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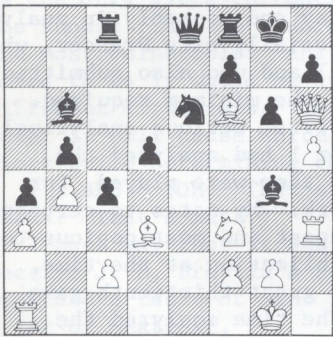
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PERLO SURVIVES THE INQUIZITION

By Ben Crane



White to play and win
(No points)

This is a bona fide Brand X quiz position. The intended solution is no more subtle than a salmon in the soup: 1 QxRP+ KxQ 2 PxP+ KN1 3 RR8 mate. White crashes through with an obvious queen sacrifice, and every move is check. (Yawn.) Furthermore, White can win just as quickly with 1 PxP (Black can delay mate only by playing ...BxP+). Adding insult to incompetence, 1 NN5 offers a third solution of equal strength. Don't laugh -- this "problem" actually appeared in a recent chess quiz.

Agreed, the above is somewhat too horrible to serve as a typical case. But it does display the lack of challenge and ingenuity common to many contests.

The Michigan Chess Quiz was no mere "Announce the Mate." It was an epic adventure. For six months, solvers were subjected to some of the foxiest chess puzzles in captivity. As Quizmaster, it was my duty to dumfound even the most devoted analysts.

Many readers have asked where the quiz positions came from (and why!). Some were taken from actual games, others were the work of endgame composers, and still others bore the mark of Crane. I labored to produce drawish positions that could be won, and winnish positions that could be drawn. I sought situations with hidden tactics, in which the solver might easily overlook the final finesse.

The contestants represented a wide range of chess abilities. Many of Michigan's strongest players entered, and many of them fell early casualties to the inordinate difficulty of the quiz. One thinly disguised his identity by entering as his dog, and signing with a paw print.

Being a successful competitor in the quiz was no easy task. It required genuine analytical talent, a good measure of patience, a dash of imagination, and a great deal of perseverance. All of the entrants earned my respect for trying, but the real contention was quickly reduced to a handful of solvers. David Presser, David Whitehouse, and Robert Rubenstein sent in reams of

analysis--most of it excellent. Wesley Burgar, Dennis Jespersen, and Richard Borgen had the knack of writing relatively little, while still covering the key variations.

Stanley Perlo, the eventual winner of the quiz, was in a class by himself. He endeavored not only to solve the problems thoroughly, but also to prove with mathematical rigor that no other solutions could exist. Correcting his papers was much like proofreading Webster's Unabridged. I am afraid that the Michigan Chess Quiz was insufficient to gauge the depths of his exceptional analytical ability. Had I allowed myself to award extra credit where it was due, Stanley's score of 173 out of 175 would have been considerably higher.

On request, the victor supplied these words on his campaign:

"In his article on the endgame in the June issue of MICHIGAN CHESS, David Whitehouse says, 'I don't get points in that quiz simply by beating my brains out!' This contestant can testify that he scored well in the quiz precisely by beating his brains out. If I registered the highest tally, I also quite certainly worked as hard on the problems as anyone, possibly excepting the Quizmaster. In most cases I tried to analyze the position entirely, which meant not only answering the question posed and proving my contention, but showing why other attempts fail. Generally, I wrote matter vastly in excess of that required for full credit. Thus I saw rather more deeply into the positions than most solvers, so that in many cases I could, after my studies, have played either side of a problem position with confidence. All the same, the positions were usually deeper than my analysis, and I missed a lot; fortunately, this almost never cost me points.

"The major work in proving a mathematical proposition goes into formulating the proof, the idea, the strategy. The process of writing out the proof formally, though, is not unimportant, for it is herein: (1) that all sorts of technical calculations justifying certain steps must be made, (2) that thoroughness must be established by finding and disposing of deviate cases, and (3) that the unsoundness of a subtly flawed proof must be discovered. Analogously did I achieve thoroughness on the quiz problems. The first and usually the hardest task was to find the theme or themes in the given position, and to work out the main tactics. After doing this, I would write the problem out, checking and verifying all the original analysis. In addition, I would comprehensively consider the minor variations, which, in a few cases, turned out to be a main line: a well-concealed but potent defense for the opponent or a significant improvement for the player. I

occasionally had to discard paper on which I had been writing solutions because I discovered my analysis faulty or incomplete, but the version rendered to the Quizmaster was generally expunged of seriously impeachable material.

"At first I used the quiz positions as tests of my power of static analysis, treating them as if I had them in a tournament game, unable to move the pieces. The first month I solved and wrote out the problems directly from the magazine, without setting up the pieces. I was, moreover, the first to submit his solution. In the second month, I again submitted the earliest entry while working mainly mentally, although I moved the pieces a little to aid my analysis after incurring some perplexity on a couple of positions. In subsequent months, this regimen of submitting a solution with time and means in reserve collapsed altogether. Beset by other preoccupations and encountering increasingly complex problems, I worked ferociously the last few days before the deadline during the last four months, working at night far into the morning two or three times in succession, even though I had to rise early for work the following day. The luxury of considering the positions mentally was abandoned. The thoroughness and margin of certainty gained by multiple checking of variations was reduced as, pressed by time, I would occasionally begin to write a solution after I had established only its general form, leaving numerous tactical details to be discovered and presented without check in the course of writing. Much of this summary analysis and revision was done at an hour when my brain was asleep and my processes of thought could scarcely have surpassed those of a turtle for lucidity and dispatch. The wonder is not that I eventually submitted a flawed variation in one problem, costing two points, but that my solutions were not rife with major fallacies.

"One factor in my favor was that several of the positions were genuine endgames, including at least one each month. My strength, even if my only strength, lies in the endgame. Some of the endings on the quiz were quite difficult and required some goodly work; all the same, the outcome of my tussle with them was hardly ever in doubt. The June set of problems, for instance, included the Braincrusher and a difficult middlegame. What prevented total dismay was that the first two problems of the set were endings--rather highly priced (six and eight points), but endings, not really difficult and, in comparison with the other two positions, downright gambols. I ran through them without appreciable time or effort, leaving me without other chessic distractions while the Braincrusher dominated the landscape and the middlegame bestrode the horizon.

"All along I felt that the quiz was instructive and that I was deriving considerable benefit, chiefly in terms of power to analyze a complicated position in detail. A number of individual problems were instructive besides. During the first few months I felt quite pleased with myself; later I felt merely battered and after finishing each set

was grateful that another stage in the ordeal was past.

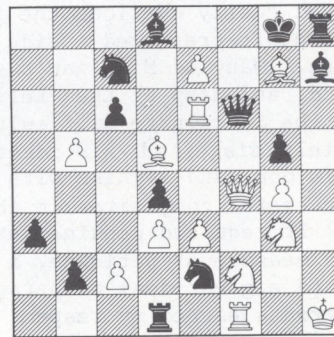
"While it is against my inclination to presume distinction for a success or victory, I cannot decline to do so in this case without belittling the other contestants and especially my closest rivals, Wesley Burgar, David Presser, and David Whitehouse, none of whom was differentiated from me by more than the Braincrusher, and each of whom is my superior in play and probably in analysis as well. I would especially cite Presser, who worked almost as hard as I and who also submitted analysis far in excess of the minimum required.

"This quiz was not my first serious analytical work. The previous summer I had analyzed the Spassky-Fischer games, as they were played, for the Daily World in New York. My notes to certain of the games were the deepest and most copious to appear in any American publication at the time. My best effort was on the great thirteenth game. No other publication at the time analyzed the play just before and after the adjournment, although analysis similar to mine did appear later in Gligoric's book of the match. So far as I know, only I have given a complete analysis of the position at the 69th move where Spassky faltered and lost, demonstrating not only the exact sequence of moves leading to salvation for White, but showing also how any deviation is fatal.

"In summary, I won the quiz because I was dumb enough to beat my brains out. I was helped by a little ability, but little enough to be sure. Much credit should go to Ben Crane, who assembled, solved, graded, and in some instances composed the problems, and who is primarily responsible for the enjoyment and instruction gained by many Michigan solvers."

Thank you, Stanley, for the kind words. Now let's turn to the problems themselves. Readers who missed the quiz issues of MICHIGAN CHESS (February through August, 1973) may enjoy studying the following positions before examining the solutions. Many of the solvers expressed their belief that serious work on the quiz problems had improved their over-the-board play.

One problem that nobody missed was #1 (actually a lure to attract entries).



How should Black continue?
(1 point)

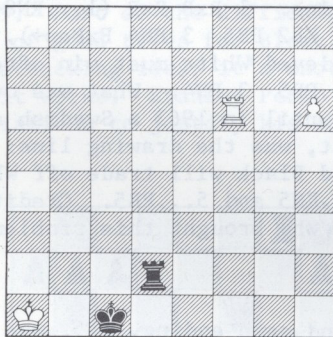
By far the best solution was submitted by J. D. Brattin, who wrote:

"Black is threatened with forced mate in three beginning with RxQ+. In addition, six of his seven pieces are directly menaced with capture. In a hocked-up position like this, the only thing one can do is to put all pieces in the maximum amount of jeopardy. Therefore, since Black's QB is the only piece currently not enjoying ATTACK, one should find the square on which it will be the most vulnerable. Aha! If the bishop were moved to e4 it would be under attack from six different directions. That must be the best move; it will cause White to lose time on his clock while determining the best way to capture.

1...BK5. (Oh. That's check? That's double-check? That's mate?)"

I must say that it was always a pleasure to receive J. D. Brattin's solutions. His fresh wit provided a taste of mint in what was otherwise a lot of meatloaf.

It may be true that I tortured the contestants, but they made life miserable for me as well. As early as problem #2, I was in trouble.



White to play and win.
(4 points)

This is really a simple little thing. It should be worth no more than 2 points on the quiz scale, but we were overly generous at the start. We wanted all our readers to think they had a chance in the contest, before hitting them with the heavy stuff. #2 is a side variation of an ending by the great Russian composer, A. A. Troitzky. White plays 1 PR7 RKR7 2 RB1+ K-any 3 RB2+ and the pawn queens. Or if 1...RQ1 2 RB6+ K-any 3 RQ6+ and so forth.

It seems a shame to spoil so neat a conception with a load of analysis, but Jeff Von Glahn was determined to try my patience with the following solution:

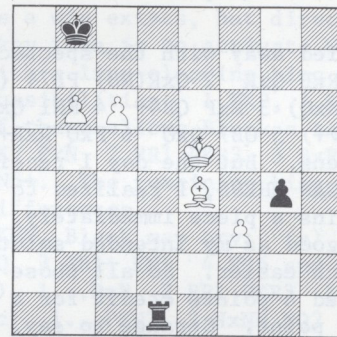
1 RB6+ KQ8 2 KN1 and now:

(a) 2...RQ2 (...RKR7? 3 RB1+ wins) 3 RB2 RN2+ 4 RN2 RKR2 5 RKR2 RN2+ 6 KR2 RKR2 7 KN3 KK8 8 KB4 KB8 9 KQ4 KN8 10 RR5 KN7 11 KK4 KN6 12 KB5 and wins.

(b) 2...RQ4 3 RB8 RKR4 (Or 3...RN4+ 4 KR2 R4 5 RKR8 KB7 6 KR3 KB6 7 KR4 RQB4 8 PR7 9 KN5 KN6 10 KN6 and wins) 4 RKR8 RQ4 5 KN2 KQ7 6 KN3 KQ6 7 KN4 KQ5 8 PR7 RQ2 9 KN5 KQ4 10 KN6 KQ3 11 KR6 KQ4 12 KN5 RN2+ 13 KR4 RQ2 14 KN3 KQ5 15 KB2 RB2+ 16 KQ2 RQ2 17 KK2 RK2+ 18 KB3 KK4 19 KN4 and wins.

Diabolical! Von Glahn's clever analysis is not easily refuted. Nevertheless, I believed that Troitzky's conception was unlikely to be flawed. Placing my faith in the Russian's fame, I dove into this swamp and hunted for the draw. Some hours later, I discovered two mistakes in the analysis. Here's one: The last variation shows good play by both sides until 16...RQ2. This move leaves Black with too little room. Instead 16...KB5! draws, e.g., 17 KK3 KB6 18 KK4 KB5 19 KK5 KB4 20 KK6 KB3 21 KB6 KB4 22 KK5 KB3 23 KB5 KB4 24 KB6 KB5! 25 KB5 KB4 26 KN6 RB3+ 27 KN7 RB2+ 28 KN6 RB3+ 29 KB5 RB2 and White makes no progress.

Problem #4 is quite interesting, if only because it refutes a claim by Reuben Fine.



