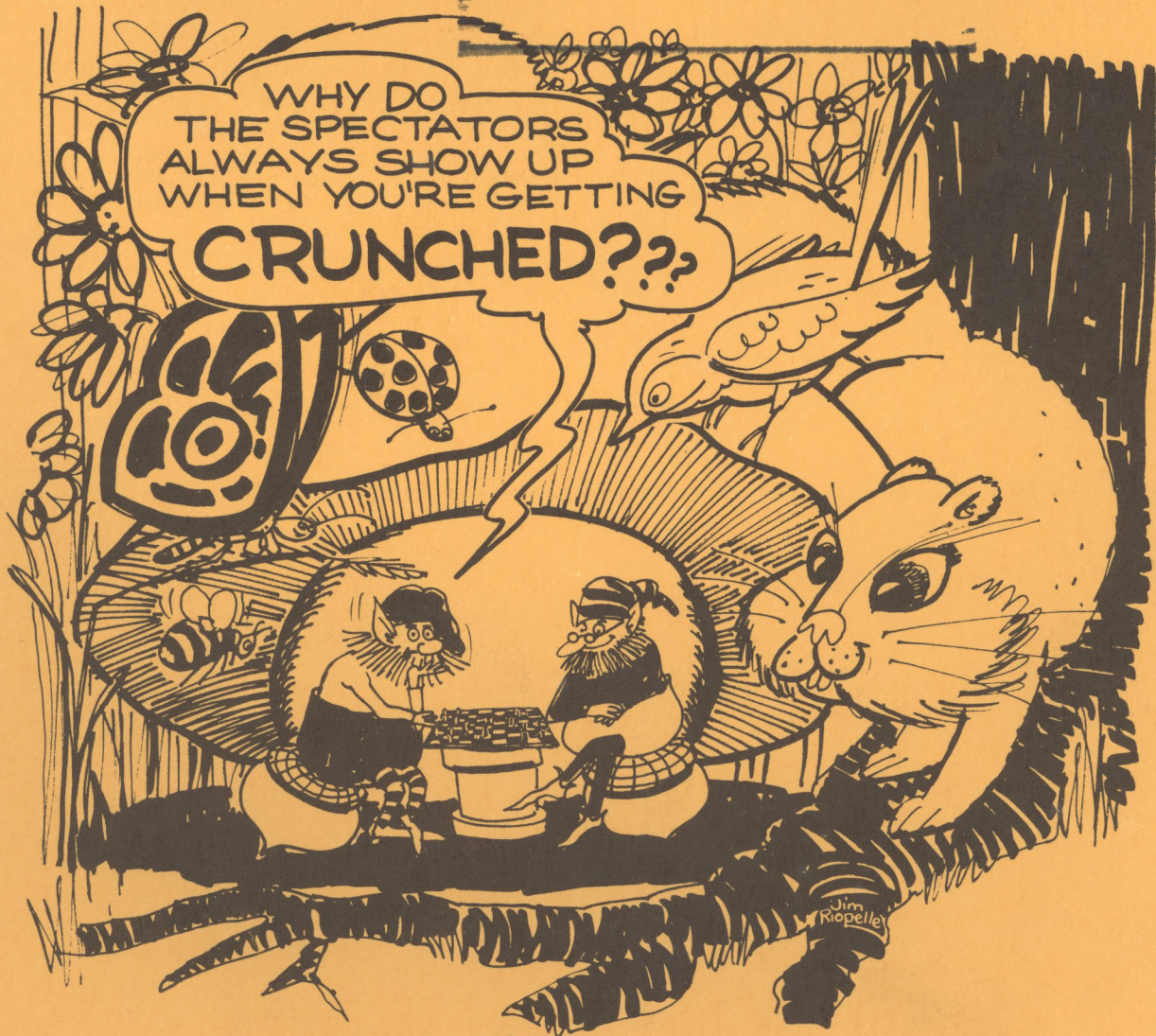


# MICHIGAN CHES

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Association

JULY 1974

T. E. MONTAGUE  
KEARSLY RM. 405



## MICHIGAN CHESS

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Cover by Jim Riopelle

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*NOTE: The next issue will cover two months, August/September. Information on all tournaments to be advertised through October 15 and all other material for this issue must be in the editor's hands by July 20.*

# TAL on the KARPOV - SPASSKY Match

T.E. MONTAGUE

KEARSLEY RM. 405

Translated by Jim Marfia

(From 64)



*EDITOR'S NOTE:* In answer to my challenge of last month, a few nabobs of negativism nattered away, but not enough to deter me from printing this second installment. We are grateful to Jim Marfia for his translation of Tal's engrossing account of this historic match.

The drawings are by Igor Sokolov from Soviet Sport.



In match play, which is essentially the trial by combat of two personae, half the battle is gaining the "psychological jump." This clearly held true in the Odessa match; less, but still true, in the Leningrad. I believe Spassky, who was such a great chameleon in all his match encounters, deserves most credit for the popularization of this "psychological approach," but in Leningrad he has met a worthy disciple. After losing the first game in a board-wide battle, Karpov has successfully "contained the fighting," being continually at a purely technical game, demonstrated most clearly in the game annotated below.

## GAME SIX: SPASSKY - KARPOV

1 e4 c6

As a rule, I find myself rooting for White in this opening, but today I caught myself feeling a sort of indulgently evil satisfaction. After all I have suffered against this defense, let someone else be on the receiving end!

2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 de 4 Nxe4 Bf5 5 Ng3 Bg6 6 Nf3  
Nd7 7 Bd3 e6 8 O-O Ngf6 9 c4 Bd6 10 b3 O-O 11 Bb2

Just like the second game, where Karpov played 11...c5. This time he refrains from the natural move: one must suppose that one's opponent has some reason for playing into the selfsame position... Besides, after 11...c5, White gets a queenside majority--academic, perhaps, but none the less a tangible advantage.

11...Qc7 12 Bxg6 hg 13 Qe2 Rfe8 14 Ne4

After half an hour's thought, Spassky decides this knight has no special prospects and ought therefore be traded. The choice between such a move and, say, 14 Ne5 is a matter of taste.

14...Nxe4 15 Qxe4 Be7

Ready to neutralize a knight foray to g5 and so, if necessary, the enemy black-squared bishop. From f6 the bishop can also put pressure on d4. 15...e5 16 c5! Bf8 17 de Nxc5 18 Qh4 leads to complications, most likely favoring White.

16 Rad1 Rad8 17 Rfel

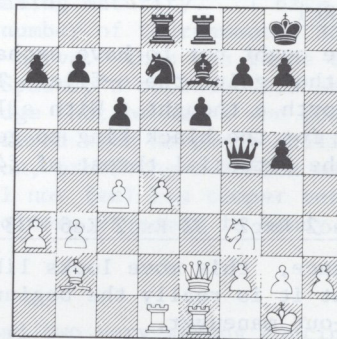
A fairly peaceful situation, with a tiny edge for White, who controls more space. On the other hand, Black would equalize without trouble after 17...Bf6; Karpov prefers a more active defense.

17...Qa5 18 a3 Qf5 19 Qe2

Defending the d-pawn might be harder in the endgame.

19...g5

The logical continuation of the plan begun with his 17th move: Black intends to drive the knight away; by preventing this, White weakens his own king and allows Black to undouble his pawns.



20 h3

Spassky took one minute for this move. I think he should have looked more carefully into the energetic 20 d5! Thus, 20...ed 21 Nd4 (21 cd g4! 22 Nd4 Qxd5 23 Qxg4 Nf6 appears weaker) 21...Qg6 22 cd cd. Now the inviting 23 Nb5 (threatening Nc7) is not good because of 23...Bf8! after which 24 Qxe8 Rxe8 25 Rxe8 fails against 25...Qc2. He has better, however, in 23 Qb5! and Black's position looks downright uncomfortable both after 23...Qb6 24 Qxd5 Nc5 25 Qe5! and after 23...Nb6 24 Re3! (or Re5) a6 25 Qe2. Black can probably defend better, but 20 d5 still deserved a look. Perhaps Spassky expected more of this break without recourse to sacrifices.

20...g4 21 hg Qxg4 22 d5

At this point, absolutely everyone in the press-bureau (both the vested interests and the innocent bystanders) rated the position distinctly favorable to White. The double exchange on d5 certainly does put an unpleasant pin on Black, since getting two rooks for a queen favors White in an opened position; and any capture by the d-pawn will result in a serious weakening of the black pawn structure. Karpov, however, remains cool.

22...cd 23 cd e5!

Black's pawn sacrifice is basically pseudo. Black's best reply to 24 Nxe5 is 24...Qxe2 (24...Nxe5 25 Qxe5 Bf6 26 Qxe8+ Rxe8 27 Rxe8+ Kh7 28 f3! is weaker) 25 Rxe2 Bd6! 26 Rde1 Nxe5 27 Bxe5 Bxa3.

24 d6

At first it seemed that White had missed an excellent opportunity in 24 Qb5, but with 24...Bc5! (I think this is just about Black's only move), Black gets an excellent position. The main line runs: 25 Nxe5 (25 Qxb7 is dangerous: 25...Rb8 26 Qc6 Rxb3) 25...Nxe5 26 Bxe5 Bxf2+! 27 Kxf2 Rxe5 28 Rxe5 (Not 28 Qxb7 Qh4+) 28...Qf4+! 29 Kg1 Qxe5, and after 30 Qxb7 Black has a perpetual, or he may play for the attack.

24...Bf6 25 Nd2

Here Kotov's recommendation, 25 Qb5, is better. The d-pawn constricts the black pieces in the middlegame; after the exchange of queens it's just so much ballast, though demonstrating this will require a jeweler's accuracy.

25...Qxe2 26 Rxe2 Rc8! 27 Ne4 Bd8 28 g4 f6  
29 Kg2 Kf7 30 Rc1

Perhaps White ought not to have exchanged rooks, even though he thus gains the c-file. The immediate 30 a4 was worth a thought. With all four rooks on, it's harder for the black king to get to the d-pawn due to the potential threat of f4.

30...Bb6 31 Rec2 Rxc2 32 Rxc2 Ke6 33 a4 a5!

At first glance, this move looks like simple prophylaxis, but it is really the beginning of a deeply thought-out maneuver.

34 Ba3 Rb8!

Black intends to operate on the b-file. White's control of the c-file is an empty formality, since he has no entry squares.

35 Rc4

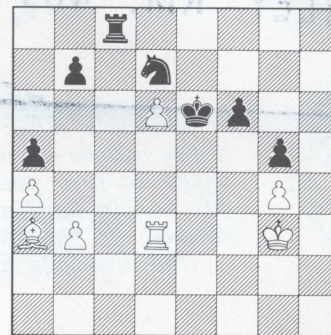
Spassky intends to maneuver the knight via c3 to b5. The immediate 35 Nc3 does not work because of 35...Rc8, but White doesn't get to play it now either. After 35 Nd2 Black could play 35...Bd8 or 35...Bd4, keeping his advantage.

35...Bd4 36 f4 g6 37 Ng3

White mistakenly allows the exchanging combination which follows.

37...ef! 38 Rxd4 fg 39 Kxg3 Rc8 (The c-file is very strong for Black) 40 Rd3 g5!

His last move before the time-control secures Karpov's knight the strong square e5. Adjourned.



Black's positional advantage is beyond question. Nevertheless, one would think that the limited amount of material still on the board would allow Spassky to hold this very unpleasant position. The only way to know what really happened when the game was played out would be to compare the opposing analyses. I think the white king's maneuvers around the 44-45th moves, which allowed Karpov a favorable rook ending, were unfortunate.

41 Bb2 b6 42 Bd4

42 Rc3 deserved attention.

42...Rc6 43 Bc3 Rc5

The ending a pawn down (after 43...Rxd6 44 Rxd6+ Kxd6 45 b4) would suit White fine.

44 Kg2 Rc8 45 Kg3 Ne5 46 Bxe5 fe 47 b4

He had to play 47 Kf3, and 48 b4 only after 47...Rd8.

47...e4

A most important tempo: after 47...ab 48 d7 Rd8 49 Rb3 Rxd7 50 Rxb4 the white rook's activity would guarantee a draw.

48 Rd4 Ke5 49 Rd1 ab 50 Rb1

Nor would 50 Kf2 Rd8 51 d7 have saved him, provided only that Black reject 51...Kf4 52 Rd6 in favor of 51...b3!

50...Rc3+! 51 Kf2 Rd3 52 d7 Rxd7 53 Rxb4 Rd6

With Black's pawn across the demarcation line, there is no longer any way to keep Black's king out.

54 Ke3 Rd3+ 55 Ke2 Ra3 White resigns.

After the game ended, it was established that Spassky could have drawn the adjourned position. Naturally, he was not in one of his better moods. There was some lively speculation in the pressroom as to whether he would take a day off, but the game was played on schedule.

## GAME SEVEN: KARPOV - SPASSKY

d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 c6

The tradition continues: "school figures" in the even games, "free style" in the odd. This time out, Spassky chooses a system which has appeared very seldom in his games.

4 e3

Karpov's trainer Furman used to play 4 e4 here a lot, but that was a long time ago.

