

SCCA NEWS

---The Official Publication of the S. C. Chess Assn.---Summer, 1973---

Vol. VII, No. 3.

Aiken, S. C.

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HYDER WINS EDELSBURG MEMORIAL OVER WALTER ON TIE-BREAK

Lee Hyder, a former S. C. Champion, and current Co-Champion Charles Walter finished in a tie for first in the Alex Edelsburg Memorial Tournament in Columbia in April. Each scored $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the four-round event; the leaders met in the 3rd round and drew; and in the last round Walter defeated former S. C. Champion Dr. Stephen Shaw, while Hyder defeated David Sumner. There were twelve competitors in the top section.

In the Reserve Section High School Student Steve Wall of Aiken won his second first place trophy in less than a month, by beating out no fewer than three others on the Median tiebreak. All scored $3\frac{1}{2}$. Second through fourth were Wade Fisher of Charleston, Ken Cockrell of Columbia, and Mark Simmons of Columbia.

The event was organized by the Palmetto Chess Club of Columbia in honor of their founder, the late Mr. Edelsburg, and was held at the Tremont Motor Inn in Cayce. Leroy Lewis was the director. We do not at this time have cross-tables; photographs of the event are included on the inside of this issue.

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SPARTANBURG HIGH SCHOOL WINS AGAIN!

It was another refrain of the same song as Spartanburg High School beat out twelve other schools to win the state high school championship in Camden May 12. Their win this time was by the narrowest of margins, though, one-half point over an up-and-coming North Augusta H. S. team. This was the eighth win for Spartanburg! Members of the winning team were: Thomas Foerster, Neil Goshell, Mark Cantrell, and Curtis Cantrell. Teams entered and their scores were as follows:

Spartanburg H. S. 10; N. Augusta 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Monitris, Hartsville 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Greenville, Hopkins Jr. HS (!) 7; Camden 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sumter 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Johnson 5; Airport 3; Middleton 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Kennan; Slater-Marrietta 2.

J. M. Smith and R. O. Stucker directed.

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OTHER PLAY AROUND THE STATE

Twenty players participated in a tournament in Greenville in April. Arthur Hammons of Cassett won the top four-man section, other winners were Ray Richards, Richard Stucker, and a tie between John Hadstate and Edward Dromgoole. Harry Lotton directed. Cross tables are inside.

22 players played in five sections in a tournament in Camden held at the same time as the S. C. High School Championships. Harold M. Bush, Jr. was the surprise winner of the top section. Other winners were Phillip B. Tetsuwar, Gregory Martin, Mike Phillips, and a terrible 3-way tie among Ken Cockrell, John Hadstate, and James Kerns in one section. How did T. D. Ray Richards award that trophy? We don't know!

The Aiken Chess Club held a 4 Rd. Aiken County Championship. Lee Hyder won with 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, conceding a draw to G. E. Braun. Dennis Carringer of Augusta, Ga., won the Handicap prize. Robert Holley of North Augusta was top Junior with 3-2.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

--a report by Ernest Schlich, Charleston, of the event we treated briefly in the last issue.

A chronological report of the tournament and some extraneous factors that influenced it (esp. the largest snowstorm in S. C. history):

Feb. 1: Early entries close. We only have 10 of these and 9 are from Charleston. Thinking of last year's 4 entries I am a little worried that it will be another bust.

Feb. 8 (Thurs.): Things are looking much better. I have received several calls from people not members of our club who plan to come. I can now figure at least 30 entries with 10 or 15 from out of town.

Feb. 9 (Fri.): Hail and mixed snow starts falling. Weatherman says 1 inch expected. I am a little worried but tell a few that call that at this point I plan to continue the tournament.

Feb. 10 (Sat.): At 7 a. m. about 1½" of snow and hail on the ground, and snow is still falling with the weatherman still saying 1"; they blew it again! I pick up Joan Graber and we drive to the tournament to see if anyone shows up. Not much traffic on the roads, and travel is easy. I plan to delay the 1st round from 9 until 10 to give everyone possible a chance to get there. At 9:45 we have 16 people there, 7 from out of town, and I decide it is time to start the tourney. Snow still falling lightly and looks like it will stop soon. But--

12 Noon: 1st round over; at the lunch break I look outside and it is still snowing and getting deeper by the minute.

1 p. m.: All back except for Pat Hart who calls in and withdraws. 2nd and 3rd round played with a break for supper. I have a little trouble getting out of the parking lot, but all other action is over the chess-board; we started the 3rd round early and it is over at 9:30. Everyone helps get the cars out; the snow is finally stopping. I get home and find a car stuck in my driveway. The storm is getting really bad.

Sunday: I get stuck and show up late by 20 min; everyone is there except two Citadel cadets who call in that they are on their way. The 4th round starts and soon William Patterson has a lost game. I go out, come back, and see him get a tempo and force a quick mate while down considerable material. This was one of the most important games played and decided the tourney, as Patterson had met the strongest opposition already. Patterson wins his 5th and the tourney, while Price draws his last game but finishes second by Median tie-break. Larry Crawford comes in third. Billy Clifford finishes 4th and wins "best unrated" and also "best under 16!" Before the tourney started it had been intended to give only one prize to a player, but all the competitors decided that Clifford deserved both, so I awarded both to him.

I think that the number of entries in spite of the weather shows an interest in this event and that it should be continued.

Cross-Table:

Player	Score by Rounds: 1 2 3 4 5 Total									
1. Luis Alvarez	W10	W13	L4	W12	L2	3-2				
2. Billy Clifford	W16	L15	W12	D3	W1	3½-1½				
3. Larry Crawford	W5	L14	W9	D2	W7	3½-1½				
4. Michael Fisher	L13	W6	W1	L15	W10	3-2				
5. Patrick Hart	L3	Withdrew				0-1				
6. John Halloran	L15	L4	L11	Bye	L9	1-4				
7. Robert Holley	D8.	L9	W16	W11	L3	2½-2½				
8. Ray Holzworth	D7	W11	W15	L13	D14	3-2				
9. Jesse Howard	D11	W7	L3	L14	W6	2½-2½				
10. Gerald Knighton, Jr.	L1	L12	Bye	W16	L4	2-3				
11. Victor McHenry	D9	L8	W6	L7	LF	1½-3½				
12. Edward McCauley	L14	W10	L2	LF	-	1-4				
13. William Patterson	W4	W1	W14	W8	W15	5-0				
14. Russell Price	W12	W3	L13	W9	D8	3½-1½				
15. Paul Tinkler	W6	W2	L8	W4	L13	3-2				
16. Joe F. Wicks	L2	Bye	L7	L10	WF	2-3				

Editor's note: We are pleased to report that tournament winner Patterson has just been awarded an appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy. Our congratulations and best wishes!

LETTER TO THE MEMBERSHIP FROM SCCA PRESIDENT J. M. SMITH

Dear Fellow Members:

We must improve our method of conducting the annual Closed Championship. During the past five years our membership has grown from 25 to 175 members, and 68 of you played in the 1972 event. This year we meet in Columbia, and that is good because it is in the center of the state. The Palmetto Chess Club is to furnish the playing site and a non-playing Tournament Director. This is also a good improvement.

I want each of you that may have an idea or suggestion to put it in writing giving the reasons why you believe it might help our organization, and mail it to the Editor for publication. Your comments to my thoughts both pro and con are welcome. I submit five items for your consideration:

(1) All items--and only those items--that have been published in SCCA NEWS will be considered for adoption by a vote taken at the annual meeting. (This will prevent the controversy and confusion we had at our last meeting.)

(2) Amend Article IV, Sect. A (Government) of the Constitution to read as follows: "The government of the SCCA shall be vested in five officers: A President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Editor." (Only three officers are now enumerated.)