Black to move. What will be the result with best play on both sides? (9 points)

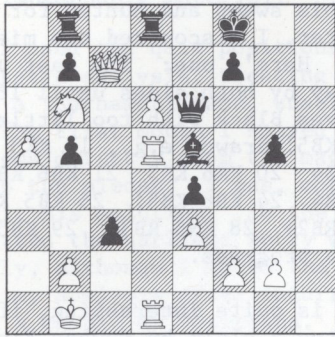
This looks very much like a composed position, but it actually occurred in the game Goldstein-Shakhnovich, Moscow, 1946. Anyone who consulted Basic Chess Endings for assistance was led astray. On page 474, Fine writes (in italics, yet): "Rook vs. bishop and two pawns -- Connected passed pawns draw if they are on the fourth rank but win on the fifth or beyond." And on page 475, his foot is firmly in his mouth: "Two pawns on the sixth will win regardless of the rook position."

Don't you believe it! BCE is dead wrong. Black draws in #4 as follows: 1...PxP! If 2 BxP RQ2! 3 BQ5 (3 PxR is stalemate. Or 3 BN4 RQN2! 4 PxR KxP and 5...KxP. Or 3 PN7 RQ7 4 BQ5 KB2 and Black holds) 3...RQN2! 4 PxR stalemate.

Most of the solvers missed White's other winning try: 2 PB7+ KB1 3 BxP (3 BB5+ RQ2 4 BR3 PB7, and Black draws by queening his pawn, followed by ...RxP) 3...RQB8 4 KQ6 (Threatening 5 PN7 mate), and now not 4...RxP? 5 BN4+ winning, but 4...RB3+!, and it's stalemate whichever way White captures.

In fact, Black has more than one way to hold. Even without the trick shot, 2...RQ2, he draws with 2...RQB8 3 KQ6 KB1! (And Perlo suspects that 2...RKN8 is a third antidote.)

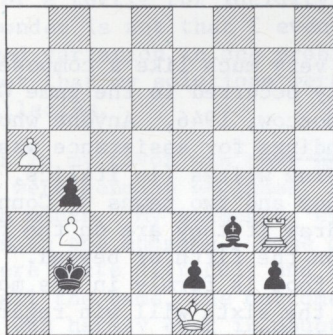
The March set featured the first of two mistakes I made as Quizmaster. Herewith, I atone for my sins.



White to play and win.
(6 points)

I got carried away with the spectacular tactics after 1 RxB QxR 2 QxR(N8) PB7+ (Or 2...RxQ 3 NQ7+ and 4 NxQ) 3 KxP QB4+ 4 KN1 QxN (Or 4...RxQ 5 NQ7+) 5 QB7 QxQ 6 PxQ RxR+ 7 KB2, and White queens. But the day I received my copy of MICHIGAN CHESS, I realized to my horror that 1 QK7+ wins a piece immediately, and is virtually as good as my intended solution, while being much much easier. So all those who gave 1 QK7+ received 6 points credit for a solution worth about 1 point. Strange to say, many of the strongest solvers saw only the difficult win.

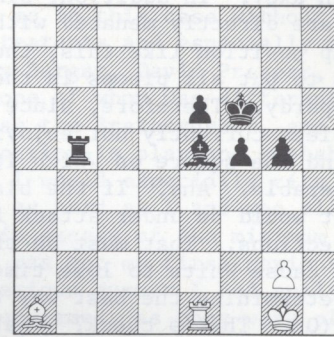
More than one reader has asked for the source of #8.



Black to move. What will be the result with best play on both sides? (7 points)

This ending, which features a very pretty motif, was taken from a real game and not, as many believed, from a composition. It was Romanovsky-Platz, Petrograd, 1916. Best play is 1...KxP 2 RxB+ KR5 3 RKN3 PN6 4 RN4+ KxP 5 RN5+ (Not 5 KxP? PN7 6 RN5+ KR3 7 RN6+ KN2 8 RN7+ KB1 and Black wins by approaching the rook) 5...KN5 6 RN4+ KR6 (The neat point is that Black cannot now approach: 6...KB4 7 RN5+ KQ5 8 RN4+ KK6? 9 RxP PN7 10 RxP+; as soon as Black's king goes to the K-file, White can play RxKNP) 7 RN3 KR7 (Or Black can go back on the checking-go-round after 7...KN5 8 RN4+ etc.) 8 RxKNP PN7 9 RxP, and 10 RxP draws.

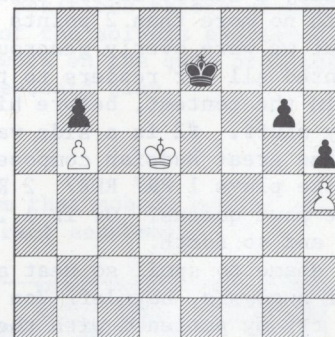
Problem #10, which smells like a win for White, features an unexpected stinger.



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

This position is virtually identical to Diagram 87 in Nimzovich's classic My System. Taken from an odds game by Dr. Tarrasch, it has long been a textbook example of the pin & zugzwang motif. Best play begins: 1 RxB RxR (1...RN8+? 2 RK1+) 2 PN3! (Not 2 KB2 PB5 3 PN4 PxPep+). Now, even Nimzovich believed White must win after 2...PN5 3 KB2, or 2...PB5 3 PN4. What was overlooked for decades, until in 1963 a Swedish amateur pointed it out, was the drawing line: 2...KN3! 3 BxR KR4, and Black will trade off White's last pawn with 4...KN5 and 5...PB5. Credit is due Jack O'Keefe, who brought this problem to my attention.

The king and pawn ending, #15, was routine fare, but it tripped up one of the star competitors (who happened to be writing a series on king and pawn endings for MICHIGAN CHESS at the time).



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

It isn't too difficult to see that 1...KB3 draws: 2 KB6 PN4 3 PxP+ KxP 4 KxP PR5 5 KB7 PR6 6 PN6 PR7 7 PN7 PR8Q 8 PN8Q etc. Nor does 1...KQ2 make progress: after 2 KK5, Black has no better than 2...KK2, when 3 KQ5 repeats the original position.

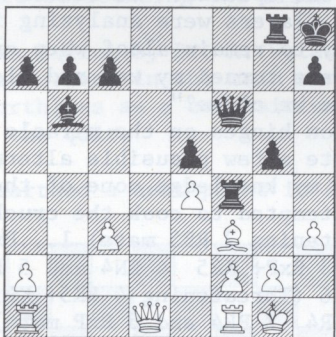
Somewhat more interesting is 1...PN4, although White still holds the draw after 2 PxP PR5

3 KK4 PR6 4 KB3 PR7 5 KN2 KK3 6 KxP KB4
7 KR3 KxP 8 KN3 simply maintaining the opposition.

Many solvers terminated their analysis here, claiming a draw with best play on both sides. Nevertheless, experience teaches that king and pawn endings often contain intricate king play, and one should continue the investigation even after the obvious tries have been exhausted. It so happens that Black can achieve a winning position in #15 by means of 1...KB2! 2 KB6 PN4 3 KxP (3 PxP PR5 4 KxP PR6 5 KB7 PR7 6 PN6 PR8Q 7 PN7 QB8+ leads to a textbook win for Black) 3...PxP and now: 4 K-rook-file PR6 5 PN6 PR7 6 PN7 PR8Q 7 PN8Q QR8+ 8 KN6 QN7+ trades off White's queen. Or if 4 KB7 PR6 5 PN6 PR7 6 PN7 PR8Q 7 PN8Q QR7+ etc. The last try is 4 KB5(!), but Black still wins after 4...KK2! 5 PN6 KQ2.

If White plays 2 KK5 (2 KK4 transposes) 2...KN2! 3 KK4 KB3 4 KB4 PN4+! 5 PxP+ KN3, zugzwang. Black recovers the pawn with a simple win.

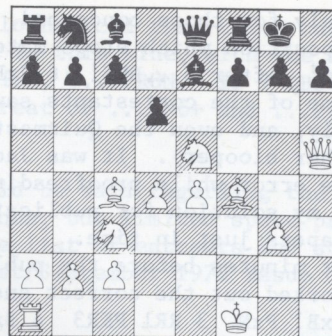
Problem #16 was taken from the consultation game, Tchigorin & Ponce vs. Steinitz & Gavilan, Havana, 1889. Part of the difficulty stems from the surplus of good tries for Black. It's easy to find an attacking idea; it's another thing to prove that it works. Stanley Perlo wrote up a mere 97 variations to justify his solution.



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

The most forceful continuation is 1...PN5! (1...PKR4 isn't bad, but it gives White an easier time, e.g., 2 QQ7 PN5 3 BK2 RxBP 4 KR1) 2 PxP (If 2 BK2, both 2...PxP and 2...RxBP suffice. If 2 BxP RlxB forces 3 QxR, since 3 PxR is murdered by 3...RxBP 4 RxR QxR+ 5 KR2 QR5 mate) 2...PKR4! 3 PN5 (Best. Black cannot be allowed to play 3...PxP 4 BK2 RxBP. If 3 PxP RxB wins) 3...RxNP (Threatening ...RxB) 4 KR2 (Or 4 KR1. Bishop moves are smashed by 4...RxBP) 4...RR5+ 5 KN1 QB5 6 RK1 (Or 6 QQ8+ RN1) 6...RxP+! 7 KxR QR7+ KB1 QxP mate.

It was problem #19 that bestrode Perlo's horizon and prevented him from obtaining a perfect score.



White to move. What will be the result with best play on both sides? (10 points)

Here, of course, the question is whether White can drive home his attack before Black consolidates. One suspects a win exists, but direct attempts fail. The key idea is to activate White's dormant rook with a line-clearing king move. White has three possibilities: 1 KK2, 1 KB2, and 1 KN2. The first of these allows Black a tactical defense: 1 KK2 PxN 2 RR1 PKR3 3 BxRP QQ2! threatening 4...QN5+. The remaining king moves win, with some differences.

After 1 KB2, Black may try: (a) 1...NQ2 2 QxRP+! KxQ 3 RR1+ KN1 4 NN6 and mate follows on KR8. (b) 1...PxN 2 RR1 PKR3 3 BxRP wins quickly. (c) 1...PKN3 2 NxNP NQ2 (2...PxN 3 QxP+ KR1 4 RR1+) 3 NxB+ QxN 4 BKN5 QK1 5 RR1 etc. (d) 1...BK3 2 RR1 PKR3 3 BxP PKN3 4 QR2 QB1 5 BxR with an easy win.

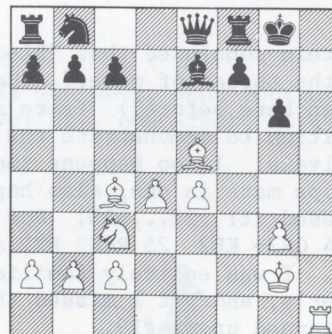
The win with 1 KN2 is somewhat more involved. Variations (a) and (b) run similarly to the above analysis, but changes occur in the other lines.

(c) 1...PKN3 2 NxNP NQ2 3 RR1! NB3 4 QKN5! (Impossible when the white king is on B2, since Black could play 4...NN5+) 4...NxP 5 NxB+ KR1 6 RxP+ KxR 7 QR6 mate.

(d) 1...BK3 2 RR1 PKR3 3 BxP PKN3 4 NxNP PxN (This is check when the king is on B2) 5 BxB+ KR2 6 QR3, and mate follows shortly.

The chief difference arises in the entirely new variation:

(e) 1...BB4! (Hardly a try when White plays 1 KB2, but here a main line). Both Perlo and Presser fell into the ingenious trap: 2 QxB PxN 3 RR1 PKN3 4 QxNP+ PxQ 5 BxKP, and "Black is helpless against the threat of mate."



Unfortunately for those concerned, a desperate move in this position which stops mate in one, also happens to win! After 5...BR5! 6 RxB QxB, Black lives. Not one of the contestants saw this variation correctly, and even the Quizmaster fell victim (my other blooper). It was Jack O'Keefe who caught the error while proofreading, allowing me to rewrite my solution for publication and to regrade the papers just in time.

In the last minutes before the publication deadline, I worked out the correct answer to 1...BB4: 2 PxB! PxN 3 RRL PKR3 4 BxRP QB3+ (No check with the king on B2) 5 NQ5! and now:

(i) 5...PxB 6 QN4+! BN4 (6...KR2 7 PB6 BxP 8 BQ3+) 7 PB6 (Threatening 8 RxP) 7...QxB 8 QxB+ PxQ 9 NK7 mate.

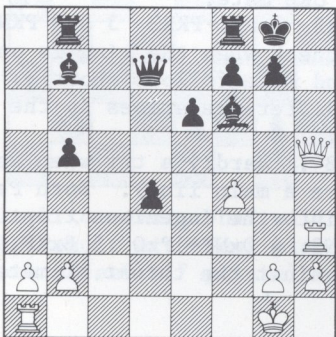
(ii) 5...PKN3 6 QB3! RK1 (6...QQ3 7 NxB+ QxN 8 PB6 PK5 9 BN7 PxQ+ 10 KB2) 7 NxB+ RxN 8 PB6 PK5 9 BN7! PxQ+ 10 KB2 RK7+ 11 BxR and mate next.

(iii) 5...QxB3 6 NxB+ KR2 7 PB6! (Threatening 8 BQ3+) 7...PK5 8 BQ5 and Black is mated promptly.

