PCO.

(g) 7 QNQ2 "Kholmov's suggestion, but this quiet move hardly presents any threats to Black"--Barden.

- 7 ... BK2
- 8 NQ5 ...

Alternatives for White here are:

(a) 8 BQB4 BN5 9 BK3 QQ2 10 PQR3 PKR3 (Nezhmetdinov-Kholmov, 1961) "Black has good counterchances"--Chess Digest. "Even"--Florian.

(b) 8 QQ3 BN5 9 QB4 (9 PKR3 BxN 10 QxB 00 11 QQ3 KR1= Ciric-Ugrinovic, 1962, "is harmless"--Barden) 9...BxN 10 BxN+ PxB 11 QxP+ QQ2! ("A position in which Black has ample compensation for the sacrificed pawn"--Chess Digest) 2 QxQ+ (12 QxR+? KB2 13 QxR QN5 and Black wins--Barden) 12...KxQ 13 PxB "White has winning chances in this endgame, although it is not easy to exploit the pawn advantage"--Barden. Black has compensation and the game looks drawish.

FOURTH GAME: Less Promising Tries for White

- 1 PK4 PK4
- 2 NKB3 NQB3
- 3 BN5 PB4
- 4 PQ4 ...

Along with 4 NB3, this is White's most logical move, although in this variation it is White who gives up material (a pawn or a piece). Other alternatives for White include the following:

(a) 4 PxP PK5 (That Black equalizes when White captures the gambit pawn is an important feature of the Schliemann Defense. Black's push, ...PK5, is a thematic counterstroke.) 5 QK2 (5 NN1? NB3 6 NK2 PQ4 7 NN3 PKR4!t Bereznoi-Nikonov, 1967--Florian) 5...QK2 6 BxN QPxB (Sounder and less dangerous than 6...NPxB) 7 NQ4 QK4! 8 NK6 (8 NKB3 QK2 9 NQ4 QK4 Draw. Honfi-Haag, 1965--Florian) 8...BxN 9 PxB BQ3 10 NB3 NB3 ("Equal"--Bilguer) 11 PQN3 000 (Cuellar-Bisguier, 1958)† CO:T&P. "Black has a promising attack"--Barden.

(b) 4 QK2 PxP 5 QxP (5 BxN QPxB 6 QxP BQ3 7 NxB NB3 8 QK2 00 9 00 RK1 10 PQ4 BxN transposes) 5...NB3 6 QK2 BQ3 7 BxN (7 PQ4 PK5 8 NN5 QK2 9 PQB3 PKR3 10 NKR3 PN4 11 NQ2 -- Here 11 BK3 followed by NQ2 and 000 or 11 00 followed later by PB3 are better -- 11...PN3 12 NQB4 BN2 13 NxB+ QxN -- Konstantinov-Zak, 1959 -- Black stands very well. 7 PQ3 and 7 00 are also suggested by Florian.) 7...QPxB 8 NxB 00 9 PQ4 (9 00 RK1 10 PQ4 BxN transposes) 9...RK1 10 00 (10 QB4+? BK3†--Florian, or 10 PKB4?! PB4†--Florian) 10...BxN 11 PxB QQ5 12 RQ1 QxKP 13 QxQ RxQ 14 RQ8+ RK1=--Bilguer.

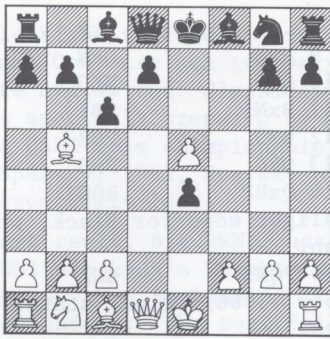
(c) 4 BxN QPxB 5 NxB (5 PxP PK5 6 QK2 QK2 transposes to variation 'a' above) 5...QQ5 6 QR5+? PN3 7 NxBP PxB 8 QxP+ KQ1 9 PQ3 NK2† --Bilguer.

(d) 4 00 PxP 5 BxN QPxB 6 NxB QR5 7 PQ4 BQ3 transposes to the variation given below after White's 5th move.

- 4 ... BPxB
- 5 NxB ...

Or 5 BxN QPxB 6 NxB QR5 7 00 (7 QK2 BK3 8 NQ2 000 "With a good game for Black"--Chess Digest) 7...BQ3 8 PKB3 PxP 9 NxBP QR4 10 RK1+ NK2 "Good game for Black"--Chess Digest.

- 5 ... NxB
- 6 PxN PB3



Black has time to build a pawn center because of the awkward position of White's bishop at b5. Now there are two choices for White: (A) Retreat of the bishop with the loss of a pawn, or (B) Sacrifice of a piece. "Remarkably, White obtains better attacking chances by sacrificing a piece instead of a pawn"--Barden. These lines are treated below under Parts A and B.

A. 7 BK2 ...

Or 7 BQB4 QR4+ 8 NQ2 QxKP ("Black +"--MCO-10) 9 BxN RxB 10 OO (10 QK2 PQ4 11 PKB3 BK3 12 PxP 000 Kholmov-Bronstein, 1949. "Although Black has to return the extra pawn, his good development and two bishops ensure the advantage"--Florjan) 10...PQ4 11 PKB4 QB3 12 NN3 BQ3 13 BK3 RB1 14 QQ2 PQN3 15 PQR4 BR3 16 RB2 QB2 and Black is a solid pawn up (Rauch-Anderson, 1959).

7 ... QR4+

8 BQ2 QxKP

9 BQB3 ...

Or 9 BR5+ KQ1 10 OO (10 BQB3 QKN4 11 PKN3 PQ4 12 PKR4 QK2 Salas Romo-Bisguier, 1960.

"Not any better for White"--Barden) 10...NB3

11 BK2 (11 BQB3 QKN4 transposes to the text.)

11...BB4 12 BQB3 QB4 13 NQ2 NQ4 (Altschul-Trapl, 1961) "Black has good play"--Barden.

9 ... QKN4

10 BR5+ KQ1

"Black loses the privilege of castling, but this affords White insufficient compensation for the material deficit"--Florjan.

11 OO NB3

12 PB4 PxPep

13 BxP ...

(Franz-Fichtl, 1955)

13 ... KB2

"Black has a tenable game"--Pachman. With a sound pawn plus, Black has excellent chances in the endgame.

B. 7 NB3?! PxB

8 NxKP ...

8 OO? PQ4 9 PxPep QxP 10 QR5+ PN3 11 QxQNP+ BQ2 (Marco-Marshall, 1902) "Entirely without chances for White"--Chess Digest.

8 ... PQ4

It is necessary here for Black to give up a pawn for development.

9 PxPep NB3

10 BN5 ...

Other moves for White here are:

(a) 10 QQ4 BK2! 11 BB4 OO+ (Kaufman-Chernov, 1961)--MCO-10.

(b) 10 OO NxN 11 QR5+ PN3 12 QK5+ KB2

13 QxN (13 QxR QxP!--Florjan) 13...BxP+--Florjan

10 ... QR4+

11 BQ2 ...

Or 11 NB3 PN5+--Bilguer.

11 ... PN5

"The position is unclear but is adjudged favorable for Black"--Florjan.

12 NxN+ PxN

13 OO BQ2

14 RK1+ KB2

15 PQR3 BB3

16 BxP QKN4

"The whole variation must be tested further"--Chess Digest. Black stands well.

U.S. OLYMPIAD TEAM

The U.S. team that will compete in the 21st Olympiad in Nice, France, June 6-30, has been announced as Lubomir Kavalek, Robert Byrne, Walter Browne, Samuel Reshevsky, William Lombardy, and James Tarjan. Invitations and board order were determined strictly according to current Elo ratings.

To date, a record 75 teams have registered to compete in this historic event.

Fischer is reported to have offered to play on the U.S. team if he is permitted to play in a separate building--not a separate room, mind you--a separate building. There is probably no truth to the rumor that Fred Cramer will accompany the team as non-playing real estate agent.

U.S. teams won the Olympiad in 1931, 1933, 1935, and 1937. The USSR entered the event for the first time in 1952 and has won it every time since then, nine times in all.

STATHAM MASTERS-PLUS (LONE PINE)

In the largest and strongest field yet, (2250 was the lower limit), Walter Browne took a clear first at the Louis D. Statham Masters-Plus Tournament in Lone Pine, California, in March. He scored 6-1, losing only to Ruben Rodriguez (to whom he has lost three times in recent California events), but then went on to notch three straight wins against Anthony Saidy, Larry Evans, and John Grefe.

Tied at second and third, with 5½-1½, were Grefe and Pal Benko, who defeated Gheorghiu in the last round. Kim Commons, Julio Kaplan, and Larry Evans all had 5-2.

ANGELS

The MCA board gratefully acknowledges donations by Michael Kubacki of Ann Arbor, Conley Hall of Monroe, and James Jackson of Detroit.

CHEAPSKATE'S TORNADO

Whether recent polemics about entry fees have influenced Fred Lindsay or not is unclear. But the fact is, he organized a tournament held in Couzens Hall at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor with the true cheapskate in mind. The entry fee was 50¢.

Steve Silver earned the title of cheapskate champion with 4-0. Michael Kubacki and Richard Kussman followed with 3-1. Lindsay directed the twelve-player event.

CAVENDISH TOURNEYS

The March Cavendish 30-minute tournament was won by Wes Bugar 6-0. Ron Finegold was second with 5-1, and Fred Lindsay third with 4½-1½.

Bugar again took first place in the April event, this time with 5½-½. Tied for 2-6 were Charles Bassin, Ron Finegold, Paul Poschel, Peter Linn, and Craig Golab.

The Cavendish series has been canceled until further notice. The organizers are attempting to find another site; the Cavendish Bridge Club in Southfield, where the tournaments have been held, is no longer available.

OAK PARK JUNIOR TORNADOS

Mike Mendelson and Fred Lindsay have organized series of junior tornados. The first, on March 1, was won by Chad Hill, Fred Lindsay, and Mike Mendelson, all with 3-1. The second, on March 2-3, was won by Fred Lindsay (4-0), followed by Abe Ellenberg (3-1). The average rating for participants in this event was 1663, making it probably the strongest junior tournament ever held in this area. The third, on March 8-9, was again won by Lindsay (4-1). Tied for second, with 3½-1½, were Chad Hill and Ian Mailing. The fourth, on March 15-16, was once again won by Lindsay. Second was Stuart Kelman. All of these events were directed by Lindsay and sponsored by the Oak Park High School Chess Club.

3rd ANNUAL DETROIT CONGRESS

The amateur section of the Detroit Congress (April 6-7) was won by John Fox of Birmingham, with 4½-½, followed by Tony Campbell of Indiana and Mark Gorman of Taylor, both with 4-1.

The reserve section was won by Thomas Reichle, 4½-½. Daniel Togasaki, with 4-1, was top D. Also scoring 4-1 were Dave Robinson, Ian Fitzsimmons, and Robert Gabriel. Stephen Hampton, 3½-1½, was top unrated.

The beginners' section was won by Ed Kasproicz, 5-0, followed by Duffy Hepner, 4-1.

The amateur had 27 entrants, the reserve 46, and the beginners' 6. Four players were assessed \$5 fines for withdrawing without notifying the director: John Gipson, Robert Van Nieuwkerk, James Davis, and James Thompson. Bill Symthe directed for the Continental Chess Association.

19th CENTRAL MICHIGAN OPEN

The 19th Central Michigan Open, on March 23-24, was won by Randy Donahue, East Lansing, with 5-0. David Whitehouse, 4½-½, was second, and Roger Freling and John Adams tied for third with 4-1. Adams was top B. Six players, all with 3-2, tied for top C: Joseph Ackerman, John Brouwer, Neil Johnston, David Crawford, Ed Molenda, and Ronald Dodge. D/E was won by Brian Jones, 3-2, and the top unrated was Dennis G. Kavanagh, 2½-3½.

Thirty-eight players attended. David Whitehouse directed.

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NORMAN WEINSTEIN

A MASTER MADE, NOT BORN

By Larry Eldridge

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Since this interview, Weinstein has added another important tournament to his growing collection. He tied for first, with 7-1, in the strong National Open in Las Vegas in March, finishing behind Arthur Bisguier on tiebreak.