(3) Add to Item D of Article IV the following: "The President shall appoint a five-member Nominating Committee. The membership at large may submit names of candidates for office to this Committee." I am now appointing such a committee, composed as follows: Spencer Mathews, Spartanburg, Chairman; James Barr, Greenville; Douglas Cail, Beaufort; Charles Walter, Columbia; and Claude Eaton, Belvedere. These members represent areas of considerable chess activity, and expect to attend the Annual Meeting.

(4) Add the following Item E to Article IV: "The Secretary shall prepare a ballot of the slate of candidates for office for the coming year, and said ballot shall also list each proposed change in the Constitution and Bylaws and provision for voting for or against it." (A majority vote will elect an officer, but a 2/3 vote is required to amend the Constitution and By-Laws. This voting method will be easier and quicker.)

(5) Add the following Item C to Article III (Membership and Dues): "Where two members reside at the same address, only one would pay dues and receive one copy of SCCA NEWS. In this case the dues shall be \$3.00" (This would be advantageous to members of the same family.)

Mr. Peter Prokity presented a motion to restrict the 1973 tournament to two days. I am in favor of having a two day meet. Mr. Prokity's motion was tabled so methods could be worked out for conducting a two-day tournament. If you have any ideas please write them down and send them to the Editor, Lee Hyder, 33 Longwood Dr., Aiken, S. C. 29801. We may be able to use them in 1974. This year's 1973 tournament has been left to the Palmetto Club of Columbia to host, plan and conduct.

Thanking all of you for your support, I remain,

Yours truly, J. M. Smith.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEAR TOP IN SOUTH IN CHESS ACTIVITY--BUT 27TH IN U. S.

Jim Lane of Greenfield, Massachusetts, made an interesting comparison of the states for chess activity recently. He summed all the participants in all the rated tournaments held in each state in 1972 and divided by the state population to get a relative number, which he then expressed in terms of participations per 100,000 population. Here are some of the results he found:

#	State	Participations	#	State	Part.
1	District of Columbia	308.10	32	Texas	19.97
2	Massachusetts	74.87	33	Florida	19.26
3	Arizona	71.28	34	No. Carolina	19.24
4	New Mexico	67.28	36	Tennessee	17.62
5	New York	66.70	39	Arkansas	16.26
6	California	64.49	40	Kentucky	14.63
21	Virginia	26.73	46	Alabama	10.43
24	Georgia	24.53	48	Mississippi	8.22
27	<u>South Carolina</u>	<u>23.45</u>	51	Hawaii	6.08
28	Louisiana	23.44			

As you see among Southern states we score fairly high on this scale. Still, we have only one-third the activity of such states as Arizona and New Mexico. Conclusion? Not bad, but room for improvement. It is nice to be so far from last in a listing of states!

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CROSS*TABLES OF THE CAMDEN OPEN, MAY 12.

No.	Player	Result by Rounds:	1	2	3	4	Total
1	David K. Williams		W4	L2	L3		1-2
2	Harold M. Bush, Jr.		W3	W1	D4		2½-1½*
3	Robert G. Phillips		L2	W4	W1		2-1
4	Robert P. Daniti		L1	L3	D2		½-2½
5	Joseph H. Sims		L8	W6	W7	L7	2-2
6	Bruce A. Payne		L7	L5	W8		1-2
7	Phillip B. Tetsuware		W6	W8	L5	W5	3-1*
8	Jim Frawley		W5	L7	L6		1-2
9	Gregory Martin		L12	W10	W11	W12	3-1*
10	Gerald Knighton, Jr.		W11	L9	L12		1-2
11	Randy Riddle		L10	W12	L9		1-2
12	David Mitchum, Jr.		W9	L11	W10	L9	2-2
13	Ken Cockrell		W16	W14	L15		2-1*
14	John E. Hadstate		W15	L13	W16		2-1*
15	James T. Kerns		L14	W16	W13		2-1*
16	Johnny R. Beavers		L13	L15	L14		0-3
17	Stephen Deaton		L20	W22	L21		1-2
18	John G. West		L21	D19	L22		½-2½
19	Donald L. Henderson		W22	D18	L20		1½-1½
20	Mike Phillips		W17	W21	W19		3-0*
21	Jesse Hubbard		W18	L20	W17		2-1
22	Fritz Kronschnabel		L19	L17	W18		1-2

Section winners have stars after their scores.

AIKEN KEEPS LEAD OVER AUGUSTA*NORTH AUGUSTA

Aiken continued their lead in matches with North Augusta, winning 6½-4½ in March and 6½-1½ in May. Individual results were:
March: L. Hyder 1, G. Knighton, Sr. 0; C. E. Braun 1, K. Yost 0; H. Hudak ½, J. Standahl ½; J. Donnelly 0, R. Holley 1; J. Roberts 1, B. Clifford 0; F. McGahee 1, J. Garis 0; S. Wall 1, J. Dabrowski 0;
J. Gayle 1, G. Knighton, Jr., 0; Rideout 0, Carringer 1; M. McGahee 0, L. Hockman 1; C. McGahee 0, N. Wolfe 1. May: Hyder 1, Knighton Sr. 0; Braun 1, Standahl 0; Donnelly 0, Yost 1; F. X. McGahee 1, Eaton 0; Wall 1, Clifford 0; Roberts 1, Carringer 0; Gayle 1, Dodgen 0; Rideout ½, Dabrowski ½. Aiken names given first in each case.

NEWS FROM AROUND THE STATE

AN INVITATION

Now that summer is here it is a good chance to play some outdoor chess. Any clubs interested in setting up a multi-board match to be played in one day at a state park or beach, please write:

Ernest W. Schlich, 3116 Meeting St., Apt. A., North Charleston, SC 29405.

Possibly this could be expanded to more than two clubs playing 2 or 3 rounds as appropriate.

Also note that there is a regular Thursday chess column in the Charleston "Evening Post". Anyone with news or publicity for it should send it to Mr. Schlich.

Steve Wall, a student from Aiken, was the winner of the Booster Section at the annual Dogwood event in Shelby, N. C. in March. Wall scored a perfect 5-0 in winning his section.

The Rev. Terry Brown, Chaplain of the Manning Correctional Institute near Columbia, reports the formation of a chess club within that institution. Approximately 30 inmates have joined; one has an established USCF rating and an effort will be made to play rated events inside the walls. Interested chessplayers in the area may be able to help this program and should contact Chaplain Brown by letter or by phone at Manning.

A Greenville County High School Championship was held in April, and included 11 teams from 8 schools. Southside HS won with 10 pts. of 12; Carolina was second with 8½, followed by Greenville "B" 8, Greenville "A" (I) 7½. Other entries included J. L. Munn, Slater-Marietta, Blue Ridge, Eastside, and Berea.

College Students note: the 1973-4 Pan American Intercollegiate Team Championship will be held in Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 26-30 of this year. Sponsors are the U. of Ga. and Ga. Tech. This is the first time this event has been scheduled for a Southern site. Several S. C. teams should be able to compete in this big annual event (there were 108 entries last year from 23 states, Canada, and two Latin American countries.) Contact the Intercollegiate Chess League of America through their membership director Mr. Roger Blaine, 1269 Eigenmann, Bloomington, IND 47401.

Late report from Charles Walter: The Continental Open in Atlanta was won by Reuben Shocron, Arnold Denker, Eduardo Colorio, and Robert Burns, each with 5½ points. They received \$400 each, and Burns was awarded the Expert trophy. Greg Samsa of North Carolina scored 4½ to win the Class A prize and \$300. I ended up with 4½ points.

A game from Rd. 1, Walter against Robert Butler: 1 e4 e6 2 d3 d5 3 Nd2 c5 4 g3 Nf6 5 Bg2 Nc6 6 Ngf3 Be7 7 O-O O-O 8 e5 Nd7 9 Re1 b6 10 h4? Qc7 11 Qe2 c4! 12 d4 Nb4? (c3!) 13 Nb1! a6? 14 Bh3 b5 15 Bf4 Nb6 16 Nc3 Bd7 17 Nd1 Rfc8 18 Ne3 a5 19 Ng4 a4 20 Nf6+ gf 21 ef Bd6 22 Ne5 Kf8 23 Qh5 Be5 24 Be5 Resigns.