I never dreamed these beautiful lines existed when I included #19 in the June issue.

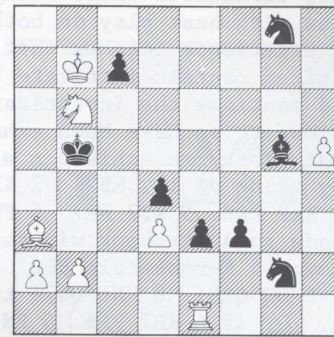
What really irks me about missing 1 KN2 BB4 2 QxB PxN 3 RRL PKN3 4 QxNP+ PxQ 5 BxKP BR5! is its striking similarity to a celebrated oversight by the Soviet theoretician, W. Weinstein. Consider the position after:

1 PQ4	PQ4	8 BQ3	PQR3	15 BN5	BK2
2 PQB4	PQB3	9 PK4	PB4	16 PB4	OO
3 NQB3	PK3	10 PK5	PxP	17 RB3	BN2
4 NB3	NB3	11 NxNP	NxP	18 BxN	BxB
5 PK3	QNQ2	12 NxN	PxN	19 NQ7	QxN
6 BQ3	PxP	13 OO	QQ4	20 BxP+	KxB
7 BxBP	PQN4	14 QK2	RQN1	21 RR3+	KN1
				22 QR5	...



Here Weinstein concluded that "Black is helpless against the threat of mate." (Have the feeling you've been here before?) Years ago, Fischer used this position to demonstrate the shoddiness of Soviet analysis. It so happens that the only move which stops mate in one, also happens to win! You guessed it: 22...BR5! For example, 23 QxB PB3 24 QR7+ KB2 25 RKN3 RN1 and Black remains alive. I was entirely familiar with this note of Fischer's, and yet I missed the identical shot when it turned up in #19.

Problem #20 was the celebrated "Braincrusher."



White to move. What will be the result with best play on both sides? (20 points)

What a beautiful mess this is! White's rook and knight are hanging, while Black's pawns are marching in for a queen. On the other hand, Black's king is in a virtual straitjacket, held in temporary exile from his army. The complications are massive, and just determining the first move is a labor fit for Hercules.

I had the awesome responsibility of keeping the solution to #20 a tight-lipped secret. Of course I had maintained secrecy for problems 1 through 19, too; not even the editor knew the answers before they were ready to be printed. But the Braincrusher was special. It seemed that everywhere I went, players were analyzing it to pieces. It wasn't easy to remain aloof when exhausted would-be solvers turned my way and pleadingly inquired, "Are we close?"

The solution hinges on the miracle move 1 PR6!! There are quite a few plausible alternatives for White, but to my knowledge none of them suffices. Fred Foote attempted to cook the crusher with 1 RQB1 (Threatening 2 RB5 mate) 1...PxN 2 RB6 (Threatening 3 RxP+ KR5 4 BN4 and 5 PN3 mate) 2...BQ1 3 RK6 (Threatening 4 RK5+ KR5 5 BQ6 PN4 6 PN3+ KR4 7 PR4 and 8 RxP mate) 3...KR5 4 KR6 PN4 5 RK5 (So that if 5...PN5 6 RQN5) 5...PK7 6 RxNP PK8Q 7 BQ6 QR4+ 8 RxQ+ BxR 9 PN3 mate.

One might consider this line for some time without finding a defense for Black. But try 3...KR4.

For those of you who no longer have your July 1973 issue, we reprint the amazing solution.

Black's king is caught in a deadly mating net after 1 PR6! He may try:

(a) 1...NxP 2 BB8 (Threatening 3 PR4+ KR4 4 PN4 mate) 2...PxN (2...PB4 3 RQB1) 3 RQR1 KR4 4 PR4 and mates soon.

(b) 1...NK2 2 PR7 NN3 3 PR8Q NxQ 4 BB8 and mate follows as in (a).

(c) 1...BxP 2 BQ6 (Also 2 RQB1 PxN 3 RB6 and Black cannot prevent 4 RxP+ KR5 5 BN4 and 6 PN3 mate) 2...PxB (Or 2...PxN 3 RQR1 KR5 4 PN3+ KR4 5 PR4 and 6 PN4 mate) 3 RQN1 (Threatening 4 PN4 and 5 PR4 mate) 3...KN5 4 RQB1 PQ4 (4...KN4 5 RB4) 5 KR6 NB3 6 NxP+ NxN 7 RB4 mate.

(d) 1...PB7 2 PR7 (Or 2 RQB1) 2...PxRQ and Black cannot cope with White's numerous mating threats. This applies in all relevant variations where both sides queen.

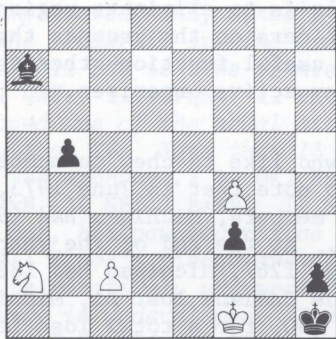
(e) 1...NxR 2 PR7 NB3 3 PR8Q NxP 4 QR8 mates in short order.

(f) 1...NB3 2 BK7 PB4 (2...PxN 3 RQR1 NQ4 4 PR7 etc. or 2...NQ4 3 PR7 PB7 4 RQB1 etc.) 3 RQB1 NK5 4 PxN BxB 5 PR7 BB3 6 PR8Q BxQ 7 RB4 PK7 8 PR4+ KR4 9 RxP+ KN5 10 RN5 mate.

Stanley Perlo writes: "In June I sat for most of a week on my uncle's farm in Massachusetts staring at #20. After a day, I had absorbed some of the ideas and possibilities in the position, having analyzed some plausible tries for White that fail. After two days, I had noticed the power of PR6, but had not considered it as a first move. I still had no idea as to the theoretical evaluation of the position, having found no way for White even to draw, but having encountered such deep complications as to be far from assuming a win for Black. At last on the third day it occurred to me to try 1 PR6, and I found it a valid winning attempt. By the end of the third day, I had concluded that White should win, and the fourth day was spent disposing of the numerous variations. Another whole day was required to write the solution, in the course of which I found more variations, causing revisions and additions. The problem is remarkable for its obscure key move and for the rich tapestry of mating motifs surrounding the black king."

#20 was an ending by Dr. A. Wotawa. There are a few dual solutions in the main variations which render it worthless as a composition. But it was perfect for the quiz.

Perlo unearthed a neat point in #22.



White to move. Determine the result of best play on both sides after 1 PB5. (10 points)

The top solvers realized that 1 PB5 is a gross blunder, allowing Black to draw. (Simply 1 NB3 and 2 NK4 forces rapid checkmate.) After 1 PB5 Black plays to stalemate himself by ...BN8 and ...PB7. First, however, he must give away the NP. Thus, 1...PN5! and now 2 PB6 PN6 3 PxP BN8 4 PB7 PB7 5 KK2 KN7 6 PB8Q PR8Q 7 QB3+ KR7 8 QR5+ KN7 9 QN4+ KR7 10 KB1 QB6! =. (See MICHIGAN CHESS, August 1973, for the full solution.)

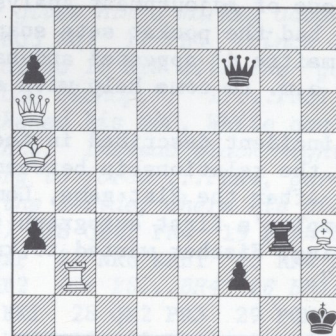
Only Perlo noticed that Black has a playable alternative in this line, with the surprising underpromotion, 6...PR8N. If 7 QB3+ KR7 8 QR5+ KN7, the threat of ...NN6+ and ...PB8Q assures the draw.

Much could be said regarding the other thirteen quiz positions, but limited space prohibits this. The complete list of entrants and scores appeared in the August/September 1973 issue of MICHIGAN CHESS.

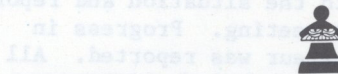
I offer my congratulations to the three prize-winners, Stanley Perlo, Wesley Burgar, and David Presser (all from Ann Arbor). There is no small achievement. Also deserving special mention are David Whitehouse, Dennis Jespersen, Richard Borgen, and Robert Rubenstein. Each displayed keen analytical talent.

For solvers idle since last July, and for readers who wish to discover the Quizworld for themselves, we hereby furnish a recreational problem. Test your powers of analysis on the diagram below. (Pretend it is one of your adjourned games, if you need incentive.) Write out the important variations, and compare your answer to the solution, which will appear next month.

The Skullbuster



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



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



Chess in Periodicals

Sports Illustrated for January 21, 1974, has a ten-page article by William Lombardy entitled "A Mystery Wrapped in an Enigma." The title, a phrase once used by Winston Churchill to describe Russia, refers in this article to Bobby Fischer. Lombardy, who was Fischer's second at Reykjavik in 1972, recounts some of the events preceding and during the match with Spassky.

Fischer's almost total disregard for the courtesies and reciprocities that usually govern human intercourse is by now legendary, so Lombardy's revelations about Fischer's jackal-like personality come as no surprise but are very interesting nevertheless.

Lombardy's own relationship to Fischer is left somewhat murky. He professes to have made one or two attempts to assert his independence, but his usual role was clearly as Fischer's lackey--to do the master's instant bidding, to be summoned and dismissed with snaps of fingers and peremptory monosyllables. Fischer never directly asked Lombardy to be his second, although he did deign to inquire at one point, "Are you coming?" And then he promptly had his lawyer demand that Lombardy sign an agreement not to discuss or write about the match or annotate the games. (Lombardy did not sign.)

For chessplayers, the most absorbing part of the article is doubtless the discussion of the intense sessions of adjournment analysis, in which Fischer had the pocket sets snapped shut whenever the maitre d' appeared and had Kavalek awakened at 3 a.m. to come help with analysis of the 13th game.

The final incident described in the article is suggestive of the relationship between Lombardy and Fischer. After the 21st game, Lombardy wanted the world champion's first autograph (!), but before complying, Fischer wanted to know, "What's in it for me?"

MCA EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The MCA executive board met at Molenda's residence in Lansing on January 8. The skyrocketing cost of printing MICHIGAN CHESS was discussed; the editor will look into the situation and report to the board at the next meeting. Progress in planning the Michigan Amateur was reported. All board members confirmed that they would be at Southfield on February 2 to help with the Michigan Junior and Young Junior. A detailed discussion was held about tournament conflicts and tournament conditions and what MCA's position should be in respect to these matters. No agreement was reached. A prospective education program to be focused on schools, hospitals, prisons, and other state institutions was discussed. Charles Bassin will initiate and lead MCA's efforts in this field.

The next meeting is scheduled for February 12, 8 p.m., at Thackrey's residence in Ann Arbor.

Region V News

By Doris Thackrey
Region V Vice-President



The second USCF Policy Board Newsletter from National Secretary Martin Morrison has been sent to all USCF Directors and members of national committees. It is available to any USCF member who requests it (USCF, 479 Broadway, Newburgh, N.Y. 12550)

A provisional version of the USCF Pairing Rules is also available from USCF.

Pending a site inspection, the 1974 Junior Open will be held at Franklin & Marshall College in Lancaster, PA. The Policy Board instructed Mr. Edmondson to research possible sites for the 1974 U.S. Open other than New York City, since the Board had serious questions about the offers submitted; the decision was postponed.

Chess Life & Review will be expanded to an average of 69 pages per issue. The type of material will remain about the same as it was at the time of the 1972 survey.

Twelve Merit Awards were approved by the Board. Newell Banks of Region V will receive one of these.

The Newsletter included a summary report of the work being done by the Bylaws Committee. One of their proposals is to eliminate regional organization and officers on the grounds that they do not serve any useful function other than might be expected of any active organizer.

For those who like to chew on numbers, it is interesting to note that in June 1973, Indiana had 1328 USCF members, Michigan had 1910, and Ohio had 2590. At the end of the year, on December 31, Indiana had 1267, Michigan had 1828, and Ohio had 2460. Thus Indiana lost 61, Michigan lost 82, and Ohio lost 130, for a total loss in Region V of 273. I don't know about membership in ISCA or OCA, but the membership in MCA increased more than 300 during that same period. All kinds of interpretations are possible, but it is alarming to see the USCF membership drop in our region, and I hope we can all make efforts to see a gain in the next six months.

Region V 1st Vice-President John Campbell is serving again this year on the 1973-74 Nominating Committee. That committee is accepting nominations for Regional Vice-Presidents. This year the term of Mr. Campbell expires; a new Vice-President for Region V will be elected to fill the vacancy.

METRO LEAGUE

The Crucial Match



Game Notes by Ronald Rosen



The giant Metro Chess League in Detroit, 72 five-man teams in nine divisions, is in the middle of its 1973-74 season. Ann Arbor leads the top division and seems assured of winning its fifth straight League title.

The crucial match for Ann Arbor was against the X-Masters, a new team formed specifically to break Ann Arbor's stranglehold on the League. But when the two teams met on November 16, the X-Masters could take only 1 1/2 points from the defending champions.

