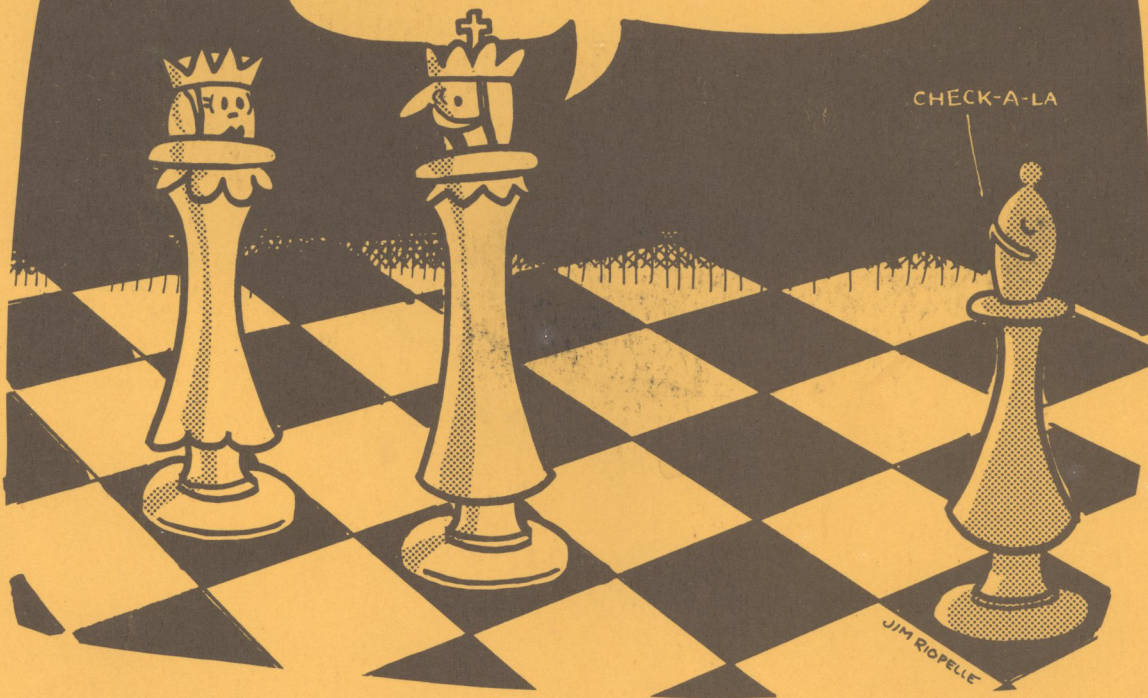


MICHIGAN CHESS

Michigan
Chess
Association

MAY 1975

DEAR, Y' REMEMBER
THAT LITTLE **VACATION**
I'VE BEEN PROMISING TO
ARRANGE FOR YOU...?





Published 11 times yearly 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 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 charts, 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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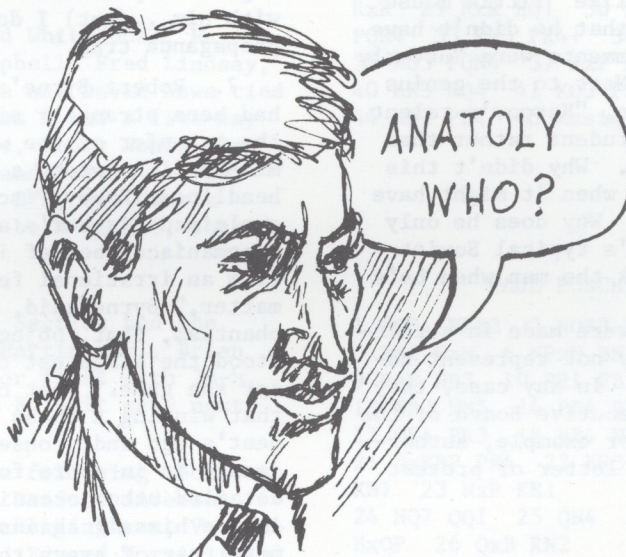
Cover by Jim Riopelle.

The three sketches (pp. 3, 11, and 30) are by Erwin F. Witalis, Jr., the former president of the Pittsburgh Chess Club. They appeared originally in En Passant, the monthly publication of the Pittsburgh Chess Club, edited by Kimball Nedved, and are reproduced here with the kind permission of Mr. Witalis and Mr. Nedved.

Photos on page 9 by the editor.

THE FISCHER-KARPOV UNMATCH

A REVIEW OF THE REPORTING OF A NON-EVENT



Fischer's imagined query, as represented in his sketch by Erwin Witalis of Pittsburgh, sums it up. Karpov, great player though he is, begins his tenure as world champion in the giant shadow of his predecessor. With no public appearances and without saying a word to a reporter, Fischer remained very much in the news in early April. Rumor, speculation, political maneuvering, and character analysis spilled onto newsprint in the absence of what journalists call "hard news."

Among the most interesting of the reports that I happened to see were the following:

1. Pierre-Rene Noth, in his excellent column "Checking on Chess" in the Milwaukee Journal, on March 30 summarized the recent trend in FIDE toward bloc voting and political decisions. In respect to the Extraordinary General Assembly in March, Noth was critical of the role Edmondson played as the U.S. representative:

"As the Bergen meeting started, both the Fischer and Russian sides were in hard positions. The vote would be close, perhaps there was a bit of room for a face-saving compromise, especially on the part of the Russians, if a bit of dealing was quietly done behind the scenes.

"Then enters Edmondson, like the cavalry. Before the voting, he accused the Russians of a 'carefully calculated campaign to return the championship to the Soviet Union by default.' He was quoted as comparing FIDE to the UN in uncomplicated fashion--true, perhaps, but hardly diplomatic with votes yet to be influenced.

"He charged that the Russians had rammed through the match changes at Nice deliberately to force

Fischer to resign and that they were creating an even worse atmosphere of tension at Bergen. Unfortunately, Edmondson was the only delegate at Bergen fluent only in one language. Even more unfortunately, vocal thunder and lightning when translated usually comes across as bombast."

Noth concluded with a slightly purple piece of bombast himself:

"If FIDE's tumbling to earth and playing in the mud pies of power politics is a permanent fall, then the sport of chess has long-range problems of incalculable proportions. Chess is a game of war, but it has always been a game. Now instead, we are faced with the possibility of chess becoming a war of games."

2. In his column of the following week, headlined "What Makes Bobby Fischer Tick?" Noth explained and defended Fischer's attitudes. He quoted Rold Littorin of the Swedish Chess Federation: "Fischer is not interested in money itself, but only in money as a measure of his importance as a chessplayer."

Noth went on to write: "Fischer is incredibly honest in a world more noted for guile than truth. The world may excuse high principles, but it is confused by principles so high and unyielding that their holder won't compromise them even a little bit for personal gain. He won't bend, and that explains a lot about his current difficulties with the International Chess Federation."

And he concluded: "At worst, Fischer will become a sort of Charles II, awaiting the Restoration. It's a case of the king is dead, long live the king--with both kings being the same person."

3. The refrain that Fischer is king, regardless of what FIDE does, was emphatically sounded by Ed Edmondson. In the newspapers of April 7 and 8, he was quoted in a series of explosions in response to Karpov's statements that Fischer "sought a pretext not to play" and that Fischer may not at this time have been "mentally capable of playing chess."

According to the AP stories, Edmondson said that Karpov is an unsportsmanlike "little mouse" who is "whistling in relief" that he didn't have to play Fischer. Karpov's comments were "utterly ridiculous grandstanding." "Next to the genius of Fischer," Edmondson went on, "Karpov's talent is that of a dull, plodding student rather than that of a true world champion. Why didn't this little mouse roar like a lion when it might have taunted Fischer into playing? Why does he only speak when it's too late? It's typical Soviet sportsmanship--be sure to kick the man when he's down."

These intemperate remarks were made in a telephone interview and may or may not represent Edmondson's considered opinion. In any case, they shocked some readers. The Executive Board of the Michigan Chess Association, for example, authorized its president to write a letter of protest to Edmondson.

4. American readers felt the bitterness of Edmondson's remarks, but most of them knew nothing of the bitter campaign being waged by the other side. Shortly after the deadline for Fischer to announce his intentions had passed, FIDE president Max Euwe was quoted in the London Times as refusing to fly immediately to Moscow to present the title to Karpov because he was deeply offended by the barrage of attacks on his integrity in the Soviet press. He said that the campaign against him (and against FIDE through him) appeared to be an attempt to create a tense atmosphere in the Russian chess world to prepare it for possible maneuvers by the Soviet Chess Federation "should the matter have developed otherwise than it has." Behind this circumlocution is apparently the thought that the Soviet Union was threatening to withdraw from FIDE if Fischer had won all his demands. (And only last summer USCF was talking about threatening to withdraw if he didn't! Gens Una Sumus, indeed.)

5. In mid-April, Karpov, in an interview with Soviet Sport, declared that he wanted to enter into direct negotiations with Fischer about a match to be played outside of FIDE regulations. He emphasized that he wanted to discuss conditions with Fischer himself, not a representative, and that since he is now world champion, the discussion must be about an entirely new match, not the one that had been debated by FIDE. He was quoted also (by the London Times) as having said about Fischer's previous successes: "Fischer's brilliant victories with impressive scores were not only the result of his superiority in chess, but also of the psychological pressure he exerted on his opponents. Fischer was constantly creating an atmosphere of great nervousness with his pro-

tests and complaints. He brought agitation and confusion into our world."

6. Upon hearing of Karpov's offer to meet, Fischer called his friend Florencio Campomanes, who is Deputy President of FIDE. He said that he would like to meet with Karpov and asked that a specific proposal concerning time and place be made. "It's a fine gesture," Fischer said, according to Campomanes. "I want a serious discussion with him... (but) I don't want to fall into a propaganda trap."

7. Robert Byrne's column in the New York Times had been strangely silent on the developments in the transfer of the world championship, but in mid-April he wrote a special article for the Times headlined "Bobby Fischer's Fear of Failing." Byrne explained Fischer's actions as stemming from "a monomaniacal belief in his own righteousness and from an irrational fear of defeat." "It does not matter," Byrne said, "that Fischer's fear was a phantasm, that, objectively, Karpov would not have stood the slightest chance against Fischer's genius for the game. What cripples Fischer is his belief that winning a chess game means crushing his opponent's ego and, consequently, the same psychic damage is in store for him should he lose." Byrne detailed other occasions where Fischer has tried to insure himself against defeat and concluded: "The main fear of every top-notch chessplayer is the inexplicable error from which no one is immune. What distinguishes Fischer from his colleagues is the lengths to which he goes, the conditions he attempts to impose in the effort to safeguard himself from a chance blunder. This time he is sacrificing his world championship and the better part of \$5-million in service of that effort."

8. The Soviet chess newspaper, 64, also in mid-April, quoted the "foreign press" as having disclosed that Fischer had been preparing for the match up to the final moment. According to these unspecified sources, Fischer had played a secret match with Kavalek last December and had then continued theoretical preparations with Kavalek and with Zuckerman. It said also that Fischer had told the USCF by phone that he was ready to play, that he would play and "show everyone." Why didn't he then? 64 speculated that Fischer's recent dependence on astrology may have deterred him. The signs were apparently wrong.

9. A brief item in the Detroit Free Press of April 25 concerned the award ceremony in Moscow on the previous evening. Euwe, who had overcome his distaste for traveling to the Soviet Union, was on hand and said: "We went more than half-way for Fischer and he still refused." Karpov, quoted via Pravda, said: "Fischer and his supporters introduced to the world of chess suspicion, mercantilism, dictator's tactics, and psychological pressure."

And that's where things stand at the end of April. Even with no actual chess involved, the 1975 world championship is an absorbing saga. We look forward to the full accounts that will be appearing shortly.

3rd ANN ARBOR CLASSIC

Paul Poschel came out of a seven-month's retirement to breeze through the Ann Arbor Classic on April 5-6. He scored $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, drawing in the last round with Fred Lindsay when he needed only a draw to take clear first.

Tied at 4 points were David Whitehouse, Ray Fasano, Tom Crispin, Tony Campbell, Fred Lindsay, and Mark Pence. Dwight Litson and David Rowe tied for the B prize with $3\frac{1}{2}$. Class C had a five-way tie at 3 points: Jim Riopelle, Henry Jonik, Dan Togasaki, Robert Mittenthal, and Steven Levine. Ronnie Yoder, with 3, was top D/E, and Gerrit Bruggeman and William Morris, both with 3, shared the unrated prize.

The Classic had 59 players.

The accompanying Beginners Section had the following results: James D. Martin, Jr., Brian Pence, and David Green tied for first with $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Eric Gerhardstein and William E. Ault were next with 3 points.

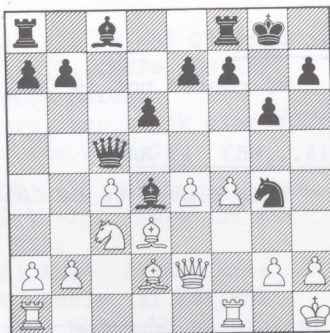
The Quads on Sunday had the following section winners: I. Gene Hickey, II. Danford Anderson, III. David Zazove, IV. Daniel Holdinghaus, V. Rodney Dallaire, Brian Jones, and Edward Morris (tie), VI. A. Roger Blackmar, VII. Michael B. Campbell, and VIII. Charles Janney.

A total of 110 players participated in the three events. George Martin directed for the Continental Chess Association.

Just to show you how to win a weekend tournament, Paul Poschel's five games from this event are given below.

PAUL POSCHEL - RONALD WERHNYAK

1 PQB4 NKB3 2 NOB3 PKN3
3 PK4 PQ3 4 PQ4 BN2
5 PB4 PB4 6 PxP QR4
7 BQ3 QxBP 8 NB3
00 9 QK2 NB3
10 BK3 QQR4 11 00
NKN5 12 BQ2 NQ5
13 NxN BxN+ 14 KR1
QQB4 15 NQ5 NB7+
16 RxN BxR 17 BN4
BN5 18 QxQB PKR4
19 QK2 QQ5 20 BB3
QB4 21 PQN4
Resigns.



(After 14...QQB4)

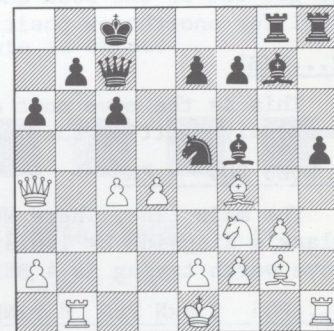
RICHARD GEORGE - PAUL POSCHEL

1 PK4 PQB4 2 PQ4 PxP 3 PQB3 NKB3 4 PK5 NQ4
5 QxP PK3 6 NB3 NQB3 7 QK4 PQ3 8 BQB4 BK2
9 PxP QxP 10 00 NB3 11 QK2 00 12 RQ1 QB2

13 BKN5 PQN3 14 QNQ2 BN2 15 BR4 NKR4 16 BxB
NB5 17 QK3 NxN 18 QK5 QxQ 19 NxQ BxP 20 NQ3
NxN 21 BxN BN2 22 BK4 BxB 23 NxN KRQ1 24 KB1
KB1 25 KK2 NB4 26 NN3 NxN+ 27 BPxN KK2 28 KK3
RxB 29 RxB RQ1 30 RQ4 RxB 31 KxB QK3 32 PB4
PQR4 33 PN3 PK4+ 34 KK4 PB3 35 PQR3 KB4
36 KQ3 PQN4 37 PxP KxB 38 KK4 KB4 39 PKN4 KQ3
40 KK3 KQ4 41 KQ3 PN3 42 KB3 PK5 43 KQ2 KQ5
44 KB2 PB4 45 Resigns.

