

MICHIGAN CHES

Michigan
Chess
Association

FEBRUARY 1975

THE NEXT SIMO WE ARRANGE,
NO MORE "MR. NICE GUY,"
OK?





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Editor: Don Thackrey
1 Dover Ct.
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Associate Editor: Jack O'Keefe
Assistant Editor: Doris Thackrey
Designer: James Riopelle
Printer: Lakeland Press, Dexter

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

The deadline for receiving material is the 20th of each month. Material received later will be considered for publication later.

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

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

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

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

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

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CREDITS

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editor of The Chess Arts.

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Drawing of blind chessplayer (p. 21) by Roy Brown,
designer for Overboard (Editor, Ray Leight).

MY CHESS YEAR IN EUROPE

By Josip Begovac

EDITOR'S NOTE: Josip Begovac of Yugoslavia spent the 1972-73 academic year in the Detroit area as a participant in the Youth for Understanding foreign exchange program. He attended Austin Catholic High, joined the East Detroit Chess Club, began winning tournaments right and left, and achieved a master's rating before returning to Yugoslavia.

While living in Michigan, Begovac made many friends. We know that they will be happy to read his account of some of his experiences since leaving Michigan.

It is now more than a year since I left the U.S. However, I am still very interested in what is happening in Michigan. This is one of the reasons why I enjoy MICHIGAN CHESS very much. I am also pleasantly surprised by the quality the magazine manages to achieve without having great authorities on chess. I would like to congratulate MICHIGAN CHESS on the fine work it is doing.

In recounting what I have been doing in chess, I'll have to admit that I will remember the last year more by the studies I have done than by the chess tournaments I have played in. I still believe that my most successful chess year was in the States.

The first tournament I played in after my return from the States was the reserve section of the tournament in Vrsac from September 24 to October 4, 1973. This was a 16-man round-robin with two masters, nine master-candidates, and four Class I players. I finished 9th, with 8-7, gaining the master-candidate class. This tournament was memorable for me for two reasons besides the games themselves: I was a roommate of grandmaster H. Hecht (West Germany), and I met international master B. Zuckerman from the U.S. Hecht speaks fluent English, and I was fortunate enough to be able to analyze with him. I remember that Zuckerman overslept and thus forfeited his game to grandmaster Tringov (Bulgaria). Tringov later tied for first place. The start of the rounds, which Zuckerman found too early to make, was 4 p.m. He ate his breakfast while his game was in progress around 4:30 p.m. every day. He told me that eating and playing chess at the same time was no good, but was better than not eating at all.

The second tournament I played in was the A-1 section of the tournaments in Wijk aan Zee (Holland) from January 23 to February 2. The tournament started as a 10-player round-robin but finished with only 8 players. One withdrew and the other broke his leg after the 4th round! I finished second with 5-3. When I started the tournament I thought I should be first, but, after not playing nor looking at chess magazines for about two months, I found myself out of form.

Wijk aan Zee is a pretty village at the North Sea about three miles from Beverwijk, which is a town about 20 minutes by train from Amsterdam.

The Wijk aan Zee tournaments are one of the largest get-togethers of European chessplayers. About 150 players are divided into 15 sections, each having 10 players in a round-robin. The number one tournament is, of course, the grandmaster section, which was won by Walter Browne. The second in rank is the international masters' section, in which J. Tarjan made an international master score. The players who play in these two tournaments have an all-expenses-paid stay in Wijk aan Zee. The third-ranked tournament is the reserve-master section, in which I had hoped to play. After that comes the section I actually played in. I don't know how many sections followed mine, but there were several.

The foreign players in the lower sections do not have all expenses paid but do get a free room and breakfast. The time-limit in all tournaments was 2½ hours for 40 moves. No entry fees are required, but an application to play has to be made in October. There are no cash prizes below the international master section. My second-place prize was an alarm watch.

After the tournament in Holland, I went back to my medical studies and played only a few games for my chess club. I successfully completed my first year at the Faculty of Medicine in Zagreb on July 15.

Three of the best games I played in the past year are given below.

Vrsac, 1973

J. BEGOVAC - M. GALONJA

1 d4 f5 2 e4 fe 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 f3 ef

Better is 4...Nc6 5 fe e5 6 de Nxe5, and White has only a slight advantage.

5 Nxf3 e6 6 Bd3 Be7 7 Bg5 00 8 h4

White has placed his pieces on the best squares and now threatens 9 Bxf6 Bxf6 10 Bxh7+. Thanks to the inaccurate 4...ef and the passive 5...e6, White has good attacking chances.

8...Nc6 9 Bxf6 Bxf6?

9...gf is better.

10 Bxh7+! Kxh7

Black must take, since 10...Kh8 loses to 11 Bg6.

11 Ng5+ Bxg5

Not 11...Kg6 or 11...Kh6 because of 12 Qd3.
11...Kg8 12 Qh5 transposes into the game, since
12...Re8 is met by 13 Nce4.

12 hg+ Kg8 13 Qh5 Rf5

The best defense.

14 Qh7+ Kf8 15 Qg6!

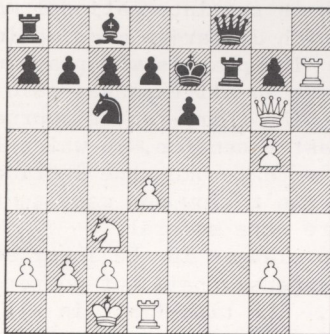
The winning move. 15 g6, on the other hand,
allows 15...Qf6.

15...Ke7 16 Rh7 Qf8 17 000

Now White has completed his development--but
look at Black's queenside!

17...Rf7

It's hard to suggest a better move here.



Both sides are fighting to control f4. The
immediate 12 f4? is bad because of 12...ef 13 Bxf4?
Nhxf4 14 Nxf4 Nxf4 15 Qxf4 Bg5.

12...a6 13 g4

The only way to prepare to play f4.

13...Nf6 14 Rdf1 Qa5 15 f4 ef 16 Nxf4 Ne5
17 g5 Nfd7 18 g6!

With this move, White breaks Black's center.

18...Nxc6

If 18...fg, 19 Ne6.

19 Nxc6 fg 20 Bf4 Ne5 21 Bxe5 de 22 d6!

A crushing move.

22...Bxd6 23 Qg5 Rh6

Now Black loses the exchange.

24 Nd5 Be6 25 Nf6+ gf 26 Qxf6

26 Qxh6 is also good.

26...Bf5??

Better is 26...Kd7 27 Qg7+ Kc6 28 Qxh6, but
this line too should win for White. My opponent
apparently was rattled by the unexpected 26 Qxf6.

27 Qxd6 Resigns.

Wijk aan Zee, 1974

J. BEGOVAC -- VAN DEN BERG

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 d5 4 cd Nxd5 5 e4 Nxc3
6 bc Bg7 7 Bc4 00 8 Ne2 c5 9 Be3 Nc6 10 00 Qc7

The classical continuation 10...cd 11 cd Bg4
12 f3 Na5 is not played often nowadays. For
extensive analysis of the Gruenfeld lines that
occur after 4 cd, see Gligoric-Portisch (CL&R,
June 1973) and Gligoric-Weinstein (CL&R, August
1974).

11 Rcl Rd8 12 Bf4

Gligoric prefers 12 Qd2, which gave him a nice
advantage against Weinstein after 12...Qa5 13 Rfd1
b6 14 Bh6 Ba6 15 Bxa6 Qxa6 16 Bxg7 Kxg7 17 d5
e6 18 c4. Against Fischer, Spassky tried 12 Qel
(Santa Monica, 1966) and 12 h3 (Lugano, 1970), but
in both games Fischer reached equality. At one
time 12 f4 was considered best. I believe that
the text move gives White an easier game than Black.

12...Qd7 13 d5

I think this is better than 13 dc, as played in
the Gaprindashvili-Kushnir match (Riga, 1972) and
Estevez-Smejkal (Leningrad, 1973). 13 d5 forces
Black's knight to the edge of the board, while
d7 is not a good square for the Q.

13...Na5 14 Bd3 e5

18 Nd5+! ed

If 18...Kd6 19 Qd3 and now:

(1) 19...Kxd5 20 Qb5+ Ke4 (20...Kd6 21 Qc5
mate) 21 Rh4+ Rf4 22 Rel+ Kxd4 23 c3
mate.

(2) 19...Rf5 20 Qa3+ Kxd5 21 c4+ Ke4 (21...
Kxc4 22 Qb3 mate) 22 Rh4+ Rf4 23 Qd3
mate.

(3) 19...ed 20 Qg6+ Rf6 21 gf Qxf6 22 Qg3+
Ke7 23 Rxc7+ with mate in a few moves.

The best try is 18...Kd8, but after 19 Qxf7!
Qxf7 20 Rh8+ Qe8 21 Rxe8+ Kxe8 22 Nxc7+ Kd8
23 Nxa8 b6 24 Rf1 Bb7 25 g6 Black is lost any-
way.

19 Rel+ Kd8 20 Qxf7 Resigns.

Wijk aan Zee, 1974

J. BEGOVAC - P. HAMMARGREN

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 e5 4 Nc3 d6 5 e4 Be7
6 h3 h5?!

Prevents 7 g4, but weakens the kingside. Bet-
ter is 6...00.

7 Bd3 h4 8 Be3 Nbd7 9 Nge2 Nh5 10 Qd2 Nf8
11 000 Ng6 12 Kbl

Perhaps 14...b5 is better. Hort-Adorjan (Wijk aan Zee, 1972) continued 15 Rb1 a6 16 Qc1 e5 17 Bg5 f6 18 Be3 c4 19 Bc2 Nb7 20 f4 Nd6, with equality. However, I believe that after 15 Be3 16 Bc2 White's chances on the kingside and in the center are more real than Black's chances on the queenside and in the center.

15 Be3 b6?

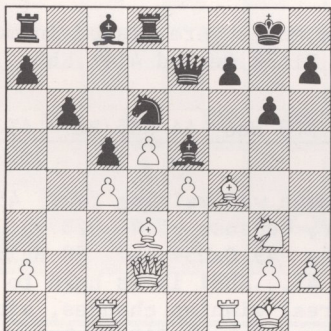
A very serious error. Korchnoi-Stein (Moscow, 1971), in which 12 Bf4 was played for the first time, continued here 15...c4 16 Bc2 Qe7 17 Qd2 b6 18 f4 ef 19 Bxf4 Nc6 and now not 20 Rf2 but 20 Nd4, with some advantage for White.

16 c4 Nb7 17 Qd2 Nd6 18 f4 Qe7 19 Ng3 ef

While Black tries to activate his knight, White puts pressure on the kingside. Note that Black has no play on the queenside because of 15...b6? 16 c4. (Likewise, when Gligoric played 18 c4 against Weinstein, the game was strategically decided.)

20 Bxf4 Be5

Blockading e5.



21 Nf5!

So far it has been strategy, but now tactics bring about a favorable ending. Now if 21...gf 22 Bxe5 Qxe5 23 Qg5+ wins, while on 21...Nxf5 22 ef gives White the advantage. It is better to capture White's knight with the undeveloped bishop, rather than with the developed knight.

21...Bxf5 22 ef Bxf4 23 Qxf4 g5 24 f6!

If White moves the queen, Black consolidates with 24...Qf6.

24...gf 25 fe Rd7 26 Rcel Re8 27 Rxf4 Rdxe7 28 Rg4+ Kf8

On 28...Kh8 29 Rxe7 Rxe7 30 Rh4 f5 31 Rh6 White has good winning chances, since 31...Ne4 32 Re6 Rxe6 33 de Kg7 (33...Nd6 34 e7 Kg7 35 Bxf5 Kf7 36 Bxh7 wins) 34 Bxe4 fe 35 Kf2 gives White a winning pawn ending.