All five games from this match are given below, annotated by Ronald Rosen.

The first-board game between Bassin and Poschel has an interesting antecedent. In the Flint Open last May, Jim Marfia used a prepared variation (starting with 11 BN3) against the Najdorf to beat Joseph McCarty. In the present game, Bassin adopted the same variation, and the two games were identical up through White's 16th move. The earlier Marfia-McCarty game had proceeded:

16...QR4 17 RxB PxR 18 PK6 BN4+ 19 KN1 PxP 20 QxP+ KQ1 21 QxQP and Black's king could find safety. Poschel's 16...BxRP, however, led to a different result.

CHARLES BASSIN (X-Masters) - PAUL POSCHEL (Ann Arbor): 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 QB2 10 OOO QNQ2 11 BN3 (This is of course one line in what has been for some time one of the most fashionable variations of the Sicilian. It is very complicated, and, since I avoid playing it, I refer the reader to opening manuals. I think, however, 11 BN3 is less promising than 11 PKN4 or 11 QN3.) 11...PQN4 12 PK5 BN2

(White has played one of the usual attacking tries, a quick assault on K5. Note that 13 PxP BxQ 14 PxQ loses the exchange.) 13 QK2 PxP 14 PxP NQ4 15 NxN BxN 16 NB5!? BxRP! 17 NxB (If this is all White has, his pawn-sacrifice seems unjustified. All Black's pieces are developed, and his king is relatively unapproachable, while White's kingside is undeveloped. Perhaps White had intended 17 NxP+ KB1 18 NR5, whereupon ...BN4+ virtually wins the pawn at K5. It may be that 17 NQ6+ offers better chances.) 17...KxN 18 QN4 QRQB1 19 RxN+? (White is probably lost, but this move just gives away more material--one of his key developed pieces. After 19 RQ2 or 19 PB3 White would at least threaten 20 QxNP and 21 BR4+ in some variations and could resist longer.)

19...KxR 20 BQ3 PN3 21 RQ1 KK1 22 QKB4 (If 22 BxKNP RKN1) 22...BQ4 23 QB6 RKN1 24 BK1 QK2 25 QB4 QN4 (After the queens are exchanged, White might resign, being the exchange and a pawn behind.) 26 PKN3 QxQ+ 27 PxQ BB6 28 RQ2 PN4 29 PB5 BN5 30 PB6 BB6 31 RB2 BQ4 32 QK2 QK2

33 KK3 KB3 34 BN4 KN3 35 PB3 KRQ1 36 BK7 RKN1 37 BK2 PKN5 38 KB4 PKR4 39 BQ6 PR5 40 RB1 PN6 41 PxP PxP 42 RKN1 PN7 43 KK3 RN6+ 44 KB2 RR6 45 RxP BxR 46 KxB QKR1 47 BB3 RR7+ 48 KN3 R1R6+ 49 KN4 RxB 50 Resigns.

STEPHEN JONES (Ann Arbor) - JOHN BROOKS (X-Masters): 1 NKB3 PKB4 2 PKN3 (Gambit-lovers occasionally try 2 PK4?! PxP 3 NN5, which is almost a From Gambit with colors reversed.) 2...NKB3 3 BN2 PK3 4 O0 BK2 5 PQ4 O0 6 PB4 PQ4 (This is close to being a positional error. The rigid Stonewall setup is unpromising here. Much more flexible is 6...PQ3 aiming at an eventual ...PK4 even at the cost of isolating the KP. This line offers both sides good chances for a complicated middlegame.) 7 PN3 PB3 8 BQR3 (Ordinarily Black's KB is an important potential attacking piece in the Stonewall, so this exchange is good for White.) 8...BxB 9 NxB NK5 10 NK5! NQ2 11 NxN BxN 12 PB3 NB3 13 NB2 BK1 14 NK1 BN3 15 PB5! (White's bind on the queenside and in the center gives him a marked advantage.) 15...QK1 16 NQ3 NQ2 17 PB4 (Since 17...NB3 and 18...NK5 allow 19 BxN with the "good knight" against the "bad bishop.") 17...PN3? (Since Black has weakened his QB, White can afford to exchange knights. Instead Black might have tried 17...QK2 to try to force ...PKN4, permitting maneuvers on the K-side, where his pieces have some freedom.) 18 QB2! PN4 19 PQR4 QN1 20 NN4 QN2 21 PxP QxP 22 NR6 KRB1 23 RR4 NN1 24 R1R1 NxN 25 RxN RB2 (Or 25...BR4 26 BB1!) 26 BB1 QN2 27 R1R4 BK1 28 QR2 PR3 29 PQN4 PN4 30 PK3 PxP 31 KPxP RN2 32 BQ3 PR4 33 QK2 QK2 34 PN5! (Crashing through the queenside. Black's K-side attack is too late. If 34...PxP 35 RxBP QK2 36 PB6 wins--e.g., 36...QxR 37 QxQ+ BB2 38 QxBP PxR 39 PB7.) 34...PR5 35 PN6! PxKNP 36 PR3 QR5 37 RxP R1xR 38 RxR BB2 39 PN7 PN7 40 PN8Q+ KR2 41 RxB RxR 42 QxKP QR4 43 BxP+ Resigns.

ROD FREEMAN (X-Masters) - WES BURGAR (Ann Arbor): 1 PK4 NKB3 2 PK5 NQ4 3 PQB4 NN3 4 PQ4 PQ3 5 PB4 BB4 (Burgar tries an interesting idea: to avoid the usual 5...PxP 6 BPxP. Ordinarily the Four-Pawns' Attack offers White dangerous attacking chances; by keeping the position closed Black seems to dampen White's initiative. If there is any weakness in Black's plan, White fails to demonstrate it.) 6 NQB3 PK3 7 BK3 BK2 8 NB3 O0 9 BK2 QNQ2 (Still another unusual touch. Eschewing the more common development, ...NQB3, which frequently gives White the effective thrust PQ5, Black maintains his cautious

strategy.) 10 OO PQ4 (Another possibility was 10...PB4.) 11 PxP (It would be interesting to know the outcome of 11 PB5. 11...NB5 could be answered by 12 BB1 or 12 BxN PxB 13 NK1, when White threatens both 14 PKN4 and 14 QR4. On the other hand, 11...NB1 leaves Black's pieces cramped.) 11...NxQP 12 NxN PxN 13 RB1 BK5 14 BQ3 PKB4 15 PxPep NxP 16 NN5 QQ2 17 BxB? (This uncovers the square in front on his isolated QP and eliminates his more active bishop. Better was 17 NxB PxB 18 QN3+ KR1 19 BB4 PB3 with fairly even chances. In this last line 19 QxP?? NQ4! 20 BxP NxB 21 RxB QxP wins for Black.) 17...PxB 18 QN3+ QQ4! 19 RxP? QxQ 20 PxQ NQ4 (The point of Black's 18th move. White must lose the exchange and the game.) 21 RxB NxR 22 NxKP NB4 23 BB2 QRQ1 24 NB5 RB2 25 RQ1 RQ4 26 PN3 RB2 27 NK4 RB7 28 NB3 RQ2 29 PQ5 PQN3 30 NK4 PKR3 31 PQ6 RK7 32 NB3 RxNP 33 PKN4 RxQP 34 Resigns. (If 34 PxN RxB+ 35 NxR RN8 wins back the knight.)

DAN BOYK (Ann Arbor) - PAUL DUPUIS (X-Masters):
 1 PK4 PK4 2 BB4 NKB3 3 PQ3 (3 PQ4 is more enterprising and dates back to the "good old days" when Mieses and Spielmann included the Bishop's Opening in their repertoire.) 3...NB3 4 NKB3 BB4 5 NB3 (5 PB3, the Giuoco Pianissimo, keeps the position unbalanced.) 5...PQ3 6 NQR4 BKN5 7 NxN PxN 8 BQN5 QQ3 9 BxN+ QxB 10 PKR3 (10 NxP BxQ 11 NxQ BxP leaves the position equal.) 10...BxN 11 QxB OO 12 PQN3 KRK1 13 OO PQN4 14 PQR4 PQR3 15 BN2 PB5 16 QK2 QRQ1 17 PB4 NQ2 18 RPxP RPxP 19 QPxP NPxP 20 QxP QxQ 21 PxQ PxB 22 RxP NB4 (Because of his weak pawns White

has little chance of avoiding a draw.) 23 RR7 NK3 24 RB3 RQ7 25 RB2 RQ8+ 26 RB1 RQ7 27 RB2 RQ8+ 28 KR2 RK8 29 PK5 Drawn.

TOM MAZUCHOWSKI (X-Masters) - BOB AVERY (Ann Arbor): 1 PQB4 PK4 2 NQB3 NQB3 3 PKN3 PKN3 4 BN2 BN2 5 PK4 PQ3 6 KNK2 KNK2 7 OO BK3 8 PQ3 OO 9 RN1 QQ2 (The position closely resembles a closed Sicilian, but the extra tempo allows White's queenside action to begin before Black can demonstrate on the kingside.) 10 PQN4 PB4 11 PN5 NQ1 12 PB4 (This blocks the kingside while preserving his advantage in space on the other wing.) 12...PB3 13 QN3 PKR3 14 BK3 KR2 15 PQ4 (This leads to exchanges which should equalize the game. Instead 15 PQR4 should keep a tiny edge.) 15...PxKP 16 NxP BN5? (This move appears to work out awkwardly for Black. Instead 16...BPxP seems to preserve at least equality. For 17 PQ5 BN5 18 PxBP! gives Black the edge; while 17 QxP QxQ 18 PxBQ BB5, followed by 19...NB4 also favors Black.) 17 BPxP RxR+ (17...BxN? 18 RxR BxR?? 19 NB6+.) 18 BxR QPxP 19 QPxP BxP 20 RQ1 QB4 21 NB2 BKB6 22 RQ3 PxB 23 PxP QK3? (This places Black's minor pieces in an awful mess. Both 23...NB2 and 23...PKR4 seem to hold out.) 24 QxQ NxQ 25 RQ7 BKB3? (25...RK1 is forced. At the least, White has 26 BxQRP with a material advantage and a stifling bind. Now Black loses substantial material.) 26 RQ6 NKB4 (On 26...BQ4 27 BR3 picks up two pieces for a rook. The rest of the game requires no comment.) 27 RxN KN2 28 PN4 NR5 29 BQ4 BxB 30 NxN BQ4 31 RQ6 BxP 32 RQ7+ KB3 33 RxP PKR4 34 PN6 PxB3 35 RxP+ KK4 36 RN4 BQ4 37 NQ3+ KB3 38 RN6+ KN4 39 RN5 RQ1 40 NK6+ KxB 41 NxR NB6+ 42 KB2 BK5 43 BK2 KR5 44 BxN BxN 45 RN4+ KN4 46 RQ4 BB4 47 PR4+ Resigns.



Fire-in-the-Blood Gambit Tournament

By Jim Marfia

As tournaments go, Fire-In-the-Blood was a fiasco: only twelve players showed up in Grand Rapids on January 12, including the director. To compensate for this, perhaps, the site was near-perfect, and all four rounds went without incident. Unfortunately, they were also without fire: only 15 games out of 24 saw anything like gambit play; the "hairiest-game" prizes went to a game between Brattin and Whitehouse inspired, I suspect, more by fatigue than by combative brilliance; and the "brilliancy prize," a book of Tal's games, was awarded chiefly by way of incentive.

David Whitehouse won the tournament; Jim Marfia and Kevin Czuhai were tied for second and third; and J. D. Brattin and Ron Cook were tied for fourth and fifth.

I think the method of selecting gambits--a bingo wheel--proved itself workable, and can be used when chess is reduced to the pre-selected-openings pass that checkers has come to. But there's no way to enforce gambit play, I'm afraid, even if you enforce a gambit opening.

Games from Bronstein's ZURICH 1953



Translator: Jim Marfia



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

Round 18, Game 123

Sicilian Defense

KERES - SZABO

1 e4	c5
2 Nf3	d6
3 d4	cd
4 Nxd4	Nf6
5 Nc3	a6
6 Be2	e5
7 Nb3	Be7
8 Be3	Be6
9 00	Nbd7
10 f4	...

The various branches of this system are most clearly distinguishable by the placement of the f- and a-pawns. In Game 88 Geller played f4 and a4 against Najdorf, with an active, though centrally somewhat shaky position. In Game 36, Smyslov-Kotov, each pawn sneaked one. Here Keres plays f4, but leaves the a-pawn home for the moment; I would prefer the a4 - f3 arrangement.

Thus, the grandmasters' tastes are revealed early in the opening. Let the reader beware, therefore, of notes like "better a4," or "quieter was f3"; for at the beginning there are many roads, and more than one of them may lead straight to Rome.

10 ...	Rc8
11 Kh1	Bc4

Szabo is violating the rules of positional play by thus offering to exchange his good bishop, but he does so rightly. A bishop which lives in constant fear of the f-pawn's advance cannot be that good, and Szabo also wishes to take over d5, utilizing White's shaky e4-square, and thus render his other bishop "good."