Chess In Motivational Experimental Teaching

My fifth period remedial reading class at McBee High School was almost totally resistant to conventional teaching techniques. They had long since developed the fear, resistances and blocks of hard core adult non-readers. Having been raised in areas and homes where cultural and intellectual stimulation was deficient, they could see little value in the dullness and tedious exercise that standard reading and English study represented for them, as well as for many students performing on a higher level. The problem here was to light a fire where the weakest flames had barely flickered. Enthusiasm had to be kindled in what seemed to be a hopeless situation. For only by firing a student's imagination can a teacher make him want to read the next line, and develop the ability to fight through the next paragraph. Without the flame of interest there is no resultant connection between the abstract world of reading and writing and the realm of the student's reality.

A violent pedagogical reaction was called for. With this in view, I taught every interested mind the game of chess. Uninterested students were led to other assignments with some success. They all appreciated the freedom and they certainly behaved well up to a tenth grade standard. Eventually ten of the eleven students in the class learned the game. Seven to the point of a high level of skill. Some of the most aggressive students, who had previously presented discipline problems in other classes became the strongest and most interested players.

One obvious tactic was to channel aggression, and a not so obvious one was to lead these people into the world of cultural achievement and ultimately, good reading ability via the fascinating world of chess. No one wants to lose and the students could readily see the "booked" players improving.

Here was no attempt to lead young adult slow

learners to higher reading books through much hated and much rejected mechanical and often irrelevant roads. Here was an attempt to blast through cultural barriers by the utilization of hyper-active and extremely forceful methods.

In accordance with Chesterfield County remedial guidelines calling for "special methods, special materials and above all, attention and individual help" the program was launched. By the time it was well in progress, many of the most violent resisters of conventional assignments were enthusiastic. One student promptly began scoring "A's" on standard assignments. Most students were cooperative in handling written chess tests and quizzes. Many had bought sophisticated chess books and were busily studying at home within two months of the initial lecture.

Here is a game that was actually analyzed in intense detail. White is the sophisticated, positional genius, M. Botvinnik. Next week, the class notes will be supplied as fully as possible.

White

1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. N-QB3
4. B-N5
5. B-K3
6. N-B3
7. B-Q3
8. BxP
9. O-O
10. PxB
11. B-N3
12. N-K5
13. BxB
14. Q-K2
15. KR-Q1
16. QR-B1
17. P-B3
18. NxP!
19. QxP
20. N-K4
21. RxR
22. N-Q6
23. R-K1!
24. NxR
25. QxN(K)

Black

- P-Q4
- P-K3
- N-KB3
- B-K2
- O-O
- QN-Q2
- PxP
- P-B4
- PxP
- N-N3
- N(N)-Q4
- N-Q2
- NxB
- N(Q2)-B3
- P-QN3
- B-K2
- R-B1
- RxN
- Q-B1
- RxR
- N(B)-Q4
- B-R1
- P-N3
- QxN
- Resigns

With 2) P-QB4 for White we have the Queen's

Black's Queen side Fianchetto improves his development but now K6 is a bit weak after 16...B-N7. Black's 17) R-B1 cooperates with White's combination. Botvinnik gives 17...N(K2)-Q4 instead. Now Black cannot place a piece on Q4 or White plays RxR at the critical time and deflects the Queen from Black's Q4 in the main lines.

With 20) N-K4, White threatens N-K6 and NxN ruining Black's King's position. Note how the strength of White's P-B3 is shown as White conquers his own K4. White's 23) R-K1 insures the fall of blockade at Q4.

Botvinnik gives Black's 25) N (B)-Q4 as a precaution against 22) QxQ; BxQ, check, KxB; N-Q6 check, and the Bishop falls. Black's 23) P-N3 is a gesture of despair. Where many ordinary players would falter, Botvinnik

forces the win. White's 25) QxN leads to a clear end-game victory. With 24) NxR, he had re-established the material balance in his favor. Now this total positional and quantitative advantage are overwhelming.

6

Gambit, a sacrifice of material to gain control. The opening is actually a pseudo-gambit as White always has Q-R4 check and QxP if Black takes the pawn. 2) P-K3 for Black constitutes the Queen's Gambit Declined. It is a sensible way of building the center and threatening to develop the King's Bishop. Unfortunately, Black's Queen's Bishop will be a problem indefinitely. Black develops his Queen Knight to Q2 to enforce P-QB4 as well as solidify his KB3.

With the pawn exchanges on Black's ninth and White's tenth moves. The game assumes a definite character. White allows the isolated pawn but gains control of K5 as well as obtaining good activity for his pieces.

Black will attempt to use his Q4 as a focal point of activity for his Knights. Black's 12) N-Q2 aims to exchange a protector of the weak Queen pawn and relieve congestion of pieces. The need for this type of maneuver usually is an indicator of a difficult position. However, the distant ending could favor Black if he survives the middle game. A weak point for Black is the Bishop exchange in that his cramped Bishop strikes at a central pawn of a similar color while White's Bishop circles around his central pawn in a mobile fashion.



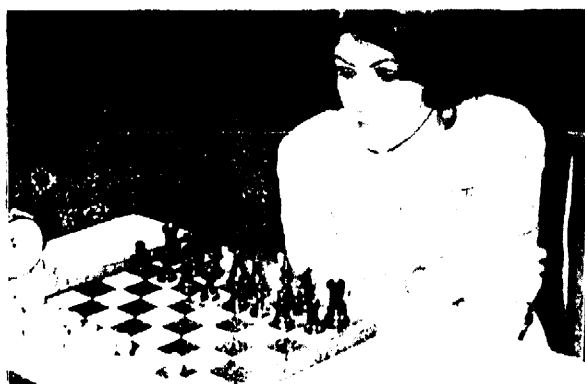
EDELSBURG MEMORIAL (CONT.)

(Left) SCCA President J. M. Smith was one of the contestants in the Reserve Section; here he strikes a characteristic contemplative pose.

(Below) Avid organizer Dr. Jerry Rothstein looks on as Walter discusses one of his games.



(Above) Tournament Director Leroy Lewis worked diligently to keep the event on time and orderly, with good success.



(Left) Ladies are no longer as rare in S.C. tournaments as previously. Here Marilyn (Mrs. Charles) McGahee of Aiken awaits her opponent's opening. The McGahees are regular participants in many events around the state.



Tournament winners Charles Walter (L) and Lee Hyder display their trophies.



The four-way tie in the Reserve Section involved these contestants: (L to R) Ken Cockrell, Columbia, 3rd on tie-break; Wade Fisher, Charleston, 2nd; Mark Simmons, Columbia, 4th, and Steve Wall, Aiken, 1st.



After the long and hard-fought game in the final round that gave Walter a share of the top prize, he reviews the play with former S.C. Champion Prof. Stephen Shaw.

CHESSE CALENDAR FOR SOUTH CAROLINA AND NEIGHBORING STATES

	See Page:
June 16: 1973 Crazy Horse, Shelby, N. C.	17
George Armstrong Custer Special, Shelby, N. C.	17
Junebug Special, Hartsville, S. C.	17
June 23: Rockin' Round Robin, Morganton, N. C.	21
June 30-July 3: Southern Open, Mobile, Ala.	19
July 14-15: Peach State Open, Atlanta, Ga.	(Chess Life & Review)
CAROLINAS OPEN, SHELBY, NC	SEE ENCLOSED FLYER
July 21-22: Sea Island Open, Beaufort, S. C.	20
August 4: North Augusta Midsummer Open, N. Aug, S. C.	21
August 18: 1973 Alaric the Visigoth, Shelby, N. C.	21
Emperor Honorius Special, Shelby, N. C.	21
Sept. 1-3: Georgia Open, Atlanta, Ga.	21
Sept. 29-30: Carolina Class Championships, Aiken, S. C.	Tentative
November 16-18: South Carolina Closed Championships, Columbia	Details Next Issue
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RATINGS OF TOP S. C. PLAYERS

By Bill Dodgen

Our deteriorating postal service really upset things when a two-page list of the new ratings of S. C. players, neatly typed, was lost in the mail between Aiken and North Augusta. In a quick salvage operation, the list below of all players rated above 1700 was hastily assembled.