4...f5

So, a new opening: the Dutch Defense.

5 f4

Typically, Karpov remains sure of his style, which we have already described in our notes to the sixth game: before all else, restriction. There follows a war of maneuver, with some advantage in space for White.

5...Nf6 6 Nf3 Be7 7 Be2 O-O 8 O-O Ne4 9 Qc2 Nd7 10 b3 Nxc3 11 Qxc3 Nf6 12 Ne5 Bd7 13 a4

Exchanging black-squared bishops is what White has in mind.

13...Ne4

The former world champion spent half an hour on this move. Both sides could have pursued different plans of development. I believe Black might better have played 13...c5, to obtain livelier play in the center, and after 14 dc, ...Ne4 is possible.

14 Qd3!

Hindering 14...c5.

14...Bf6 15 Ba3! Re8 16 Bh5!

Delicately exposing the bad side of Spassky's attempt to keep the black-squared bishop at whatever cost. After the forced...

16...g6 17 Bf3

...White has a target for further nastinesses. Sooner or later, White will open the g-file, and the pressure will begin to build on g6.

17...Bxe5

Black has a tough game already, but I can hardly agree with this exchange. Cherepkov's suggestion of 17...b5 to stir up play on the queenside is interesting.

18 de

Possibly even stronger than the f-pawn recapture.

18...h5

Black does not appear to have any active plan.

19 Bxe4!

The simplest. In this position the opposite-colored bishops are not in the same league!

19...fe

19...de would be still worse because of the pin.

20 Qd2 Kf7

Black has no prospects. Karpov plays very accurately: although he intends to attack on the kingside, he also keeps control of the queenside.

21 a5 Rh8 22 Bd6 Rh7 23 Qb4 Bc8 24 Ra2 Kg8 25 h3 a6 26 g3

White's plan is simplicity itself: add the queen's rook to the king's wing, then reroute the king towards b2, and then break up Black's defenses (g4 and f5). Spassky tries for any kind of diversion.

26...Bd7 27 Qxb7

Now, why criticize a move that gives White a material advantage to go with his positional one?

27...Be8 28 Qb4 Raa7

The pawn sac has gotten Black something: at least he has all his pieces developed.

29 Rg2

Another plan, involving the eventual advance of the b-pawn, looks all right too.

29...Rab7 30 Qc3 Rbf7 31 Bc5

Passive play must lose: if not today, then tomorrow, after adjournment. So Spassky plays a move which, under other circumstances, would appear extremely risky. But here, Black certainly has nothing to lose.

31...g5

Much has been written of the youngest Candidate's "amazing maturity." I have watched Karpov through a number of tournaments, and what amazed me was his nerve. This has to be the first time ever that Spassky's opponent has shown his age. The knowledge that he had a won position must have interfered with Karpov's ability to assess the position, producing a reflex move. Hopefully, Karpov will not feel his temper betrayed him: as one grows older, it comes in handy.

32 Bb6

White had two very strong continuations to choose from. The one is a trifle sharper: 32 f5!?, with the idea of continuing e6, opening the long diagonal. The other is the solid 32 cd! and Black has the wholly unpleasant choice of allowing the creation of two connected central passed pawns, or allowing invasion on the c-file. Either way, White appears to win effortlessly.

32...Qd7

Obviously forced. After 32...Qe7 33 cd is only stronger.

33 cd ed 34 g4 hg 35 hg

Apparently Karpov had this position in mind when he made his 32nd move: the pawns are unstoppable. Note, however, that White's king is less well covered.

35...gf!

Black must try to open the position. He loses after 35...Rh3 36 f5 Rfh7 37 e6 Qd6 38 Qf6.

36 ef Rh4 37 f5 Rfh7 38 e6

Karpov spent 15 minutes on this move and for the first time in the match found himself in time-pressure: he had 2 minutes left. Black has some completely unexpected threats. 38 Kf2 was worth looking at, to get away from what has suddenly become the danger zone.

38...Qd6 39 Qg3 Rh1+

39...Qb4 comes to about the same thing.

40 Kf2 Qb4

Adjourned. The question of whether Black's counterplay would be enough to draw, or whether Karpov could consolidate, after which the trio of white pawns would sweep the field--only analysis could answer. By agreeing to a draw without further play, the players answered it. White's difficulties in playing for a win are illustrated by the following: 41 Qe3 (The sealed move) Rh3 42 Qg5+ (After 42 Rg3 Rh2+ draws) 42...Rg7! (42...Kh8 appears to lose to 43 Rd1!) 43 Qd8 c5! 44 Qxd5 (After 44 Qxe8+ Kh7 Black runs no risk of losing) 44...Rd3 45 Qxc5 Rf3+ 46 Kg1 Rxf1+ 47 Kxf1 Bb5+ 48 Re2 Qd2 (48...Qxc5 49 Bxc5 Rxc5 50 f6! Rf4+ 51 Ke1 leads to a loss for Black) 49 Qe3 Qd1+ 50 Kf2 Rxc4.

May Day Eve. Posters, posters roundabout, invitations to the theaters, holiday concerts, and social gatherings of Leningrad--or you may visit the "Blue Light" on Central TV. The chess crowd hurries as usual to the Dzhherzinsky House of Culture: a mob surrounds the street demo board, and the hall itself is packed. And I must say the grandmasters gave us a real chess holiday: this game had opening discoveries, inspired attack, and brilliant defense--and left a lot of combinative fireworks waiting in the wings! Everyone who loves the game must have enjoyed this most entertaining sample of the art.

As regards the cheering section--well, the younger man's fans must be feeling all right: their boy stood the test in a position where Spassky was that close to winning.

#### GAME EIGHT: SPASSKY - KARPOV

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 de 4 Nxe4 Bf5 5 Ng3 Bg6  
6 h4 h6 7 h5 Bh7 8 Nf3 Nd7 9 Bd3 Bxd3 10 Qxd3  
Ngf6 11 Bd2 Qc7 12 c4

"Round Four" of Spassky's theoretical duel, and the opening results appear to be favoring him. Time will tell how dangerous this innovation is for Black (theory considers only 12 000), but Karpov was unable to find full equality, at any rate.

12...e6 13 Qe2

A new variation, then, on this author's theme. Recall the 13th match game of the 1969 match with Petrosian: 12 Qe2 e6 13 000 000 14 Ne5 Nxe5 15 de Nd7 16 f4, with a small but durable positional edge. Karpov prevents the knight jump.

13...Bd6 14 Nf5 Bf4 15 Bxf4

Obviously, the knight sacrifice (15 Nxg7+ Kf8) is not worth looking at with White's king still on e1, while Black can meet 15 Ne3 with ...Ne4.

15...Qxf4 16 Ne3 Qc7 17 000

And Karpov sank into prolonged meditation. The "traditional" move in such positions is 17...000--but only in "such" positions: in just this position, with the black-squared bishops missing, Karpov would have to worry about 18 c5! with strong pressure, based on White's control of d6. The young grandmaster selects the most active plan, burning his bridges with:

17...b5! 18 cb cb+ 19 Kbl 00

There is no time to defend the b-pawn as yet: after 19...a6 White gains a decisive advantage by an immediate central break. Of course, it is easy to see why White, in turn, refuses to take the b-pawn, since the open b-file would immediately put him on the defensive.

20 g4

With the very dangerous threat of g5. Black must keep the lines closed.

20...Ne4 21 Rhg1

The natural 21 Rdg1 (leaving the other rook on the potentially-open h-file) would allow Black to win an important tempo with 21...Qf4!, threatening 22...Qxf3. But now one can hardly imagine that White's attack could possibly prove insufficient. Kotov suggested (after Spassky's way failed to win) 21 Ng2!?: not so much bravura, but still very unpleasant for Black. He would then be forced to choose whether to push the f-pawn and thus weaken g6, or to allow White eventually to drive out the knight with gain of tempo.

21...Ng5 22 Nxg5 hg 23 d5

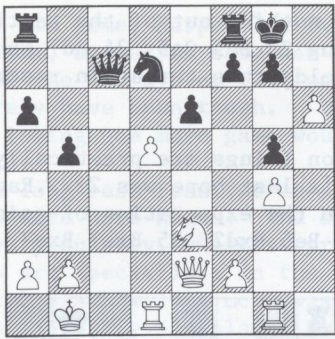
A most unpleasant move for Black. Spassky has a firm grip on the initiative, and with the b-pawn still under fire, he can even "take the easy way out" after 23...Qe5, for example: 24 de Qxe6 25 Qxb5 Ne5 26 Qd5. But the young grandmaster is completely cool.

23...a6!

Our motto: "Defense lasts but a moment; pawns are forever."

24 h6

The natives were howling for this one in the pressroom, and when Spassky played it, most of them were sure he would win before too long. The only two who remained inscrutable were the two on the stage: Spassky and Karpov.



### 24...gh

There is a quick win after 24...g6: 25 de fe 26 Nf5! Rae8 (26...ef 27 Qe6+ Rf7 28 Qxg6+ Kf8 29 h7) 27 h7+ Kxh7 28 Rxd7+ Qxd7 29 Rh1+ Kg8 30 Qe5.

### 25 Rh1

25 de fe 26 Nf5 is impressive here too, but not very convincing: 26...ef 27 Qe6+ Rf7-- what now?

After the text, it looks like Black must play 25...Kg7, but then Spassky has the killer 26 f4!! and Black can only choose:

(a) 26...Qxf4, which is quick: 27 de Qe4+ 28 Kal;

(b) 26...gf, which is slower: 27 Qh2 Rh8 28 Ng2, bringing the knight in, is most convincing; which leaves:

(c) 26...Nf6, when White retains an enormous advantage with the quiet 27 de fe 28 f5.

The impressive 27 Qh2 Ng8 (27...Rh8 28 fg) 28 d6 Qc5 (28...Qd8 29 f5--anyone care to defend this?) 29 Rd5 is not so clear after 29...Qxe3 (29...ed 30 Nf5+ Kf6 31 Qxh6+ or 30...Kh7 31 Nxh6) 30 Rxg5+ Kh7 (Else mate: 30...hg 31 Qh8+ Kg6 32 Qh5+ and 33 Qxg5 mate, or 30...Kf6 31 Qxh6+) 31 Rxg8 Kxg8 32 Qxh6 Qe4+ 33 Kal Qxh1+ 34 Qxh1 Rad8 and Black draws after all.

After 13 minutes, Karpov played 25...Nf6!!-- Black gives back the pawn to get his defense together. The move was an obvious surprise to Spassky, who spent 27 minutes here.

### 26 Rxh6

Now Spassky had 18 minutes left, which may be the reason he chose a quiet line which still guarantees White some advantage. 26 d6 leads to unimaginable complications: 26...Qc5 appears to lose to 27 Rxh6 Kg7 (Or 27...Qe5 28 Rdh1) 28 Rdh1 Rh8 29 Qf3! Rxh6 (29...Qe5 30 Qh3! Qe4+ 31 Kal Qxh1+ fails to 32 Qxh1 Rxh6 33 Qxa8!) 30 Rxh6 Kxh6 31 Qxf6+ Kh7 32 Qxf7+.

Stronger is 26...Qc6 27 f3 Kg7 28 Qh2 Rh8, meeting 29 Qe5 with 29...Qxf3! Perhaps White should have pushed the d-pawn, attempting to build an attack around the c-file, but I could find no forced win in postmortem analysis. Perhaps the lost pawn d6 in the sixth game was still haunting Spassky?!

### 26...Kg7 27 R6h1

Peace at last, but Black still has troubles enough.

### 27...Rad8

"Putting the question."

### 28 de fe 29 Nc2

The order of the day is that Black will have to look to his pawn weaknesses. 30 Nd4 is threatened.

### 29...Qf4!

Loss of the e-pawn holds no terrors for Black: 30 Qxe6 Rxd1+ 31 Rxd1 Qxg4 or 30 Rxd8 Rxd8 31 Qxe6 Qe4! are equally harmless. In the latter line, he soon gets his pawn back.

### 30 f3 Kf7 31 a3

31 Ne1 looked a bit more troublesome, although Black still carries out his plan after 31...Rxd1+ 32 Qxd1 e5!

### 31...e5!

Black quickly jettisons his extra ballast, and all his troubles fall behind him.

### 32 Nb4 e4 33 fe Rxd1+ 34 Rxd1 Re8!

This move alone secures Black release from all his troubles. 34...Qxg4 35 Qxg4 Nxc4 36 Rf1+ and 37 Rg1 could give him an uncomfortable ending.

### 35 Nxa6

But here the pawn ending after 35 Rf1 Qxe4+ 36 Qxe4 Rxe4 37 Nd5 Re6 38 Kc2 Kg6 would require White to play carefully.

### 35...Qxe4+ 36 Qxe4 Rxe4 37 Nc7 b4 38 ab

Accepting the draw. The complications after 38 a4 were somewhat risky: 38...b3 39 a5 Rxc4 40 a6 Ra4 41 Rd3 Ne4!