12 Nd2	Bxe2
13 Nxe2	00
14 Ng3	d5
15 fe	Nxe5

15...Nxe4 is not good: 16 Ndx4 de 17 Bd4.
16 Bd4 ...

Keres raises interesting complications, but Black has sufficient counterchances. The most pleasant variations for White occur after:

(1) 16...Nc6 17 Bxf6 Bxf6 18 ed Qxd5 19 Nde4;
(2) 16...Ng6 17 e5 Nd7 18 Nf3, or 17 Bxf6,

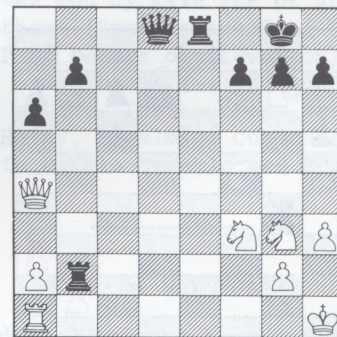
as in the first variation.

As usual, Szabo finds the most active line.

16 ...	Nfg4
17 Rf4	...

Now White gets two knights for rook and two pawns. 17 h3 is no threat: Black still plays 17...Bc5, and if 18 hg, ...Qh4+.

17 ...	Bc5
18 Bxc5	Rxc5
19 Rxc4	Nxc4
20 Qxc4	Rxc2
21 Nf3	de
22 Qxe4	Rxb2
23 h3	Re8
24 Qa4	...



We shall have occasion again to gauge the relative strength of queen, rook, and knight in Game 186, Kotov-Najdorf. Knight and queen complement each other--the knight is strongest in the center and at close quarters with enemy pawns, while the rook is stronger in the endgame, which offers much space for its straightforward maneuvers.

With this in mind, White ought to use his knights on the kingside, avoid the exchange of queens, and go for something like: 24 Qg4 Qf6 25 Rf1 Qg6 26 Ng5 Qc2 27 Qf3 or 24 Qg4 Qc8 25 Nf5 Qc3 26 Nfd4.

24 ...	Qc8
25 Nf5	Qc6
26 Qd4	...

Nor would 26 Qg4 Qf6 (...Qg6, 27 Ne7+) 27 Rd1 have been bad here. Certainly, however, the trade of queens looks tempting: the white knights get permanent rights to f5, and who could foresee that fate had destined them for other parts entirely?

26 ...	Qf6
27 Qxf6	gf
28 a4	Rb4
29 a5	...

The actively placed knight on f5 could have been used for an attack on f7: for this the rook must come from a1 to d7. Loss of the a-pawn would

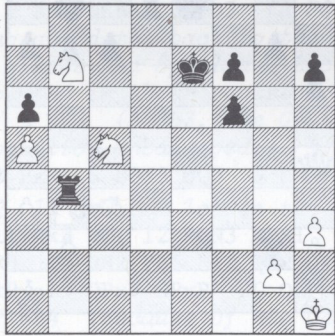
be no problem, since the b-pawn is recovered at once: 29 Rd1 Rxa4 30 Rd7, threatening Nh6+ or Rxb7. White's natural move leads--surprise--to a hard endgame.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 29 ... | Rf4 |
| 30 Nd6 | Rb8 |
| 31 Rb1 | Ra4 |
| 32 Rxb7 | Rxb7 |
| 33 Nxb7 | ... |

In the center of the board, with the support of its pawns, a knight may sometimes be a match for a rook; but here on the rim, knights cannot work at full power, and one rook is worth two knights.

Black plans to bring up the king and either drive the knight or force the exchange of both knights for the rook. It looks very dangerous, so with the following maneuvers Keres sets up a series of impregnable defensive positions, using both knights and the pawn: very beautiful.

- | | |
|---------|-----|
| 33 ... | Kf8 |
| 34 Nd2 | Ke7 |
| 35 Nb3 | Rb4 |
| 36 N3c5 | ... |



A memorable position! The knights allow no foeman's approach. Black advances the f-pawn, opening a route for his king via f6-e5-d4.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 36 ... | f5 |
| 37 Kg1 | Rb5 |
| Otherwise ...Ke5 | allows a fork. |
| 38 Kf2 | Kf6 |
| 39 Nd7+ | Ke6 |
| 40 Nb6 | ... |

The knights have regrouped, and are once again unapproachable. Now the rook tries to slip in from the flank.

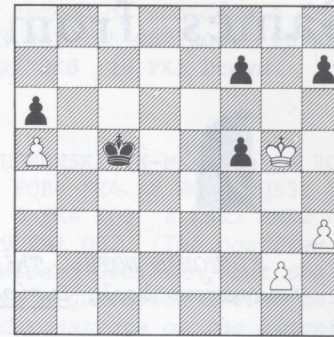
- | | |
|--------|------|
| 40 ... | Ke5 |
| 41 Kg3 | Rb3+ |

Here 41...f4+ was an interesting try, picking up the g-pawn, after 42 Kh4, by ...Rb3-Rg3. Meanwhile, White would probably be getting the a-pawn. Certainly this would not have affected the outcome of the game.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 42 Kh4 | Rc3 |
| 43 Nc5! | Rxc5 |

Forced--and although Black is a pawn up, there is no win.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 44 Nd7+ | Kd6 |
| 45 Nxc5 | Kxc5 |
| 46 Kg5! | ... |



Typical for pawn endings. The king is of course after the pawn at h7, but in case Black's king goes to d4 instead of b5, White can take the f5-pawn first.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 46 ... | Kb5 |
| 47 Kh6 | Kxa5 |
| 48 Kxh7 | Kb4 |
| 49 h4 | a5 |
| 50 h5 | a4 |
| 51 h6 | a3 |
| 52 Kg8 | a2 |
| 53 h7 | alQ |
| 54 h8Q | ... |

Black was just one move short of a win.

- | | |
|--------|------|
| 54 ... | Qa8+ |
| 55 Kh7 | Qxg2 |

Also drawn is 55...Qxh8+ 56 Kxh8 Kc3 57 Kg7.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 56 Qd4+ | Kb3 |
| 57 Qd3+ | Drawn |

Operation

Chess Outreach

Chess for the Masses As Well As the Masters

MCA is embarking on a program to take chess to as many schools, hospitals, prisons, community groups, and other public groups and institutions in the state as possible. MCA Educational Director Charles Bassin is coordinating the program. He will arrange for free chess lectures, demonstrations, simultaneous exhibitions, consultations, or other chess-related activity to non-profit groups or institutions in Michigan.

To succeed, the program needs your help. First, help us contact appropriate groups and institutions to let them know of this opportunity. Second, consider how you yourself can participate in this program; take initiatives yourself and/or volunteer your ideas and services to Charles Bassin.

Bassin's address and phone number are given on page 2.

BRIEFS

GALLOPING INFLATION TRAMPLES CHESS MAGAZINES

A sad refrain has been running through many of the state chess publications--the financial blues. The cost of paper has doubled in the past several months. Labor and other costs have also risen sharply, as everyone knows, and the Post Office will lay a whopping increase on us as soon as it gets federal approval. In view of all this, several state associations have raised their dues or announced impending raises, and several magazines have editorialized about the need for new subscribers to offset the cost increases.

With close to 1200 subscribers, MICHIGAN CHESS is healthier than most, but even so we find ourselves joining the chorus. Costs are exceeding income. The \$3 junior dues, for instance, fall considerably short of paying their share of the printing costs of the magazine.

We do not want to compromise the general appearance of MICHIGAN CHESS drastically--and we hope readers will support us in this--but we will cut down the number of pages and the number of pictures and will use a lighter weight paper. The Executive Board is also looking at various plans to increase income slightly. For instance, the treasurer wishes me to remind readers that contributions to MCA are tax-deductible.

MSU SATURDAY QUAD

The MSU Saturday Quad, organized and directed by Bill Johnson, had 34 players in eight sections. Michael Kubacki of Ann Arbor, with 3-0, won the top section over Tom Crispin, Peter Linn, and Pinhas Zacks. Mark Gorman of Taylor also scored 3-0 to win the second section. The other section winners were: III--Chris Weber; IV--Pat Enright; V--Jeff Peters; VI--Chris Wilson; VII--Ed Morris and Pat Warner (tied); and VIII--Greg Mills.

MIDWEST AMATEUR

The Midwest Amateur on January 12-13 was won by Mark Gorman of Taylor with a score of $4\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$. Tied at 4-1 were Wilfred Brown, Lester Van Meter, Serge Shishkoff, Mark McCue, Jeff Von Glahn (top B), Ikuya Nagai (top C), and Craig Hartigan (top unrated). Also winning prizes were Glenn Tripp and John Marks, who with $3\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ shared the second-place under-1600 money, Kelly Riley and Richard Campau, who with 3-1 shared the second-place unrated money, and Bobby Shatzman (top D) and Stephen Polis, who with $2\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$ shared the under-1400 money. Alex McNeilly, with 2-3, was top E.

Bob Roberts and Terrence Potvin won the negative size of a \$5 fine for withdrawing without notifying the director.

Despite the large prize fund, this CCA tournament had only 56 players, perhaps owing to the high entry fee. George Martin directed.

MICHIGAN MARATHON

A total of 166 players competed in the three CCA events in Ann Arbor on December 29-30. The 7-round Michigan Marathon, with 90 players, was won by Charles Bassin and Dan Boyk, who drew with each other and won the rest of their games. Don Thackrey was third with 6-1, and Fred Lindsay fourth with $5\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$. There was a nine-way tie with 5-1: Jerry Cetrangolo, Peter Linn, Mark McCue, Lee Maring, Marcus Trout, Ron Wehrnyak, Girts Lorencis, Chris Zissis (top C), and Daniel Patterson (top D). Top unrated, with $4\frac{1}{2}$, was Richard Campau, and top E, with $3\frac{1}{2}$, was Larry Weeks.

The high school beginners' tournament, with 24 players, was won by Gerry Schuetz of Finney High (Detroit) on tiebreak over Dan Trublowski, also of Finney High. Both had $3\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$. Finney High was the top team, followed by Henry Ford High (Detroit), Ypsilanti, Bloomfield Hills, Chelsea, and Reading High in Hillsdale.

The junior high beginners' tournament, with 52 players, was won by Kyle Yee of John Beers. He and two others (Greg Mennucci of Sterling Heights and Paul Demers of Stevenson) finished with perfect 4-0 scores; Yee won the 5-minute game playoff match. The top team was Oakwood, followed by Holly, Engelman, Coburn (an elementary school in Battle Creek), and Beaubien.

JANUARY CAVENDISH

The Cavendish 30-minute tournament on January 20 was won by Charles Bassin with a perfect 6-0. Peter Linn, Ronald Finegold, Wes Burgar, and Ian Mailing tied for second with $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$. The tournament, directed by Stanley Perlo, had 32 entries.

PAN-AMERICAN INTERCOLLEGIATE

The defending champion University of Chicago "A" team (Ed Friedman, Gary DeFotis, Paul Cornelius, and Tim Redman) won the Pan-American Intercollegiate held over the Christmas vacation in Atlanta. Though not as large as last year, the attendance was still impressive: 73 teams and 315 players from 24 states and Canada. Second-place University of Toronto made the same score as Chicago (7-1). CCNY was third with $6\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$.

Not one Michigan team competed! Where's our college spirit?

ARE YOU ABOVE 1350?

The national mean average USCF rating is about 1350, according to the Rhode Island Chess Bulletin. So if your rating is 1351 or higher, you are entitled to at least a modicum of smugness.

MOTOR CITY OPEN



November 23-25, 1973

By Paul Dupuis



The Motor City Open had 87 contestants, and 39 of them (nearly half) qualified for prizes. The big prizewinners, with 5 1/2 - 1/2, were Richard Borgen and David Whitehouse, that invariable Lansing duet! They split \$600. Tied with 5-1 were Wes Burgar, Robert Ciaffone, Paul Poschel, Mikola Dumyk, and Thomas Sloan.

The class prizes were distributed as follows: Expert--Leonard Esselink. 1st A--Thomas Sloan; 2nd A--John Brooks and Robert Savage; 3rd A--Don Vandivier, Phil Kolody, Peter Linn, Abe Ellenberg, and Tom LaForge. 1st B--Fred Lindsay and David Murray; 2nd B--Rudolf Franke and John Marks; 3rd B--Tom Jenkins, Charles Rasmussen, Gerald Kamin, Chad Hill, and Ken Courtney. 1st C/D--Michael Duboy, John DeJongh, and Henry Jonik; 2nd C/D--David Dustin, Michael Mendelson, and Martin Summer. 1st Unrated--Craig Hartigan; 2nd Unrated--Roger Blackmar, John Marcou, and Robert Mittenenthal; 3rd Unrated--David London, Gerald Lindeborg, Jerry Williamson, Howard Brown, and Joseph Koenig.

The tournament was organized and directed by Dr. Howard Gaba, one of the founders of this traditional Thanksgiving tournament in 1959.