PAUL POSCHEL - TONY CAMPBELL

1 PQB4 NKB3 2 NQB3 PQ4 3 PxP NxP 4 PKN3 PKN3
5 BN2 NxN 6 NPxN BN2 7 PKR4 NQ2 8 PR5 PxP
9 RxP NB3 10 RR1 PB3 11 QB2 PKR4 12 RN1 QB2
13 NB3 NN5 14 PB4 BK3 15 PQ3 000 16 BQ2 QRN1
17 QR4 PR3 18 BB4 NK4 19 PQ4 BB4 20 NxN BxR
21 NxKBP PK4 22 BR3+
KN1 23 NxP KR1
24 NQ7 QQ1 25 QN4
BxQP 26 QxB RN2
27 QQ3 BB3 28 KB1
PR5 29 PB5 PxP
30 NN6+ KR2 31 QxQ
BxQ 32 NB8+ KR1
33 BK5 PN7+ 34 BxP
RxB+ 35 BxB RN1
36 NQ6 BR4 37 NB4
BN5 38 BQ6 RN4
39 NN6+ KR2 40 NB8+
KR1 41 NN6+ KR2
42 PB4 RB4 43 PK4
RR4 44 BB3 Resigns.



(After 19...BB4)

EDWARD KOSTER - PAUL POSCHEL

1 PK4 PQB4 2 NKB3 PQ3 3 PQ4 PxP 4 NxP NKB3
5 NQB3 PQR3 6 BKN5 PK3 7 PB4 BK2 8 QB3 PR3
9 BR4 QNQ2 10 000 QB2 11 BQ3 PKN4 12 PxP NK4
13 QK2 N3N5 14 PKR3 PxP 15 BN3 NKB3 16 NB3
NR4 17 BxN PxN 18 QQ2 RKN1 19 NK2 BQ2 20 QB3
QxQ 21 NxQ PB3 22 BB4 BB4 23 NK2 KK2 24 KN1
BB3 25 PKN4 BxP 26 Resigns.

PAUL POSCHEL - FRED LINDSAY

1 PQB4 PKN3 2 PK4 BN2 3 PQ4 PQ3 4 NQB3 PK4
5 PxP PxP 6 QxQ+ KxQ 7 BN5+ PB3 8 RQ1+ BQ2
9 BK3 PB3 10 PKN3 NKR3 11 BR3 KB2 12 BxB NxN
13 PB3 NB2 14 KNK2 BR3 15 BxB NxN 16 KB2 QRQ1
17 KK3 NB2 18 PN3 NB4 19 RxB RxB 20 RQ1 RxB
21 NxR KQ3 22 N1B3 Drawn.

THE ANNOTATOR'S COLUMN

Readers are invited to submit annotated games to be considered for this column.

Annotated by Chad Hill

Club Match, 1974

Sicilian Defense

IAN MAILING - CHAD HILL

1 PK4 QB4 2 PKB4

One of Larsen's pet lines, which he often employs because he considers 2 NKB3 PQ3 3 PQ4 a "positional mistake" for White! The line is used in Michigan mainly by masters and experts who, when confronted by weaker opponents, wish to get out of the book and test their opponents' feel for unorthodox positions.

2...NKB3

This is the move most often recommended, immediately "putting the question" to White.

3 NQB3 PQ4 4 PK5

The main line, where White seeks to weaken Black's kingside by isolating his KRP. Another move worth trying is 4 BN5+!?

4...PQ5 5 PxN PxN 6 PxNP PxP+ 7 BxP

Everybody, even Larsen, plays this. On 7 QxP Black need not play 7...QxQ+ 8 BxQ BxP 9 000, but can try for more with 7...BxP!? 8 QxQ+ KxQ. Then White will eventually have to lose time by playing RQN1 or weaken the d3-square by playing PB3.

7...BxP 8 PB3 BB4

Bearing down on THE weak square.

9 BB4

White intends to protect his weak d3 indirectly by tactical means.

9...00

Parrying the threats of 10 QN3 and 10 QR5. 9...BQ6 is premature because of 10 BxB QxB 11 QB3.

10 QB3

Covering the hole again. White's plan is crystal clear: castle long and pawn-storm the black king, gaining time by kicking the bishop with a timely PKN4. Another move to think about was 10 NR3 with the idea of going to KB2 to cover the hole again and reinforce PKN4.

10...QQ2

Simple and good. The NP is safe, PKN4 is held up, White is prevented from castling long, and a

space is cleared for a rook to help bear down on the d-file.

11 PKR3

11 NR3 may still be satisfactory. But who can criticize the text? Now the game begins to get very sharp.

11...RQ1

Now White must declare his intentions.

12 000

Mailing is an enterprising player who doesn't scare easily. However, in view of the fireworks set off by Black's next move, 12 BK3 is safer.

12...PN4!

Since White stands ready for PKN4, Black has to play actively or be crushed.

13 BK2?

The rook is poison: 13 QxR? PxB, and the threats of ...QQ6 and ...QR5 are decisive, e.g., 14 PKN4 BQ6 and whatever White does to stop ...QR5 Black answers with 15...NB3, winning queen and bishop for two rooks. White's last chance was 13 PKN4! with a hard fight ahead.

13...QK3

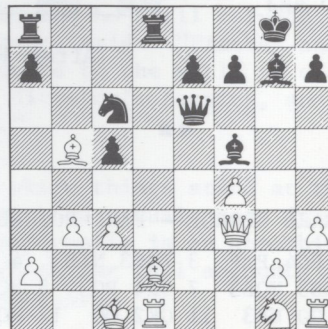
Forcing another pawn weakness around the white king while at the same time preventing 14 PKN4.

14 PQN3

Of course not 14 QxR? QxP and White is defenseless.

14...NB3 15 BxP

This proves to be fatal, but what else is there?



MICHIGAN PROBLEMS

15...NN5!!

I played this by instinct since I could not calculate all the variations exactly, but it seems to be the correct move here.

16 BB4

On 16 PxN PxP, and:

A. 17 BxP QRB1+ 18 BB4 RxB+! 19 PxR QxP+ 20 BB3 RQB1 21 KQ2 (21 NK2 QxRP wins) 21...BxB+ with an overwhelming game for Black.

B. 17 NK2 KRB1+! (17...QKB3 wins also) 18 BB4 (If 18 BB3 BxB is crushing) 18...RxB+! (A key move in these lines) 19 PxR QxP+ 20 BB3 RQB1 and White is busted.

C. On 17 BB4 Black wins with either 17...QKB3 or 17...QRB1, transposing into the above lines after 18 BxP or 18 NK2. If, on 17 BB4 QRB1, White tries 18 BB3, Black plays 18...RxB+ 19 KxR (19 QxR QK5) 19...PxB! 20 BxQ PB7+ 21 KK2 (21 KB1 BN7+) 21...BxB and White is helpless.

16...QxB!! 17 PxQ NQ6+?

This is sufficient to win; however, there is a beautiful problem-like forced mate, beginning with 17...NxP+!! 18 KN2 QRN1+. For example:

A. 19 KxN RQ3 20 BB1 BN8+ 21 KR1 RR3+ and mate next.

B. 19 KR1 RQ3 and mate is inevitable after both 20 BB1 BxP+ 21 QxB (21 KxN BN8+ 22 KR3 RR3 mate) 21...NxQ, and 20 BK1 NxP.

This is all rather easy to see, and of course I am peeved that I didn't play 17...NxP+. But I had used nearly 45 minutes for my last four moves, and had barely four minutes left to reach the time-control at move 30. I had considered 17...NxP+ but couldn't find the forced mate; so I settled for 17...NQ6+, knowing that at the worst Black would be able to win back the queen.

18 KB2

On 18 KN1 NK8+ 19 KR1 (If 19 KB1 QRN1 or 19 KN2 QRN1+ 20 KR3 RQ3) 19...NB7+ 20 KN2 QRN1+ 21 KB1 NR6 White gets mated.

18 QxN BxQ was necessary, but Black wins with the threat of 19...QRN1. For example:

A. 19 BK3 QRN1 20 KQ2 (20 NB3 loses a piece to 20...RN8+ and 21...RN7+) 20...RN7+ 21 KK1 BxP+ 22 BQ2 RxB 23 RxR BK5.

B. 19 NB3 QRN1 20 BK1 RN8+ 21 KQ2 BB4+

C. 19 BK1 QRN1 20 KQ2 BxP5+ 21 KB2 RxR 22 KxR RN8+ 23 KQ2 RN7+ 24 KK3 RxNP winning at least two pawns.

D. 19 KN2 QRN1+ 20 KR1 BxP5 and White has no defense to 21...RxB.

18...QRN1 19 RQB1

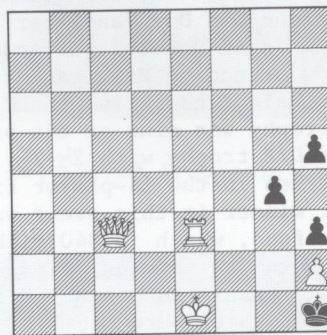
Allowing mate, but on 19 RK1 NB7+ 20 RK4 BxR+ wins

19...NB7+ 20 Resigns.

This month's problem by a Michigan composer is again one of Ransom L. Richardson's Christmas series. He sent this one to his friends on a 1965 Christmas card, and it was subsequently published in the Detroit Free Press on February 27, 1966.

For solution, see page 21.

Remember, Michigan composers, send us your best problems and endgames.



White to mate in three.



WINDSOR OPEN

June 27-29

\$1500 PRIZE FUND (based on 200 entries; Chess Canada guarantees \$750). 5-SS, 40/2, in three sections.

PREMIER: \$200-125-75. 1st A \$100.

INTERMEDIATE: Under 1800 and Unr. \$200-100-75. Top C \$75. Top Jr. \$50.

NOVICE: Under 1400 and Unr. \$200-100-50. 4th, clock. 5th, chess set. 6th-8th, gift certificates. Top Jr. \$50.

EF: \$15, \$10 for under 18, if mailed by 6/16. \$3 more at tmt. CFC mem. req. \$8 (\$6 Jr.). \$2 off for new members. Reg. ends 6:30 p.m. 6/27.

Rds: 7, 10-4, 10-4. If unable to play 1st rd., note on mail entry and get ½-point bye.

Location: University Centre Auditorium, Univ. of Windsor, Ont. (just off Ambassador Bridge).

Entries: Windsor Open, c/o Chess Canada, 170 Wychwood Ave., Toronto, Ont. M6C 2T3.

(Paid Advertisement)



MCA PRISON PROJECT



By Doris Thackrey



The Prison Project Open, organized and directed by Dominic Zsigo, was held in Owosso on April 12-13. The tournament, played for trophy prizes only (the cash profit was donated to the MCA Prison Project), was won by Gerrit Bruggeman on tie-break over Roger Freling and Don Vandivier, each with 4-1. Bruggeman is an unrated player from the Netherlands now attending Michigan State University. Dominic Zsigo and I tied for Class C with 3-2, and the trophy was mine on tie-break. Tony Cronen won the D/E trophy with 2½-2½. There were no Class B entries in the 14-player field.

The overall winner in this event was the MCA Prison Project fund, which is \$40 richer. This money will be used for needed equipment for prison clubs. Many thanks to the organizer and players who supported this tournament.

□ □ □

On April 20, a 15-board match between an MCA team and the Jackson Prison Chess Club was played at Southern Michigan Prison. The result was:

JPCC		MCA	
Ronald Pickard	0	Peter Linn	1
Vic Smith	0	Luis Meza	1
Bobby Heard	0	Chris Weber	1
Hubert Barnes	0	Jim Cornish	1
Virgil Brazelton	½	Booker Thomas	½
Harvey Jamison	½	David Moyer	½
Charles Parker	0	Bob Haviland	1
William Johnson	1	Robert Cummins	0
Larry Walker	0	Ed Morris	1
Williams	½	Dennis Smith	½
Brinson	½	Brian O'Keefe	½
Leonard Johnson	0	Charles Smith	1
Fred Benton	0	DeWolf Johnson	1
Timothy Ward	0	John Smalec	1
Foster	1F	Denis Renaud	0F
	4		11

Probably the best chess of the match, appropriately enough, was on the top board in a game that reflects credit on both players. Ronald Pickard, who recently emerged as the Jackson Prison Club champion after a 55-man round-robin, gave a good account of himself before losing to Peter Linn of Ypsilanti. After an even middlegame, Pickard misjudged the rook ending and lost a pawn but still retained some drawing chances. On the 50th move, Linn seized the opportunity to exchange rooks, leaving an easily won pawn ending.

RONALD PICKARD - PETER LINN

1 NKB3 NKB3 2 PKN3 PKN3 3 PQ4 BN2 4 BN2 O0
5 O0 PQ3 6 NB3 NB3 7 PK4 PK4 8 PQ5 NK2 9 QQ3

PKR3 10 PKR3 NR2 11 BK3 PKB4 12 QQ2 PxP
13 NxP4 NB4 14 PB4 NB3 15 NxN+ QxN 16 PKN4
PK5 17 NR2 NR5 18 BxKRP NB6+ 19 BxN PxP 20 BxB
QxB 21 QK3 QR2 22 NxP QxP 23 NR2 BxP 24 NxB
QxN+ 25 QN3 QR4 26 KN2 RB4 27 RR1 QN4 28 RR3
R1KB1 29 QxQ RxQ+ 30 RN3 R1B4 31 RK1 KB2
32 PB4 RR4 33 RK4 RR5 34 KB3 RR7 35 RN2 RR6+
36 KN4 R6R4 37 RK6 RB3 38 R2K2 RxB 39 PxR+
KK2 40 PN3 RKB4 41 RR2 KxP 42 RR6 KB3 43 RR7
RQB4 44 RQ7 PR4 45 PR4 PN3 46 KB3 PKN4 47 PxP+
KxP 48 RK7 KB3 49 RK3 RR4 50 KK4 RK4+ 51 KQ4
RxB 52 KxB KK4 53 KQ3 KB5 54 KB3 KK6 55 PN4
PB4 56 PxRP PxP 57 Resigns.

□ □ □

On April 26, the third match at the Federal Correctional Institution at Milan was played on 12 boards, with Gary Bond of Milan playing a "simul" on boards 1 and 5.

MILAN		MCA	
Gary Bond	0	Luis Meza	1
Jerry Taylor	0	Dan Dlugas	1
Aswad Jackson	0	Denis Renaud	1
Kenneth Haygood	1	Bob Haviland	0
Gary Bond	1	Jack Dolin	0
Tannie Shine	0	Doris Thackrey	1
Darryl Berry	0	Alan Balkany	1
J. Eastell	1	Robert Hubbard	0
Franklin	0	Joe Kuspa	1
Fernando Gutierrez	0	Conley Hall	1
Perez	0	David Ogurek	1
Dan Caliendo	0	John Thackrey	1
	3		9

□ □ □

Our teams took with them to these matches all the books and equipment you have donated. Your contributions are devoured by the prison clubs, and my collection box is again empty, so...

Our MCA pool of potential team members is growing, but we need more. Within a six-day period, we fielded two 15-board teams plus alternates. I need a sizable number of players to meet the demand. Players of all strengths are welcome; we especially need those rated below 1400. If you would like to be called, please send me the following information: name, address, telephone, age, social security number, and approximate rating. Please note if you have a prison record. All information is confidential, but is required by the prison authorities who approve our team rosters prior to each match.



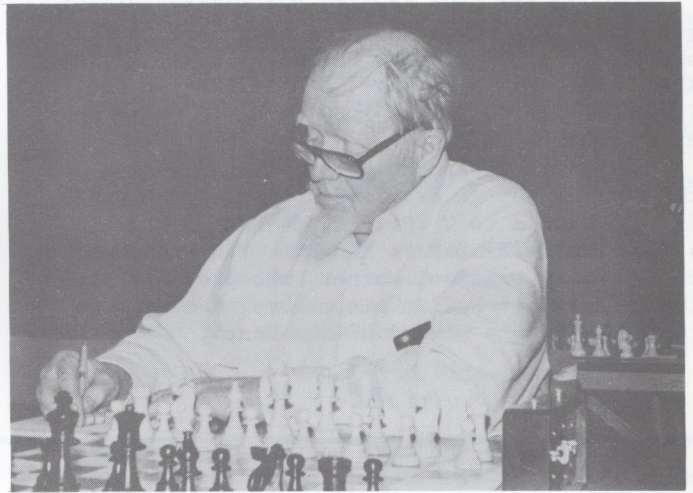
Roger Freeling



Jon Vasas vs. Gerrit Bruggeman (and friend)



Dominic Zsigo



Oscar Youngquist



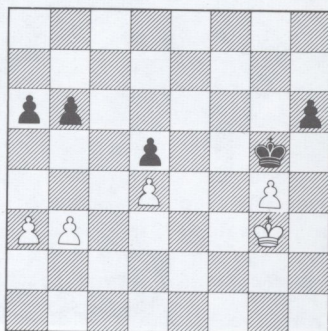
Don Vandivier



Zsigo presents Doris Thackrey with the \$40 profit for the MCA Prison Project.

