

## CHESS AND A SEA BREEZE

The Carolinas' Open came to the Sea Islands this year, as the Beaufort Chess Club was host to the first big tournament ever held in that area. Thirty-nine avid players gathered for the big event, which offered a record \$200 first prize, and for the simultaneous exhibition by International Grandmaster Pal Benko which preceded it. For the first time in years the title stayed within the state in the hands of Lee Hyder of Aiken.

Four states were represented in the large field, which exceeded in size that of any tournament in S. C. in recent years. The highest rated entrant was Lt. Robert Bliss of Charleston AFB, an expert from California and the recent winner of the Southeastern Open in Raleigh. Other high rated participants included Hyder, Groundhog Open winner Tom Nard of Asheville, Grady Brown of Charlotte, and a group of fast rising young players: Thombs of Georgia, O'Bryant and Richard Smith of N. C., and Charles Walter and Ed Garvin of Columbia. The possibility of a "dark horse" coming to the fore was emphasized by the result of the simultaneous exhibition: young James Boan of Hartsville, with a 1250 rating, scored the only draw in 25 games played by Benko.

A few upsets marked the early rounds, and two of them were by Christopher FitzSimons of Columbia. Young FitzSimons, an undergraduate at Georgia Tech, won the Atlanta Junior Championship last winter in his first rated tournament. His rating was still only 1559, but in the first two rounds he defeated two class A players: David O'Bryant and Thomas Simmons. It was Simmons' only loss. FitzSimons' winning streak was eventually stopped by William Thombs, but he nevertheless managed a very respectable  $3\frac{1}{2}$  points. Charles Walter also was upset in the second round; he played the opening badly against Alan Burkett of Chapel Hill, N. C., a strong tactician, and Burkett never let up.

Saturday evening the strain of three rounds in a day began to tell, especially on the top two boards. Burkett attained a favorable end game against Hyder, and Bliss and Brown reached a complex position; in both cases the clock was moving on toward the time limit. First Burkett, then Brown, thought too long and forfeited; Burkett with five moves to go, and Brown in the act of making the last move. These were the only forfeitures of the tournament.

In Round Four there were three crucial games: Hyder-Smith, Thombs-Bliss, and Nard-Walter. Hyder played an unusual line against Smith's French Defense and won, but the other two games were drawn, and so Hyder took a half-point lead into his Round Five game with Bliss. This proved decisive: Bliss tried too hard for complications and lost the exchange; a draw was eventually agreed as he held the position tightly and the other crucial game, Nard-Thombs, also was drawn. The final winning score of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  points was  $\frac{1}{2}$  point ahead of Bliss, Thombs, Nard, Simmons, and Smith.

There was a tough battle for the "unrated" prize, which was finally decided by the last game of the tournament. Henry Greene of Durham was  $\frac{1}{2}$  point ahead as he watched Jack Gibbs of Fort Bragg fight for the draw against (Continued on page 2)

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## COMING EVENTS!!!!!!

Include the S. C. Closed Championships in Columbia Oct. 30-Nov. 1, and a series of one-day tournaments in Spartanburg and Greenville: See pp. 10 and 11 for complete details on these and on the Holiday one-day Aiken tournament January 9.

# CAROLINAS OPEN (Continued)

tournament veteran Frank Simpson of Augusta, Georgia. Gibbs was a pawn down, but he found the draw in a rook endgame and split the prize.

Robert Painter was high man for the host Beaufort Club, scoring 3½ along with Brown and FitzSimons. The SCCA is grateful to the Beaufort Club and to the Beaufort Water Festival Committee for support of the tournament, to the Beaufort Jaycees for the convenient refreshment service, and finally to the many Beaufort players who put in much hard work in organizing and running the tournament.

A complete cross-table follows:

Player, hometown.	Results, by rds:	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	Place						
Lee Hyder, Aiken	1	W23	W20	W16	W6	D2	4½
R. D. Bliss, Charleston AFB	2	W21	W13	W7	D3	D1	4
Bill Thombs, Pearson, Ga.	3	W34	W11	W8	D2	D4	4
Thomas Nard, Asheville, N. C.	4	W39	W9	W17	D14	D3	4
Thomas Simmons, Jacksonville, Fla.	5	W12	L8	W38	W15	W16	4
Richard D. Smith, Kernersville, N. C.	6	W10	W35	W33	L1	W13	4
Grady Brown, Charlotte, N. C.	7	W38	W22	L2	W17	D14	3½
Christopher FitzSimons IV, Columbia	8	W15	W5	L3	D9	W19	3½
Robert Painter, Beaufort	9	W37	L4	W27	D8	W22	3½
Bill Taylor, Marion	10	L6	W39	D19	W33	D11	3
Ralph Hawkins, Dublin, Ga.	11	W28	L3	D22	W32	D10	3
Dana Tabor, Huntersville, N. C.	12	L5	W37	L13	W34	W33	3
Ed Garvin, Columbia	13	W27	L2	W12	W28	L6	3
Charles Walter, Columbia	14	W26	L16	W24	D4	D7	3
David O'Bryant, Wilmington, N. C.	15	L8	W31	W34	L5	W30	3
Alan Burkett, Chapel Hill, N. C.	16	W30	W14	L1	W29	L5	3
John Thompson, Greenville, S. C.	17	W32	W19	L4	L7	W28	3
John Miller, Savannah, Ga.	18	L22	L27	W36	W39	W29	3
Leroy Taylor, Greenville, N. C.	19	W24	L17	D10	W20	L8	2½
Frank Simpson, Augusta, Ga.	20	W25	L1	W23	L19	D21	2½
Jack Gibbs, Ft. Bragg, N. C.	21	L2	L38	W39	W25	D20	2½
Henry Greene, Durham, N. C.	22	W18	L7	D11	W35	L9	2½
Larry Shoemaker, Beaufort	23	L1	W25	L20	D24	W32	2½
Fred Sinal, Charleston Naval Base	24	L19	W30	L14	D23	W35	2½
Lewis Lovings, Avondale Ests., Ga.	25	L20	L23	W37	L21	W38	2
Douglas Cail, Beaufort	26	L14	D32	L29	D31	W39	2
Donald Hull, Gastonia, N. C.	27	L13	W18	L9	L30	W37	2
Joseph Hullender, King's Mtn., N. C.	28	L11	Bye	W35	L13	L17	2
W. J. Pace, Hartsville	29	Bye	L33	W26	L16	L18	2
C. N. Shoemaker, Beaufort	30	L16	L24	Bye	W27	L15	2
Henry Hudak, Aiken	31	D33	L15	L32	D26	WF34	2
Dr. A. L. Funderburk, Winston-Salem	32	L17	D26	W31	L11	L23	1½
Donald Morse, Darlington	33	D31	W29	L6	L10	L12	1½
E. E. Herczeg, Marietta, Ga.	34	L3	W36	L15	L12	LF31	1½
Robert Strickland, Smoaks	35	W36	L6	L28	L22	L24	1
W. M. Guyer, Walkertown, N. C.	36	L35	L34	L18	L39	Bye	1
J. M. Bailey, Fort Royal	37	L9	L12	L25	Bye	L27	1
James Boan, Hartsville	38	L7	W21	L5	L36	L25	1
Lawton Wiggins, Hartsville	39	L4	L10	L21	W36	L26	1

The breaks were figured only for those players with 4 points, and in all other cases players with the same scores are arranged randomly.