U.S. Open Champion Norman Weinstein, the hottest young chessplayer in America these days, is Exhibit A for the theory that masters are made, not born.

"I wasn't any prodigy," says the 23-year-old New Yorker who now lives in Boston. "The first time I tried out for my high school team I didn't even make it."

That rebuff sent the 10th grader to the famed Marshall Chess Club, where again he found the opposition a bit too tough. His first tournament was a disaster--no victories, three draws, and nine losses.

Next came a crash program of playing, studying, and memorizing games. One year he played more official tournament games than anyone else in the country. And oh yes, he made the team as a junior--going on to win the Eastern States High School championship.

By age 16 when he graduated, the "fish" of two years earlier had been transformed into a formidable expert. In his first U.S. Open that year he scored 8½-3½ against opposition which included two international grandmasters plus six masters. It was the best showing for so young a player since Bobby Fischer.

All this was in the mid-1960s when chess supremacy was synonymous with the Soviet Union. Fischer had not yet reawakened American interest by his march to the world title, thereby opening up opportunities for other U.S. players to think about full-time careers in the game.

"I never gave a thought to being a chess professional then," Weinstein says. "There was practically no such thing at the time. I wasn't Bobby Fischer."

So he put the royal game on the back burner for a while and went off to MIT to study math--a decision he now regards with mixed emotions.

"I wan't the most well-rounded high school student," he says. "Chess was pretty much it. And I was aware that my life was too one-sided. But if I hadn't gone to college, I'd be much further along in my development now."



For five years Weinstein concentrated on his studies, earning his degree at MIT and going on to obtain a master's at Brandeis. He still played some chess when he had time, and one summer in a big upset he tied for the U.S. Junior Championship.

Then Fischer's surge began to change the chess climate, and to stir doubts in Weinstein's mind about his future in math. Eventually he

dropped his plans of a PhD and decided to try his hand at chess full-time.

"If you want to play seriously you can't do anything else," he says. "The top players are all full-time chess professionals. I know the Russians call their players engineers, journalists, and such, but it's just a title. You can call me a mathematician. I'm sure in Russia that's what I'd be called."

Weinstein has met Fischer many times (he hasn't yet played him), and offers a different image from the one usually painted of the world champion.

"I read all those things in the press too, but then I played in the junior tournaments and Fischer was always watching the games and analyzing them with us afterwards," he says. "Here was a grandmaster giving all that time helping out a bunch of 16- and 17-year-old kids who couldn't possibly teach him anything. That's when I changed my opinion about him."

That was also when Weinstein realized what a fantastic ability Fischer possesses.

"Analyzing with him was one of the more bewildering experiences of my life," he says. "Fischer sees things instantly--much faster than other top players. He's undoubtedly the quickest thinker I ever saw."

But what is it that makes a player able to see these things the way a Fischer does--or even the way a Weinstein does? Is it, as some say, an innate talent?

"In high school I thought you had to be a genius, but that just isn't true," Weinstein says. "A lot of it is determination, and probably some degree of mathematical reasoning. But you don't have to be any genius."

Weinstein concedes, though, that there must be some indefinable quality which top players possess.

"Most players who don't make it just aren't willing to spend the time," he says, "but that's not always the case. I've known some people far more talented in math than I am who tried extra

hard at chess but didn't make it to the top levels."

The absence of women at the top is another phenomenon on which Weinstein has some thoughts.

"There's no reason it's a men's game," he says. "There's a king and a queen on the board! But it's a fact that there just aren't any women of world class strength. In sports you can point to physical reasons, but they shouldn't apply here. Women bridge players, for instance, are far above women chess players."

"I can't believe it's a question of mental strength. There have been woman geniuses in other fields. I have to say it's a question of determination and will to win."

As for his own ambitions, Weinstein finds his career at something of a crossroads now.

Last year's Open victory gained him his first major recognition, but the real indication that he might have a shot at bigger things came a month or so ago in Chicago. Starting out as one of the lowest rated players in an all-master tournament he won first prize, thereby earning his first leg on the coveted title of international master.

This triumph boosted Weinstein's international standing to the point where he'll now be getting other invitations and a chance to attain the even higher title of grandmaster. Beyond this lies an outside chance of selection to this year's U.S. Olympic team, and potential opportunities to play in the events leading up to the next world championship cycle.

But Weinstein isn't looking that far yet. Playing chess for a living is a tough grind and an insecure one, he says, and he doesn't intend to keep it up too long unless the rewards are there. So he'll devote his energy to it for the next couple of years and see what happens.

"My immediate goal is to become a grandmaster," he says. "I'll give myself a reasonable amount of time, but otherwise I'm not going to keep this up forever."



NATIONAL OPEN

Arthur Bisguier edged out Norman Weinstein and Eduardo Celorio on tiebreak to win the 8th National Open at Las Vegas, March 17-22. Tied for 4th through 12th, one-half point behind the leaders, at 6½-1½, were U.S. Co-Champion John Grefe, Florin Gheorghiu (Rumania), Peter Biyiasas (Canada), Arnold Denker, Ruben Rodriguez (Phillipines), Kenneth Frey, Roy Ervin, Eugene Martinovsky, and John Jacobs.

Among the famous names not sharing in the prizes were Walter Browne, who withdrew after losing two games on the third day, Levente Lengyel (Hungary), and Julio Kaplan (Puerto Rico).

The event broke all previous attendance records for this tournament with 296 players; it featured a \$5000 prize fund.

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USCF RATINGS

Significant errors in this list, compiled by Doris Thackrey from the latest USCF rating supplement, should be called to the attention of USCF. Provisional ratings are followed by a slash and the number of games (from 4 to 16) on which the rating is based.

MASTERS									
Bassin, Charles	2237	Briggs, Jim	1578	Davis, Landon	1586	Furgason, Floyd	1384	Holeran, John	1255
Begovac, Josip	2212	Brill, Max	1512	Davis, Rick	1273	Gaiefsky, Mike	1666	Holmes, John	1684
Burgar, Wes	2212	Brilliant, Barry	1045/4	Day, Dan	1210	Gallatin, Peter	1492	Holstein, Joseph	1633/14
Poschel, Paul	2238	Brisson, Joseph	1340	DeBoer, Louis	1711/5	Gamburd, Nancy	1261/5	Holzsynski, W.	1732/10
Presser, David	2208	Britten, Wayne	1261/11	DeJongh, Joe	1324	Gantos, Ted	1205/13	Hood, Jack	1414
*****		Brook, John	1104/4	DeJongh, John	1605	Garlington, William	1434	Horgan, Terrence K.	1360/11
		Brooks, John	2070	DeJongh, Willy	1253/6	Garmon, M. Arthur	1440/4	Howell, James	943/5
		Brouwer, John	1374	Dekker, Douglas	1676	Gates, Matt	1296/9	Hoyt, Christopher	1479
		Brown, Barty	1373/8	DeLuca, Ronald	1741	Genest, Paul	1039/4	Hubball, William	1166
		Brown, Howard	1397/6	Demerse, Irwin	1403	Genga, John	1190/14	Huerta, Dianne	1334
		Brown, Ralph	1586	Demsey, Thomas	1353	Geno, Ronald	1741	Huerta, James	1559
		Brown, Steve	1347/10	DeParry, Ted	1655	George, Donald	1243/10	Hughes, Jim	1215
		Brown, Wilfred	1921	DeRose, Ted	1107/12	George, J. Kenneth	1393	Hull, Dallas	1826
		Bryan, Martin	1240/5	DeRusha, Terry	769/5	Gerentraich, Howard	1696	Hunting, Edward	1677
		Bublitz, Peter	1101/5	Deryke, Stephen	1326/10	Geshel, Joseph	1524	Hysni, Blair	1483
		Buck, Joseph	1266/5	Desmith, Larry	1247/4	Gibson, Mike	1378/9	Iandolo, Ken	1723/5
		Burk, Gerald	1591	Devok, Jeffrey	1242/7	Gibson, Pat	909/4	Ianni, Nicholas	1111/5
		Burke, Larry	1615	Devok, Harold	1491/4	Gill, Gary	1320	Ingraham, Paul	1569
		Burke, Rex	1240/15	Dickerson, Ronald	1412	Gingerich, Harvey	1028/5	Jackson, Donald D.	1408/6
		Burke, Roger	1210/12	Distlerath, Richard	1133/5	Ginsberg, Stuart	1207	Jackson, James A. Jr.	1321
		Buys, Joe	1167	Dlugas, Dan	1626	Gipson, John	1655	Jackson, Morris	1289/4
		Cablk, Robert	1517	Dodge, James	1636	Godum, Gregory	1255/10	Jenkins, Thomas A.	1767
		Cadwallader, Mark	1057/12	Doerr, Joseph	1518/10	Goetze, John	1707	Jensen, Robert	1473
		Cady, R. Michael	1095/5	Donahue, Randy	1949	Golab, Craig	1871	Jesperesen, Dennis K.	1892
		Cafilisch, Russel	1239/5	Dorais, William	1594	Goldstein, Daniel	1146/5	Jochum, Margerit	1403
		Calhoun, James H.	1322	Doten, Dale	1580/10	Good, Glenn	1654	Jochum, Robert	1603
		Callaghan, Paul	1104/9	Drnellshak, Glen	922/10	Goodale, Nick	1109/4	John, Robert	1194
		Callum, Ian	1533	Drukulec, Vladimir	1346/5	Gordon, Richard	1708/10	Johnson, DeWolf Jr.	1281
		Calvelo, Edgar	1822/10	Dubois, Donald	1867	Gorman, Mark	1877	Johnson, Frederick	1242/16
		Campau, Richard	1607	Duke, Paul	1709	Gorris, Jeff	1309	Johnson, Jim	1856
		Carnahan, Dick	968	Dumyk, Mykola	1873	Graber, Kenton	1337/10	Johnson, Marshal	1378
		Carnahan, George	1063	Duncan, James	1451	Greene, Larry	1851	Johnson, Steve	1366/9
		Carnahan, Glenn	1286	Duncan, Robert	1254	Greenraich, Howard	1690/13	Johnson, William	1736
		Carnahan, John	1156	Dupaue, Keith	1237/8	Grehawick, Raymond	1674	Johnston, Neil	1517
		Carney, Sean	1356	Dupuis, Paul	2140	Griffin, John	1472	Jolly, James	1289/11
		Caron, E. Louis	1221	Durkin, Peter	1545	Griffis, Michael	1576	Jones, Brian V.	1315
		Carpenter, George	1340	Duweck, Michael	1337	Griffis, Ray	1523	Jones, Charles N.	1292
		Carrara, Walter	1377/16	Duskoski, Alan	1383/15	Grimes, Bruce	1523	Jones, William	1539/11
		Carter, Mike	1218	Eyes, David	1458	Grinbergs, Egils	1607	Jones, William T.	1763
		Carter, Rufus	1261/9	Eyckstra, Scott	1586	Grindel, John	1137/5	Jonik, Henry	1591
		Castle, Robert	1390	Earhart, Gerald	1079/4	Grinstein, David	1597	Jordan, Danny	1308
		Caswell, Steve	1266	Eaves, Henry	1744	Groeller, Bill	1525	Jordan, Willie	1475/4
		Caulkins, Thomas	1238/8	Eddie, Ralph	1583	Group, James	1760	Jubinski, Joseph	1370/13
		Cetrangolo, Jerry	1880	Egerstrand, Eric	1068/5	Grzegorzyczyk, Ronald	1382	Kalichman, Nathan	917/4
		Champer, Norm	1638	Elbinger, Robert	1160/10	Guidot, Charles A.	1138	Kalnbach, Karl Wm.	1133/5
		Chandler, Anthony	1552/5	Ellenberg, Abe	1904	Gunning, David	1244	Kapetansky, Bab	1083/15
		Chandler, Peter	1352/5	Emaus, Don	1215/14	Guthrie, David	1491	Karno, Myron	991/13
		Chesney, Edwin	1190	Emon, Michael	1313/5	Guzek, Fred	1283/10	Kass, Steven Alan	1431/9
		Chockley, Leonard	1476	Enright, Patrick	1460	Haapapuro, Jerry	1211/5	Kavanagh, Dennis	1234/8
		Chockley, Mike	1350	Erb, David	1156/5	Habib, Walid	1158/4	Kavetsky, Edward	1102/5
		Chockley, Ronald	961/10	Erickson, Edsel	1434/5	Hack, Donald W.	1250	Kell, Matthew K.	1357
		Christensen, Leif	1140/5	Esselink, Leonard	2050	Hader, Johnny	1189	Keller, Warren	1084/9
		Christianson, Steve	1379/10	Estlick, Laurence	1357/5	Hagadone, Thomas	1183	Kelman, Stuart	1324/15
		Church, Merton	1743	Evans, Dwight	1552/11	Hale, Mark	1457	Kennedy, David D.	1250/9
		Churchill, Michael	1271/6	Everett, Morgan	1917	Haley, Phil C.	1863	Kjellin, James A.	769/5
		Ciaffone, Robert	2136	Evison, David	1713	Haley, William E.	1575	Klickstein, Lloyd	1481/7
		Cielinski, John	1351	Fabrizio, Joseph	1242/9	Halpin, Thomas C.	1311	Kling, Gary	1469
		Cischke, Steve	1475	Faggan, Joseph	1217	Hamel, Donald	1564	Koenig, Joseph	1360/6
		Clark, Charles	1612	Farnham, G. M.	1397	Haney, Bill	1222/16	Kolody, Philip	1906
		Clark, David	1898	Farrelly, Don	1658/10	Haney, Mark	1256/16	Kornas, Edward	1643/5
		Clark, Gordon	1472/9	Feagans, Thomas	1540	Hanlon, John	1255	Korpela, William	1128/5
		Clark, Margaret	901/15	Feeny, Tom	1505	Hardin, Clay	1147	Koster, Ed	1606/15
		Clark, Wes	1511	Feldman, Morris	1304/14	Hargett, Doug	1100/9	Koutouzos, Andy	1636
		Cole, Gerald	1210/13	Feldman, Steven	2062	Harmon, John R.	1501	Kow, Ronald P.	1672
		Collins, Peter	1485	Fenwick, Frank	1550	Harper, Richard	1291/11	Krakiwskyj, Ed	1775
		Collins, Roy	1116/10	Ferens, Matt	1534	Harrington, Jack	1379	Krause, Seymour	1293/4
		Comstock, Ron	1434	Fergle, Don	1256/11	Harris, Greg	1019/5	Krause, Darlene	1267
		Conklin, Gerald	1434	Fergle, Ronald	1131/5	Harrison, David	1495	Krause, John	1347/13
		Cook, Glen	1426/15	Ferguson, Geoffrey	1277	Hartigan, Craig	1714	Krauss, Joe	1251/10
		Cook, Ronald Sr.	1275	Ferrario, Robert	1390/15	Hartwig, Earl	1140	Krebaum, William	845/7
		Cook, Ronald Jr.	1052/10	Fikowsky, Richard	1640	Hartwig, Ruth	985/9	Krebsler, Dick	1416/13
		Cooper, Steve	1261	Filpus, David	1444	Hartwig, Warren	1259	Krevinko, Steve R.	1897
		Cope, Doug	1394/5	Filpus, John	1150	Hatfield, Jim	1588/12	Kroll, Wayne R.	1238
		Coric, Al	960/11	Pinegold, Ronald	2081	Haviland, Bob	1411	Kubacki, Mike	1859
		Coric, Mark	1443	Pinkey, Lloyd	1412/4	Hawke, Donald	1317/14	Kuhn, Tomothy	1591
		Cornish, James	1673	Pinney, Clyde	1414	Hayes, Mike	1216/5	Kuperman, Howard	1081/4
		Coulter, Douglas	1580	Finnis, Alan	1637	Haynes, John	1195/10	Russman, Richard	1547/10
		Courtney, Ken	1576	Finkel, Bart	772/4	Heeter, Chris	1234/4	Kutschke, Arthur	1233/4
		Covert, Richard	1213	Fisher, Charles	1171/4	Hester, William C.	997/5	Kuzda, John	900/5
		Cox, Elmer	1204/13	Fitzsimmons, Ian	1413	Hehn, Steven	1383/10	Laduke, Jason	1143/5
		Cox, Robert	997/10	Foguth, Paul	1200/15	Hell, Mark	951/14	Lafata, Sam	1446
		Crawford, David	1486	Fontaine, Don	972/7	Held, Jeff	1189/12	Lafnear, Fred	1081/9
		Crawford, Greg	1554	Food, Allen C.	1483	Helle, Franklin	1369	LaForge, Thomas	1842
		Crawford, Paul	1266	Foot, Fredric	1979	Hendrykowski, Joseph	1757	LaGure, Don	1240
		Crispin, Tom	2072	Ford, Bill Jr.	1460	Herritier, Robert	1520	Lamrock, Phillip	1286/9
		Crosby, Paul	1650/4	Fort, Joseph	1207/5	Herrshoff, Matt	1587/10	Langham, Russell	1577
		Culp, Jack	1687	Fort, Joe	1817	Hession, Robert A.	1318	Lardas, Peter	1392
		Current, Robert	1436/11	Fosdick, Ted D.	1507	Hickey, Gene	1660	Larson, Geoffrey	1574
		Cyccone, Lou	1302	Fournier, Mitchell	1291/15	Hicks, Aaron L.	860/5	Larson, Lee	1479
		Cyruil, Richard	1484	Fox, John	1742	Hicks, Darryl	998/5	Larson, Robert	1302/5
		Czuhai, Kevin	1648	Fox, Ron	1379/8	Higgins, Daniel	977/5	Larzelere, Mark	1553
		Czuhai, Kirk	1635	Fox, Ronald G.	1355/4	Hill, Bennett B.	1797	Lasky, Steven	1177/5
		Daily, James	1355/4	Frank, Paul Jr.	1436	Hill, Chad	1750	Laxo, Duane	1232/10
		Dana, James	1096/4	Frank, Rudolf	1627	Hill, Daniel	1548/13	Layton, David	1273
		Dana, Robin	917/4	Franklin, Susan	1594	Hill, J. Michael	1403	Leach, Philip	1408
		Dansby, Vincent	1090/5	Freeman, Roderick	2082	Hock, Paul	1158	Lebedovych, Milas	1664
		Darbro, Donald	1453	Frelick, Jon	1227/10	Hodes, Isidore	1323	Lee, Richard	1417/4
		Davidson, Al	970/4	French, Don	1299	Hoek, Douglass	1528	Lehotzky, Attila	1710
		Davidson, Randy	1211	Frohman, Charles	1324/10	Hoexter, Tom	931/4	Lerman, Jerome	1919
		Davis, Bob	1275/15	Frohman, Thomas	1352/5				
		Davis, James F.	1318/14	Fulle, Steven	1135/5				
		Davis, Jerry	1331/5						