### 38...Rxb4 39 Rf1

One last trap, but it's just a formality: Black loses after either 39...Rxc4?? 40 Nd5 or 39...Kg6?? 40 Rf6+, but he has one quite sufficient reply:

### 39...Rf4 Draw--on Spassky's offer.

Anatoly Karpov / Semyon Furman: the chess world has grown rather accustomed to the compound, but I wasn't really aware how strong a "bond" was involved until this game. Up until the 25th move, the whole pressroom marveled at the practically synchronous operation of the candidate and his second, on stage and in pressroom. 19 Bg4, 20 Bxd7, 24 Nbl--Furman predicted all these moves from the pressroom. "Tolya will play there," and Tolya indeed did play "there." Once I suggested a not overly sound piece sacrifice, but Semyon Abramovich did not even bother to analyze it, predicting serenely: "Tolya won't play it."

The bystanders all had their own comments on this telepathic link. "Are you a hypnotist, grandmaster, now that it's 'in'?" Another journalist hypothesized a pair of walkie-talkies, which he explained as heralding the robo-teach revolution in chess. Naturally, these jibes affected

the old grandmaster not a bit. Only once did he explain to one of the foreign representatives, "Well, what did you expect--we've worked together for six years."

Grant every trainer such a student, and vice versa!

GAME NINE: KARPOV - SPASSKY

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cd 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6  
6 Be2 Be7 7 O0 O0 8 f4 Nc6 9 Be3

Smooth repetition of Game One, until here the former world champion evidently "takes Karpov at his word" and replaces his 9...e5 with:

9...Bd7 10 Nb3 a5 11 a4 Nb4 12 Bf3 Bc6

12...e5, restricting the activity of the knight now at b3, is more commonly played.

13 Nd4

On move 9 this knight retreated, to avoid exchange; now it returns, and 13...e5 is already too late because of 14 Nf5.

13...g6 14 Rf2!

We shall soon see that this move intends more than just to bring the rook to d2.

14...e5 15 Nxc6 bc

The knight recapture would be senseless: after 16 f5 Black would have no counter to White's attack on both wings, since he cannot get in ...d5.

16 fe de 17 Qf1!

A nice place for the queen: it not only leaves the d-file to the rooks, it also allows attack on the kingside (the f-file) or the queenside (via c4).

17...Qc8 18 h3 Nd7

Here, I think, is where Black gets into big, maybe inextricable, difficulties. The knight should not have left its active position, giving White simultaneously the chance to rid himself of his bad bishop. Statically speaking, White has the better game (pressure of f6, the isolated a- and c-pawns), so Black ought to maintain the tension. 18...Qe6 deserved thought: Black is hoping for something like 19 Rcl (the immediate 19 Be2 allows ...Nxc2) Rfd8 20 Be2 Rd4!, with extremely active play. White would probably keep his advantage by 19 Rdl.

19 Bg4! h5

19...Qc7 might have been preferable. The weakened kingside will count later. (Here, by the way, is where I suggested 20 Bxh5 gh 21 Qe2 to Furman.)

20 Bxd7 Qxd7 21 Qc4

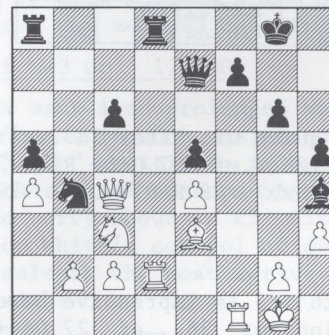
White has a sizable advantage. He can mount a concerted attack on f7 (Bh6 is already threatened), play on the d-file, or take a most appealing end-game after 21...Qe6. Spassky finds a clever resource.

21...Bh4 22 Rd2 Qe7 23 Rf1!

White gets nothing out of the tactical complexities following 23 Bc5 Qg5 24 Rd7 Nxc2! 25 Bxf8 Rxf8, so he holds this threat in reserve.

23...Rfd8

From here on things are practically forced. I believe Black's last hope was 23...Rad8, leaving f7 defended in the expectation of gaining counter-play after 24 Bc5 Rxd2 25 Bxe7 Bxe7.



24 Nb1!!

Simple and strong--a real Karpov move! White's knight aims for d2-b3 (or -c4), picking up the a-pawn, but--it may change its mind!

24...Qb7 25 Kh2!!

This was the move that impressed me the most. Anyone can find a good move when all the other moves are bad; but to pick the best move from a welter of good ones--to me, that is what demonstrates "class." The natural idea here is 25 Rxd8+ Rxd8 26 Nd2, and Black probably has to sacrifice a pawn: 26...Bg3 27 Nb3 Bf4. Karpov prevents this possibility, and gives his opponent a little jab on the kingside: the threat is 26 g3.

25...Kg7 26 c3 Na6 27 Re2!

White needs both rooks: his "sacrifice" of the d-file means nothing.

27...Rf8

White threatened 28 g3 Bf6 29 Ref2 Rd6 30 Bg5, and 27...Rd7 changes nothing.

28 Nd2 Bd8 29 Nf3

And here's that "better idea" for the knight!

29...f6 30 Rd2

Rooks are not usually so agile--perhaps one should institute ephedrine tests, as they have in hockey matches... With e6 weakened, the invasion on the d-file decides.

30...Be7 31 Qe6! Rad8 32 Rxd8!

Much more exact than 32 Rfd1: Black cannot take with the rook because of 33 Nxe5.

32...Bxd8 33 Rdl!

Even if 33 Nxe5 Qc7 34 Bf4 Nc5 35 Qc4 fe 36 Bh6+ wins, the text leads far swifter to Rome.

33...Nb8 34 Bc5 Rh8 35 Rxd8!

Black resigns: if 35...Rxd8, then 36 Be7.



## GAME TEN: SPASSKY - KARPOV

After the 9th game, Karpov led by 3-1; with a 20-game maximum, Spassky's case was hopeless, whereas under the old system (10½ points wins) it would merely have been tough. One must risk to win, and losing one more game would mean the end of it all.

Spassky's long rest resulted in a psychological success: no more Caro-Kann! The opening was reeled off very quickly, which surprised no one: both players are specialists in the Breyer. The position after Black's 16th move was familiar to both players: Spassky has played both White (vs. Kholmov, Sochi 1973) and Black (vs. Kuzmin, Moscow 1973), while Karpov had played the Black side against Geller in Budapest 1973.

Here the war of maneuver began. White had the only open file, but could get nothing out of it, since Black's position remained solid. Perhaps Spassky ought to have delayed his 24 b3, in favor of 24 Ngf1 to play it to d2 and to b3 later on.

Karpov followed SOP in countering White's queenside pressure by preparing action on the kingside. 28...Rc4!? was worth a thought: it might have sharpened the game after 29 f3 Nh5, followed by ...Nf4; while 29 Qe3 (probably best) could be met by 29...b4. Of course, Karpov's standing in the match made any kind of sharp play unnecessary, and he never was one for that sort of game anyway. 31...Nf6 (instead of 31...f4) led to sharper play than in the actual game. Good play on the 32nd and 33rd moves secured Spassky the g1-a7 diagonal, and began to look as though he might have something.

After 40 moves, Karpov's clock still showed 30 minutes left. Adjourning would therefore mean a loss of time for Spassky, so he decided to play on. But here he had the difficult choice of keeping things more or less as they stood in a somewhat complex position, or of simplifying for a steady, though not very promising advantage. According to "chess physics," White's action against the b-pawn ought to have an equal and opposite reaction: Ne8-f6-h5; still, Black would have had a tougher job with Kotov's 41 Nc1 or 41 Ra8. This last move involves no serious threat: Black could get excellent counterplay after 42 Bd8 by sacrificing his queen, but it would not necessarily be so simple. Let's say Black plays 41...h5; then Ne2-c1-b3 is good, since Black's knight can no longer go to h5. 41...Nc7 is immediately refuted: 42 Bxc7 Rxc7 43 Qb6 Rc5 44 Ra6. The strongest answer would probably be 41...Nf6 42 Bd8 Qf7 (42...Qf8 43 Bxf6+ Qxf6 44 Ra7 is worse for Black: one amusing possibility is 44...Rxa7 45 Qxa7 Qf7 46 Qc7 Be8 47 Qxd6 Qa7 48 Qxe5+, and the king has nowhere to go) 43 Ra7, trading rooks under more favorable circumstances.

Karpov's very exact 43rd move allowed the queen exchange under more favorable conditions, and adjournment saw the draw more or less taking shape.

Although the tenth game was destined to be the longest of the match, and although Spassky declined the draw his opponent offered before play resumed--all this was merely an indication that now, too late, he sensed his predicament.

```

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 O0 Be7
6 Re1 b5 7 Bb3 d6 8 c3 O0 9 h3 Nb8 10 d4 Nbd7
11 Nbd2 Bb7 12 Bc2 Re8 13 Nf1 Bf8 14 Ng3 g6
15 a4 c5 16 d5 c4 17 Bg5 Rb8 18 Qd2 Bc8 19 ab
ab 20 Ra2 Bg7 21 R1a1 Nc5 22 Qe3 Re7 23 Nd2
Rc7 24 b3 cb 25 Nxb3 Bd7 26 Nxc5 Rxc5 27 Qd2
Qc8 28 Ne2 Ne8 29 Bd3 f5 30 Be3 Rc7 31 f3 f4
32 Ba7 R8b7 33 Qe1 Qd8 34 Qf2 Rc8 35 Ra6 Bf6
36 Bb6 Qe7 37 Ra7 R8b8 38 Rxb7 Rxb7 39 Kf1 Bh4
40 Qg1 Kg7 41 Ra7 Rxa7 42 Bxa7 Qd8 43 Qb6 Qc7
44 Qxc7 Nxc7 45 Bb8 Ne8 46 Nc1 Bd8 47 Ba7 Ba5
48 c4 bc 49 Bxc4 Kf7 50 Nb3 Bc7 51 Bf2 g5
52 Be1 h5 53 Nc1 Nf6 54 Nd3 Kg6 55 Ba6 g4
56 hg hg 57 Nb2 Nh7 58 Nc4 Ng5 59 Kf2 Kf6
60 Bb4 Nf7 Draw.

```

Almost no one doubted the outcome of the match after the tenth game, although nothing was changed. Examining the eleventh game, I cannot help comparing it to the twenty-first game at Reykjavik. Spassky played both games very badly, and both his opponents were very confident.

How did the last day go?

Certainly no one was surprised by Karpov's 1 d4. Spassky chose one of his favorite variations, while the young grandmaster selected a plan introduced by Viktor Korchnoi. Suddenly, on his 14th move, Spassky shut the door forever on the freeing ...c5, in order to defend against a rather abstract-looking attack on the queenside. In addition, he relegated his queen bishop to permanent passivity, and created a weakness on a6. Of course, Black obtained the c4 square in exchange for his c5, but the two squares were hardly equivalent. Even if Black was holding on the queenside, however, White clearly had the jump in the center, as his 21st move demonstrated--a move, incidentally, made possible by Spassky's inaccurate 15th move. Karpov gradually improved the placement of his pieces, meanwhile parrying his opponent's threats.

It soon became clear that the B on h3 was not only out of play but also an inviting target. Once again Karpov demonstrated his ability to find the best of several good moves. White would probably have had a harder time winning after 23...Qd8: the attempt to gain some activity for his queen was refuted next move, for 24...Qf5 would have been very strongly answered by 25 Rc3!, and Black cannot meet 26 g4 without losing material.

25...f5 was a gesture of despair: no other explanation is possible for this attempt to win a piece in the face of White's clearly overwhelming local superiority of force. The last hope of putting together some sort of defense lay in 25...Qf5.

Much as in the ninth game, Karpov finished with great energy. In fact, every move deserves an exclamation point. As for Black, neither 28...Bd6 (simply 29 Rxc4) nor 29...fg (in view of 30 Nf6+! Rxf6 31 Qxa8+ Rf8 32 Qxf8+) would have helped. White eventually wound up with a big lead in material plus his attack, and after 35 Nf4, the match was over.

## GAME ELEVEN: KARPOV - SPASSKY

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 d5 4 Nc3 Be7 5 Bg5 h6  
 6 Bh4 Oo 7 e3 b6 8 Be2 Bb7 9 Bxf6 Bxf6 10 cd  
 ed 11 Oo Qd6 12 Rc1 a6 13 a3 Nbd7 14 b4 b5  
 15 Ne1 c6 16 Nd3 Nb6 17 a4 Bd8 18 Nc5 Bc8  
 19 a5 Bc7 20 g3 Nc4 21 e4 Bh3 22 Re1 de  
 23 N3xe4 Qg6 24 Bh5 Qh7 25 Qf3 f5 26 Nc3 g6  
 27 Qxc6 gh 28 Nd5 f4 29 Re7 Qf5 30 Rxc7 Rae8  
 31 Qxh6 Rf7 32 Rxf7 Kxf7 33 Qxf4 Re2 34 Qc7+  
 Kf8 35 Nf4 Resigns.

## THE WHY AND WHEREFORE OF CRACKED CRYSTAL BALLS

By Mikhail Tal, as told to Alex Roshal

(Translated by Jim Marfia from 64)

Korchnoi and Petrosian both belong to the so-called "realistic" school (a name which embraces all those who would rather take than give): both are brilliant defenders, calculate excellently, play wonderful endgames, wonderful...but they are poles apart as chessplayers. Why? Because of their differing attitudes toward the result of the game. Let me try to explain.