## PUZZLER # 1;

White: K at d1; R's at a1, c4. Black: K at d3; R at h8. White to move and win.

Puzzler # 2: White: K at a4; R at d4; Black: K at h8; B at g2; P's at g3, h7. White to move and draw.

These are both from the June, 1970, Minnesota Chess Journal. Solutions next time; see also Puzzler # 3 on another page in this issue.

## NEWS OF OTHER TOURNAMENTS

### 1970 SOUTHERN OPEN at MIAMI BEACH

Dr. Juan Gonzalez of Miami is again Southern Open Champion after the 1970 play at Miami Beach. Gonzalez yielded only one draw in seven rounds, this to former Texas Champion Eric Bone who finished second with 6-1. Bone also drew with Eduardo Celorio of Miami, who finished third with 5½-1½. South Carolinian Lee Hyder was one of several players with 4½-2½, and finished 5th on tie-break.

Ninety-four players competed in the three sections of the tournament. The Amateur section was won by Robert Cole of Cocoa, Fla., who managed this despite the formidable handicap of heavy organizational responsibilities. Barry Endsley of Lake Park, Florida, won the Reserve Division.

Charles Cleveland of Birmingham was elected SCA President for 1970-71. He may be contacted through his law office in the City National Bank Bldg., Birmingham, Ala. Most likely the next Southern will be in Birmingham, although other bids have been invited.

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### SECOND BEAUFORT RATING TOURNAMENT

Douglas Cail of Beaufort won the second Beaufort Rating Tournament the last weekend in May. Cail's perfect 3-0 score put him a point ahead of the Shoemakers, Larry and Norman, and Robert Strickland. Seven players participated in the three round, one-day tournament.

Beaufort plans a series of such tournaments at intervals of 4-6 weeks, on Sundays. All USCF members are invited to play; interested persons should contact Cail or Robert Painter at 501 Water St., Beaufort.

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### WALTER WINS IN COLUMBIA

Charles Walter has to be an odds-on favorite in a tournament where three of the 12 participants are named Charles Walter; and so it went, for "the" Charles Walter scored 4½ of 5 and won the 1970 Columbia Championships. Walter was a full point ahead of Lloyd Milligan; Tom Greetzinger took 3rd on tie-break over Marie Schenkel and Lee FitzSimons. 13-year-old Charles C. Walker won the Junior Championship with 2 points (but the winner was only 16!) The tournament was not rated, which was perhaps just as well; what would the USCF rating office do with three players of the same name?

The tournament marked a break in a long era, for Alex Edelsburg had held the city title for some twenty years before this event.

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### AIKEN CC

The Aiken Chess Club is playing a rated "handicap" tournament, in which the winner is determined by how well a player does compared to his rating. Six players have entered.

### MATCHING QUIZ (Contributed by Jim Inman)

Match the player with the style as suggested by the "nickname".

Player		Style
1. Michael Botvinnik	( )	a. The Hammer of Thor
2. Harry Pillsbury	( )	b. Superman
3. Samuel Reshevsky	( )	c. Narcissus
4. Tigran Petrosian	( )	d. The Inchworm
5. Bent Larsen	( )	e. The Magician
6. Frank Marshall	( )	f. Apache
7. Aaron Nimzovich	( )	g. Anarchist

Answers in the next issue.

# GAMES

Edited by C. E. Braun

This is the issue we get to print some of those games we have been saving! Let's start with the draws from the Larry Evans exhibition in Augusta last year:

White: Evans; Black: Charles Walter. Sicilian Defense  
 1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 P-Q3 3 P-Q4 PxP 4 NxP N-KB3 6 B-B4 P-K3 7 B-N3 P-QN4  
 8 P-KB4 B-K2? (a) 9 P-B5 (b) P-K4 10 N/4-K2 B-N2 11 N-N3 QN-Q2 12 B-KN5  
 P-N5 13 BxN NxB 14 N-Q5 O-O 15 O-O R-B1 16 R-B1 NxN 17 BxN BxB 18 PxB (c)  
 B-N4 19 R-N1 B-K6+ 20 K-R1 Q-R5 21 Q-Q3 B-B5 22 R-B3? P-K5! (d) 23 RxB  
 QxR 24 NxP KR-K1 25 N-N3 R-K6 26 QxP QR-K1 27 Q-B1 Q-KR5 (e) 28 K-N1 Q-Q5  
 29 K-R1 (f) QxQP 30 P-QR3 PxP 31 PxP Q-R7 32 K-N1 QxRP 33 Q-B2 Q-B4 34 R-KB1  
 R-QB6? 35 QxQ RxB 36 R-B1 KR-QB1 37 N-K4 RxB-B3 38 R-Q1 RxB? 39 NxP R-N1  
 40 N-K4 P-KR3 41 R-Q2 R/1-N7 42 RxB RxB 43 P-KN4 K-B1 44 N-B2 K-K2 45 K-N2  
 K-Q3 46 K-B3 P-N3? (g) 47 PxP PxP 48 P-KR4 K-K4 49 N-Q3+ K-Q5 50 N-B4  
 R-B6+ 51 K-B2 R-B3 52 K-B3 drawn (h)

a. One move late. Better is 8--P-N5 9 N-R4 NxP 10 O-O B-K2 with only a slight plus for White.

b. or ? P-K5!+

c. Relieves some of the pressure on Black's pawn structure.

d. This must have been a rude jolt to the champ.

e. Putting on the screws.

f. White pleads for a draw.

g. Black shouldn't trade pawns.

h. Black still should win the ending after 52--K-K4.