WILLIAM T. JONES - RICHARD BORGEN

Tournament winner Borgen displays his opening knowledge. After obtaining the ideal queenside play, he punishes White for moving his rook to QN1 in a standard trap that should be known by all who play against the popular Benoni Defense.

1	PQ4	NKB3	10	OO	NR3	19	PQR4	QQ2
2	PQB4	PB4	11	PQR3	NB2	20	BN2	RK1
3	PQ5	PK3	12	QB2	RN1	21	BxB	KxB
4	NQB3	PxP	13	RN1	PQN4	22	NB2	BB4
5	PxP	PQ3	14	PQN3	PN5	23	PR3	RK6
6	PK4	PKN3	15	NQ1	NxKP	24	NR4	RQB6
7	PB4	BN2	16	BxN	RxB	25	NxB+	QxN
8	NB3	OO	17	QxR	BB4	26	Resigns	
9	BQ3	RK1	18	QB4	BxR			

DAVID WHITEHOUSE - LEONARD ESSELINK

Although the queenside openings allow protracted maneuvering before castling, the necessity to castle becomes apparent once the lines open up. Whitehouse refuses to trade queens and is able to sacrifice bishop and rook to force resignation.

1	PQB4	PKN3	8	BxN	BxB	15	QB3	KQ2
2	PK4	PK4	9	QxB	QB3	16	PB5	PxP
3	NKB3	BN2	10	QQ2	BK3	17	KRQ1	NQ5
4	PQ4	PxP	11	NB3	PQR3	18	QxP	NxB+
5	NxP	NQB3	12	OO	NK2	19	KB1	NxR
6	BK3	PQ3	13	QRB1	NB3	20	NxP+	Resigns
7	BK2	NxN	14	NQ5	QQ1			

JOHN MARCOU - STEVE KREVINKO

In order to launch an overpowering attack, Steve Krevinko allows his opponent to gain the bishop-pair, shatter his pawn structure, and win a pawn.

1	PQB4	PQB4	9	OO	OO	17	QxKP	BQ3
2	NQB3	NKB3	10	QK1	BK3	18	QB3	R1B1
3	NB3	PQ4	11	QB3	QRB1	19	RB1	QKB2
4	PxP	NxP	12	NN5	NQ5	20	QB2	BxP
5	NxN	QxN	13	RK1	QQ2	21	RPxB	RxP+
6	PKN3	NB3	14	NxB	PxN	22	KR2	RN5
7	BN2	PK4	15	PK3	NB6+	23	QxP	QB3
8	PQ3	BK2	16	BxN	RxB	24	QxR+	KxQ
						25	Resigns	

LEONARD ESSELINK - MARCUS TROUT

The dreaded Smith-Morra Gambit devours another victim. 6...NB3 probably loses by force. 8...NxQ 9 NQN5 RQN1 10 NxKP PK3 11 NB7+ KK2 12 BK3 PQN3?! may be Black's only chance (if one likes defending positions like this). Instead, Black plays the weak 8...KxQ (some very strong players have tried that move), and White achieves a rare pure mate.

1	PK4	PQB4	7	PK5	PxP	13	BB7+	KQ1
2	PQ4	PxP	8	QxQ+	KxQ	14	BK3	PQR3
3	PQB3	PxP	9	NKN5	KK1	15	BN6+	KQ2
4	NxP	NQB3	10	NN5	RQN1	16	BK6+	KK1
5	NB3	PQ3	11	BxP+	KQ1	17	NB7+	KQ1
6	BQB4	NB3	12	BN3	KK1	18	NB7	mate

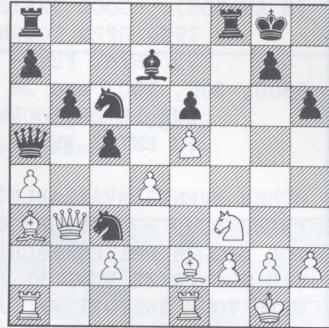
ABE ELLENBERG - DAVID WHITEHOUSE

DON VANDIVIER - WES BURGAR

This was one of the best games in the tournament, especially for those who like tactics. The exchange sacrifice by Whitehouse on move 18 leads to a variety of unusual middlegame formations. 20 BxR NxQ 21 PxN NQ4 22 BxN PxB 23 PK6 BB3 would be dangerous for both sides.

21...BB1 begins a regrouping, and even giving back the exchange does not help White. The pressure first causes Ellenberg to lose two pieces for a rook, and then to resign.

- 1 PK4 PK3
- 2 PQ4 PQ4
- 3 NQB3 BN5
- 4 PK5 PQB4
- 5 PQR3 BxN+
- 6 PxB NK2
- 7 PQR4 QR4
- 8 QQ2 QNB3
- 9 NB3 BQ2
- 10 BK2 PB3
- 11 OO PxKP
- 12 PxKP OO
- 13 BR3 PKR3
- 14 QK3 PQN3
- 15 KR1 PQ5
- 16 PxP NQ4
- 17 QN3 NB6
- 18 RK1 RxN
- 19 BxR NxQP
- 20 QB4 RKB1
- 21 BK4 BB1
- 22 BQ3 RB5
- 23 KB1 NK5
- 24 RxN RxR

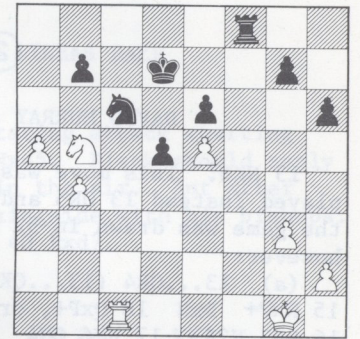


(After 18 RK1)

- 25 BN4 QR3
- 26 QB3 PxB
- 27 QQ2 QN2
- 28 BxR QxB
- 29 PKB3 QxKP
- 30 RK1 QQB4
- 31 RK4 BR3+
- 32 KK1 NxKBP+
- 33 Resigns

One of the upsets was Vandivier-Burgar. Trying to snatch White's KP, Black loses a piece. If 33...NB3, then 34 NN7+ KQ2 35 NR5 NR2 36 RN1 NB1 37 RN7+ wins the knight anyway. Even so, Burgar could have drawn the ending by going after the kingside pawns directly -- e.g., 40...KK5 41 NB5+ KB6 42 NxP KN7 43 NxP KxP 44 NR5 KR6 and 45...KN5, or 43 NB4+ KxP 44 NK2 PN4 45 KxP (45 KK3 PB8Q+) PR4 46 KQ3 PR5 47 PN4 KR6. But when he neglects this opportunity, Vandivier delicately maneuvers his king and knight toward the win.

- 29 ... RB4
- 30 NQ6 RxP
- 31 NxP NxB
- 32 NB5+ KQ3
- 33 PR6 NxP
- 34 NxN RK5
- 35 NB5 RQB5
- 36 NN7+ KK4
- 37 RxR PxR
- 38 KB2 PB6
- 39 KK3 PB7
- 40 KQ2 KQ5
- 41 NQ8 PK4
- 42 NK6+ KK5
- 43 NxP KB6
- 44 NB5 PK5
- 45 KxP PR4
- 46 KQ2 KB7
- 47 NK3 KB6
- 48 NB5 KB7
- 49 NQ4 KN7



(After 29 PN3)

- 50 KK3 KxP
- 51 NB5 KR6
- 52 KB4 PK6
- 53 NxP Resigns

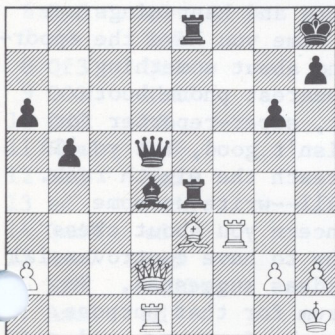


The annotator, who was a spectator at the Motor City Open, noticed that quite a few players were able to polish off other people's games easily and brilliantly. Their own games were sometimes a different story. Perhaps you too would enjoy the chance to find the other guy's

brilliances, some of which were overlooked in the actual games.

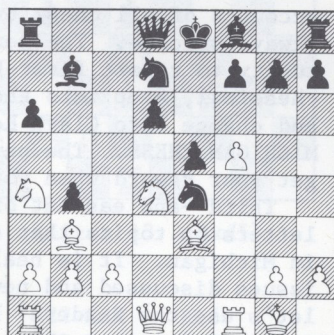
So, to play the game, get out your set and board, start your clock, and decide on your move in the positions given below. Then compare your analysis with the comments on the next page.

①



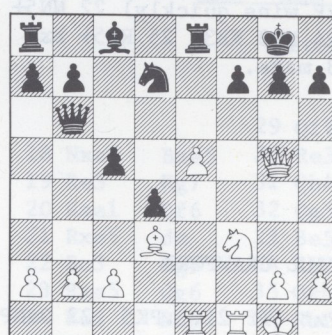
RIOPELLE - MARCOU
(White to move)

②



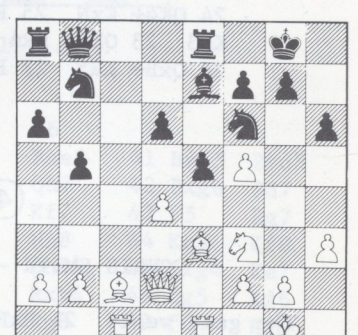
MURRAY - LONDON
(White to move)

③



LINN - ROBINSON
(White to move)

④



SMITH - CRAWFORD
(White to move)

①

JIM RIOPELLE - JOHN MARCOU

26 QKB2!, with these winning variations:

(a) 26...BxB 27 RB8+ KN2 (The game actually went 27...RxR 28 QxR+ QN1 29 QB6+ QN2 30 RQ8+ Resigns) 28 QB6+ KR3 29 RxQ BQ5 30 QN5+.

(b) 26...RxB 27 RxR RxR (27...BxR 28 QB6+) 28 QxR QxP+ 29 KxQ BxQ 30 RQ8+ KN2 31 RQR8 and White should win the ending.

(c) 26...RQ1 27 RB8+.

(d) 26...KN1 27 BxB QxB 28 RxQ RK8+ 29 QN1.

②

DAVID MURRAY - DAVID LONDON

13 NK6! This move was missed by Murray, who played instead 13 QR5 and after 13...QK2 14 NKB3 the game was drawn in 52 moves. After 13 NK6!, however:

(a) 13...QR4 (13...QK2 14 NB7+) 14 QR5 N2B3 15 NxP+ BxN 16 QxP+, or 14...PN3 15 PxP BPxP 16 QB3 N2B3 17 BN6 QN4 18 NB7+ and wins.

(b) 13...PxN 14 QR5+ PN3 (14...KK2 15 PxP QK1 16 RB7+) 15 PxNP N2B3 16 PN7+ NxQ 17 PxRQ and wins.

③

PETER LINN - DAVID ROBINSON

18 PK6, with the following winning variations:

(a) 18...NB3 19 PxP+ KxP 20 RxR NxR 21 NxP+ NB3 22 BB4+ KB1 23 QQ5.

(b) 18...PxP 19 BxP+ KxB 20 QR5+.

(c) 18...RxP 19 BxP+ and now:

(i) 19...KxB 20 QR5+ KN1 21 NN5 NB3 22 QxP+ KR1 23 NxR (as the game actually went), or

(ii) 19...KR1 20 QR4 RR3 21 RK8+ KxB (21...NB1 22 RxN+ KxB 23 NN5+ KN3 24 QK4+ KxN 25 R8xP wins quickly) 22 NN5+ KN3 23 QK4+ KR4 24 NR3 NB3 25 RB5+ BxR 26 QxB+ KR5 27 PN3 mate.

④

CHRIS SMITH - PAUL CRAWFORD

The game went: 21 BxP PxB (If 21...PK5 22 BxNP PxN 23 QR6 NR2 24 PB6) 22 QxP QQ1 (If 22...NR2 23 PB6 wins) 23 PxP PxP 24 BN3 NQ3 25 NxP BB1 26 QN6+ BN2 27 NxP RxR+ 28 RxR NxN 29 BxN+ KB1 30 PKN4! and won on the 44th move.



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NEEDED: PHOTOGRAPHERS, REPORTERS,
AND LETTER-WRITERS

Several MCA members have asked how they can help with MICHIGAN CHESS. One item always needed is good photographs. The editor, not a photographer himself, relies on the services of others. So if you are a good photographer, carry your camera along to the next chess event and take some interesting "different" shots if you can and submit them (fully identified, please) for publication.

Second, don't wait to be asked specifically to submit material for publication. Interesting accounts of all chess events and happenings are always welcome. The next time you have the opportunity to report first-hand about something chessical, step into the nearest phone booth and change into Clark Kent, super-reporter for MICHIGAN CHESS. The pay isn't good, but you'll get your reward when you reach the eighth rank.

Third--and easiest of all--write us some letters on topics that concern you about chess in Michigan. It is healthy to have controversial issues discussed and new ideas suggested. So let's use the Readers' Forum for that purpose. Tell us also what changes, new features, and different approaches you would like to see in MICHIGAN CHESS. Do you like certain things better than other things? Tell us!