Korchnoi once won an international tournament with only one draw, and naturally he was besieged for interviews, since he had set a record. Generally on such occasions the chessplayer will talk about the weather and his state of mind; Korchnoi stated feelingly that his play had gone from bad to worse, that the only game he had drawn was a clear win, and began to trot out variations to demonstrate. The journalists were astounded. That's one extreme--now for the other:

Petrosian, in the 10th game of his semifinals match with Korchnoi last cycle (I write this exactly as it happened, as Korchnoi's and Petrosian's accounts match word for word), writes the best move on his scoresheet in the last game of that 1971 match, and offers a draw! Korchnoi declines. So Petrosian makes his move on the board, and it practically wins by force. This being the time-control, the game is adjourned; Korchnoi thinks a bit, and asks, "Well, draw, or should I resign?" "Draw," answers Tigran.

And both approaches are right. To each his own.

That was a "Petrosian" match, while this one was "Korchnoi." Even before it began, Korchnoi announced in Leningrad that he was going to play each game out to bare kings. Considering Petrosian's physical shape and playing form, this kind of game was bound to be more than usually unpleasant for him, although we know that when Petrosian has it "all together," as we say, he is very capable of hand-to-hand combat himself. Unfortunately, he was far from that condition in Odessa, as witness the awful 7...Bxf3 in the third game: not even Korchnoi would have taken that pawn!

Korchnoi fully deserved his win: he played far too well not to have deserved it, but all the same Petrosian was, objectively speaking, not at his best. Health--perhaps I am better qualified than most to speak of this. A man catches cold, or simply feels rundown, comes down with pneumonia finally--but the complications only reach their peak later, when the organism reacts. Which, finally, explains how Petrosian fell sick during the match itself.

Things were very nervous in Odessa. I wasn't there myself, but I believe the voltage Korchnoi generated at the board indicates the level of tension pretty well. Which brings me to a comparison of two Korchnois: Mecking's opponent, and Petrosian's opponent. The difference was clearest in the openings. The Brazilian's memory is young and uncluttered: he could look at hundreds or even thousands of Korchnoi's games and see that, let's say, in Game No. 1437 the Leningrader played thus, so we can prepare this surprise in the opening. To avoid this, Korchnoi tried to skip the opening completely with White (though not with Black: that's a bit too dangerous, since White's built-in advantage guarantees him a superior game). In a word, getting the better game out of the opening was of little interest to Korchnoi in the quarterfinal match.

I used to believe that Korchnoi would always be Korchnoi, but against Mecking he played as though he had Sergei Mikaelian, the director of "Grandmaster," as his second or third "second." In that match, Korchnoi played the role of the old fox, the calculator, always avoiding sharp, impulsive decisions--one who knows when to hold off, when to cool it, when to take a draw. Korchnoi offer that child (as he considered him) Mecking a draw? Unbelievable! But, curiously enough, in two of the three games he won from Mecking, Korchnoi had offered the young Brazilian a draw.

A completely different Korchnoi played Petrosian. This was the hero of "Grandmaster": the dashing, uncompromising Khlebnikov--I might even say an arch-Khlebnikov or a super-Khlebnikov, who offers no draws at all. And I don't think this was an accidental metamorphosis either.

We have made much of Spassky's metamorphoses, the way he changed to fit Larsen or Korchnoi, Geller or Tal--whomever he was to play. The change in Korchnoi's style was much more striking. I am convinced that, for Korchnoi, this match with Petrosian was much more than a mere semifinal, more even than the road to Fischer: it was an affirmation of himself. The reason is crystal-clear: the two of them have been oil and water, different "creeds," the antipodes of chess. Which brings me back to where I started.

So, I believe there were two main reasons for what happened in Odessa. The first was, unquestionably, Korchnoi. Speaking quite frankly, I have never seen such a Korchnoi as I saw in this match (and I have studied him somewhat). "Furious" as ever, but at the same time rational and calculating as never before. The "furious" Korchnoi of old might have eaten the inedible pawn Petrosian

took in the third game; the furiously-calculating Korchnoi offered this prepared sacrifice himself. In turn, Tigran committed a serious psychological error in trying to play like a Korchnoi (something even Viktor can't always do). In 1971 Petrosian induced Korchnoi to play his game, but here the tables were turned.

The second reason: I do not believe that in a normal state Petrosian could lose five games in a row with Black in two matches--even against Portisch and Korchnoi. That might happen to me, or anybody, but never to Petrosian! The doctors, unfortunately, must be called in with the chess specialists to make the diagnosis. Everything fits in: he was unwell towards the close of the match in Spain; after a short respite he fell ill in Moscow and could not make real preparations for the next match; finally, nerves and illness again in Odessa.

Even high-ranking "seers" erred in predicting the semifinals. Still, I imagine that if the matches were repeated, there would be quite a few who would persist in their "error." I was wrong, too, in my predictions, but this certainly does not indicate that Korchnoi is now head and shoulders above Petrosian, any more than the ex-world champion's victory in 1971 showed the opposite. Generally, this is not true of the super-class grandmasters: they may only be compared "today"; one may speak only of the form they happen to be in today. One may state with conviction that Spassky is stronger than Byrne, but one certainly may not affirm that Karpov is better than Spassky, even though he won by the same score, more or less, as Spassky did.

Speaking about the Leningrad match is at once easier and harder for me: I saw the fight with my own eyes, but I have already set down some of what I saw in my game commentaries.

Karpov's victory over Spassky impressed me even more than Korchnoi's over Petrosian, and for a number of reasons. I predicted that a lot would depend on who could take the initiative in Odessa, impose his own style. What interested me most in Leningrad was how Karpov, who has not yet built up his "loss-immunity," would react to that first zero.

And suddenly, there it was. The first game was many moves long, but I saw very little Karpov in it. A weak silhouette appeared only towards the close, as Spassky won with the greatest of ease. Add to this that damnable cold and the forced postponement, and quite frankly I expected that, despite his cool exterior, Karpov would soon fall apart at the seams. I don't mean to suggest he is a fraud: Karpov is always on display, and believe me, that's not an easy thing (I suggest that when he said that this cycle would not be his time yet, he was secretly hoping to be proved wrong). I thought: well, Karpov is a good defender; now he'll try to hold himself together, but now he must lose the match. Then came the second game, and the third: a Caro-Kann, then 1 d4: that's a man you're dealing with, not a boy. Recalling my match with Spassky in 1965, I remember them telling me, "Drop this 1 e4; change

the record and throw him off." But I was "locked in." Today's Karpov is a bit younger than yesterday's Tal, but he wasn't locked.

Karpov's opening repertoire is as well-developed as a good tenor's voice, and just as jealously guarded. When Tolya played me in the last USSR Championship, he probably feared I would play the Najdorf Sicilian (as I often do), so he refrained from 1 e4. Of course, he was due to play Polugayevsky in the quarterfinals, and he plays the Sicilian, so why give anything away? (He always acts like that.) I was in a quandary, since I had prepared for the KP opening, so I played a Slav: if he wants a draw, then he can trade on d5; if not, I've played this perhaps five times in my life (the last was probably 1952), and this will be his first time. Karpov played the opening as Furman had against Kuzmin. In fact, a lot of his openings--Nimzoindian or King's Indian--remind one of Furman's treatments. At this point, Karpov has absolute faith in his mentor, and rightly so. Semyon Abramovich has an exceptional feel for the opening, and an impressive all-around game.

Well, what about Boris? Any elementary psychological text will tell you that success breeds success, and why not! Spassky won the first game, but practically signaled for the draw in the second. Well, he was facing a Caro-Kann, but it was surprising, anyway: is there, then, no method available for White to avoid the well-trodden tracks and still play for some initiative? Obviously, Karpov was not playing the Caro-Kann on a whim, and just as obviously he must have studied Spassky's games against it--so draw your conclusions and step out of theory yourself. But Boris's play, strictly speaking, left Karpov no hard moves to find to equalize. And that King's Indian in Game Three was not played the way this variation ought to be.

Here's something interesting. At the beginning of the match with Polugayevsky, Karpov's game was sometimes "on," sometimes not; occasionally he "skipped over" things, occasionally missed things--and he did the same against Spassky. Then came the smooth finish, which I am inclined to see as the result of his increasing self-confidence.

The wrapup of the ninth game made a very strong impression on me. When a player finds the only move (all the rest lose), it is given two exclamation marks. This is understandable: he deserves it. But how do you rate the player who has many good moves, but chooses one, and suddenly, clearly, that is the winning line! The press-center analyzes a possible pawn-sacrifice, but Spassky doesn't get enough for it; then comes Karpov's move, and Black not only doesn't get his pawn-sacrifice--he gets nothing whatever. And there are no questions left. The finish left an indelible impression on me. I am generally a hard man to amaze, but Tolya did that, and used just five minutes for those eight beautiful moves.

I can't even bring myself to comment on the tenth and eleventh games, especially that last one. It's a perfect copy of the twenty-first game at Reykjavik. Spassky played as though he were in anguish; he tried, and he tried, and he tried!--nothing. Not that the result didn't interest him:

something inside didn't care, but not he. Spassky must have wanted to keep playing more than anything--he's one of those players who never consciously give up. What happened was something subconscious.

I ask your pardon for these constant parallels and reminiscences I keep dredging up, but I am acquainted with Spassky's state of mind. It was once mine during the twenty-first game of my rematch with Botvinnik. When I sat down at the board, I thought, God willing, I will win this twenty-first, then White in the twenty-second; then I get a twenty-third, and I can play for the twenty-fourth--just like that. Except that I played that twenty-first game like a tot, and received the hiding I deserved. If I had won that game, I would probably have played better in the next, but I never got it! Nor did Spassky, against Fischer or against Karpov.

This match was practically over after the eighth game, which Spassky could not win. Personally, I never doubted for one moment that the game would end quickly and decisively after 24 h6; but after 25...Nf6 (played quickly enough, too) the win was no longer there. That hurts worse even than a loss. When you can't win that good a position, you begin to wonder whether he can be beaten at all. Not too surprisingly, Spassky lost the next game. To my taste, that ninth game was the best game of either match.

Amusingly, Karpov and Korchnoi appear to have done the other players in the Leningrad Interzonal a favor. I don't like to say that the Leningrad Interzonal was stronger than its opposite number in Petropolis (I didn't and don't understand Larsen's attitude in this: surely anyone who has ambitions to being declared the world's champion chessplayer ought have no fear of not attaining third place, and certainly has no grounds for protest against the tournament for being too strong!), but facts are stubborn things, and when the Leningrad co-winners end up as the finalists--well, that's something.

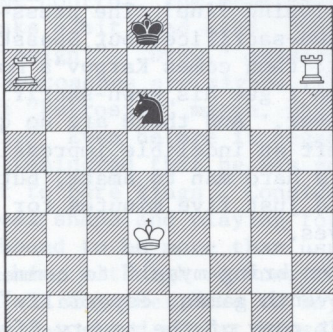
In closing, a few curious coincidences. Korchnoi finished ahead of Karpov in the USSR Championship, then behind him at the Alekhine Memorial. But then they shared first and second at the 1971-72 Hastings Christmas tournament, first and second in Leningrad, and second through fifth in the last USSR Championship. Together everywhere! They were "forcibly separated" by the draw for the Candidates' matches, but now they're "together again." Their mutual score is 2-2, with one draw. Karpov may hold a tiny moral edge, since he had Black in all four decisive games, but can one possibly think of such trifles with such a match in store?

#### WIN A MINIATURE CHESS SET (#2)

Below is the second problem of the four to be given in successive issues. Solve three out of the four and win a miniature chess set. It's a nice peg-in set about four inches square being furnished for this contest by the RFD Distributors in Bronx, N.Y.

The problems are to appear one in each issue. All you do is save the issues containing the problems (back issues are available for 75¢ each) until you have three that you can solve. Then send all three solutions together to MICHIGAN CHESS.

Problem #2



White to mate in two.  
(Give only the first move.)

#### U-P CHESS EVENTS

Marquette High School is U-P team champion by virtue of its 20½-4½ score in the championship held on March 23. Marquette was 5½ points ahead of Republic-Michigama #1 and Forest Park #1, who finished in a tie for 2nd and 3rd. The Marquette team was led by Bill Dorais, who won all five of his games in this event. Twelve teams competed in the grueling 5 rounds in one (!) day.

The Newberry Semi-Tornado, April 20, was won by Bill Dorais of Marquette 3-0.

Upper Peninsula players took the first nine places in the Ashland Open on April 27-28. The tournament was organized in the virgin chess territory of Ashland, Wisconsin, by the Bessemer (Michigan) and the Ashland chess clubs. Fred Mueller of Marquette won the 29-player event with a perfect 5-0.

The LSCC Spring Open on May 25-26 in Marquette was won by U-P champion Louis Owen 4½-½. 25 players competed.

The vigorous chess activity in the U-P stems in great part from the efforts of Lee Larson, organizer, tournament director, club president, and editor of the excellent monthly Upper Peninsula Chess Bulletin.

