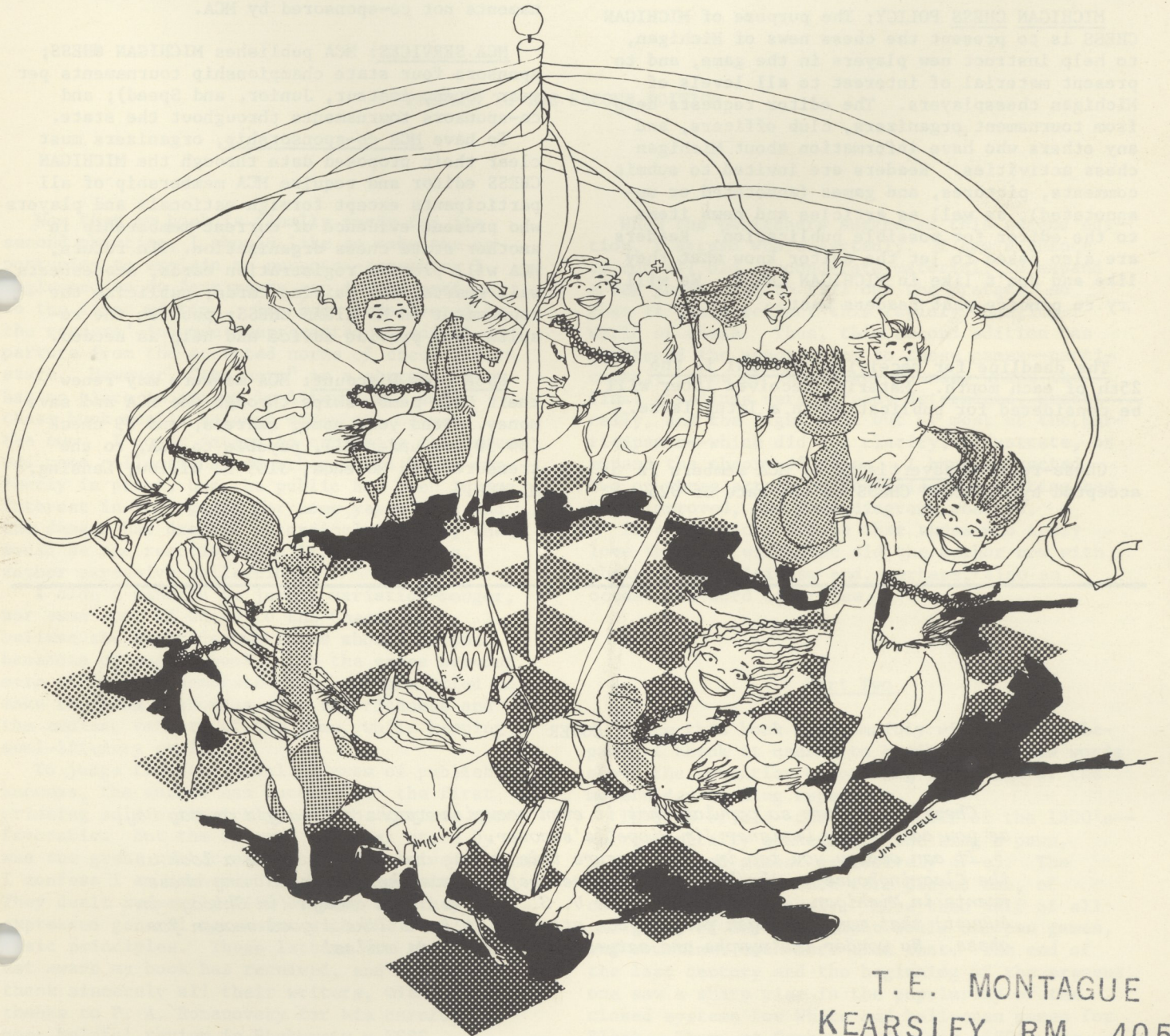


MICHIGAN CHES

Michigan
Chess
Association

MAY 1973



T. E. MONTAGUE
KEARSLEY RM. 405

MICHIGAN CHESS

Published Monthly by the Michigan Chess Association

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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 chessplayers. 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 25th of each month. Material received later will be considered for publication in a later issue.

Chess-related advertising by MCA members is accepted by MICHIGAN CHESS at the rate of \$25

for one-quarter page, \$50 for a half page, and \$100 for a full page. The minimum charge is \$20. No ads will be accepted for Michigan tournaments not co-sponsored by MCA.

MCA SERVICES: MCA publishes MICHIGAN CHESS; sponsors four state championship tournaments per year (Open, Amateur, Junior, and Speed); and co-sponsors tournaments throughout the state.

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

USCF Dues Discount: MCA members may renew their USCF memberships through the MCA and save money. Send your name, address, and \$9 check (\$4.50 for under 21), payable to MCA, to the treasurer, Ed Molenda, 3105 W. Willow, Lansing, MI 48917.

COVER

Chess has become so popular that it even occupies nymphs and satyrs on May Day, as you can see by Designer Jim Riopelle's cover.

It can occupy you too in full measure this spring and summer. Take a look at the Clearinghouse on the back page. Never before have there been so many chess events in Michigan. And this year the U. S. Open is close enough (in Chicago in August) that many Michigan players can attend. It looks like a good season for chess. No wonder the nymphs and satyrs have such happy smiles!

Bronstein's ZURICH 1953

Translator: Jim Marfia

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the opinion of some masters fortunate enough to read Russian, the greatest tournament book ever written is David Bronstein's International Grandmasters' Tournament: Commentaries to the Games of the Tournament of Contenders for the Match with the World Champion (Zurich, 1953), 2nd ed., Moscow, 1960. The book is characterized by notes that not only clarify the particular game in question but that are often also mini-essays by Bronstein on some chess subject suggested by the game. Unaccountably, the book has not yet been translated into English, or--as far as we know--into any other language. But Grand Rapids expert (in both chess and Russian) Jim Marfia has offered to translate excerpts from this book for the benefit of MICHIGAN CHESS readers. He begins with Bronstein's preface. Later installments will contain selections from the annotated games.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

Now that my book is finally ready for its second printing, I should like to take the opportunity to explain my purpose--something I neglected to do four years ago in the preface to the first edition. The book I delivered to the readers' judgment represented a radical departure from the accepted norms of chess literature. However, "the norm" is a concept which has no place in art or in literature, and a chess book really belongs somewhere between the two. I don't intend to criticize the numerous game collections and other chess books currently in print, but the public has been losing interest in this genre for some years now, and the demand has dropped accordingly. What, then, would be the reaction to a large and, alas, rather expensive collection?

I didn't want to be just a variation-monger, nor some sort of Guide to the Chessplayer. I believe the author's own ideas should be the backbone of such a book, with the games serving more or less to annotate them. I have tried to make the book a showcase for the richness and the endless variety of the game, while keeping a semi-literary style.

To judge from the usual indexes of publishing success, the author has succeeded: the first printing sold out quickly, and the reviews were favorable. But the index I set most store by was the great number of letters I received (which I confess I am nowhere near caught up with). They dealt summarily with errors, but they also expressed general agreement with the book's basic principles. These letters are the highest award my book has received, and I want to thank sincerely all their writers, with special thanks to P. A. Romanovsky for his careful and most helpful review in Shakhmaty v SSSR.

When the publishers suggested this second edition, I agreed wholeheartedly. I saw a chance to cut all old, second-rate material, to expand a few parts, and to fill out the preface, so that it would reflect this rapidly changing world of chess. Thus, this second edition has shortened the annotations to those games--particularly those of the latter rounds, where the final standings were already determined, practically, and the fight went out of most of the participants--which did not clarify, illustrate, or expand the theory of chess. I have corrected two or three errors in analysis, the editing has been improved, and some diagrams changed.

In conclusion, I hope that those who truly love the game will also aid the author now with their alert criticism and, perhaps, also an occasional word of praise.

Part Two

Since this book deals mainly with the middle-game, I think it useful to begin with a few words about the evolution of opening ideas and of the modern-day opening repertory.

In days of old--the latter half of the 1800's--White generally opened with the king's pawn, Black replied almost exclusively e7-e5. The Sicilian and the French were played too, of course, but only rarely. More than half of all the games of any tournament would be open games, and sometimes much more than that. The end of the last century and the beginning of the present one saw a sharp rise in the popularity of the closed systems for White and half-open games for Black. Thus, at Cambridge Springs, 1904, the

Queen's Gambit was the most popular opening, with the Ruy Lopez second, and the Sicilian third. The Indian systems were introduced in tournaments of the '90's and early 1900's: thus, new ideas received their first test in combat.

The Twenties saw the almost complete disappearance of the open game (except for the Ruy) and a takeover by the Queen's Gambit and Queen's Pawn Games. White's successes with the Queen's Gambit and Ruy Lopez led gradually to the popularization of the asymmetrical defenses: the Indians against 1 d2-d4, and the Sicilian against 1 e2-e4. This was "a very good year" for the development of opening ideas. The young grandmasters scored one win after another, and chiefly with their new openings: Nimzovich's Defense, Reti's Opening, Grunfeld's and Alekhine's Defense.

At the strong double-round tournament of Bled, 1931 (with Alekhine, Bogolyubov, Nimzovich, Vidmar, Flohr, Tartakover, Spielmann, Maroczy, etc.), there were 77 Queen's Gambits and Queen's Pawn Games; White won 29 games, Black only 13. But there were also 21 Indian Defenses; White won... 2 games, and lost 14. Is it at all surprising, then, that the '30's and '40's saw the virtual disappearance of the Queen's Gambit? The successes of many of the Soviet and non-Soviet grandmasters followed closely the development and systematization of new lines in the King's Indian and Sicilian Defenses, as well as the Nimzo- and Grunfeld-Indian Defenses.

Today we divide all opening systems, both White and Black, into three major groupings. The FIRST category of openings sees both sides following the classical formulas of development, capture of space, building a pawn center, avoiding weaknesses, etc. This is the basic principle behind the Queen's Gambit, Ruy Lopez, French Defense, and some lines of the Sicilian and Nimzo-Indian. Under these circumstances (especially in symmetrical setups), the first move confers a definite advantage, and Black must fight a long, uphill battle to equalize. He gets very few winning chances, but with patient play may squeeze out a draw. A good index to the chances in such openings is the score of the Capablanca - Alekhine match. 33 of 34 games opened with the Queen's Pawn; 25 games were drawn, White won 6, and Black 2. Modern masters avoid the symmetrical defenses for those with more counterplay.

This brings us to the SECOND category, in which one side is following all the classical principles, while the other side deliberately flouts some of them for active piece play, or for an attack on the opposing pawn center, or simply to complicate. Under this heading, we find the main lines of the King's Indian, the Sicilian, the Grunfeld, the Nimzo, and some sharp, forcing lines of the Queen's Gambit.

The THIRD group includes all openings in which White aims not to occupy, but to control, the center squares. He avoids fixing the pawn structure for the moment, keeps his game as flexible as possible, and prepares for a war of maneuver. Here White must be ready to plunge

into complications at the proper time, or to simplify when he obtains a positional advantage. Under this heading we include the Closed Sicilian, a number of the Reti and English Openings, the King's Indian Reversed, and a few other systems.

Keep in mind, however, that the particular opening is a flexible thing, capable of turning down more than one road. For example, Black may defend the Queen's Gambit with the Orthodox System, a typical classical line; or he may employ Botvinnik's system [1 d4 d5 2 c4 c6 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 Nc3 e6 5 Bg5 dc--Ed.] or the Peruvian variation [1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bg5 c5 5 cd Qb6--Ed.] with its risky, forcing play and counterplay. The Queen's Indian is not a symmetrical defense, but Black's winning chances are almost nil. And the Nimzo-Indian, one of the best-known and one of the sturdiest of the openings used by the "hypermoderns" of the Twenties, can develop, as Black chooses, either positionally or wild-and-woolly.

Part Three

The development of these new approaches to the problem of the opening was one aspect of an overall growth trend in chess thought. The Queen's Gambit enjoyed its greatest popularity during the era of the Positional School. But for all the truth they taught, their principles embodied one major flaw: the assessment of a position at a glance. In the eyes of Tarrasch's disciples (and Tarrasch himself was only the apostle of Steinitz), the backward pawn, the strong pawn center, and a lead in development were the deciding factors in evaluating a position and choosing a plan. "If one piece is poorly placed, the whole game is shaky." Thus spake Tarrasch. And the principles of the Positional School, which he formulated in clear and easily understood language, became the Law to many of his contemporaries. This gave rise to the annotation of so-called "consistent" games, which we see even today, where one side carries out his logical plan from beginning to end, as though he were proving a theorem. Thus we find one player depicted as the Upholder of Principle; the other, as the Transgressor. The Good, see how he pileth up the positional plusses. Yea, he stacketh them in his Bank of Advantages (as a teen of ager might save up for a motor-cycle), and when they have reached their fullness, they burst forth into a Final Combination, ending in an Instructive Checkmate--or a yet more Instructive Win of the Exchange. What doth his opponent meanwhile, saith the reader? He lifteth up his eyes unto his backward pawns, his badly placed pieces; he covereth his head for shame. "Black resigns."