White: Evans; Black: Lee Hyder. Robatsch-King's Indian.  
 1 P-Q4 P-KN3 2 P-QB4 B-N2 3 N-QB3 P-Q3 4 N-B3 N-Q2 5 P-KN3 P-K4 6 B-N2  
 P-QB3 7 O-O P-KB4 (a) 8 P-K4 KN-B3? (b) 9 PxBP NPxP 10 PxP PxP 11 R-K1  
 P-K5 12 KN-R4? (c) N-K4! 13 QxQ+ KxQ 14 P-QN3 N-Q6 15 R-Q1 N-N5 16 B-N5+  
 K-K1 17 RxB (d) PxR 18 R-K1+ K-B1 19 N-Q1! B-Q2 20 P-KR3 N-B3 21 R-K3  
 R-K1 22 BxP B-B1 23 N-K3 K-B2 24 KNxP BxN 25 NxB K-N3 26 BxN R-K8+ 27 K-R2  
 BxB 28 N-K3 R-Q1 29 B-K4+ K-N2 30 N-B5+ K-B1 31 R-K3 RxB 32 NxR R-Q7 33 K-N2  
 P-KR4 34 P-R3 P-R4? (e) 35 P-N4 B-Q5 36 K-B3 BxN 37 KxB R-R7 38 PxP RxB+  
 39 K-Q4 RxBP 40 P-R4 K-N2 41 P-B3 K-B3 42 P-N4 R-R8 (f) 43 PxP R-R4 44 P-R6  
 R-R4 45 P-R7 P-N3! 46 BxP RxB/2 47 B-K4 RxB 48 K-Q5 R-R7 49 K-B6 R-QN7  
 50 P-B5 Drawn.

a. Risky. Better N-KE3 or N-K2.

b. As White shows, N-K2 would have been much safer.

c. For now White could have had a winning advantage with 12 N-KN5! Q-K2 13 P-B3! and Black loses a pawn in a position where his king has no place to hide. After the text move Black quickly seizes the advantage.

d. Forced, but good. Black does not find a way to hold the QP, and in the next few moves just succeeds in developing his pieces in time.

e. Missing the last chance at a win. By B-Q5 at once Black could have saved a move and avoided a trade of the Q-side pawns, eventually winning one. This would have given good winning chances.

f. Despairing at not finding a win, Black almost finds a loss. He now must play carefully to draw.

From the 1969 Southern Open: J. Thompson vs. Harvey Studstill: Sicilian.  
 1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 P-QR3 3 P-Q4 PxP 4 NxP N-KB3 5 N-QB3 P-K4 (a) 6 N-B3  
 (b) B-N5 7 B-Q3 (c) P-Q4! 8 PxP P-K5 9 Q-K2 BxN+ 10 PxB O-O 11 BxP NxB  
 12 QxN R-K1 13 N-K5 Q-B2 14 B-KB4 QxP+ 15 K-K2 P-B3 16 KR-Q1 PxN 17 K-B1  
 B-Q2 18 B-Q2 Q-Q5 19 QxQ PxQ and Black soon won.

a. The O'Kelly System.

b. Probably best although no really good answer to the O'Kelly is known. A lesser known but good alternative is 6 KN-K2.

c. Best here is 7 B-QB4 which gives White good chances. 7 B-Q2 is a conservative equalizer. Smyslov has successfully played 7 B-KN5 here.

d. This permits Black to win a piece, but White is in terrible trouble anyhow.

Now we go back to early 1969 for a game from the challenge match which was played by Mark Brodie and C. E. Braun in the Aiken Chess Club, and won by Braun. Brodie played White in this Ruy Lopez. (Cont. p. 5)

# GAMES, CONTINUED

1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 B-N5 P-QR3 4 B-R4 N-B3 5 O-O NxP (a) 6 P-Q4  
 P-QN4 7 B-N3 P-Q4 8 PxP B-K3 9 P-B3 B-K2 10 R-K1 O-O 11 B-B2 (b) N-B4  
 12 N-Q4 (c) Q-Q2 13 Q-Q2 P-B3 14 NxB NxN 15 PxP RxP 16 N-B3 R/1-KB1 17 Q-Q3  
 P N3 18 B-K3 N-B5 19 BxN RxB 20 R K2 B-B4 21 P-QN4 B-N3 22 B-N3 N-K2  
 23 R/1-K1 R/1-B2 24 N-K5?! RxP! 25 R-K3 (d) BxR 26 QxB Q-Q3 27 NxR RxN 28  
 R-Q1 P-B3 (e) 29 Q-N6 Q-B5 30 P-KR3 K-N2 31 QxRP Q-K6+ 32 K-R2 QxBP 33 Q-R3  
 R-B7 34 Q-R7 R-K7 35 Q-Q4+ QxQ 36 RxQ N-B4 37 R-N4?N-K6 38 R-N5 K-B3  
 39 P-KR4 P-R3 White resigns. (f)

a. After 20 years in limbo following the 1948 World Championship, the Open Defense is again a respectable tournament weapon, thanks largely to Bent Larsen.

b. 11 N-Q4 NxKP is the wild and wooly Breslau variation.

c. On 12 QN-Q2 P-Q5! puts White on the spot.

d. 25 NxQ R-B8 mate.

e. All these fireworks for one P!

f. 40 R-N3 N-B8+

From the Spartanburg Open last February: two Columbia players mix it up out of town. Incidentally we have late word that these same players are now playing a match, with Walter leading by 5½-1½. White: Charles Walter; Black: Ed Garvin. Ruy Lopez, Chigorin Defense.

1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 B-N5 P-QR3 4 B-R4 N-B3 5 O-O B-K2 6 R-K1 P-QN4  
 7 B-N3 P-B3 N-B4 9 B-B2 P-B4 10 P-Q4 Q-B2 11 QN-Q2 N-B3 (a) 12 PxBP  
 PxP 13 N-B1 O-O 14 N-K3 P-KN3? (b) 15P-KR3 B-N2 16 N-R2 B-Q3 17 N/2-N4  
 N-K1? 18 N-Q5 Q-Q1 19 B-R6 N-N2 20 N/5-B6+ K-R1 21 Q-Q2 N-K1 (c) 22 BxR  
 NxN 23 QxB NxN 24 QxQ RxQ 25 BxP N-B3 26 QR-Q1 and White won.

a. Better 11--O-O 12 N-B1 BPxP 13 PxP B-N5 14 N-K3 BxN 15 QxB N-B3=  
 b. This weakens the black squares. Anyone not familiar with color weaknesses, please pay attention. Best was 14--B-K3, when White has only a small plus.

c. White was threatening mate in 3 starting with BxN.

Time for a little variety. Perhaps every magazine should run a king's gambit each time to emphasize that tactics is the heart of chess. Here's an unusual, spectacular grandmaster example: Bronstein-Kostro, from the Goglidze Memorial Tournament in Russia:

1 P-K4 P-K4 2 P-KB4 N-KB3 3 N-KB3 NxP 4 P-Q3 N-B4 5 PxP P-Q4 6 P-Q4 N-K5  
 7 B-Q3 B-K2 8 O-O O-O 9 P-B4 B-K3 10 Q-B2 P-QB3 11 N-B3 NxN 12 BxP+! K-R1  
 13 PxN PxP 14 R-N1 P-QN4 15 B-K4 P-QR4 16 Q-K2 P-N3 17 Q-K3 Resigns.