ENDGAME WIZARD

Last month we presented the position shown here from Michael Nolan - Pat Warner (Mich. Open Champ., Detroit 1974) with the challenge for readers to determine the result with best play on both sides and send the analysis to the editor.



Black to move.

Well, in the game itself, Pat Warner (Black) got off on the wrong foot here and lost to the skillful play of Michael Nolan: 1...KB3 2 KB4 KN3? 3 KK5 KN4 4 KxP KxP 5 KK5! PKR4 6 PQ5 PR5 7 PQ6 PR6 8 PQ7 PR7 9 PQ8Q PR8Q 10 QN8+! and Black resigned.

Taking the lesson to heart, Warner worked out the correct way to draw and submitted: 1...KB3 (1...KN3 loses to 2 KR4) 2 KB4 KK3 3 PN5 PKR4 4 PN6 KB3 5 PN7 KxP 6 KN5 PR5 7 KxP KR3 etc.

So, in my opinion, Warner, who probably has this endgame etched in his memory, deserves the title of Endgame Wizard of the Month.

■ ■

Of the others who have so far submitted analysis, Chad Hill should be singled out for his accurate and thorough notes. He is hereby dubbed Co-Wizard.

Those who could find no way for Black to draw probably missed the resource 3...PKR4, as did two readers who wrote to us.

The old endgame MASTER WIZARD himself, David Whitehouse, to whom the riddle of the Sphinx is but a warm-up, also turned the fierce light of his attention on this matter, and we here present the charred remains:

To the Editor:

Having finished with my income tax, I picked up my new MICHIGAN CHESS and lo!--a challenge to my endgame skills!

Alas, I fear the ending Nolan-Warner is a very pedestrian variation on an ending well-known to theory.

Since White has a spatial edge, he owns all the chances. His goal is to exchange off his g-pawn for Black's h-pawn at a time when he can occupy one of the squares e5, f5, g5 (the so-called "critical squares" of the pawn at e5). Naturally, Black would not mind the exchange if he could occupy e4, f4, or g4. However, he cannot and must content himself with preventing White from penetrating his position. Thus:

1...Kf6

Not 1...h5 2 gh Kxh5 3 Kf4 or 1...Kg6 2 Kh4 Kg7 (2...Kh7 3 Kh5 Kg7 4 g5 hg 5 Kxg5) 3 Kh5 Kh7 4 g5 hg 5 Kxg5).

2 Kf4

If 2 Kh4 Kg6. On 2 Kf3 or 2 Kh3, 2...Kg5 3 Kg3 Kf6 repeats the position.

2...Ke6

Otherwise 3 Ke5 follows.

3 g5

The only attempt at progress.

3...h5!

Not 3...hg+ 4 Kxg5 and White picks up the pawn on d5.

4 g6

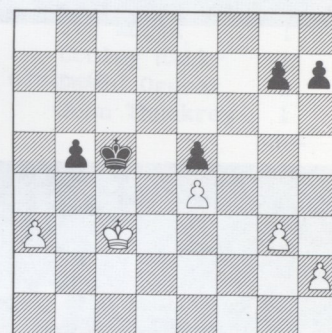
4 Kg3? Kf5 5 Kh4 Kg6 6 b4 b5 7 Kh3 Kxg5 is the sort of thing I've been playing in my games lately.

4...Kf6 5 g7 Kxg7 6 Kg5 h4 7 Kxh4 Kh6

And the position is drawn since White cannot gain a tempo with his queenside pawns. 8 b4 b5 or 8 a4 a5.

Well, while we're on the subject, I may as well display my erudition by giving two very similar endings which, however, are both much more interesting.

First, consider this position from a game Loman-Van Gelder played at Amsterdam in 1913. This is almost exactly the same ending (with colors reversed and on the other side of the board), except the black kingside pawns are on the second rank, which creates more chances for the superior side (in this case, Black). White played 1 h3? here, which lost to 1...Kc6!



Not 1...Kb6 2 Kb4. Nevertheless, Black is heading for the queenside.

2 Kb3 Kb7!

White must now go to the left or to the right.

3 Kc3

If 3 a4 Kb6.

3...Ka6 4 Kb2 Ka5 5 Kb3 g5

Now we begin to see the difference from the game above.

6 g4

6 h4 gh 7 gh h5 and White must allow 8 Kb2 b4 9 ab+ Kxb4.

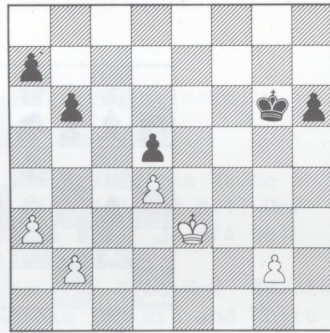
6...h6

The extra tempo that Nolan needed.

7 Kc3 Ka4 8 Kb2 b4 9 ab Kxb4 and Black won.

White certainly made a hash of his kingside. He should have played 1 g4! and kept the option of moving his rook pawn one or two squares. The game would have proceeded 1...g5 (If 1...h6 2 h4 Kc6 3 h5 or 1...Kc6 2 g5) 2 Kd3 as in my analysis above. The game would then have been drawn because Black has no reserve tempo on the kingside.

Well, if you have come this far, gentle reader, you will be delighted to see yet another variation on this theme. This is from Euwe-Pirc, Match, 1949 (Game 6). The main difference here is that White can get in front of his g-pawn, and therefore Euwe was sure White had a forced win. Since Euwe did indeed win the ending, the theoreticians concluded that it must be drawn (old proverb: "All endgames with a decisive result should be drawn"), and, sure enough, a draw was found:



1 Kf4 Kf6 2 Kg4 Kg6 3 a4 a6!

Pirc played 3...a5? 4 g3 h5+ 5 Kh4 Kh6 6 g4 hg 7 Kxg4 Kg6 8 Kf4 Kf6 9 b3 and Black resigned. The old reserve-tempo trick again! If 9...Ke6 10 Kg5 Kd6 11 Kf5 Kc6 12 Ke5 b5 13 Ke6 (Not 13 ab+).

4 b4 b5 5 a5 Kf6 6 Kh5 Kf5!

6...Kg7 loses quietly to 7 g4.

7 Kxh6 Kf4!

Keeping his options open. 7...Ke4 8 g4 is no good for Black.

8 g3+ Kf3! 9 Kh5

Now that White's king is on the diagonal d1-h5, Black takes the d-pawn.

9...Ke4! 10 g4 Kxd4 11 g5 Kc3 12 g6 d4 13 g7 d3 14 g8Q d2

Now, since White cannot use c4 and c3, he cannot force Black's king to go to d1, and if 15 Qc8+ Kb2 16 Qxa6 d1Q+, and Black will win the pawn on b4. If you compare this with the ending Black would have had by playing 4...Kf6 (instead of 4...b5 in the main line above), you will see the difference made by Black's control of c4. A very subtle drawing theme.

This ending reveals how simple the Nolan-Warner ending basically is.

So Dorothy (Doris?), if you and the tin wood-pusher follow the yellow brick diagonal across Ann Arbor, the Wizard will gladly reveal the subtle mysteries of the endgame for only a small sum...

David Whitehouse
Ann Arbor

1975 MCA POSTAL CHAMPIONSHIP

TD: David Whitehouse

Tournament will be in preliminary groups of seven players each, playing a single round-robin. Top two finishers in each section qualify for the finals, second two for the consolation. Size of final sections depends on number of entries.

EF: \$5

Includes set of rules, scoresheets, and a result sheet. MCA membership for the duration of the event is required to win prizes. Non-MCA members are welcome to play without competing for prizes. Multiple entries allowed, but only one prize per player.

PRIZES: Finals--\$75 + trophy, \$50, \$25.
Consolation--\$25 + trophy.

ENTRIES: David Whitehouse, 3024 Woodland Hills, #17, Ann Arbor, MI 48104 (313-971-3637).

Please include MCA expiration date and rating (USCF, CCLA, ICCF, Golden Knights) if you have one.

All entrants will be required to play by special postal rules (available upon request) which will be mailed to all entrants.

CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES: June 1, 1975.



...An interesting entry into the MCA POSTAL CHAMPIONSHIP received from Hades (is that in Michigan?). In the interests of having a pleasant, friendly event, this correspondent suggests that all players exchange photos at the beginning of their games, and herewith submits his own. He requests that his opponents send moves only in asbestos envelopes, and he hopes that he gets to play his favorite combination in this tournament--the double bishop sacrifice.

1975 MICHIGAN EXPERTS TOURNAMENT

Detroit, January 18-19

By David Whitehouse

1 Steven Feldman	2109	W6	D2	W5	D3	3
2 Fred Lindsay	1958	W4	D1	L3	W5	2½
3 Charles Bassin	2195	W8	L5	W2	D1	2½
4 Ron Finegold	2145	L2	W6	D7	W8	2½
5 John Brooks	2010	W7	W3	L1	L2	2
6 David Whitehouse	2204	L1	L4	W8	W7	2
7 Robert Avery	2158	L5	W8	D4	L6	1½
8 Thomas Sloan	2087	L3	L7	L6	L4	0

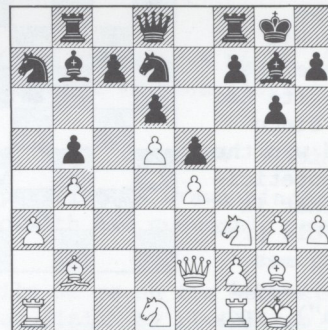
ROUND 1

Feldman 1	Whitehouse 0
Bassin 1	Sloan 0
Brooks 1	Avery 0
Finegold 0	Lindsay 1

GAME 1

King's Indian (Panno)

FELDMAN - WHITEHOUSE



1 d4 Nf6 2 g3 g6 3 Bg2 Bg7 4 Nf3 O-O 5 O-O d6
6 c4 Nc6 7 Nc3 a6 8 h3 Rb8 9 a3

A novelty. Usual is 9 Be3--Korchnoi's system--
or 9 e4--Hubner's. In the first case White will
answer 9...b5 with 10 Nd2; in the second White
aims to control the center. Feldman prepares to
meet 9...b5 with 10 cb and 11 b4. However, this
seems to yield Black the initiative.

9...b5 10 cb ab 11 b4 Bd7

Better is 11...Nd7 with the idea of playing
...Na7 and ...Nb6. This comes about in the game
eventually, but Black loses two tempi with his
bishop. My plan was to play ...Na7-c8-b6, but
White's activity in the center stops this.

12 Bb2 Na7 13 e4 Bc6

White was threatening 14 e5, which gives him a
great deal of space in the center and opens up
the diagonal h1-a8. Now on 14 e5, Black plays
14...Nd7 and the pawn cannot be maintained on e5.

14 Qe2 Nd7 15 d5 Bb7 16 Nd1

White wants to control the diagonal a1-h8, but
this move seems very clumsy. Perhaps 16 Rad1,
with the idea of Nd4 and f4 is better.

16...e5

17 de

This seems dubious, since White gives up his
strong pawn at d5 and lets Black activate his
Q-side majority. 17 Qc2 Nb6 18 Ne3 shifts the
struggle to the Q-side and Black's weak points at
c6 and c7.

17...fe 18 Nd4

18 Bxg7 may be better, but is hardly dangerous
for Black.

18...Qe7 19 Ne3 Nb6 20 Rac1

Otherwise 20...Na4.

20...c5 21 bc dc 22 Rxc5!?

Not 22 Nxb5 Ba6 23 a4 Nxa4. Solid is 22 Nb3
c4 23 Nd4 e5 24 Nc2, but after 24...Na4 White
has a difficult game to defend.

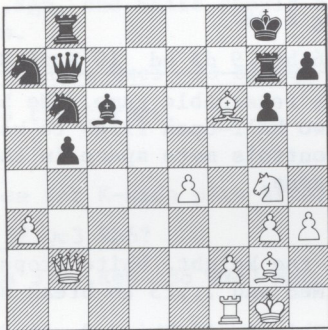
22...Qxc5?

A lemon. Best is 22...Na4 23 Rccl (Not
23 Rc7 Qxc7 24 Nxe6 Qe7 25 Nxc7 Nxb2) 23...Nxb2
24 Qxb2 Qf6 25 Rcd1 Rfd8 26 Nec2 Nc6 27 e5
Qxe5 28 Bxc6 Bxc6 and Black owns the initiative.

23 Nxe6 Qe7 24 Nxc7 Rf7 25 Bd4 Bc6

Both of us were suffering from the hallucination that White's next move was forced or best or something. However, if White now plays 26 Qa2 Black has a hard game. Best is 26...Nc4 27 Nxc4 bc 28 Rcl Rxc7 29 Bxc7 Kxc7 30 Qxc4.

26 Qb2? Rxc7 27 Bf6 Qb7 28 Ng4!



Loses more material, but this time soundly.

28...h5

28...Rd7 29 Nh6+ Kf8 30 Bg5! gives White a forced win: 30...Rg7 31 Qf6+ Ke8 32 Rd1! Qe7 (If 32...Qc7 33 Qe6+ Kf8 34 Bf4) 33 Qf4 Qc7 (33...Qb7 34 Qe5+) 34 Rd6 and now:

A. 34...Nc4 35 Re6+ Kd7 36 Qf6! Kc8 37 Bf4 Qd7 38 Qf8+ Kb7 39 Qxb8+ Ka6 40 Rf6 and White is winning.

B. 34...Nac8 35 Qe5+ Ne7 (If 35...Kf8 36 Rf6+ Rf7 37 Qxc7 or 35...Re7 36 Qh8 mate) 36 Bxe7 Nc4 37 Qe6 and if 37...Bd7 38 Qf6! or 37...Qc8 38 Rd8+.

A beautiful resource, but since we were both in time trouble, we probably looked at 28...Rd7 a combined total of 30 seconds.

29 Bxc7 Qxc7

29...hg is good too.

30 Nf6+ Kf7 (?)

This is dangerous, but playable. 30...Kh8 was safer.

31 e5 Bxc2 32 Kxc2 Nc4?

Loses outright. I had missed White's reply. Simply 32...Rd8 leaves Black on top, though White's strong knight is some compensation.

33 Qd4! Rb7

Nothing else is especially better. If 33...Nb6 34 Qd6 Rb7 35 Rel.

34 Qd5+ Ke7

Only now did I notice 34...Kf8 35 Qd8+ and mate next.

35 Qxb7+ Kf8 36 Qb8+ Resigns.

A nice fighting comeback by Feldman, coupled with a large number of atrocities by myself.

GAME 2

Wing Gambit (Once Removed)

BASSIN - SLOAN

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 b4 cb

Black must accept the pawn here. Otherwise, White plays 4 bc Bxc5 5 d4, setting up a very strong center.

4 a3

4 d4 is more usual. Perhaps Black should now consider 4...Nf6.

4...ba 5 Bxa3

To exchange Black's good bishop. Nxa3 is a more common idea, keeping the option of playing the queen's bishop to the kingside.

5...Bxa3 6 Nxa3 d5 7 e5 Ne7 8 d4

A French-like position has been reached. In return for his pawn, White's pawn at d4 is securely anchored--Black has no c-pawn to attack it with--and he has some edge in development. However, Black's position is incredibly solid, and it is unclear that White has enough for the pawn.

8...Bd7

Nb5 can be a nuisance.

9 Bd3 Qa5+

Black begins to stray. Better is 9...a6 and 10...Nbc6. Black should look after the Q-side and center, then try for play along the c-file. He will normally leave his king in the center until White's pieces are drawn away from the K-side. True, 9...Qa5+ prevents White from castling, but I doubt that Bassin really had that in mind!