Nev-er happen, folks--and certainly not between grandmasters of equal strength. The annotators obviously have been rewriting chess into mythology.

The positional school ruled chess for quite some time, but its weaknesses were brought to light in the Twenties. The Queen's Gambit began to disappear, and the young grandmasters like Nimzovich, Reti, and Tartakover began to make appearances in the lists of prizewinners. They fought against a dogmatic and exaggerated interpretation of positional principles, as applied to practical tournament chess.

Led by Botvinnik, the young Soviet masters made their international debut around 1935, and soon rose to the top of the heap. Their consistent and collective successes have created the impression in some quarters that the Soviet school of chess represents some monolithic dogma of thought and technique. Not quite. There are a lot of Soviet masters, and their styles are as varied as their names. For example, the approaches of Spassky and Petrosian differ quite as fundamentally as those of Spielmann and Schlechter, and Tal is as different from Botvinnik as Lasker was from Capablanca.

What were the major advances of the Fifties, and where do we go from here?

The contemporary chessplayer has a tremendously broad background of knowledge. He can tap generations of experience; and he can be by turns bold and crafty, calculating and reckless-- basing his intended maneuvers on the most painstaking analysis possible.

The idea of positional play has also been tremendously expanded. Tarrasch's method meant avoiding weaknesses in one's own position and giving them to others, piling up small advantages, occupying the open files, and delaying the final attack until one has extracted every possible advantage. But now "positional play" can also mean something entirely different. Now the player may deliberately take on weak squares and weak pawns, and use them to distract his opponent. He may abandon an open file to save the rooks for other, more promising uses. He may even build up a threatening-looking attack merely as a cover for his real intentions.

We have isolated and defined a lot more "tenable positions," and now every master plays with one or another of these in mind. We now know that many positions which used to be considered lost can be defended--sometimes even serve as a basis for counterattack. However, they also require a great deal of high-pressure calculation and the ability to abandon one stronghold and counterattack at the right moment on another part of the board. Now we can begin to see that this was Emanuel Lasker's chief talent, and that the fact that none of his contemporaries understood his concept of the game constituted his chief advantage over them.

Of course, this was not Lasker's sole talent. He was the game's great psychologist. No one was more skilled than he in the delicate art of reversing his field, never quite breaking into the clear, but gradually pushing his opponent

over the line. He would deliberately make second-rate moves, and challenge his orthodox opponents to refute them. Nowadays, even this style has been analyzed, its weak points noted, and a counterstyle developed. For the first few moves, the modern player will allow his opponent sizable positional advantages. Examples from the opening books are the K-Indians after e5xd4, and the family of openings after 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 e6 4 Nc3 ed 5 cd. Boleslavsky's System in the Sicilian, with its gaping hole at d5 and hopelessly backward pawn at d6, used to look like incredible impudence, but has nonetheless survived all attacks. In this book we will see a number of similar ideas.

Part Four

And now a word or two about middlegame technique, which the reader will find referred to several times in this book. This is also a much larger concept than it was thought to be some decades ago. Yesterday's brilliancies are Modern Chess Tactics Illustrated.

One cannot master any art without first learning the technique--and this holds true for chess as well. However, we ought not to make too much of the technical aspect. The last phase of the game, so often referred to as "a matter of technique," is often far from being easy, simple, and straightforward. The great technical player of thirty years ago was Capablanca; today, it is Smyslov. I have examined both players' so-called "technical" games and endings, and they seem to me to be studies in well-placed combination and models of deep and accurate calculation. If this is "mere technique," then it is technique of a very high order. The same is more or less true of many endings of grandmaster games--to mention two from Zurich, Euwe - Stahlberg and Gligoric - Euwe.

Another characteristic feature of the contemporary style, as exemplified in the games which follow, can be summed up in one word: opportunism. It is a new flexibility of approach, and with a most promising inclination to try the position in lively tactical play. Morphy's style evidently still exercises its eternal, irresistible fascination, even on the contemporary grandmaster, and he still nourishes dreams of a return to that bygone era. I believe we are closer to that dream now than at any time in the last hundred years.*

**It is interesting to note that this was written just when Tal's star was at its brightest. The dynamic style of the then world champion obviously impressed Bronstein as the pattern for the future. Less than a year after Bronstein wrote these words, an ill Tal was crushed by Botvinnik and the dynamo operated at less than full power for many years. Just recently a newly invigorated Tal has again climbed close to the summit. (Ed.)*

The new direction, characteristically, seeks to break the game from a logical pattern and impose a combinative--or, more accurately--a calculative one. The material aspect--a pawn here, the exchange there--means little in such a game, nor is it necessary to prove that the combination was absolutely sound. On the contrary: usually it is later established that, by means of a long series of "only" moves, the defender might have saved himself. Here the new breed of grandmaster trusts in himself and in his phenomenal capacity to calculate an uncountable multitude of long and complex variations.

Certainly the two top exponents of this style are Mikhail Tal and Boris Spassky. Of course, there is more to their immense talent than just calculating ability: they know all the nuances of positional play, they play brilliant endgames, and they know the openings well. But they excel precisely in their ability to give the game a dynamism, to bring matters to a point where no appraisal of position is possible: the opponent

is forced to play move-on-move, or even "variation-on-variation."

The time came for one of these two to test his strength and the durability of his style in single combat with the strongest player of the preceding two decades: Mikhail Botvinnik. The outcome of that meeting showed--as did the results of the tournaments which preceded it--first, that in Mikhail Tal we have the representative of an established trend; and second, that this trend still leaves ample space for logical, principled chess.

The author has, in the course of his twenty-year chess career, played a lot of tense, exciting games himself--in fact, some of them made me feel as though I were playing on the edge of a razor. But I would never say that chess is mainly calculation. And I hope that chess does not progress in that direction, but that the new style will take its place as one of the many weapons of the creative arsenal in that battle of artists: CHESS.



MICHIGAN 9th IN RATED CHESS ACTIVITY

A statistical study done by James Lane, Secretary of the Massachusetts Chess Association, shows that Michigan was ninth in total rated chess activity last year. The study was based on the number of participants in rated events as reported in Chess Life and Review. Michigan had a total of 2159 participants in rated events during the period studied. California ranked first with 13,041, followed by New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and the District of Columbia.

When the figures are arranged on a per capita basis, Michigan drops to 24th. The leaders in participants per capita were District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Arizona, New Mexico, New York, California, Illinois, Oregon, Connecticut, and Wyoming. Alaska and North Dakota were 49th and 50th.

This study was first reported in Chess Horizons, the bimonthly publication of the Massachusetts Chess Association.

SAVAGE IS GREAT LAKES JUNIOR H.S. CHAMP

Bob Savage earned his expenses to the National High School Championship Tournament in Chicago in May by winning the Great Lakes Junior High School Championship held in Cleveland on April 7-8. Savage scored 6-0.



APRIL MCA BOARD MEETING

The MCA Executive Board met in East Lansing on April 10.

The secretary reported that the MCA membership is now over 900.

The main business of the meeting was to select a site for the Michigan Open Championship in September. Three bids were received: Jim Marfia (Grand Rapids), Oakland University, and the Eastern Michigan University Chess Club. After full discussion, the EMU bid was accepted and a committee of J. D. Brattin, Don Thackrey, and Ben Crane was appointed to work with organizer Gene Hickey in arranging the details of the tournament.

It was reported that Doris Thackrey will be the unopposed candidate from Region V for Regional Vice-President.

Other discussion was held on various correspondence received during the month, prospects for an invitational Michigan championship tournament, and suggestions for enlarging the Executive Board to provide for a greater degree of regional representation and a broadening of responsibilities.

ANN ARBOR CHESS NUTS CHANGES MEETING NIGHT

The Ann Arbor Chess Nuts now meets Thursday evenings (instead of Friday) in the basement of St. Andrews Episcopal Church, 306 North Division.

LANSING TORNADO

Charles Bassin and David Whitehouse each scored 4-0 to share first-place money in the Lansing Tornado on February 25. Steve Krevinko was third with 3 1/2 - 1/2. Scoring 3-1 were Jim Marfia, Don Vandivier, J. D. Brattin, Dale Nichols, Fred Foote, John Schoonmaker, Lawrence Quigley, Bob Savage, and Ed Molenda, Sr.

J. D. Brattin directed the 43-player event.

2nd EASTERN MICHIGAN OPEN

The 2nd Eastern Michigan Open was held in Detroit on March 17-18. The Open section, with 43 players, was won by Rod Freeman of Detroit with 5-0. Tied for second with 4-1 were Don Thackrey, Tom LaForge, Joseph Geshel, and Fred Bies. Trophies went to Thackrey (Class A), Geshel (Class B), Bies (Class C), Tom Reichle (Class D), Michael Reynolds (Class E), and John Ulicny (Unrated).

The High School Team Tournament, which was held in conjunction with the Open tournament, was won by the Seaholm A Team, consisting of Chad Hill, Mark Waters, Ian Callum, and John Fox. Twenty-four 4-man teams participated.

The attendance for both tournaments was cut significantly by the blizzard that closed most of the highways around Detroit on Saturday.

Both tournaments were directed by Bob Moran for the Continental Chess Association.

ANN ARBOR CHESS CONGRESS

A total of 122 players entered the three sections of the Ann Arbor Chess Congress on April 7-8. A fourth section, for experts, was cancelled when only one expert showed up.

The amateur section, with 40 players, was won by David Whitehouse (4½-½). Richard Borgen, Paul Shields, Ray Stone, and Gary Kitts each scored 4-1. The "under 1800" money went to Tom LaForge and Abe Ellenberg, and the latter also won the B trophy. Dr. Thomas C. Halpin won the C trophy.

In the reserve section, with 56 players, both Chris Zissis and Don Hamel scored 4½-½. Zissis took the top trophy on tiebreak, and Hamel took the D trophy. Six players scored 4-1: Duane Spencer, Ian Mailing, Robert Saam, Mark Anderson, Dan Arnold, and Bob Bell. Spencer and Mailing shared the "under 1400" money, and Bell was top unrated.

The beginners section, with 26 players, was won by Robert Wagner with 4½-½. Second was Bob Schmidt with 4-1. Six players scored 3½-1½: Bryce Bradford, Helio Rincon, Julio Torres, Steve Walquist, John Hierz, and George Newton.

PAWNBROKERS' CONVENTION

Thirty-four pawnbrokers (chess pawns, that is) convened on the weekend of April 14-15 in Kalamazoo for their annual bash. H. K. Jaeger won the convention with a score of 5-0; it was his first chess tournament. J. D. Brattin finished second.

YPSI HIGH SCHOOL TOURNAMENT

The Ypsilanti High School Tournament last month was won by Mark Hale. Steve Ciske and Charles Pinter tied for 2nd; Ciske won a play-off match to break the tie.

MONROE COUNTY CLUB TOURNAMENT

Professor Robert Leski is the champion of the Monroe County Chess Club for 1972-73. In the recently completed club tournament, Leski scored 5-0, including a win over the favorite, near-expert Roger Underhill. Louis Bresinski won the B section of the tournament with a score of 5-0. The junior (under 18) and novice (under 12) sections were won by Delbert Oliver and John Lukacs.

12th ANNUAL

FLINT OPEN

May 26-28

YMCA, Flint, Michigan

\$1,100

GUARANTEED CASH PRIZES

TROPHIES TO 1st IN EVERY CLASS

See MCA Tournaments page for details

2nd HURON OPEN

Ypsilanti, March 10-11, 1973

Josip Begovac, an exchange high school student from Yugoslavia temporarily living in Grosse Pointe Woods, won the 2nd Huron Open with a score of 5-0. Tom LaForge from Sterling Heights was second with 4 1/2 - 1/2. Following with 4-1 were Tom McMahon, Dan Boyk, Dennis Jespersen, and David Whitehouse.

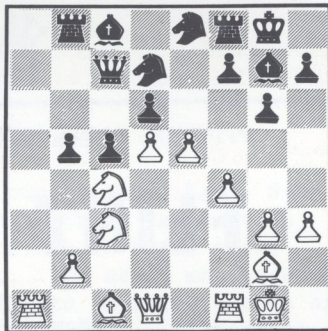
Class A prizes went to LaForge and Jespersen; Class B to McMahon and John Shields (3 1/2 - 1 1/2); Class C to Tom Feeny and Gene Hickey, both with 3-2; Class D-E to Chris Zissis (3-2) and Alan Wagner (2-3); and Unrated to David Ballard and Herbert Simpson, both with 3-2.