Keeping up the tempo, here is another miniature from the Augusta-Aiken match. Luis Sanchez vs. Lee Hyder, Two Knights' Defense:

1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 B-B4 N-B3 4 O-O? (a) NxP 5 R-K1 (b) P-Q4  
 6 B-N5 B-B4 7 P-Q4 PxP 8 BxN+ PxB 9 NxP O-O (c) 10 P-KB3 Q-R5! 11 P-B3  
 B-Q3! 12 PxN BxP+ 13 K-B1 B-R3+ 14 N-K2 Q-B3+ 15 Resigns.

a. This old gambit isn't very good.

b. Other tries are: 5 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 Q-K2 B-KN5; or 5 B-Q5 N-B3 6 BxN QPxB  
 7 NxP B-Q3; or 5 Q-K2 P-Q4 6 B-N5P-KB3 7 P-Q4 B-Q3 8 PxP PxP 9 NxN O-O!

10 NxN PxN 11 BxP BxP+! (Pfeiffer-Gerisch, Berlin 1941)--in each case Black has the advantage.

c. Black has material and development. White should now play 10 B-K3, as occurred in Painter-Hyder from the S. C. Team Championships, in which case the lost pawn is principal problem. The move played here loses spectacularly.

Now let's move on to another spectacular little game from the 1970 Carolinas Open. Both sides seem to be out for blood, but White (John Thompson) gets there first against L. Taylor. The opening might be called a From Gambit Declined--it winds up looking like a King's Gambit.

1 P-KB4 P-K4 2 PxP P-Q3 3 N-KB3 (a) PxP 4 P-K4 (b) P-KB4? (c) 5 P-Q4 PxKP  
 6 NxP B-K3 (d) 7 B-K2 N-Q2 8 B-KB4 NxN 9 BxN B-Q3 (e) 10 O-O N-B3 11 B-R5+  
 K-Q2 12 BxN PxB 13 P-Q5 B-B4+ 14 K-R1 B-N1 15 Q-N4+ K-Q3 16 Q-B4+ K-Q2  
 17 B-N4+ K-K1 18 QxP+ B-K2 19 N-B3 P-KR4 20 RxP PxB 21 Q-N6+ K-Q2 22 QxP+  
 K-K1 23 QR-K1 Q-Q2 24 R-B8+! Resigns.

a. The main line is 3 PxP BxP 4 N-KB3 P-KN4 5 P-KN3 P-N5 6 N-R4 N-K2  
 7 P-Q4 or P-K4. (Continued on p. 6)

GAMES, CONTINUED: Thompson-Taylor.

b. 4 NxP B-Q3 5 N-KB3 is more in the spirit of the opening.

c. Black misses his chance to transpose into a favorable variation of the King's Gambit Declined (!) with 4--B-QB4.

d. 6--N-B3 was necessary to prevent Q-R5+.

e. This was the last chance for N-B3.

From the Aiken-Beaufort match in the S. C. Team Tournament here is a game from Board One, featuring that famous old sacrifice. White: Hyder (Aiken): Black: Robert Painter (Beaufort). French Defense.

1 P-K4 P-K3 2 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 N-QB3 B-N5 4 P-K5 P-QB4 5 P-QR3 PxP (a) 6 PxP PxN 7 N-KB3 (b) Q-B2 8 R-R3 PxP 9 BxP QN-Q2 10 B-Q3 N-K2 11 O-O O-O (c) 12 BxP+! K-R1 13 N-N5 P-N3 14 R-KR3 K-N2 15 BxP NxB 16 R-R7+ K-N1 17 Q-R5 NxP 18 R-R8+ K-N2 19 Q-R6+ K-B3 20 RxR K-B4 21 BxN NxB 22 N-R3 N-N3 23 Q-N5+ K-K5 24 Q-N4+ K-K4 25 Q-N3+ Resigns.

a. Better the normal --BxN+.

b. A good alternative is 7 Q-N4 K-B1 8 N-B3

c. 11--N-QB3 12 P-N5 N/3xP 13 NxN NxN 14 R-B3 Q-Q3 15 B-R3+ Chodkov-Mamkin, 1956. The move played gives White a winning attack. (What amazes me is that I had never seen the move 8 R-R3 before, but found this line to here over the board. --MLH)

And now a skittles game that is too novel to pass up. White: Braun.

Black: Venable. 1 P-K4 P-KN3 2 P-Q4 B-N2 3 N-QB3 P-KB4?! 4 B-Q3 BxP 5 PxP P-Q3 6 PxP N-KB3 7 PxP B-N5 8 B-N6+ K-B1 9 B-R6 mate.

A crucial game from the second Spartanburg Open this spring: White: Ed Garvin; Black: R. F. Green. French Defense.

1 P-K4 P-K3 2 P-Q4 P-Q4 3 N-QB3 B-N5 4 P-K5 P-QB4 5 P-QR3 PxP 6 PxP PxN 7 PxP? (a) N-QB3? (b) 8 N-KB3 KN-K2 9 B-K2 N-N3 10 B-QN5 B-Q2 11 BxN BxB 12 B-R3 (c) Q-B2 13 Q-Q4 B-N4 14 Q-K3 P-QR3 15 B-N2 Q-B5 16 N-Q4 N-R5 17 Q-R3 N-B4 18 NxB QxN 19 Q-Q3 Q-N3 20 O-O R-QB1 21 R-R5 R-B5 22 KR-R1 O-O 23 R-K1 KR-B1 24 R-R3 Q-B3 25 R-K2 P-Q5 26 PxP RxBP 27 RxR QxR 28 QxQ RxQ 30 R-B3 RxR 31 BxR K-B1 32 K-B1 K-K1 33 K-K2 K-Q2 34 K-Q3 K-B3 35 K-K4 N-K2 36 K-Q3 K-N4 37 K-B2 K-B5 38 P-N4 N-Q4 39 B-R1 NxP+ 40 K-Q2 N-B3 41 K-K3 N-N5 42 K-Q2 P-QN4 43 P-B4 P-N3 44 B-B3 N-Q4 45 Resigns.

a. See Above for Hyder-Painter, or the better line 7 Q-N4! and if P-KN3 8 N-B3 Q-B2 9 B-Q3 N-QB3 10 O-O. White has to play this as a gambit to keep the initiative.

b. Black misses his chance. 7--Q-B2! 8 N-B3 N-K2 9 B-Q3 N-N3 10 O-O N-Q2 11 R-K1 QxBP 12 B-Q2 Q-B2, with a sound extra pawn.

c. This is White's downfall. The bishop never gets into action. As more and more pieces are traded, this piece sticks out like a sore thumb.

From Spartanburg, also, comes this scrappy draw from the Castle Club Rating Tournament. Norman McCurry vs. Venson Steadman, QGD.