29 Rxe7 Rxe7 30 Bxh7 f5?!

This loses quickly. 30...Re2 is better, but after 31 Bd3 Rxa2 32 h4 White should win. Of course not 30...Nxc4? 31 Rg8 mate.

31 Rg8+ Kf7 32 Rd8 Nxc4 33 Bg8+?

33 d6 wins immediately, for if 33...Re4 34 Bg8+ Kf6 35 Bd5 Rd4 36 Rf8+ Kg7 37 Rg8+ Kf6 38 Bxc4. I didn't handle the technical part of the game very well.

33...Kg7 34 Be6 Kf6 35 Rf8+ Ke5 36 Rxf5+ Kd6 37 h4 b5 38 h5 Ne5 39 Rf6 Nd7 40 Rf1 Ke5

Both sides were in time-pressure for the last six moves. After I sealed my next move, Black resigned.

41 g4 Resigns.

The third tournament I played in was the Ivan Parctic Memorial Tournament held in Sombor, Yugoslavia, from September 24 to October 11. Unfortunately, I have to start by saying that I played six draws and eight losses and took the last place. However, since this was my first strong international tournament, I am not very disappointed.

Jan Timman won the tournament on tiebreak over Gulko. Gulko and Raicevic achieved a GM result, and Vadasz and Deze achieved an IM result.

The brightest American achievement was Mednis's win over Timman. The game is given below.

I give also my games with Bisguier and Timman and my adjourned position with Vadasz.

MEDNIS-TIMMAN: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cd 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6 6 g4 Nc6 7 g5 Nd7 8 Be3 Nc5 9 Qd2 a6 10 OOO Bd7 11 f4 b5 12 Bg2 b4 13 Nce2 Rb8 14 Kbl Qc7 15 h4 a5 16 h5 a4 17 g6 b3 18 gf+ Kxf7 19 cb ab 20 a3 h6 21 Rhf1 Nxd4 22 Nxd4 Ke8 23 Qf2 Bc8 24 e5 Rb6 25 f5 Bb7 26 fe de 27 Qg3 Bxg2 28 Qg6+ Kd8 29 Nb5+ Rd6 30 Qxg2 Resigns.

BEGOVAC - BISGUIER

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 g3 Bb4+ 4 Nd2 c5 5 Nf3?

Showing my unfamiliarity with opening theory. The natural-looking 5 Nf3 is inferior because White has problems in recovering the pawn after 5...cd. Best for White is 5 dc OOO 6 Bg2 Nc6 7 Nf3 Bxc5 8 OOO d5 9 cd ed 10 Nb3 Bb6, with about an even game.

5...cd 6 a3 Bxd2+ 7 Qxd2 b6?!

Bisguier remembered that in the game Donner-Trifunovic, Buenos Aires, 1955, Black got a clear advantage. However, he recalled the players, the place, and the year--but not the moves! Trifunovic played here 7...Nc6 8 Nxd4 Na5! 9 b3 d5.

8 Bg2 Bb7 9 00?!

White must play 9 Qxd4 if he wants the pawn back, but after 9...Nc6 Black would have some advantage.

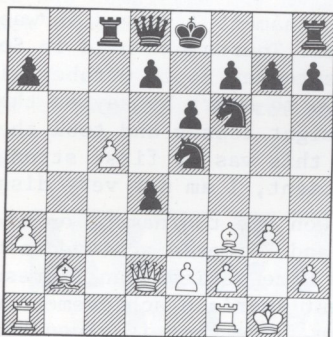
9...Bxf3!

A real grandmaster move!

10 Bxf3 Nc6 11 b4

White must try to get his pawn back. 11 b3 is no better, since White is still a pawn down after 11...Rc8 12 Bb2 Na5 13 Qd3 e5.

11...Rc8 12 Bb2 Ne5 13 c5! bc 14 bc



Black has a choice of bishops here. Taking the KB saddles White with doubled pawns, but is a mistaken idea. Instead of thinking about White's pawn-structure, Black should ask himself "Which bishop will be more useful to White?" Clearly, the KB aims at nothing, while the QB has targets all along the a1-h8 diagonal. Therefore, Black should play 14...Nc4 15 Qxd4 Nxb2 16 Qxb2 Rxc5 17 Racl Rxc1 18 Rxc1 00 19 Qb7 Qa5 20 Rc7 Qxa3 21 Qxa7 Qxa7 22 Rxa7 d5 with a probable win.

14...Nxf3+? 15 ef Rxc5 16 Bxd4 Rd5 17 Qb2 a5 18 Rad1! Rf5

Forced. Of course not 18...00? 19 Bxf6 Qxf6 20 Qxf6 gf 21 Rxd5 ed 22 Rd1, with the better ending for White.

19 f4 h5 20 Qb7!

After this White gets the pawn back and the game becomes very drawish.

20...00

Not 20...Nd5? 21 Bxg7 Rg8 22 Be5 Ke7 23 Rxd5 ed 24 Qxd5 f6 25 Qe4 with a winning position.

21 Bxf6 Qxf6 22 Qxd7 h4 23 Kg2 Qg6 24 Qd3! Qh5 25 h3 Qh6 26 Rfel Rh5 27 g4 Rd5 28 Qc4

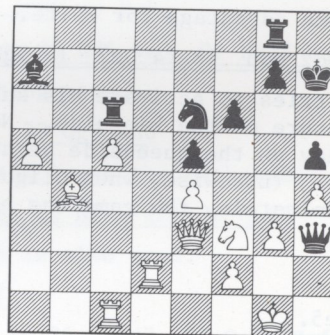
Better than 28 Qe4, when Black has 28...f5!

28...Rxd1

On 28...Rfd8, 29 Rxd5 Rxd5 30 f5 is strong. 29 Rxd1 Qf6 Drawn.

TIMMAN - BEGOVAC

1 Nf3 d5 2 g3 Bg4 3 Bg2 c6 4 00 e6 5 d3 Nd7
6 b3 Ngf6 7 Bb2 Bb4?! 8 a3 Ba5 9 c4 00 10 h3
Bh5 11 Nbd2 Qe7 12 b4 Bc7 13 Qc2 Rac8 14 e4
Bxf3 15 Nxf3 de 16 de e5 17 Rfel Rfe8 18 Bf1
c5! 19 Bc3 Nf8 20 h4 N6d7 21 Rad1 b6?! 22 Rd5
Ne6 23 Bh3 f6 24 Bxe6+ Qxe6 25 Qa4 Nf8 26 Qxa7
Qg4 27 Nh2 Qh3 28 bc bc 29 Qxc5 Ne6 30 Qe3 Bb8
31 c5 Ba7 32 Bb4 Rc6 33 Rcl Rec8 34 Nf3 Nc7
35 Rd3 Ne6 36 Rd5 Nc7 37 Rd2 Ne6 38 Rdc2 h5
39 a4? Kh7 40 a5 Rg8 41 Rd2 Adjournment.



The last few moves were played in mutual time-pressure. Now Black sealed 41...Kh8. There followed:

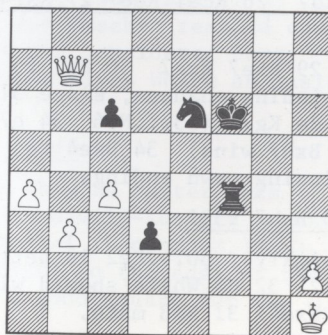
42 Nh2 Nd4 43 Nf3 Ne6 44 Rd5 Rc7 45 Nh2 Nd4??

The move Timman was waiting for. 45...g5 was not good either, because of 46 Qf3 gh 47 Qxf6+ Rcg7 48 Qxe5 hg 49 Qxh5+ Rh7 50 Bc3+ and wins. However, after 45...Rb8! it is hard to say if White has any real winning chances, since Black can double rooks on the b-file, place his knight on d4, and get considerable counterplay for the two pawns.

46 Qxd4 Resigns.

BEGOVAC - VADASZ

My game with Vadasz was adjourned in the diagrammed position:



My sealed move was 41 Qb4, and the game continued:

41...Rd4 42 Qd2 Ng5

Best. On 42...Nc5 White wins with 43 Qh6+ Kf5 44 Qf8+ Ke4 45 Qe7+, and 42...c5 is met by 43 a5 Ng5 44 a6 Ne4 45 Qf4+ and wins.

43 Kg2 Ne4 44 Qh6+ Kf7 45 Qh5+ Ke6 46 Qe8+ Kf5 47 Qf7+ Nf6

Forced. If 47...Ke5, then 48 Qg7+ Nf6 49 Qe7+ Kf5 50 Qc5+ Ke4 51 Qxc6+ Ke5 52 Qc5+ Ke4 53 Qe7+ Kf5 54 Kf3 and White wins.

48 Qa7! Rd7

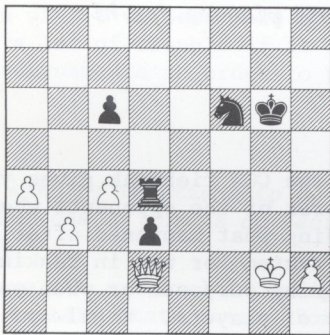
48...Ke5 49 Qe7+ transposes into the previous note.

49 Qf2+

49 Qxd7+ Nxd7 50 Kf3 Nc5 is only a draw.

49...Kg6 50 Qd2 Rd4

If 50...Ne4, then 51 Qe3.



51 Kf1??

During the adjournment I had analyzed the play up to 50 Qd2, and had concluded that White should win; but the first move I make after my analysis is an error. Instead of using the king as a blockader, White should go after the QP directly. After 51 Kf3! Ne4 (51...c5 52 Ke3 and 53 Qxd3) 52 Qg2+ Kh6 (If 52...Kf5, then 53 Ke3 c5 54 Qf1+ Ke5 55 Qxd3 with an easy win.) 53 Ke3 c5 54 Qg4 d2 55 Qd1 Kg5 (55...Nc3 loses to 56 Qxd2) 56 a5 Kf5 57 a6 Ke5 (On 57...Rd7, 58 Qf3+ wins) 58 a7 Rd8 59 Qh5+ Ke6 60 Kxe4, White wins. Now Black takes over the initiative.

51...Ne4 52 Qe3 c5 53 Ke1 Kf5

Note that Black does not advance the QP until it wins by force. Once again, the threat is stronger than the execution.

54 a5 Rd6 55 h4?

After this White is lost. He must play 55 Qf3+ or 55 Qh3+ and hope for a perpetual.

55...Ke5 56 Kd1 Rf6 57 Qg1 Rf2 58 Qg7+

58 Qxf2 is no better; Black wins after 58...Nxf2+ 59 Ke1 Ne4 60 a6 Kd4 61 a7 Ke3 62 a8Q d2+.

58...Kf4 59 Qh6+ Kf3 60 Qh5+ Ke3 61 Qh6+ Rf4

If White's pawn were still on h2, he would have some checks on the third rank.

62 Qxf4+ Kxf4 63 a6 Ke3 64 a7 Nc3+ 65 Kc1 d2+ 66 Kb2 d1Q 67 a8Q Qd2+ 68 Resigns.

After throwing away this won game, I lost some of my enthusiasm for the tournament.

MCA PRISON PROJECT

The match between the Jackson Prison Chess Club and MCA scheduled for January 12 was postponed when players on both teams elected to observe the national holiday (Super Bowl Sunday). Rescheduled for January 26, the match was again postponed when all the available security personnel were assigned to cover a basketball game. The match will be held in February unless preempted by a hopsotch or marbles meet.