# Chess in Periodicals U. S. Championship

By E. B. Edmondson  
USCF Executive Director

Macleans for January 1974 had an article by Walter Dobrich on the Canadian grandmaster Duncan Suttles. Entitled "Muscling to the Top in the Tough World of Chess," the article emphasizes Suttles' dedication to physical fitness. He apparently does pushups and situps regularly and jogs to stay in shape. He hopes to qualify for the next interzonal (he did not play in the 1972 Canadian Championship, which served as the zonal, and thus was not eligible for the most recent interzonal) and then become one of the candidates.

Canada, which has had only one other grandmaster, Abe Yanofsky of Winnipeg, has never been optimistic about Suttles' career, according to Dobrich. The chess establishment there, as in other places, has always looked askance at Suttles' unorthodox style. But in the 1972 San Antonio international tournament, Suttles erased any doubts that he could hold his own in a field of grandmasters. He scored a very respectable 9-6.

The 27-year-old Suttles is a mathematician by training, but recently gave up lecturing at the University of British Columbia to become a full-time chess professional. He gets from \$500 to \$1000 from organizers just to play in a tournament, according to Dobrich. He supplements his chess income by speculating on the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

Dobrich claims that Suttles, despite his successes in North America, is best known in Eastern Europe, where originality and iconoclasm are perhaps more highly favored. "The chess public there," Dobrich writes, "watch his games as if each will reveal some new secret, unknown in the 1500-year history of the game."

People, June 17, 1974, carries a picture and brief account of Anatoly Karpov. He has nerves, the article says, "that seem vulnerable only to the encroachments of overeager photographers." In connection with his rigorous life of chess training, it quotes him as saying, "I do need some distractions and relaxation; I'm fond of theater and music."

## OAK PARK TOURNEYS

The 5th Oak Park Tornado on May 5-6 was won by Mike Mendelson. Fred Lindsay was second. The 6th in the series, on June 1-3, had the same two players in the top positions but in reverse roles: Lindsay was first with 5, and Mendelson second with 3½.

The Fred Lindsay Special, June 24-30, was won by Chad Hill and Tom Sloan, who each scored 3-1. Steve Feldman was second with 2½-1½. Five players competed.

Youth will be center stage in the 23rd United States Chess Championship, to be played from July 13 through August 2 at the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago. Fourteen of the USA's greatest players, qualified through their standings in USCF's national rating system, have accepted their invitations. Only four of the contestants have passed their fortieth birthdays; the average age of the other ten players is a very young 27!

Defending 1973 co-titleholder John Grefe of Berkeley, California, is slightly below the average age of the "youth group," at 26. Youngest man in the tournament is Kenneth Rogoff, 21, of Rochester, New York--making his first start in the U.S. Championship. At 62, the opposite extreme, is Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky of Spring Valley, New York. Reshevsky has won six previous U.S. Championship tournaments. Other former winners of this title who will participate in 1974 are Grandmasters Larry Evans of Reno and Arthur Bisguier of Rock Hill, New York.

Rounding out the field are Grandmasters Pal Benko of Jersey City and Walter S. Browne of Berkeley. Each is a former Champion of his native land--Hungary for Benko and Australia for Browne. Then International Masters Anthony Saidy, Andrew Soltis, and Bernard Zuckerman; National Masters Kim Commons, Larry Gilden, Andrew Karklins, and Norman Weinstein (currently U.S. Open Champion).

The Championship is a single round-robin, which means that every contestant plays one game with each of the other contestants, or thirteen games in all. If two players are equal in the final standings, they are declared Co-Champions. If three or more have equal scores, an arithmetic tie-breaking system is used.

Tournament Directors are Richard Verber and Tim Redman of the sponsoring Chicago Chess Club. The American Chess Foundation is assisting the U.S. Chess Federation in financing the event.



## JACKSON OPEN

An unrated open tournament in Jackson on June 1-2 drew 12 adult and 5 junior players. The juniors played a double round-robin. Looie Baze ran away with the top prize with 7½-½. Kipp Dunn was second with 5-3. The adult winner, with 5-0, was Ralph Carrier, who had to have his arm twisted almost off before he would enter the tournament. Club members will now be content to leave his arm alone! The tournament was organized by John Smalec for the Jackson Chess Club, a club that has been going strong since the 1930s. Bill Natho directed.

# A GAMES MISCELLANY



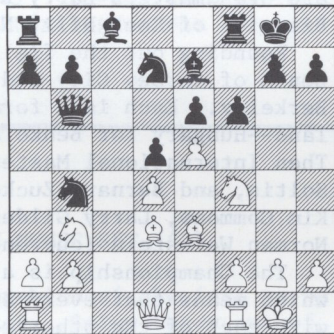
Game Selection and Commentary by Jack O'Keefe

We present this month a section of miscellaneous interesting games from recent Michigan events, with commentary by associate editor Jack O'Keefe. Readers are invited to submit instructive, unusual, piquant, or otherwise interesting games for consideration for this column.

IAN MAILING - TOM LaFORGE  
Motor City Open, 1973

A bold and imaginative attack by Ian Mailing. Since NN5+ (the standard follow-up to BxP+) is not available, White sacs further material by 16 PB4! to get his rook into the attack. The curious 19 NR8! leaves Black's uncoordinated pieces powerless against White's threats.

- 1 PK4 PK3
- 2 PQ4 PQ4
- 3 NQ2 NKB3
- 4 PK5 KNQ2
- 5 BQ3 PQB4
- 6 PQB3 NQB3
- 7 NK2 PxP
- 8 PxP QN3
- 9 NQN3 BK2
- 10 OO OO
- 11 BK3 PB3
- 12 NB4 NN5
- 13 BxP+ KxB
- 14 QR5+ KN1
- 15 NN6 QQ1
- 16 PB4 NB7
- 17 RB3 NxR
- 18 RR3 NxP
- 19 NR8 RB2
- 20 BPxN PKN3
- 21 NxP RN2
- 22 BR6 BB1
- 23 BxR BxB



(After 12...NN5)

- 24 PxP QxP
- 25 QR7+ KB2
- 26 RKB3 QxR
- 27 PxQ NxN
- 28 PxN BQ2
- 29 NK5+ and  
White won.

STANLEY VerNOOY - IAN FITZSIMMONS  
Detroit Chess Congress, April 1974

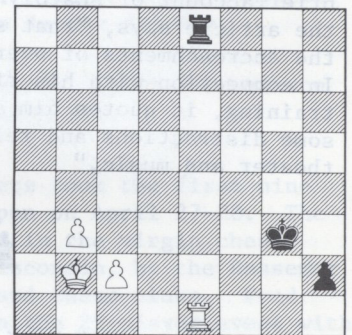
Ian Fitzsimmons clinched a tie for second with this attractive gamelet. In the final position White's king can only meditate sadly on the over-protectiveness of his subjects.

- 1 PK4 NKB3 7 NQ2 BN2 13 NN3 PQ6
- 2 PK5 NQ4 8 RB1 OO 14 QxP BxP
- 3 PQ4 PQ3 9 NK2 NB3 15 RQ1 BB4
- 4 PQB4 NN3 10 PKN3 PK4 16 QKB3 RK1
- 5 PxP BPxP 11 PQ5 NQ5 17 NQ2 NR5
- 6 BK3 PN3 12 BxN PxB 18 QN3 NB4
- 19 Resigns

DOUG MAURER - ROBERT MOORE  
Battle Creek Championship, 1974

A fascinating struggle that does great credit to White's imagination and Black's tenacity. Maurer points out a couple of improvements for White: 21 PQR3!, which holds up Black's counter-play while preserving White's attack, and 40 RxR!, which leads to a remarkable draw after 40...PRQ 41 RK3+ and 42 RQB3--White has built an impregnable fortress (see Whitehouse's article in this issue).

- 1 PK4 PQB4 34 PK7 BB3
- 2 NKB3 PQ3 35 NK6+ KN6
- 3 PQ4 PxP 36 NN7 PR7
- 4 NxP NKB3 37 KN2 RKN1
- 5 NQB3 PQR3 38 PK8Q BxQ
- 6 BKN5 PK3 39 NxB RxN
- 7 PB4 BK2
- 8 QB3 QNQ2
- 9 OOO QB2
- 10 PKN4 PN4
- 11 BxN NxB
- 12 PN5 NQ2
- 13 PB5 BxP+
- 14 KN1 NB3
- 15 BxP+ PxB
- 16 N4xNP QB4
- 17 NxP+ KK2
- 18 PK5 NQ4
- 19 NxN+ PxN
- 20 RxP QR2
- 21 PB6+ KB1
- 22 PxP+ KxP
- 23 RR5 QxR
- 24 QxP+ KR3
- 25 PKR4 QxP+
- 26 QxQ RxQ
- 27 PxB+ KxP
- 28 KxR BK3+
- 29 PN3 PR4
- 30 NK4+ KB5
- 31 NB5 BQ4
- 32 RK1 PR5
- 33 PK6 PR6
- 40 RKR1 and  
Black won.



(After 39...RxN)

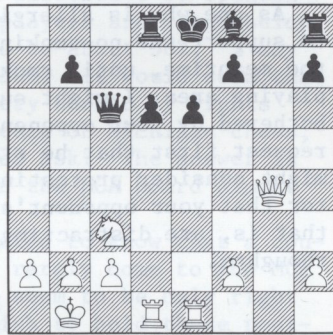
WILFRED BROWN - JOHN FOX  
Midwest Amateur, Romulus, January 1974

JOHN GIPSON - CHAD HILL  
Team Match, December 1973

When Black leaves his king in the center too long, Wilfred Brown trades a rook for an inescapable pin on Black's bishop. 21 NQ5 carries with it a lurking threat of NB6+, so Black must surrender his material advantage by 23...KQ1 24 NxB, leaving White with a splendid game, e.g., 24...QQ2 25 QB6 RK1 26 NB5+, winning.

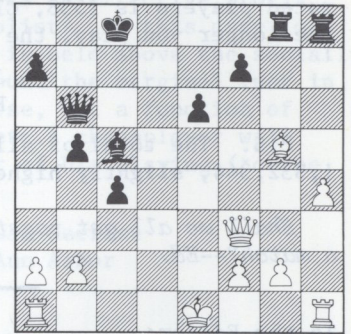
In a Botvinnik line that was very popular thirty years ago, Black gets a fine game after 14...PB4. White tries to get out of his difficulties by giving up a piece for a perpetual by 22 QR8+ QN1 23 QB6+, since Black's king must avoid the Q-file. However, after Hill's 22...KB2! White is helpless despite his extra material, e.g., 24 KQ1 QK6! 25 PxR QQ6+ and mate next, or 25 QB3 RQ4+ 26 KB2 QK5+ 27 KB1 BK6+ (analysis by Hill).

- 1 PK4 PQB4
- 2 NKB3 PQ3
- 3 PQ4 PxP
- 4 QxP NQB3
- 5 BQN5 BQ2
- 6 BxN BxB
- 7 NB3 NB3
- 8 BN5 PK3
- 9 OOO BK2
- 10 KRK1 QR4
- 11 PK5 BxN
- 12 PxB RQ1
- 13 BxN PxP
- 14 PxBP QN4+
- 15 KN1 QxP
- 16 QxRP QxP
- 17 QR4+ QB3
- 18 QKN4 BB1
- 19 RxP+ PxR
- 20 QxP+ BK2
- 21 NQ5 RQ2
- 22 RK1 RB2
- 23 PQB3 QB5
- 24 QxP QQ6+
- 25 KB1 KB1
- 26 QB4+ KN2
- 27 RN1+ Resigns



(After 18...BB1)

- 1 PQ4 PQ4
- 2 PQB4 PQB3
- 3 NQB3 NB3
- 4 NB3 PK3
- 5 BN5 PxP
- 6 PK4 PN4
- 7 PK5 PKR3
- 8 BR4 PN4
- 9 KNxP PxN
- 10 BxNP QN2
- 11 QB3 QN3
- 12 PxN BQN2
- 13 QK3 OOO
- 14 BK2 PB4
- 15 PxP BxBP
- 16 QN3 QRN1
- 17 PKR4 NxP
- 18 QB4 NQ4
- 19 NxN BxN
- 20 BB3 BxB
- 21 QxB RxB
- 22 QR8+ KB2
- 23 QxR BxP+
- 24 KB1 RKB4
- 25 QR7 BN6+
- 26 KK2 RB7+
- 27 KQ1 QQ5+
- 28 Resigns

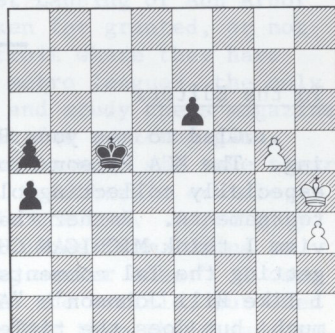


(After 21 QxB)

STUART WILES - JOHN ROBINSON  
Correspondence, 1972  
(After 63 PN5)

Here 63...PR6, leading to a Q+2Ps vs. Q+P ending, may well win, but John Robinson saved a small fortune in postage with a delicate K-maneuver:

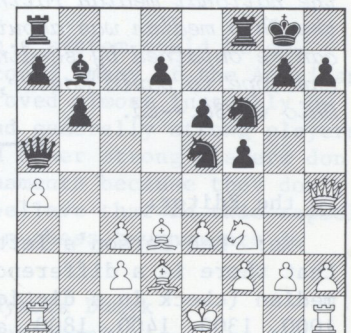
- 63...KQ3! 64 KR5
- (White cannot allow Black to get his K to KN1) KK2! 65 KR6
- PR6 66 PN6 PR7



67 PN7 PR8Q 68 PN8Q QB3+ (The point--Black forces a trade of queens) 69 KR7 QB2+ 70 KR8 QxQ+ 71 KxQ PK4 and White resigned.