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 P-QB4 P-K3 3 N-QB3 N-KB3 4 B-KN5 B-K2 5 P-K3 P-QN3 6 BxN BxB 7 PxP (a) PxP 8 B-Q3 O-O? (b) 9 Q-R5 P-KN3 10 QxP P-QB3 11 QxQ RxQ 12 B-K4 B-QN2 13 N-B3 R-Q2 (c) 14 O-O P-B4 15 BxB RxB 16 P-Q5! N-Q2 17 QR-Q1 B-N2 18 P-K4 R-K1 19 KR-K1 N-B3 20 P-K5 (d) N-Q2 21 P-K6 PxP 22 RxP N-B3 23 RxR NxB 24 R-K1 (e) N-B3 25 P-Q6 R-Q2 26 R-Q7 RxR 27 PxR K-B2 28 N-K5+ K-K1! (f) 29 N-B6 (g) P-QR3 30 N-R4 N-Q4 31 P-QN3 B-B3 32 N-N8 P-QR4 33 N-B6 BxP 34 Drawn.

Notes by McCurry (M), Braun (B), and Hyder (H)

a. White tries to make sure that the QB is shut off at QN2. (M)

b. Better 8--B-N2 or even B-R3. (B) In master play P-KR3 is always played before P-QN3; the reason is clear from this game. (H)

c. Black's move is designed to prevent QN-N5 which White had already decided against. (M) A better move is 13--N-R3. (B)

d. Maybe a little too soon. (M) White should trade off pieces and save his extra pawn to the ending. (B) In my opinion the best move was 20 N-Q2! followed in due course by P-KB4 and I-K5; against this general plan there is no effective defense. Preparative moves of this sort are very important in building an attack or realizing an advantage; they are the master's "secret weapon" against lesser players. (H)

e. White should keep the R behind the P and try 24 N-KN5. (B)

f. Not 28--KxP 29 N-B6 K-Q3 30 NxP. (M)

g. White's last winning try was 30 N-QN5, 1. e. 30--P-QR3 N-B7+ KxP 31 NxRP. But 30--N-Q4 seems to hold: 31 N-B6 NxKP!. (H)

Who says drawn games aren't exciting? (M)

Another of McCurry's games was much shorter: McCurry-Randy Rickard, QGA: (Cont., P. 7)

# GAMES, CONTINUED (McCurry-Rickard)

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 P-QB4 PxP 3 N-QB3 N-QB3? (a) 4 P-Q5 N-K4 5 Q-Q4 Q-Q3(b)  
 6 B-B4 P-KB3 (c) 7 BxN PxB 8 QxBP P-K3 9 P-K4 N-B3 10 N-B3 PxP 11 QNxP  
 B-K3? 12 NxP+ K-Q1 (d) 13 NxB+ K-Q2 14 R-Q1 Resigns.  
 a. Best is 3--P-QB4. (B)  
 b. Giving White a strong pin.(M) 5--QN-Q2 seems the best of a bad lot,  
 for if 5--N-N3 6 QxBP Black cannot develop: 6--P-K4 7 PxPep BxP 8 Q-n5+.H.  
 c. 6--N-QB3 loses a piece after 7 QxP/4. (B)  
 d. 12--K-K2 would have saved Black's bishop, but after 13 QxB+ QxQ 14 NxQ  
 KxN 15 B-B4+ K-Q3 16 N-N5, White wins. (B)

We received from the USCF office an interesting mailing of games from the U. S. Junior Championship, an eight-player tournament held in New York this past July. Two of the most interesting involved Charles Irvine, a young master from Huntsville, Alabama, who is the strongest young player to appear in the South in several years. He didn't do particularly well, finishing in a tie for seventh with 2-5, but the competition was quite tough. Look, for example, at this spectacular attack played against him by Eugene Meyer of Woodstock, New York; in the face of such inspiration, one need not feel too bad about losing! Irvine-Meyer, Sicilian Defense.

1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 P-K3 3 P-Q3 N-QB3 4 QN-Q2 P-KN3 5 P-KN3 B-N2 6 B-N2  
 KN-K2 7 O-O O-O 8 P-QR4 P-N3 9 R-K1 P-Q4 10 R-N1 N-N5 11 N-B1 PxP 12 N-N5  
 PxP! 13 BxR PxP 14 QxQ RxQ 15 R-R1 R-Q8 16 B-Q2 RxR(R) 17 RxR BxP 18 R-K1  
 N-Q6 19 R-K3 B-B8 20 RxN BxB 21 NxB P-B8(Q)+ 22 K-N2 N-Q4 23 P-KR4 Q-B7  
 24 R-KB3 QxN 25 Resigns.

Another of Irvine's games, played as Black against John Watson of Omaha, is a good example of what it takes to play the Sicilian Dragon these days. Throughout the 1950's, this was the bread and butter of players of all grades; then along came the "Yugoslav Attack", which maybe should be called the "St. George Attack" when one considers its effect on this opening. Now only one line, which is played here, is considered playable for Black.

As it develops, Irvine knows a move or two more than Watson and wins:  
 1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 P-Q3 3 P-Q4 PxP 4 NxP N-KB3 5 N-QB3 P-KN3 6 B-K3 B-N2  
 7 P-B3 O-O 8 B-QB4 (a) N-B3 9 Q-Q2 B-Q2 10 P-KR4 Q-R4 11 O-O-O KR-B1 12B-N3  
 N-K4 13 P-R5! NxRP 14 B-R6! N-Q6+ 15 K-N1! NxP! (b) 16 KxN BxB 17 QxB  
 RxN 18 P-KN4 N-B3 19 N-B5? (c) BxN 20 R-Q5 RxB+ 21 RPxR Q-N5 22 P-B3 Q-N3  
 23 KPxB Q-B7+ 24 K-R3 QxP 25 R-Q4 QxQBP 26 R-QB4 Q-R4+ 27 K-N2 Q-K4+ 28 K-R3  
 P-QN4 29 P-N5 N-R4 30 RxN P-N5+ 31 K-R4 PxR 32 P-B6 PxP 33 PxP Q-R8+  
 34 K-N5 Q-KN8 35 QxP R-N1+ 36 K-B6 Q-N3+ 37 K-Q7 R-Q1++. See notes below the next paragraph.

For contrast, here's a game from the 1970 Carolinas' Open that shows what can happen to a player who ventures into the Dragon without thorough preparation. White: Lee Hyder; Black: F. F. Simpson. Notes by Hyder.

## Notes to Watson-Irvine:

a. British analysts have revived 8 Q-Q2 N-B3 9 O-O-O with some success.  
 b. Recommended by Khasin. 15--BxN 16 N-Q5! and 15--BxB QxB RxN 17 PxR  
 N-B7 18 RxN! both favor White.

c. Up to here, all according to the latest analysis, but now White goes astray. According to Gufeld, he should play 19 P-N5 N-R4 20 P-B4!.