The tournament, with 60 players, was directed by J. D. Brattin.

BEGOvac - VON GLAHN

A very impressive game by the tournament winner. Begovac's center pawns roll forward by 18 PK5 and 20 PK6! (threatening 21 PK7) until they overwhelm Black's resistance. Appropriately, those pawns (now on different files) decide the final position, for if 28...PxN 29 RxB! RxR 30 PB8Q+ RxQ 31 RxR KxR 32 PB8Q+.

- 1 PQ4 NKB3
- 2 PQB4 PB4
- 3 PQ5 PK3
- 4 NQB3 PxP
- 5 PxP PQ3
- 6 NB3 PKN3
- 7 PKN3 BN2
- 8 BN2 OO
- 9 OO QK2
- 10 NQ2 QNQ2
- 11 PKR3 PQR3
- 12 PQR4 RN1
- 13 NB4 PN3
- 14 PK4 NK4
- 15 NR3 QB2
- 16 PB4 N4Q2
- 17 NB4 NK1
- 18 PK5 PQN4
- 19 RPxP RPxP
- 20 PK6 N2B3
- 21 NK5 PxN
- 22 BPxP NR4
- 23 PQ6 NxQP

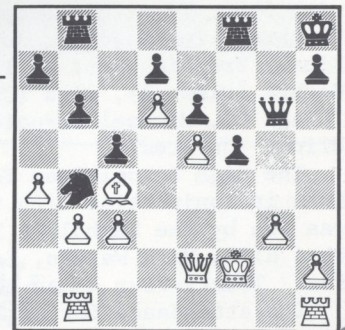


BEGOvac - VON GLAHN
(After 19...RPxP)

- 24 PxN BQ5+
- 25 QxB PxQ
- 26 PxQ RN3
- 27 PxP+ KN2
- 28 RR8 Resigns

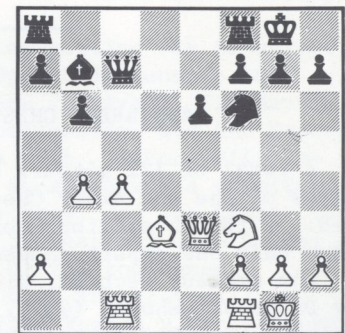
BRATTIN - BOYK (After 30 PB3)

Boyk cheerfully sacrificed a piece by 30...PB5! to drive White's king out into the wilderness. After 31 PxN the game continued 31...PxP+ 32 KK3 RB7 33 QK1 QN4+ 34 KQ3 QB4+ 35 QK4 RB6+, and White resigned.



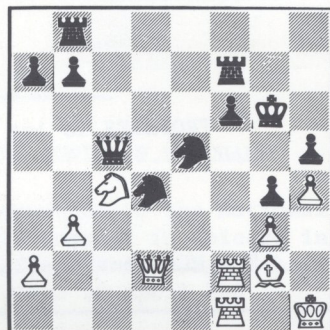
McCUE - LAFORGE (After 16 QK3)

Thrust and parry by two fine tacticians. Black's 16...NN5, threatening a potential mate as well as the queen, looks like a killer, but White found 17 QN5 BxN 18 QR4! and drew the ending after 18...QxP+ 19 QxQ NxQ 20 KxN.



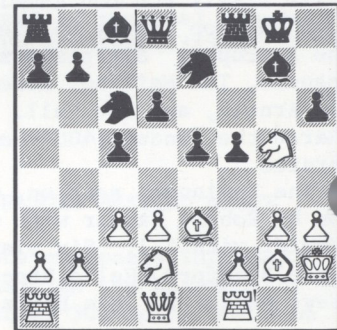
HICKEY - BRASS (After 34...NxKP)

Gene Hickey finished powerfully here by smashing open Black's king-position with 34 RxP+! RxR 35 QN5+, and Black resigned.



EVERETT - BEGOvac (After 13...PKR3)

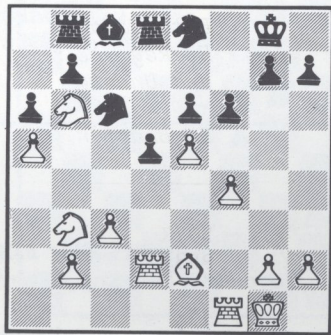
When White played 14 QN3+ here, Begovac clinched first place by 14...PB5! Now both 15 QxP+ and 15 NxP are met by 15...PQ4! and White has to surrender material.



ZISSIS - FOORD

A Tarrasch-like squeeze by Chris Zissis, illustrating the strength of a Q-side bind against the Scheveningen. White gets an iron grip on the black squares by 12 PR5 and 18 NR4, induces Black to close the center by 24 BN4, then pries open the Q-file with 27 PB4!, leaving Black in a virtual zugzwang.

1 PK4 PQB4
2 NKB3 PK3
3 NB3 NQB3
4 PQ4 PxP
5 NxP PQ3
6 BK3 NB3
7 BK2 BK2
8 O0 O0
9 PB4 PQR3
10 PQR4 QB2
11 NN3 RQ1
12 PR5 QQ2
13 BN6 RB1
14 QQ2 BQ1
15 BxB RxB
16 QRQ1 PQ4
17 PK5 NK1
18 NR4 QK2
19 NN6 RN1
20 QB3 QN5
21 QxQ NxQ
22 PB3 NQB3
23 RQ2 PB3
24 BN4 PB4
25 BB3 NB2
26 R1Q1 RK1
27 PB4 PxP
28 NxP NN5



ZISSIS - FOORD
(After 23...PB3)

29 NN6 NB3
30 BxN PxP
31 RQ8 BN2
32 RxR+ RxB
33 RQ7 NQ4
34 NxN BPxN
35 RxB RQ1
36 NQ4 Resigns

J. SHIELDS - WHITEHOUSE

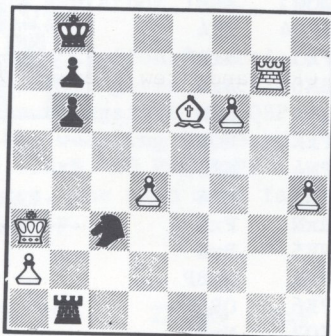
Whitehouse wins a neat miniature with his favorite opening. In this side-variation of the Winawer White should play 10 PxP RN3 11 QQ2 (as in Smyslov - Botvinnik, Match 1954). 10 BN5 is inferior, and 12 NB4 leaves White no adequate reply to 12...QR4! since 16 QxN? would lose the queen.

1 PK4 PK3 7 QxNP RN1 13 NxR QxP+
2 PQ4 PQ4 8 QR6 QPxP 14 BQ2 QxR+
3 NQB3 BN5 9 NK2 NB3 15 KK2 BPxN
4 PQR3 BxN+ 10 BN5 RN3 16 PQB3 PN3
5 PxP PQB4 11 QR4 PxP 17 PKB4 BR3+
6 QN4 NKB3 12 NB4 QR4 18 Resigns

WILKISON - McCUE

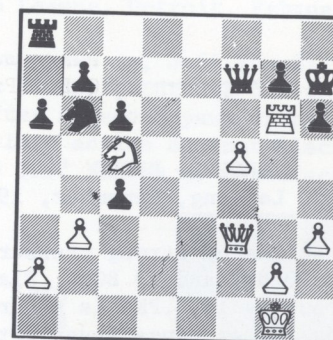
The Morra Gambit has been so popular lately that we may forget that there is another gambit against the Sicilian. In this miniature Chuck Wilkison reminds us that the Wing Gambit still has a punch.

1 PK4 PQB4 6 NB3 NQB3 11 QxP RQB1
2 PQN4 PxP 7 BB4 KNK2 12 BN5 QN3
3 PQR3 PK4 8 O0 PQ4 13 QxQ BxQ
4 PxP BxP 9 PxP NxP 14 NxP N4K2
5 PB3 BR4 10 QN3 BK3 15 BR3 RB2
16 BxN Resigns

LAFORGE - GROSSINGER
(After 29...KR2)DAVIS - GEORGE
(After 42...RN8)

Black's last move threatened a perpetual check by ...NN4+. If BN3 Black might have resigned; White actually played 43 BQ7 and George found a forced mate despite the skimpy material:

43 BQ7 PN4
44 BxP NxB+
45 KR4 NB6+
46 KR3 PN4
47 RN8+ KN2
48 Resigns



An energetic finish by LaForge, who refuses to settle for the mere win of a queen when checkmate is in the offing. The game ended with 30 NK6 NQ4 (if 30...RKN1 31 NN5+!) 31 QR5! NB3 32 RxBP+.

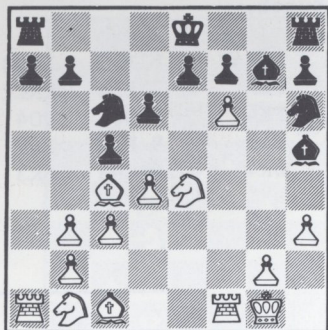
A GAMES MISCELLANY

We present this month a section of miscellaneous interesting games from recent Michigan events. In addition to the customary games reports on particular MCA tournaments, Games Editor Jack O'Keefe will occasionally compile and comment on games collected singly from here and there or games submitted by readers for his consideration. If you have recently won, lost, or drawn a game with particularly instructive, unusual, piquant, or otherwise interesting features, send it to the editor.

LEHOTSKY - VANDIVIER
Pumpkin Amateur, Flint, October, 1972

Lehotsky's KBP wins this one almost by itself. First 10 PB5 threatens to trap the QB, then 15 PB6! wins a piece (15...PxBP 16 BxN BxB 17 NxBP+).

- 1 PK4 PQB4
- 2 PKB4 NQB3
- 3 NKB3 PKN3
- 4 BB4 BN2
- 5 OO PQ3
- 6 PB3 QN3
- 7 QN3 QxQ
- 8 PxQ BN5
- 9 NN5 NR3
- 10 PB5 PxP
- 11 PR3 BR4
- 12 PxP BB3
- 13 NK4 BK4
- 14 PQ4 BN2
- 15 PB6 BB1
- 16 PxKP BxP
- 17 BxN and won.



LEHOTSKY - VANDIVIER
(After 15 PB6)

GROUP - RIKER
Tornado, Lansing, December, 1972

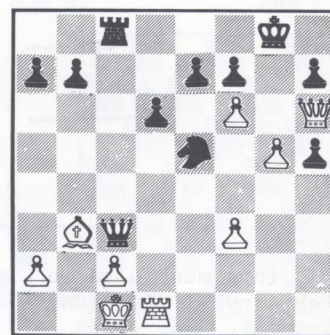
James Group builds up strong pressure against Q5 and Q6 after 10 BxN and 13 BQ5. Black's attempt to break out by 19...PN5 is thwarted by 22 NxP!, winning the exchange (even after 22...NB3 or 22...RB4).

- | | | | | | |
|--------|------|---------|------|---------|---------|
| 1 PK4 | PQB4 | 9 BKN5 | BK2 | 17 RQ2 | RB1 |
| 2 NKB3 | PQ3 | 10 BxN | BxB | 18 KRQ1 | NB3 |
| 3 PQ4 | PxP | 11 NQ5 | PQN4 | 19 PB3 | PN5 |
| 4 NxP | NKB3 | 12 NxB+ | QxN | 20 PxP | NxP |
| 5 NQB3 | PQR3 | 13 BQ5 | BxB | 21 QR5 | RB5 |
| 6 BK3 | PK4 | 14 QxB | RR2 | 22 NxP | QxN |
| 7 NB3 | PQN3 | 15 RQ1 | RQ2 | 23 QxQ | PxQ |
| 8 BQB4 | BN2 | 16 OO | OO | 24 RxR | and won |

HARRISON - BASSIN
Tornado, Lansing, February, 1973

The most exciting game in the February Tornado. Both players sacrifice the exchange to expose the opponent's king, but after 22 PB6 the game seems destined to end in a perpetual. Black spurns this result, and his game looks promising after 35...PxP (threatening 36...RK1+). Harrison's 36 BxP+! dispels that illusion, since 36...KR1 37 QB6+ gives White a winning ending. But both players overlook 37 PN6+ and Black's attack finally prevails. Despite the slips, a great battle waged with boldness and imagination.