RON FINEGOLD - WES BURGAR  
Cavendish Tournament, March 1974  
(After 12...NK4)

Who needs two hours on the clock? In this position from a 30-minute game, White boxed in Black's queen by 13 BN5. After 13... BxN 14 PB4 the queen was trapped, but Burgar's stunning resource 14...BxP!! left Black with a winning edge in material.



# READERS' FORUM

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Subscribers have asked for more letters in the Readers' Forum. Well, here they are. Since this just about exhausts my backlog of letters, write us some more. As Abby Van Buren says, "Everybody's got a problem. What's yours?" Let us hear from you.*

## To the Editor:

After reading Lee Larson's letter and seeing the current MCA members' rating list published, I decided to spend a Sunday afternoon adding up all the ratings on my calculator to find Michigan's average rating.

I found that the average Michigan player is rated 1398 (including provisionally rated players). The average rating of the provisional players is 1229, Class D. The average of the established rated players is 1538, Class C. This shows that the longer you play, the better you get!

John Marks  
Rochester

P.S. The total of all listed players was 1,332,344, slightly higher than Fischer's rating!

*Shall we all get together and challenge him to a match?--Ed.*

## To the Editor:

Please see to it, if possible, that all information your correspondent Lee Larson may have developed is forwarded to Dr. Elo, who is in continual need of such data. A recent rating article I published is enclosed.

David Moeser  
Cincinnati, Ohio

*Moeser's article reports on a survey made of the 1969 USCF ratings. Moeser notes that sizable drop in the median rating since 1969 and comments that whereas USCF probably represented the cream of chessplayers before the Fischer wave, it now has attracted a far greater percentage of weaker players. He writes: "At least in local chess, we never heard of such things as class prizes below C (i.e., D, E, U, First-Tournament), much less reserve sections, class prizes strictly by entries, popular/low entry tournaments, etc., before 1971." The report states that although the national median rating in 1969 was about 1570, the Ohio median was about 1330. The full report can be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to David Moeser, P.O. Box 30072, Cincinnati, Ohio 45230.--Ed.*

## To the Editor:

Re: Lee Larson's letter of last month. Note that there is a difference between average and median (check in a dictionary): of the ratings 1000, 1300, 1400, 1800, and 1900, the median rating

is 1400 (it divides the set into two equal parts, i.e., halves); the average rating is 1480. A subtle difference, responsible for the premature demise of many students.

Steven Kass  
Ann Arbor

## To the Editor:

As one who is allergic to smoke, I would like to support the no-smoking faction of the MCA. In the meantime, until smoking is banned from the playing area, I might suggest to those who are bothered by your opponent's tobacco smoke to request first that he stop. If this fails, you might consider protesting to the tournament director that your opponent's actions, his smoking, that is, are distracting and disturbing your thoughts.

Ron Fox  
East Lansing

## To the Editor:

I'm forced to admire your magazine's many-faceted combinations for sustaining and building articles of interest to diverse categories of chess enthusiasts. And most especially, your magazine's decision-makers associate your magazine with colorful, stimulating chess journalists and chess articles so that non-Michiganders are drawn to your audience as well. In particular, thank you greatly for initiating the Spassky-Karpov games and especially as written by Tal, a fine journalist.

Morris P. Paul  
Chicago, Illinois

## To the Editor:

...Glad to see your Region V News is continuing. The MCA Prison Project is an excellent idea, especially collecting old books and equipment at tournaments. Rather than be a nabob of negativism I think MICHIGAN CHESS scored a coup in getting the Tal comments from 64 translated. I like Bill Johnson's "Amateur Decalogue" very much, but does the title mean that masters are exempt?....

Harold Winston  
Chicago, Illinois



To the Editor:

Well, here is a renewal for yet another year. This is getting to be a habit! Chess is mildly addictive at its pristine, sedentary pace with standard trappings such as pipes and perhaps a highball shared between woodpushing friends. When evil devices are introduced such as clocks and scoresheets, the danger has increased. Terminal signs are indicated when double speed and monster kings make their appearance. Have you noted any of these signs in Michigan? If so, beware--chess has captured another.

Greg Bailey  
Mesick

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To the Editor:

There seems to be some difference of opinion as to just how many chessplayers are rated below 1400, but it would seem to be about 50%. I may say that I am among that 50%. It would seem that those of us in this category should by rights have a considerable influence on Michigan chess, but we don't. Why not, you ask? The answer is that we are represented on the MCA board almost not at all.

You may also be interested to know that a couple of your board members rarely come to the MCA board meetings. It would seem to be only right and fair that those who wish to hold these positions of influence should be well informed and interested in what is going on chess-wise and should be required to attend at least six board meetings per year, or be willing to give up their positions to those who would take more interest.

Jim Hughes  
Battle Creek

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To the Editor:

Congratulations on your fine March issue devoted to junior chessplayers.

I especially enjoyed the article by Bill Goichberg called "New York's New Breed." Having a son and nephew, age 11, who love chess, and not living in a college town like East Lansing or Ann Arbor where playing chess is taken for granted, or not living in a place like Detroit where they have certified instructors and metro leagues, the only thing they can do is read and study chess magazines and books and find an adult for a pickup game. Then they play in adult tournaments and take their lumps. When they read Mr. Goichberg's article, it sure gave them a shot in the arm. Especially when he said, "Improvement comes from losing to better players, not beating weaker ones." I can give them all the advice in the article, but when they see it from someone other than their dad or uncle it seems to mean more....

Melvyn K. Adelman  
Essexville

To the Editor:

Regarding the controversy on price of entry fees, I, as an economics student, feel qualified to make some intelligent comment upon the matter.

First, the issue of Goichberg's motives may be put thusly: "Is he working to make as much money as possible (a profit maximizer) or is he working for the good of chess, subject to some reasonable loss constraint? If the latter is true, then the issue boils down to a tradeoff between a predominantly short-run increase in chess participation and a long-run fall in the quality of chess, as I see it.

Secondly, assuming that Goichberg is a profit-maximizer, is he an effective one? A price decrease might encourage enough extra participants to raise revenues more than costs are raised. Is a much larger scale tourney (say, 500 entrants) feasible? Has Goichberg considered this possibility? Has anyone else?

Finally, if Goichberg is an effective profit maximizer, is he a monopolist? In this case (or in oligopoly), the price is held above the socially efficient level. The amount the marginal (not in terms of quality, of course, but a function of wealth, desire to play, etc.) chessplayer will pay is less than the cost of his playing (to the promoter).

Dan Secrest  
Ann Arbor

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To the Editor:

I am sick and tired of the Swiss System. In the Motor City Open I won 4 out of the possible 5 games, and as I remember it I played only one player who was substantially above me in rating. Again, I won 4 out of 5 in the last Southern Michigan Open, and I had only one chance to play a strong player who was above my rating. Imagine that, out of four won games only ONE chance to play a strong player....

I suggest that the Swiss System be discontinued and in its stead a system adopted which would pair players more or less with equal strengths, allowing them to be matched with a stronger player, say 50 rating points, every time he wins, and, of course, with a weaker player, again 50 points, every time he loses. Of course, the 50 points could be 25, 75, or 100, as future experience would dictate.

I believe that if such a system could be devised, and I believe it could, many of the American tournaments could be improved almost instantly by attracting the masters and generally strong players. Presently the masters and other strong players don't come to many of the tournaments because they don't meet much challenge. I believe that in this rapidly changing world a change in chess tournaments is also in order.

Mykola Dumyk  
Hamtramck

To the Editor:

I am the Director of Ron's Postal Chess Club. I thought that I would become an "ANGEL" and send a donation.... RPCC is doing great with 225 members, and many more Michigan and Canadian players have joined this month! I am ready to improve my newsletter now as with my present level of growth I think the membership deserves more.

I am impressed with MICHIGAN CHESS and would like to model my own club publication after it.... I was working on a short article about the kingside attack for average players, and I then saw Ben Crane's great article in the April MC. My own article was nowhere near his in quality or scope, and I have scrapped the idea until I can do better....

Ronald B. Daniel  
Cincinnati, Ohio

To the Editor:

...I think that your article in the April issue of MICHIGAN CHESS "The Force of Chess Ideas" is excellent.

Ian Fitzsimmons  
Birmingham

To the Editor:

I can imagine how inexcusable my delay in sending my renewal must seem to you. After a year of reminders in your magazine, the postcard notification, and my own promises to myself not to miss a single fine issue, my defense is weak indeed. I only ask you to please take note of the following: the same economic conditions that are attacking your production costs for paper, postage, and whatever else hit me, a seldom-employed student who in March and April faced tuition, books, fees, USCF renewal, meager pleasures, and depleted cash reserves. And though five dollars was probably the smallest of my obligations, it was the one that always seemed to require postponement.

I should have renewed months ago. For in my delay, during the two months of guilt over your trebled paperwork, I resolved to send to you more than my dues when I again had money. Enclosed is \$18. I ask that you please renew my MCA for two years (with 24 months of remembering what I've just impulsively done, I'm sure to renew on time in the future!), and I further ask that the remainder is used in missionary work (MICHIGAN CHESS). And despite my poor record, I hope that you would be able to send me a copy of the April issue, and May's if I've missed the mailing date. If you can do this, start my subscription from the April issue, as if I had renewed when I should have done so.

By the way, I fully endorse your rate increase to \$6 and find some justice in knowing I'm the first to be charged at that rate.

"It is a far, far nobler..." etc.

William Wians  
Toledo, Ohio

Go, my son, and sin no more.--Ed.

To the Editor:

I have undergone an address change effective immediately. I'm sorry no advance notice was given to you, but this was an emergency evacuation from a condemned building and I had only hours notice myself. In the event that the June issue of MICHIGAN CHESS is returned to you, would you please bag it up in an envelope or something and remail it to me? I will gladly refund any postage and handling charges involved. Scout's Honor!

David J. Dustin  
Denver, Colorado

*Assistant editor and membership secretary Doris Thackrey's constant jeremiads against (a) members who move without notifying us, (b) members who do not renew until after their old subscription has expired, and (c) assorted other bad guys on the "enemies list" for administrative felonies have obviously been doing some good. Picture poor Dustin fleeing from the falling bricks and timbers and thinking only of his MC subscription!--Ed.*

## LANSING OPEN

The Lansing Open on May 18-19 was won by David Whitehouse and Roger Freling, both with 4½-½. Robert Savage (top junior) and Tom Sloan followed with 4-1. Gary Miller was top B with 3½; Joe Ackerman, Jeff Peters, and Looie Baze, all with 3½, shared the C prize; Elmer Cox, with 3, was top D/E; and Mark Craft, with 2½, was top unrated.

**REMINDER!**

There are many MCA tournaments coming in the near future (see pages 22-23). Please remember that you may bring your donations for the MCA Prison Project to the registration table at any of these events.

We wish to thank the Jackson Chess Club and Stan VerNooy of Taylor for their contribution of several very fine books, the Lansing Chess Club for a clock, and William Zambeck of Southgate and his Downriver Chess Club for a number of sets and boards.

J'adoube! Let's adjust what we said about donating complete sets. Mr. Zambeck sent along many odd pieces, and from them we can fill in gaps in incomplete sets you give us.

Remember, the MCA Prison Project gratefully accepts your donations of books, sets, clocks, and even cash earmarked for purchase of new materials.

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



# Junior Tournaments on a Shoestring



By Fred Lindsay

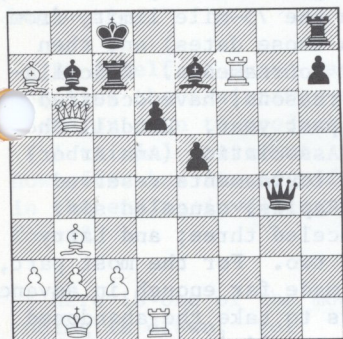


Since I became a director at the end of January, I have held five small USCF tournaments. The entry fees have varied from a low of 25¢ to a high of \$4. To keep costs down, four of the tournaments have been in my house, and the fifth in my dormitory at the University of Michigan.

My tournaments have been primarily for juniors. I think it is important for Michigan's young players to receive plenty of playing experience, something which is becoming increasingly expensive at typical weekend tourneys.

Here are some selected games from these tournaments.

ABE ELLENBERG - ERIC TALL  
(After 23...Qg4)



In this position, Ellenberg found a quick win with  
24 Rxd6! Bxd6  
25 Be6+!