1. Otto Estenger, Greenwood	2147	16. C. G. Walter, Columbia	1800
2. Chas. W. Walter, Columbia	2083	17. Lee Purvis, W. Columbia	1774
3. Yakir Aharonov, Columbia	2074	18. Jerry Rothstein, Col'a	1771
4. Lee Hyder, Aiken	1998	19. James Inman, Florence	1763
5. Jeff Smeltzer, Greenville	1954	20. Joan Schmidt, Hartsville	1756
6. Ron Minor, Beaufort	1951	21. Harry Lofton, Greenville	1754
7. David Sumner, Columbia	1944	22. Chas. H. Walter, Col'a	1736
8. Spencer Mathews, Spartanb.	1924	23. J. W. Cabaniss, Mt. Pleasant	1734
9. John M. McCray, Charleston	1903	24. David Williams, Spartbg.	1719
10. C. Raju, Spartanburg	1858	25. Thomas Read	1713
11. George Dibert, Hilton Head	1845	Clifford Gottlieb	1713
12. Ed Garvin, Columbia	1840	27. J. W. Thompson, Greenville	1709
13. C. E. Braun, Aiken	1835		
14. Douglas Cail, Beaufort	1815	Inadvertantly omitted:	
15. William Pace, Hartsville	1812	13A. Ivan Aralica, Columbia	1837

IN THIS ISSUE

On page 8 facing this one is an unusual story by McBee H. S. teacher Bernie Schmidt on how he made use of chess to encourage reading. The article, excerpted from Schmidt's weekly column in the Darlington County INDEPENDENT, has also been written for a pedagogical magazine and will soon be published.

Although he has not played in S. C. tournaments while teaching at McBee, Schmidt was known to many South Carolinians as a member of the N. C. team during his studies in that state. His wife Joan is one of the top lady players in the U. S. and won the brilliancy prize in the last U. S. Ladies' Championship.

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We present on the back pages a big special section of book reviews including many from other local publications. For our next issue we want to publish many games, especially the best games of our members. So if you have any game you are especially proud of, send it in to Games Editor Braun!

GAMES by C. E. Braun

There are few games this month, due partly to the great amount of other material included in this issue, but mostly to the fact that few games have been turned in. Send in your games and we'll load up the next issue!

From the Aiken-North Augusta match comes a Sicilian with a spectacular finish. White: Lee Hyder. Black: Gerald Knighton, Sr.

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd: 4 Nd4: Nf6 5 Ne3 a6 6 f4 Qb6 (a) 7 a4 (b) Nc6 8 Nb3 e6 9 a5 Qa7 (c) 10 Qf3 Be7 11 Be3 Qb8 12 Bd3 (d) O-O 13 g4 e5 (e) 14 f5 Nb4 15 g5 Ne8 16 h4 f6 17 Bc4+ Kh8 18 O-O-O Qc7 19 g6! Qc4: 20 Rd5! (f) Nc7 (g) 21 Qh5 h6 22 Bh6: Kg8 23 Bg7: Resigns.
a. An unusual continuation. Normal is 6---Qc7.
b. Book is 7 Bc4 Nc6 8 Ne6: bc: 9 Qd3 e6 10 Be3± or 10 Bb3 followed by 11 Be3±.
c. Better Qc7.
d. Now that Black's Q side counterplay has been effectively shut off, White can turn his attention to the K side.
e. Better Bd7 or Qc7.
f. This second sacrifice is necessary to cut off the Q from g8.
g. Threatens N(c7)d5:.. If 20---Nd5: 21 Nd5: and Black has the additional headache of Ne7:..
The whole game took an hour and five minutes.

A game from the 1970 Russian Student Team Tournament at Kiev:

M. Mukhin vs. E. Mukhin: Sicilian Defense:
1 P-K4 P-QB4 2 N-KB3 P-K3 3 P-Q4 PxP 4 NxP P-QR3 5 N-QB3 Q-B2 6 B-K2(a) P-QN4 7 O-O B-N2 8 R-K1(b) P-N5 9 N-Q5!??cPxN 10 PxP K-Q1(d) 11 B-B3 B-Q3 12 N-B5 P-B3 13 Q-Q4 BxP+ 14 K-R1 B-K4 15 QxP P-Q3 16 RxB! P-QR4! 17 QxP+ QxQ 18 NxQ PxR 19 NxB+ K-Q2 20 N-B5+ K-Q3 21 N-K4+ K-Q2 22 B-N4+ K-K1(e) 23 B-N5 R-R3 24 B-K6 R-N3 25 P-QN3 N-Q2 26 B-K3 R-N5 27 N-Q6+ K-K2 28 N-B7 Resigns.
a. Usual here is 6 B-Q3, which isn't possible in the Taimanov variation (which could be reached now with 6---N-QB3.)
b. A new idea here. White ignores all threats.
c. Now White's plan is clear: Blast through the center before Black can get developed or find a safe haven for his K.
d. Black preempts the discovered check. If 10---B-K2 11 N-B5.
e. Black is a bit behind in development.

An unusual miniature from Polanica Zdroj 1970:

I. Zaitsev vs. Adamski: Ujtelky system.
1 P-K4 P-KN3 2 P-Q4 B-N2 3 N-QB3 P-Q3 4 P-B4 P-QR3(a) 5 N-B3 P-QN4(b) 6 B-Q3 B-N2 7 O-O N-Q2 8 P-K5(c) P-QB4 9 N-N5! (d) N-R3(e) 10 P-B5 PxQP 11 PxNP! PxN 12 PxP+ NxP 13 NxN Q-N3+ 14 K-R1 Q-B3(f) 15 Q-N4 O-O(g) 16 BxP+! KxB 17 N-N5+ K-N1 18 Q-K6+ R-B2(h) 19 QxR+ Resigns.
a. Ujtelky had some success with this system.
b. 5---B-N5 6 B-K3 N-QB3 7 P-Q5 N-N1 8 B-K2 P-QB4 9 P-QR4 QN-Q2 10 O-O Q-B2 11 N-Q2+ is Vaisman-Reicher, Rumanian Championship 1963.
c. White blasts through the center before Black can castle.
d. Ignores the QP
e. Otherwise 10 NxBP is curtains.
f. Threatens mate.
g. This looks somewhat illegal.
h. Black threatens RxR mate and QxP mate, but is helpless. If 18--K-R1 19 Q-R3+ and mates in three.

* * * * *

On the next two pages we present the new USCF tournament rules. Every tournament player should familiarize himself with them closely. They are not difficult to follow, and a good knowledge of them can save much embarrassment.

Our thanks to the Massachusetts Chess Association Bulletin which printed the rules in the small format that we are using.

By the USCF Tournament Director Certification Committee

The following rules supersede all previously published USCF Tournament Rules.

TOURNAMENT REGULATIONS

1. The organization sponsoring a tournament may appoint a local committee to take charge of the arrangements.
2. All games must be played in the tournament room on the days and at the times specified by the tournament organizers unless the director makes or accepts other arrangements.
3. The competition must be supervised by a USCF Certified Tournament Director (local, intermediate, or national as required by the type of tournament), who may appoint assistant directors to aid him in the performance of his duties. The director of a tournament above the local level should not play in the tournament.
4. In these rules, "the director" means the director himself. The indefinite, "a director," may mean the director or an assistant director. The term "referee" means a director or any person appointed by the director to supervise play in a game or games. The term "officials" may refer to a director, a number of the local committee, or any person appointed to perform duties in connection with the conduct of the tournament.
5. For the incident dates of play, every player in the tournament must be a USCF member in good standing, in a team tournament, either the sponsoring league must be a USCF affiliate or every team must represent a USCF affiliate.
6. In a Swiss system tournament, the director may, at his discretion, accept entries after the announced closing time, but a late entrant forfeits any round he has missed for which it is inconvenient or too late for the director to pair the entrant for play. A bye must not be given simply because a player enters late.