- 1 PK4 PQB4
- 2 NKB3 PQ3
- 3 PQ4 PxP
- 4 NxP NKB3
- 5 NQB3 PKN3
- 6 BQB4 BN2
- 7 BN3 OO
- 8 PB3 NB3
- 9 BK3 BQ2
- 10 QQ2 QR4
- 11 OOO KRB1
- 12 PKR4 NK4
- 13 PR5 NxRP
- 14 BR6 BxB
- 15 QxB RxN
- 16 PxR RQB1
- 17 PN4 NKB3
- 18 PN5 NR4
- 19 RxN PxR
- 20 NB5 BxN
- 21 PxB QxBP
- 22 PB6 QR8+
- 23 KQ2 NxP+
- 24 KK2 QK4+
- 25 KxN QB4+
- 26 KK2 QN5+
- 27 KK3 QN6+
- 28 KK2 QN7+
- 29 KK1 QN8+
- 30 KK2 QN5+
- 31 KK3 QN6+
- 32 KK2 QN7+
- 33 KK1 QK5+



HARRISON - BASSIN
(After 22 PB6)

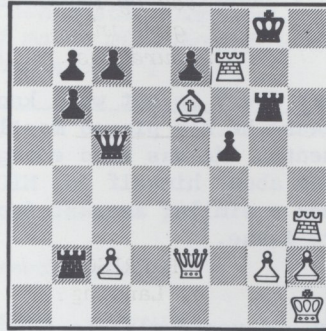
- 34 KB2 QB5+
- 35 KK2 PxP
- 36 BxP+ KxB
- 37 QxP5+ KN1
- 38 RQ2 QxP
- 39 QB3 RK1+
- 40 KQ3 QN4+
- 41 PB4 QN8+
- 42 KB3 QB8+
- 43 Resigns

ZACKS - BORGEN

MSU Tornado, East Lansing, January, 1973

Black passes up the book move 8...PK4, gets a cramped game but wins a pawn. However, capturing a second pawn (14...NxKP?) costs a piece. Black wins two more pawns, but his deserted king can offer no resistance to Zacks' slashing final attack. This win gave Zacks first place in the tournament.

- 1 PK4 PQ3
- 2 PQ4 NKB3
- 3 NQB3 PKN3
- 4 PB4 BN2
- 5 NB3 OO
- 6 BQ3 NB3
- 7 OO BN5
- 8 BK3 NQ2
- 9 PK5 PxP
- 10 BPxP PB3
- 11 PK6 NN3
- 12 QQ2 BxN
- 13 RxB NxP
- 14 RB2 NxKP
- 15 BxN RPxB
- 16 BB4 KR1
- 17 BxN PKB4
- 18 RQ1 QK1
- 19 RB3 QB3
- 20 QK2 RR4
- 21 NQ5 RxP
- 22 KR1 QB4
- 23 NB4 RxP
- 24 RKR3 RB3



ZACKS - BORGEN
(After 30...KN1)

- 25 NxP+ RxN
- 26 RQ8+ BB1
- 27 RxB+ KN2
- 28 RB7+ KN1
- 29 RxRP+ KB1
- 30 RB7+ KN1
- 31 RR8+ Resigns

WATSON - KITTS

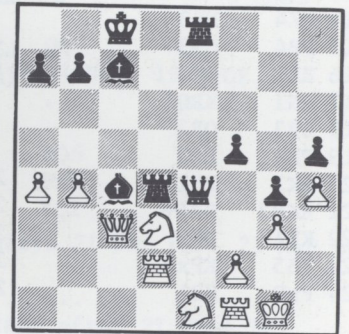
Correspondence Match, 1972

It's hard to imagine a game with more action packed into twelve moves than this brilliant miniature. Playing in Anderssen style, Ray Watson sacrifices both rooks for a forced mate in six beginning with 12 NB7+.

- 1 PK4 PK4
- 2 NKB3 PKB4
- 3 BB4 PxP
- 4 NxP QN4
- 5 PQ4 QxP
- 6 QR5+ PN3
- 7 BB7+ KQ1
- 8 BxP BN5+
- 9 NB3 QxR+
- 10 KK2 NK2
- 11 BN5 QxR
- 12 NB7+ Resigns

ARNOLD - E. MOLENDAS, SR.
Tornado, Lansing, February, 1973

Here White's 33 NB5, attacking both Q and R, looks like a killer. But Molenda found a pretty answer: 33...QxN!
34 RxQ RxR+ 35 KR2
(35 KN2 BQ4+ 36 PB3 is better, but Black still wins by 36...RxR+
37 QxR PxP+ 38 KB2
RK7+) BQ4 36 PB3 BxBP
37 RKN2 R5Q8 38 QR8+ BQ1
and mate is inevitable.



ARNOLD - MOLENDAS
(After 32...PB4)

W. JONES - SLOAN

Michigan Chess Classic, Ann Arbor, Feb., 1973

9...NxQ (not mentioned in Ciaffone's article in the February MICHIGAN CHESS) gives Black a solid game with some pressure against the QBP. White should get rid of the weakling by 18 RQ2 (18...NQ4 19 PB4, or 18...BxB 19 PxN BxP? 20 R2N2). As the game goes, the pawn must fall, and Sloan mops up efficiently.

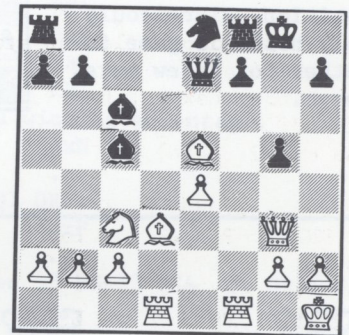
- 1 PK4 PQB4
- 2 PQ4 PxP
- 3 PQB3 NKB3
- 4 PK5 NQ4
- 5 PxP PQ3
- 6 NKB3 NQB3
- 7 NB3 PxP
- 8 PxP NxN
- 9 QxQ+ NxQ
- 10 PxN NB3
- 11 RQN1 PQN3
- 12 BQN5 BQ2
- 13 OO RB1
- 14 RK1 PK3
- 15 BK3 BK2
- 16 RKQB1 BR6
- 17 RB2 NN5
- 18 BxB+ KxB
- 19 RQ1+ KK2
- 20 R2Q2 NQ4
- 21 BN5+ PB3
- 22 PxP PxP
- 23 BR4 RxP
- 24 NK5 R1QB1
- 25 NQ3 RB7
- 26 PR3 PN4
- 27 PB4 NK6
- 28 NK5 NxR
- 29 RQ7+ KK1
- 30 BxP NK6
- 31 RxKRP RxP+
- 32 KR1 RB8
- mate

VON GLAHN - SWALYA

Metro League, Detroit, February, 1973

Already one pawn up, Jeff Von Glahn pounces on 18...PKN4 by 19 RB6!, cutting off the defense of the KNP. After a second pawn drops, White swings his R and Q into action against Black's exposed king, and 29 QR3! leaves no satisfactory reply.

- 19 RB6 BK6
- 20 QxB QxB
- 21 RB5 QK2
- 22 RxP+ KR1
- 23 QN3 PB3
- 24 RKR5 RKN1
- 25 QB3 NN2
- 26 RR6 PB4
- 27 NQ5 BxN
- 28 PxB QRK1
- 29 QR3 QK8+
- 30 BB1 Resigns

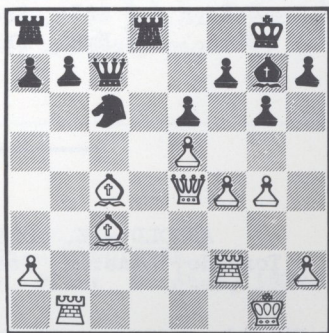


VON GLAHN - SWALYA
(After 18...PKN4)

LINDSAY - WEBER
Team Match, March, 1973

A nice recovery by Fred Lindsay, winner of second prize in the Michigan Junior Championship. Pressure on White's center nets a pawn, since 14 QxNP would lose a piece. After Black fails to simplify by 19...NQ5 (20 QQ3 NN4! wins) Lindsay breaks the kingside wide open by 23 PB5 and 27 PK6!

1 PQ4 NKB3
2 PQB4 PKN3
3 NQB3 PQ4
4 PxP NxP
5 PK4 NxN
6 PxN BN2
7 NB3 PQB4
8 BN2 BN5
9 BB4 OO
10 PK5 NB3
11 OO PxP
12 PxP BxN
13 QxB NxP
14 QK4 NB3
15 PB4 QN3+
16 RB2 PK3
17 RN1 KRQ1
18 BB3 QB2
19 PN4 PN3
20 RK1 BB1
21 RKN2 BB4+
22 KR1 NK2
23 PB5 KPxP
24 PxP KB1



LINDSAY - WEBER
(After 19 PN4)

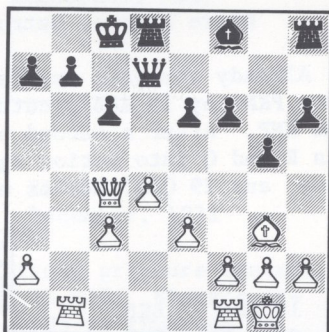
25 QR4 NxP
26 QxP QN2
27 PK6 RK1
28 PK7+ RxP
29 QR8 mate

BARDIN - HALL

MSU Tornado, East Lansing, January, 1973

BARDIN - HALL
(After 18...PK3)

Bardin dropped a bomb here with 19 QR6! With a demolished K-position, Black could only hold his game together for a few more moves.



MICHIGAN GAINS TWO NEW MASTERS

The March USCF rating supplement revealed that Michigan has two new masters, both from Ann Arbor. Robert Avery is 2201 and Dave Presser 2203.

Congratulations to both.

Introducing Robert Avery

Robert Avery is not well known to Michigan players because he has played mostly in out-of-state tournaments. He was kind enough to answer some questions about himself for MICHIGAN CHESS. We will seek a similar account from Dave Presser for a future issue.

Avery, 26 years old, is formerly from Toledo, but now lives in Ann Arbor, where he is a computer programmer. He learned chess at about the age of 8 from the World Book Encyclopedia with his father. He says he wasn't any good until after the summer following the 8th grade, during which he studied chess for about five hours a day on the average. At the end of this summer, he played in his first USCF tournament and achieved a 4-3 score and a 1830 provisional rating.

His progress from that point occurred mainly in quantum jumps. He remained a Class A player for five years and then suddenly jumped to 2065. In the last two years he has moved steadily toward the masters rating without losing rating points in any tournament.

Avery has studied many books in the course of his chess development and now owns a chess library of over 100 books and many periodicals. The book that brought him from 0 to Class A was Chess Made Simple by Milton Hanauer. Other books that stand out in his mind from his past studies are Nimzovich's Chess Praxis, Pachman's series on the openings, and Fine's Basic Chess Endings. His favorite book today is a German volume, Hans Müller's Lerne Kombinieren, which he recommends for any player of expert rating or higher. That book, he says, has done more than any other in helping him become a master. It helped him with what he regarded as his principal weakness, tactics. Today Avery studies openings some--mainly just after a tournament while the experience of particular variations is still fresh--but his usual study is of combinations and endgames.

Some of Avery's significant results in the past are: (1) tied for top junior in the 1963 Western Open with a 5-3 score, (2) won a Toledo high school tournament when he was in the 12th grade (after, as he says, his nemesis Dan Boyk--now also of Ann Arbor--had graduated), (3) won a Greater New York intercollegiate tournament in 1966, and (4) won from two masters and drew with grandmaster Walter Browne in a tournament in New York in 1966.



The 16th Golden Knights



By Gary Abram



EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third and final installment of Gary Abram's postal games played in the course of winning the 16th Golden Knights and thereby becoming U. S. Open Postal Champion. This installment covers the final two games of his playoff match with Gerald Goodman of Shaker Heights, Ohio. In the first two games, Abram had scored 1 1/2.

Game 3, 1970 - 1971

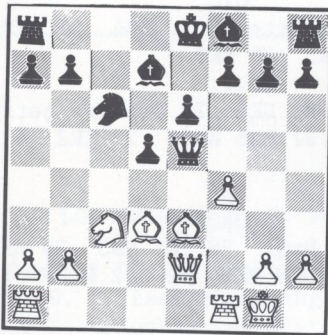
French Defense

ABRAM - GOODMAN

1 PK4	PK3
2 PQ4	PQ4
3 PK5	PQB4
4 PQB3	NQB3
5 NB3	QN3
6 BQ3	PxP
7 PxP	BQ2
8 OO	NxQP
9 NxN	QxN
10 QK2	...

White can also play 10 NB3 immediately.

10 ...	NK2
11 NB3	NB3
12 BK3	...
If 12 NN5, then 12...QxKP!	
12 ...	QxP
13 PB4	...