10 Kf1 Qc3

11 Nb5 was threatened.

11 g3 Nf5(?) 12 Kg2 00

Black might be able to take the pawn and live to tell about it: 12...Nxd4 13 Nxd4 Qxd4 14 Nb5 Qc5 (Not 14...Bxb5 15 Bxb5+ or 14...Qxe5 15 f4 and 16 Nc7+) 15 Nd6+ Kf8 (Not 15...Ke7 16 Qh5 Rf8 17 Qg5+, or 16...Be8 17 Nxb7, and White is winning) 16 Qf3 Be8 17 Nxb7 gives White considerable play, but is unclear.

13 h4 g6?

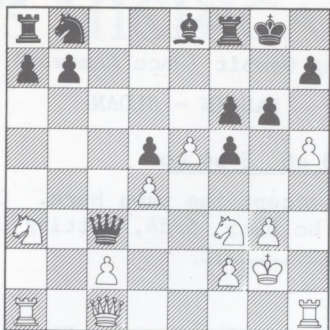
A horrible weakening of the K-side. This move should only be made when necessary. 13...a6 was better.

14 Bxf5 ef 15 Qc1 f6

16 Qh6 and 17 h5 was threatened. With his last move Black hopes to hold his K-side together. However, White's initiative has reached decisive proportions already.

16 h5 Be8

To meet 17 hg with ...Bxc6.



17 Nb5!

A fine piece sacrifice. Bassin, having obtained an overwhelming positional advantage on the K-side and a lead in development, now resorts to tactics.

17...Bxb5?

Otherwise 18 Nd6 will follow, though Black might just hold with 17...Qc6 18 Nd6 Qd7. Accepting the sacrifice, however, loses out of hand.

18 hg Be8

Not 18...hg 19 Qh6 Qc7 20 Qh8+ Kf7 21 Qh7+.

19 gh+ Kh8 20 Qh6 Nd7

20...Rf7 21 e6 Rc7 22 Qxf6+ Rg7 23 Qf8+ or 20...Qb4 21 Rab1 Qe7 22 Rxb7! as in the game.

21 e6 Qb4 22 ed Bxd7 23 Nh4 Be8 24 Rhb1 Qe7 25 Rxb7! Qxb7 26 Qxf8+ Kxh7 27 Nxf5 Qf7 28 Rh1+ Kg6 29 Ne7+ Resigns.

If 29...Kg5 30 Qh6+ Kg4 31 Qf4 mate. An excellent attacking game by Bassin, who exploited Sloan's lack of knowledge of French-type positions.

Not quoted in any opening book. In fact, this whole line--a "Giuoco Pianissimo"--is more than somewhat obscure. However, 6 h3 is clearly better than 6 d3 Bg4! 7 Be3 Nd4 8 Bxd4 Bxd4 9 h3 Bh5 10 Rb1 (Not 10 g4 Bxc3 11 bc Nxg4! 12 hg Bxg4 with a ferocious K-side attack for Black) 10...00 11 Nd5 Nxd5 12 Bxd5 c6 13 Bb3 a5 14 a4 Ba7 15 g4 Bg6 with an edge for Black.

6...Be6 7 Bb5

Threatening 8 d4.

7...00 8 Bxc6 bc 9 d4 ed 10 Nxd4 Bd7

Black has a reasonable game. He has the two bishops and two half-open files to use. In return, White controls more space in the center and has no weak pawns.

11 Bg5

By pinning the knight, White stops any maneuver such as 11...Ne8 and ...f5 to break up the center.

11...Rb8 12 Rb1 h6 13 Bh4 Re8 14 Re1 a5

14...Bb4 15 Qd3 accomplishes nothing for Black.

15 a3 g5 16 Bg3 Bxd4

To prevent 17 Nf5 and to free his Q-bishop. However, White seems to be getting a slight edge because of his control of the center and Black's ever-growing herd of weaklings.

17 Qxd4 Nh5 18 Bh2 Re6

Black is trying to organize a K-side attack--a difficult undertaking in view of White's control of the center.

19 e5 d5 20 Na4 Rg6 21 Nc5 Bc8

Black keeps the bishop to help prepare ...g4. Perhaps leaving it on d7 is better, however, since White really shouldn't want it anyway. 21...Kh7 or 21...Ng7 are ideas.

22 f3 Ng7 23 Qd2 Qe7 24 b4 h5 25 g4 ab 26 ab hg 27 hg Ne6 28 Nxe6 Bxe6

GAME 3

Two Knights' Defense

BROOKS - AVERY

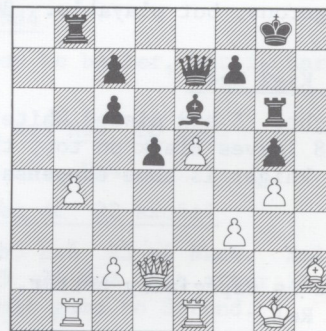
1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Nf6 4 Nc3

A quiet line which avoids the fireworks of the main lines of the Two Knights' Defense.

4...Bc5

Also good here is the fork trick: 4...Nxe4 5 Nxe4 (Not 5 Bxf7+ Kxf7 6 Nxe4 d5 7 Neg5+ Kg8 8 d3 h6 9 Nh3 Bxh3 10 gh Qf6 with a big advantage for Black, since White has lost a lot of time, ruined his K-side, and given Black the center) 5...d5 6 Bd3 de 7 Bxe4 Bd6 8 d4 ed 9 Bxc6+ bc 10 Qxd4 00 11 00 c5 12 Qc3 Bb7 = (Tartakover-Bogolyubov, Bad Pistyan 1922).

5 00 d6 6 h3



This is a very difficult position. The opposite colored bishops are useful to attack with, but deadly dull in an ending. Since neither side can do very much, the game must be considered roughly even.

29 Bg3 Kg7

Both sides prepare to use the h-file.

30 Kg2 c5(?)

This seems natural--to get rid of the doubled pawns--but it allows White to gain the initiative on the Q-side because of Black's awkward rook on g6. Better was 30...Rh8, preparing to trade off the rooks. Then Black can protect the g-pawn with ...Kh6 or ...Kg6, and White should be unable to make progress.

31 bc Rxb1 32 Rxb1 Qxc5 33 Bf2 Qe7 34 Rb7 Qd8

35 Bb6 was the threat.

35 Qb4 Qh8

Black hopes for K-side play after 36 Rxc7.

36 Rb8 Bc8 37 Qc3 Rh6?

Better was 37...Re6 38 Qxc7 Re8 with chances of survival.

38 e+ f6

38...Kh7 39 Qxh8+ Kxh8 40 Rxc8+ or 38...Kg6 39 Qxc7 and Black cannot stop mate or loss of his bishop.

39 Qxc7+ Resigns.

GAME 4

Morra-esque Gambit

FINEGOLD - LINDSAY

1 e4 c5 2 d4 cd 3 f4?!

The first round was marked by quaint gambits.

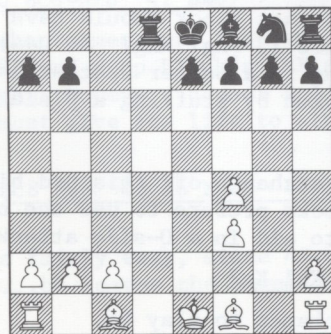
3...Nc6

3...d6 and 3...e6 are also possible. White will end up in a normal Sicilian where he has played f4 prematurely.

4 Nf3 d5

This gives Black equality, at least.

5 ed Qxd5 6 Nc3 Qd8 7 Nb5 Bg4 8 Nbx d4 Nxd4
9 Qxd4 Bxf3 10 Qxd8+ Rxd8 11 gf



On the surface, Black's game is excellent, because of White's weak pawns. However, White has the two bishops, and 12 Bb5+ is a nasty little thought of his. Lindsay's move fixes the pawns and prepares to meet the check, but allows White to take firm hold on the initiative. Best here seems to be 11...a6 and if 12 f5! g6 13 fg hg. Now White has no threats and his K-side remains weak. Better is 13 Bh3 Bh6 14 Bxh6 Nxh6 15 fg hg 16 Ke2. By trying for too much, Lindsay gets less than nothing.

11...f5? 12 Be3 a6 13 Bd3 g6 14 Bb6 Rd6

14...Rd7 is safe.

15 Bc7 Re6+ (?) 16 Be5 Nf6

Not 16...Bg7 17 Bc4 winning the exchange.

17 Bc4 Rc6 18 Bb3 Bg7 19 OOO e6 20 Rd4 Ke7
21 Rhd1 Rhc8 22 Kbl

If 22 Bxf6+ Kxf6 23 Rd7 R6c7 White can make no progress. However, White should centralize his king here with 22 Kd2 and 23 Ke3, permitting a better defense of his f-pawns. His king does not belong in the corner.

22...Bh6

To tie the bishop to e5.

23 c4

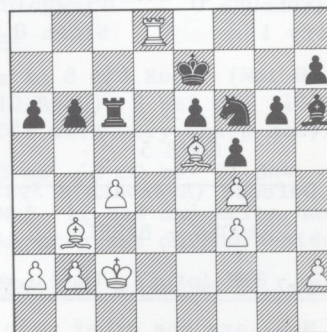
To prevent ...Nd5 and prepare Ba4 in some lines. However, the K-bishop is tied down now. 23 c3 may have been better.

23...Kf7 24 Rd6

24 Rd8 seems like a better way to get in, since 24...Rxd8 25 Rxd8 and 26 Rb8 is bad for Black and 25 Rxc8 followed by 26 Rd6 is in the wind.

24...Rxd6 25 Rxd6 Rc6

Not 25...Re8 26 Rb6 Re7 27 Bd6 Rd7 28 Ba4.
26 Rd8 b6 27 Kc2 Ke7



28 Rh8

Why not 28 Ra8? If 28...b5 29 Ra7+ Nd7 30 Kd3 and Black's Q-side collapses: 30...bc+ 31 Bxc4 Kd8 32 Bxa6 Nxe5+ 33 fe and White has all the chances.

28...Kf7 29 Kd3 Rc5 30 Ba4?

30 Ra8! threatening 31 Rxa6 and 31 Ra7+ is the proper course.

30...Ra5

31 Bd4 was the idea.

31 b3 b5 32 cb ab 33 Bc3 Ra7 34 Bxb5 Rxa2

Black has managed not to lose a Q-side pawn, and White's pieces are losing their coordination. The black rook is very active. Finegold has lost his initiative.

35 Bd2 Bf8 36 Bc3

To stop 36...Kg7.

36...Bh6 37 Bxf6?

Now White's K-side disappears under the waves. 37 Bd2, offering to repeat moves, was in order.

37...Kxf6 38 Rxh7 Rxh2 39 Bc4?

39 Bc6 is better, both to protect the pawn on f3 and support the one on b3.

39...Bxf4 40 Rb7 Rf2

White is completely lost.

41 b4 Rxf3+ 42 Kc2 g5 43 b5 Be5 44 Ba2 g4
45 Rb6 Rf2+ 46 Kb3 Bd4 47 Rc6 g3 48 Ka3 Rxa2+

More accurate is 48...g2 49 Rxe6+ Kg5 50 Re1 Rf1 queening by force.

49 Resigns.

A curious example of both players overextending themselves.

ROUND 2

Brooks 1	Bassin 0
Lindsay ½	Feldman ½
Whitehouse 0	Finegold 1
Avery 1	Sloan 0

GAME 5

Modern Defense (Averbakh's System)

BROOKS - BASSIN

1 e4 g6 2 d4 Bg7 3 c4 d6 4 Nc3 Nc6 5 Be3

5 d5 and 5 Nge2 are the other main lines.

5...e5 6 d5 Nce7

6...Nd4 7 Nge2 Nxe2 8 Bxe2 f5 9 ef gf
10 Bh5+ Kf8 is good for White.

7 Qd2

7 c5 and 7 g4 are the main lines here. With 7 c5 White opens up the Q-side; with 7 g4 he hopes to take the bite out of 7...f5. 7 Qd2 leads to a

sort of King's Indian formation where Black gets f7-f5 in very quickly. Black's knight on e7 is somewhat misplaced though, so White can start a Q-side attack with c4-c5 very quickly.

7...f5 8 f3 f4

Against Vukadinov in the January, 1975, Detroit Metro League Match (see MICHIGAN CHESS, April, 1975, page 25), Bassin played 8...Nf6, deferring f5-f4 until White played h2-h3. In that game White got excellent Q-side play.

9 Bf2 Nh6

Black should consider 9...b6. In that case White would have to prepare c5 by playing b4, and his king might find both sides of the board a bit uncomfortable.

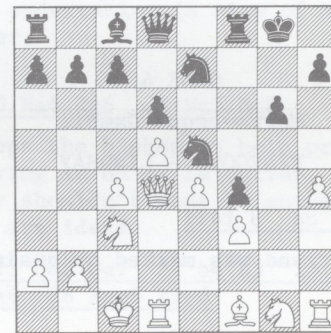
10 g3 00 11 gf(?)

Perhaps this pawn should have gone to g4 on the 10th move. With the K-side closed off, White could then shift the action to the Q-side. After 11 gf Black controls the vital e5 square and his KB comes into the game.

11...ef 12 Bd4

Giving up his good bishop to neutralize some of Black's pressure on e5.

12...Bxd4 13 Qxd4 Nf7 14 h4 Ne5 15 000



15...Bd7

Both players begin to disregard the demands of the position. Black would have a considerable advantage if (1) he would stop c5 (e.g., 15...b6) and (2) he could improve the position of his knight on e7 (e.g., 15...Kg7 with the idea of 16...Ng8 or 15...Kh8 with ...Rg8 and ...g5 to follow. This suggests that Black should have played 12...Nf7, since 13 Bxg7 Kxg7 14 Qd4+ Ne5 would leave his king in a better spot--the pin can always be broken by stuffing a piece on f6).

16 Be2

16 Bh3 to exchange off this bad bishop is also an idea. Brooks prefers to use the bishop to protect f3 and to aid in a Q-side attack.

16...Qc8 17 Kbl Kg7

The last chance to play b6.

18 c5 Ng8 19 Rcl Qd8 20 h5 g5

White's last move only improves Black's K-side chances.

21 Nh3 h6 22 Nf2 Nf6 23 cd cd 24 Qb4

24 Nd3 looks better, since Black cannot maintain the knight on e5. Now Bassin offers an end-game where White's bad bishop will prove to be a liability.

24...Qb6 25 Qxb6 ab 26 Nd3 Nxd3 27 Bxd3 Be8 28 Nb5

Otherwise the KRP falls.

28...Bxb5 29 Bxb5 Rac8 30 a4 Ng8

Black wants to play his king to f6-e5-d4 to penetrate White's position.

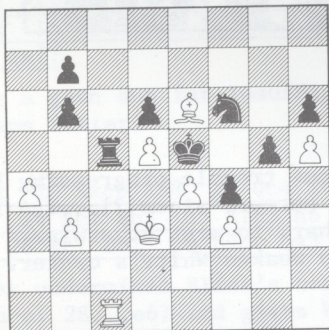
31 Bd7 Rxc1+ 32 Kxc1

32 Rxc1 Nf6 33 Bg4 Nxg4 34 fg Rf7 gives Black an easy win.

32...Kf6

32...Rf7 and 33...Rc7+ seems more active.

33 Kd2 Ke5 34 Kd3 Nf6 35 Be6 Ra8 36 b3 Ra5? 37 Rcl Rc5



Black finally exchanges rooks, but his pawn on b7 is lost. Still, Black could do anything else here to keep White's rook out of his position.

38 Rxc5 bc

38...dc may give better chances, since 39 Bc8 Nxb5 40 Bxb7 doesn't give White a Q-side passer. Black's active king would probably ensure him a draw.

39 a5 Nxb5 40 Bc8 Nf6 41 Bxb7

Now the bishop comes into its own. It can support the QRP and stop Black's KRP simultaneously. The black knight, however, cannot split its personality and must give its life to stop White's passer.

41...Nd7 42 Bc8 Nb8 43 a6 Nxa6 44 Bxa6 h5 45 Bc8

The rest is fairly easy, since 45...g4 loses a pawn and 45...h4 leaves the pawns totally immobilized.