FRED LINDSAY - MIKE MENDELSON

1 d4 g6 2 e4 Bg7 3 Nc3 d6 4 f4 c6 5 Nf3 Bg4  
6 Be3 Qb6 7 Qd2 Bxf3 8 gf Nd7 9 OOO Qa5 10 Kb1  
b5 11 f5 Ngf6 12 Bg5?! (The normal move is  
12 Bd3 with the idea of an early e5. The bishop  
on d3 is often exposed to an attack by Black's  
queenside pawns. 12 Bg5 threatens e5 in some  
lines because the bishop can force Black to leave  
d7 undefended by capturing on f6.) 12...b4?  
(Black obtains a good game with the simple 12...  
gf.) 13 Ne2 O0 14 h4 Rfc8 15 h5 c5 16 hg fg  
17 Bh3 Rc6 (Black has played as he would after  
12 Bd3. In this line, however, his counterplay  
proves to be far too slow.) 18 fg Nf8  
(After 18...hg 19 Be6+ is very strong.)  
19 gh+ N6xh7 20 Bh6! (20 Bxe7 would give Black  
some counterplay.) 20...Ra6 21 Nc1 Bxd4  
? Bxf8! And Black's flag fell. His position  
is lost anyway: e.g., 22...Rxf8 23 Be6+ and  
24 Qh6, or 22...Kxf8 23 Qh6+ Kg8 24 Be6+,  
or 22...Nxf8 23 Bf1! and White wins at least  
the exchange because if 23...Rb6 (or c6) 24 Qg5+  
Kf7 (24...Bg7 25 Rg1 Ne6 26 Be4) 25 Rxd4.

FRED LINDSAY - MIKE KUBACKI

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 b5 4 cb a6 5 ba Bxa6  
6 g3 g6 7 d6!? ed 8 Bg2 Nc6 9 Nc3 h6 10 Bf4  
Qc7 11 Qd2 g5 12 Be3 Rb8 13 h4? (Now White  
cannot develop his kingside. After 13 Nh3! White  
could move his king out of danger, while Black's  
king would be stuck in the center.) 13...g4  
14 Bf4 Ne5 15 Rd1?! Nc4 16 Qd3 Rxb2 17 Bd5 Nxd5  
18 Nxd5 Qa5+ 19 Kf1 Qxa2 20 Qc3? (20 Qf5!,  
with threats of 21 Qf6 and 22 Nc7 mate and  
21 Nf6+, looks strong, but I had only a little  
over a minute to make my 30th move.) 20...Rb1!  
21 Qxh8 Rxd1+ 22 Kg2 Rxd5 23 Bxh6 Kd8 24 Qxf8+  
Kc7 25 Bg5 Bc8 26 e4?? (26 Bd8+!) Rxc5!  
27 hg Ne3+ 28 Resigns.

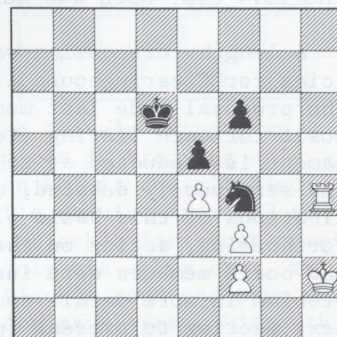
ROBERT Van NIEUWKERK - STEVE SILVER

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Bc5 4 c3 Qe7 5 d4 Bb6  
6 O0 d6 7 h3 h6 8 Rel g5 9 a4 a6 10 de de  
11 b4 g4 12 hg Bxg4 13 a5 Ba7 14 b5 ab 15 Ba3?  
(The first-round game between Van Nieuwkerk and  
Hull continued 15...Qf6 and White eventually won.  
Silver found a smashing improvement.) 15...Bxf2+!  
16 Kxf2 Bxf3 17 Bxe7 Bxd1 18 Bh4 bc 19 Rxd1  
Nge7 20 Nd2 Rg8 21 Nxc4 Rg4 22 Bxe7 Kxe7  
23 Kf3 R8g8 24 Ra2? Rg3+ 25 Resigns.

ROBERT Van NIEUWKERK - DALLAS HULL  
(After 42...Kd6)

Even though White is up the exchange and a pawn, it is not easy to make progress. For example, 43 Rxf4 ef 44 Kh3 Ke6! is a draw.\*

But Van Nieuwkerk won quickly with  
43 Kg3 Ne2+ 44 Kg4  
Ke6 45 Rh6 Kf7  
46 f4! Kg7 47 fe!  
Kxh6 48 ef and  
White's pawns won.



\*EDITOR'S NOTE: Our eagle-eyed proofreader, with a touching faith in the extra pawn, believes that the position after 44 Kh3 Ke6 is a win for White. Can any reader settle the matter?

## MCA EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The board's June meeting was at Molenda's residence in Lansing. The previous month showed income of \$411 and disbursements of \$811, many of which were one-time expenses. Memberships are at 1152, an increase of 105 so far in 1974.

The Grand Rapids Open, for which Mike Platt has refused to send in a rating report on the grounds that he lost money on the tournament, was discussed. Jim Marfia will attempt to contact the players, reconstruct the crosstable, and send the results to USCF. A decision on MCA action in regard to Platt himself was deferred until the July meeting.

The Flint Open, which has not yet been rated, was discussed. Larry Harrison described the two attempts he has made to submit rating reports, each of which was apparently lost somewhere in the process. He turned over a copy of the crosstable and a new check to Whitehouse, who will make another attempt, through MCA, to register the results with USCF.

In discussion of the Michigan Open Championship, the board requested that O'Keefe make an official MCA deposit with the Detroit Sheraton-Cadillac to ensure room reservations. It was noted that the hotel will give a discount on the room rental according to the number of sleeping rooms rented by players and that the hotel will send flyers if MCA provides names and addresses.

The MCA prison project was discussed. Doris Thackrey has already received a considerable number of donations, with promises of more to come. Thomas Sloan offered to sell new books at a 40% discount for the prison project if purchase money is donated.

The invitation from Jim Waner to have the Michigan Junior and Young Junior Championships in Flint on February 1-2 was accepted, subject to the clarification of some minor questions by the appointed committee of Doris Thackrey, Larry Harrison, and Don Vandivier.

Larry Harrison announced that the Flint Pumpkin Tournament in October would be held as scheduled.

A stipend to cover part of the expenses to the 1974 U.S. Open was authorized for the editor.

A lengthy discussion was held concerning policies for Clearinghouse listing of tournaments. The proposal made last month to charge a \$10 deposit for each listing (to be returned if the tournament is conducted as scheduled) was reintroduced and strenuously debated, along with several modifications of this basic plan. With no agreement forthcoming, action on the proposal was deferred, and board members were instructed to study the problem in more detail and be prepared at the next meeting to present (preferably in writing) definitive positions on this issue. (See following article.)

The next meeting is scheduled for Thackrey's residence in Ann Arbor, Tuesday, July 9, 8:00 p.m. Guests are welcome.

## CLEARINGHOUSE POLICY

## MCA Wants to Hear from You

The recent board discussions about the Clearinghouse have centered on two related problems with respect to MCA-co-sponsored tournaments. The first is that when two or more "professional" or semi-professional organizers reserve many dates far in advance, the local organizer who wants to plan an occasional tournament somewhat on the spur of the moment is effectively shut out from MCA-co-sponsorship. Resentment has been expressed by some who feel that the professionals tend to monopolize the tournament calendar and prevent the development of local organizers. This resentment has been aimed particularly at Bill Goichberg because of his out-of-state status. Others argue that the 75-mile guideline (tournaments 75 miles or more apart do not conflict) adopted last July has greatly eased the problem and that most organizers can now easily find suitable open dates. They argue also that Clearinghouse policy is not intended primarily to protect local organizers but to encourage as much chess activity in the state as possible.

The second problem concerns organizers who reserve dates in the Clearinghouse (thus, of course, preventing others, within the 75-mile limit, from organizing tournaments on those dates) and then subsequently cancel their tournaments. Cancellations, for whatever good reasons, have occurred several times within the past year. Randall Sheard of the Midwest Chess Association (Ann Arbor) last fall canceled twelve tournaments reserved ahead; Jim Marfia (Grand Rapids) canceled six; Les Smith (Kalamazoo) canceled three; and Larry Harrison (Flint) canceled two. For the most part, these cancellations were made far enough in advance to permit other organizers to take the abandoned dates, but it is clear that unlimited reservations and subsequent cancellations could become a serious problem. The fear is that some organizers may tend to reserve dates on speculation, whether they have made firm tournament arrangements or not. Proposals have been made (1) to limit the total number of dates an organizer can reserve during the year, (2) to put a limit on the time ahead that an organizer can reserve a date, (3) to require that tournament details be determined before a date can be reserved, (4) to charge a fee for listing any event in the Clearinghouse, (5) to require a deposit (refundable upon completion of the tournament) of a certain percentage of the designated first prize for listing in the Clearinghouse, (6) to require a flat \$10 refundable deposit for each reservation, and (7) to require a deposit for any reservations exceeding a certain number, say, three.

Is this issue worth all the fuss it's causing? Well, it depends on your point of view. Different organizers see it differently, and so do different tournament players. The board is trying to understand and consider all viewpoints and to resolve the issue according to the best long-range interests of all parties. It would like to know your opinions.

# ENDGAME: The Fortress



By David Whitehouse



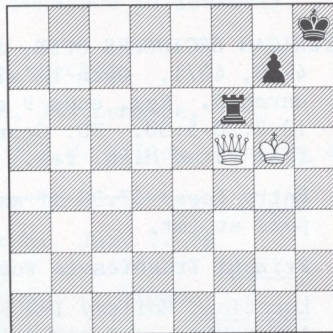
*EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fifth in a series of articles by Lansing master David Whitehouse on the endgame. The others were in May, June, and October of 1973 and January of 1974.*

All phases of a chess game have their thematic ideas. In the opening, standard sequences and traps occur. In the middlegame, players can adopt patterns and plans they have seen in previous games. And in the endgame, too, there are recurring ideas. It helps in assessing positions if you have a stock of ideas and themes to draw upon. The work of analysis is then easier, since you know what to look for. Let us examine one of the simplest maxims of chess, learned by every beginner.

By itself, a queen cannot mate a king. It requires the assistance of at least one other piece or pawn to produce a mating position.

A trivial statement, you say? Surely, yet how often has its significance been overlooked in the ending involving a queen against a lesser force?

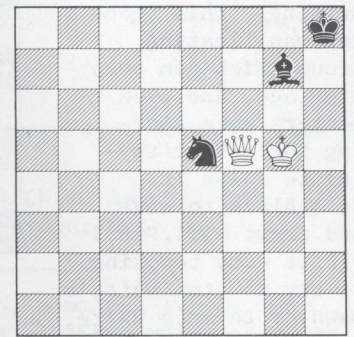
Here is one of the most basic examples. This ending is drawn. For example, 1 QB8+ KR2 2 QQ8 RKR3. White's king is a spectator and White's queen cannot drive the black king out of its cozy corner (g8-h8-h7). So Black just shuffles his rook from KB3 to KR3, and White can do nothing. A noteworthy feature of this defense is its passiveness. Black changes nothing in the character of his position. He merely sits (or walks around the tournament room) while White reflects bitterly on the injustice of not being able to win "a queen up."



Well, now you've just seen how the "fortress defense" works. Black builds a fortress (pawn protects rook, king defends pawn) and then sits. White's king is cut off, and the lone queen is powerless by itself.

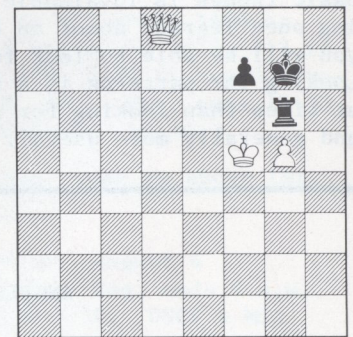
A virtually identical example occurs in the ending of queen versus bishop and knight. Here

again, Black has constructed a fortress. The bishop and knight keep out White's king, while Black can wander about in the corner with his own king. The queen can make no inroads (bishop defends knight, king defends bishop). The similarity of this ending and the previous one is amazing, considering the different kinds of pieces involved.

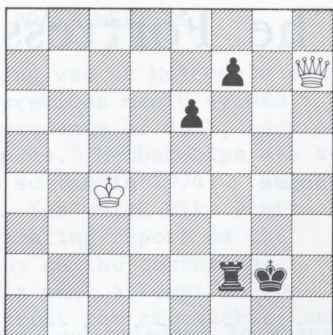


All very well, you yawn, but does this ever occur in real games? Sure! Here are two examples that occurred less than a week apart:

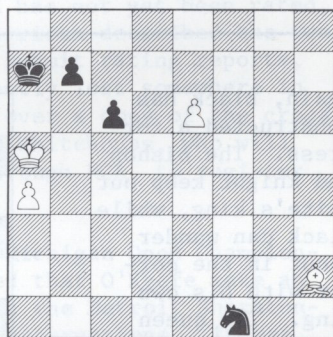
For reasons best left undiscussed, your peerless author found himself on the short end of this particular endgame against Naum Zacks in the 19th Central Michigan Open. It is identical in nature with that in the first diagram, the only real difference being White's extra pawn. However, that pawn is useless in breaking up Black's fortress, since on KN5 it doesn't hinder Black's rook on its shuttle service from KN3 to K3, and if it goes to N6, Black's ferryboat merely sinks it. So White has only one other try: to sacrifice his queen for Black's rook and pawn and enter an ending of king and pawn versus king--this is the only new idea added by White's pawn. Ironically, with his pawn on any other file (except the h-file), White could win easily. After 1 QQ4+ KN1 2 QK5 RK3 3 QxR PxQ+ 4 KxP KN2 5 KB5 KB2, the endgame is drawn, since Black has the opposition.