Levering, William G.	1450	Moyer, David	1654	Rodgers, Arden	1063/10	Sykes, Stephen	1271
Leveson, Morris	1647/15	Mueller, Fred	1288/7	Rollet, Raymond	1414/5	Tadore, Ayanendranath	1198
Levoid, Gerhard	1684	Mueller, Richard	992/10	Romanchik, Daniel	1257/4	Talbert, Donald	1046/9
Lewis, David	1173	Munster, Donald	1514/12	Roose, Ronald	1423/5	Tall, Eric	1648
Lewis, Deborah	1172	Murray, David III	1885	Rose, Gregory	1462	Tanner, Michael	1224
Lewis, James	1743	Murray, Ken	1339	Rose, Kenneth	1179/16	Taskila, Phil	1179/10
Lincoln, David	1303/16	Musgrave, Delbert	1207/5	Rosen, Michael	1083/5	Teets, Harry	1421
Lindeborg, Gerald	1479	Nebel, Stephen	1126/5	Rosenberg, Herman	1492	Tener, Ralph	1576
Lindsay, Fred	1794	Neely, Dick	1255/13	Rosenberger, Rick	1376	Teschendorf, Bruce	1081/5
Linn, Peter	1880	Nelson, Roger	1372	Rosenman, Steve	1230/6	Tessaro, George	1955
Lipinski, Greg	1416	Nicholson, Chris	1179/4	Rosenthal, Dan	1160/5	Thackrey, Donald	1804
Listing, Wayne	1060/5	Nicholson, Clint	915/4	Rosett, Frank	1537/9	Thackrey, Doris	1476
Litson, Dan	1541	Nolan, Michael	1726	Rosman, Donald	1503/10	Theuerle, Peter	1747
Litson, Dwight	1733	Norcross, John	1508	Ross, Gregory	974/9	Thomas, David	1078/7
Little, Don Jr.	1396	Northam, Jack	1626	Rosson, John	1227/10	Thomas, John	1556
Livesay, Donald	973/5	Novak, Gary J.	1730	Rowley, Craig	1230/5	Till, Charles	1226
Livingston, Edward	1526	Oldenburger, Greg	1963	Rowley, Mark	1467	Tobis, Bruce	1515
London, David	1654/11	Oleksinski, Donald	1432	Rowley, Richard	1079/10	Togasaki, Daniel	1268
Longuski, Jim	1224	Olli, Richard	1376	Ruehle, B. J.	899/9	Treat, John	1348/8
Longuski, John	1316	Olofson, Harold	1368	Rutkowski, Lonnie	1698	Tripp, Glenn	1583
Loose, John J.	1078/9	O'Neill, Shane	2127	Ryan, Russell	1478	Trout, Marcus	1748
Lorence, Leonard	1557	Oneka, James	1040/5	Rygiel, J. R.	1156/4	Tschida, Bill	1297/14
Lorencis, Girts	1635	Oneka, Michael	1093/5	Rynes, Dennis	1480	Tuer, Thomas	1356/14
Lotter, Ronald	1090/5	Osburn, Steve	1300/5	St. John, William	1053	Turner, Larry	1234
Low, John	1394/12	Overbly, Glen II	858/5	Sajkowski, Dan	1524/4	Turner, Ty	1428/10
Lowy, Eugene	1616/5	Owen, Louis	1875	Salitsky, Mike	1124/5	Twitchell, Roger	1257
Lubben, John	1165/7	Owen, William M.	1259	Salley, George	1344/10	Ulicney, John	1523/8
Lucas, Claudia	1244	Paldan, Glenn	1608	Salmonson, Lee	1554	Underhill, Roger	1999
Lucas, Ronald	1428	Palmer, Marvin	1904	Sanborn, Richard	1257/4	Utech, Duane	1418/7
Luczak, Dennis	1249	Papandrea, Ronald	1390/5	Sangster, Ronald	1204	Valente, Joseph	1167/5
Ludlow, Robert	2096	Pardi, Nathan	732/5	Saporta, Doug	1218/13	Valente, Vince	1281/5
Lungu, Constantin	1525	Parker, Richard	1227/10	Savage, Robert	1904	Valentine, Jerry	1123/10
Lysy, Craig	1009/7	Parker, William T.	1286/5	Scheffer, Chris	1198/5	VanCleve, Ken	1747
Lyyski, Robert	750/5	Patterson, Charles	1525/4	Schevermann, David	1004/4	VanCleve, Nancy	865/7
Lyzan, Terry	934/5	Pearson, Patrick	1203/4	Schlieff, Brad	1189/6	VanDeLaere, Dean	1064/4
McCarthy, John	1362	Peavey, Martin	1316	Schmidt, Louis	1017/15	Vandivier, Donald	1968
McCarty, Joe	2068	Pekelder, Ben	1485/14	Schmitt, Nick	1489	Vandoren, Donald	797/5
McCormick, Brian	1012/13	Pelchat, Mike	1193/4	Schoonmaker, John	1482/15	VanMeter, Lester	1915
McCormick, Thomas	1560	Pelissier, Ray	1028/5	Schuessler, Robert	1414/5	Vanov, Veselin	1340/9
McCue, Mark	1865	Pence, Mark	1922	Schulte, George	1387/16	Vasas, John	1537
McCulloch, D.	807/4	Pepper, Randolph	1234	Scott, Jeff	1336	Vasner, Jack	990/12
McGee, Tomie	1088/8	Petelo, Stan	2039	Seaton, Donald	1107/10	Vaughn, Mike	1280
McGhie, Patrick	1177/14	Perry, David	1654	Seavood, Marvin	1801	Vernoy, Stanley	1504
McGrath, Paul	1143/5	Perry, William	1615	Seizinger, Reinhold	1649	Victorine, Dane	1739
McGraw, William	1013/5	Peters, Jeff	1429	Serdenkovski, Steve	1881	Vis, Bill	1302/10
McKinney, Dennis	1077/5	Petersen, William	1110/4	Settargren, Bruce	1206/12	VonGlahn, Jeff	1783
McKinnon, William	1402/10	Petty, John	1477	Sexson, George	1239	Wagner, Scott	867/16
McManus, Bill	1399	Pfeffer, Steve	555/8	Sfeir, Ibrahim	1282/11	Walker, Clayton	1589
McMeeking, Robin	1575	Pfiffner, Joe	1526	Shatzman, Bob	1397/13	Warner, Pat	1232/13
McNelly, Alex	1207/10	Phenizy, W. V.	1581	Shavalter, John	1439	Washburn, George	1470/6
McNett, John	1073/4	Phillips, John L.	1532	Shepard, Randy	1518	Wasserman, Joseph	2072
McNett, Paul	970/5	Pigulski, William	1820	Sheridan, Gregory	1882	Wasserman, Phillip	1423
McShane, James	1274	Pike, John	2063	Sherk, David	1326	Wasserman, Ronald	850/8
Mailing, Ian Jr.	1686	Pincumbe, James	1251	Shields, John	1744	Waters, Mark	1587
Majkowski, Mark	1172/5	Pinter, Charles	1271	Shinn, Ted	1321/4	Wattars, Michael	954/5
Marcou, John	1448	Platt, Mike	1455	Shirilla, Daniel	1013/10	Watts, William M.	1368/10
Maria, James	2103	Plueddeman, David	1506/16	Shroda, William	1048/4	Weber, Chris	1619
Maring, Lee	1797	Polis, Stephen	1495	Shishkoff, Serge	1897	Weber, Robert	1248/5
Markiewicz, Rich	884/5	Poniatowski, Don	1224/15	Shore, David	988/5	Weeks, Larry	1265/13
Marks, George	1543	Post, Robert	1544	Shoultz, Joseph	1469	Wendel, Jonathan	1583
Marks, John	1706	Posthumus, Jay	1624	Shrewsbury, Dennis	1332	Wendel, Robert	1599
Marks, Robert Jr.	1313	Potvin, Terrence	1489	Siegel, Marc	1306	Wendt, John	1889
Mason, Donald Jr.	1240	Powell, Bonnie	1052	Sikema, Doug	900/4	Wenig, Paul	1288/9
Mason, Rex-Carl	1069/4	Pratto, Ralph	1328	Silver, Steve	1619	White, Bradford	1385
Matychich, Gary	1061/5	Pray, Don	1510/17	Silvester, Sid	1201/5	White, Kenneth	573/4
Maurer, Barry	1494	Preston, Anthony	1597	Simmons, Ronald	1296/5	Whitehouse, David	2190
Maurer, Doug L.	1511	Prevoux, Bob	1349/5	Singer, Franklin	1743	Wilden, Mark	1295
Maxwell, Dan	1290/11	Priestley, Tom	708/5	Sloan, Thomas	2110	Willard, Philip	1471/14
Mayher, Ervin	1382	Priestly, John	1264/11	Slocum, Scott	1340	Williams, Daniel	926/8
Mazuchowski, Thomas	2001	Prince, William	1366	Slovinski, Michael	961/5	Williams, Jerard	1459/4
Meadows, David L.	1009/4	Prochaska, Bob	1413/15	Smalec, John	1177	Williams, Nathaniel	1311
Meili, Philip	1221/6	Pruitt, Carvin Jr.	1456	Smith, Bob	1281	Williamson, Jerry	1329/6
Mendel, Greg	1100	Prusaitis, William	1595	Smith, Charles I.	1141/4	Wilson, Chris	1310
Mendelson, Michael	1643	Pulsipher, David	1700	Smith, Charles J.	1031/4	Wilson, Milton	1640/16
Menke, John R.	1480	Quigley, Lawrence	1954	Smith, Christopher	1901	Wilson, Milton Sr.	1161/6
Mentley, Carl	856/4	Ragley, William	1512/15	Smith, Dennis	1143/13	Wineinger, Bob	1354/16
Mershon, John	1305/5	Ragsdale, Larry	1444	Smith, Les Leroy	1684	Wineman, James	1535
Meza, Luis	1730	Rainis, Gary	1643	Smith, Michael R.	1689	Winfield, John	1104/9
Michelson, George	1577	Ranowsky, George	1041/5	Snepp, Neil	930/4	Wisdom, James	1405/8
Mickle, David	1505/15	Razor, Bart	1149/5	Soderman, Mike	1156/16	Witten, Edward	1402/9
Middlebrooks, Gerald	1277	Rathbun, Leslie	1549	Solomon, Louis	1612	Wojcik, Donald	1369
Millborn, Dave	1417/11	Ravasz, Jan	1240	Soper, Phil	1917	Woloszyn, Steven	1273/5
Miller, David	1801	Rawley, Lloyd	977/5	Spears, Earl	1445	Wood, Guy	1056/9
Miller, Gary T.	1664	Ray, Brad	1282/5	Spens, Paul	1440	Woodruff, William M.	1726
Miller, Raymond	1747	Ray, Rich	1034/10	Sperry, Robert	1076/5	Wright, Brent	1555/4
Miller, Zevi	1688	Reagan, Joey	1350/9	Spies, Tom	838/4	Wright, Brian	1392
Mills, Greg	1492/8	Regan, Keith	1520/14	Spitzley, Lester	1905	Wright, Robert	1013/6
Mindock, John	1693	Reichle, Tom	1497	Stahl, John	968/5	Wright, Walter	1481
Mitchell, Chip	1122/5	Reineck, James	1191	Stamper, Roger	1218/15	Yee, Thomas	1502/5
Mitkoski, Franko	1244/5	Reisig, Harry	1238/9	Stapleton, Clayton Sr.	1412	Yoshino, Toshiyuki	1175/4
Mittenthal, Robert	1494/16	Reisinger, James	1094/10	Stapleton, Clayton Jr.	1416	Young, Art	1535
Molenda, Ed Jr.	1670	Revereza, Roger	1580	Starnaman, Craig	1068/5	Young, Herb	1212/4
Molenda, Ed Sr.	1496	Reynolds, Michael	1511	Stender, Gene	1452	Youngquist, Oscar	1302
Moleski, Bob	1117	Rice, John	1242	Stickel, Ken	1475	Yu, Greg	1280
Monsler, Edward	1370/5	Rice, Ken	1216/14	Stickel, Thomas	1350/8	Zacks, Eugenia	1040/13
Montonati, Peter	1206	Rich, Salley	771/4	Stiller, Patrick	903/5	Zacks, Julio	1000/8
Montry, Gary	1448	Richardson, Donald	1266/11	Stokes, Ervin	1335	Zacks, Naum	1836
Moody, David	1640/7	Richardson, Roger	1733	Stones, Scott	1199/5	Zacks, Pinhas	1721
Moody, James	1381/7	Richardville, Randy	541/4	Streeter, Stephen	1386/5	Zaloraas, Gary	1097/5
Mooney, Ed	1341/16	Richburg, Jeff	1775	Strickler, Theodore	1377/10	Zamora, Jose	1000/11
Moore, Ferrel	1346	Richter, William A.	1425	Striph, Gerald	1031	Zech, Brian	1364
Moore, Robert F.	1706	Riker, Michael	1325/9	Strong, Al	1471	Zech, Jon	1189
Morabito, Matthew	1514	Riley, Kelly	1402/9	Strout, James	1231/8	Zemke, Norman	1985
Morgan, James	800/5	Rincon, Helio	1435	Stubbs, Frank	1320/4	Zimmerman, Howard	1839/5
Morneau, Frank	1230	Riopelle, James	1611	Stubenrauch, Randy	1586/10	Zimmerman, Jim	1353
Morris, Edward	1053/12	Ripley, Jon	812/5	Stubbins, Steve	1291/10	Zissis, Chris	1654
Morrison, Dennis	1066/5	Roberts, Bob	1386/12	Suchanko, Bruce	1602	Zaigo, Dominic	1090/10
Morrison, Rich	1316	Roberts, Kenneth	1368	Sullivan, Mark	1545/5	Zuercher, William	1629
Morrow, Christopher	1663/15	Robes, Sylvester	1014/5	Summer, Martin	1581		
Mroscheck, William	1237/8	Robinson, Bill	1170/11	Sunts, August	1418		
Muskal, John	1096/5	Robinson, Dave	1508	Sussman, Gary	1203/16		
Muskaluk, Peter	1443/5	Robinson, Evis	1244/9	Svacha, Raymond	1378		
Mott, Robert	1332/10	Robinson, John	1894	Sveen, Lawrence	1595		