Players at Milan Prison are completing a qualifying tournament and will have a team set to face an MCA team also in February.

If you would like to play in one of the prison matches, remember to send your name, address, telephone, age, and approximate rating to Doris Thackrey. You will be contacted prior to a match to confirm your availability for a specific date. We need players of ALL strengths.

Our thanks to Conley Hall of Monroe, who sent a generous cash donation for the prison clock fund as well as bound volumes of CL&R and British Chess Magazine for the prison libraries.

21st CENTRAL MICHIGAN OPEN

The Lansing tournament series began its tenure in the Olds Plaza Hotel with this event on December 21-22. Reportedly, all conditions were exceptionally nice. The tournament was won by David Whitehouse (Ann Arbor) and Peter Linn (Ypsilanti), each with $4\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$. Whitehouse, who also directed, was first on tiebreak.

Tom Sloan, Tom Crispin, Fred Lindsay, and Eric Tall scored 4-1. Tall was top B; Gary Miller and Jim Cornish, with $3\frac{1}{2}$, tied for runnerup B.

Top C was Jim Briggs ($3\frac{1}{2}$); Ed Molenda and Bruce Suchanko, with 3, shared second C. Top D was Charles Frohman (3), with Mike Welford and Steve Caswell ($2\frac{1}{2}$) sharing the runnerup prize. Kevin Noren was the top unrated player, with Bob Repas and John Lack tied for the second spot.

Naum Zacks was reported as having withdrawn from the tournament without notifying the director.

The Olds Plaza Hotel, incidentally, will be the site of the 1975 Michigan Open Championship.

Everything You Always Wanted To Know...

About CCA Tournaments

EDITOR'S NOTE: Bill Goichberg, a master, the president of the New York State Chess Association, an MCA member, and the proprietor of the Continental Chess Association (Mt. Vernon, New York), conducted a workshop during the U.S. Open in New York last August. I tape-recorded the questions and answers, which touched on many subjects of interest to Michigan tournament players. A slightly edited and condensed version is given below, with Goichberg's permission.

Goichberg began organizing tournaments in 1964. His focus has been in New York City, where he has made rated scholastic tournaments his specialty. The list of young players that cut their competitive teeth in his junior tournaments reads almost like a page from "Who's Who in American Chess": Walter Browne, Andrew Soltis, Marc Yoffie, Eugene Meyer, Norman Weinstein, Sal Matera, Jeffrey Kastner, Larry Christiansen, etc., etc. These tournaments drew in thousands of new USCF members, and proved that Class E youngsters find ratings as much a challenge and incentive as do masters and experts.

In recent years, Goichberg has exported CCA tournaments to a great many major cities, and in the process has become perhaps the second most controversial figure in American chess today. Local organizers in many areas resent an out-of-stater operating in their states. Many players object to one aspect or another of the CCA tournament philosophy, and many accuse him of soaking the players for his own profit.

But let us hear Goichberg himself on all these matters.

Q: What is the CCA policy concerning complete scoresheets for time-forfeit purposes?

G: It's given on our scoresheets. It says you must have a complete score, with no more than two moves missing. The USCF rules say "up to three moves." That means, as I interpret it, that an organizer can make his rule "two," or "one," or "none."

Q: What if one player has 32 moves written down, and the other player has 42, but still incomplete, and the flag falls?

G: In the first place, if nobody makes a claim, there's no forfeit. It says specifically on our scoresheet that you shouldn't expect the director to make a claim for you, and the reason for this is that we hardly ever have enough directors to watch any significant percentage of the clocks.

Essentially, the CCA rule on time-forfeit is the same as USCF rule #29, except that we say two moves instead of three.

Q: What is the so-called "CCA tiebreak system"?

G: You simply add the cumulative scores across on the wallchart. In other words, if someone lost in the first round, and has 4 out of 5 at the end, he has 0, 1, 2, 3, 4. That adds up to 10. If he had instead lost his one game in the last round, he would have 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, which adds up to 14. It's an extremely quick system but perhaps not as accurate as the median or Solkoff systems. We use it as the third system. We don't use S-B at all. S-B is very good for minus scores but completely inaccurate for plus scores.

Really what the CCA tiebreak gives you is more or less the scores of the opponents when you play them, disregarding what happened after that.

It's a good system for use in ranking unrated players for pairing purposes or when you have a gigantic number of players. We always use it in the National High School Championship, except for the very top players. If we didn't, it would take hours to figure out the tiebreak. You have, for instance, 20 people tied for 3rd C, and things like that. Even then, we have to go to another tiebreak system, but the CCA system does eliminate most of the ties.

Q: What's the possibility of getting CCA tournaments in the Northwest?

G: The last I heard, the Northwest had some pretty active organizers, and it's always been our policy to seek out areas that really need tournaments, not areas where, if we go in, the local people would complain that we're interfering with them. However, if Seattle, or Portland, say, really need tournaments now--if the local people have quit--we would consider the possibility.

I would have to study the situation very carefully. Actually, we've had problems lately. A lot of the cities that we've gone into had nothing, or virtually nothing, when we started there. Detroit would be one example. It had maybe one or two tournaments a year, but no sooner did we go in than six months or a year later there were all sorts of tournaments popping up, and some of them were a week before or a week after ours, which kills our attendance.

So right now we're a little cautious about going into new cities. We want to be really convinced that they need tournaments and that there's not just a temporary lull in what the local people are doing. In a number of cities we've had real problems. The local people may have done nothing for years and years, but as soon as we get active and show them that their city is not as hopeless as they thought, we get bombarded with so many of their tournaments that sometimes we just can't stay in business there. This might be happening now in Cleveland.

Generally, our policy is to put tournaments where they're needed. But I do feel strongly that once we have gone into an area to put tournaments where they're needed, we shouldn't be forced out. In some areas the local people, after becoming active, say something to the effect that we live here and you don't, so why don't you get out and let us run all the tournaments now. As you might expect, I've never been very sympathetic to this approach.

As a matter of law and of USCF policy, neither side has any right to take actions to stop the other. There's been talk of this at USCF meetings, but based on what I've been told by lawyers, USCF would be in a lot of trouble if it tried to stop somebody's tournaments in order to protect somebody else.

Q: What kind of relationship do you have with state associations as far as collecting state dues are concerned?

G: We have the same relationship with all states that require state dues. Some states do not require dues in order to play in a tournament. For instance, Ohio. We don't want to be the only one to require them, so we don't require dues in Ohio. But in most states we follow the general policy of encouraging the requirement of state dues. And our policy is to require state dues for USCF-rated state residents. I'm very strongly opposed to requiring them for people joining for the first time. They have to shell out for the entry fee and the USCF membership, and to pile the state dues on top of this frequently discourages people from getting into organized chess at all. I think it's much better to let them get in first, have them play in a few tournaments, get a published rating, and only at this point require state dues.

In some states, other organizers have adopted this policy also, but in most states they have not; they simply require state dues for everybody. In any event, we're not talking about a lot of lost memberships. The only ones the states lose are those who play in their first tournament, get clobbered, and never come back.

State associations vary greatly. The state association in Michigan is the best I can think of, from the standpoint of scheduling. In some of the states, the association has very little communication with the organizers, and they're not doing as good a job of preventing conflicts as they might.

Q: What about class tournaments for CCA?

G: In general, unless I'm expecting an extremely small turnout, I don't like tournaments in one section only, because I think that there are too many pairings with the players 500 or 700 points apart. There's a great difference of opinion, of course, on what kinds of tournaments people like. I think, for instance, a lot of Class A players would rather be in an open tournament than in a Class A tournament, because they like to play masters and experts.

If you're in a tournament with open, booster (under 1800), and novice (under 1400) sections, generally the A players, who have to play in the open, will get paired up more than down. It's a nice tournament for A players who like to play masters and experts and still be in the running for A prizes.

The B players, if they enter the booster, obviously can't be paired with higher class players and they may very well be paired with several lower players, but they do have the option of entering the open if they want strong competition.

And one disadvantage of strictly class tournaments is that people who want to play up cannot; they have to play in their own class.

For most tournaments, our idea is that there should be at least two classes in a section--B and C together, D and E, etc. A tournament with only one class per section should be very large, because otherwise you get ugly little sections of 13 or 15 players where a large percentage get a bye at one time or another.

Q: What about the problem of three games per day?

G: Most open tournaments in the country have three games per day, although we're holding a lot of tournaments lately with only two games per day in the top section. All the tournaments that we run for the average player--1300, 1400, 1500, etc.--have three games per day. Even there, some of the players complain, but I think that higher rated players mind three games a day more than lower rated players. Most of the Class C and D players don't mind faster time limits and more games per day. In fact, a lot of them like it. But the higher you go in class, the less the players like those things.

Q: Would you comment on two of the standard objections in Michigan to CCA tournaments--crowded conditions and staggered starting times for sections playing in the same room?

G: I've heard from a lot of Michigan players about tournament conditions. I think things have improved since March of 1974. But before March, we had quite a number of tournaments where the hotel took away our room and gave us some other room, despite a written confirmation. They just did it--if you don't like it, you can sue them,

but it's not going to change the fact that you don't have the room. We had one tournament in Ann Arbor where we had a written confirmation for two ballrooms and a little skittles room. When the director got to the hotel, he found that the hotel had taken away one of our two ballrooms. As a result he had to overcrowd the other ballroom and use the skittles room, which was not well-lighted, for part of the tournament. This meant no skittles room, a general overcrowding, some dark playing areas, too much noise--it was a horrible tournament. Then to top it all off, the other ballroom that had been confirmed for us was rented to a band on Saturday night. It played so loudly that several players immediately stopped their games and withdrew from the tournament.

We've had a few of these disasters in Michigan. I'd say we've had more in Michigan than in the rest of the country combined. I don't know why it is, but it seems that the hotels in Michigan are very unethical. The chess association in Michigan is very nice, but the hotels--I don't know.

Now as to the problem of when to start rounds in the various sections. We know that if we started the rounds in all sections at the same time, there would be somewhat less noise. Players seem to feel that they have an inalienable right to talk for about three minutes at the start of a round. And they refuse to recognize that there's another round already going. It's quite true that we could avoid this by having all sections start at the same time. But then we'd have to hire additional tournament directors. Moreover, there'd be considerably more crowding in the halls and areas where the pairings are posted. When you have staggered rounds you get a very orderly tournament, except for the one problem of the noise made as rounds start, and that problem is not extremely serious in most cases. Frequently, different sections are in different rooms, and this eliminates the problem almost completely.

Q: Do you ever run cooperative tournaments?

G: Yes. This U.S. Open is one.

Also, we bid for the Indiana State Championship this year, and we held it. It was not really a co-sponsored tournament, but we made the best bid, and the Indiana association gave us permission to hold it. From the standpoint of goodwill, it was a good thing for us. They got 100 people in the state championship, more than double what they had ever had before. But the prize fund was so large that we made no money on it.

Cooperative tournaments are rare, however. Most tournaments around the country are run by one organization--or frequently just by one person. Cooperative tournaments are not something we have any objection to on principle, however.

Q: Have you considered graduated entry fees--lower fees for the lower ratings?

G: What we usually do is have several sections with the higher sections having higher entry fees and larger prizes. Within the same section, we've always had the same entry fee. There are just too many complications and confusions in the tournament announcements in CL&R already, without having different entry fees for people in the same section. Besides, you'd have the problem of people whose rating had changed from one class to another after they had paid their entry fee but before the tournament started. I'm against anything that causes extra work for the director, unless it's really essential.

Q: Would it be feasible to lower your entry fees in the hope of getting more players?