ABRAM - GOODMAN
(After 13 PB4)

13 ... QK3

After 13...QB3 14 PB5 (threatening NxP) 14... QK2 (but not 14...PQ5 15 NK4 QK1 16 BKN5 QN3 17 QRK1, with the better game) 15 NN5 QK1 16 QKB2, White has compensation for his material disadvantage.

Less good for Black is 13...QN1?! 14 NxP BQ3 15 KR1 OO? 16 BxP+ KxB 17 QR5+ KN1 18 NB6+! PxN 19 QN4+ KR2 21 RB3 and wins.

14 NN5	QN1
15 PB5	PK4
16 QR5	PQR3
17 NB3!?	...

A new idea. White loses after 17 PB6 PKN3 18 BxP BK3.

17 ... QK3
If 17...PQ5, then 18 BQB4 NQ1 19 BxQP.
18 KRQ1?! ...

18 QRQ1!? is better.

18 ...	NQ5
19 BxN	PxB
20 RK1+	KQ1

On 20...BK2, White plays 21 PB6 PxP 22 NxP BK3 23 RxB.

21 NK2 ...

Black has the advantage after 21 QR4+ BK2 22 QxQP QB4.

21 ...	PKN3
22 QB3	...

Possibly better is 22 QR4+ BK2 23 QB2!?

22 ...	BN2
23 QB2	BK4!?
24 KR1	...

Not 24 NxP? BxP+ 25 KR1 BN6.

24 ...	QKB3
25 QRQ1	...

Or 25 RKB1!?, threatening QK1 followed by QR5+.

25 ...	RK1
26 BN1?! ...	

White should have played 26 RKB1.

26 ...	QRB1
27 RKB1	...

Not 27 NxP BxN 28 RxR+ BxR 29 RxB RB8+.

27 ...	BN4
28 BQ3	BxB
29 RxB	RB7
30 QB3	KB1

Black has achieved a winning advantage.

31 NN3	BxN
32 QxB	...

Or 32 PxB QxP 33 QK1 QR4+.

32 ...	QxP
33 R3Q1	...

Black also wins after 33 R3KB3 QK4 34 QR3+ PB4 35 QxRP RR1.

33 ...	QK4
34 QN3	QK7

34...QK5!? might win more quickly.

35 RKN1 QB5
 36 QR3+ KN1
 37 QxP PQ6
 38 QxBP R7K7
 39 QxKNP R1K6
 40 PQN3 QQ5
 41 RQB1 PQ7
 42 QQ6+ KR2
 43 RB8 RQB6!

Black threatens ...QxR+

44 QN8+ KN3
 45 QQ6+ KR4
 46 QR3+ ...

White cannot be saved by 46 QQ8+ PN3 47 PN4+ KR5 48 QQ7+ PN4, or by 46 PN4+ KR5 47 QQ7+ PN4. 46 ... KN4

47 Resigns

47 QR4+ is hopeless for White (47...QxQ 48 PxQ+ KN5 49 RN1+ KxP 50 RxR RK8+).

19 ... KRK1

20 PKN4? ...

Black has only a tiny edge after 20 NN3 PB5 21 QB1 (21 QK3 BB4) 21...NxN+ 22 PxN BB1.

20 ... BxP

21 N2xN ...

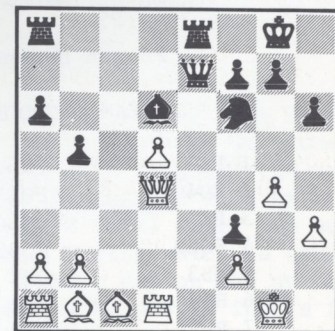
The obvious 21 PxB loses to 21...PK5 22 QK3 NxN+. Or 21 N3xN KPxN.

21 ... BPxN

Not 21...BxKP 22 NB5 BxQ 23 NxQ+ BxN 24 BxB PK5 25 BK2! PxN 26 BxBP, and White stands somewhat better.

22 PxB PK5

23 QxQP PxN



GOODMAN - ABRAM
 (After 23...PxN)

Game 4, 1970 - 1971

Nimzoindian Defense

GOODMAN - ABRAM

1 PQ4 NKB3
 2 PQB4 PK3
 3 NQB3 BN5
 4 PK3 OO
 5 NB3 PQ4
 6 BQ3 NB3
 7 OO PxP
 8 BxBP BQ3
 9 NQN5 BK2
 10 PKR3 PQR3
 11 NB3 PQN4
 12 BQ3 BN2
 13 QK2 BQ3
 14 RQ1 QK2
 15 BN1 PR3!?

Somewhat better than 15...PK4. For example, 16 PQ5 NQ1 17 NN5 PR3 18 N5K4 NxN 19 NxN PKB4 20 NxB PxN 21 PQR4 PxP 22 RxP RB3 23 RQB4 PK5 24 PQN4 NB2 25 BN2 RN3 26 PB4 PxPep 27 QxP RKB1 28 BxBP NN4 29 QR5 RxB 30 QxR NxP+ 31 KR2 RN4 32 RK4 QB1 33 QK8, and Black resigns. Gligoric - Fischer, Leipzig, 1960.

16 PK4 PK4
 17 PQ5 NQ5!
 18 QQ3 ...

Black wins a rook or mates after 18 NxN PxN 19 RxP QK4.

18 ... PB4
 19 NK2 ...

The alternative 19 PxPep BxP 20 NxN PxN 21 QxQP QRQ1 gives Black an advantage after either 22 NQ5 BxN 23 PxB BB4 or 22 QK3 QK4!? 23 PB4 QR4 24 PK5 BB4!

24 QK3 ...

The alternatives are little better. Black has the advantage after 24 BB4 BB4 25 QQ3 (if 25 QQ2 NK5!) 25...QK7. Or 24 BK3? BK4 25 QQ2 NxNP! Also bad is 24 BQ3 NQ2 25 BK3 (Black gets an edge after either 25 BKB4 BB4 26 QB3 QR5 or 25 BB1 BK4 26 QQ3 QB3) 25...QR5 26 BKB1 NB4, with the intention of 27...RK5 and 28...RxP+.

24 ... QxQ

White can equalize after 24...BB4 25 QxP QK7 26 QxQ RxQ 27 RB1 NK5 28 BK3.

25 PxQ ...

Even worse is 25 BxQ BK4 26 BQ4? (a better try is 26 BB2) 26...BxB 27 RxB RK8+ 28 KR2 KB1, and Black wins.

25 ... BN6

26 PQR4 QRQ1?!

26...PN5! 27 BQ2 NxQP 28 PK4 NB3 29 BxNP NxKP 30 BxN RxB 31 BB3 RK7 32 RQ2 RK8+! is more to the point.

27 RR3 ...

Not 27 PxP NxQP owing to the threat 28...NxP 29 RxR PB7+.

27 ... RxQP

27...NxQP is answered by 28 R3Q3. An unclear situation arises after 27...PN5?! 28 RN3 PQR4 29 PK4 PB7+ 30 KN2 BR5 31 RK3. White should not vary from this continuation with 28 R3Q3 because of 28...NK5 29 RQ4 NB7 30 RB1 NxP+ 31 KR1 NN4, and Black gets the advantage after either 32 PK4 PQR4 33 BxN PxP 34 RxBP BK4 35 RQ2 or 32 RxNP RxQP 33 PK4 R4K4 34 BxN RxB 35 RxP RxNP.

28 RxR NxB
29 PxP PxP

White answers 28...NN5 (intending 29...RQ1) with 29 PK4 and 28...NB5 with 29 PxP! NK7+ 30 KB1 NxB 31 PR7 RR1 32 BK4 NN6! (threatening ...NQ7+) 33 RxN RxP 34 BxP, and White has the advantage.

30 BQ2?! ...

Better is 30 PK4 NB3 (if 30...PB7+, then 31 KN2 BR5? 32 PxN RK8 33 RR8+ wins) 31 RxP BR5 (31... BQ3 32 BxP, or 31...NxB 32 BxP!) 32 RQN3 NxKP 33 RxP NQ3 (not 33...NN6 34 BQ3 RK8+ 35 KN2 RxB? 36 RN8+, with mate to follow) 34 QRB5 RK8+ 35 KN2 BN4 36 BxB RxB (or 36...PxB 37 BQ3) 37 BB1, with an even game.

30 ... NB3

Perhaps stronger is 30...NN3!?

31 RN3 PN3!?

32 BB2 ...

Certainly not 32 RxP?·RQ1. If 32 PK4, Black replies 32...PB7+ 33 KN2 BR5, but not 32...NxB 33 BxN (33 BxP loses to 33...NN4!) 33...RxB

34 RxBP RK7 (no better is 34...BK4 35 KB1! BxP 36 RQN3 or 34...BR7+ 35 KB1!) 35 BB3 (35 RxB RxB 36 RN3 RQ4 leaves Black on top, as does 35 BxP BR7+) 35...BK4 36 KB1 RK5 37 BQ2!

32 ... RK4

Uncertain would be 32...NK5 33 BxN RxB 34 RxP (34 RN4 RK1) 34...PR4 (34...RR5 35 RQR5, 34...RK1 35 RQ5 RR1 36 BR5) 35 PxP (or 35 RN4!·? RK1 36 PN3) 35...RKR5.

33 KB1? ...

White has to play 33 PK4. For 33...NxB see the note following White's 32nd move. An equal game results from 33...PB7+ 34 KN2 BR5 35 BB3 NxKP 36 BxR NQ7 37 BQ3 NxR 38 BxQNP.

33 ... PR4

34 PxP RxRP

35 PK4 NN5!

36 RxBP ...

Of course not 36 PxN RR8 mate. Black also wins

after 36 KN1 BB7+ 37 KB1 RxP or 36 BQ1 NR7+ 37 KN1 PB7+. Nor can White save himself after 36 BK3 RxP 37 BKN1 RR8 38 RxBP NR7+ 39 KN2 RxB+! 40 KxR NxR+ 41 KN2 NK8+.

36 ... NR7+

37 KN2 NxB

38 KxN BK4

39 PN3 RxP+

40 KK2 BB6

41 BB4 PB3

42 BQ3 RxB!?

42...RR4 was another possibility.

43 KxR BK4

44 BQ2 PN4

45 KK2 PKN5

45...KB2 allows White to equalize with 46 KB3.

46 KB2 KB2

47 KK2 KN3

48 KK3 PB4

49 PxP+ KxP

50 BN4 ...

50 BK1 is met by 50...BN1, where Black threatens

51...BR2+ followed by ...KB5. There could follow

51 KQ4 KB5 52 KB5 BR2+ 53 KxP KB6 54 KB6 BB7

55 BB3 PN6 56 BK5 PN7 57 BR2 KN5 58 PN4 KR6.

50 ... BB5+

51 KQ3 ...

If 51 KK2, then 51...KK5 52 KB2 KQ6 53 BK7

KB6 54 PN4 KB5 55 BB8 KQ4 56 BK7 BQ3 57 BN5

KB5 58 BQ2 BxP 59 BB4 KQ4, threatening 60...BQ3.

51 ... BN1

52 BB5 ...

52 BQ2 is met by 52...BR2 with the threat of ...PN6.

52 ... KB5

53 KK2 PN6

54 BK3+ KK5

55 BB5 BK4

56 Resigns

LOU OWEN ON U. S. POSTAL TEAM

Lou Owen of L'Anse has been chosen to play on a six-man U. S. team competing in the Second Olympiade Team Tournament starting in May under the auspices of the International Correspondence Chess Federation.

Owen, prevented by geography from playing in many over-the-board tournaments, has devoted much of his energies to correspondence chess. He finished 24th in the 1968 Golden Knights and held USCF postal rating of 1678. He played 8th board in a correspondence team match between the U. S. and France and won both games. His lifetime record against foreign correspondence masters is 5 wins, 5 draws, and 1 loss.

PORT HURON CHESS CLUB FLOURISHING

The future of chess in Port Huron looks bright, according to the most recent "Chess Chatter," the publication of the Port Huron Chess Club. The PHCC--which now has 80 paid members and an inventory of 20 boards and sets, 12 clocks, a 50-book library, a demonstration board, and several other items of equipment--offers a wide variety of services to its members, including a yearly picnic, junior and senior club championships, matches, two speed tournaments, simultaneous exhibitions, a problem-solving tournament, special lectures and presentations, and a number of Swiss and round-robin events. The club even has its own T-shirts! Lon Rutkofske is the president. Fred Johnsick edits the club's lively, entertaining newsletter.



ENDGAME



By David Whitehouse

EDITOR'S NOTE: East Lansing expert David Whitehouse has agreed to write a series of articles on the endgame. In the February issue he shed new light on Reuben Fine's principle of symmetry in K+P endings. The present article discusses another K+P ending, a general topic which is close to Whitehouse's heart and on which he is an expert.