BATTLE REGULATIONS

7. All played games in a USCF-rated tournament are rated for both players, including games won by time forfeit, games won by failure to appear after adjournment, and games played by a player who subsequently withdrew or was not permitted to continue. Games in which the opponent made no move are not considered as unplayed and are not rated.
 8. The duration of the first time-control period must be at least one hour for each player, and the time limit of any control period must not be faster than an average of two minutes per move (thirty moves per hour) in a national tournament or one and one-half minutes per move (forty moves per hour) in a local or intermediate tournament, except when a time penalty has been imposed under Rule No. 36d. The USCF Policy Board may make exceptions so that some national tournaments may be played at the faster rates allowed local and intermediate tournaments. If a faster time limit than an average of two minutes per move is used in any tournament, it must be announced in advance.
- GENERAL TOURNAMENT REGULATIONS**
8. Play shall be governed by the laws of the Fédération Internationale des Echecs (FIDE) and by the FIDE and USCF interpretation of these laws.
 9. In general, the methods of pairing, color allocation, scoring, and tie-breaking in round robin and Swiss system tournaments should follow the recommendations in the Official Chess Handbook by Kenneth Harrison (New York: David McKay, c. 1967), approved by the USCF.
 10. The following exceptions to normal procedure apply only to large tournaments in which it is impossible to supervise play in all games.
 - a. Infractions of the laws on recording of games (FIDE Article 13) and the touched man (FIDE Articles 8 and 20) must be claimed by the opponent unless a director or referee witnesses a violation.
 - b. The players are responsible for checking their clocks to see that they are operating properly and must report defects to the director.
 - c. If a player wishes to adjust men on their squares when his opponent is absent, and an official is not available, he may ask a spectator or a player who is not on the move to witness the adjustment.

- d. In general, it is not always possible to enforce rules or interpretations that depend on constant supervision of a game, but if a director or referee witnesses a violation of any law, rule, or interpretation, it is his duty to require compliance and to warn or penalize the guilty player.
11. As stated in FIDE Articles 8 and 20, it is only the player whose turn it is to move who may adjust men on their squares. If the other player adjusts his own or his opponent's men, he may be penalized at the director's discretion.

PLAYING CONDITIONS

12. With the exception of any game postponed by consent of the director, all the games of each round must start promptly at the time specified. (See Rule No. 2) If feasible, the director should give five minutes warning, then announce that play must begin.
- In a large tournament, it is the director's responsibility to announce the beginning of a round, players should be urged, in advance, to begin their games promptly by starting their opponents' clocks. The players should also be informed that no permission is needed to start games at the specified time if the pairings have been posted.
13. During playing sessions, players with games in progress should not leave the playing room for extended periods without first informing the director. A player who does not wish to continue a lost game and leaves without being courteous enough to resign or notify the director may be severely penalized, at the director's discretion, for poor sportsmanship.
14. When a game is completed, the result must be reported immediately to the director or a designated assistant. The manner in which the report is made (by signed score sheet, entering result on pairing sheet, etc.) is at the director's discretion.
15. At the end of a playing session
 - a. If, for any reason, it is impossible to determine how many moves have been made in a game that is to be continued or adjourned, it shall proceed from the final position on the board with the move number that begins the next time control.
 - b. If unfinished games are to be adjourned and play resumed at a later time, FIDE Article 15 applies. Unless permitted by the director, a game must not be adjourned until the prescribed number of moves has been made by each player, nor before the time specified for the end of the session.
 - c. If unfinished games are to be continued, with or without a brief recess, and the time between rounds is limited, games should be completed as quickly as possible. Provided prior announcement has been made, a faster time limit may be used.
 - d. Adjournments should be used only as a last resort.
16. If players agree on the result of an adjourned game before the time specified for its resumption, both players must notify the director (at a reasonable hour) or they may become liable to penalty under FIDE Article 17.2.
17. In all tournaments, every effort should be made to complete all unfinished games from previous rounds before the last round begins.

CLOCK CLOCKS

18. Before each round, all clocks should be placed at the right of the players with the black men and should be adjusted so that each will register at a clock when the first time-control period expires. When the round begins, the clock of each player with the white men is started by his opponent. If the latter is present, or by an official. If both players are absent, if white is present and black is absent, white must immediately start his opponent's clock but need not make his first move. When black arrives, he stops his own clock and starts white's clock; white then makes his first move. Although white is not required to do so, he may, after starting black's clock, make his first move before his opponent arrives.
19. When a clock is not available at the beginning of the round but is obtained or provided later, the following rules apply.
 - a. If both players are present when the round begins, they start play immediately. When a clock becomes available, the elapsed time is divided equally between the two players.
 - b. If one player is absent when the round begins, he is charged with the elapsed time up to the moment of his arrival. The time from his arrival until a clock becomes available is divided equally between the two players.
 - c. If both players are absent when the round begins, the player with the white men is charged with the elapsed time up to the moment of his arrival. If his opponent arrives still later, he is charged with the difference between

White's arrival time and his own. White makes his first move when black arrives, and the time from then until a clock becomes available is divided equally between the two players.

20. In a tournament with a large number of players, if the director believes that Rule No. 19 above cannot be applied, the following procedure may be substituted.
 - a. If neither player of a game brings or obtains a clock, the game begins when both players are present at their board. The playing time from the start of the game until a clock becomes available is divided equally between the two players.
 - b. If a player's opponent is absent, the game begins when the player who is present starts the clock he has brought or obtained. If he did not bring a clock and is unable to obtain one, the game does not begin until the opponent arrives. No player may subtract time from a late opponent without starting a clock.
21. In any game without a clock at the beginning of the round, a player loses by default if he does not arrive within one hour after the time specified for the start of play. If neither player arrives within one hour, the game is lost by both (FIDE Article 17.2).
22. A clock with an obvious defect should be replaced and the time used by each player up to the moment when the game was interrupted should be indicated on the new clock as accurately as possible. (For details see 1971 FIDE interpretation of Article 14.5 and 6.)
23. Players do not have the right to stop both clocks during a game except at adjournment (FIDE Article 15.1) or when claiming that a flag has fallen prematurely (Rule No. 24 below). Stopping both clocks at any other time may be done only by a director or referee in accordance with the rules or when he believes it is justifiable.
24. In the absence of an evident defect, the dropping of a clock's flag and the time on the clock indicate the moment at which the player's time-control period expires. A claim that a flag had fallen prematurely should be accepted only if there is a clear space between the minute hand and the left side of the hour marker when the flag drops. If there is no flag on a clock, the time-control period is deemed to have expired when there is a clear space between the right side of the hour marker and the minute hand.

SCOREKEEPING

25. Each player is required to record the moves of the game in the manner specified in FIDE Article 13.1 on the score sheet provided or approved by the tournament organizers. Either the algebraic system, recommended by FIDE, or the descriptive system of notation may be used.
26. A player in extreme time trouble is excused from writing down the moves but should endeavor to make check marks on his score sheet to indicate the number of moves made. If, in the opinion of the referee, the player is not in extreme time trouble, he may be required to record the moves or he loses the game. (See FIDE Article 13.2 and Rule No. 10 of the FIDE Laws and in Rule No. 27 below.)
27. If a player's handicap prevents him from writing the moves, the referee may, on the board, or by writing on the clock, the director may permit the player to perform such duties as the case may require. If the player records the moves, the opponent may have a deputy to keep score for him when in time trouble.