G: We experiment. In any area we are in, we hold all kinds of tournaments. We have some with high entry fees and prizes and some with low entry fees and prizes. In some states, the entry fee is a subject of great debate--the players say they don't care what the prizes are, they only care about the entry fees. In other states, they seem to care more about the prizes. For instance, in California, the prizes are definitely the big thing. In Michigan, it seems the entry fees are the big thing. Other states are somewhere in between.

Q: Would you comment on CCA finances?

G: I thought the first question I'd be asked is "Aren't you really cleaning up by running tournaments, making \$100,000 a year?" This seems to be the impression a lot of people have. There was a letter from somebody in MICHIGAN CHESS saying I don't know how much money Goichberg makes, but it must be a hell of a lot. He soaks the players with high entry fees, blah blah, and went on like this. I don't know why a professional chess organizer shouldn't be entitled to make a good living, just like anybody else, but, unfortunately, this isn't happening. Actually, CCA has just been incorporated as a non-profit organization. Last year CCA netted \$6,000. Over the last six years, the average yearly income has been about \$7,500.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Goichberg sent a further note regarding the state of CCA finances: "The situation took a sharp turn for the worse in the 9 weeks following the U.S. Open. In September and October 1974, CCA suffered a net loss of over \$3,000 nationwide. Its biggest disasters occurred Labor Day in Washington, September 21-22 in Miami and Dallas, and October 12-13 in Washington, Dallas, and Detroit. Over \$1,500 was lost on the October 12-13 weekend alone, which saw turnouts such as three paid entries for a \$175-guaranteed Master-Expert section in Washington, four entries for a \$175-guaranteed Premier in Dallas, and four entries for a \$75-guaranteed Tornado in Dallas."

RUTH ORTON: Future U.S. Women's Champion?



If she sets her mind to it, Ruth Inez Haring Orton is a good bet to become U.S. Women's champion either this year or next. She plays an energetic brand of chess nicely balanced between positional considerations and tactics, loves the game, and has a considerable amount of theoretical knowledge.

Although Ruth is from Arkansas, she has a number of ties to Michigan through relatives and friends in the Ypsilanti area. So if we can't exactly claim her as a Michigander, we can at least wish her well and be ready with a smug "I told you so" when she becomes U.S. Women's champion.

In the 1974 U.S. Women's Championship, Ruth finished a clear second with $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, behind Mona Karff (8-2) and ahead of Gisela Gresser (7-3). This performance surprised most observers, for Ruth was only 19 and was playing in her first championship. The veterans Miss Karff and Mrs. Gresser have been the dominant figures in American women's chess since the early 1940s, and to keep pace with them for ten rounds was no mean feat.

Ruth was the second highest woman in the 1973 U.S. Open in Chicago, and then was U.S. Open Women's Co-champion (with Ruth Donnelly) in the 1974 U.S. Open in New York. On the basis of her USCF rating she was chosen as the alternate for the U.S. women's team which competed last September in the Women's Olympiad at Medellin, Colombia.

Ruth has just married Bill Orton, one of Arkansas' strongest players. She is first board for the chess team of the State College of Arkansas in Conway, and Bill is first board for Hendrix College, also in Conway. Naturally, the two teams met in the recent Pan-American Intercollegiate in Louisville, Kentucky. There was a draw on Board 1--perhaps in the interests of domestic concord.

Some examples of her play are given below. The first two games are from the 1974 U.S. Women's Championship in St. Petersburg, Florida. The game with Greta Olsson won the "best-played game" prize for the event. Both games show a mature positional style. The third, cut from a different cloth, is a wild scramble with New York master Jeffrey Kastner in the 1974 U.S. Open in New York City.

RUTH ORTON - JOAN SCHMIDT

1 PK4 PKN3 2 PQ4 BN2 3 NKB3 PQ3 4 PB3 NKB3
5 QNQ2 QNQ2 6 BQ3 PK4 7 PXP QNXp 8 NxB PxB
9 NB4 QK2 10 OO OO 11 PQR4 PB3 12 PR5 NR4
13 RK1 BK3 14 QB2 BxB 15 BxB PQN4 16 PXPep PXP
17 BK3 PQN4 18 BKB1 NB5 19 PQN4 QB2 20 RR2 QN2
21 R1R1 RxR 22 QxR NK3 23 PN3 RN1 24 BR3 NB2
25 QQ2 NK1 26 RR7 Resigns.

RUTH ORTON - GRETA OLSSON

1 PK4 PQB4 2 NQB3 NQB3 3 PKN3 PKN3 4 BN2 BN2
5 PQ3 PK3 6 PB4 KNK2 7 NB3 PQR3 8 OO NQ5 9 PK5
PB4 10 PXPep BxB 11 NK4 NxB+ 12 QxB BQ5+
13 KR1 PQ4 14 NN5 PR3 15 PB3 BN2 16 NR3 OO
17 QK2 NB4 18 NB2 QQ3 19 NN4 BQ2 20 NK5 KR2
21 RK1 QRK1 22 BQ2 BQB3 23 QRB1 PQ5 24 NxB
PxB 25 QK4 QQ4 26 PB4 QxQ 27 BxQ RQN1 28 PN3
NK2 29 BN2 PK4 30 KN1 RB2 31 PXP R1KB1 32 RK2
RB4 33 PK6 RK4 34 RxR BxR 35 RB1 RxR+ 36 KxR
KN2 37 KB2 PN4 38 PQN4 BQ3 39 PXP BxBP 40 KB3
KB3 41 KN4 KxB 42 KR5 NB4 43 BR3 KB3 44 BxB
KxB 45 PN4+ KB3 46 KxB BB1+ 47 KR5 BQ3 48 BxBP+
KN2 49 PKR4 Resigns.

RUTH ORTON - JEFFREY KASTNER

1 PK4 PQB4 2 NQB3 PQ3 3 PKN3 NQB3 4 BN2 PKN3
5 PQ3 BN2 6 PB4 PK3 7 NB3 KNK2 8 OO OO 9 PKN4
PB4 10 NPXP KPXP 11 NK2 PXP 12 PXP PQ4 13 NN3
BN5 14 PB3 PXP 15 NxB QxQ 16 RxQ PN3 17 PKR3
BxB 18 BxB BR3 19 RQ6 QRQ1 20 NB6+ KR1 21 NQ7
BxB 22 NxB BxB 23 NK6 RK1 24 BN5 NK4 25 BN2
NN1 26 BQ5 RxN 27 BxB NB6+ 28 KN2 NxB 29 RQ1
BK2 30 BxB KxB 31 RQ7 KB2 32 RXP KK3 33 RN7
BQ1 34 PKR4 NB2 35 PN4 PXP 36 PXP PR4 37 PR4
PKN4 38 PXP NxB 39 RQR7 PR5 40 PR5 PR6+ 41 KR2
BB3 42 PXP BK4+ 43 KR1 PR7 44 RR8 NK5 45 RK8+
KB3 46 RxB NB7+ Drawn.

Games from Bronstein's ZURICH 1953



Translator: Jim Marfia



EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the eleventh installment of David Bronstein's great tournament book, Zurich 1953.

Game 21

Queen's Gambit Accepted

BOLES LAVSKY - KOTOV

1 d4 d5 2 c4 dc 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 e3 e6 5 Bxc4 c5
6 00 a6 7 Qe2 cd

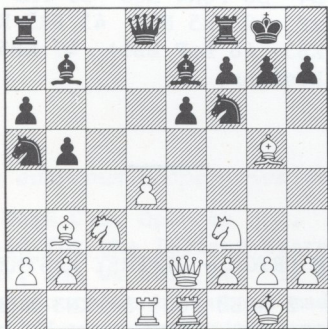
7...b5 is usual here, but Kotov delays this until White has played Nc3; then he can answer a4 with ...b4, gaining a tempo. With this exchange in the center, Black hopes to achieve unhindered development for his pieces, and then to consolidate a piece on d5. Meanwhile, White's queen bishop (generally his chief problem in the QGA) is freed, and the e-file is opened.

Boleslavsky collects a large pile of pieces in the center and uses the d-pawn to spark some interesting complications.

8 ed Be7 9 Nc3 b5 10 Bb3 Bb7 11 Bg5 00 12 Rfel

A typical move in this opening: White is attacking not only the pawn at e6, but the bishop behind it as well. For example, on 12...Nbd7 13 Rad1 Nb6 White may already play 14 Bxe6 fe 15 Qxe6+ Rf7 16 Ne5. So Kotov tries to liquidate the threat of Bxe6 by exchanging off the bishop or driving it from b3.

12...Nc6 13 Rad1 Na5



All the commentators agreed that this move was a mistake, since it allowed White the following pretty breakthrough and subsequent complications, which carried him to victory thirty moves later. Stahlberg and--in his early commentaries--Euwe considered 13...Nb4 necessary here, but a Rauzer analysis many years old shows that 14 d5 Nbd5 15 Nxd5 Bxd5 16 Bxd5 Nxd5 17 Bxe7 Qxe7 18 Rxd5

favors White. Najdorf therefore recommended 13...Nd5 14 Nxd5 Bxg5 15 Nc3 Nb4, and Euwe later agreed.

We should like to take a somewhat broader view of the concept of "mistake" as it occurs in the game of chess. First of all, the deficiencies of Black's 13...Na5 appear only as a result of White's clever and by no means obvious continuation, which nets him a strong bishop against a knight in the endgame--certainly not what is commonly considered "simple and decisive"!

And it is certainly not at all clear how Black would have fared with 13...Nd5. White has the secret weapon 14 Nxd5 Bxg5 15 Nb6, and if Black declines the knight with 15...Rb8, he loses the exchange after 16 Nxe6 and 17 Nd7, while 15...Ra7 is very strongly answered by 16 d5. If he takes the knight, however, 16 Nxe6 puts him in a pickle: 16...h6 loses to the knight sac on f7 followed by Qxe6, and Black has no good defense against the thematic break d5, since 16...Nxd4 fails against 17 Qd3 Nf5 18 Nxe6 fe 19 Bxe6+ Kh8 20 Bxf5, or 18...Qc6 19 Nf4 etc.

If the game had gone like this, then of course 13...Nd5 would have been labeled a mistake, and 13...Na5 the recommended move, since nothing seems seriously wrong with it. Thus, Black's problems must have some deeper cause. White's pieces are three tempi up on Black's: both rooks are on central files, and the bishop is on an attacking diagonal. If there is a logic to the game of chess, then three extra strong developing moves must tell somewhere. The grandmaster's task is to demonstrate White's advantage; in this case, the demonstration takes the form of a complex combination.

This fusion of logic and combinative talent is a hallmark of Boleslavsky's work.

14 d5 Nxb3

Obviously, taking the pawn costs Black a piece.

15 de Qb6

If 15...Bxf3, there would follow 16 ef+ Kh8 17 Rxd8 Bxe2 18 Rxa8 Rxa8 19 Rxe2. Black has two pieces hanging; White must pick up one of them and wind up two pawns ahead.

And if White is not satisfied with this, he can also play 16 Qxf3 Nd4 17 Qe3.

16 ab fe 17 Nd4

White needs the pawn less than the square e6.

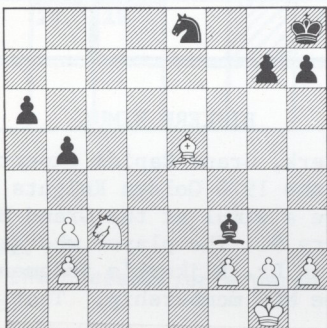
17...Bd6 18 Qxe6+ Kh8 19 Nf3 Rad8 20 Bf4

One must give due credit to the penetrating insight which led White to choose this continuation from among so many. A superficial summation of the position might read: "Black's two bishops and good development in an open position are full compensation for the pawn minus." As it turns out, he loses the two bishops, and remains with only a bad knight, which of course compensates for nothing --but White had to see all that!