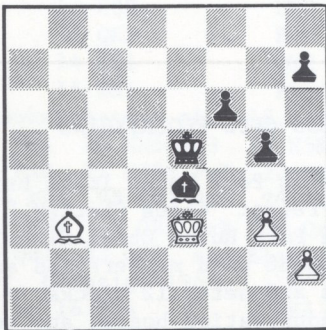
RP + BP vs. RP

Do you know how to draw a drawn ending? Have you ever been in the embarrassing situation of losing an ending that the books call "an easy draw?" For the average player, the "easy draw" is a hard life. Strong players beat you in drawn endgames, but you cannot beat anyone from the same positions. Why?

The answer for the most part is knowledge, or a lack of it. Sure, you know when K+P against K is a draw and maybe even when K+R+P against K+R is drawn, but do you know the dozens of other positional draws? Do you know even such simple endings as K+2P against K+P? Probably not.

Here then lies your problem. Quite often you are confronted with the possibility of simplifying into a king and pawn ending, but you don't know if you can hold it or not. This then is where you should start. King and pawn endgames are the foundation for all others. To play the more complicated endings correctly, you must know the simple ones.

For example, in the last Huron Open in Ypsilanti, I had White in the following position.



White to play

This should be a draw. Play proceeded:
 51 BN8 (White wants Black to advance his RP. I knew why this would help me draw. Do you?) PR4
 52 BB7 (52 PR4 should also draw, but I want to leave my pawn at h2) PR5 53 PxP PxP 54 BR5
 KB4 55 BK8 KK4 56 BR5 PB4 57 BB3! (the whole idea) BxB 58 KxB.

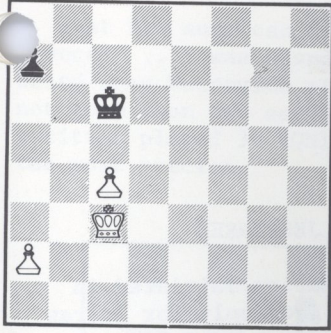
This is what I was playing for. This endgame is a "book" draw. Can you draw it? I knew I could, since this is the third time I've had this position! The first time I lost in a not too clever manner (I let the Black king get in front of the BP), but since then I've learned the ending quite well. The game continued:

58...PB5 59 KB2 (not 59 KN4 KK5 60 KxP PB6 61 KN3 KK6 and Black queens his pawn) KK5 60 KK2 KB4 (Black here begins an irrelevant maneuver) 61 KB3 KN4 62 KB2 KB4 63 KB3 KK4 64 KB2 KK5 65 KK2 PB6+ (now we're back on the track) 66 KB2 KB5 67 KK1!

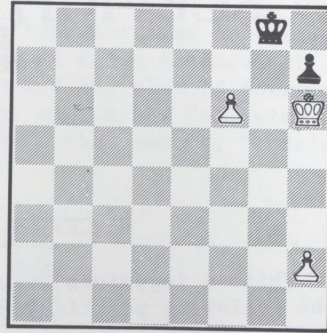
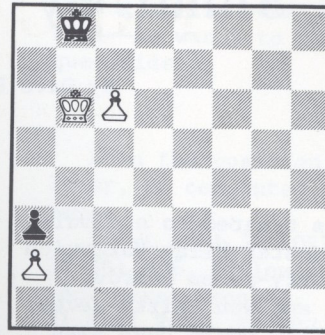
The point. This is the way to keep the opposition. On the mechanical 67 KB1 KK6 68 KK1 PB7+ 69 KB1 KB6 70 PR3 KN6 and White loses because after his king is forced into a stalemate position he still has one extra tempo with PR3. A plausible try for White is 67 PR3, but this loses also. Notice that if White had to move again after 67 PR3 Black could then play ...KN6 and pick up the RP. So Black plays 67...KK5 68 KB1 (otherwise 68...KK6 and 69...PB7 wins) KK4!! (a pretty maneuver. White cannot play 69 KB2 because of KB5) 69 KK1 KB4! 70 KB1 KK5 71 KK1 KK6 72 KB1 PB7 73 KN2 KK7 74 KR2 PR8=R! and Black wins. Easy, huh! Black just triangulates his king and White loses the opposition. It looks easy, but find it over the board for the first time! In Germany, I saw the German master Braun let his opponent draw this ending. He never found the triangulation idea. My point is this. Many players would try PR3 if they did not know this ending. The move is plausible, but bad. To draw inferior positions requires a lot of knowledge. Even as "simple" an ending as this one is very hard if you have to find the ideas yourself.

Anyway, after a couple of repetitions in which the same position was reached again, our game continued 69...KN5 70 KB2 PR6 71 KB1 KB5 72 KB2 KK5 73 KB1 KK6 74 KK1 Drawn.

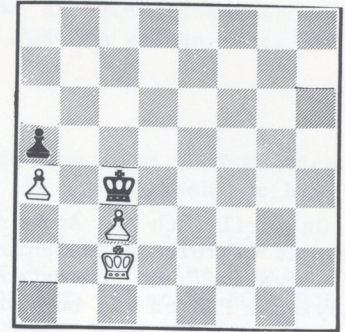
So, you say you now know how to draw with K+RP vs. K+RP+BP? OK, try writing out the drawing line in the diagrammed positions on the next page.



Black to move

(a) if Black moves
(b) if White moves

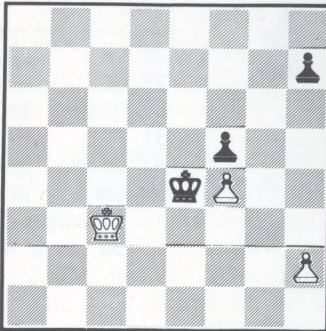
White to move



White to move

After you think you have the solutions, check them against the answers. You can find them on pages 18-19 of Basic Chess Endings (if you don't own it, buy it!).

The first of these exercise positions, by the way, could have occurred (on the K-side) in Sheridan - Ludlow, Kalamazoo, 1972. They had reached the following position after 43...KK5.



SHERIDAN - LUDLOW
(After 43...KK5)

Play proceeded 44 KQ2 KB6 (as we now know, 44...KxP is simple enough, since we get the first of the four positions given above) 45 KK1 PR3? (but this is a blunder. Again, 45...KxP is good enough, as is 45...KN7 which forces the RP to advance) 46 KB1 KxP 47 KB2 KK5 (47...PR4 48 KK2 does not help) 48 KK2 PB5 49 KB2 PB6 50 PR4? (loses. The right move was 50 KK1! which draws, just as in my game above) KB5 51 PR5 KN5 and White resigns (52 KK3 KN6). Here we have two strong players botching up this ending. Ludlow missed a win by pushing his RP, but Sheridan returned the favor by moving his RP! As you can see, even strong players don't always know these "simple" endings!

Perhaps you'll never see these endings, but I've seen them five times, and three times in my own games. A lot of knowledge is a useful thing!

CAVENDISH 30-MINUTE TOURNAMENT

LAKE SUPERIOR SPRING OPEN

The Lake Superior Chess Club held their Lake Superior Spring Open in Marquette on March 31 and April 1. Thirty-one players entered. Robert D. Blair of K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base won the tournament with 4½-½. Tied with 4-1 were Louis B. Men of L'Anse, Paul J. Alker of K. I. Sawyer, Helmut Kreitz of Marquette, and William Dorais of Marquette. Dorais won the "under 18" prize. The top unrated players were Cecil Baker of Newberry and William Quigley of Wakefield, both with 3½-1½.

On the third Sunday of every month, the Cavendish Bridge Club in Detroit has not a bridge tournament but a chess tournament. Bob Ciaffone, who is an expert at both bridge and chess, is arranging these 6-round, 1-day, unrated tournaments which are played at the rate of 30 minutes for the entire game.

The first of these tournaments, held on April 15, was won by Dan Boyk of Ann Arbor, 5 1/2 - 1/2. Wes Burgar of Ann Arbor was second with 4 1/2 - 1 1/2. Bob Ciaffone and Steve Krevinko had 4-2. Stanley Perlo directed the sixteen-player event.

A Simul by VUKCEVICH

By Dave Presser

On April 12th Ann Arbor was treated to a simultaneous exhibition by senior master Milan Vukceovich of Cleveland. He contested forty-seven boards, playing 1 PK4 on all but one, and won thirty-seven, drew seven, and lost three. This would have been an excellent performance for anyone but Milan, who told me afterwards that Ann Arbor had made the second-best score against him of all the many such exhibition groups he had played against.

Ronald Rosen, Robert Rubenstein and John Shields (together), and Kurt Steege recorded victories. Draws were obtained by Dennis Jespersen, Steve Feldman, Rudy Fink, Peter Grossinger, Mike Reynolds, Akiva Abramovitch, and Mike Duweck.

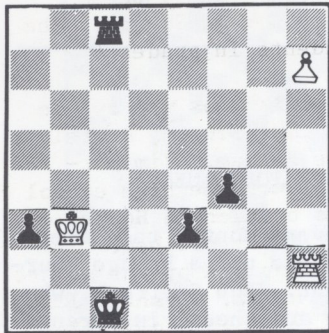
Vukceovich played theoretical openings followed by extremely sharp, often sacrificial, attacking continuations. As a result, there were many exciting games. A small sample is presented below.

VUKCEVICH - GRINBERGS

- | | | | | | |
|--------|------|---------|------|--------|-----------|
| 1 PK4 | PQB4 | 8 QB3 | QB2 | 15 RxN | PxB |
| 2 NKB3 | PQ3 | 9 OOO | QNQ2 | 16 NB6 | BK3 |
| 3 PQ4 | PxP | 10 BQ3 | PN4 | 17 NxB | KxN |
| 4 NxP | NKB3 | 11 KRK1 | PN5 | 18 PxB | PxP |
| 5 NQB3 | PQR3 | 12 NQ5 | PxN | 19 QN4 | PK4 |
| 6 BKN5 | PK3 | 13 PxP | NB4 | | and Black |
| 7 PB4 | BK2 | 14 BxN | NxB+ | | resigned. |

VUKCEVICH - FELDMAN

Feldman told me he was sure he was winning, when in the following position Vukceovich played a "magic move" and started looking for a new queen!



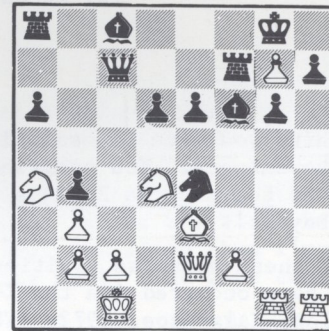
White to play

The game concluded:

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 58 RB2+! | RxR |
| 59 PR8Q | PK7 |
| 60 QQR1+ | KQ7 |
| 61 QQ4+ | |
| | Drawn |

VUKCEVICH - JESPERSEN

White's ingenious combination initiated in the following position was good only for a draw against Black's excellent defense. Vukceovich later praised 26...RN4!



White to play

- | | | | |
|----------|------|---------|-------------|
| 21 RxRP! | KxR | 28 BN5 | QQ2 |
| 22 QR5+! | KxP | 29 QN6 | QB4 |
| 23 QxP+ | KB1 | 30 QR6+ | KK1 |
| 24 QxN | RN1 | 31 BK3 | RB2 |
| 25 NxP+ | BxN | 32 QN6+ | QxQ |
| 26 QxB | RN4! | 33 RxQ | RKN2 |
| 27 BB4 | BK4 | | and drawn |
| | | | on move 46. |

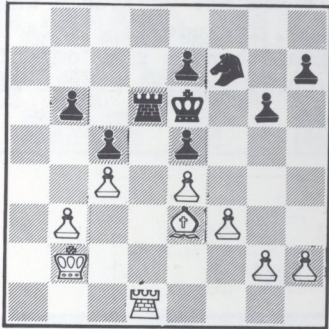
VUKCEVICH - ROSEN

Mathematics professor Ronald Rosen returns to Ann Arbor chess with a flair, outplaying his formidable opponent after 18...NK5! It is hoped that Ronald will display his considerable chess strength more frequently.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|------|----------|------|------------|------|
| 1 PK4 | PK3 | 14 NK3 | RK1 | 27 QQ3 | RK1 |
| 2 PQ4 | PQB4 | 15 PR5 | QNQ2 | 28 PB5 | RK6 |
| 3 PQ5 | PxP | 16 NB4 | PQN4 | 29 QxR | BQ5 |
| 4 PxP | PQ3 | 17 PxPep | NxP | 30 RB2 | BxQ |
| 5 NKB3 | PKN3 | 18 NR5 | NK5 | 31 NxR | QK2 |
| 6 BK2 | BN2 | 19 RR3 | NxN | 32 NB1 | PQR4 |
| 7 OO | NKB3 | 20 PxN | RK5 | 33 PxP | PxP |
| 8 NQB3 | OO | 21 BN3 | BQ2 | 34 BB4 | PN4 |
| 9 BKN5 | PKR3 | 22 PKB4 | NR5 | 35 BB1 | PR5 |
| 10 BR4 | PR3 | 23 BB3 | RK6 | 36 BN2 | QK8 |
| 11 PQR4 | QB2 | 24 NB4 | RxBP | 37 BR5 | PR6 |
| 12 NQ2 | QNQ2 | 25 RxR | NxR | 38 BxP | NK5 |
| 13 NB4 | NN3 | 26 QQ2 | BN4 | 39 BB7+ | KR2 |
| | | | | 40 Resigns | |

VUKCEVICH - ABRAMOVITCH

Just how much can a grandmaster mind see at a glance? ...I was standing at Akiva Abramovitch's board when Vukceovich strolled by, glanced down for not more than two seconds, and in the following position played 30 RQN1 with the comment, "that's the most precise."