WHAT USCF SAYS ABOUT RATINGS-

THE MONTHLY USCF RATING LIST SUPPLEMENTS

Monthly USCF Rating List Supplements to the USCF Annual Rating List (published in the USCF Yearbook issued to all members in November) are issued in November, December, January, February, March, April (six-month cumulative list), May, June, July, August, and September. These Supplements are mailed free to all USCF Affiliates about the first Friday of the months listed. Organizers are encouraged to reproduce whatever ratings from these lists they care to for the convenience of players in their area.

PURCHASE OF MONTHLY SUPPLEMENTS

Monthly Supplements may be purchased individually at a cost of \$1.50 including first-class mail. Your order must specify which monthly Supplement you desire and be placed no earlier than the first of the month specified. Annual subscriptions, running twelve months from the first Supplement received, are available for \$16. Payment must be sent with all orders.

WHICH SUPPLEMENT TO USE

Generally speaking, the last-published rating (including monthly Supplements) should be used for pairing and reporting purposes. However, if a tournament has an advertised advance-entry deadline before the issuance of the monthly Supplement, the tournament organizers may choose to use the monthly Supplement available before the expiration of the advance-entry deadline. However, the most current Supplement, even if published after the deadline, should be used for a player if it contains his first published rating.

EVENTS RATED

This list includes all members who competed in the events listed in Supplement numbers 1-5 and reflects every event played through the 15th of February and properly submitted by the 22nd of March.

Members who did not compete in any of those events will not find their names here, even if they were rated previously, unless we are printing a correction.

REQUESTS FOR RATINGS

Monthly Supplements are as current as we can make them. Generally they contain ratings current to within eight weeks of our mailing each list. Such currentness should remove the need for anyone to request his individual rating. Because of this and because we are under such a tremendous workload to keep ratings current:

1. Please do not telephone, write or visit the USCF Business Office to ask for ratings. We regret that we shall be unable to honor or to acknowledge such requests.

2. Do attend the meetings of your nearest USCF-affiliated club and check your rating in its copy of the latest monthly Supplement.



DETROIT CANDIDATES, 1973



Commentary by David Whitehouse



EDITOR'S NOTE: An invitational double round-robin, organized by Charles Bassin, was held in Detroit at the end of last year. All of the games are given below.

Charles Bassin	XX	½½	1½	11	4½
Paul Dupuis	½½	XX	10	10	3
Rod Freeman	0½	01	XX	10	2½
John Brooks	00	01	01	XX	2

ROUND 1

Petrov's Defense

BASSIN - DUPUIS

1 PK4	PK4	4 NKB3	NxP
2 NKB3	NKB3	5 QK2	...
3 NxP	PQ3		

The normal continuation here is 5 PQ4. The game then usually turns into a struggle for e4. Black tries to maintain his knight on e4, and White tries to undermine it. The move chosen by Bassin is based on a different idea. White forces an endgame in which he has a slight edge in development. This idea, proposed by Steinitz, is not supposed to be very promising for White, although Capablanca, Lasker, Spassky, and Fine have all used it! In any event, this variation is very safe.

5 ...	QK2	7 BN5	QxQ+
6 PQ3	NKB3		

Black had to do something about the threat of 8 BxN, doubling the pawns. The main alternative was 7...QNQ2, which Keres gives as best. For instance, 8 NB3 QxQ+ 9 BxQ PKR3 10 BR4 PKN3 11 OOO BN2, and White can't break into Black's position.

Dupuis' move was favored by Petrosian in Games 13 and 15 of his 1969 match with Spassky.