In Griffis-Phillips, Lansing Ladder, 1974, 1...RB4 would have constructed a fortress. White's king is cut off, and the queen cannot mate the king by itself. Black's rook and pawns form a curious little island, free of threats from the marauding queen.



Finally, here is a problem involving the theme in a beautiful setting. This problem was floating around Michigan some time ago, and even masters were tearing their hair trying to solve it. It's Black to move and draw: 1...NxB!! (It is very tempting to try to stop White's pawn or to mate White, but these tries do not quite work: check them out) 2 PK7 NN5 3 PK8Q NB3 4 QK3+ KR1 5 QK6 (The pretty point--all king moves allow a knight fork) 5...NQ4 (Now White's king is stalemated, so we are back to king vs. queen) 6 QK8+ KR2 Drawn (7 QQ8 PN3+).



So you can see how a simple maxim such as "a queen by itself cannot mate a king" can crop up in the most subtle settings. A knowledge of the basic themes is invaluable in playing chess; having once learned about an endgame fortress, say, you will be able to look for it in your own games. Looking for patterns is a much easier way to play at times than looking for moves. It is easier, and generally more useful. Try it.

#### ANGELS

MCA gratefully acknowledges donations from Russell Maguffee, Pat Warner, Lowell Boileau, Chess Enterprises, Inc. (Robert Erkes of Maryland), and Ron Daniel of Ohio.



#### NOTE TO TOURNAMENT ORGANIZERS

Notify the editor, in writing, of the dates for all planned tournaments for 1975 that are not yet listed in the Clearinghouse. This includes annual repeated tournaments.

## MCA TOURNAMENTS

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

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

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

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

Entries: Doris Thackrey, 1 Dover Ct., Ann Arbor, MI 48103 (tel. 313-663-2581).

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

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

Prizes: Based on 25 entries. \$60-45-30. Others as entries permit.

Location: South Haven High School, 600 Elkenburg, South Haven.

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

**MICHIGAN BEGINNERS OPEN**, Ann Arbor, July 13  
4-SS, 40/1. Open to all rated under 1200 or unrated. Reg. ends 9 a.m. 7/13. Rds. 9:30-12-2:30-5:30. TD: George Martin. USCF & MCA (for rated Mich. res.) mem. req. NO SMOKING.

Entry fees: \$7.50 if mailed by 7/16, \$10 if paid at tmt.

Prizes: Trophies to top 10.

Location: Holiday Inn West, 2900 Jackson Rd., Ann Arbor.

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

**3rd ANNUAL GREAT LAKES OPEN**, Ann Arbor, July 13-14  
5-SS. In 2 sections. USCF & MCA (for rated Mich. res.) mem. req. TD: George Martin. NO SMOKING.

OPEN: 40/100, open to all. EF \$13.50 if mailed by 7/6, \$17 if paid at tmt. Prizes \$150-70-30 to top 3, trophies to 1st, top A, B, C or below. Reg. ends 9 a.m. 7/13. Rds. 10-3-8; 10:30-4.

(Continued next column)

RESERVE: 40/80, open to all under 1600 or unrated. EF \$11.50 if mailed by 7/6, \$15 if paid at tmt. Prizes \$100-50-25 to top 3, trophies to 1st, D/E, Unr. Reg. ends 10:30 7/13. Rds. 11:30-3:30-7:30; 10:30-3.

Location & Mail Entries: same as above tmt.

GREAT LAKES TORNADO, Ann Arbor, July 14

4-SS, 40/1. Open to all. Reg. ends 9 a.m. 7/14. Rds. 9:30-12-2:30-5:30. USCF and MCA (for rated Mich. res.) mem. req. TD: George Martin. NO SMOKING.

Entry fees: \$7.75 if mailed by 7/6, \$10 if paid at tmt.

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

Location & Mail Entries: same as above tmt.

1st KNIGHT'S PAWN OPEN, Royal Oak, July 20-21

5-SS, 45/2. Reg. 8:30-9:30 7/20. Rds. 10-3-8; 11-4. TD: Fred Lindsay.

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

Prizes: Based on 40 entries. \$100-50-20. A \$30, B \$30, C \$30, D/E/Unr. \$30.

Location: The Knight's Pawn, Alvaro's Plaza, 1800 W. 14 Mile at Crooks Rd., Royal Oak.

Entries: Fred Lindsay, 16129 Bedford East, Southfield, MI 48076 (tel. 313-557-1678).

1st LANSING QUADRANGULAR, July 21

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

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

Prizes: \$10-5 for each section.

Location: Lansing YMCA, 301 Lenawee.

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

2nd CHESS INC. OPEN, Detroit, July 27-28

5-SS, 45/2. Reg. ends 9 a.m. 7/27. Rds. 10-3-8; 11-4. TD: Thomas J. Sloan.

Entry fees: \$15. USCF & MCA mem. req. If joining USCF & MCA for first time, combined dues & EF \$20, \$16 if under 20. All EFs \$1 less if mailed by 7/19.

Prizes: \$200-125-75; A \$70-30; B \$60-25; C \$50-25; D/E \$30-15; Unr. \$35-20. Duplicate cash prizes. "Beat the Master Bonus": To A, B, C, D, & E \$10 bonus if you beat a master. To C, D, & E \$5 bonus if you draw a master or beat an expert.

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

Entries: W.V. Phenizy, 1687 Webb #8, Detroit 48206 (tel. 313-956-8017).

KALAMAZOO CITY TORNADO, July 28

4-SS, 30/1. Reg. ends 8:45 a.m. 1st rd. at 9, others approx. 3 hrs. apart. TD: Les Smith.

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

Prizes: As entries permit.

Location: 602 W. South St. (Oakland Dr. exit off I-94 3½ mi. north to South St.).

Entries: Jim Cornish, 1761 Chevy Chase, Kalamazoo, MI 49008 (tel. 616-349-9446).

2nd MICHIGAN BEGINNERS OPEN, Romulus, August 3

4-SS, 40/1. Open to all rated under 1200 or unrated. Reg. ends 9 a.m. 8/3. Rds. 9:30-12-2:30-5:30. USCF and MCA (for rated Mich. res.) mem. req. TD: Bill Smythe. NO SMOKING.

Entry fees: \$7.50 if mailed by 7/27, \$10 if paid at tmt.

Prizes: Trophies to top 10.

Location: Sheraton Metro Inn, 8600 Merriman Rd., Romulus.

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

3rd ANNUAL DETROIT OPEN, Romulus, August 3-4

5-SS. In 2 sections. USCF & MCA (for rated Mich. res.) mem. req. Deduct \$8 by mail or \$5 at tmt from EF if staying at Sheraton Metro Inn Aug. 3 (limit 1 deduction per sleeping room). TD: Bill Smythe. NO SMOKING.

OPEN: 40/100, open to all. EF \$11.50 if mailed by 7/27, \$15 if paid at tmt. Prizes \$100-50-25 to top 3, trophies to 1st, top A, B, C or below. Reg. ends 9 a.m. 8/3. Rds. 10-3-8; 10:30-4.

RESERVE: 40/80, open to all under 1600 or unrated. EF \$9.50 if mailed by 7/27, \$13 if paid at tmt. Prizes \$70-35-20 to top 3, trophies to 1st, top D/E, Unr. Reg. ends 10:30 8/3. Rds. 11:30-3:30-7:30; 10:30-3.

Location & Mail Entries: same as above tmt.

2nd DETROIT TORNADO, Romulus, August 4

4-SS, 40/1. Open to all. Reg. ends 9 a.m. 8/4. Rds. 9:30-12-2:30-5:30. USCF & MCA (for rated Mich. res.) mem. req. TD: Bill Smythe. NO SMOKING.

Entry fees: \$6.75 if mailed by 7/27, \$9 if paid at tmt.

Prizes: \$40. Trophies to 1st, top B, C, D/E, Unr.

Location & Mail Entries: same as above tmt.

3rd CHESS INC. OPEN, Detroit, Aug. 10-11

All details same as 2nd Chess Inc. Open (this page) except dates. EFs \$1 less if mailed by 8/2.

# 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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- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Jul. 6-7: Briarwood Budget Open, Ann Arbor*         | Nov. 2-3: Lansing Double Tornado*                    |
| Jul. 13: Mich. Beginners' Open (CCA), Ann Arbor*    | Nov. 2-3: 5th Chess Inc. Open, Detroit*              |
| Jul. 13-14: 3rd Annual Great Lakes Open (CCA), AA*  | Nov. 9-10: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor*                    |
| Jul. 13-14: South Haven Open, South Haven*          | Nov. 9-10: Owosso Open*                              |
| Jul. 14: Great Lakes Tornado (CCA), Ann Arbor*      | Nov. 16-17: Mich. HS & Jr. HS Team Champs., Detroit* |
| Jul. 20-21: 1st Knight's Pawn Open, Royal Oak*      | Nov. 23-24: Univ. Open, East Lansing*                |
| Jul. 20-21: LSCC Summer Open & UP Champ., Marquette | Nov. 29-   |
| Jul. 20-21: 1st Macomb Open, East Detroit           | Dec. 1: Motor City Open, Detroit*                    |
| Jul. 21: 1st Lansing Quadrangular*                  | Dec. 8: Mich. Speed Champ., Site Not Chosen*         |
| Jul. 27-28: 2nd Chess Inc. Open, Detroit*           | Dec. 14-15: Open Open, Owosso*                       |
| Jul. 28: Kalamazoo City Tornado*                    | Dec. 21-22: 21st Central Michigan Open, Lansing*     |
| Aug. 3: 2nd Mich. Beginners' Open (CCA), Romulus*   | Dec. 21-22: 6th Chess Inc. Open, Detroit*            |
| Aug. 3-4: 3rd Annual Detroit Open (CCA), Romulus*   | Dec. 28-29: CCA Tourn., Romulus*                     |
| Aug. 4: Detroit Tornado (CCA), Romulus*             |  |
| Aug. 10-11: 3rd Chess Inc. Open, Detroit*           |  |
| Aug. 17-18: 2nd No Show Open, Owosso*               |  |
| Aug. 17-18: Knight's Pawn Tournament, Royal Oak*    |  |
| Aug. 17-18: 2nd Newberry Open, Newberry             |  |
| Aug. 24-25: 4th Chess Inc. Open, Detroit*           |  |
| Aug. 24-25: Lansing Hexagonal*                      |  |
| Aug. 30-  |  |
| Sep. 2: Mich. Open Champ., Detroit*                 |  |
| Sep. 7: MCA Briarwood Simul, Ann Arbor*             |  |
| Sep. 7-8: 1st Howell Open, Howell                   |  |
| Sep. 14: 3rd Mich. Beginners' Open (CCA), AA*       |  |
| Sep. 14-15: 2nd Annual Ann Arbor Classic (CCA)*     |  |
| Sep. 15: 4th Mich. Tornado (CCA), Ann Arbor*        |  |
| Sep. 21-22: 20th Central Michigan Open, Lansing*    |  |
| Sep. 21-22: Art Center Tourn., Detroit              |  |
| Sep. 28-29: Ann Arbor Open*                         |  |
| Oct. 5-6: Red Leaf Open, Owosso*                    |  |
| Oct. 5-6: East Detroit Open                         |  |
| Oct. 12-13: CCA Tourn., Romulus*                    |  |
| Oct. 19-20: Region V Championship, Toledo, Ohio*    |  |
| Oct. 26-27: Flint Pumpkin Tourn.*                   |  |
|   | 1975   |
|   | Jan. 11-12: Ann Arbor Amateur*                       |
|   | Jan. 18-19: CCA Tourn., Detroit*                     |
|   | Jan. 25-26: 2nd and 3rd Lansing Quads*               |
|   | Feb. 1-2: Mich. Jr. and Young Jr. Champ., Flint*     |
|   | Feb. 8-9: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor*                     |
|   | Feb. 22-23: Lansing Hexagonal*                       |
|   | Mar. 15-16: CCA Tourn., Detroit*                     |
|   | Mar. 22-23: 22nd Central Michigan Open, Lansing*     |
|   | Apr. 5-6: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor*                     |
|   | Apr. 26-27: Lansing Tornado*                         |
|   | May 10-11: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor*                    |
|   | May 23-26: 30th Annual Lansing Open*                 |
|   | Jun. 7-8: CCA Tourn., Detroit*                       |
|   | Jul. 12-13: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor*                   |
|   | Aug. 2-3: CCA Tourn., Detroit*                       |
|   | Sep. 13-14: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor*                   |
|   | Oct. 11-12: CCA Tourn., Detroit*                     |
|   | Nov. 8-9: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor*                     |
|   | Dec. 27-28: CCA Tourn., Detroit*                     |

Michigan Chess Association  
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Ann Arbor, MI 48103

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