White to play

Akiva and I had been expecting 30 RQR1. After sizing up the position I explained the reason for RQN1--he wants to play PQN4 to weaken Black's queenside.

When the position was mentioned to Vukceovich later, he commented on the real reason for his move:

If at once 30 RQR1, then after 30...RQ6 31 BB1 RQ8, followed by 32...RKN8, the Black rook makes trouble. However, after 30 RQN1 RQ6 31 KB2! RxB? 32 KQ2 and the rook is trapped. Thus 31...RQ1 would be forced and now 32 RQR1, when Black's rook cannot infiltrate.

A very pretty, subtle idea to see at a glance, revealing a remarkably swift and artistic mind.

The game actually continued 30...NQ1! and was soon drawn.

T. E. MONTAGUE
KEARSLEY RM. 405

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

GENESEE COUNTY SCHOOL TOURNAMENT

A total of 112 students from 25 Genesee County schools played on Saturday, March 24, in the first annual Genesee County School Chess Tournament sponsored by Powers High School. The tournament was open to students in grades 6 through 12.

The high school team division was won by the Powers A team, followed by Lake Fenton, Kearsley, Grand Blanc, and the Powers B team. Jim Mot-tonen of Flint Valley School won the high school individual honors, followed by Richard Hooper of Powers and Duane Spencer of Flint Beecher.

The junior high division was won by the Holmes A team, followed by Donovan North, Flushing Junior High, Flint McKinley A team, and Holmes B team. Individual honors went to Bill Lynch of Donovan North, followed by Wallace Poupore and Tony Dorohov, both of Holmes.

Best girl in the tournament was Joan Van Camp of Powers, and best 6th grader was Jeff Snyder of Montrose Middle School.

Don Vandivier, president of the Flint Chess Club directed. Jim Waner, a Powers faculty member, was the faculty advisor for the tournament.

MARK'S COFFEEHOUSE OPEN

Reported by Dave Presser

Mark's Coffeehouse Open, held April 21-22 in Ann Arbor, was won by Charles Bassin and Stanley Perlo with 4 1/2 - 1/2, Bassin drawing with Robert Ludlow and Perlo with Dan Arnold. Tied for third through eighth were Denis Allan (Canada), Robert Ludlow, Paul Shields, Wilfred Brown, Robert Savage, and Girts Lorencis. Best "1600-1899" was Savage; second and third with 3 1/2 - 1/2 were Serge Shishkoff, John Robinson, Tom LaForge, Jim Lewis, and William Jones. Best "under 1600 or unrated" was Lorencis; second was Raymond Grehawick; tied for third and fourth with 3-1 were Mike Gaiefsky, Joe Piffner, John Vasas, Peter Lardas, Harvey Blanchard, Don French, David Ballard, and Bob Bell.

The tournament was marked by numerous upsets, most notably Tom Crispin's loss to Grehawick and Shields' loss to Robert Wendel.

More details with games will appear in a future issue.

1973 CHESS QUIZ

Quizmaster: Ben Crane

The 1973 Quiz will close July 25, 1973. Contestants with the greatest cumulative scores at that time will win:

1st prize: Free entry in the 1973 Michigan Open, plus 1 year free MCA membership.

2nd prize: 1 year free MCA membership.

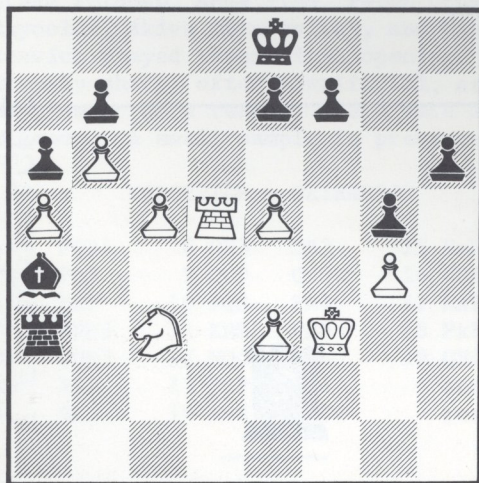
3rd prize: 1 year free MCA membership.

Mail solutions to MICHIGAN CHESS QUIZ, 1 Dover Ct., Ann Arbor, MI 48103. The postmark deadline is the 25th of this month.

Be sure to include all significant variations in your solution. (If you are uncertain whether a line merits inclusion, include it. It's safer to cover excess material than to risk omitting a critical subvariation.) Partial credit will be awarded.

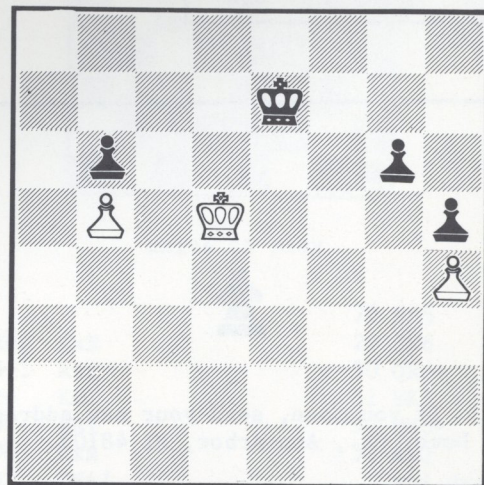
MAY QUIZ POSITIONS

13



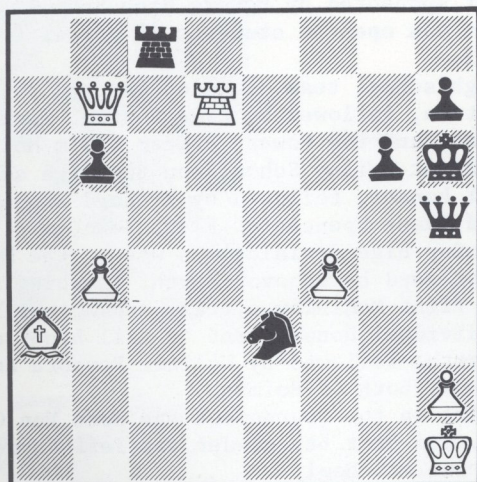
White to move. What will be the result with best play on both sides? (5 points)

15



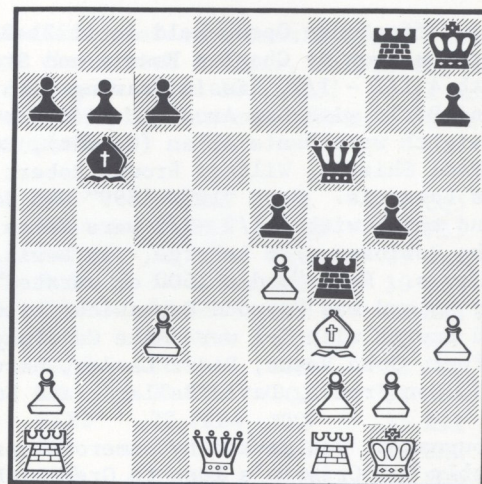
Black to move. What will be the result with best play on both sides? (6 points)

14



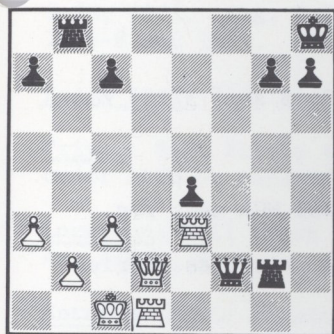
Black to move. Can he avoid losing? Explain (8 points)

16

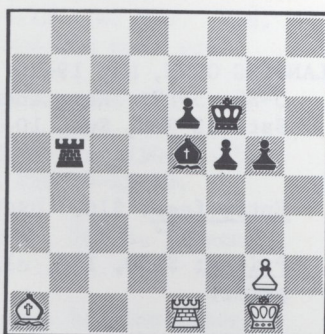


Black to move. Demonstrate how Black can force a win here. (9 points)

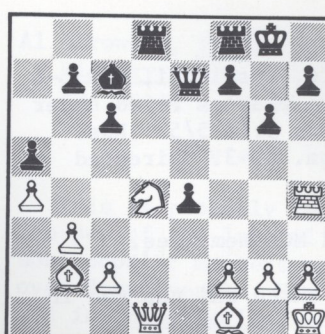
SOLUTIONS TO APRIL QUIZ POSITIONS



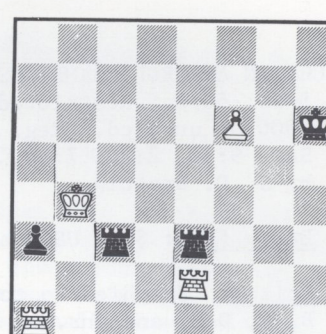
9



10



11



12

(9) White to move. How should he continue? (2 points) 1 RK2 wins immediately. If 1...QxR 2 QQ8+ mates. Or if 1...PK6 2 QQ8+ QB1 3 QxQ+ RxxQ 4 RxxR. Black must lose his R.

(10) White to move. What will be the result with best play on both sides? Explain. (5 points) It's a draw. Best play is 1 RxB RxxR (1...RN8+? 2 RK1+ 2 PN3! (Not 2 KB2 PB5 3 PN4 PxPep+) ...KN3! (Both 2...PN5 3 KB2 and 2...PB5 3 PN4 lose for Black) 3 BxxR KR4 and Black will trade off White's last pawn with 4...KN5 and 5...PB5.

(11) White to move. Find White's strongest continuation. (6 points) White's best is 1 NB5! threatening mate in two ways. If 1...RxxQ 2 NR6 (or NxxQ) mate. If 1...PxxN 2 QN4+ PxxQ 3 RxxP+ mates. If 1...QxxR!? 2 QR5!! PxxN (2...PxxQ 3 NR6 mate, or 2...QxxQ 3 NK7 mate, or 2...QxxP+ 3 QxxQ) 3 QxxQ and White wins. Finally, if 1...QN4! 2 QB1! (The only outright win here. If 2 NR6+ QxxN 3 QxxR RxxQ 4 RxxQ RQ7, and Black is still

very much alive. If 2 QN4 QxxN, and Black should prevail. And if 2 QR5 PxxQ 3 RxxRP QxxN 4 RxxQ PB3 etc.) 2...RQ8! (Everything else loses quickly: 2...QxxN 3 QR6 mates; 2...PR3 3 QxxQ PxxQ 4 RR8 mate; 2...PB3 3 QxxQ PxxQ 4 NR6 mate; or 2...PK6 3 NR6+ etc.) 3 QxxR PxxN 4 QQ4 and White remains a piece ahead, with an enduring attack (e.g., 4...PB3 5 BB4+ KR1 6 RR5! QN3 7 QB5 RKN1 8 PN3 etc.).

(12) White to move. What will be the result with best play on both sides? Explain. (8 points) White wins with 1 PB7! (But not 1 RKB2 RB6 2 RR1+ KN3 3 RN1+ KB2! =, nor 1 RKN2 RN6+ 2 KR4 RR6 3 RKB1 RNKB6 4 R2KB2 RxxR 5 RxxR PR7 6 RxxP RKB6=) 1...RN6+ (Or 1...KN2 at once) 2 KR4 KN2 (If 2...RKB6 3 PB8Q RxxQ 4 KxxR) 3 PB8Q+! KxxQ 4 RB1+ KN2 (Or 4...KK2 5 R1K1! RxxR 6 RxxR+ K any 7 KxxR) 5 RN2+ KR3 (Or 5...RN6 6 R1KN1) 6 RR1+ RR6 7 R2KR2 RxxR (Or 7...PR7 8 RxxR+ RxxR 9 RxxR+ K any 10 RR3) 8 RxxR+ K any 9 KxxR and White wins easily.