18th CENTRAL MICHIGAN OPEN

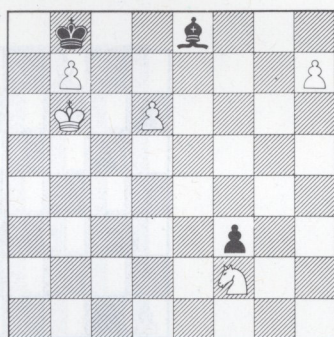
December 15-16, 1973

By Charles Bassin

The 18th Central Michigan Open had 39 entries. Jim Marfia of Grand Rapids and Richard Borgen of Lansing each had 4 1/2 - 1/2, with Marfia taking first on tiebreak. Lee Maring, Naum Zacks, and John Adams (top B) tied with 4-1. Top C was David Rowe (3); top D was Tom Dempsey (3); top E was Mark Wilden (2 1/2); and top unrated was Jeff Held (2).

RANDY DONAHUE - KEN VAN CLEVE
(After 57...Be8)

In the diagrammed position, Van Cleve had just played 57...Be8 while sticking pins in his Donahue doll. But Randy, impervious to voodoo, bishops his pawn, and it's all over:
7 h8B! Bd7
58 Be5 Resigns.



RON KOW - LINEAS BAZE

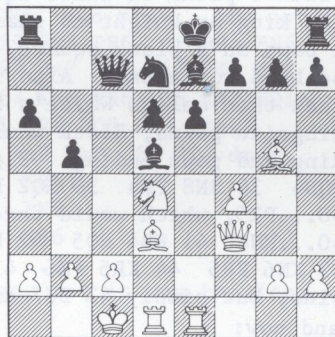
Kow builds up a devastating attack starting with the speculative 18 Nxe5. Black should reply 18...dc, with e4 always in the air. But after 22 Bc3, White rakes the kingside with his bishops. Victory is assured after 40 Rxd7.

1 d4	Nf6	10 Qc1	Kh7
2 c4	g6	11 Re1	Nc5
3 Nc3	Bg7	12 Qc2	Ne8
4 e4	d6	13 Na4	Nxa4
5 Nf3	Nbd7	14 Qxa4	Bd7
6 Be2	00	15 Qc2	c5
7 00	e5	16 Bd3	f5
8 d5	a5	17 ef	gf
9 Bd2	h6		

NAUM ZACKS - PINHAS ZACKS

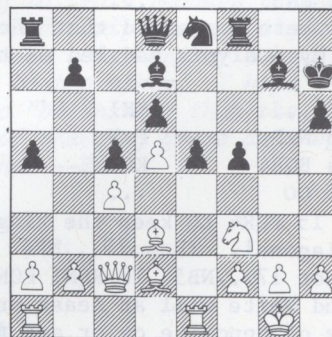
One of the biggest dilemmas a director faces involves the pairing of relatives. A likely outcome of such a game is a grandmaster draw. But director Whitehouse didn't have to worry about that in pairing the Zacks brothers. They played the most exciting game of the tournament.

1 e4	c5
2 Nf3	d6
3 d4	cd
4 Nxd4	Nf6
5 Nc3	a6
6 Bg5	e6
7 f4	Be7
8 Qf3	Qc7
9 000	Nbd7
10 Bd3	b5
11 Rhe1	Bb7
12 Nd5	Nxd5
13 ed	Bxd5
14 Qxd5	ed
15 Bxe7	Ne5
16 Nf5	Nxd3+
17 Rxd3	Kd7
18 Bxd6	Dc4
19 Re7+	Kd8
20 Ne3	Dxd3
21 cd	Rc8+



(After 13...Bxd5)

22 Kd2	Rc6
23 Ra7	Re8
24 Bb4	d4
25 Nf5	Rc7
26 Ba5	Resigns



(After 17...gf)

18 Nxe5	Bxe5	30 Re3	Rae8	41 Bxf5	Rxd8
19 Re3	Kg7	31 Qh4	Qh7	42 Bxg6	Rd7
20 Rae1	Qf6	32 Qg5+	Kf7	43 f5	Rg7
21 Rxe5	de	33 Be5	Rh8	44 Kg3	Kf8
22 Bc3	Kg8	34 Kf2	Qh4+	45 Kxg4	Ke7
23 Rxe5	Qg6	35 Qxh4	Rxh4	46 Kg5	Kd6
24 Re3	Nf6	36 Re1	Rg8	47 f6	Rg8
25 Rg3	Ng4	37 Bc7	Rg6	48 f7	Rh8
26 h3	Qf7	38 Bd8	Rh7	49 Kf6	Rb8
27 f4	h5	39 Re7+	Kg8	50 Kg7	Rb7
28 hg	hg	40 Rxd7	Rxd7	51 Kg8	Resigns

THE ANNOTATOR'S COLUMN

EDITOR'S NOTE: Readers are invited to submit interesting annotated games to be considered for this column.

Annotator: Thomas J. Sloan

Team Match, Detroit, April 1973

Sicilian Defense, Morra Gambit Declined

ROBERT CIAFFONE - THOMAS J. SLOAN

1	PK4	PQB4
2	PQ4	PxP
3	PQB3	NKB3
4	PK5	NQ4
5	PxP	PQ3
6	NKB3	NQB3
7	NB3	PxP
8	PxP	NxN

It is now known that 8...N4N5! leads to a Black advantage: e.g., 9 PQR3 (Or 9 QxQ+ KxQ 10 KQ1 BB4) QxQ+ 10 KxQ NR3 11 PQN4 NB2 12 PR3 BK3 13 BQ3 PKN3 14 BN2 BN2 15 NK4 BQ4.

9	QxQ+	KxQ
10	PxN	BN5

Played deliberately after reading Ciaffone's article on the Morra Gambit Declined in the February MICHIGAN CHESS, page 15 (see Variation C). Ciaffone implied that the move 10...BN5 was incorrect, but I hoped to prove otherwise, and luckily I was able to play it against Ciaffone himself.

11	PK6	BxP
12	NN5	...

The article here suggested that the advantage was White's. My analysis had led me to the opposite conclusion.

12	...	KK1
13	NxB	PxN
14	BQB4	KB2
15	OO	...

Better was 15 PQR4 to keep the king-bishop on the QR2-KN8 diagonal. Then 15...NR4 16 BR2 RB1 17 BQ2 PKN3 (Not 17...NB5 18 RQN1 PQN3 19 RN4 NxB 20 KxN and White will at least draw because of the bishops of opposite color and pressure on the doubled king-pawns) 18 OO BN2 19 KRK1 and now ...NB5 blockading the bishop's diagonal with tempo.

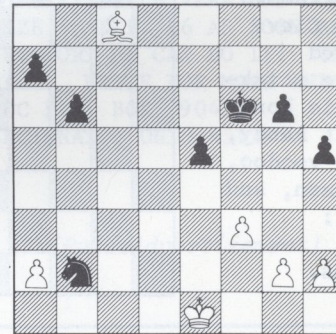
15	...	NR4
16	BK2	PKN3
17	BK3	BN2
18	QRB1	KRQ1
19	PQB4	QRB1

Now 20 BxP RQ7 is much in Black's favor.

20	KRK1	BQ5!
21	BN4	RB3
22	BB4	PR4?

This move does nothing but weaken the kingside pawns by putting them on white squares where they can be attacked by the bishop in the ensuing B vs. N ending. Correct was 22...PK4,

23	BR3	PK4
24	BxP	BxB
25	RxB	NxP
26	RK2	RQ7
27	RxR	NxR
28	RK1	PK4
29	PB3	KB3
30	KB2	RB7
31	RK2	RN7
32	KK1	NB5
33	RxR	NxR
34	BB8	PN3



Forced. 34...PQN4? 35 BR6 PN5 36 BN5! and if ...PR4 37 KQ2 PR5 38 KB2 PR6 39 KN3, or 36...KK3 37 KQ2 KQ4 38 KB2 KB4 39 BK8. If Black had not made the weakening move 22...PR4, this line would not be meaningful.

35	BR6	NR5
36	BB4	...

The main alternative was 36 PR4, locking Black's pawns on white squares and forcing either the king or knight to guard them. That would put a pawn on a black square, however, where it would be hard to defend. Also important to note is that then unless White's king is very near his kingside pawns, Black would win the pawns in a king and pawn ending. E.g., 36 PR4 NB6 37 BB4 PQN4 38 BN8 PR4 39 KQ2 PN5 40 KQ3 (To answer 40...PR5, which would threaten NxP!, with 41 PR3) 40...NN4 41 KB4 NQ5 42 KB5 NB4 (If 42...KB4, not 43 KN6 PR5 44 KR5 PN6 45 PxP PR6 46 PQN4 NK3 wins, but simply 43 BB7 and Black has gotten nowhere) and now:

(a) 43 KN5 NxP 44 KxP NxNP 45 KxP PR5

46 BQ5 NB5 and wins, or

(b) 43 PN3 NxNP 44 KN5 NB4 45 KxP NxP

46 KxP NB4 47 PR4 PR5 48 PR5 NK2 49 PR6 PR6 50 KB5 (PR7? NB3+) NB1 51 BQ5 KB4 52 PB4 PK5 53 KQ4 KxP 54 BxP PN4 55 BN7 PR7 and wins.

36	...	PKN4
----	-----	------

Sooner or later if Black is to move his king over to the queenside, he must get his pawns off

white squares or White's bishop will attack and win them.

37 KQ2 KK2
 38 KK3 NB4
 39 PN3 PR5

Now if Black moves his king to the queenside, White cannot lock Black's KRP on a white square by PKR4 and win it with the bishop.

40 BK2 KB3?

Time-trouble made the next few moves inaccurate. Correct was 40...KK3. Now White could have drawn the game.

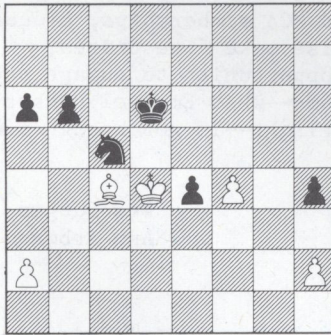
41 PB4 NPxP+
 42 PxP PK5

Don't exchange pawns when ahead in material!

43 BB1 KK3
 44 BB4+ KB4
 45 BB1! KK3

On 45...NQ6 46 BR3+.

46 BB4+ KQ3
 47 KQ4 PR3



48 PB5 ...
 49 BK2? ...

Best was 48 PR4! when Black's winning chances are practically nil.

49 BQ5! would draw: e.g., 49...PR4 50 PB6 NQ2 51 PB7 PK6 52 BB3 KK2 53 KxP NK4 54 BK2 PN5 55 KQ4 NxP 56 KB5 NQ3 57 BN5! (Not 57 KN6 PR5 58 KR5 PN6 59 PxP PQR6! and wins. And not 57 BQ1 NK5+ 58 KN6 NB6 59 BN3 PR5 60 BB4 PN6 61 PxP PQR6 62 PN4 PR7 63 BxP NxB 64 PN5 KQ2 65 KR7 NN5 66 PN6 NB3+ 67 KR8 PR6 68 KN7 NQ1+ 69 KR6 KB3 70 KR7 NN2 71 KR6 NQ3 and wins) 57...NK5+ 58 KN6 NB6 59 KxP NxP 60 BB4 draw.

49 ... NR5!
 50 BN4 PN5
 51 PB6 NB6
 52 PQR3? ...

This speeds White's doom, but it was hopeless at this point.

52 ... NN4+
 53 KB4 PxP
 54 Resigns

Readers' Forum

To the Editor:

Three comments about Jan. '74 MICHIGAN CHESS:
 1. I really enjoyed and learned from Avery's annotations to Borgen-Chellstorp. I'd rather read two or three such high-caliber annotated games than play through a million speed chess games.

2. Running paragraph annotations such as Rosen's "Tornado Aftermath" are very unreadable. It's not worth the effort to me.

3. Down with the international standard, "Abbreviated algebraic"! It just doesn't have any character. Algebraic is OK, with x, +, etc. On the other hand, I guess we would get used to it if forced to read it. It seems to me that it would be desirable to choose a particular style of notation and stick to it throughout MC so we don't have to change gears every other page.

John Menke
 Detroit

We are pleased to have Mr. Menke's reactions and would welcome other comments on these same points.

The format of the annotations given in the Rosen material is a compromise between the head-notes used for most games and the extended space-devouring style used in the Annotator's Column. It seemed an acceptable solution for notes that are relatively few and brief but more extensive than head-notes. An alternative would be to number the notes and group them together at the end of the game.

I am trying to train readers to become equally conversant with descriptive and algebraic notation. Players are under something of a handicap if they read only one or the other. I hope that readers will become so "bilingual" that they won't even be conscious of changing gears as they shift from one to the other.--Ed.

To the Editor:

...I urge those associated with the publication of MICHIGAN CHESS to have another chess quiz feature. I started rather too late last year to do any good, but I thoroughly enjoyed the questions and problems. Would you please repeat it in 1974? Thanks.