45...Kf6 46 Bh3 Ke5 47 Kc4 g4

Desperation--but 47...Kf6 48 b4 cb 49 Kxb4 Ke5 50 Kc4 Kf6 51 Kd4 Kf7 52 e5 is even more depressing to contemplate.

48 fg hg

48...h4 49 Kd3 is no better.

49 Bxg4 Kxe4 50 Bd1 f3 51 Bc2+ Ke5

Or 51...Ke3 52 Bd3 Kd2 53 Bf1 Ke1 54 Bh3 f2 55 Kb5 f1Q+ 56 Bxf1 Kxf1 57 Kc6, etc.

52 Bh7 Kf4 53 b4 cb 54 Kxb4 Ke3 55 Kc3 Kf4 56 Kd4 f2 57 Bd3 Kf3 58 Bf1 Kf4 59 Bg2

White is sure making an easy win look hard.

59...Kg3 60 Bf1 Kf4 61 Bd3 Kf3 62 Kc3 Kf4 63 Kc4 Ke3 64 Bf1 Ke4 65 Bh3 Kf3 66 Kb5 Resigns.

GAME 6

English Opening

LINDSAY - FELDMAN

1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 e5 3 a3

An insipid move, which usually transposes to lines arising after 3 e3. However, unlike after 3 e3, Black is now hard-pressed to make a bad move.

3...g6

3...d5 is quite playable here, as is 3...c6 4 Nf3 Bd6 or 4...e4.

4 e3 Bg7 5 d4 ed 6 ed O0

Not 6...d5 7 Bg5 and White's pieces become very active. Black has to be careful in this position, since the square f6 is very weak.

7 Bg5 d6 8 Be2

More active is 8 Qf3 Re8+ (Not 8...Bg4 9 Bxf6 Bxf3 10 Bxd8) 9 Be2 Bg4 10 Qxb7 or 9...c6 10 OOO!? with very sharp play.

8...Re8 9 Nf3 c6 10 O0 h6 11 Bh4

Or 11 Bf4 Nh5 12 Be3 and White has more chances to make progress on the K-side.

11...Bf5 12 Rcl Nbd7 13 Rel Nf8 14 Bd3 Rxe1+ 15 Nxe1 Qd7

A position of no merit is rapidly being constructed by both players.

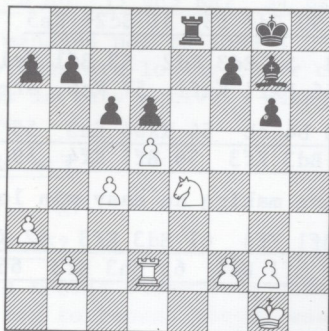
16 Bxf5 Qxf5 17 Qf3 Qxf3 18 Nxf3 Ne6 19 Bg3 Bf8 20 Rd1 Nh5 21 d5 Nef4 22 Rd4(?)

Simply 22 dc bc gives White an edge in the ending. Lindsay is not taking any chances, though. He's not getting any either.

22...Nxc3 23 hg Nh5 24 g4 Nf6 25 g5 hg 26 Nxc5
Bh6 27 Nge4 Nxe4 28 Nxe4 Bg7?

Black should play 28...c5 29 Rd3 Bf8 with an inferior but perhaps tenable game.

29 Rd2 Re8



30 f3?

If 30 Nxd6 Re1+ 31 Kh2 Be5+ loses a piece, but after 32 g3 Bxd6 33 dc Black is lost:

A. 33...Be7 34 c7!

B. 33...Bf8 34 c7 Re8 35 Rd8

C. 33...Bc7 34 Rd7 Re2 35 Rxc7 Rxf2+ 36 Kg1 Rxb2 37 Rxb7! Rc2 38 c7 Rxc4 39 Rb8+ Kg7 40 c8Q.

30...cd 31 Nxd6

Surely 31 cd is better, since the pawn on d6 is weak. But not 31 Rxd5 Bxb2 32 a4 and Black has all the chances.

31...Rd8 32 Rxd5

32 Nxb7 Rb8 33 Nd6 Bxb2 34 Nb5 Bc1 35 Rxd5 a6 36 Nc7 Bxa3 37 Nxa6 Rc8 38 c5 Rc6 is equal.

32...Bxb2 33 Nxb7 Rb8 34 Rd7 Bxa3 35 c5 Rc8 36 Kf1 a5 37 Nxa5 Rxc5 38 Nb7 Rc2 39 Nd6 Bc5 40 Nxf7 Rf2+ 41 Ke1 Rxc2 Drawn.

GAME 7

Reti

WHITEHOUSE - FINEGOLD

1 c4 c6 2 Nf3

2 d4 gives a Slav and 2 e4 d5 3 ed cd 4 d4 a Caro-Kann.

2...d5 3 b3 Nf6 4 g3 g6

4...Bg4 and 4...Bf5 followed by 5...e6 are more common.

5 Bg2 Bg7 6 Bb2 Qb6 7 cd

White has to be careful here. His best is probably 7 Qc1 dc 8 Qxc4 as played by Smyslov, but not 7 d3 dc 8 dc? Ne4!

7...Ne4 8 d4 cd 9 O0 Nc6 10 Nc3 Nxc3

If 10...Nxd4 11 Nxd4 Bxd4 12 Nxd5 or 11...Qxd4 12 Nxd5 Qxd1 13 Raxd1 Bxb2? 14 Nc7+ Kf8 15 Rd8+ Kg7 16 Rxh8 Kxh8 17 Nxa8.

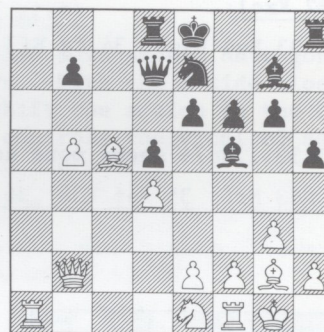
11 Bxc3 f6?

Finegold wanted to keep my knight out of e5, but shuts in his own bishop and weakens the K-side.

12 Qd2 Bf5 13 Nel Rd8 14 b4 a6 15 a4 h5
16 Qb2(?)

The wrong piece! Simply 16 Ra2 and 17 Rb2 gives White very strong Q-side chances.

16...e6 17 b5 Ne7 18 Bb4 ab 19 Bc5 Qc6 20 ab Qd7



21 Nd3(?)

White has some trouble progressing here, but 21 Nf3 must be better, since 21...Be4 loses time and 22 Nh4 is hard to meet otherwise. 21 Nd3 allows Black to weaken White's center.

21...Bxd3 22 ed Kf7 23 Qb4 Nc8 24 b6 Ne7
25 Bxe7

Overlooking Black's 27th move. Black gets an edge in the endgame after 25 Bxe7, but 25...Nc6 would give him good chances in any event, since the pawn on d4 is weak.

25...Qxe7 26 Qxe7+ Kxe7 27 Ra7 Rd7

I thought 27...Rb8 28 Rc1 was forced.

28 Rc1 Kd6 29 Bf3 f5 30 Ra4 Bf6 31 Bd1?

White is drifting. 31 h4 is much better.

31...h4 32 g4?

A horrible idea, allowing Black to open up the K-side. Better was 32 Bf3.

32...h3 33 f3?

Now Black opens the f-file, and his active pieces, combined with the opposite-colored bishops, give him a mating net.

33...fg 34 fg Bg5 35 Rc7

Desperation--but 35 Rb1 Be3+ 36 Kh1 Rf8 37 Be2 Rf2 is no joy either.

35...Rxc7 36 bc Rf8 37 c8N+ Rxc8 38 Kf2 Bh4+
39 Ke3 Rcl 40 Bf3 Rel+ 41 Kd2 Rf1 42 Ke3 Rf2

Now the h-pawn falls.

3 Kf4 g5+ 44 Ke3 Rxb2 45 Rb4? Be1 46 Resigns.

If 46 Rxb7 Bd2 mate. A fine finish by Finegold.

GAME 8

King's Indian (Saemisch)

AVERY - SLOAN

1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 g6 3 e4

This move order avoids the Grunfeld.

3...d6 4 d4 Bg7 5 f3 c6 6 Be3 Nbd7 7 Nh3 a6
8 Be2 b5

Black can castle against this setup of White's, since the N on h3 slightly hinders a K-side attack.

9 cb ab

9...cb is a blunder, since White's pawns on e4 and d4 dominate the center.

10 00 00 11 Nf2 b4 12 Na4 Qa5 13 b3 Ba6
14 Bxa6 Rxa6 15 Rcl Nb6 16 Nxb6 Qxb6 17 Qd2
Nd7 18 Rc4 Qa7?

This sacs a pawn but for insufficient activity.
18...Rb8 seems better.

19 Qxb4 Rxa2 20 Rxc6 Rb8 21 Qc4 Nb6 22 Qd3 Qa3
23 Rfcl Qb4 24 Rc7 Rb2 25 Rlc3 h6 26 Qd1 Qa5
27 Nd3 Ra2 28 Rcl e6? 29 R7c6 Qa3 30 d5!

This break undermines Black's center (exposing the weakness of 28...e6) and gives White all the chances.

30...ed?

A horrible blunder, but Black is lost already.

31 Rxb6

The rest is technique.

31...Rxb6 32 Bxb6 de 33 fe Qa6 34 Be3 Qb7
35 Nf2 Qb4 36 Rc4 Qa3 37 Ra4 Qb2 38 Rxa2 Qxa2
39 Bf4 Qb2 40 Bxd6 Bd4 41 Bg3 g5 42 h3 Kg7
43 Qf3 Qcl+ 44 Kh2 Qel 45 Qd1 Qc3 46 e5 Resigns.

ROUND 3

Feldman 1	Brooks 0
Bassin 1	Lindsay 0
Finegold ½	Avery ½
Sloan 0	Whitehouse 1

GAME 9

Nimzoindian (Rubinstein Variation)

FELDMAN - BROOKS

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 d5 4 Nf3 Bb4 5 e3 00
6 Bd3 c5 7 00 cd

7...Nc6 is most common here, as Fischer played against Spassky. Surprisingly, Brooks' move is not mentioned in any book on the Nimzoindian. Its drawback is that White's QB comes into the game, and the isolated pawn on d4 is more than compensated for by White's piece pressure.

8 ed dc 9 Bxc4 Nc6

9...Bxc3 10 bc Qc7 11 Ne5 Nc6 12 Nxc6 Qxc6 13 Qb3 is good for White--Simagin-Zhukovitsky, Sochi 1967. White's bishops are very active, and Black's QB is hemmed in.

10 Bg5 Be7 11 Bb3

With the simple idea of an eventual Bc2 and Qd3.

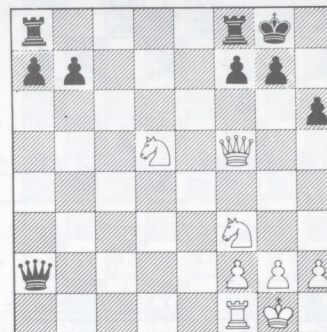
11...h6 12 Bh4 Nd5 13 Bxe7

13 Bg3 looks good also.

13...Ndxe7 14 Qd3 Nf5 15 Rad1 Qa5 16 d5 ed
17 Bxd5

White has traded in his isolani for very active pieces, while Black still has problems with his Q-side.

17...Nb4 18 Qe4 Nxd5? 19 Rxd5 Qb6 20 Rxf5 Bxf5
21 Qxf5 Qxb2 22 Nd5 Qxa2?



Black does not have time for pawn-hunting in view of what now happens.

23 Ne7+ Kh8 24 Ne5?

Missing 24 Ng5!

24...Rae8 25 Nd7 Rxe7 26 Nxf8 Kg8 and Black resigns (because of 27 Qh7+ Kxf8 28 Qh8 mate).

GAME 10

Queen Pawn Counter-Gambit

BASSIN - LINDSAY

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 d5?!

A move of no intrinsic merit. It was once played in a grandmaster game by Lilienthal against Boleslavsky in the Absolute Soviet Championship of 1941. Botvinnik's notes bear repeating: "Trying to 'catch' Boleslavsky in this old variation is, to put it mildly, naive, for he is a great expert in play with pieces. Boleslavsky, of course, did not know the 'theory' of this variation, and this turned out to be in his favor." That's about what happened in this game too.

3 ed

3 Nxe5 is good too.

3...e4 4 Qe2 f5

4...Nf6 5 Nc3 Be7 6 Nxe4 Nxd5 7 d3 O-O 8 Qd1! and 9 Be2 is good for White.

5 Nc3

Here Bassin innovates. "Book" is 5 d3 Nf6 6 de fe 7 Nc3 Bb4 8 Qb5+ c6 9 Qxb4 ef 10 Bg5! as in Tal-Lutikov, Tallinn 1964. Bassin's move also seems good.

5...Nf6

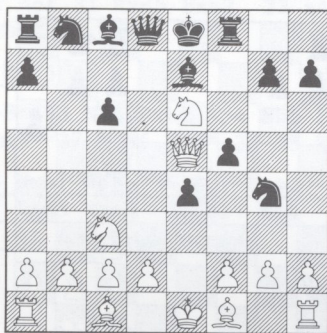
Trying to stay in the book line.

6 Qb5+ c6 7 dc bc 8 Qe5+ Be7 9 Ng5 Rf8

Preparing Black's next move, which is not very strong, but 10 Bc4 is a nasty threat.

10 Ne6 Ng4

Now what does White do?



11 Qxb8! Rxb8(?)

Better is 11...Bxe6 12 Qxd8+ Rxd8 and Black's development gives him something for the pawn.

12 Nxd8 Bxd8 13 Be2 Bb6 14 Bxg4 fg 15 Nxe4 Bf5 16 Nd6+ Kd7 17 Nxf5 Rxf5 18 O-O Rxf2

This looks good for Black, but Bassin refutes it nicely.

19 Rxf2 Rf8 20 d4!

Not 20 d3 Rxf2 and White is lost.

20...Bxd4 21 Be3! Bxe3 22 Rd1+ Kc7 23 Rd2 Rb8(?)

Relatively best is 23...Rf7 to be followed by 24 Kf1 Bxf2 25 Rxf2 Rd7, though Black should lose because of his weak pawn on g4 and his poor pawn structure.

24 b3 Rf8 25 Kf1 Bxf2 26 Rxf2 Rxf2+

Hopeless, but 27...Rd8 28 Rf7+ is no great improvement.

27 Kxf2 Kd6 28 Ke3 Ke5 29 b4 Kd5 30 Kd3 a6 31 c4+ Ke5 32 a4 h5 33 g3 g5 34 Ke3 h4 35 Kd3

Forcing Black's king back.

35...Kd6 36 Ke4 Ke6 37 b5 cb 38 cb ab 39 ab Resigns.

GAME 11

Grunfeld Reversed

FINEGOLD - AVERY

This is an exciting game, if only because it is a comedy of errors at the very end.

1 d4 Nf6 2 Nf3 d5 3 g3 c5

Now we have a Grunfeld Reversed. Finegold's opening strategy is already a success. He has persuaded Black to think he is White and play a sharp opening a tempo down. I remember that Pomar once tried a Saemisch King's Indian Reversed against Botvinnik: 1 Nf3 d5 2 g3 c5 3 Bg2 Nc6 4 O-O e5 5 d3 f6. He lasted about twenty moves.

4 Bg2 cd 5 O-O

5 Nxd4 e5 6 Nb3 might be playable for Black. White is hoping for 5...Nc6 6 Nxd4 e5 7 Nxc6 bc with the exchange variation reversed.

5...Nc6 6 Nxd4 e6

Rightly refraining from 6...e5.

7 c4 Qb6 8 Nb5 a6 9 Be3 Qa5 10 Nd4 Be7 11 Nc3 Nxd4 12 Qxd4 dc 13 Qxc4 O-O

Black has survived the first wave, but is underdeveloped and will have trouble getting his QB out.

14 Qa4 Qc7

Black must keep his queen to help guard b7 and b6. 14...Qxa4 15 Nxa4 Bd7 16 Nb6 Rab8 17 Bf4 loses a pawn.