8 BxQ	BK2	9 NB3	NB3
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Better is 9...PB3 to stop White's knight from getting to b5. Keres suggests 9...BQ2 or 9...PKR3 10 BR4 first. Black must be careful here, since White has gained a tempo from the opening.

10 NN5	KQ1	13 BR4	KQ2
11 OOO	BN5	14 PKR3	...
12 KRK1	PKR3		

The critical point has been reached. White must try to find some way to exploit his edge in development. If he plays routinely, Black will finish his development and equalize, since his position has no weaknesses. 14 PQ4 is an idea. White opens a diagonal for his king bishop and seizes space in the center. Black's knight is

also deprived of e5, and Black must be careful about allowing the pawn to reach d5. A possible line is 14 PQ4 PQ4 15 BxN BxB (15...BxN 16 BxB3 BxB 17 BxP) 16 NK5+ NxN 17 PxN BxB 18 RxB BN4+ 19 KN1 PQB3 20 NQ6 winning a pawn.

Playing a knight to d4 seems reasonable, since it might well land on f5. Well, let us see what happened.

14 ...	BR4	15 N3Q4	...
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15 PQ4 seems to give Black more problems. The move chosen by Bassin leads to too much simplification.

15 ...	NxN	19 R1K1	QRK1
16 NxN	BxB	20 KQ2	NQ4
17 RxB	NQ4	21 PKN3	RxR+
18 BxB	NxB	22 RxR	PKN3

This game could safely be abandoned as a draw.

White starts to play for a win, which is completely unjustified in this position.

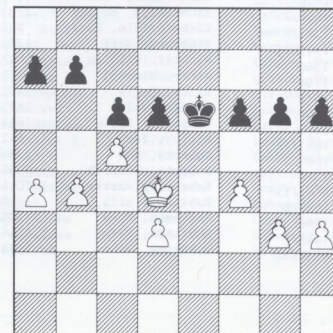
23 ...	NB3	24 KB3	RK1
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24...PB4 is even simpler.

25 RxR	NxR	28 NxN	KxN
26 PQN4	NN2	29 KQ4	PQB3
27 PB5	NK3		

29...PxP+ is also good: 30 KxP and White can make no progress, or 30 PxP PN3 31 KB4 PR3 and Black has all the chances since he will get an outside passed pawn.

30 PQR4	PB3	31 PB4	...
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31 ... PN3

Black starts to complicate. 31...PQ4 draws easily: 32 PN5 PR3 33 PxRP PxP 34 KB3 PQR4 and White cannot penetrate anywhere. Or 32 KB3 PR3 33 PN5 PQR4.

32 PB5+? ...

Hoping for 32...KxP 33 PxNP PxP 34 PR5 queening a pawn by force since 34...PB4+ is met by 35 KB4 PQ4+ (35...PxNP 36 PxP) 36 KxP PxNP 37 PxP. However, except for this trap, White's move is useless and merely dumps a pawn. 32 KB4 with the idea of 33 PxNP PxP 34 PN5 PQB4 35 PR5 PxP 36 PN6 and 37 KN5 is better. However, on 32 KB4 NPxP 33 PxP PQ4+ 34 KN4 KQ2 35 KR5 KB2 36 KR6 KN1 is an easy draw, since White's king cannot get in.

32 ... PxP

Black's doubled pawns are no liability here. They are just as good defensively as healthy ones.

33 PxNP PxP 34 PR5 ...

Hoping for 34...PxP 35 PxP KQ2 36 KK3 PB4 37 KB4 PQ4 38 KxP PB5 34 PxP PxP 40 KK4 with an easy win because of the outside passed pawn.

34 ... PB4+! 35 KB4 ...

Or 35 PxP PxRP and Black wins!

35 ... PQ4+ 36 KN5 PxNP

The saving resource. Now both sides queen.

37 PR6 ...

If 37 KxP4 PxP+ 38 KxP KK4 (If White had not given up his pawn on move 32, this would be a draw) and Black wins.

37 ... PN6 39 PR8Q PN8Q+

38 PR7 PN7 40 KB6 Drawn

This is premature, to say the least. Black has a sure win: 40...QB7+ (Not 40...QxP 41 QK8 mate) 41 KxP QxP 42 QK8+ KQ3 43 QN8+ KK2! 44 QB7+ KK3 (The point: Black's king gets out via e5. If White's pawn were still at f4 we would have a perpetual check.) 45 QB8+ KK4 and Black should win. He is two pawns up, and White's king is out of play.

I suspect from the state of Dupuis' scoresheet that he was in desperate time-trouble (the control was at move 45) and missed that his king could escape via e5.

Sicilian (Maroczy Bind)

BROOKS - FREEMAN

1 PK4 PQB4 3 PQ4 PxP
2 NKB3 NQB3 4 NxP PKN3(?)

There is nothing wrong with the Accelerated Dragon, except that it allows the Maroczy Bind, which Brooks loves. In fact, he goes to almost any lengths to set it up (see his games from Rounds 3 and 5), and this practice usually rebounds on White.

5 PQB4 NB3 7 QxN PQ3
6 NQB3 NxN 8 BK2 ...

Interesting is 8 BN5 BN2 9 QQ2 O0 10 BQ3 as in Portisch-Reshevsky, Petropolis 1973. 8 PB5!?! is an enterprising way to complicate. Brooks chooses the standard line.

8 ... BN2 11 RQB1 QR4
9 BK3 O0 12 PQN3 KRB1
10 QQ2 BK3

Up to here, all has been quite normal, with Black developing queenside pressure to counter-balance White's center. However, his last move is inaccurate. Better is 12...PQR3 so that if 13 O0 PQN4. The normal continuation then is 13 PB3 (To protect the KP) 13...KRB1 14 O0 PQN4 etc. The difference will become apparent in the next note.

13 O0 PQR3 15 BB3? ...
14 PB4 PQN4

White returns the favor! Best is 15 PKB5 BQ2 16 PxKNP RPxP 17 PB5! with an advantage for White (Tal-Parma, Bled 1961) or 15 PKB5 PxKBP 16 KPxP BQ2 17 BQ4 PxP 18 BxP and White has kingside chances (Lengyel-Matanovic, Hungary-Yugoslavia Match 1964).

15 ... QRN1 16 PxP PxP

Black now has a very active position. White's bishop on f3 has no useful purpose.

17 QQ3 ...

Pointless.

17 ... PN5 20 BN6 QQN4
18 NR4 BQ2 21 QK3 RB7
19 RxR+ RxR 22 BQ8 NR4

Black can now answer 23 BxP with 23...NxP 24 BxP (24 QxN? BQ5+ and mate to follow) 24...NK7+ (Or 24...NK3) 25 BxN RxB 26 QB5 QQ6 with a terrific attack. Or 23 BxN QxB 24 BxP RK7, again with a beautiful game.

23 RQ1 BR3 25 QN6? ...
24 BxP BxP

Drops a piece, but White is already busted. For example, 25 QQ3 QK4 26 BxP BxP+ 27 KR1 QxB 28 QxQ BxQ 29 RxB BxN 30 PxB RxRP.

25 ... QxQ 27 KB1 ...
26 NxQ BK6+

Or 27 KR1 BxN 28 RxP RB8+ 29 BQ1 BN5 and Black wins.

27 ... BxN 30 RQ8+ KN2
28 RxP BN4+ 31 BxB RxB
29 KK1 BB4 32 RQ4 ...

If 32 BxN RxB 33 PKR3 Black can move his bishop and then protect the QNP with ...RQN4.

32 ... NB5 33 KQ2 NQ6

Black returns some material to simplify the position. By keeping his QNP, Black prevents any White counterplay. The rest of the game is an easy grind.

34 RxN BxR 37 KQ3 RB6+
35 KxB KB3 38 KQ4 PN4
36 KQ4 RB7

Black now will try to dig up a winning plan. For the moment, he can probe, since White can do nothing on the queenside (or kingside).

39 PK5+ KB4? 40 BQ5 ...

Better was 40 BK4+ KB5 41 BxP and it is not clear what Black has achieved for the pawn. Probably he intended 41...RK6 42 BN8 RxP 43 BxP RK7, although this is not at all clear.

40 ... RB2 42 BxP PB3
41 BK4+ KB5 43 PN3+ ...

Now White has weakened his kingside, and Black wins easily.

43 ... KN5 46 BK6+ KxP
44 BN8 PxP+ 47 PN4 ...
45 KxP KR6

47 KB6 is better, but shouldn't be sufficient:
47...KxP 48 KxP RB4+ 49 KB6 KB5 50 KK7 KK4
51 KQ7 KQ5 52 KQ6 RQR4 53 KB6 KB6 54 KN6 RK4
55 BQ7 KN7 56 BN5 KxP 57 BB4 KN7 58 KB6 KB6
59 KQ6 RK5 60 KQ5 RQ5+ 61 KB5 RxB+ 62 PxR PN6
and Black wins.

47 ... KN6 54 KQ3 RR2
48 KQ6 RB7 55 BB5 RQB2
49 BB5 RB8 56 KQ4 KN6
50 KK5 RQ8 57 KK4 RB8
51 BB8 RQ7 58 KK5 RB6
52 KB5 KR5 59 KB6 ...
53 KK4 RxP

Not 59 BK6 RK6+ 60 KB6 RxB+ 61 KxR KxP etc.
59 ... KB5 61 KK7 RxB+
60 BK6 RB3 62 KxR KxP

And White soon resigned.



ROUND 2

King's Indian (Panno)

DUPUIS - FREEMAN

1 PKN3 NKB3 4 O0 O0
2 BN2 PKN3 5 PB4 PQ3
3 NKB3 BN2

5...PB4 makes it a symmetrical English. Black buries his head and pretends this is a King's Indian.

6 PQ4 ...

6 PQ3 PK4 again leads to an English.

6 ... NB3 7 PQ5!?

Inaccurate. 7 NB3 PQR3 8 PQ5 is normal. There is a difference (see note to Black's 8th move).

7 ... NQR4 8 KNQ2 PB4(?)

Missing his easiest chance to equalize. Best is 8...PB3!, since 9 PQN4 is not really a threat: 9...NK1 and Black wins the exchange! If 9 NQB3 PxP 10 PxP BQ2 11 NN3 NB5 12 NQ2 QB2 13 NxN QxN 14 BQ2 KRB1 favors Black (Pachman-Spassky, Goteborg 1955). Better is 9 PQR3 PxP 10 PxP NN5 11 RR2 NK4 12 PN3 BQ2 13 PR3 BN4 14 BN2 RB1= --MCO-10. White can never quite win the N on a5.

This possibility (8...PB3) is curiously unknown. For instance, Evans did not play it against Feuerstein in the 1972 U.S. Championship. (Evans also tried 8...PB4.)

One thing about King's Indian players. They never play accurately. They just shut their eyes and set up their favorite formation.

9 NQB3 PQR3

Now we have a well-known position in the Panno Variation. Many games have been played from this position.

10 QB2 RN1 11 PQR4!?

White stops 11...PQN4. Normal is 11 PN3 PQN4 12 BN2 PxP 13 PxP. Now if Black tries anything along the b-file, he gets nowhere: 13...BB4 14 PK4 BQ2 15 QRN1 RN5 16 PQR3 RN1 17 NQ1. White will put his B on c3 and his N on e3, which prevents Black from penetrating along the b-file without giving up the exchange. This is what happened in the original game in this line (Botvinnik-Geller, XX USSR Championship 1952). Black lost horribly.

Dupuis' idea seems very slow, since ...PQN4 cannot be stopped in the long run. However, it is not in any book (always unbook King's Indian players).

11 ... BQ2

An immediate ...PK3 or ...PK4 (see Dupuis-Bassin, Round 4) is to be considered. Black plays here on the Q-side, which seems good, since two files (a and b) are likely to be opened, instead of one (b).

12 RR2 PK3

Black switches his attention to the center.

13 RK1 PxP(?) 14 PxP(?) ...

Why not 14 NxP with a death-grip on d5? Perhaps White didn't want Black's knight to enter the game via c6. Now, however, Black can proceed aggressively on the Q-side. White has made no attempt to beat back 12...PK3.

14 ... PQN4 16 PN3 RK1

15 PxP PxP

16...PN5 seems better. Then Black can use b5 to get his B to a better square. 16...RK1 looks OK, but it is not really clear that Black won't want this rook on the Q-side.