## Hyder-Simpson:

1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 P-KN3 3 P-Q4 PxP 4 NxP B-N2 5 QN-B3 QN-B3 6 B-K3 P-Q3  
 7 Q-Q2 N-B3 8 P-B3 O-O 9 B-QB4 B-Q2 10 O-O-O P-QR3 (a) 11 K-N1 P-QN4 12 B-N3  
 QN-R4 13 P-KR4 N-B5 14 BxN PxB 15 B-R6 P-QR4 16 P-R5! (b) Q-N3 17 BxB KR-N1  
 18 P-QN3 KxB 19 PxP QBPxP 20 QBPxP (c) P-KR4 21 PxP P-K3 22 RxP P-R5 23 R/1-  
 R1 PxP 24 R-R7+! NxR 25 Q-R6+ KxP 26 QxN+ K-B3 27 NxP/3 B-R5 28 R-R6+ K-K4  
 29 P-B4+! KxP 30 Q-B7+ Resigns.

a. I breathed a sigh of relief at this slow move, realizing that I wouldn't need prepared analysis. The attack plays itself.

b. The pawn is immune, ie 16--NxP 17 Rxn and 18 Q-N5; or 16--PxP 17 Q-N5 N-K1 18 RxP etc.

c. At this point White had used 20 minutes, Black an hour more of the 2 hr/50 move time limit. Black's position is hopeless because of the threat of N-Q5 by White. He finds an ingenious way to prevent it but White breaks through by sacrificing the exchange.

## THE EDITOR'S NOTES

This issue is about a month overdue, due to a long string of circumstances. First it was the Editor's typewriter, which failed and took two weeks to repair; then it was the Editor's vacation--and so on. Not too much harm done, as September is a slow month here, but we'll try to catch up next month.

The business meeting of the SCCA will contain a number of important items this year. First is the election of officers for the coming year, always an important act; next comes a proposal by Charles Walter concerning the S. C. High School tournament. Mr. Walter proposes, essentially, that it be a fully rated (USCF) tournament in several (say five) rounds, and that individual as well as team champions be named. Team championships would be decided on some basis such as the sum of scores of the best four players from each school. The plan is attractive, but it is possible to argue against it; for example, who is going to do all the work; or are not out-of-town players discriminated against financially when they have to spend the night. We publish this for everyone to consider, in order that a decision may be reached democratically after thoughtful debate.

We pick up an old department which has been dropped in the last few issues, and publish some endgame problems elsewhere in this issue. The solutions will be in the next issue. Thanks to Jim Inman for prodding us to this step, and to the sources quoted for the problems. Those interested in this area are referred to the collections of Troitskiy (a paperback version has just come out) and to The Tactics of Endgames by Jeno Ban, a lovely little book which may now be out of print.

Last issue there was a lot of material that, taken together, added up to an endorsement of the Correspondence Chess League of America. Sadly, we have to temper our enthusiasm somewhat. In early July the Editor attempted to follow his own advice and enter a section of the CCLA "Grand National Tournament", paying the fee prescribed by the June-July "Chess Correspondent", the official magazine of the organization. This entry was rejected with a note that entries by non-CCLA members were not being received, in direct contrast to the printed advertisement. The subsequent August-September issue explained that the directors had voted to discontinue the practice followed for many (at least 20) years of accepting outside entries. It was further announced that any member who did not renew his membership within 30 days would forfeit all games in progress and lose all rights to prizes or titles in CCLA tournaments involved.

The organization has of course every right to take these steps, and perhaps they are wise ones. Certainly they have their troubles; the CCLA has not grown appreciably in ten years, expenses are up, the Post Office keeps raising the rates on postcards, and so on. The manner in which they went about it, though, does serious damage to their reputation as a responsible organization. The printed invitation to non-members was unqualified; indeed, it was italicized and most emphatic. I know little law, but I suspect that had I been determined, I could have obliged the organization to accept my entry on the basis of this advertisement circulated through the mail. In addition, entries to the tournament had been open to non-members already for six months, and presumably many were already playing. I presume their rights will be honored, but it is certainly discriminatory to change the rules in the middle of the sign-up period.

After some thought I decided that I did not wish to join in order to play; the \$7 dues are not all that high, but I'd just rather not have anything to do with a group that conducts itself in this manner. Perhaps I will back down later; they do have the only internationally recognized correspondence title, and CCLA membership is required for international competition through the ICCF. At any rate I would like to apologize for any similar trouble which others may have experienced as a result of my earlier article.

Readers will note some other features this month which are different, in addition to the problems. The series of supplementary organizational materials is continued; it was to have been in the last issue, and was typed, but space ran out. Hence some inaccuracies, as noted. Also there is the first installment of a continuing article by the Editor on the financial aspects of chess--a subject which has been strangely neglected. Comments are invited.



## CHESS AND MONEY (Reflections by the Editor)

Very little has been said or written about the economic aspects of chess. This essay is an attempt to consider a few of these, and in so doing to make some points which should be of interest to all of us. Some of the conclusions I reached in preparing this surprised me, and I have no doubt that they will be considered new or somewhat controversial by many.

To begin with, chess is rightly considered as an inexpensive hobby, in comparison to other forms of recreation such as golf, boating, hunting, etc. Almost no capital investment is required; a chessplayer with a \$10 set and a \$15 clock is ready to take on the world. But the cost goes up rapidly when travel is involved. I made some estimates of what it would cost a chessplayer from central South Carolina to attend three different tournaments, using public transportation and assuming reasonable costs for lodgings and meals, and here are the results:

Expense	Weekend tournament, Atlanta	Southern Open, Miami Beach	U. S. Open, Boston
Travel	\$ 40	\$100	\$140
Lodging	25	42	200
Meals	16	28	112
Incidentals	4	7	28
Totals	\$ 85	\$177	\$480

These are not small figures. There are, of course, ways to cut expenses: shared rides and accommodations, cheaper meals, etc.; but, on the other hand, for many of us the longer trips would have to be part of a family vacation, and that is expensive. For most of us it is not easy to come up with this kind of money too often, and thus it is unusual to encounter South Carolinians in many of these tournaments.

How do we get competition then? The Beaufort Club has shown the way. Organize the tournament yourself and let the other fellow pay to travel! A large crowd to out-of-staters attended the Carolinas' Open. They were attracted by the generous prizes and the added extra of the Benko exhibition. It would appear, from the success enjoyed by Mr. Goichberg in his Continental Open in Atlanta, that the key to drawing players from a wide area is a generous schedule of cash prizes for all classes of player. Whether you like the idea or not, it works. We have had a good bit of success with amateur tournaments in South Carolina, and I believe we should continue to have them, but we cannot expect players to come from long distances to compete in them.