15 Qb3 Bd6 16 Racl Qe7 17 Rfd1 Rb8 18 Ba7 Ra8 19 Bb6 Bd7 20 Rd3 Bc6 21 Rcd1?

21 Bxc6 bc gives White an advantage because of Black's weak Q-side pawns.

21...Bxg2 22 Kxg2 Bc7 23 Be3 b5

Black has equalized.

24 f3 h6 25 Bf2 Rfd8 26 e4 Rxd3 27 Rxd3 Rd8 28 Qd1 Rxd3 29 Qxd3 Qd6 30 Qc2 Nd7 31 Ne2 Ne5 32 Bd4 Nc4 33 Qcl

To guard against ...Qxd4, but this is very passive.

33...e5 34 Bf2 Qd3 35 Nc3 Ba5 36 Nd5 Bd2 37 Qf1 Nxb2

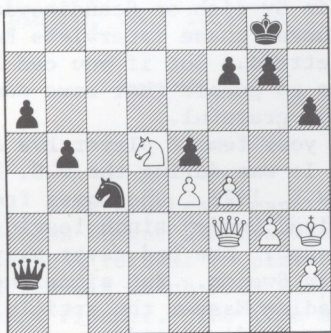
Black has taken over the initiative and should win easily here, but the omnipresent clock rears its ugly head.

38 Nc7 Qa3 39 Qb1 Nc4 40 Qc2 Be3 41 Nd5 Bd4

41...Bxf2 had merit.

42 f4 Bxf2 43 Qxf2 Qd3 44 Qf3 Qc2+ 45 Kh3 Qxa2?

This is horribly greedy.



46 Qg4! Nd6?

To stop 47 Qc8+ Kh7 48 Ne7! (If 48 Qf5+ Kh8 holds) and 47 Nf6+ Kf8 48 Qc8+ Ke7 49 Nd5+ Kd6 50 Qc7+ Ke6 51 f5 mate. Better though seems to be 46...f6, since 47 Nxf6+ Kf7 and 47 Qc8+ Kh7 48 Ne7 Ne3 don't work.

47 Qd7?

47 fe! should win.

47...Qe2

Threatening a perpetual.

Drawn. An odd set of blunders after the time-control.

GAME 12

English Opening

SLOAN - WHITEHOUSE

1 c4

Ah, for the days when the world was young, and everyone played 1 e4. Alas, no one allows the French anymore. Oh well. I have more opponents use five minutes on the first move than anyone else I know.

1...Nf6 2 Nf3 g6 3 g3 Bg7 4 Bg2 00 5 00 d6
6 Nc3 e5 7 Rb1 Nc6 8 b4

8 d3 is more accurate.

8...Bf5 9 d3

If 8 d3 had been played, 9 e4 would be good here.

9...Qc8 10 Re1 e4!?

10...Bh3 transposes to the main lines.

11 Nh4 ed 12 ed

12 Nxf5 de 13 Qd3 Qxf5 14 Qxf5 gf 15 Nxe2 gives White nothing.

12...Bg4

Pressuring the white squares.

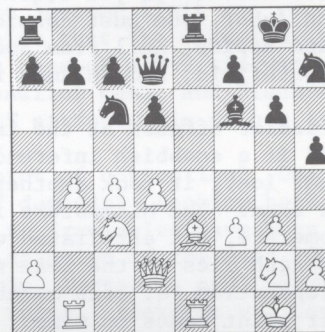
13 Bf3!

13 Nf3 Nd4 is awkward.

13...h5 14 d4 Nh7 15 Be3 Re8 16 Qd2 Bf6
17 Bxg4 Qxg4 18 f3 Qd7

18...Qh3 may be better.

19 Ng2



19...Rxe3?!

Speculative but thematic.

20 Nxe3 Nxd4?

Better is 20...Ng5, reserving the option of ...Bxd4.

21 Kg2 h4

Not 21...Ng5 22 Ned5!

22 Ncd5 h3+ 23 Kf2 Bg7 24 Ng4 Nf5 25 Re4 c6
26 Nc3 Nf8 27 Rd1 Ne6 28 Kg1?

A time-trouble move that lets Black recover the initiative.

28...Nfd4 29 Re3 Ng5 30 Rf1 Ndx3+ 31 Rxf3
Nxf3+ 32 Rxf3 Qxg4 33 Rd3 Be5 34 c5 d5 35 Ne2
Qe4 36 Nf4 Bxf4 37 gf Re8 38 Rxh3 Qe1+ 39 Qxel
Rxel+ 40 Kf2 Re4 41 Resigns.

(Continued next month.)



SOLUTION TO RICHARDSON PROBLEM

(See page 7.)

1 QQ4 KxP 2 RKN3 KxR 3 QB2 mate.

If 1...PR5 2 QxP KxP 3 RXP mate.

If 1...PN6 2 RXP any 3 QN1 mate.

READERS' FORUM

To the Editor:

In the April issue of MC an article was published concerning Ann Arbor's imminent downfall in the Detroit Metro League. I take issue with the statement that the Mixmasters are all from Ann Arbor. This is false. Tom Crispin is a resident of Unadilla (Gregory); David Whitehouse resides in Pittsfield Township; while I live in Ypsilanti. Dallas Hull, Steve Feldman, and Fred Lindsay, as students at Michigan, are only seasonal residents of Ann Arbor. If you consider Crispin and me from Ann Arbor, you must consider Whitehouse from Grand Rapids, Hull from Rochester, Lindsay from Southfield, and Feldman from Oak Park.

I take particular offense at the inaccuracy because I found it a snobbish inference that, although Ann Arbor lost, it took another Ann Arbor team to defeat them. The Mixmasters is a metropolitan conglomerate, not affiliated with any city. Its strength lies in the team's enthusiasm, effort, and preparation for each match.

Also another point comes to mind. Ann Arbor was not on its way to a sixth straight Metro League championship. They trailed the Mixmasters the entire season. Even if they had had the good fortune to reverse their match score with the Mixmasters, they would still have been a full point short.

I hope in the future the editor can refrain from letting the AA stamped on his forehead interfere with his objectivity.

Peter Linn
Ypsilanti

I accept the rebuke, but like Hester Prynne I will wear the scarlet A's proudly.--Ed.

To the Editor:

Thanks very much for your magazine of January, 1975. I must congratulate you on a different and most interesting variation of a chess magazine. First of all you present local stuff, you have managed to get a dialog with your readers, and you give the young generation a lot of space. All of this I like. I hope you can go on with this kind of material, even though it must be hard work.

Can you please send me the November issue of 1974. I am interested in the Penquite article on Larsen's Opening. I have recently taken up that opening myself. My intention, if there will be enough time left, is to write a little booklet on this very subject. This variation is of course very popular in Scandinavia. If you've got more material on this subject, I would appreciate getting it as well.

You must have some chess players in Michigan descending from Sweden or Scandinavia. For example, I saw a typical Swedish name in the 1974 index--George Olsson. It could be nice to make an interview with some of these people and then present the material in Swedish or Scandinavian chess magazines. Of course these interviews have to come through via letters. But if you can help me with some addresses to people that have something to say I would be most grateful.

Once I met your female player Eva Aronson and her husband. It was during the U.S. Open in Atlantic City, N.Y. 1972. She comes from Sweden but had never visited Sweden since leaving for the U.S. in her youth. She had never played any tournament chess in Sweden. But since she is an International Ladies Master the article was very interesting for Swedish readers.

All those non-chess magazines referred to in the article "Chess and the Word" on page 18 in your January issue intrigued me. Is there a possibility of getting them, without too much trouble? Photocopies are good enough for me.

Jan Berglund
Knut Stangenbergs vag 12
S-130 10 Ektorp
Sweden

Jan Berglund is a chess official and editor in Sweden with whom MC exchanges subscriptions.

Readers with Swedish or Scandinavian names or backgrounds are encouraged to write directly to Mr. Berglund. And in the meantime we will do what we can to supply his requests.--Ed.

To the Editor:

I strongly urge the use of algebraic notation both in game scores and in the magazine. The system seems to be making its superiority felt more and more; young players all over are converting to it. Most of Michigan's more dedicated tournament rats are devotees, as are most of the state's more active TDs. There can be no doubt that reconstruction of a game after flagfall is greatly quickened by not having to deal with the clumsier descriptive system; furthermore, it is usually to the player's benefit as well, since one can hardly avoid an occasional ambiguity with descriptive, while ambiguities become most infrequent with algebraic. Based on quite a bit of experience with both systems, I conclude that algebraic is greatly superior, and you would be doing Michigan chess in general a service by converting the magazine to it in large part.

Bill Johnson
Rochester, New York

To the Editor:

Why didn't you print the big game of the Michigan Junior Championship, Lindsay-Feldman?

Chad Hill
Kalamazoo

The scoresheets of that game apparently met with an unfortunate accident on their way to the director's table. I have the impression that neither player thought of it as "the big game"--after it was played, that is.--Ed.

To the Editor:

...Recently, I've overheard many conversations at the Metro Chess League and elsewhere concerning Bobby Fischer's refusal to play under the FIDE rules adopted for his match with Karpov. All of it derogatory of Fischer. The time has come for someone to champion Bobby's cause. I've elected me.

Let's start from the beginning. At the FIDE Congress of June '74 Fischer put forth his "non-negotiable" demands: the match was to be won by the first to win 10 games, draws not counting. In the case of a 9-9 tie, the match would be drawn and the champion would retain his title. The point of unlimited games: fighting chess. A draw is a lethal weapon in the hands of a grandmaster who is leading in a match. Witness the farce that the Karpov-Korchnoi match was: 3 wins-2 losses-19 draws. "Draw blood, not games."

However, the FIDE Congress voted for 10 wins but a 36-game limit. The player having the best score after 36 games would be the winner. It's obvious what was going on if one looks at the voting record of the Soviet bloc....

We all know of the fanaticism of the Russians for chess and their possessiveness of the world championship title. Pity poor Spassky when he returned from Reykjavik in '72--there was no one to greet him at the airport except family and friends.

When Fischer received news of FIDE's rejection of his match rules, he simply resigned his title. No bitter remarks or snide innuendoes; he resigned, period.

Recall the 1962 Candidates' Tournament in Curacao. Afterwards, Fischer accused the Russians of preparing draws among themselves so that a Russian would be guaranteed the top spot. Imagine yourself watching the Russians accumulating points by easy draws and then coming out full force at you. Fischer retired from international competition out of disgust.

Flash to 1967 Interzonal, Sousse, Tunisia. The playing schedule allowed for Reshevsky and Fischer to observe their Sabbath. After an unnecessary postponement of a certain game Fischer politely wrote to the Organization Committee not to postpone the game. His request was flatly denied with no discussion. He withdrew from the tournament because his requests were being ignored. On Saturday, Oct. 28, '67, (Fischer's Sabbath) his clock

was started and in an hour the game was forfeited to Gipslis, USSR. After some haggling, Fischer re-entered the tournament, demanding that the forfeit be revoked. It wasn't, and Fischer, although in the lead, withdrew for good.

Now back to 1975. On January 1, the Philippines put in their bid to host the world championship match--\$5,000,000! Five-eighths to the winner. This is the second highest purse for a sporting event in history. (The Foreman-Ali fight was first with \$10 million.) One would think that anyone would compromise his principles to shoot for that tidy little sum. I think that is one aspect that should be kept in mind when one thinks about Fischer's principles.

In the Extraordinary General Assembly of FIDE in March, the 36-game limit was revoked, but Fischer's point that the champion should retain his title in case of a 9-9 tie was rejected. The April 1st deadline came, and Fischer refused to play, so FIDE stripped him of his title and awarded it to Karpov.

A tiny point of contention? One of Fischer's "outrageous" demands? Looking back, the 10 wins to win, 9-9 to draw rules have been imposed by every world champion of the past 100 years. Steinitz, Tchigorin, Tarrasch, and Lasker have all played under these rules. Alekhine vs. Capablanca in 1927 played for 6 wins to win, 5-5 to draw. Since FIDE began controlling world chess championships starting in 1948, there has never been a title match without a drawn match clause. Incidentally, Fischer proposed these same rules in 1971 to FIDE before even playing Spassky.

To put it bluntly, Fischer is getting shafted. The whole affair reeks of political maneuvering by the Russians. To think that Fischer was stripped of his title because of his insistence on the drawn match rules. It's an insult; it's an outrage. Fischer's terms are neither unusual nor unprecedented.

Bobby is a very deep artist and unwavering in his demand for perfection in chess. He should command the respect due to someone as devoted to the art of chess. Let's not judge him by our own personal standards of social behavior but respect and admire him for what he is--the greatest chess-player who ever lived.

Joseph Kuspa
Detroit

Mr. Kuspa expresses what I believe will be the official (or quasi-official) USCF position on this affair. As suggested by his first paragraph, however, there is much sentiment running the other way.--Ed.

To the Editor:

Here are my dues for the coming year. Also, I liked the article by John Artise and would like to see more on this important aspect of chess.

Jim Mottonen
Flint

To the Editor:

The need to read the moves of the games published in your magazine requires the most effective format for arranging the moves on the page. I think that reader satisfaction will increase if the moves are arranged in columns. Your present system is difficult to follow since the moves are lumped into a "space-saving" paragraph, which saving has unpleasant side-effects.

Morris Paul
Chicago

Thanks to Mr. Paul for his comments. The paragraph format does indeed save considerable space and is also easier to type. But we don't want to make the games a labor to read, whatever the benefits to us. Would other readers please let us know if they have difficulty following the paragraph format?--Ed.

To the Editor:

I received MICHIGAN CHESS March 1975 and enjoyed it as usual. MC is certainly one of the most interesting chess publications in existence, and I always look forward to it.

I would like to comment on the article of Andy Soltis entitled "The Norm." It has been my experience over the years that few of the leading chessplayers have the same degree of understanding of rules, ratings, and pairing systems as they do of the game of chess. Of the grandmasters who have taken part in tournaments I have directed, I could single out Larry Evans as one who always did take the time to discuss and thoroughly understand the pairing procedures being used and the general regulations in force. On the other hand, I could point out other grandmasters who apparently did not have precise understanding even in respect to the finer points of the rules, let alone the pairing system or rating system.

Now to the article of Mr. Soltis. He refers to a "bizarre situation" that occurred when Suttles of Canada played and defeated Kostro of Poland in a late round at Lugano. I was acting as team captain at the time the game in question was played. Mr. Soltis undoubtedly referred to secondary sources rather than the primary source, as this same distortion has appeared several times previously. The Vancouver Province following an interview with Mr. Suttles in 1971 stated that Mr. Suttles had already exactly met the grandmaster requirements and then after having played the exact prescribed number of games (16) was asked to play a 17th game, which he won against Kostro.

The facts of the matter are that the game with Kostro was the 11th game of Mr. Suttles and not the 17th game, and Mr. Suttles did not win the game! The game with Mr. Kostro was in fact an 18-move draw. (See Game A.149 of the official Lugano tournament book and also page 94 of the April 1969 Canadian Chess Chat.)

Mr. Soltis in his article quotes a situation where a player could gain 140 performance points by losing a game to Bobby Fischer. He also refers

to the opposite situation where a strong player wins from a very low-rated player, and comments that the strong player's rating falls. Both of these examples are misleading. A rated player cannot lose rating points by winning a game and cannot win rating points by losing a game. This is mathematically insured by the fact that the largest delta between a player and his opponent that can be used in the rating calculation is 350 points, regardless of how high the actual difference is. 4 percent of 350 is 14. Therefore, the winner will gain 16 less 14 or 2 points, and the loser will lose 16 less 14 or 2 points....

P. G. Haley
Etobicoke, Ontario

Secondary sources are the bane of us all. Thanks to Mr. Haley for setting the record straight about the Suttles-Kostro game.

With respect to Mr. Soltis's deliberately extreme illustrations of how one can sometimes manipulate a performance rating, we will seek further clarification from Mr. Arpad Elo.--Ed.

To the Editor:

I read with interest Jenkins's account of his game with Alekhine and also his reference to Arthur W. Wood of Syracuse. What follows may be construed as a little historical footnote on this. In 1961 I had been back at the game after an approximate 12-year layoff. Mr. Wood was quite elderly at that time and practically blind, being able to distinguish the squares only with the aid of a bright lamp. I have no way of knowing, but I'd guess he was 85 plus. We were both members of the Syracuse Chess Club and were paired in the first round of the Syracuse Chess Club Championship Tournament. As Mr. Wood found it difficult to go downtown to play, we met at his house. The game we played was far from a technically good one, due, no doubt, to the state of his eyesight and my relative inactivity. He threw the game away after having had it in the bag. If he could have seen the board he would have eaten me alive!