Black is drifting here.

17 BN2 BB4

A waste of time. Move 11 was the only time to do this.

18 PK4 BQ2 20 PR3 ...

19 R1R1 NN2

White is shoving his K-side pawns, and putting his pieces on the Q-side. He is either operating skillfully over the whole board, or doesn't know what is going on.

20 ... NKR4?

This is not a position to play ...PKB4 in. The game will open up, and Black's knight on b7 will become a spectator to the central carnage.

21 NQ1 PB4 24 NxP NB4

22 BxB NxB 25 NN4 RKB1

23 NK3 PxP

White already has a solid K-side initiative.

26 QN2 NQ5 27 RQ1 BxN

Black decides to break the tension on the K-side, but weakens his position even more.

28 PxB PN4

29 PN5 was threatened.

29 PN4 ...

White opens up everything.

29 ... NB6+ 31 QB3 NK4

30 KR1 PB5

White has forced the knight to a more exposed position. White now builds up his position, while searching for a breakthrough.

32 PB3 QK2 34 RK2 QRK1
 33 QK3 PR3
 35 NxQP was threatened.
 35 RKB1 NQ6
 35...NQ1 (intending 36...N1B2) is a good thought, but loses a pawn after 36 QN6.
 36 QN6 QQ2
 If 36...NxP 37 QxNP NQ6 38 NB6+ QxN 39 RxR wins the exchange.
 37 QQ4 QN2
 There is no defense to 38 NB6+.
 38 NB6+ QxN 40 RxR+ KN2
 39 QxQ RxQ 41 RR1 NxP
 This loses a piece. The knight on b7 has reached the height of its impotence. Better is 41...RB2, though 42 RQN1 and 43 BB1 would be strong for White.
 42 RK7+ RB2 45 RxN PB6
 43 RxR+ KxR 46 BB1 NxP
 44 RR7 KB3
 If 46...PB7 47 RQB7 wins easily.
 47 BQ3 NN5
 Or 47...PN5 48 RN5.
 48 BxP Resigns
 Again 48...PB7 49 RQB7.

Dutch (Staunton Gambit)

BASSIN - BROOKS

1 PQ4 PKB4 2 PK4 PQ4??
 A completely worthless move. Black is in serious trouble already.
 3 PxQP QxP
 3...NKB3 4 PQB4 is no gambit: Black is just a pawn down.
 4 NQB3 QR4 5 NB3 PB3
 Black has no business doing things like this-- he should at least develop (5...NKB3).
 6 BQB4 NB3 7 O0 NQ4
 Doesn't anyone develop any more?
 8 BQ2 QQ1 9 RK1 QQ3
 Trying for 10...BK3, or something.
 10 QK2 ...
 White simply develops--an excellent strategy. Black is about five or six tempi down, with weaknesses at e5 and e6. He should lose without further ado.
 10 ... NQ2 12 BN5 NB3
 11 BxN PxB
 13 BxP and 13 NxP were threats.
 13 NN5 QN3 14 BB4 KB2
 Black is helpless against 15 NB7. Now White pockets some material.
 15 NB7 RQN1 17 BxR PKR3
 16 NxP NxN
 Doesn't anyone resign any more?
 18 NK5+ KN1 23 BxP PR4
 19 QB4 BK3 24 BB5 KB2
 20 NQ7 NK6 25 PQN3 BR3
 21 NxQ NxQ 26 RK5 PK3
 22 NxN BxN 27 BxB RxB

Developed at last. Perhaps White will have a coronary?

28 QRK1	RQ1	41 RK5	BB7
29 PQB3	RQ3	42 RxP	RK2
30 PB3	PQN3	43 KxP	RR5+
31 KB2	PKN4	44 KB3	RK5
32 PKN4	RPxP	45 RK5	BxP
33 PxP	KB3	46 KN3	RxBP
34 PxP	PxP	47 RxB	RxP
35 PQ5	BB1	48 RQ3	KB3
36 PB4	PB5	49 R5K3	RR1
37 KB3	RQ2	50 PQ6	RN1+
38 RK6+	KB2	51 KB3	RQ1
39 RxP	RR2	52 PQ7	Resigns
40 PQR4	BB4		

At last.



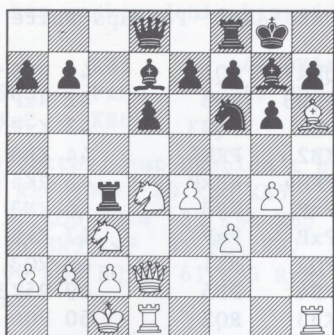
ROUND 3

Sicilian (Dragon, Yugoslav)

FREEMAN - BASSIN

1 PK4	PQB4	6 BK3	BN2
2 NKB3	PQ3	7 PB3	OO
3 PQ4	PxP	8 QQ2	NB3
4 NxP	NKB3	9 BQB4	...
5 NQB3	PKN3		

If 9 OOO PQ4 is possible. White should always refrain from castling as long as possible to keep all his options open.
 9 ... BQ2 10 OOO ...
 10 BN3 is more accurate, according to Boleslavsky. After 10 OOO, 10...QN1 gives Black an excellent attacking formation, but on 10 BN3 QN1 11 OO! leaves Black's queen misplaced. Bassin, however, sticks to the more usual channels.
 Levy, incidentally, does not like 10 BN3 because of 10...NxN 11 BxN PQN4 and Black's attack is well on the road. If White plays 12 OO Black can still play on the Q-side.
 10 ... RB1 12 PKR4 NB5
 11 BN3 NK4
 Boleslavsky prefers 12...PQR4 13 PR5 PR5. Black sacs his QRP to land his knight on c4 with a very strong position. Bassin's move is slower. Also 12...PQR4 13 PQR4 stops Black cold (Levy).
 13 BxN RxB 15 PKN4 NB3
 14 PR5 NxRP
 This is all book so far, as practically everyone who plays chess knows. Though I do not play the line, I am familiar with it. The Yugoslav Attack is so utterly naive in its strategical approach--attack for both players--that anyone can understand it. All of its finesses are tactical.
 16 BR6? ...
 White plays too mechanically and loses. Better is 16 QRN1 PK3 with a hard game.



16 ... NxKP! 18 QR2 BK4!
 17 NxN RxN 19 BB4 ...

Unusual. Sometimes seen is 19 QR4 or 19 PKB4 (the old "refutation") when there comes 19...RxR+ 20 RxR BR1! 21 BxR QN3! 22 PB3 QK6+ 23 NQ2 KxB 24 QxP BxBP! 25 PxB QxP+ 26 KN1 BxP winning (analysis by Bergin and Utyatsky).

19 ... BxB+ 20 QxB RxR+

Black would have had awkward problems with this rook if White had already played his QR somewhere else (like g1).

21 KxR PB3

Black is two pawns up, and White has no lasting attack.

22 PN5 PB4 24 QB4+ PQ4
 23 NB3 BB3 25 QQ4 PK4!

Black sacs a pawn for a huge attack.

26 QxKP PQ5 31 QB6 PQ6
 27 QK6+ RB2 32 PxP QxP+
 28 NK2 BQ4 33 KB1 RB2+
 29 QK5 BxBP 34 NB3 QQ8 mate
 30 RR2 RK2

A nice finish.

Sicilian (unusual)

BROOKS - DUPUIS

1 PK4 PQB4 4 NxP NKB3
 2 NKB3 PQ3 5 BQ3 ...
 3 PQ4 PxP

A novelty of little significance. The KB is committed too early, while d4 loses some of its protection. Its only merit is to allow a Maroczy sort of formation with PQB4, if Black plays inaccurately.

5 ... NB3 7 OO PN3
 6 NxN PxN

A good idea. The KB will be well-posted on g7, regardless of whether Black plays on the Q-side (...c5, ...Rb8, etc.) or in the center (...d5).

8 PQN3 BKN2 11 PQR4 PQ4
 9 BN2 OO 12 QK2 PK4
 10 NQ2 PQR4 13 QRQ1 PQ5

The game now assumes a closed character. Black cannot play on the Q-side (aiming for c4), since White controls c4 completely. White might try to play 14 PQB3, but his QNP would then become backward and perhaps a liability. Black, moreover, could meet 14 PQB3 with 14...PB4, and 15 PxP BPxP would give Black an excellent game.

Both sides must also be alert here to the possibilities of getting in PKB4. If 14 PKB4 PxP 15 RxP NQ2, Black controls e5, and White cannot make progress.

So both sides maneuver with their pieces.

14 BR3 RK1 18 KR1 QN4
 15 NB4 NR4 19 RKN1 QN5
 16 PN3 BR6 20 PKB3 ...
 17 KRK1 BR3

20 QxQ BxQ 21 RQ2 BB6+ costs White the exchange.

20 ... QK3 22 BB4 QB3
 21 NQ6 RK2 23 PB4 ...

White has obtained a very active Q-side position. It would seem that 23 PB3 is a better way to open the game up.

23 ... RQ1

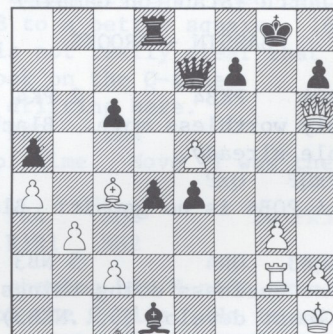
Black cannot do much about 24 NB5. 23...NN2 24 PxP QxP (24...RxP 25 RxP) 25 QB2 wins a pawn for White.

24 NB5 PxN 27 QxB6 BB6+
 25 BxR QxB 28 RN2 BxR8
 26 QxN BN5

Black has regained his material in a very tricky position.

29 PxKP PxP

If 29...BB6 30 PxP wins for White, since 30...QxP is met by 31 QN5+, and White threatens to play 31 PB6.



30 BxP+ KR1

If 30...QxB 31 QN5+. Or 30...KxB 31 QxP+ KK1 32 QxP with a good game for White. Now, however, Black threatens 31...QxB and 31...BB6.

31 BR5 BB6! 33 RB2 PQ6!
 32 BxB PxP 34 QK3 ...

Not 34 RxP PQ7 or 34 PxP RxP with a winning attack for Black.

34 ... PxP 40 RKB7 QK8+
 35 RB1 RQ8 41 KN2 QQ7+
 36 QxP PB8Q 42 KN1 QxKP
 37 RxR Q8B4 43 QB1 Q3K6+
 38 PK6 QK4 44 RB2 Q7K8
 39 RQ7 QK1

It's all over now.

45 QxQ QxQ+ 47 RB3 PB4
 46 KN2 QK5+

Planning to undermine the QRP.

48 PR3 PB5 50 RB2 QxRP
 49 PxP QB7+

Black now wins easily, since he has a passed pawn.

51 RB4	QB7+	54 PR5	KN2
52 KB3	PR5	55 Resigns	
53 PR4	PR6		



ROUND 4

King's Indian (Panno)

DUPUIS - BASSIN

1 NKB3	NKB3	4 O0	O0
2 PKN3	PKN3	5 PQ4	PB4
3 BN2	BN2	6 PB4	...

6 PxP was definitely worth considering.

6 ...	NB3	9 NQB3	PQR3
7 PQ5	NQR4	10 PQR4	...
8 KNQ2	RN1		

As I noted in Dupuis-Freeman (Round 2), this is not best. 10 QB2 will lead to normal lines, since Black has nothing better than 10...PQ3. 10...PQN4 is not a big threat, since 11 PN3 is a simple answer. Black's omission of ...PQ3 is no revelation, since he must always play it in response to White's PK4. It also is useful for Black to have the pawn on d6 when playing ...PK3 or ...PK4.

10 ... PQ3 11 QB2 PK4
Bassin deviates from Dupuis-Freeman. The game now resembles a Czech Benoni.

12 PK4	NR4	14 PxP	PxP
13 PN3	PB4	15 BN2	PB5?!

Giving White control of e4 is very dangerous, especially when Black's QN is so out of play.

16 QQ1	NKB3	21 BxB	QN4
17 N3K4	BB4	22 RN1	RB3
18 BQB3	PN3	23 PR4	QR3
19 RK1	NxN	24 BQ2	RN3?
20 NxN	BxN		

This is awfully dubious, but Black's game is suffering, since his N is still stuck on a5.