TIME-CONTROL

28. When the flag of a player's clock drops at the expiration of his time-control period, he loses the game by a time-forfeit and his opponent is declared the winner, provided that:
 - a. The opponent has a legible and reasonably complete score of the game (the director may permit the omission of three moves by each player) when the flag falls;
 - b. The opponent does not fill in any moves extending from his score sheet after the flag is down, unless requested by the referee to record the omitted moves referred to in clause a. above;
 - c. The opponent's score sheet, after verification, if necessary, proves that the player whose flag dropped had not completed the prescribed number of moves.If all the provisions stated herein are not fulfilled, no time-forfeit shall be given, and the game will continue from the final position as if the next time control had commenced.
29. When a player's time-control period expires, play in the game should cease, and:
 - a. If a referee is present, he stops both clocks and decides whether or not the player has lost the game under the provisions of Rule No. 28, above. If the referee decides not to forfeit, he starts the clock of the player having the move, and the game continues (or is adjourned) as if the next time-control period had commenced.
 - b. If a referee is not present when the player's flag drops and the opponent wishes to claim a win on time, he must not record any moves on his score sheet and should immediately summon a referee to the board. When the latter arrives, he proceeds in the manner indicated in paragraph a. above. If both flags are down when the referee arrives, a claim of a win on time should be considered only if the referee is satisfied that no moves were made after the second flag dropped.
30. In a tournament with a large number of players, if the director believes it is impractical to have referees supervise play in individual games, he may specify that all time-forfeits must be claimed and the procedures of Rule No. 29b above be followed.
31. In a tournament in which referees can be present at all games where there is time trouble, the director may announce that, instead of following the procedure of Rules 28 and 29 above, a referee will count the final moves of the game as they are played, and when a player's flag drops, he will forfeit that player if the referee's count shows that the player had not made the prescribed number of moves. An appeal from the referee's decision must be accompanied by a complete score of the game.

DRAW GAMES

32. A player who does not conform to the specifications of FIDE Article 17a.1 when proposing a draw by agreement (FIDE Article 12.2) is breaking the laws of chess and should be penalized or warned at the discretion of the director. An illegal proposal of a draw may, nevertheless, be accepted by the opponent. Thus,
 - a. If a player proposes a draw while his opponent's clock is running, the opponent may agree to draw or reject the offer.

- b. If a player proposes a draw while his own clock is running, the opponent may accept or reject the offer, or he may postpone his decision until after the player has made a move.
- c. In the above situation, the opponent may reject the illegal proposal orally or by making a move at his first opportunity. In the interval between the offer of a draw and the opponent's acceptance or rejection of it, the player who made the proposal cannot withdraw it.
33. It is unethical and unsportsmanlike to agree to a draw before a serious contest has begun. The same is also true of any agreement to "throw" a game.
34. In cases of clear violations of the foregoing principles of the game, the director should impose penalties at his discretion.
35. (FIDE approval pending) According to FIDE Article 17a.2, if a player claims a draw by repetition of position (FIDE Article 12.3), his clock must continue to run until the director has verified the legitimacy of the claim. In order to equalize the conditions for all players, if the claim has not been verified after five minutes have elapsed, the clocks of both players should be stopped. Thereafter, if the claim is found to be correct, the game is drawn. If the claim is found to be incorrect, the claimant's clock shall be restarted and the game continued, unless the claimant had overscored the time limit before his clock was stopped, in which case the game will be declared lost by the claimant. (See also the 1971 FIDE Interpretation of Articles 17a.2 and 17a.4)

PENALTIES

36. In a Swiss System tournament, any player who does not notify the director in advance that he will be unable to play in any round and then defaults the game by not appearing within one hour after the starting time (FIDE Article 17.2) may be fined the sum of five dollars (\$5), payable to the sponsoring organization. The player will not be permitted to continue play in the tournament and may be barred by the sponsoring organization from any of its tournaments until the fine is paid.
37. Where penalties are not specifically defined by law or in these rules, the director has discretionary power to impose penalties such as the following:
 - a. Cancel a game and rule that a new game be played in its stead.
 - b. Declare a game lost by a player and won by his opponent.
 - c. Advance the time on a player's clock or give his opponent additional time.
 - d. Expel a player from the tournament.

APPEALS

38. A player may appeal for a review of any ruling made by the director or any of his assistants, provided that the appeal is made within thirty minutes after the conclusion of the session in which the ruling was made.
39. The director may appoint three persons acceptable to the appellant (and his opponent, if involved) to serve as an appeals committee. No committee member should participate in deciding an appeal if he is an interested party.
40. All appeals must be made through the director, and he may reverse or modify any previous decision made by him or any of his assistants.
 - a. If the director believes an appeal is justified, he may reverse or modify any decision made by him or any of his assistants.
 - b. If the director does not believe an appeal is justified, but the player wishes to pursue the matter further, the director shall:
 - (1) Refer the appeal to the committee described in Rule No. 39, above, in which case the committee may, if it finds the appeal groundless, authorize the director to penalize the player at his discretion; or
 - (2) Hold a hearing under his own jurisdiction, but only if he has not appointed an appeals committee.
41. When the appeals committee or the director hears an appeal, the facts should be determined first, and all persons, except members of the committee, the director, the appellant, his opponent, and the verifying witnesses, should be excluded from the hearing. When the appeals committee hears an appeal, it must accept as final the director's testimony as to anything said or done in his presence.

42. The appeals committee may hear and decide such part of an appeal as involves questions of fact or the exercise of the director's discretionary powers. It may not overrule the director on a point of law, but the committee may appeal his decision on a point of law to the USCF Tournament Rules Committee.
43. At a hearing conducted by the director, the director should hear and rule upon:
 - a. Any part of a player's appeal dealing with a question of law.
 - b. An appeal based on a question of fact, or the director's exercise of his discretionary power.A player who has protested the director's decision on a point of law and whose protest has been disallowed, may appeal to the USCF Tournament Rules Committee.
44. An appeal to the USCF Tournament Rules Committee may be made only on a point of law. The appeal must be made in writing and mailed to the chairman of the Committee within seven days. A copy of the appeal must be given to the tournament director who shall forward to the chairman of the Committee within fourteen days a written statement of the facts as found by the appeals committee or the director, as the case may be, together with an expression of the director's view on the legal aspects of the case. An appeal made in any other way shall not be acted upon.

EDITORIAL

It is said that chess has the most extensive literature of any game. In recent years the annual production of new chess books and magazines has greatly increased, and the quality of many is very high. This trend can only be welcomed by chessplayers, even though keeping up with the literature is quite a job.

Strangely enough, the one place where the USCF has failed completely to respond to the needs of its members is in helping them follow the literature of the game. CHESS LIFE & REVIEW, almost alone among major chess publications, publishes no book reviews. This is evidently a deliberate policy, but the reasons for it are unclear. Most likely it is a part of that magazine's consistent policy of avoiding all material that is the least bit controversial. This is most unfortunate, as most readers of CL&R don't subscribe to any other chess magazine that might make up for this omission.

This cannot be good for chess in the U. S. I have written the Editor of CL&R to express these ideas, but my letter evoked no response whatever. Next I am going to write the USCF officers. Readers who feel as I do should do the same.

Meanwhile, in the spirit of doing what we can to help South Carolinians keep up with the literature, we present in the following pages a special section on the subject. I would like to continue a wide coverage of new books and publications until such time as CL&R changes its policy, but I will need help to do this. Please contact me if you are interested in writing reviews, particularly if you have the book to review it. Through our extensive network of exchanges, you may help many chessplayers around the country!