Frederick A. Johnson
 Ann Arbor

We have no plans to repeat such an elaborate and extended quiz in the near future, but something simpler might be devised. I'll certainly pass along your suggestion to our genial Quizmaster.--Ed.



To the Editor:

...I enjoy your magazine; the "Draw" and the "Santa Claus" covers were great.

I oppose any no-smoking tournaments. Less crowding of players and common courtesy...would solve this problem. Tournament games can drag on for a long time, and it is annoying for me and my opponent to have to leave the room for a cigarette.

Why are Class D/E prizes usually lower than A, B, & C? We usually pay the same entry fee and have the largest group of players in a tournament (over one-third in the Michigan Marathon and twenty out of seventy in the Region V). Moreover, some in Class D/E actually have C and B ratings not yet published, and yet we usually get less money. This practice will smash the golden egg. Realizing that they are playing for peanuts, with no chance at a top prize, lower-rated players will stop providing the cash that makes \$200 first prizes possible.

Daniel Patterson
Napoleon, Ohio

To the Editor:

As a veteran tournament player and spectator, I should like to express a few observations and suggestions directed primarily to tournament organizers. For the past several years, entry fees have steadily climbed, until now \$20 for a weekend tournament is common. This places a severe burden on the newcomer to tournament chess, for in addition to the entry fee he has to shell out for USCF and MCA.

To my mind, no entry fee should be more than \$5, and to achieve this I would suggest the elimination of the prize fund. I know this is heresy, but I believe a strong argument can be made in support of it.

First of all, the prevalent view that the only way to ensure a large turnout is by having a large prize fund is a misconception. This year's Michigan Open Championship, the largest tournament in Michigan history, had a modest prize fund.

More validity can be attached to the view that the top players will show up only if there are large cash prizes. This is true to a limited extent. I can think of only two or three players in Michigan who would refuse on principle to play in a tournament without cash prizes. More important to top-rated players is the presence of other top-rated players. Charles Bassin's two successful invitationals in the past year illustrate this point.

I should explain that I do not object to cash prizes per se (although in view of the hanky-panky they encourage that is a valid position), but only to the effect they have on entry fees.

As long as the prize fund is totally dependent on entry fees, it tends to drive them up beyond the point of decency.

Until chess has such mass support that it becomes profitable to equipment manufacturers and others to help in the promotion of tournaments, organizers are limited to entry fees as the primary source of revenue.

To the organizer who claims that large prizes are the only or chief incentive to enter a tournament, I suggest the following:

1. The USCF rating system is a proven incentive.
2. Structure your tournament so that players will be guaranteed an opportunity to meet players of their own strength. The five-round Swiss open is not the only tournament format.
3. For the average player, a \$5 entry fee will be far more of an incentive than large prizes. The average player has little chance at the large prizes anyway.
4. Bear in mind that tournaments are becoming more and more localized, and with the gas shortage this trend will accelerate.
5. USCF and MCA memberships, clocks, and other chess merchandise make fine prizes.
6. If the opportunity to engage one's peers in our great game--what Emanuel Lasker called mankind's chief delight--is not enough incentive, then nothing is!

Wes Burgar
Ann Arbor

T. E. MONTAGUE
KEARSLEY RM. 405

To the Editor:

We would like to point out an interesting analytical point regarding Group-Collins, page 15 of the December MICHIGAN CHESS. The variation given, 17 BxP+ KxB 18 NK5, actually may lose, while simply inverting the first two moves wins quickly. A couple of lines should illuminate the problem-like nature of the position: 17 BxP+ KxB 18 NK5 BN5!! 19 NxQ (Best) BxQ 20 NxR+ RxN 21 RxB and White will be hard-pressed to draw.

Other tries lose outright: e.g., 17 BxP+ KxB 18 NK5 BN5!! 19 PxN NxN 20 QB2+ (Or 20 QR1+ KN1 21 QR6 NxP+) 20...NN3! 21 RR1+ KN1 22 RR6 QRK1 and while Black must be wary of a sac on g6 or a doubling of the Q & R on the h-file, these threats cannot succeed against good defense, and eventually the extra rook will win.

On the other hand, the following variation seems airtight: 17 NK5 NxN (Black can get in a few spite checks later if he plays 17...PxN) 18 BxP+ KxB 19 QR5+ KN1 20 QR6 and mate at KN7.

Ron Finegold, Detroit
Wes Burgar, Ann Arbor

MCA TOURNAMENTS

2nd MICHIGAN CLASSIC, Ann Arbor, Feb. 9-10
At Holiday Inn West, 2900 Jackson Rd., Ann Arbor 48103. In 3 sections. USCF and MCA (for rated Mich. res.) mem. req. for all sections. NO SMOKING. (HR \$16-21)

CLASSIC: Open to all rated over 1799. 4-SS, 40/2. EF \$25 if mailed by 2/2, \$30 if paid at tmt. \$20 of each paid EF returned in cash prizes with 50% 1st, 20% 2nd, 30% to top under-2000. Reg. ends 11 a.m. 2/9. Rds. Sat. 12-6, Sun. 9-2:30.

BOOSTER: Open to all under 1800 or unrated. 5-SS, 40/100. EF \$15 if mailed by 2/2, \$20 if paid at tmt. Prizes \$200-100-50, under-1600 \$100-50, trophies to 1st, C, D/E, Unr. No Unr. may win over \$100. Reg. ends 10 a.m. 2/9. Rds. Sat. 11-3:30-8, Sun. 10-3:30.

NOVICE: Open to all under 1400 or unrated. 5-SS, 40/80. EF \$9 if mailed by 2/2, \$13 if paid at tmt. Prizes \$50-30-20, trophies to 1st, E, Unr. Reg. ends 9 a.m. 2/9. Rds. Sat. 10-1:30-5, Sun. 9-1.

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

JIM-HUGHES-YOU-ASKED-FOR-IT ROUND-ROBIN, Grand Rapids, February 15-17

6-man RR sections. If odd number of total players, last few will be merged with previous six for a 5-rd. Swiss. Reg. ends 8 p.m. Fri. Feb. 15. Rds. Fri. 8 p.m.; Sat. 11-4; Sun. 10-3.

Entry fees: \$15. USCF and MCA mem. req.

Prizes: \$50-25 in each section.

Location: Grand Rapids Junior College, North Building, 4th Floor Commons. On Lyon at Bostwick N.E.

Entries: James Marfia, 3190 Bloomfield S.W., Wyoming, MI 49508 (tel. 616-245-5221).

Harold C. Schonberg, Grandmasters on Chess, Lippincott, New York, 1973. Hardbound: \$10.00.

The editors may or may not get around to a considered review of this beautiful book, but we will at least pass on our very favorable impression. Schonberg is a first-class writer of popular anecdotal biography, and he captures the masters from Philidor to Fischer in deft, memorable prose. The pictures alone make this a valuable addition to one's permanent library. \$10 is just one tank of gas. Walk a few miles, and you can then buy this book with a clear conscience.

2nd LANSING DOUBLE TORNADO, Feb. 23-24

Two tournaments: one on 2/23 and one on 2/24. Each will be a 4-SS. Reg. 8-9 a.m. each day. 1st rd. 9:30 a.m.; others about 3 hrs. apart.

Entry fees: \$7 per tournament or \$11 for both. USCF and MCA mem. req.

Prizes: 1st \$50 Sat., \$50 Sun., \$50 for best overall (must play in both tournaments). Other prizes as entries permit (distributed equally among the above three categories).

Location: Lansing YMCA, 301 W. Lenawee (3 blocks south of the capitol), Lansing 48933.

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

3rd EASTERN MICHIGAN OPEN, Detroit, Mar. 16-17
5-SS, 40/100. Reg. ends 9 a.m. 3/16. Rds. Sat. 10-3-8, Sun. 10-3:30. NO SMOKING.

Entry fees: \$9.50 if mailed by 3/9, \$13 if paid at tmt. USCF and MCA (for rated Mich. res.) mem. req.

Prizes: \$100-50-30-20. Trophies to 1st, A, B, C, D/E, Unr.

Location: Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, 1114 Washington Blvd., Detroit 48231.

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

Fred Reinfeld, Chess Masters on Winning Chess (Introduction by Al Horowitz), Collier Books (Macmillan), New York, 1974. Paperback: \$2.95.

It was ten years ago when C.J.S. Purdy wrote in Chess World a brief obituary of Fred Reinfeld, "A Whirling Pen Is Stilled." Far from stilled, the pen is still whirling, or at least the publishers are. This is a paperback reprint of a book that first appeared in 1960. It is a collection of nineteen games played and annotated by great masters from Steinitz to Euwe, with Reinfeld's own illuminating and entertaining commentary. Reinfeld was a master and thus capable of penetrating analysis himself, but his main talent was as an urbane connoisseur of chess, a pleasant guide and companion for the average woodpusher.

Purdy admired Reinfeld and thought many of his books were first-rate, although freely conceding that he wrote too much. For almost any particular purpose, there are no doubt more useful books, but Chess Masters on Winning Chess makes excellent browsing.

Coming Events Clearinghouse

Asterisk = MCA-sponsored or co-sponsored

The Clearinghouse lists all known Michigan tournaments scheduled or planned for the next several months. The Clearinghouse is concerned only with dates; details on MCA co-sponsored tournaments (indicated below by an asterisk) appear on the MCA Tournaments page of MICHIGAN CHESS.

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- | | |
|---|---|
| Feb. 9-10: 2nd Mich. Classic (CCA), Ann Arbor* | Jun. 16: Cavendish 30-min. Tourn., Detroit |
| Feb. 10: Brother Rice 30-min. Tourn., Birmingham | Jun. 21-23: 7th Southern Mich. Open, Detroit |
| Feb. 15-17: Jim-Hughes-You-Asked-for-It RR and
Michigan Tiebreak RR, Grand Rapids* | Jul. 13-14: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor* |
| Feb. 17: Cavendish 30-min. Tourn., Detroit | Jul. 20: Sat. in the Park Tornado, Gr. Rapids* |
| Feb. 23-24: 2nd Lansing Double Tornado* | Jul. 21: Cavendish 30-min. Tourn., Detroit |
| Mar. 10: Brother Rice 30-min. Tourn., Birmingham | Aug. 3-4: CCA Tourn., Detroit* |
| Mar. 16-17: CCA Tourn., Detroit* | Aug. 16-18: U.S. Open Substitute, Grand Rapids* |
| Mar. 17: Cavendish 30-min. Tourn., Detroit | Aug. 18: Cavendish 30-min. Tourn., Detroit |
| Mar. 23-24: 19th Central Michigan Open, Lansing* | Aug. 30- |
| Apr. 6-7: CCA Tourn., Detroit* | Sep. 2: Mich. Open Champ., Site Not Chosen* |
| Apr. 6-7: Pawnbrokers' Convention, Kalamazoo* | Sep. 14-15: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor* |
| Apr. 13-14: Mich. Double Speed Open, Grand Rapids* | Sep. 15: Cavendish 30-min. Tourn., Detroit |
| Apr. 13-14: Michigan Seniors' (Harlow B. Daly In-
credulity), Grand Rapids* | Sep. 21-22: Art Center Tourn., Detroit |
| Apr. 13-14: Michigan Womens' (Bobby Riggs Memorial),
Grand Rapids* | Sep. 27-29: Marf's Open, Grand Rapids* |
| Apr. 14: Brother Rice 30-min. Tourn., Birmingham | Sep. 28-29: Ann Arbor Tourn.* |
| Apr. 20-21: 3rd Lansing Double Tornado* | Oct. 5-6: East Detroit Open |
| Apr. 21: Cavendish 30-min. Tourn., Detroit | Oct. 12-13: CCA Tourn., Detroit* |
| Apr. 26-28: 6th Southern Michigan Open, Detroit | Oct. 19-20: Region V Championship, Ohio* |
| May 3-5: Michigan Experts Invitational, G.R.* | Oct. 20: Cavendish 30-min. Tourn., Detroit |
| May 4-5: Michigan Amateur Champ., Grand R.* | Oct. 26-27: Flint Pumpkin Tourn.* |
| May 11: Saturday in the Park Tornado, G.R.* | Nov. 1-3: Kalamazoo Open* |
| May 11-12: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor* | Nov. 9-10: CCA Tourn., Ann Arbor* |
| May 18-19: Lansing Open* | Nov. 17: Cavendish 30-min. Tourn., Detroit |
| May 19: Cavendish 30-min. Tourn., Detroit | Nov. 23-24: Univ. Open, East Lansing* |
| May 25-27: Flint Open* | Nov. 29- |
| Jun. 8-9: CCA Tourn., Detroit* | Dec. 1: Motor City Open, Detroit* |
| Jun. 14-16: Candidate Masters Invit. & Marf's
Open, Grand Rapids* | Dec. 8: Mich. Speed Champ., Site Not Chosen* |
| | Dec. 13-15: Marf's Open, Grand Rapids* |
| | Dec. 15: Cavendish 30-min. Tourn., Detroit |
| | Dec. 28-29: CCA Tourn., Detroit* |

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

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