How do you finance a big Open tournament with large cash prizes? The figures above suggest the answer. First, the local players, who save a great deal by playing at home, should contribute to the tournament fund or at least underwrite it. If it cost them \$25 each, it would still be a big saving for them compared to travel. I venture to say that if ten South Carolinians would put up \$25 and a bit of their time, we could get the Southern Open in this state and have a most successful tournament. Second, entry fees are too low compared to other expenses. A fee of \$20 is small compared with travel expenses such as those quoted above, but it is large compared with typical entry fees for weekend tournaments now, and it would permit many large prizes. Entry fees of \$5 or \$10 do not. I was reluctant to reach this conclusion, but I am now convinced, and I think that any promoter ignores it at his peril.

I think I should also mention that we have a big selling point for any tournaments we may host in S. C. Typically, lodging and meals in most of our cities will cost quite a bit less than the figures given above. Big cities are expensive, and most of our chess is played in small cities. This point is worth emphasizing in any future publicity.

Let's look, also, at an entirely different aspect of the financial side (Continued, next page)

(Chess and Money, continued)  
of chess, and that is the psychological aspect. Perhaps the fact that chess usually isn't very expensive works against it. Many psychologists, clergymen, and other commentators have pointed out that our society judges the value or significance of a thing by the amount of money associated with it. "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be, also." The truth of this is immediately apparent in the area of recreation, as a quick survey of the newspaper sports page will show. Such sports as golf, stock car racing, and tennis became "news" only when the prizes involved increased drastically. By contrast, amateur track and field is mentioned only at the time of the Olympics, when elaborate and expensive national efforts are made to field championship teams. Chess, of course, is not mentioned at all.

The small amounts of money involved in chess have several negative effects. The difficulty just mentioned in getting publicity is a minor one. Let's look at a couple of others.

The lukewarm attitude most players show toward the operation of their local club just about matches their minimal financial commitment to it, and it is not far-fetched to conclude that these two matters are related. Kenneth Harkness recognized this when he wrote in the Official Blue Book that a successful club will be one that charges substantial dues. These should, of course, be returned to the membership in comfort, convenience, prizes, special events, etc. The members would gain a sense of identification with the club, which should prosper. Granted, a big increase in dues would kill many clubs where there was little commitment, but these will likely not survive very long anyway.

The individual player might well get more out of the game if he invested more in it. From my own experience I suspect that this is so. Almost all players who seem to be getting a great deal of enjoyment from the game spend money on books, magazines, tournaments, etc.; others, once equally passionate, stop spending, and, after a time, disappear from chess circles. I think, that if you really like chess, it is important to beware of false economy. Half-hearted attention to the game will not be nearly so satisfying as enthusiastic involvement. (This, of course, is a general rule which does not apply only to chess!) So, I suggest that if you like to play chess, go to it with vigor and enthusiasm, and be prepared to spend some money on it as your circumstances will permit.

Comments on the above are invited, and I expect to write more in this area in future issues.

\* \* \* \* \*

MAYBE WE SHOULD SECEDE AGAIN DEPARTMENT

News items from CHESS, January, 1970:

"Guernsey Chess Association has affiliated to the International Chess Federation and plans to send a team to the next Chess Olympics. Wales has given notice to the British Chess Federation that she intends to follow suit."

"Ken Smith (Texas chess master, publisher of CHESS DIGEST) has bought a ranch in Mexico, hoping to play in the Central American Zonal" (The preliminary competition for the world championship)

The strong chessplayer in a small country has, you see, certain advantages, for his nation is entitled to play in the Olympics and to send a representative to a zonal competition. Now, it seems, a small part of a country can secede and compete. Granted that the Isle of Guernsey enjoys a certain autonomy, it is equally true that Wales does not; it has been included as part of Great Britain at least since early in the eighteenth century.

Let's see: South Carolina was one of the thirteen original colonies, so we did at one time enjoy a certain autonomy; perhaps we could apply for FIDE recognition on that basis. But we would have to be prepared to have a horde of minor masters move into the state if we succeeded!

**The United States Chess Federation.**

This is the official organization of American chess and is recognized as such internationally through its affiliation with the Federation Internationale des Eschecs.

**Functions:**

Represents U. S. Chess and Chessplayers in all international matters;  
Publishes CHESS LIFE AND REVIEW, the leading U. S. monthly chess magazine;  
Maintains the ratings of all chessplayers who participate in rated tournaments;  
Sells chess books and equipment through its business office;  
Aids in promotion of chess generally;  
Conducts the U. S. Championship, U. S. Open, U. S. Junior, U. S. Ladies', and other championships.

**President:** Dr. Leroy Dubeck

**Business Office:** 479 Broadway, Newburgh, New York 12550

**Dues:** Individual--\$10 yearly, or \$5 for players under 20 years of age. (The South Carolina Chess Association receives a 20% discount on dues paid through its secretary, and returns this to the member paying dues.) Sustaining memberships, which become a Life membership after 10 years, are \$20 per year. Chess organizations may affiliate with the USCF for \$10.00 annually. This gives them the right to conduct rated tournaments which will be announced through CHESS LIFE AND REVIEW. All classes of members receive this magazine.

**The South Carolina Chess Association.**

The SCCA is recognized by the USCF as the official state chess organization in South Carolina.

**Functions:**

Conducts the annual South Carolina Closed Chess Championships, which are restricted to residents of the state (including servicemen and students);  
Cooperates with the N. C. C. A. in holding the annual Carolinas' Open tournament, open to all players;  
Helps organize other tournaments, matches, and chess activity;  
Publishes the quarterly SCCA NEWS.

**President (1969-1970):** Mr. Thomas G. Davis, 4119 Stevens Rd., Columbia, South Carolina 29205.

**Business Address:** C/O SCCA Secretary Dr. M. Lee Hyder, 33 Longwood Dr., Aiken, South Carolina 29801.

**Dues:** \$3.00 annually for adults, \$2.00 for junior players age 18 and under. Special \$1.00 dues for entrants in the State High School Team Championships include a SCCA NEWS subscription, and may be converted to full memberships upon payment of \$1.00 additional.

**The Southern Chess Association:****Functions:**

Conducts the annual Southern Open and USCF Region IV Championships each July in a major Southern City;  
Publishes a quarterly newsletter. (Discontinued 1970)  
**Dues:** \$2.00 per annum.

**President:** Dr. M. Lee Hyder, 33 Longwood Dr., Aiken, S. C. 29801. (Term expires July, 1970.) Charles Cleveland, City Natl. Bank Bldg, Birmingham, Ala. elected 1970.  
**Business address:** C/O SCA Secretary Philip M. Lamb, 2805 Pierce Dr. N., Macon, Georgia 31204. For 1970-71 write Mr. Cleveland.  
(Above changes due to a delay in printing this.)

How do I get a rating?

Players who have played four or more games in rated events are assigned a rating by the U. S. Chess Federation, based on the results of the games. These ratings will be adjusted further after any future event which is rated. For an event to be rated it must be sponsored by a USCF affiliate (such as the SCCA); or, individuals who are members of USCF can play a rated match. (See CHESS LIFE AND REVIEW for details.) Ratings are published every three months in CL&R. We publish current ratings of S. C. players in some issues of SCCA NEWS.