20...Bxf3

20...Rfe8 21 Rxd6 Rxe6 22 Rxb6 Rxb6 23 Bc7 would be worse for Black.

21 Rxd6 Rxd6 22 Qxd6 Qxd6 23 Bxd6 Re8 24 Rxe8+ Nxe8 25 Be5



And now Boleslavsky must demonstrate his skill in the endgame. White begins with the typical device for such bishop-knight battles: the bishop takes up a position two squares away from the knight, on an opposite-colored square. Now ...Nf6 would be absolutely hopeless, since the knight-bishop ending a pawn up is an easy win for White. Boleslavsky continues by fixing the a- and b-pawns on white squares, bringing his king to the center, and (after a few preparatory moves) picking up the a-pawn.

25...Bc6 26 b4 h5 27 f3 Kh7 28 Ne2 g5 29 Kf2 h4 30 g3 hg+ 31 hg Kg6 32 g4 Bb7 33 Ke3 Bc6 34 Nc3 Bb7 35 Ne4 Bd5 36 Nc5 Kf7 37 Nxa6 Ke6 38 Bc3 Ba8 39 Nc5+ Kf7 40 Ne4 Kg6 41 Be5 Bd5 42 Nd2 Kf7. Black resigned: White would have continued with 43 Kd4 Ke6 44 Ne4.

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



MICHIGAN MARATHON

The Marathon (7 rounds!) in Detroit, with 41 players, was won by David Whitehouse, 6-1 (two draws). Tied at 5-2 were Thomas Sloan, Tony Campbell, Ken Sadowski, Ronald DeLuca, Ulysses Harris, Michael Petras, and Dave Robinson. Top C was William Perry (4½-2½). Runnerup C was split among John Marks, Vladimir Drkulec, Brian Garwood, August Sunts, John Irwin, and Larry Stanfield (all with 4-3). Top D was shared by Robert Ferrario, Veselin Vanov, and Joseph Kuspa (all with 4-3).

The Reserve Tornado on Sunday (restricted to players under 1600) also had 41 players. It was won by John Shavalier, 4-0. Donald Darbro and Mark Majkowski tied for second with 3½-1½. Top unrated was Dean DeRoche, 3-1.

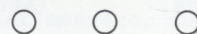
George Martin directed both sections for the Continental Chess Association.



THE OWOSSO OPEN OPEN

The Owosso Open Open was won by Don Vandivier of Flint with 5-0. Jim Cornish of Kalamazoo was second. Dominic Zsigo and Jon Vasas tied for top C. Elmer Cox and Tim Martin tied for top D/E. Paul Soper was top unrated.

Eighteen players entered. Organizer and TD Dominic Zsigo threatens that if 25 players do not show up for the next Owosso tournament (the Shiawassee Open on February 15-16) the organizers will take away the free coffee, but if 25 do show up, he personally will provide free doughnuts with the coffee. Now you can't beat that, folks. So see you all in Owosso on February 15.



WHITE PIGEON INSANITY OPEN

Michigan, the home of the insanity chess tournament (see MC, Aug./Sep., p. 8) still suffers occasionally from that malady. The latest outbreak was in White Pigeon on January 11-12, where seventeen hardy Michiganders and Hoosiers stayed awake for seven straight rounds. David Haan of Kalamazoo emerged the winner with 5½-1½, losing to Anthony Soto of Three Rivers and drawing with Les Smith of Kalamazoo. Soto had 5-2, as did Jim Cornish of East Lansing. Smith and Robert Moore of Battle Creek had 4½-2½.

The tournament was organized by John Jackson of White Pigeon and directed by Les Smith with the assistance of John Jackson.



OSCAR TO KARPOV

Surprising no one, the chess journalists of the world voted the 1974 Chess Oscar to Karpov. The others in the top ten were Korchnoi, Tal, Petrosian, Ljubojevic, Spassky, Polugayevsky, Vasiukov, Browne, and Larsen.

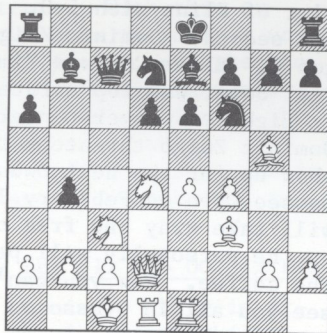
ANN ARBOR WINS BY ONE TEMPO

In a 25-board match, the newly formed Ann Arbor Chess Club squeaked by the Livonia Chess Club 13-12 on January 23 at Livonia. As the results trickled in early in the evening, Livonia took a lead and held it until the last two games to finish. Ann Arbor won on one of the boards, tying the score, and leaving it all up to the game between Jack O'Keefe of Ann Arbor and Steve Krevinko of Livonia on Board 3. The exciting finish of their game was heightened by its dramatic context.

But first, let's look at a game that finished earlier in the evening when everything was going Livonia's way. Morris Leveson of Livonia was not intimidated in the slightest by Ann Arbor master David Whitehouse on Board 2. Sacrificing a knight on move 13, he bore in mercilessly on the black king.

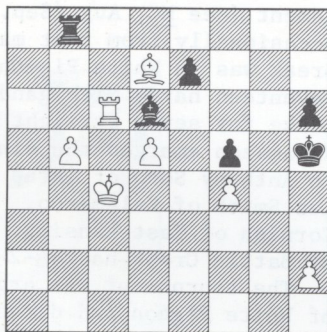
LEVESON - WHITEHOUSE

- 1 PK4 PK3 2 NKB3 PQB4 3 PQ4 PxP 4 NxP NKB3
- 5 NQB3 PQ3 6 BKN5 PQR3 7 QQ2 BK2 8 OOO QB2
- 9 PB4 QN2 10 BK2
- PN4 11 BB3 BN2
- 12 KRK1 PN5 13 NQ5
- PxN 14 PxP NB1
- 15 NB5 NN3 16 NxNP+
- KB1 17 NB5 NN1
- 18 QQ4 PB3 19 NxB
- NlxN 20 QxP+ KN1
- 21 QK6+ KB1 22 PB5
- RB1 23 RQ2 NxBP
- 24 QxN+ QB2 25 BR6+
- KN1 26 QK6 RQ1
- 27 BN4 NK4 28 RB1
- QxQ 29 BxQ+ Resigns.



(After 12...PN5)

The accompanying diagram shows the position reached in O'Keefe-Krevinko after 51 moves. O'Keefe sacrificed the exchange at this point to force through the QNP. The game proceeded 52 RxB PxR 53 BxP RKB1 54 PN6 RxB 55 PN7 RxP+ 56 KN5.



(After 51...KR4)

While contemplating the sacrifice of the exchange on move 52, O'Keefe had calculated the variation that would now proceed 56...RB8 57 KB6 RQN8 58 KB7 KR5 59 PN8Q RxQ 60 KxR KR6 61 KB7 KxP 62 KxP KN7 63 KK5 PR4 64 PQ6 PR5 65 PQ7 PR6 66 PQ8Q PR7 and now, despite the notorious RP on the 7th (which can usually draw against a queen), the white king is close enough to move in for the kill: 67 QQ2+ KN8 68 QK1+ KN7 69 QK2+ KN8 70 KB4 PR8Q 71 KN3 and mate follows.

In analyzing after the game, however, O'Keefe saw that Black should have played 56...RB1 57 KB6 KN4 58 KxP KB4 59 KB7 KK4 and Black will give up his rook for the NP and capture the QP with his king. Then, even though Black can capture the white rook pawn, the game is a draw because the white king can get back in time to hem in the black king on the rook file.

From move 56 the game went 56...RB8 57 KB6 RQN8 58 KB7.

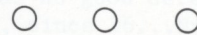
And now, as Fred Lindsay pointed out, Black should have played 58...RB8+ 59 KxP RQN8 60 KB7 RB8+ 61 KN8 KN4 and the black king will catch the QP.

Instead, Black went into a losing line, proving once again that simple endgames are never simple-- at least to the players involved! 58...KN3 59 PN8Q RxQ 60 KxR KB3 61 KB7 KK4 62 KB6 Resigns.

So Ann Arbor won the match by one tempo and carried home the mammoth trophy the two clubs had jointly bought. This was the first in a planned series of matches between the clubs.

BIJKERK SIMUL

R. J. Bijkerk, Grand Rapids expert who has tied for first in the 1970 Golden Knights postal championship, gave a simul at the Grand Haven Chess Club on January 9. The player who gave the best competition, in Dr. Bijkerk's judgment, was to be awarded a free MCA membership. That player was S. E. Justus.



TRAVERSE CITY CHESS CLUB

A new club has been formed in Traverse City. Its first meeting was in November, and it now has more than thirty members, with new ones joining each week. The club meets Wednesday evenings at 7 at the West Hall Cafeteria of Northwestern Michigan College. The leaders in the club ladder are Phil Shields of Traverse City and Ed Zywicki of Cedar, followed by John Nearth of Mesick and Michael Boyce of Fife Lake. The club's first open, but unrated, tournament, the Northwestern Michigan Winter Open, with support from the college, is scheduled for February 15. Further information is available from Lou Bryck, 9250 Grandview Rd., Traverse City, MI 49684.



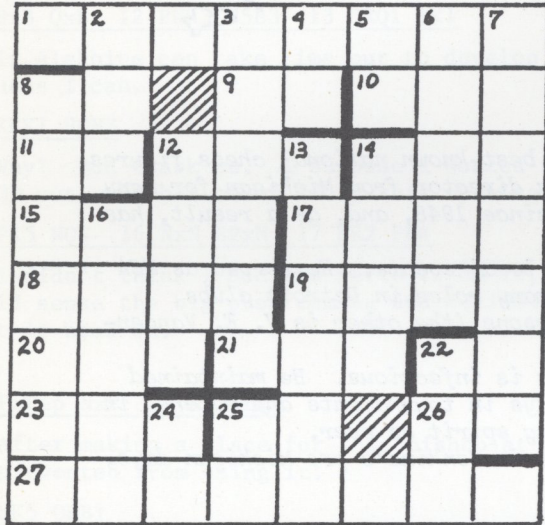
MCA ANGELS

Wings, halos, and profound gratitude to James Altana, Larry Greene, and Edward Hencir, the latest in the distinguished company of MCA ANGELS.

CHESSWORD #5

By Michael Solomon

Words in the puzzle are separated both by boxes and heavy lines. The solution will be given next month.



GIANT PAWN OPEN

The Giant Pawn Open in Kalamazoo offered a unique first prize—a giant pawn. Tournament organizer and director Jan Tazelaar had the pawn made by a woodworker in Kalamazoo. It is a beautifully turned and polished work of art costing \$50.

Forty-three players competed for the 18-inch pawn, and a three-way tie developed for first place: Fred Foote of Middleville, and Chad Hill and David Derda of Kalamazoo. Foote and Hill, who drew with each other in the last round, had identical tiebreaks, so rather than flip a coin or split the pawn down the middle, they decided to sell it back to Jan Tazelaar, who was delighted with this opportunity since she could hardly bear to part with it anyway. Still, she vows that the pawn will definitely be given away at the next Giant Pawn Open, to be scheduled soon.

Paul Ingraham, with 4-1, was fourth behind the three leaders, and five players scored 3½-1½: Charles Frohman, Ralph D. Brown, Jr., Jay Posthumu Ron Geno, and Neil H. Johnston.