CURRENT STANDINGS
(cumulative through April 1973)

	Points out of a possible 63
S. Perlo	63
W. Burgar, D. Presser, D. Whitehouse	62
J. Holmes	54
R. Rubenstein	50
D. Jespersen	48
Brattin	43
Grossinger	41
D. G. Arganian, R. Borgen	40

Others who are competing, not all of whom have submitted entries each month, are:

D. Arganian	J. Wendt
F. Foote	B. Grimes
D. Shrewsbury	J. Von Glahn
J. Shappee	T. Kukla
N. Macek	S. Slocum
G. Good	B. Becker
P. Poschel	K. Brasic
J. Menke	J. Genga
A. Becker	M. Fournier
E. Molenda, Sr.	M. Platt
J. Marfia	J. Campbell
T. Sloan	C. Pruitt
C. Bassin	J. Darnell
S. Cooper	J. Hood
A. Ellenberg	Kevin Johnson
I. Mailing	

MCA TOURNAMENTS

MICHIGAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP, Ypsilanti, May 5-6
5-SS, 50/2. Restricted to players rated under
2000 or unrated. Reg. ends 9:15 5/5. Rds.
Sat. 9:30, 2:30, 7:30, Sun. 10-3. Directed
by J. D. Brattin.

Entry fees: \$8. USCF and MCA mem. req.

Prizes: Trophies to top three and top two in
B, C, D-E, and Unr.

Location: McKenny Union Dining Room, Eastern
Michigan University, Ypsilanti.

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

LANSING OPEN, May 19-20

5-SS, 50/2. Reg. ends 9:45 a.m. 5/19; rds.
Sat. 10-3-8, Sun. 10-3.

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

Prizes: \$150, 100, class prizes as entries
permit.

Location: Lansing YMCA (4 blocks south of
State capitol).

Inquiries and Entries: Ed Molenda, 3305 W.
Willow, Lansing, MI 48917 (tel. 517-485-5936).

2nd ANNUAL DETROIT CONGRESS, May 12-13

At Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, 1114 Washington
Blvd., Detroit 48231. In 4 sections: EXPERTS
open to all rated over 1999, AMATEUR open to
all under 2000 or unrated, RESERVE open to all
under 1600 or unrated, BEGINNERS open to all
under 1200 or unrated. FOR ALL SECTIONS:
USCF and MCA (for rated Mich. res.) mem. req.

EXPERTS: 4-SS, 40/2. EF \$15 if mailed by
5/4, \$20 if paid at tmt. \$15 of each paid
EF returned in cash prizes with 50% 1st,
30% 2nd, 20% 3rd. Ent. end 10 a.m. 5/12;
rds. Sat. 11-5, Sun. 9-2:30.

AMATEUR: 5-SS, 40/100. EF \$10.50, HS & pre-
HS students \$7.50 if mailed by 5/4; all \$3.50
more if paid at tmt. Prizes \$100-50-25,
Under-1800 \$50-25, trophies to 1st, B, C.
Ent. end 9 a.m. 5/12; rds. Sat. 10-3-8,
Sun. 10-3:30.

RESERVE: 5-SS, 40/80. EF \$9.50, HS & pre-
HS students \$6.50 if mailed by 5/4; all \$2.50
more if paid at tmt. Prizes \$60-40-20, Under-
1400 \$20-10; trophies to 1st, D, E, Unr.
Ent. end 11 a.m. 5/12; rds. Sat. 12-4:15-8:30,
Sun. 10-2:30.

BEGINNERS: 5-SS, 40/1. EF \$8.50, HS & pre-
HS students \$5.50 if mailed by 5/4; all \$1.50
more if paid at tmt. Trophies to top 6,
1st Under-1000. Ent. end 10 a.m. 5/12; rds.
Sat. 11-2:30-6, Sun. 9-1.

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

12th ANNUAL FLINT OPEN, May 26-28

6-SS, 40/2. Reg. ends 11 a.m. 5/26. 1st rd.
at 12:30, others by agreement.

Entry fees: \$17, Jr. (under 18) \$9. USCF and
MCA mem. req.

Prizes: 1st \$400, 1st Exp. \$200, 1st A \$140,
1st B \$115, 1st C \$90, 1st D-E \$80, 1st Unr.
\$75. Trophies to 1st in tourn., 1st jun.,
and 1st in each class.

Location: YMCA, 411 E. 3rd St., Flint.

Inquiries and Entries: Lee Sanders, 5043 W.
Court St., Flint, MI 48504.

HURON RIVER OPEN, Ann Arbor, June 2-3

5-SS. In two sections. USCF and MCA mem. req.
Directed by Ben Crane.

OPEN: Open to all. 40/100. EF if mailed by
5/26 \$11.50, HS & pre-HS \$9.50. \$3 more if
paid at tmt. Prizes \$150-70-40, trophies to
1st, top A, B, C. Reg. ends 9:30 a.m. 6/2;
rds. Sat. 10-3-8, Sun. 10-3.

RESERVE: Open to all under 1600 or unrated.
40/90. EF if mailed by 5/26 \$9.50, HS & pre-
HS \$7.50. \$3 more if paid at tmt. Prizes
\$75-40, trophies to 1st, top D, E, Unr. Reg.
ends 11 a.m. 6/2; rds. Sat. 12-4-8, Sun.
10-2:30.

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

Inquiries and Entries: Randall Shepard,
Midwest Chess Assn., 2209 Hemlock Ct.,
Ann Arbor, MI 48104.



MARK'S OPEN, Ann Arbor, June 9-10
5-SS, 45/2. Reg. 8:30-9:15 a.m. 6/9. Rds.
10-3-8 and 10-3. USCF and MCA mem. req.

Entry fees: \$14; advance entries \$12

Prizes: \$100 first; 1600-1899: \$50-25-15;
under 1600 or unrated: \$50-25-15-10.

Location: Bell Tower Hotel, 300 S. Thayer,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Entries: David Presser, Box 81, Ann Arbor,
MI 48107 (tel. 313-761-4235).

Al Horowitz, The World Chess Championship: A
History. New York: MacMillan, 1973.
291 pages. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Jack O'Keefe

This is probably the last book to come from the pen of the late Al Horowitz, one of America's most popular masters and chess journalists for over forty years. His breezy writings, in books and in Chess Review, were usually instructional, aimed at the intermediate player who wished to improve his playing ability. This book, though not written in Horowitz's usual style, is a smooth and interesting account of the world championship since its inception in 1886.

It begins with Steinitz and Zukertort playing in New York City for a stake of \$4000 and the hope (which was realized) that the winner would be recognized as the official world champion. (There is also a flashback to the unofficial champions, like Morphy and Anderssen, who preceded Steinitz.) It ends with the wild events in Reykjavik last summer, when Fischer and Spassky competed for \$250,000 in a match that had enormous implications for chess, and national prestige, in both the U. S. and the Soviet Union. There are vivid word-portraits of the champions (with emphasis on the giants Lasker, Capablanca, Alekhine, and Botvinnik), the challengers, and players of extraordinary skill like Rubinstein who never competed for the championship. All the title matches are treated fully, with attention given to both contemporary chess theory and the historical context.

There is an interesting departure from the views of other chess historians in the discussion of the Lasker-Schlechter match of 1910. One of the mysteries of title play is Schlechter's refusal to play for a draw in the last game when the Viennese drawing master was leading 5-4. The author strongly implies that Lasker had stipulated in the match-contract that he would retain the title in case of a defeat by one point (as Lasker later attempted to stipulate in his contract with Capablanca). And so Schlechter had to play for a win--not out of gallantry, but bitter necessity! Unfortunately, no supporting evidence is given, and we are left to wonder why writers who knew Schlechter personally (like Reti) did not give this simple explanation, if it were true.

The historical account is filled out with well over a hundred games from the title matches and qualifying competitions; about thirty have full notes, while the rest are annotated lightly or not at all. These games by themselves are a valuable course in chess history.

Errors in the book are few and unimportant (for example, E. G. Sergeant is mistaken for P. W. Sergeant). Well-written and well-indexed, The World Chess Championship is a lively and informative guide through chess history.

SEAWAY FESTIVAL OPEN, Muskegon, June 30-July 1
5-SS, 45/2. Reg. ends 8:50 a.m. June 30.
Rds. Sat. 9-2-7, Sun. 10-3:30. Directed by
J. D. Brattin.

Entry fees: \$12; under 18 yrs. \$10 -- if
mailed by June 18. Later \$14 and \$12.
USCF and MCA mem. req.

Prizes: 1st \$150, others as entries permit.
Trophies to 1st, top A, B, C, D-E, Unrated,
Woman.

Location: Muskegon Community College,
221 Quarterline Road, Muskegon, Mich.

Inquiries and Entries: Muskegon Chess Club,
Jerry Conklin, 2524 Fifth St., Muskegon Hts.,
MI 49444 (tel. 616-739-7230).

17th CENTRAL MICHIGAN OPEN, Lansing, June 16-17
5-SS, 50/2. Reg. ends 9:45 a.m. 6/16; rds.
Sat. 10-3-8, Sun. 10-3. Directed by J. D.
Brattin.

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

Prizes: 1st \$100; \$50 each for top A, B, C, D-E,
& Unr. Others as entries permit.

Location: Lansing YMCA (4 blocks south of
State capitol).

Inquiries and Entries: Ed Molenda, 3305 W.
Willow, Lansing, MI 48917 (tel. 517-485-5936).

Coming Events Clearinghouse

MICHIGAN CHESS will serve as a clearinghouse for the scheduling of Michigan tournaments. All chess organizers in Michigan are urged to contact the editor when planning a tournament. All known dates for upcoming tournaments will be printed in this column. The list below is concerned only with dates. Complete information on the tournaments will appear elsewhere in MICHIGAN CHESS (for MCA co-sponsored tournaments) and in Chess Life and Review.

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|---|--|
| May 5-6: Mich. Amateur Champ., EMU, Ypsilanti | Sep. 22-23: Double Tornado, Lansing |
| May 12-13: Detroit Chess Congress | Sep. 29-30: Mich. High School Champ., (Midwest Chess Assn.), Detroit |
| May 19-20: Lansing Open | |
| May 20: Cavendish 30-minute Tourn., Detroit | |
| May 26-28: Flint Open | |
| | Oct. 6-7: East Detroit Open |
| Jun. 2-3: Huron River Open, Ann Arbor | Oct. 13-14: Midwest Chess Assn. Tourn., Ann Arbor |
| Jun. 9-10: 4th Mark's Coffeehouse Open, Ann Arbor | Oct. 20-21: Region V Champ., Kalamazoo |
| Jun. 16-17: 17th Central Michigan Open, Lansing | Oct. 27-28: Flint Pumpkin Tourn. |
| Jun. 17: Cavendish 30-minute Tourn., Detroit | |
| Jun. 23-24: Cereal City Open, Battle Creek | Nov. 3-4: CCA Tourn., Site Not Chosen |
| Jun. 30- | Nov. 10-11: MSU University Open, East Lansing |
| Jul. 1: Seaway Festival Open, Muskegon | Nov. 17-18: Midwest Chess Assn. Tourn., Ann Arbor |
| | Nov. 23-25: Motor City Open, Detroit |
| Jul. 7-8: Great Lakes Open, Ann Arbor | Dec. 2: Mich. Speed Champ., Site Not Chosen |
| Jul. 13-15: 4th Southern Michigan Open, Detroit | Dec. 8-9: Midwest Chess Assn. Tourn., Ann Arbor |
| Jul. 21-22: New Center Chess Classic, Detroit | Dec. 15-16: Central Michigan Open, Lansing |
| Jul. 22: Cavendish 30-minute Tourn., Detroit | Dec. 29-30: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor |
| Jul. 27-29: Marf's Open, Grand Rapids | |
| | <u>1974</u> |
| Aug. 4-5: CCA Tourn., Detroit | Jan. 12-13: CCA Tourn., Site Not Chosen |
| Aug. 11-12: Grand Rapids Open | Jan. 19-20: MSU Tourn., East Lansing |
| Aug. 18-19: 5th Battle Creek Insanity Open | Jan. 26-27: Midwest Chess Assn., Site Not Chosen |
| Aug. 25-26: New Center Open, Detroit | Feb. 23-24: Double Tornado, Lansing |
| Aug. 31- | Mar. 2-3: Mich. Junior Champ., Site Not Chosen |
| Sep. 3: Mich. Open Champ., Ypsilanti | Mar. 23-24: Central Michigan Open, Lansing |
| Sep. 9: Kalamazoo Tornado | Apr. 20-21: Double Tornado, Lansing |
| Sep. 14-16: Claudia's Birthday Tourn., Clinton | May 18-19: Lansing Open |
| Sep. 15-16: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor | |

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

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