25 BxR	QxB	27 PKN4	QN4
26 PR5	QB4		

White's K-side weaknesses are insufficient compensation for the exchange.

28 PB3	BB3	31 RN2	BR5
29 RK4	QN2	32 RN2	BxB
30 BK1	QK2		Drawn

Black is lost after 33 QxB. White stacks up on the K-side and shoves his K-side pawns, which should win easily. Bassin is saved again by Dupuis' horrible time-trouble.

French (Tarrasch)

FREEMAN - BROOKS

1 PK4	PK3	3 NQ2	PQB4
2 PQ4	PQ4	4 KPxB	QxP

4...KPxB is more commonly played.

5 KNB3	PxP	6 BB4	QQB4
--------	-----	-------	------

Better is 6...QQ1, since White can hit the Q again after it has gone to c5.

7 QK2	NQB3	8 O0	PQR3
-------	------	------	------

This is unusual--also a waste of time.

9 NN3	QR2?!	12 NxBP!	KxN
10 PQR4	BB4	13 QR5+	PN3
11 NK5	KNK2	14 QxB	QxQ

Black's position has several weakness (e5, f6, pawn on d4). White has the two bishops. Black's play has not been a success.

15 NxQ	PN3	19 NN5+	KB3
16 NK4	NQ4	20 NB3	RQ3
17 BR6	RR2	21 RK4	N4K2
18 QRK1	RQ1	22 R1K1	PQN4

A desperate try for counterplay.

23 PxP	PxP	29 RxR	NxP
24 BxNP	RR4	30 R4K4	NxR
25 BQB4	NN5	31 RxN	RQB4
26 BQ2	N2B3	32 PQN3	PR4
27 BxN	NxB	33 PB4?	...
28 NxP	RxN		

Better is 33 PR4!, stifling all Black counterplay.

33 ...	PN4	35 PN3	PR5
34 PxP+	RxP	36 KB2	PR6

Black has good drawing chances now. White's king is exposed and his KRP is hard to defend. Black's passed pawn is quite useful too.

37 RK4	PK4	39 KN1?	...
38 PQN4	RB4+		

Now the king gets into trouble. Better was 39 KK1, followed by 40 RK2.

39 ...	BN2	41 RKB2	PK5
40 RK2	BB6	42 BB1?	...

White has no time for this. 42 BK2 exchanges a pair of pieces and relieves the pressure.

42 ...	PK6	44 BK2?	BxB
43 RQN2	RQ4	45 Resigns	

45 RxB RQ8+ leads to mate. A horrible finish by Freeman.



ROUND 5

Petrov's Defense

FREEMAN - DUPUIS

1 PK4	PK4	4 NKB3	NxP
2 NKB3	NKB3	5 PQ4	BK2
3 NxP	PQ3		

More usual is 5...PQ4. Dupuis hopes to coax White into overextending himself with 6 PB4 or 6 PQ5. Freeman goes into the main lines.

6 BQ3	PQ4
-------	-----

Now the stage is set for a struggle around e4.

7 QN2	...
-------	-----

This blows all of White's pressure on e4 and lets Black equalize. Better is 7 O0 with ideas of RK1 and PB4.

7 ...	NxN	9 PB3	NQ2
8 BxN	BKN5		

There is quite a resemblance to an Exchange French here.

10 QB2 PQB3 12 QRK1 O0
11 O0O!? NB3 13 NK5 BK3

13...BQ2 intending 14...PQN4 might have been better.

14 PB3 PB4 16 PKN4 PQ5
15 PxP BxP 17 PN5 PxP

Now the fire really heats up. Both players throw caution to the winds.

18 BxBP NQ4 20 PN6 NxN
19 BxP+ KR1 21 PxN QN3

White's king looks very drafty, but Black never finds a way in.

22 PxP BK6+

Black must play sharply. Otherwise BN8 wins for White.

23 KQ1 QRQ1+ 26 RK4 BQ4
24 BQ3 BxBP 27 RQ4 KRK1
25 KR1 BR3 28 RK1 RxBN?

This is thoroughly unsound.

29 RxB BxP+ 30 KK1 RKB1

Or 30...RxB 31 RK8 mate.

31 QN3 QKB3 33 RxB Resigns
32 QK6 QQ1?

Not exactly a model attacking game.

Sicilian (unusual)

BROOKS - BASSIN

1 PK4 PQB4 4 NxP NKB3
2 NKB3 PQ3 5 PKB3 ...
3 PQ4 PxP

This rather odd move is an attempt by White to get in PQB4 with a Maroczy Bind formation. However, 5 PKB3 is very slow and non-developing, so Black can now equalize easily. Bassin adopts one standard idea--playing ...PQ4.

5 ... PK4 6 NN3 ...

More active was 6 BN5+. Now Black has no problems.

6 ... PQ4 7 BKN5 BK3

7...PQ5 is also playable.

8 PxP QxP 9 QN2 QQ2

To this point all has been book, but 9...BK2 is more usual here: 10 BQB4 QB3 11 QK2 O0 12 O0 QN2=.

10 QK2 ...

Brooks plans to exploit Bassin's queen's position with O0O, getting a rook to d1. Perhaps 10 BxN PxN 11 BQ3 is better, since Bassin's king would feel a draft.

10 ... NB3 12 QK3 BK2

11 O0O RQ1

Bassin has prevented Brooks from exploiting the d-file, and Brooks loses time to finish developing. He should have played BxN on move 11 or 12.

13 BxN ...

Why now?

13 ... BxB 16 NxN NxN

14 BB4 NQ5 17 BxN QxB

15 NB5 QB3 18 QxRP ...

This is really asking for it. Simply 18 KN1 O0 19 NK4 is acceptable for White.

18 ... O0 20 QxP RxB

19 NN3 RR1 21 PR4 ...

21...BN4+ would have been ugly--White would be cut off from d2.

21 ... R1R1 22 RQ3 PN4

Stops all back-rank mates and prepares to get the bishop involved in the good times ahead.

23 PxP BxP+ 30 RRN3+ KR1

24 KQ1 QB5 31 RQB3 RQ1

25 NQ2 BxN 32 RBK3 RR8

26 KxB QB5+ 33 RNB3 PxR+

27 KK2 QN6 34 QxP QB5+

28 PKB4 QxBP 35 RQ3 QxP+

29 R1R3 PK5 36 Resigns



ROUND 6

French (Tarrasch)

DUPUIS - BROOKS

1 PK4 PK3 3 NQ2 NKB3
2 PQ4 PQ4

Brooks deviates from his game with Freeman (Round 4).

4 PK5 KNQ2 8 NB3 PxP
5 BQ3 PQB4 9 PxP BN5+
6 PQB3 NQB3 10 BQ2 BK2
7 NK2 QN3

A new idea in this line. Normally 10...BxB+ 11 QxB QN5 is played--Black heads for an endgame, since White can easily get a dangerous K-side attack otherwise.

11 BB3 NN5

Refraining from castling is a good idea here!

12 BN1 PQR4 13 O0 NN1

Black decides to get his pieces in the game via a rather slow method.

14 NB4 PR4

15 NR5 would have been a real nuisance, but White ought now to consider 15 NR3, to be followed by NRN5, QQ2, and QB4. White's play is definitely on the K-side.

15 PQR3 N5R3 17 BB2 BQ2

16 QQ2 NB3 18 KRN1 ...

White is drifting. He cannot really hope to accomplish much on the Q-side; after all, that is where Black has posted all his pieces! Why not maneuver against Black's unprotected K-side?

18 ... NB2 20 BN2 PN4!?

19 PQN3 NN4

It is hard to tell what is happening. Black should have trouble attacking on the K-side, in view of White's pawn on e5, but White's king is on the K-side and White has placed his pieces passively on the Q-side.

21 NK2 RKN1 23 NN3 PN5

22 PQR4 N4R2 24 NK1 RR1

White's maneuvers on the K-side only seem to help Black's attack.

25 RQ1 NN5 27 NxN NB3
 26 BQ3 NxB

Because of the weak squares b3, b4, Black also can organize Q-side play. 28...QxNP is the threat here.

28 NQB5?! ...

White decides to surrender a pawn rather than defend passively. White hopes to exploit the black squares (c5, d6, f6) that are weakened by the disappearance of Black's KB. However, this doesn't seem realistic, since White has already surrendered his own 'good' bishop.

28 ... NxKP!

In this way, Black retains his vital KB.

29 PxN ...

Perhaps 29 NxN NxN is better, although White loses control of d6, f6.

29 ... BxN 31 RxB ...

30 QRB1 BB3

This is sheer desperation. However, Black's position is easily won: 31...PR5 followed by ...PN6 would win the house.

31 ... QxR 36 BQ6 QN4
 32 BQ4 QK2 37 QB3 RB1
 33 RQB1 PR5 38 QxP PN6
 34 BB5 QQ1 39 PB4 PxP+
 35 NK2 RR4

White has avoided an ending a pawn and exchange down, but this middlegame is no prize either.

40 KR1 QN5 43 QxP QxQ+
 41 QQ2 PR6 44 KxQ BQ2
 42 NQ4 PxP+ 45 RKR1 RB6

This game has become an exercise in futility for White.

46 PR5 RQ6 48 NB3 ...
 47 BB5 RR1

48...RQ7+ and ...RKN1 was in the air.

48 ... RxP 53 BxP RxRP
 49 RxP RN7+ 54 NN4 BB3
 50 KN3 R1xR 55 BN6 RN4
 51 NxR RN4 56 BB7 KB1
 52 BN6 PQ5 57 KR4 KN2

White is now shut off from the K-side, and the Black QNP will march merrily down the way.

58 KN5 RN8 70 PxP PxP
 59 BQ8 RN8 71 NB4 KN4
 60 BB6+ KR2 72 NN2 RQB7
 61 KR4 BB6 73 BK3+ KB4
 62 NK3 PN4 74 BQ4 BB3
 63 BK7 KN3 75 NQ1 KK5
 64 KR3 BK5 76 BR1 KQ6
 65 KR2 RK8 77 NN2+ KQ7
 66 BB5 KR4 78 KB4 BN4
 67 KN3 RK7 79 KN5 KB8
 68 BQ4 PN5 80 KB6 RxN
 69 PB5 PN6 81 Resigns

A singularly boring endgame.

Alekhine's Defense
 BASSIN - FREEMAN

1 PK4 NKB3 2 NQB3 ...

White avoids committing his center with 2 PK5 in answer to Black's provocative knight move and

hopes to transpose into a Vienna Game (after 2...PK4) or a Pirc (after 2...PQ3 3 PQ4).

2 ... PQ4

The only independent continuation.

3 PK5 PQ5

3...KNQ2 4 PK6! PxP 5 PQ4 NKB3 6 NB3 PKN3 7 NK5 BN2 8 PKR4 favors White (Suttles-Mecking, Sousse 1967).

Freeman's move leads to a tense struggle for space in the center.

4 QNK2 ...

Equal is 4 PxN PxN 5 PxNP PxP+ (Opocensky-Abramavicius, Folkestone 1933).

4 ... NN5

Fine says 4...NN1= (Practical Chess Openings), but says 4...KNQ2 5 PK6! favors White. He does not mention 4...NN5.

5 PKB4 PKR4

This is to prevent the knight from being locked in after 6 PKR3 NKR3 7 PKN4.

6 NKB3 PQB4 7 NN3 ...

7 PKR3 NKR3 8 NN3 seems more accurate.

7 ... PR5 8 NK4 QQ4

This game is not exactly developing on classical lines.

9 BN5+ NB3 10 QK2 BB4

Bassin refrains from PQ3 so as not to weaken e3. But now Black gets a center large enough to build a subdivision in.

11 N4N5 ...

Last chance for 11 PQ3 with a difficult game ahead.

11 ... PK3 13 NxRP PQ6

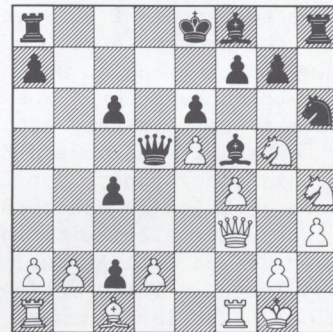
12 PKR3 NR3 14 QB3?! ...