ACROSS

1. Rulemaker.
8. Part of the chessplayer's personality.
9. Negative.
10. News organization.
11. Board game.
12. A psychologist's brother or sister.
14. _____ nut.
15. Musical instrument.
17. 12th and 13th letters.
18. Arker.
19. Streaking.
20. Moovian character.
21. What Jenkins, Mazuchowski, and Sloan have in common.
22. White's K5, almost.
23. Jungle _____.
25. First move in 7-UP chess.
26. Article (Fr.).
27. The new #1 across.

DOWN

2. Action.
3. The common leaper.
4. Same as #9 across.
5. The 63rd element.
6. Five-minute chess.
7. Double #6 down.
8. International qualification.
12. Type of box.
13. 1 PQ4 NKB3 2 PQB4 PB4.
4. A rich prize.
6. Long castling.
22. Rating theoretician.
24. Teddy figure.
25. Sumerian capital.

PROBLEM OF THE YEAR

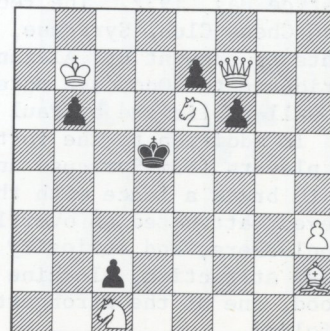
And we don't mean the economic crisis, the energy shortage, the Middle East, or Watergate.

Ransom L. Richardson of Flint is one of Michigan's several talented problem composers. Every December for many years, Richardson has sent his friends one of his own problems in the form of a Christmas card. Each card contains a diagram of the problem, a brief message, and the answer to the problem of the previous year.

This charming custom echoes the monumental Christmas series of the great Alain C. White, who had a book of problems printed each year and sent to friends as a Christmas present.

Richardson's 1974 problem bears the legend: "Composed for the Flint Chess Club and all chess-playing friends wherever they may be. Good luck in 1975!"

You have until December 1975 to find the solution, so pleasant solving!



White mates in three

HOW I BEAT ALEKHINE

(With the Help of 39 Other Players)

By Thomas A. Jenkins



EDITOR'S NOTE: Tom Jenkins is one of Michigan's best-known national chess figures. He was a USCF vice-president from 1955 to 1958 and a director from Michigan for many years. He has played in nearly all the U.S. Opens since 1948, and, as a result, has made chess friends all over the country.

He has also been an important force in state and local events. He served as MCA treasurer from 1950 to 1971 and has been active in many roles in Detroit clubs, leagues, and tournaments. He is one of only two persons (the other is V. E. Vandenburg) with an honorary life membership in MCA.

Jenkins loves chess, and his devotion to the game is infectious. He maintained a high Class A rating for many years, and still plays in tournaments and matches in the Detroit area with as much enthusiasm and fighting spirit as ever.

Along with the article below, concerning an event in Jenkins's pre-Michigan days, he sent the following note:

Here is the Alekhine game you requested. The notes were made some years after the game was played and they struck me so funny I have left them as they were originally written.

As to Alekhine the man, I found him to be a perfect gentleman. He had a military bearing and an old-world courtesy that were very attractive.

Mrs. Jenkins and I had him to lunch along with Paul Giers, later President of the USCF, the day after the exhibition. Mrs. Jenkins very carefully instructed Rosa, the girl who used to come in once a week to clean the apartment, how to serve lunch. There were several forks and spoons at each place, and Rosa was to remove them one at a time after each course.

After cocktails and before the first course was finished, Alekhine had all the forks and most of the spoons on his plate. He was telling us about his recent experiences in Hollywood and became so engrossed in his story that he was entirely oblivious even to the fact that he was eating. Poor Rosa was at a loss. Mrs. Jenkins quietly motioned to her to place a fresh setting of silverware before him. I cite this incident because, as you may recall, he choked to death while eating dinner alone in his room.

There were some reports intimating that he had no table manners and ate like an animal with his fingers. This was certainly not true. What was true was that when he was engrossed in chess he did not realize he was eating.

It was Armistice Day, 1932. The recently organized Syracuse Chess Club, Syracuse, N.Y., had made arrangements to present Dr. Alexander Alekhine in exhibition at the Onondaga Hotel. The event had been well-publicized by Paul Giers and his committee. In addition to the forty crack and semi-crack players from Syracuse and vicinity, who were eager to break a lance with the world's champion, the event attracted an overflow crowd of kibitzers, onlookers, and curiosity seekers. As an extra added attraction, Alekhine also took on Arthur W. Wood, one of the strongest local players, blindfolded.

Alekhine lost two games that night: one to R. J. Guckemus of Utica and the one that follows.

The champion had the white pieces and began with:

1 P Q4 P Q4 2 P Q B4 N K B3

This move is not in the classical tradition of the QGD. Perhaps I wanted to throw my distinguished opponent off the book. Later I learned that Marshall had played it against him at Baden-Baden in 1925.

3 P x P N x P 4 P K4 N K B3

I remember being disgusted with myself. Already I had spotted him a move by careless opening play. Hypermodern chess was almost unheard of in Syracuse at that time.

5 NQB3 PK3 6 NB3 PB3

I decided to be super-cautious.

BQ3 BK2 8 00 QNQ2 9 QK2 00

I began to feel a little better.

10 BKN5 NN5

Hoping to get some room to move around.

11 BxB QxB 12 PKR3 N5B3 13 QRQ1 RK1

If Alekhine can take time out to develop a rook, I guess I can.

14 KRK1 PQN3

Why? Don't ask me. I suppose I wanted to get my QB out, which I never do in this opening.

15 PK5 NQ4 16 NxN BPxN 17 NR2 PB4

I didn't think I had the nerve to do it, but I could sense the big push coming and decided to meet it head-on.

18 PxPep NxP 19 NB3 BQ2

After making a place for this bishop at N2, I am prevented from using it.

20 NK5 QRB1

Just grabbing an open file, as the books advise. As yet I have no idea what to do with it.

21 PKN4 RB2 22 PN5 NK5 23 PB4 NN6

A typical Jenkins move. I am about to lose an important pawn, but at present I am blissfully unaware of it.

24 QB3 NB4 25 BxN

Now I see.

25...PxB 26 QxP+ BK3!

Unexpectedly, I get it back. But can I afford to take it?

27 QN2 BxP

Most certainly I cannot afford to give the world's champion a material advantage and expect to win. I literally shut my eyes and made the move hoping against hope that Alekhine would not win my queen by some fiendish knight move.

28 PQ5

Here he comes down the middle now!

28...QB4+

I could have kissed him for letting me get this move in.

29 KR2 QQ3

I blocked that pawn with the biggest thing I could find.

30 RQ4 R1QB1

I am now in command of the file. Where do we go from here?

31 RK2 PN4

I recall reading somewhere that Black should counterattack on the queen's side in this opening. This is probably my counterattack.

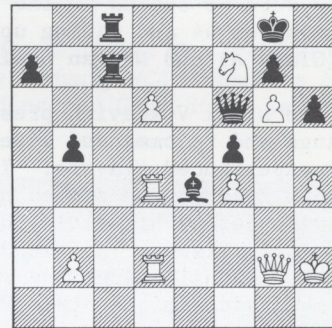
32 PN6 PKR3 33 PR4 BN8

I had forgotten about this bishop and just now saw the opportunity to get it back in the game.

34 NB7 QKB3 35 R2Q2 BK5

He must have expected 35...QxP+.

36 PQ6



36...RB8!

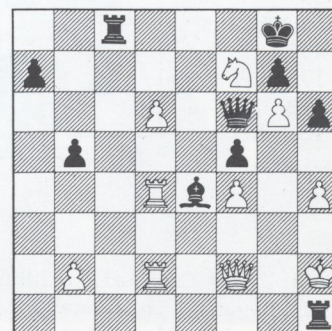
And now ...BxQ is indicated, to put it mildly.

37 QB2

At this point everyone not playing had crowded around to see the kill.

37...RR8+!

Alekhine, in consternation, uttered a mighty Russian oath and swept the pieces from the board, because if 38 KN3, then QxRP mate. And that is how, with the help of 39 other players, I beat Alekhine.



Final Position

Region V News

By Doris Thackrey
Region V Vice-President



On January 19 Dr. Milan Vukceovich of Cleveland gave a lecture and simultaneous exhibition in Toledo. There were 46 boards in the simul, with Vukceovich winning on 44 and giving up draws to Tom McMahon (Class A) and Norman Quaintance (Class C).

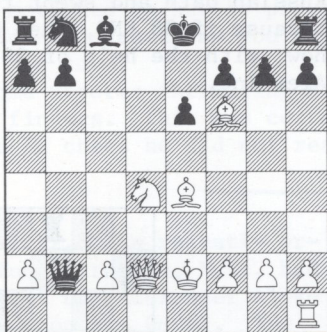
Preceding the simul Vukceovich presented a lecture on openings and recommended several books for new and inexperienced players. In answer to a question about Fischer, he stated his belief that Fischer will defend his title in Manila. He pointed out that Fischer is friendly with President Marcos of the Philippines and would probably not want to embarrass him and other Philippine friends.

The Vukceovich appearance was hosted by the Toledo Chess Association. Formed only recently, the Toledo group has about 85 members and with a series of tournaments planned for the rest of the year it hopes to reach 100 members soon. Its next tournament is on February 15-16.

The excellent publicity releases about Vukceovich disseminated by the Toledo Chess Association included a brief game he won on the way to becoming junior champion of Yugoslavia in 1955. He called the game "the most incredible game I ever played." If you haven't seen this one, hunt up a board and set!

VUKCEVICH - PANOV

1 PK4 PK3 2 PQ4
PQ4 3 NQB3 NKB3
4 BKN5 BN5 5 BQ3 PB4
6 NB3 PxKP 7 BxP PxP
8 NxP QR4 9 BxN BxN+
10 PxB QxP+ 11 QQ2
QxR+ 12 KK2 QN7
13 RQN1 QxR 14 NxP
BQ2 15 NxP+ KB1
16 NK6+ PxN 17 QR6+
KK1 18 BN6+ PxB
19 QxP+ KB1 20 QN7+
KK1 21 QK7 mate.



(After 12...QN7)

□ □ □

Indiana player Tony Campbell of Muncie plays frequently in Michigan. In January he was joined by Judy Rippeth (Region V's entry in the 1974 U.S. Women's Championship) and Bernard Parham, both of Lafayette, who slid into Detroit on sheets of ice to play in the CCA Midwest Amateur. Parham and Campbell finished in a six-way tie for second.

Region V has a number of fine local bulletins, but what about chess columns in Region V newspapers? It might be of general interest to compile some information about columnists and their columns in the region. The 1975 USCF Yearbook lists the following newspapers as having chess columns: Ann Arbor News, Berea Exponent (Ohio), Cleveland Plain Dealer, Garfield Heights Leader (Ohio), and Parma Sun Post (Ohio). Are there others in Region V?

If we can learn about the existing columns, we not only can alert members to read them and help support them, but also we may be able to help would-be journalists get columns started in their local papers. There is no better way to stimulate new chess activity on the local level than through publicity in a regular column.

If you write a column, used to write one, or know someone who does (did), please send me as much of the following information as you can: the title of the column, the printing schedule (daily, weekly, irregular), the approximate level of player to which the column is directed, the kinds of material used (local, national, international, problems), details on how the column was started, the dates the column started (and ended, if it is no longer published), and any advice on ways to interest editors in accepting a chess column. Please send this information to me at 1 Dover Ct., Ann Arbor, MI 48103, and include samples of your columns, if possible.

□ □ □

Fred Townsend of Connecticut, a candidate for USCF Vice-President, visited Michigan Delegates in December and again in January. He is making plans with Larry Paxton to visit southwestern Ohio Delegates in Dayton. These visits afford local Delegates the opportunity to meet a national candidate and help stimulate thought and discussion about USCF problems.