John C. Robinson
Ann Arbor

To the Editor:

Enclosed is my renewal check just in case I decide to come out of retirement some day. This isn't the only reason--MC is a fine magazine. Keep up the good work!

I'm primarily a correspondence player now, and I really liked the recent games by Gary Abram. Do you think you could persuade him to send some more?

Mark Gorman
Ann Arbor

To the Editor:

...Here are my views as to what MC should have on its pages each month:

Cover: The cartoons by Jim Riopelle are really terrific.

Page 2: Good as is.

Pages 3-7: Grandmaster games with in-depth annotations such as those in Jim Marfia's translation of Bronstein's Zurich 1953.

Pages 8-11: Theoretical articles such as the one on the Schliemann Defense to the Ruy Lopez. That article, by the way, was far more instructive than the one on Larsen's Opening.

Pages 12-14: An Annotator's Column. Robert Avery's annotations and comments in this series have been especially excellent.

Pages 15-17: Games from Recent Events to keep the members informed as to who did what in Michigan tournaments.

Pages 18-19: For the Novice, with games and notes like those in the column by Meiden and Cotter in CL&R.

Page 20: An Endgame Column, so members won't botch the endgame after achieving a winning position.

Page 21: MCA board meeting minutes to keep the membership informed about new Michigan chess policies.

Page 22: Reader's Forum to let the membership speak their minds.

Page 23: Announcements of tournaments to be held in the next month in Michigan.

Page 24: Clearinghouse to keep track of tournaments planned for the next year in Michigan.

Articles such as "Letter from Abalonia," "Senninger," and "The Sabin Chronicles," although nicely written, don't interest me that much. "On Chess Memory" by John Artise is an excellent article that I appreciated immensely. All in all, keep up the good work. Increase the dues before letting the quality go to pot....

Ralph Erickson
East Lansing

Many thanks to Mr. Erickson. We appreciate readers willing to take the time and trouble to give us detailed comments and guidance.--Ed.

To the Editor:

Thanks to Dave Whitehouse and anyone else involved in setting up the Michigan Postal Tournament. I get as much pleasure playing postal chess as over-the-board, and this is a welcome addition to Michigan chess.

Mark McCue
Trenton

The deadline for entering the Postal Championship is June 1, so now's the last chance. Get your entry to David Whitehouse and join our Hades correspondent and many others in this championship. See page 11.--Ed.

To the Editor:

ATTENTION CHESSPLAYERS!

The JC's of Michigan urgently need your help. It has been proposed that the JC's of Michigan sponsor and promote chess in the state. Mostly simul exhibitions, but hopefully, with local and statewide merchant support, some valuable prize tournaments could be added. The Lake Orion JC's have accepted the project, but now we want state-wide support. Please send us a letter, giving your comments, ideas, and suggestions. A couple hundred letters showing your enthusiastic support should get the ball rolling. Mail to:

John Stramecky
3731 Hi-Villa
Lake Orion, MI 48035

To the Editor:

First a few comments about the April issue of MC. In the game Whitehouse-Feldman from the Eastern Michigan Open, which Feldman won, Whitehouse could have won a pawn on move 15 with 15 NB6! RR1 (15...BB4 16 NxR BxR 17 RxB RxN 18 RxP) 16 NR5 etc.

Also, there is a hole in Marfia's main line of the Zot, namely, 1 d4 Nf6 2 Bg5 Ne4 3 h4 c5 4 d5 Qb6 5 Qc1 g6 6 Nd2 Nxe5 7 hg Bg7 8 e4, where Black wins with 8...Bxb2. Which just goes to show you can't trust published analysis....

Ann Arbor struggled to a 3½-1½ victory over East Detroit to clinch 2nd place in the Metro League. (The Mixmasters wrapped it up with a 4½-point victory over Troy.) Jones won a B vs. N ending from Marfia, though a pawn down; Perlo sneaked in a nice rook sacrifice against Mazuchowski that forced checkmate just in time to prevent his flag from falling (*see game below --Ed.*); Cetrangolo, not so fortunate, dropped his flag from a winning position on the last move of the time-control; Meza drew on board 5; and I played the following game to remain undefeated (6-0) for the season.

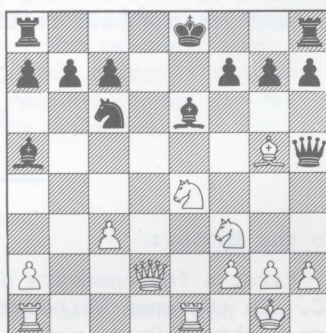
This win is typical of my style. Dull. When you're an attacking player like Bassin is, you produce many interesting games, as this one could have been had I fallen into any of his numerous traps. But when you win by defending against attacks, the games become boring. Such is the fate of a defensive player.

Not knowing what to do about the Scotch Gambit, I transposed the game into a Two Knight's Defense. Black's 8th move is less usual than 8...Qa5, but if White wants to take advantage of it he must either sac a pawn as in this game or play for an endgame initiative with 11 Nxd4. Since Black should be able to draw the resulting endgame, and since White was obviously in a mood to attack, I didn't worry too much about going into it. White's attack had already petered out, however, by the 16th move, when he made things worse by dropping two pieces for a rook. After that it was just a matter of avoiding his traps.

By the way, 13...00 would have cost me my queen; and 14...hg leads to 15 Rxe6+! Kf8 (15...fe? is mate in 3) 16 Rael g4, but despite having three pieces en prise, White's attack rages on! This could have been the attacking player's brilliant win, had I allowed it.

CHARLES BASSIN - ROBERT AVERY

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 ed 4 Bc4 Nf6 5 00 Nxe4
6 Rel d5 7 Bxd5 Qxd5 8 Nc3 Qh5 9 Nxe4 Be6
10 Bg5 Bb4 11 c3 dc 12 bc Ba5 13 Qd2 h6 14 Nc5
00 15 Nxe6 fe 16 Bh4
Rxf3 17 gf Qxh4
18 Rxe6 Rd8 19 Qc2
Qg5+ 20 Kf1 Qd5
21 Rael Qxf3 22 Re8+
Rxe8 23 Rxe8+ Kf7
24 Re3 Qd5 25 Rg3 Ne7
26 Qh7 Qc4+ 27 Kgl
Bxc3 28 Qc2 Nd5
29 Qg6+ Kf8 30 Qe6 b5
31 Rg4 Qc5 32 Qc8+
Kf7 33 Re4 Nf6
34 Qe6+ Kg6 35 Rg4+
Kh7 36 Rf4 Qe5
37 Qxe5 Bxe5 38 Rf5
Nd7 39 Resigns.



(After 13 Qd2)

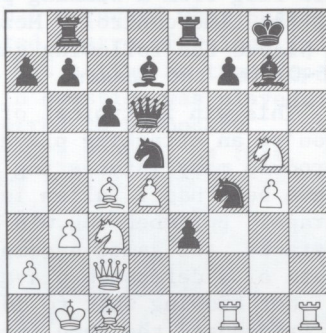
Robert Avery
Ann Arbor

If that's a boring game, my heart couldn't stand one with any excitement in it.

I append to Avery's report the score of the Perlo-Mazuchowski game from the same match.--Ed.

STANLEY PERLO - TOM MAZUCHOWSKI

1 c4 Nf6 2 Nf3 g6 3 b3 Bg7 4 Bb2 00 5 e3 d6
6 d4 e5 7 Be2 Nbd7 8 Nc3 e4 9 Nd2 Re8 10 g4
h6 11 Qc2 Qe7 12 000 Nf8 13 Rdgl c6 14 h4
g5 15 hg hg 16 Rh3
Ng6 17 Kbl Rb8
18 R3g3 Bd7 19 Rf1
d5 20 f4 Qd6
21 Bcl gf 22 ef
e3 23 Nf3 Qxf4
24 Rgg1 Qd6
25 Ng5 Nf4
26 Rh1 dc
27 Bxc4 N6d5
28 Rh8+ Resigns.



(After 27...N6d5)

MCA Executive Board

The board met April 8 at Thackrey's residence in Ann Arbor. Attending were Brattin, Bassin, Don and Doris Thackrey, Maurer, Gallatin, and Whitehouse. Les Smith and Fred Lindsay were visitors.

The treasurer's written report for March indicated that receipts for the month totaled \$721.75 and expenditures \$703.27. The current balance is \$1023.28.

The membership total stands at 1058.

Discussion focused on the responsibility of board members and of committees. The bylaw amendment proposed at the last membership meeting by Norman Zemke to end the tenure of board members automatically after three consecutive absences was discussed. It was suggested that sending minutes to board members earlier might help improve attendance.

A nominating committee was appointed: Charles Bassin (chairman), Don Thackrey, David Whitehouse, and Gene Hickey.

Whitehouse reported that USCF has acknowledged receipt of Michigan's forms for reassigning proxies of absent delegates to the ranking Michigan delegate present.

An inquiry concerning sponsorship of the 1976 U.S. Women's Championship was discussed. The board expressed little interest in undertaking a bid for this tournament at this time. Don Thackrey will convey the board's feeling to Louis Kellner and Martin Morrison.

Doris Thackrey discussed recent activities of the Prison Project.

David Whitehouse discussed the MCA Postal Championship.

Clearinghouse reservations were confirmed for Les Smith's Kalamazoo tournaments.

A 6-round team tournament will be conducted by MCA at Kalamazoo Valley Community College on July 4-6. It was thought that, based on an attendance of 20 4-man teams and an entry fee of \$40 per team, a prize fund of \$500 could be offered. J.D. Brattin offered to direct. A committee of Pete Gallatin (chairman), Les Smith, Doug Maurer, Charles Bassin, and Gary Kitts was appointed to plan and conduct the tournament.

Brattin introduced the subject of Mr. Edmondson's remarks about Karpov and Soviet sportsmanship, as quoted in recent newspaper accounts. After discussion, the board authorized Brattin to write to Edmondson expressing the board's unhappiness with the remarks attributed to him.

The next meeting is scheduled for May 13 at the Kalamazoo Valley Community College.

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



NOTE: Elections to the board are coming up August 31. See page 27.

Bids Wanted

MCA sponsors several championship tournaments each year. We are looking for clubs, schools, or individuals who would like to work with us and host one of these events. Ideally we would like to have a free site, although we are willing to pay a reasonable rental charge if necessary. Our goal is to keep expenses as low as possible so that modest tournament profits can help keep MCA solvent without a dues increase.

If you or your club wish to submit a bid for any of the tournaments listed below, please send us a letter outlining your proposal. MCA provides all prizes, supplies, TD staff, and rental (if necessary). We ask the host to provide an adequate site, assistance for set-up and clean-up, and help with local publicity.

We would like bids on the following tournaments:

Speed Championship, December 1975
 Jr. HS and HS Team Championship, February 1976
 Junior Championships, April 1976
 Amateur Championship, May 1976
 Michigan Open Championship, Labor Day 1976



Nominations Wanted

This Is an Election Year

At the annual MCA membership meeting on August 31 (during the Michigan Open Championship) in Lansing, we will elect a new executive board.

According to our bylaws, the officers (president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer) are elected in the odd-numbered years, and three board directors are elected in the even-numbered years, all for two-year terms. To get the Association on its staggered schedule, as specified in the bylaws amendment passed last year, we will this year elect three directors for one-year terms.

The bylaws stipulate that a person may not serve more than two consecutive terms in one office. On the present board, therefore, only President J.D. Brattin is ineligible to succeed himself.

At the April board meeting, the president appointed a nominating committee: Charles Bassin (chairman), Don Thackrey, David Whitehouse, and Gene Hickey. This committee will present a slate of officers and directors to the membership meeting. Nominations will also be accepted from the floor. All members present at the meeting will elect the new officers and directors.

The nominating committee solicits your suggestions for possible candidates. MCA is looking for persons who are interested in improving and promoting chess in Michigan.

A person who accepts a board position must be able to attend the regular monthly meetings (the 2nd Tuesday evening of each month, except August). In addition to regular duties, board members are given committee assignments occasionally that require extra time and attention. Board members are also expected to assist with MCA-sponsored championship events.

Are you interested in being a candidate for an office or directorship? Do you know someone who is? Please contact any member of the committee.



Bicentennial History

Over the next several months and during the Bicentennial year of 1976, MICHIGAN CHESS will include a number of articles and sketches on Michigan chess history. We need the help of everyone with special knowledge or chess records. We will be contacting various persons for specific help and information, but, to all readers, let me say: Don't throw out any pictures, club records, newspaper clippings or columns, old magazines or books--or anything that might be useful in reconstructing Michigan's chess past. I'd be glad to take your old chess "junk" off your hands, or to borrow, carefully use, and return any precious items.

In the Bicentennial, a year when we will be especially conscious of our heritage in all areas, let us not forget our chess heritage. Let's work together to put the chess records of our state in as good a condition for future generations as we can.

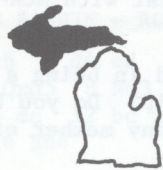
Specifically, we will be trying to trace the available information on:

1. The top Michigan players of the past.
2. Michigan's great problemists.
3. Chess publications and newspaper columns in Michigan.
4. The great chess tournaments in Michigan history.
5. The history of prominent chess clubs and leagues in Michigan
6. The history of the Michigan Chess Association.

I am especially eager to hear from club secretaries with access to local records and from all the old-timers who have been a part of Michigan's chess history. Everyone can help. So appoint yourself the local Keeper of the Scrolls and let me know what you can do, tell, or provide.

UP CHESS

By Lee Larson



After a long static period, chess activity in the UP seems to be increasing again at a comfortable rate. Many young players are joining the USCF and playing in their first tournaments, making it appear as though chess in our Frozen North will have a bright future. A good demonstration of this was the recent UP High School team championship.

On March 15, fifteen teams from as far apart as Sault Ste. Marie and Iron River converged in Marquette to slug it out. When the smoke cleared after the final round, Houghton High School had captured the 1975 trophy with a perfect 4-0 match score. Following Houghton at 3-1 were Republic-Michigamme and Marquette High Schools, which finished second and third, respectively, on tie-break.

Good chess was seen on many boards, particularly in the final rounds after many of the players who were new to tournament chess finally got over their jitters, stopped thinking about the clock, and began thinking about their chess.

In hopes of encouraging some of these players to continue playing tournament chess, the Lake Superior Chess Club awarded a free entry into a future rated event of their choice to the five players who succeeded in attaining perfect scores.

Lee Larson directed.

□□

The MTU Spring Open on April 5-6, the first rated event ever held at Michigan Technological University in Houghton, had a disappointing turnout of only fourteen players. Lou Owen won the event with 5-0. Bill Dorais was alone in second with 3½. Steve Emmett directed.

□□

The Newberry Semi-Tornado (Well, isn't three rounds almost a tornado?) on April 5 was won by Lee Larson and George Salley at 3-0. Twenty-one players competed, including nine new USCF members from Sault Ste. Marie High School, who had first tasted tournament chess at the team championship two weeks earlier. Joe Brisson directed.

□□

LSCC Rating Tournament #4 was the snappy name of another three-rounder held in Marquette on March 1. Lou Owen and Greg Rose came out on top with 3-0. This event was one of a series of identical events to attract new USCF members in spite

of the tremendous increase in dues. Any person playing in his first tournament pays no entry fee. Everybody else pays a flat \$2. Over half of the players were unrated. Lee Larson and Larry Turner directed.

□□

Coming up on May 17-18 is the Escanaba Kiwanis Open with a guaranteed first prize of \$150. This event, to be held in the Pioneer Motor Inn in Escanaba, will be a 5-rd. SS with a time-control of 50/2. Lee Larson will direct. For more information, see CL&R, or contact Stewart Ouwina, Box 100 Rt. 2, Bark River, MI 49807.

Book Review

By Doris Thackrey

Robert E. Burger, The Chess of Bobby Fischer, Chilton Book Co., Radnor, PA, 1975. 373 pages.