14 PxP looks interesting and very complex. Black has good compensation for his pawns in the form of White's weaknesses.

With 14 QB3 Bassin seeks salvation in an ending, but this only favors Black.

14 ... PxP 16 BxN+ PxB

15 00 PB5



Black's pawns present an amusing sight. It is interesting to see how strong they become a few moves later.

17 PQ4 PxpP 19 KN2 BxP

18 PKN4 BB4+

Instead of retreating his bishop, Freeman cashes it in for an armload of pawns.

20 QxQ BPxQ 21 PxB NxP

Black has a huge advantage here.

22 KN3 NB7 24 NxN PxN

23 BQ2 NK5+

Now Black has three ferocious pawns, instead of three QBPs all in a row.

25 NN2 BQ5?

But this blows a lot of his edge. 25...PB4 secures the Black pawns and leaves White with problems like 26...BQ5 to solve. (26 BB3 PK6).

26 QRK1 BxNP 27 RxP RQB1

Now Black wins a piece, but White gets saving chances.

28 RN4 PB8Q 30 RB3 PQ7

29 BxQ BxB

30...RQ1 must be better (since then it is Black who gets behind the dangerous passer).

Methinks a time problem was rearing its round faces (especially after that opening!).

31 RQ3 O0 35 KB3 RxR

32 R4Q4 RB7 36 RxR RB4

33 PR4 R1B1 37 KK2 RR4

34 NK3 R7B6 38 RQ4 PB3

How about 38...KB1 and 39...KK2.

39 PxP PxP 43 NxQ BxP

40 NB1 RQ4 44 NB3 PQ5

41 RxR PxR 45 NN5 Drawn

42 NK3 PQ8Q+

Michigan, compared with a similar graph on a national scale, would show the reason. I have neither the time nor patience to compile such a listing right now.

Then again, it's always possible that the national statistics which I have used for comparison are all wet. Thumbing through any recent rating supplement gives me an intuitive feeling that the national average could not be as high as 1500. A quick check of less than 300 randomly chosen sample ratings gave an average of 1390, much closer to my gut feeling.

Lee Larson

Negaunee

The February issue of MICHIGAN CHESS quoted the Rhode Island Chess Bulletin that the national mean average was about 1350. The only other information I have is Martin E. Morrison's statement in a recent letter that the average USCF rating, according to their own informal survey of the 1974 annual list, is 1335, and that over 50% of the rated members fall into the D and E classes.--Ed.

Readers' Forum

To the Editor:

I have been playing with numbers and a computer. I think the results may interest you.

In the December 1972 issue of *CL&R*, page 759, Burt Hochburg states that the average USCF rating for the country is between 1500 and 1550. You stated in the February issue of *MICHIGAN CHESS* that the median rating in the country is about 1350. In a closed point rating system (disregarding the cute rules for provisional ratings), whose win percentage versus rating difference is a sigmoid curve, one could expect a fairly symmetrical bell curve to represent the rating distribution. One of the properties to be expected from such a curve is that its median and average should be fairly close to one another. The numbers cited above don't seem to reflect this situation. (There are a few more quirks in the modern Elo-system that could explain this discrepancy, but 200 points seems a bit much.) Thinking about this started me playing with the rating statistics for Michigan, based upon the Michigan ratings published in the June rating supplement. These ratings were reproduced in *MICHIGAN CHESS* last summer.

From those ratings, I compute the median rating for Michigan to be almost exactly 1400, and the average rating for Michigan to be near 1395. Assuming that the national statistics are correct, these figures can be interpreted to mean either that Michigan has a much larger percentage of players above the 1350 mark than the rest of the country, but that a "good" player in Michigan is likely to have a lower rating, or that the high-rated players are rated the same as anywhere else, but the bad players in Michigan are really bad. I don't know which, if either, is correct. Only a graph of rating versus number of players in

To the Editor:

This fifteen bucks was given to me in 1969 by Howard Hughes, who asked me to pass it on to the MCA. Since he was not an active chessplayer at that time, however, I held the money in my safe-deposit box in the Bank of Zurich until such time as the gift would not be held to be "inappropriate." The time, and the current political climate, are ripe.

If interrogated by a government agency concerning this contribution, you do not know me or Mr. Hughes. Understand? You do not have a need to know. The money was dropped in your mailbox by an anonymous, snarling wolverine--that's the story. I trust you will be discreet.

Michael Kubacki

Ann Arbor

P.S. April was the cruellest month. More pages! More pages! Though the quality is still excellent.

We never mess around with snarling wolverines--or furtive financiers either--so H.H.'s \$15 will be most discreetly whisked into our coffers, with gratitude.--Ed.

To the Editor:

First, I'd like to congratulate you on the magazine. It just keeps on getting better. I think that if it were possible to do so, it would be good if you could print a list of the chess clubs of Michigan, so players like myself can find clubs to participate in....

Matthew Herreshoff

Highland Park

We would like to print a list of Michigan chess clubs, if someone would undertake to smoke out and compile the information--no mean task, I'm afraid.--Ed.

MCA TOURNAMENTS

2nd ANN ARBOR CONGRESS, May 11-12

5-SS. In 3 sections. USCF and MCA (for rated Mich. res.) mem. req. TD: George Martin. NS

AMATEUR: 40/100, open to all under 2000 or unrated. EF \$10.50 if mailed by 5/4, \$13 if paid at tmt. Prizes \$100-50-25, Under-1800 \$50-25, trophies to 1st, B, CDE. Reg. ends 9 a.m. 5/11; rds. Sat. 10-3-8, Sun. 10-3:30.

RESERVE: 40/90, open to all under 1600 or unrated. EF \$9.50 if mailed by 5/4, \$12 if paid at tmt. Prizes \$70-40-20, Under-1400 \$20, trophies to 1st, D, E, Unr. Reg. ends 11 a.m. 5/11; rds. Sat. 12-4:15-8:30, Sun. 10-2:30.

BEGINNERS: 40/80, open to all under 1200 or unrated. EF \$8.50 if mailed by 5/4, \$11 if paid at tmt. Trophies to top 6, 1st Under-1000. Reg. ends 10 a.m. 5/4; rds. Sat. 11-2:30-6, Sun. 9-1:30.

Location: Holiday Inn West, 2900 Jackson Rd., Ann Arbor 48103. HR \$16-21.

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

LANSING OPEN, May 18-19

5-SS, time limit ?. Reg. 9-9:45 a.m. 5/18. Rds. 10-3-8, 10-3. TD: David Whitehouse.

Entry fees: \$10 (\$8 if received by 5/16). USCF and MCA mem. req.

Prizes: \$100-50. Trophies to 1st, 2nd, top B, C, D/E, Unr., Jr. (under 18). More cash prizes as entries permit.

Location: Lansing YMCA, 301 W. Lenawee.

Entries: David Whitehouse, 409 S. Francis, Lansing 48912 (tel. 517-489-0456).

DETROIT BEGINNERS' OPEN, Romulus, June 8

4-SS, 40/1. Open to all under 1200 or unrated. Reg. ends 8:30 a.m. 6/8. Rds. 9-11:30-2-5. TD: George Martin. NS.

Entry fees: \$6.50 if mailed by 6/1, \$8 if paid at tmt. USCF and MCA (for rated Mich. res.) mem. req.

Prizes: Trophies to top 6.

Location: Sheraton Metro Inn, Detroit Metro Airport, 8600 Merriman Rd., Romulus 48174.

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

MIDWEST CHESS CLASSIC, Romulus, June 8-9

5-SS. In 2 sections. 1st prize in each section guaranteed; others based on over 100 entries in each section. Deduct \$5 from EF if staying at Metro Inn 6/8 (limit 1 deduction per sleeping room). USCF and MCA (for rated Mich. res.) mem. req. TD: George Martin. NS.

CLASSIC: 40/2 (rounds 1 & 2 40/100). Open to all. EF \$35 if mailed by 6/1, \$40 if paid at tmt. Prizes \$1000-400-200, Expert or Unrated \$500-250, A \$400-200, B or below \$400-200, trophies to 1st, Expert, A, B, CDE. Reg. ends 9 a.m. 6/8; rds. 10-3-8, 10:30-4:30.

RESERVE: 40/1½, open to all under 1600 or unrated. EF \$30 if mailed by 6/1, \$35 if paid at tmt. Prizes \$400-200-100, Class D \$200-100, E \$100-50, Unrated \$200-100, trophies to 1st, D, E, Unrated. No Unrated may win over \$250. Reg. ends 11 a.m. 6/8; rds. 12-4:15-8:30, 10-3.

Location: Sheraton Metro Inn, Detroit Metro Airport, 8600 Merriman Rd. Romulus 48174. HR \$18-22.

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

DETROIT TORNADO, Romulus, June 9

4-SS, 40/1. Open to all. Reg. ends 9 a.m. 6/9. Rds. 9:30-12-2:30-5:30. TD: George Martin. NS.

Entry fees: \$7.50 if mailed by 6/1, \$10 if paid at tmt. USCF and MCA (for rated Mich. res.) mem. req.

Prizes: \$50-25, trophies to 1st, B, C, D, E, Unr.

Location: Sheraton Metro Inn, Detroit Metro Airport, 8600 Merriman Rd., Romulus 48174.

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

REMINDER!

As announced in the March issue, the MCA membership dues, effective May 1, 1974, are \$6 for adults and \$4 for juniors (under 21). This \$1 increase was made necessary by the rising costs of paper, printing, and postage.

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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|---|--|
| May 11: Saturday in the Park Tornado, G.R.* | Sep. 14-15: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor* |
| May 11-12: 2nd Annual Ann Arbor Congress (CCA)* | Sep. 21-22: 20th Central Michigan Open, Lansing* |
| May 18-19: Lansing Open* | Sep. 21-22: Art Center Tourn., Detroit |
| May 25-26: LSCC Spring Open, Marquette | Sep. 27-29: Marf's Open, Grand Rapids* |
| 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. 14-16: Candidate Masters' Invit. & Marf's
Open, Grand Rapids* | Oct. 19-20: Region V Championship, Toledo, Ohio* |
| Jun. 21-23: 7th Southern Michigan Open, Detroit | Oct. 26-27: Flint Pumpkin Tourn.* |
| Jun. 22-23: 3rd Michigan High School Open, Detroit | Nov. 2-3: Lansing Double Tornado* |
| Jun. 29-30: Cereal City Open, Battle Creek* | Nov. 9-10: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor* |
| Jun. 29-30: 1st Chess Inc. Open, Detroit* | Nov. 16-17: Mich. HS & Jr. HS Team Champs., Detroit* |
| Jul. 6-7: Briarwood Budget Open, Ann Arbor* | Nov. 23-24: Univ. Open, East Lansing* |
| Jul. 13-14: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor* | Nov. 29- |
| Jul. 20: Sat. in the Park Tornado, Gr. Rapids* | Dec. 1: Motor City Open, Detroit* |
| Jul. 20-21: LSCC Summer Open & UP Champ., Marquette | Dec. 8: Mich. Speed Champ., Site Not Chosen* |
| Jul. 20-21: 1st Macomb Open, East Detroit | Dec. 13-15: Marf's Open, Grand Rapids* |
| Jul. 21: 1st Lansing Quadrangular* | Dec. 21-22: 21st Central Michigan Open, Lansing* |
| Jul. 27-28: 2nd Chess Inc. Open, Detroit* | Dec. 28-29: CCA Tourn., Romulus* |
| Aug. 3-4: CCA Tourn., Romulus* | |
| Aug. 10-11: 3rd Chess Inc. Open, Detroit* | <u>1975</u> |
| Aug. 16-18: U.S. Open Substitute, Grand Rapids* | Jan. 11-12: Ann Arbor Open* |
| Aug. 17-18: 2nd Newberry Open, Newberry | Jan. 25-26: Lansing Quads* |
| Aug. 24-25: 4th Chess Inc. Open, Detroit* | Feb. 22-23: Lansing Hexagonal* |
| Aug. 24-25: Lansing Hexagonal* | Mar. 12-23: 22nd Central Michigan Open, Lansing* |
| Aug. 30- | Apr. 16-27: Lansing Tornado* |
| Sep. 2: Mich. Open Champ., Site Not Chosen* | May 1-25: 30th Annual Lansing Open* |

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

Address Correction Requested

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