How are ratings adjusted?

The winner of each rated game gains a number of points and the loser drops the same number. The exact number of points involved will depend on the relative ratings of the two players before the game--an upset of a high-rated player by a much lower-rated opponent may change both ratings by many points, but if the high player wins, only one or two points may change hands. Of course draws between players of different ratings can also cause the high man to lose points, but not so many. If a player has not played very many games, a more complex system is used, because his rating is not considered well established.

What is a Swiss System tournament?

In a Swiss System tournament everyone plays the same number of rounds, and in each round each player is paired against an opponent with the same game score, or else a score that is as close to his as possible.

How is the business of the SCCA and the USCF transacted?

The SCCA holds an annual meeting of the membership in conjunction with the S. C. Closed Championships in the fall of each year. The President and other officers transact any business arising between annual meetings, as authorized by the Constitution.

The organization of the USCF is complex. There are 24 regional vice-presidents and about 300 directors. There is an annual membership meeting and an annual directors' meeting at the U. S. Open. In practice, though, the President has primary responsibility for the business and policies, and much of this is delegated to an Executive Director, who is a paid administrator.

How do you distinguish between the "opening", "middle game", and "endgame"?

The opening is generally regarded as the development stage of the game, during which most pieces are moved from their original squares. In practice the opening is regarded as having ended when the players reach a position which is novel to them. The transition from the middle game to the endgame is not so clearly defined, but in general a game in which the players have three or fewer pieces each is considered an endgame, regardless of the number of pawns present.

What are the major chess competitions in the United States?

The U. S. Chess Champion is chosen annually in a round robin competition between the twelve highest-rated players in the country. Every third year the top three players from this competition are sent to the world championship competitions as the U. S. representatives. Any player can enter the U. S. Open Championship held in August of each year. This two-week, 12 or 13 round tournament is held in a different site each year. The U. S. Championship, however, is always held in New York City.

The top Junior players (under 21) compete in an annual U. S. Junior Championship. A U. S. Junior Open is also held, which any player in this age group may enter.

## TOURNAMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

### ANNUAL SOUTH CAROLINA CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIPS

The annual South Carolina Closed Championships for 1970 will be held in the Columbia YWEA, corner Bull and Blanding Sts., from October 30 to November 1. This is the site of the last several tournaments.

The tournament will be a five round Swiss System tournament in two sections, one open to all South Carolinians, the other to those class C or lower, or unrated. Students attending S. C. schools and servicemen stationed within the state are welcomed. The tournament will be fully rated and both USCF and SCCA memberships are required.

The entry fee will be \$2 in each section; two trophies will be given in each section, and a Junior trophy will be awarded. Play will be conducted at the rate of 40 moves in 2 hours. Registration will be at the tournament site between the hours of 7 and 8 p. m. on Friday, Oct. 30, with the first round following immediately. The second round will be played Saturday afternoon, and the remaining rounds will be played Saturday evening, Sunday morning, and Sunday afternoon.

The annual business meeting of the SCCA will be held preceding Round 5.

### CASTLE AND WADE HAMPTON ONE DAY OPENTOURNAMENTS

All tournaments of the same type: The entire field divided into four sections: 1700 and above; 1500-1699; 1300-1499; below 1300. 3 round Swiss system tournament, 40 moves/90 minutes. Registration 9-9:30, rounds at 10, 2, 6. EF \$3, USCF and SCCA required. Trophy to winner each section.

Spartanburg tournaments, Castle Chess Club Open: At High School Cafeteria, DuPre Dr., just off Highway 29 east of the city. October 24, December 12, February 27, April 17.

Wade Hampton (Greenville) Opens: at Wade Hampton High School Library, Greenville; (East of town turn North off Hwy 29 at the Liberty Life Bldg.) November 14, January 16, March 27, May 8.

### AIKEN CHESS FESTIVAL

One day round-robin tournaments, Saturday, January 9, 1971. Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, corner of Park and Laurens Sts., Aiken. The field will be divided into four-man sections by rating (bottom section may be larger) and each section will play a three-round tournament. EF \$1, USCF & SCCA membership required. Trophies to winner each section. Registration: 9-10 at playing site; rounds at 10, 2, 6. Site is  $\frac{1}{2}$  block from that of previous years; enter from Park Ave. side.

### A NEW PUBLICATION

Chess Ultimates is published by Thur Row, 12039 Gardengate Dr., St. Louis, Missouri 63141. It is a neat little monthly leaflet devoted to chess problems of a particular sort: Those positions or arrangements of chessmen which emphasize one particular feature to the utmost. Thus position #1 shows eight white pieces (and no others) arranged on a board so as to permit a choice of 100 possible moves, a true ultimate. Can you duplicate it? Anyway, the price is 20 cents per copy, and back issues apparently are still available. You'll have fun with these, and the editor invites new contributions.

Puzzler # 3: by O. Duras. White: K, d1; B, h3; P's, f4, h2; Black: K, f2; P's, d3, f5, f6. White to play and win.

SCCA NEWS is published by the South Carolina Chess Association, a non-profit organization which promotes and encourages chess competition in the state of South Carolina. The organization is open to all who share this interest. Annual dues are \$3.00, or \$2.00 to persons under 19 years of age. The SCCA is an affiliate of the United States Chess Federation. It conducts the annual S. C. chess Championships, and other competitions. Memberships are available through the Secretare, at the address below.

Officers for 1969-70:

President: Mr. Thomas G. Davis, 4119 Stevens Rd., Columbia 29205

Vice-President: Mr. J. M. Smith, 611 DuPre Dr., Spartanburg 29302

Secretary: Dr. M. Lee Hyder, 33 Longwood Dr., Aiken 29801

Treasurer: Mr. Harold Kelley, 811 Rhododendron Pl., Aiken 29801

Games, articles, and news for publication are welcomed and should be submitted to one of the following:

Editor: Dr. M. Lee Hyder, address above;

Games Editor: Mr. C. E. Braun, 7 Winthrop Dr., Aiken 29801.

Persons interested in high school chess should contact Mr. J. M. Smith, SCCA Vice-President.

Information on local chess activities can be obtained from the following persons:

Greenville: Mr. Paul Carlson, #12 Cedar Lane Apts., Greenville 29611.

Charleston: Mr. Gerald Prazak, 830 Sheldon Rd., Charleston 29407

Beaufort: Mr. W. L. Shoemaker, 2003 Hodge Dr., Beaufort.

Hartsville: Mr. James G. Inman, 1420 Barefoot St., Hartsville 29550.

N. Augusta: Mr. Frank Nieberding, 701 Crestlyn Dr., N. Aug. 29841.

Florence: Mr. Richard W. Kinney, P. O. Box 325, Marion 29571.

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SCCA NEWS

South Carolina Chess Association

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Printed Matter