* * * * *

THE BIGGEST CHESS BOOK COLLECTION IN THE WORLD

"The largest chess library in the world," wrote the famous chess historian Harold J. R. Murray about this collection as long ago as 1914. Mr. John G. White, a prominent Cleveland attorney and for many years President of the Library's Board of Trustees, at his death in 1928, left his chess collection to the Cleveland Public Library with an endowment, the income from which is sufficient to buy every book published in the field. Hundreds of titles have been added, including many of the choicest volumes from the library of J. W. Rimington Wilson, a British collector whose fine chess library was broken up after his death in 1927. In the recent book, *The Personality of Chess*, by I. A. Horowitz and P. L. Rothenberg (New York, Macmillan, 1963), the authors devoted a section to the John G. White Collection (pp. 44-48), and included the following statement: "The largest and foremost Chess literature collection is to be found at the Cleveland Public Library, constituting but a part of over 100,000 volumes known as The John G. White Collection on Folklore, Orientalia, and Chess. To gain an acquaintanceship with this amazing Collection is to appreciate the little-known cultural oases throughout the United States."

Every phase of chess has been the object of acquisition. The collection of periodicals, many of them short-lived and not easy to find, is especially extensive. For printed books the aim has been to buy every edition of every book. There are nearly 1,000 manuscripts, among which may be cited one from the year 1480 containing Jean de Vignay's translation of Cessolis' *De ludo scacchorum*.

In addition to the materials primarily concerned with chess and checkers, important literary works that make references to these fields have been collected. Castiglione's *The Courtier*, for example, is represented by 57 editions from the sixteenth century alone; the *Gesta Romanorum* by 46 editions, including 9 printed in the fifteenth century. Equally comprehensive collections of works by Benjamin Franklin, Omar Khayyam, Marco Vida, Esaias Tegnér, and Polydore Vergil are present.

The catalog of the Collection is arranged in three sequences: an author catalog of all chess and checkers titles, a subject catalog on chess, and a subject catalog of checkers. All of these include analytic entries.

There are altogether over 15,000 cataloged chess and checkers items in the Collection, more than twice the number of items listed in the largest printed chess catalog, that of the Royal Library in The Hague.

I have written about the John G. White chess collection before; but in any survey of the chess literature it deserves another mention; and, as I was able to visit the Cleveland Public Library and use the collection in March of last year, some of my experiences and observations may interest readers.

When I found that I was to visit Cleveland for the annual Analytical Chemistry Conference, I wrote ahead to arrange for access to the White Collection. A prompt reply from the Librarian, Mrs. Alice Loranth, confirmed my fears: the hours for the Conference and the White Collection were closely similar. It is open only on weekdays to 6 p. m. Fortunately a study of the Conference schedule revealed a couple of gaps, and the Library and Convention Center turned out to be only a few blocks from one another.

(Continued next page)

More important, as it turned out, Mrs. Loranth graciously offered in her reply to keep the Collection open after hours for my studies. This assistance proved invaluable.

The White Collection occupies a rear wing on an upper floor of the Library, and on arriving there I met Mrs. Loranth, a charming and attractive blond lady of Hungarian birth who impressed me as the model of a helpful librarian. When I explained my interest in chess in South Carolina and neighboring states in the 19th century, she and her assistants went straight to work with the files and ledgers that are used to catalog the collection, and in a short time I was deluged with literature. Amazing literature, at that: copies of Morphy's CHESS MONTHLY of the 1850's; the American Chess Magazine of 1847; the American Chess Magazine of the 1870's. Much searching revealed a dusty ledger containing a complete set of chess columns from the CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER from 1891 to 1901; these proved to be mostly syndicated material by anonymous authors. Unfortunately a similar set from the CHARLESTON DAILY COURIER of 1859 and 1860 could not be located, even though its acquisition was duly noted in a ledger maintained by White himself. (White also noted chess columns from the CAMDEN JOURNAL of Dec., 1859, SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE of Augusta, Ga., in 1859, and the Charleston EVENING NEWS of March, 1860, but none of these could be located either.) The first, and so far only commercial chess magazine ever published in S. C., was the PHILIDORIAN, which published two issues in 1859; it is not represented in the White collection and is probably lost. It appears that Morphy's successes in the late 1850's produced the same stimulating effect as Fischer's recent triumphs; but, alas, by 1860 Charleston was concerning itself with more urgent matters.

More on S. C. chess history another time; my search enjoyed modest success thanks to the excellent help I received. There are a few points I want to make about the White Collection. First, I observed that it contains many miscellaneous items that have never been properly catalogued, and some catalogued items are difficult to locate. Staff are not available to do all the cataloguing and inventorying that should be done. It seems to me that the USCF might well offer some financial support to this effort; it would be a more lasting contribution than some of the money spent on Fischer. Second, Mrs. Loranth notes that she wants to obtain local and regional publications, and also original manuscripts of works on chess. Some small publications, she points out, are so casually run that her efforts to subscribe are futile. Finally, I might note that the Cleveland Public Library, like most large libraries, participates in an interlibrary loan program, and it is likely that a great number of the works held in Cleveland can be borrowed through your local public library for the cost of postage. A catalogue of the entire White collection is available; it is huge and costs more than \$100, but it could be borrowed too. So would-be chess scholars need not despair if they cannot get to Cleveland.

BOOK REVIEWS

CHESS PSYCHOLOGY by Nikolai V. Krogius; Reviewed by Virgil Smith, Hartsville.

This is one of the spate of books which have appeared since the Fischer-Spassky Match, obviously designed to take advantage of the popular interest aroused by this event. Krogius, who is not only an International Master but also a practicing psychologist and close friend of Spassky, was a member of the team of "seconds" who accompanied him to Reykjavik.

The book is in no sense a systematic course in chess psychology. Rather, it is a resume of factual material gathered from many sources and presented in a manner designed to increase the average player's awareness of how a better understanding of mental, emotional, and physical reactions under stress will enable him to develop training methods for improving himself and frustrating his opponents.

(Continued at top of next page.)

Review of CHESS PSYCHOLOGY, Cont.

Krogius reviews the efforts of annotators to classify chess styles, concluding that present methods are too crude to be of much value. He does point out that both style and psychology are best approached through chess positions which may be continued by several ostensibly equally effective methods of play.

A large portion of the book is devoted to analysis of time pressure: its causes, effects upon thinking, and natural reactions to be avoided by players undergoing this difficulty. There are practical suggestions for taking advantage of an opponent during this situation.

A translation from Russian, the text suffers from awkward sentence construction, poor printing, and an unattractive format. In addition, the book, a paperback, is overpriced at four dollars. Nevertheless, it makes an interesting addition to the library of any aspiring player who has already acquired most of the basic books.

THE PERIODICAL LITERATURE

Reviewed by the Editor

In sheer volume, the periodical literature of chess must outweigh everything else. Chess periodicals take all forms, from the professional slickness of CHESS LIFE AND REVIEW to the mimeographed club bulletin. More than fifty periodicals--mostly small ones like this--are known to be published in the U. S. alone. I haven't seen everything, but I will attempt here a partial survey of what is available in English.

Among U. S. publications one has to start with the giant CHESS LIFE & REVIEW, a monthly that has at least ten times the circulation of any other publication in the U. S. CL&R contains numerous well-annotated games, national and international news, and a variety of columns on various aspects of the game. The editorial policy is to avoid dealing in controversy or personalities and sometimes is carried to amazing extremes. Enough: If you play tournament chess you are already a subscriber. The nearest domestic competition is CHESS DIGEST, a monthly published in Dallas by Ken Smith. This carries little news but lots of technical material and book ads, and a few feature articles by Koltanowski and others. The quality is erratic but there is some good foreign material in translation, especially the articles from SHAKMATNY BYULLETTIN, and the Editor takes pains to assure you that every issue gets better and better. Smith also publishes CHESS NEWSLETTER twice a month; this is a single folded sheet, sent first class, with a smattering of recent news and games. Up in Rhode Island is a one-man publication of good quality called CHESS SCRIBE, aimed at the amateur, which I never fail to enjoy despite its erratic publication over the years. The remaining American publications are rather specialized; there are various correspondence chess publications and lots of state and local newsletters. Worth mentioning are CHESS VOICE of California, Martin Morrison's publication which has been a big influence in chess organization around the country; the MINNESOTA CHESS ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, which apparently has the second highest circulation of any U. S. magazine; MICHIGAN CHESS, far and away the classiest publication of its kind, and TENNESSEE CHESS NEWS, published by Peter Lahde for an amazing fifteen years! Both the Georgia and North Carolina publications are now coming out regularly.