As a book reviewer I have no credentials, but that doesn't stop me from telling you about some of the elements of The Chess of Bobby Fischer that appeal to me and why it caught my attention.

This is not another collection of Fischer's games. Some complete games are given, but more often a diagrammed position and a few key moves are used to illustrate a point. In many cases, it is not necessary to use a set and board. The text is brief and gives clear explanations without deep analysis. Frequently, the author restates a simple principle of chess using cogent examples of Fischer's play to drive home the lesson.

To tell you that there are chapters dealing with endgame, combinations, king attacks, openings, etc. makes the book sound somewhat ordinary, but there are surprises in each chapter. Mr. Burger selects exciting positions and treats them in a lively prose style. Interspersed with the lessons are short discussions of computer chess, chess: art or science?, pawn grabbing, etc.

This is not a book for beginners; it can, however, be enjoyed on several levels. For unbooked Class C patzers (me), there are some good, basic chess principles. The analyses are instructive and presented entertainingly.

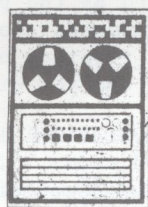
Author Robert Burger, a resident of California, is a master, International Judge of Chess Compositions, tournament organizer, and reporter and analyst for NET. He has also published several chess magazines.

Frank Brady's essay, "The Mind of Bobby Fischer," opens the book. Isaac Kashdan's epilogue closes it with some notes about the nine world champions in the twentieth century before Fischer.

This book, which should be at your local bookstore now, is a very substantial volume, on quality paper, and nicely bound. The price is substantial, too. \$12.50. Expensive, but have you priced a good book lately?

HAL vs. BOB

By David Milbourn



The world chess championship match of the year 2025 was different from any match ever before. For the first time a man was to play a computer for the world title. Back in 2015, according to the psychologists, man had accepted computers and robots as part of everyday life, but even now some anti-machine sentiment was left over from the riots of the late 1990s. Because of this, the people overwhelmingly supported the man, but the odds-makers quietly made the computer an overwhelming favorite; nobody really expected the man to win.

The man was Hal Jamison, the Australian grandmaster. The odds were not against him because of any deficiency in his own skill; he was considered perhaps the greatest chessplayer that ever lived. The odds were against him nevertheless--because of his opponent, the computer.

The computer had been developed by Professor Statz at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Statz was intensely proud of his accomplishment, and he had received a great deal of prestige for inventing a computer that played chess better than he did. The computer played completely by logic, was incapable of making even a minor mistake, and was considered imperceptibly short of being perfect because it was able to learn from each game it played.

Even though confident of the machine's capabilities, Statz worried about a malfunction robbing him of his fame. For this reason, before the match, the professor tested his machine against every strong player he could find. It was then that he realized he had a problem.

The machine started printing out answers that said things like, "The best move here is K-R2, but because you are a mere man, I will play BxP+."

Statz was stunned but soon diagnosed the problem. The machine, because of its learning capability, had discovered that man never played perfect chess and had started playing unsound moves that were, however, beyond a man's comprehension and that won very quickly. The perfectly correct moves sometimes took longer to win, so the computer, knowing what it could get away with, was only playing well enough to win in the fastest way.

Although this was a favorable indication of the intelligence of his computer, Statz was not pleased. Hal Jamison played so much better than the average grandmaster that the professor was afraid the machine would try to get away with too much. He tried to explain this to the computer, but it was programmed to win by the fastest method according to what it had learned. And, it had learned that it could get away with murder when playing a man.

Statz was mad at the computer for becoming arrogant, and for the first time wondered if the machine, now named BOB after the late Robert Fischer, might lose. But he soon realized that the answer to his problem was simple. BOB would believe anything it was told, so the professor simply typed in, "BOB, the next game you play will be against the present world champion, Hal Jamison. Hal is a computer like yourself and you must play your absolute best if you are to win or draw against it."

BOB printed out, "It will be a pleasure to have a competent opponent. I will play my best."

The professor smiled; he was sure that the computer would humiliate Hal.

Since the year 2000 the players of the world championship match had agreed to so many draws that the match had been reduced to one cut-and-thrust over-the-board battle. So when Hal Jamison, perspiring heavily, sat down in front of the computer he knew he had only one chance. BOB played the white pieces; Hal played the black ones. The computer played 1 PK4. Jamison replied 1...PK4, and the game continued 2 NKB3 NQB3 3 BB4. Hal then decided on the reply 3...NB3, the Two Knights' Defense, which would lead into a lively game. Hal knew the computer's reply would probably be 4 NN5, attacking.

On inspiration, Hal said to Professor Statz, who was controlling BOB, "I bet that tin box couldn't win playing the Max Lange Attack."

Statz felt challenged and replied, "Why on earth not?"

Hal needed him some more, "The opening is too complex. I don't think that thing could handle it."

"It most certainly could!" the professor said a little too loudly.

"Prove it," Hal rejoined with a smile.

"I can and I will," said the professor, whereupon he made the proper adjustments for the computer to play the Max Lange Attack, starting with 4 PQ4.

Hal was thinking that in this complex line there must be millions of mathematically possible moves. Perhaps the machine really couldn't handle it.

Statz knew differently. The computer would win. The man might play the opening correctly, but in the middle and end game his tiny errors would be too many for anyone to count. Anyone, except the computer. The computer would play perfectly in any line. And think of the greater prestige of winning when Jamison picked the opening.

The game continued according to known theory. On move 15, BOB played BR6. Hal played 15...BN5! The computer played 16 RK2. Hal advanced 16...PQ6! Still all known theory. Black's game was centralized, giving him a slight positional advantage, but this was just a characteristic of the opening. In about ten moves Hal would probably be in deep trouble, but so far both sides had played perfectly.

The computer's next move, however, was a shocker. It simply printed out, "Resigns." Professor Statz was flabbergasted.

Hal got up and left smiling, thinking that the computer had been boggled by the possibilities.

After about fifteen minutes alone with the computer, the professor regained his composure and typed in, "BOB, why did you give up?"

Statz gave a short hysterical laugh when he saw the reply. The card said: "It was the only logical thing to do. The computer HAL had achieved a better position and playing as perfectly as I do would have inevitably won."

SOME HITHERTO UNREPORTED TOURNAMENTS

20th CENTRAL MICHIGAN OPEN

Chris Weber of Farmington Hills won this event in Lansing on September 21-22. Tying for 2nd were David Arganian, Greg Bailey, and Looie Baze. Weber was top B; Mike Smith was top C; and Mike Welford was top D/E.

The 22-player event was directed by Bill Groeller.

3rd LANSING HEXAGONAL

This event, on February 22-23, had a total of 28 players in four sections and produced the following results:

I. 1. Ray Fasano, 2. Bob Savage, 3. Thomas Sloan and Dwight Litson.

II. 1. Greg Crawford, 2. Erwin Mayhew, 3. Pat Enright.

III. 1-2. Jay Posthumus and Mike Griffis, 3. Philip Jones and Bruce Suchanko.

IV. (played as a Swiss): 1-4. Richard Anderson, Mike Welford, Robert Cummins, and James Altena; 5. Ed Molenda, Sr., and Randy Gimenez.

MID-MICHIGAN OPEN

This event in Owosso on March 1-2 was won by Jim Cornish. Second and third were J. D. Brattin and Jon Vasas. Top C was Kent Gilmour; top D/E was Erwin Mayhew; and top unrated was Joe Matozak. Dominic Zsigo directed.

22nd CENTRAL MICHIGAN OPEN

This event in Lansing on March 22-23 was won by Ray Fasano 5-0. Fred Lindsay and Naum Zacks tied for second and third with 4-1. Tom Crispin, David Arganian, Sr., Mark McCue, and Gene Hickey scored 3½.

In the accompanying Quads, Roger Freling won Section A, and Egils Grinbergs won Section B.



YOU'RE EXPIRING!

Don't let it happen. If your name appears below, renew your MCA membership before May 25 so that you will not miss an issue. And a special plea to all regular subscribers: Don't be a late renewer! The paperwork involved in removing people from the rolls, only to put them back a few days later is very burdensome. MCA dues are \$6 for adults and \$4 for under 18. Mail to MCA, 1 Dover Ct., Ann Arbor, MI 48103.

Amis, Randy
Anderson, Danford
Arganian, David G.
Barrett, Glen
Boyce, Michael
Branewski, Joe
Brooks, Gordon
Clark, David L.
Davis, Clarence
Denoyer, Mark
Elsner, Thomas
Ferrario, Robert
Filipovic, Irena
Freeman, Rod
Freling, Roger
Galvin, J.
Grzegorzczuk, Larry
Grzegorzczuk, Ron
Hill, Walter
Kell, Matthew
Klein, Arthur
Kochen, David
Lewis, David

Lowman, Charles
Lyon, Lockwood
Mandrick, Michael
Mikens, McArthur
Moffat, Richard
Monser, Edward L.
Moreton, Terrence
Murray, David
Nichols, Bill
Nichols, Robert
Paldan, Glenn
Penquite, John
Port Huron Chess Club
Pray, Brian
Pray, Don
Reagan, Joey
Rohler, William
Rosenberger, Rick
Rutkofske, Lon
Smith, Brian R.
Skubi, Wilfred
Thomas, Gary
Vasas, Jon
Webb, Crawford

TOURNAMENTS

30th ANNUAL LANSING OPEN, May 23-26, and LANSING QUADS, May 24, 25, 26.

OPEN: 7-SS. 1st 3 rds TL 50/120, last 4 rds 50/140. Optional 1st rd on Fri. at 8 pm. Reg. 7-7:45 Fri and on Sat 9-9:45 with rds 10-3-8 on Sat, 11-5 on Sun, 9-2 on Mon. TD: Tom Sloan and Ed Molenda, Sr. EF \$18.50 (in advance by 5/21 \$16). Discounts besides advance entries \$3 to under 18 and \$5 to over 55. USCF & MCA req. Advance entries show expiration dates and verify later. Prizes based on 100 entries and 7 in a class min.: 1st \$300, 2nd \$150, 3rd \$50. Classes A, B, C, D/E, and Unr: 1st \$50, 2nd \$25, 3rd \$10, each class.

QUADS: Three separate events. 3-RR. Reg ends 9:45 each day. Sat & Sun 50/2 with Rds at 10-3-8. Mon 50/90 with Rds at 9:30-12:30-3:30. USCF & MCA req. TD: Ed Molenda, Sr. EF \$7 (in advance \$5.50 by 5/21). Prizes each section \$15.

Location: Olds Plaza Hotel, opposite State Capitol, Club Floor, Michigan Room. Free parking to hotel guests.

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

3rd MIDWEST CLASSIC, June 7-8; 8th MICH. BEGINNERS OPEN, June 7; and 4th MICH. QUAD, June 8
Three separate events. USCF & MCA (for rated Mich. res.) mem. req. for all three. TD: George Martin. NS.

CLASSIC: 5-SS. In 2 sections. 1st prize in each section guaranteed, others based on over 70 entries in section. Classic: 40/2 (rounds 1-2 40/100), open to all. EF \$35 if mailed by 5/31, \$40 if paid at tmt. Prizes \$1000-400, Expert or Unrated \$300-150, A \$300-150, B or below \$300-150. Reg. ends 9 a.m. 6/7. Rds. 10-3-8, 10:30-4:30. Reserve: 40/1½, open to all under 1600 or unrated. EF \$30 if mailed by 5/31, \$35 if paid at tmt. Prizes \$400-200, D/E \$250-150, Unrated \$150-100. No unrated may win over \$200. Reg. ends 11 a.m. 6/7. Rds. 12-4:15-8:30, 10-3. Both: Deduct \$8 by mail or \$5 at tmt. from EF if staying at Sheraton Metro Inn 6/7 (limit 1 deduction per sleeping room).

BEGINNERS: 4-SS, 40/1. Open to all under 1200 or unrated. EF \$6.50 if mailed by 5/31, \$8 if paid at tmt. Prizes \$25-15-10. Reg. ends 9 a.m. 6/7. Rds. 9:30-12-2:30-5:30.

QUAD: 3-RR, 40/90. EF \$4.75 if mailed by 5/31, \$6 if paid at tmt. \$10 1st prize in each section. Reg. ends 9:30 a.m. Rds. 10-2-5:30 (earlier by agreement). \$3 fine for quitters.

Location: Sheraton Metro Inn, Detroit Metropolitan Airport, 8600 Merriman Road, Romulus, MI 48174. HR approx. \$21-27.

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

1st LIVONIA OPEN, June 14

6-SS, 40/1 for first 4 rds. (rated). Last 2 rds. 5-min. games (unrated). Rds. 9-12-3-6-9-9:15. NS in playing room. TD: Alan Balkany.

Entry fees: \$4. Subtract 50¢ if mailed by 6/7. Subtract 50¢ if under 21. If joining or renewing USCF, USCF + EF \$14 (\$7 for under 19). Free entry to Senior Masters! USCF and MCA mem. req.

Prizes: 1, 2, & 3 yr. USCF and MCA memberships, depending on entries. Junior, class, women's, & shortest mate prizes if entries permit. Winner will be champion of Livonia.

Location: Stevenson High School Cafeteria, 33500 6-Mile Rd., 1 block west of Farmington Rd., Livonia, MI.

Entries: Alan Balkany, 19245 Auburndale, Livonia, MI 48152 (313-476-8128).



CALL YOUR FRIENDS!!



MICHIGAN TEAM TOURNAMENT, Kalamazoo, July 4-6
6-SS, 40/2. 4-man teams (1 alternate permitted). Any 4 (or 5) persons can form a team. Reg. 10-12, 7/4. Rds. 1-7, 1-7, 10-4. TD: J.D. Brattin. Sponsored by MCA.

Entry fee: \$40 per team. \$35 if mailed by 6/27. USCF & MCA mem. req.

Prizes: Based on 20 teams: \$200-100-50, plus board prizes to be announced.

Location: Kalamazoo Valley Community College, 6767 West "O" Ave. (I-94 Exit 72).

Entries: Peter Gallatin, 206 Elm Place, Kalamazoo, MI 49007 (tel. 616-342-1393).

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.

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|---|--|
| May 23-26: 30th Annual Lansing Open and Lansing Quads | Aug. 29- |
| Jun. 7-8: 3rd Midwest Classic (CCA), Romulus | Sep. 1: Mich. Open Champ., Lansing |
| Jun. 7: 8th Mich. Beginners Open, Romulus | Sep. 13-14: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor |
| Jun. 8: 4th Mich. Quad., Romulus | Sep. 13-14: Kalamazoo Tourn. |
| Jun. 7-8: Kalamazoo Tourn. | Sep. 20-21: Lansing CC Tourn. |
| Jun. 14: 1st Livonia Open | Oct. 4-5: Kalamazoo Tourn. |
| Jun. 28-29: Cereal City Open, Battle Creek | Oct. 11-12: CCA Tourn., Detroit |
| Jul. 4-6: Michigan Team Tournament, Kalamazoo | Oct. 18-19: Region V Championship, Indiana |
| Jul. 12-13: 4th Great Lakes Open (CCA), Ann Arbor | Oct. 25-26: Lansing CC Tourn. |
| Jul. 12: 9th Mich. Beginners Open, Ann Arbor | Nov. 8-9: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor |
| Jul. 13: 5th Mich. Quad., Ann Arbor | Nov. 15-16: Kalamazoo Open |
| Jul. 26-27: 23rd Central Mich. Open, Lansing | Nov. 22-23: Lansing CC Tourn. |
| Jul. 26-27: Lansing Quads | Nov. 22-23: Port Huron Open |
| Aug. 2-3: CCA Tourn., Detroit | Nov. 28-30: 17th Motor City Open, Birmingham |
| Aug. 2-3: Kalamazoo Tourn. | Dec. 7: Mich. Speed Champ., Site Not Chosen |
| Aug. 16-17: Insanity Open, Battle Creek | Dec. 13-14: Kalamazoo Tourn. |
| Aug. 23-24: Lansing CC Tourn. | Dec. 20-21: Lansing CC Tourn. |
| | Dec. 27-28: CCA Tourn., Detroit |

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Ann Arbor, MI 48103

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