MECKING: FROM HERO TO VILLAIN

Enrique Mecking has been "permanently and unconditionally disqualified from all Brazilian national and international chess competition" by the Brazilian Chess Federation. Because of Mecking's "shocking behavior" at the Olympiad in Nice, where he failed to appear on board 1 for several crucial matches and refused to give any explanation, the Federation declared it would terminate his substantial monthly living allowance immediately and do all within its power to prevent his participation in world chess.

These developments are reported by Jude Acers in the Berkeley Barb from various Yugoslavian and Russian news sources. Acers speculates that Mecking may be faced with the end of his chess-playing career because the FIDE rules require all tournament invitations to be mailed to national chess federations, not individuals.

Well, maybe Enrique and Bobby can get together some time for a friendly game.

MCA EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The board, together with most of Michigan's USCF delegates, met January 14 at Thackrey's residence in Ann Arbor. Present were Beider, Burgar, Everett, Gallatin, Kitts, Lindsay, O'Keefe, Les Smith, Don and Doris Thackrey, and Whitehouse. Guests were Jan Tazelaar of Kalamazoo and Fred Townsend of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Vice-President Burgar conducted the meeting in President Brattin's absence.

Board business included a discussion of transferring MCA's finances to the new treasurer, the question of bonding the MCA president and treasurer (deferred until next meeting), the masters-experts invitational, the Michigan postal championship, and the Michigan amateur championship.

Board members and USCF delegates spent part of the evening discussing national chess issues with Fred Townsend, a candidate for USCF Vice-President.

The next board meeting is scheduled for Thackrey's residence in Ann Arbor, February 11, 8 p.m. Guests are always welcome.

MCA BOARD MEMBERS

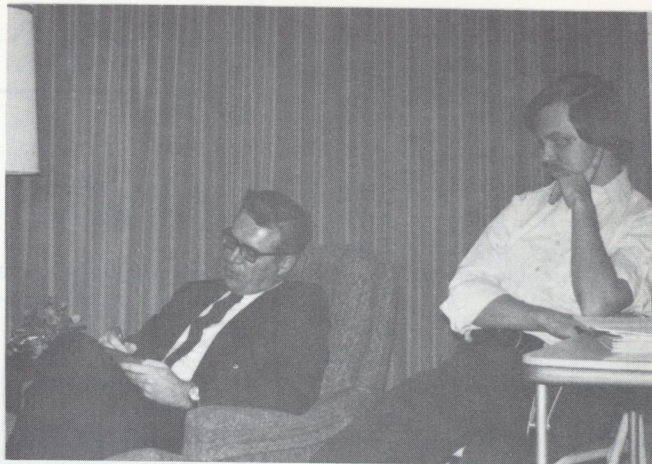
EDITOR'S NOTE: Last month MICHIGAN CHESS presented brief profiles of Gary Kitts and Doug Maurer. This month we tell all about Andrew Beider. Pete Gallatin has so far taken the fifth amendment. Maybe if we grant him immunity against punishment for all past and future chess crimes committed over the board....

BEIDER: "After reading in the January issue that I was being 'pursued,' I felt it behooved me to say a few words about my chessplaying career. Well, for the moment 'it has stopped.' I've relegated myself to being the tournament director of the Metro Chess League of Detroit and teaching the youth of the metropolitan area that most noble of games. I'm still captain of the Wayne State University chess team (5 years). My goals are to keep chess from being corrupted by devious powers (and to keep the budget spending as low as possible). All suggestions appreciated. I maintain a residence in Detroit on 18521 Evergreen, zip 48219."

In answer to some specific questions, Beider says that he is 23 years old and an insurance agent for Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance. He started playing chess when he was 8. He thinks that the most serious chess problems or needs in the state are lack of grandmasters, and he would most like to see MCA institute a chess hall of fame.

CHESS-NUTS QUADS

The Chess-Nuts Quads, organized by Claudia Lucas, was held in Ann Arbor on January 18. The event had 16 players divided into 4-player round-robin sections. The section winners were: Robert Van Nieuwkerk, Dale Lewis, James F. Davis, and Claudia Lucas, all of Ann Arbor. Jack O'Keefe directed.



Fred Townsend, candidate for USCF Vice-President, attending the January MCA executive board meeting. Board director Gary Kitts is at right.



After the meeting, a chat between two candidates for national office. Doris Thackrey is a candidate for Regional Representative (Regions V-VIII).



Preparing to depart, three members finish their discussion: (left to right) Andrew Beider, Fred Lindsay, and Wes Burgar.

READERS' FORUM

To the Editor:

In accordance with the article in the January issue of MC, here is a check for my '75 MCA dues.

Keep the magazine coming!

The excess amount of the check may be considered as a donation. Buy a bottle of champagne and present it at the next board meeting, or have an office party, if you prefer.

Incidentally, we play chess in my restaurant after 7 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays and after 1 p.m. on Saturdays. No dues or memberships are required, and the coffee is free.

Yum Yum Cafe
802 W. Leonard
Grand Rapids, MI 49504

Edward C. Hencir
Grand Rapids

Many thanks to Mr. Hencir for a generous donation to MCA. We'll take a raincheck on the champagne, however. With all the work ahead, we gotta have a sober board!

Hencir has been a mainstay in Grand Rapids chess for many years. If only every Michigan city had a Yum Yum Cafe.--Ed.

To the Editor:

Chess has really been exciting this year at Livonia. We had a simul with Mark Pence and Leslie Simons. Mark had one draw and Leslie had one for about 20 players each. Simons was very exciting with quite a few swindles in early play. Do you have any information about him?

Our Westside League is going great guns with 8 teams of 5 members each. The Dearborn Heights club is participating and we hope other clubs will next year. We will be awarding trophies and Cavalier chess sets. We will be playing Ann Arbor on Jan. 23. This should be quite a challenge, and I hope it turns into a yearly event.

We are up to 60 members so far and still climbing. We should reach 120 by summer. We were sorry to have Larry Greene move out of state. He has been a strong inspiration to chess in this area.

Would you be able to print any results of events, like our league and the Ann Arbor challenge?

Keep up the great job!

Rodger K. Beaton
Sec./Treas.
Livonia Chess Club
14851 Country Club
Livonia, MI 48154

We encourage all club officers, organizers, and woodpushers everywhere to send chess news to MC. We are delighted to report local happenings whenever we learn of them.

The Livonia Chess Club is a great place to play chess on Thursday evenings. For information, contact Rodger Beaton.--Ed.

To the Editor:

I would like to comment on James Kirwan's request for not only a state champion but a class champion. I have to agree with him all the way, for it would give us lower class players a realistic goal to shoot for.

Thanks for a real fine magazine...

Charles Smith
Mt. Pleasant

To the Editor:

...What you and MCA have done with the Prison Project has just been tremendous. Even though my own personal economic recession has disallowed any personal donation to the Prison Project, I would like to do my part. I would like to hold the Prison Project Open on April 12-13, where all of the net income goes to the Prison Project. I would like to know your feelings on this idea, and I would like to know what you think would be a good format for the tournament....

Dominic Zsigo
Corunna

Your thoughtfulness is greatly appreciated. We will be in touch about the proposed Prison Project Open, and in the meantime, I'd like to say to our readers that Michigan is fortunate to have young, energetic local organizers like Dominic Zsigo. They are worth going considerably out of your way to support.--Ed.

To the Editor:

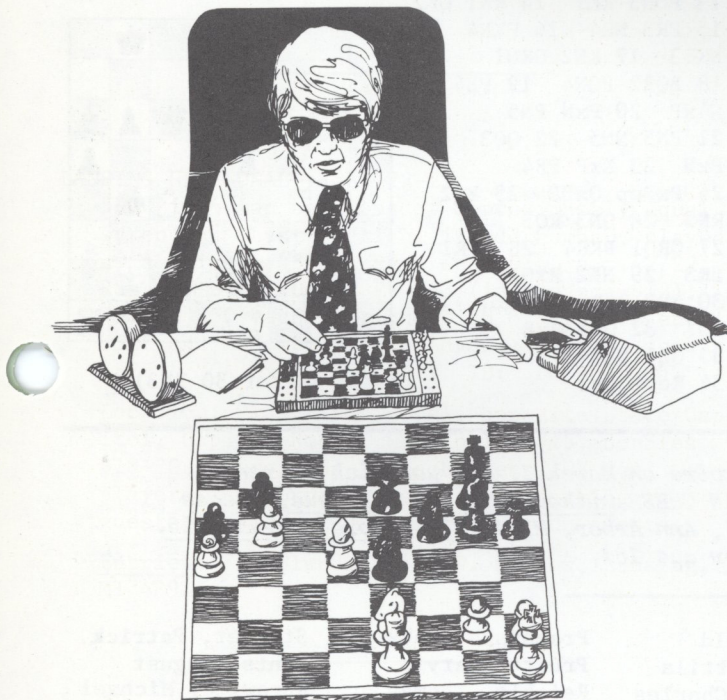
It's a little late for Christmas, but I hope MCA will have the heart to forgive me and accept this belated gift as a token of my repentance in sending it late, even though it is only a pittance. (I can't use the tax write-off, because I have no taxes to pay, but thanks anyway.) I also wish to thank you for the speed with which you replied to my last letter. It was nice to see a personal touch in business contacts instead of cold, impersonal form replies.

Now to discuss a few issues: 1. I oppose a problem corner in MC on a regular basis as a waste of valuable space and because they are frustrating headache-causers for me, personally. 2. I support the idea of class tournaments as a much fairer way of determining ability and detecting new talents on the chess scene. 3. A recent letter to your magazine suggested making a win worth 3 points and a draw 1 point, with an extra $\frac{1}{4}$ point added on at the end of the tournament for each draw, making a draw worth $1\frac{1}{4}$ points total, or worth less in proportion to a win than it is now. Since $1\frac{1}{4}$ is approximately .415 of 3, why not still score a win as 1 point and change a draw to .4

point in value? In this way, the extra $\frac{1}{4}$ point need not be added on at the end of a tournament, when it might be forgotten, decimals could be used instead of fractions, and it still would not change the rating system, as it is based on individual games. 4. Finally, does MCA provide any services for the blind, as USCF does? Does it allow blind people to play in tournaments, using chess sets that are made for blind people? Does MCA know where chess equipment for the blind can be obtained? I believe that if your time and budget warrant it, MCA should think about this large but forgotten segment of the population.

Your magazine is an outstanding value of superb quality. Now, if I could only get over this paranoid fear I have each month that I won't get that issue...

James Altena
St. Clair Shores



Thanks for asking about blind chessplayers, because I was just about to launch into that subject anyway. Certainly MCA allows blind players to play in Michigan tournaments. Clayton Walker, a long-time Detroit resident now living in Lansing, is a nationally known blind player who has played in many Michigan tournaments.

We are now in the process of seeking out other blind chessplayers or potential players in Michigan and finding out how we may cooperate with them. Maybe we can soon organize a Michigan blind over-the-board championship or a blind postal championship. We are in touch with the Michigan School for the Blind in Lansing, the Michigan Rehabilitation Center for the Blind in Kalamazoo, and with several other relevant institutions and associations. We will keep our readers informed as we gather information and discuss the possibilities for chess programs.

In the meantime, there is one immediate service members can help us with. Chess literature for the blind in this country is in very short supply. We need volunteers to read chess books and magazines (or parts thereof) onto tapes that can be transferred to master tapes and then made available through a lending library network to blind players. A few MCA members have already begun contributing to this project. Will some others join us? All you need is clear articulation and a tape recorder.

The organization that provides the central service is *En Passant*, "A Service for the Blind Chess Enthusiast." It publishes a monthly chess magazine on tape, makes available a library of chess literature on tape, and offers several other services to blind players. Potential volunteer readers should write for more information to John Graham, Editor, *En Passant*, 109 Kelvington Drive, Monroeville, PA 15146. And if you write, please let me know also.

To answer your specific question about chess sets for the blind, these are available from the U.S. Braille Chess Association, 800 Fourth St. SW, Suite 707 South, Washington D.C. 20024. They cost \$7.50.--Ed.

MIDWEST AMATEUR

The Midwest Amateur (64 players) in Detroit on January 18-19 was won by Fereidon Geula, a student from Iran now living in Detroit. He scored $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Following Geula were Bernard Parham and Tony Campbell of Indiana and Mark Pence of Livonia, Don Vandivier of Flint, Morgan Everett of Detroit, and Jeremy Barth of Detroit, all with 4-1. Top B was Jeremy Barth, and runnerup was Ron DeLuca. First and second C were Ed Mooney and John Marcou. First D was Alfred Jean. First unrated was Klaus Schmidt.

The Reserve Tornado (31 players) was won by John Shavaliar, 4-0. Second was Mark Majkowski, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. There was a six-way tie for third: Dolin,

Darbro, Giminez, Jordan, Reissig, and Thurman (who also was top unrated).

The scheduled Seniors' section (for players over 50) was canceled when only one player entered.

George Martin directed both events for the Continental Chess Association.

The Michigan Masters-Experts Open, organized by David Whitehouse for MCA and held at the same site as the CCA amateur events described above, was won by Steve Feldman 3-1 (draws with Lindsay and Bassin). Following Feldman were Fred Lindsay $2\frac{1}{2}$, Charles Bassin $2\frac{1}{2}$, Ron Finegold $2\frac{1}{2}$, John Brooks 2, David Whitehouse 2, Robert Avery $1\frac{1}{2}$, and Thomas Sloan 0. Whitehouse will have a full report in a subsequent issue.

MOTOR CITY OPEN BRILLIANCIES

Dr. Howard Gaba offered two brilliancy prizes at the Motor City Open last November: one for players above 2000 and one for players below 2000. The final selection was made by Jack O'Keefe among the games submitted to him by Dr. Gaba.

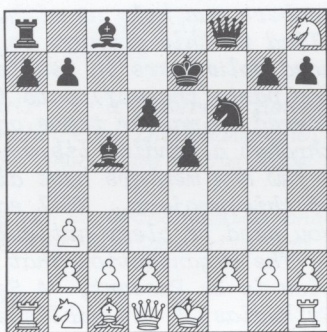
The winning games are given below, with O'Keefe's comments.

Below 2000: Tom Crispin of Ann Arbor

ROBERT MITTENTHAL - TOM CRISPIN

Watch out--Crispin is back! In this delightful miniature he combines a sharp theoretical novelty (6...PQ4) with typical Wilkes-Barre fireworks. After 11...BxP+ 12 KxB would allow a pretty forced mate by 12...NK5+ and 13...QB7+, but the game continuation leads to the same finish.

1 PK4 PK4 2 NKB3
 NQB3 3 BB4 NB3
 4 NN5 BB4 5 BxP+
 KK2 6 BN3 PQ4
 7 PxP NQ5 8 PQ6+
 PxP 9 NB7 QB1
 10 NxR NxB 11 RPxN
 BxP+ 12 KBI BN5
 13 KxB NK5+
 14 Resigns.



(After 11.RPxN)

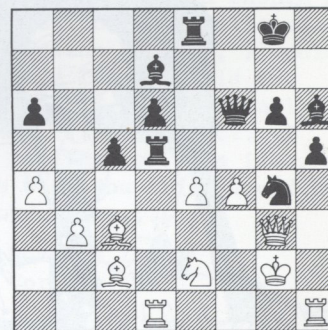
Above 2000: Leonard Esselink of Warren

RUDOLF FRANKE - LEONARD ESSELINK

A hard-fought battle by both sides. Esselink gives notice of his aggressive intentions by 19...N4xP!, but Franke returns the piece rather than give up three pawns for it by 21 NR2 BxNP. Then Black posts a rook in the center where it is trapped after 29 NK2 and 30 BB3.

30...RxR! sacs the queen for assorted material, but White could reply 31 RxR with fine prospects since both kings are in peril. After taking the queen, White's resistance crumbles quickly, but even on the better 32 BQ3 NxB 33 QxP+ BN2 Esselink has ample compensation for the Q.

1 PQ4 NKB3 2 PQB4 PB4 3 PQ5 PQ3 4 NQB3 PKN3
 5 PK4 BN2 6 PB3 PK3 7 BK3 OO 8 BQ3 PxP 9 BPxP
 PQR3 10 PQR4 QN2 11 KNK2 NK4 12 OO BQ2
 13 PQN3 RK1 14 RN1 QK2
 15 PR3 NR4 16 PKN4
 NKB3 17 KN2 QRN1
 18 BQB2 PQN4 19 PB4
 N4xP 20 PxN PN5
 21 PN5 NN5 22 QQ3
 PxN 23 NxP PB4
 24 PxPep QxBP 25 BQ2
 RN5 26 QN3 RQ5
 27 QRQ1 PKR4 28 RKR1
 BR3 29 NK2 RxQP
 30 BB3 RxR 31 BxQ
 RQ7 32 QK1 RxB
 33 QQ1 NK6+
 34 Resigns.



(After 30 BB3)

The MCA memberships of those listed below expire on March 1. If you wish to renew your membership and continue to receive MICHIGAN CHESS without missing an issue, please send your check, payable to MCA, to 1 Dover Ct., Ann Arbor, MI 48103, before February 25. Dues are \$6 for adults and \$4 for juniors (under age 18).

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 Barth, Jeremy
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 Brill, Max
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TOURNAMENTS

SHIAWASSEE OPEN, Owosso, Feb. 15-16

5-SS, 50/2. Reg. 9-9:45 a.m. 2/15. Rds. 10-2-5:30, 12:30-4:30. TD: Dominic Szigo.

Entry fees: \$8 if mailed by 2/7, \$10 at tmt. USCF and MCA mem. req.

Prizes: Trophies to 1st, 2nd, top B, C, D/E, Unr. Cash prizes as entries permit.

Location: YMCA, 515 W. Main, Owosso.

Entries: Dominic Szigo, 1845 S. Vernon Rd., Corunna, MI 48817 (tel. 517-288-2479).

22nd CENTRAL MICH. OPEN & LANSING QUADS, Mar. 22-23

OPEN: 5-SS, 45/2. Reg. ends 9:45 a.m. 3/22.

Rds. 10-3-8, 10-3:30. TD: David Whitehouse. EF: \$14 (\$12 in advance). USCF & MCA mem. req. Prizes: (Based on 60 entries) \$150-75, \$50-25 A, B, C, D/E, unr. (if at least 6 in a class).

QUADS: Two separate events with cumulative prizes for those in both. 3-RR in 4-man sections of approx. equal strength. EF: \$7 (\$6 in advance) one day, or \$11 both days. USCF & MCA mem. req. Reg. ends 9:45 each day. Time limit: 1st day 50/2 with rds at 10-3-8. 2nd day 50/80 with rds at 10-1-4. Prizes each section, with cumulative prizes to be announced.

Location: Olds Plaza Hotel, opposite State Capitol, Capitol Room. Luxury quarters at hotel at 10% discount; extra beds \$4 each.

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

LANSING NIGHTMAY, Mar. 22-23

3-RR in 6-man sections of approximately equal strength. 1st section, if odd number, played as Swiss. 45/2. Reg. ends 9:45 a.m. 3/22. Rds. 10-3-8, 10-3:30. TD: \$14 (in advance \$12).

Prizes: \$50 each section with 4th place for 3rd place. USCF and MCA mem. req. Advance entries show USCF & MCA exp. 2/7 later. TD: Ed Molenda.

Location: Olds Plaza Hotel, opposite State Capitol, Capitol Room. RR singles \$15, doubles \$16-20, extra beds \$3 each. Loss 10% for players. Luxury quarters, free parking to guests, municipal ramp fee for non-guests.

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

40th MICHIGAN OPEN, Owosso, Mar. 1-2

7-SS, 50/2. Reg. 9-9:45 a.m. 3/1. Rds. 10-2-30-6-30, 12:15-4:30. TD: Dominic Szigo.

Entry fees: \$7 if mailed by 2/18, \$8 if mailed by 2/24, \$10 at tmt. USCF & MCA mem. req.

Prizes: Trophies to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, top A, top B, top C, top D/E, top unrated (no trophy for less than 3 in a class). Free postage & disbursements.

Location: YMCA, 515 W. Main, Owosso.

Entries: Dominic Szigo, 1845 S. Vernon Rd., Corunna, MI 48817 (tel. 517-288-2479).



THE FISCHER-FIDE MIDDLEGAME

Fischer watchers know that the high bid for the world championship match was \$5 million offered by the Philippines, two-thirds to go to the winner and one-third to the loser. And the Philippine government will pay all the organization costs and the expenses of the players and officials (probably close to \$1 million). In addition, Fischer is friendly with President Marcos (with whom he played his last known game of chess) and the Philippine master Campomanes (who personally delivered the Philippine bid for the match) is one of the few human beings Fischer seems to like. So if any place on earth has a chance to induce Fischer to defend his title it would appear to be the Philippines.

The latest maneuver in the large game of which the championship match hopefully will be the end game is an attempt by the Japanese Chess Federation to secure the signatures of one-third of the FIDE member nations to convene a special meeting of the FIDE General Assembly at which new compromises with Fischer could be attempted. Isaac Kashtan has said that such a meeting is anticipated for March.

Won't it be sad when FIDE capitulates on all points to Fischer, leading to a Karpov protest and refusal to play, and then causing the Soviet Federation to forbid Korchnoi from being a substitute and we don't have a match after all? I hope I'm wrong.

60th BOURBONNEAU, Detroit, Mar. 15-16

No information received. Watch CB&R for details.

Coming Events Clearinghouse

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

Feb. 15-16: Shiawassee Open, Owosso	Aug. 2-3: CCA Tourn., Detroit
Feb. 22-23: Lansing Hexagonal	Aug. 16-17: Insanity Open, Battle Creek
Mar. 1-2: Mid-Michigan Open, Owosso	Aug. 23-24: Lansing Double Tornado
Mar. 15-16: CCA Tourn., Detroit	Aug. 29-
Mar. 22-23: 22nd Central Mich. Open, Lansing	Sep. 1: Mich. Open Champ., Lansing
Apr. 5-6: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor	Sep. 13-14: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor
Apr. 26-27: Lansing Tornado	Sep. 20-21: 23rd Central Mich. Open, Lansing
May 3-4: Michigan Amateur, Ypsilanti	Oct. 11-12: CCA Tourn., Detroit
May 10-11: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor	Oct. 18-19: Region V Championship, Indiana
May 23-26: 30th Annual Lansing Open	Oct. 25-26: Lansing Double Quad
Jun. 7-8: CCA Tourn., Detroit	Nov. 8-9: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor
Jun. 21-22: Lansing Double Quad	Nov. 22-23: 5th Lansing Hexagonal
Jun. 28-29: Cereal City Open, Battle Creek	Dec. 7: Mich. Speed Champ., Site Not Chosen
Jul. 12-13: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor	Dec. 20-21: Lansing Double Tornado
Jul. 26-27: 4th Lansing Hexagonal	Dec. 27-28: CCA Tourn., Detroit

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