There are of course magazines in all the other English-speaking countries; we'll stick to the principal ones. There are two general interest magazines in England, both monthlies in a small (8½ x 5½) format. I haven't seen the BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE in some time but when I last did their only virtue was their unsurpassed coverage of the world chess literature. CHESS is less systematic but more fun; they publish news, good games, and are not afraid to engage in a bit of controversy. Both magazines tend to be heavy on English chess, of course, and the quality of play there is about like that of, say, Ohio. Also published in a small format is a bright new Canadian magazine, CHESS CANADA. They carry some U. S. news and translated material from Europe; many Americans may enjoy it. A different sort of magazine is CHESS EXPRESS, a completely bilingual publication (English and German) from Switzerland. Their forte is late (Continued at top of next page.)

Review of PERIODICALS, cont.

news and especially games from tournaments around the world, generally without annotations. If you want more games, and annotations, then subscribe to THE CHESS PLAYER from Scotland and get your fill, all in algebraic notation (like CHESS EXPRESS) but using symbols for international clarity. THE CHESS PLAYER also carries articles on the openings, etc. If you are willing to take your games at a more relaxed pace, you may buy single copies of the CHESS INFORMATOR every six months. Ken Smith also sells bound six-month runs of THE CHESS PLAYER. Comparing the two shows that the CHESS PLAYER is bigger and costs slightly more; it is arranged by event, while the INFORMATOR is arranged by opening. Pay your money and take your choice!

HISTORY A double book review by the Editor.

1. I. A. Horowitz: THE WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP, A HISTORY. Mac-Millan, New York, 1973;

2. S. Gligoric and R. G. Wade, THE WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP. 1972.

It is the season for books on the world chess title, and, in fact, these are the first since Winter's KINGS OF CHESS back in the fifties, which was a good book in its time. The two new books could scarcely differ more from one another. Horowitz's new posthumous work is, as stated, a history that touches on the beginnings of international chess play in the early 19th century, and proceeds on from Morphy and Steinitz to Fischer-Spassky. Wade adopts the strange thesis that the world chess championship started with the five-man tournament in 1948 (the first Championship run by FIDE). This is convenient because his text is not an account of the Championship at all, but a number of short articles by Gligoric about the people who played for the title. This lesser part of the book is readable and interesting but short, and is coupled with all the games played in World Championship competition from 1948 on to 1969; a massive body of material.

Horowitz's history is, simply, a new classic; it is hard to imagine covering the subject better in 291 pages. It is written in a lucid style, and is quite thorough. The occasional scandals (e. g., Alekhin's Nazi articles) are treated frankly but not too emotionally; and where there is controversy it is well and fairly handled. Not only are the title matches included, but the postwar Candidates' tournaments and matches are reported too. There is of course room for only a smattering of games, and these are of course of high quality, being selected from chess play at its finest. The price of \$6.95 hardback is very reasonable in today's market; the publishers obviously expect a big sale, justifiably.

I can recommend Wade's paste-up job to only one class of person: he who wants all the games included in it for study. However, the light notes included will not help much in games of this depth. So save your \$7.95 and spend half that for Tal's book about his first match with Botvinnik; there is more to learn there.

APPENDIX: Sources of books and periodicals.

USCF, 479 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y. 12550: CHESS LIFE & REVIEW, CHESS INFORMATOR, various books.

CHESS DIGEST, P. O. Box 21225, Dallas, Tex. 75211: CHESS DIGEST, CHESS NEWSLETTER, CHESS INFORMATOR, THE CHESS PLAYER (bound volumes), other periodicals in sets, many books.

TRU*TEST CO., Box 5268, Cleveland, Ohio 44101: Agents for CHESS, CHESS EXPRESS, other magazines and books, incl. THE CHESS PLAYER.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE, LTD., 9 Market St., St. Leonards on Sea, Sussex, England: Subscriptions, books in all languages.

CHESS CANADA, 170 Wychwood Ave., Toronto, Canada M6C 2T3: Subscriptions, books.

CHESS SCRIBE, 20 Simmons St., Providence, R. I. 02909: Subscriptions.

REVIEWS FROM NORTHWEST CHESS

The Battle of Chess Ideas - by Anthony Saldy
\$6.00 Chess Digest Inc., Hardbound. 156 pp. JAMES SCHROEDER

Mr. Saldy is a recent International Master. His book is well written and indicates a high level of intelligence but lacks any original thought. What he says is the same thing that other writers have said. He repeats their mistakes and offers, not ideas that are always true, but ideas that represent the attitude of the herd.

Saldy is an incurable romantic. He sees chess as something more than a game and continually refers to it as an art. It happens that chess is a game, and is played because men will always play games. The emotional aspect doesn't make chess an art any more than it makes checkers or bridge an art. His incorrect point of view affects Saldy's understanding of chess, but this is excusable. If he did not love chess his book would not be worth reading.

Although he pretends to describe the individual styles of ten of the greatest players from 1935 to 1972, it is pretentious of him to claim that this is a "sequel to Reti's great book", Masters of the Chessboard. Reti presented new ideas, not hash.

Despite its faults, this book makes very interesting reading. A fine selection of games illustrates the styles of Botvinnik, Reshevsky, Keres, Smyslov, Bronstein, Tal, Larsen, Petrosian, Spassky and Fischer. The annotations are mediocre. Saldy writes the best article I have seen about Samuel Reshevsky.

Some mistakes I noted were:

Page 17. Game Anderssen-Dufresne. Saldy gives two exclamation marks to White's 19th move. It happens that the move is a blunder which turns a winning position into a draw. It deserves a question mark.

Page 17. Saldy said: Anderssen was "... the most brilliant player of all time." ABSURD. This is only Saldy's opinion and he should have identified it as such. I had a book of 700 of Anderssen's games and they were uniformly dull.

Page 20. "William Steinitz was born in Prague in 1836. He was not a brilliant prodigy..." "His games during his early career little acclaim from the public..." WRONG. Steinitz became a professional chess player in 1859 and was resident Master of the great Vienna Chess Club. He was a typical, attacking, combinative player of that time and earned the sobriquet: The Austrian Morphy. (Morphy's name was synonymous with brilliant, sacrificial combinations.)

Page 24. "Capablanca, who was called 'invincible', hardly studied chess." Saldy continues the myth that Capablanca didn't study chess. The truth is that, before becoming World Champion in 1921, Capablanca studied chess

continually. He was Games annotator of chess magazines in New York and founded his own chess magazine in Cuba during the 1st World War. No young, ambitious master ever studied chess more than Capablanca.

Why did Saldy use the repellent misspelling Alekhine, instead of Alekhin, or Aljechin? It should never have ine at the end.

Page 22. "Under the influence of Steinitz and Tarrasch many of the strongest masters, notable Schlechter, settled down to a drawish technical routine that has never been equalled for sheer boredom." NONSENSE. Mas tar play in the past twenty years has been more boring than at any other time. The derogatory term Grandmaster Draw, isn't even used any more, because there are dozens of these worthless games in almost every Grandmaster tournament today.

It is most unfortunate that Saldy mentions Schlechter, who was one of the greatest attacking players of all time. A collection of Schlechter's games will compare favorably with the best games of any player. I think Schlechter was the most brilliant combinative player in history.

Page 42. "To Botvinnik, the struggle of chess is not essentially with a flesh-and-blood opponent, but with an intellectual problem." WRONG. Botvinnik fought against opponents' supposed psychological defects, and wrote explaining when and how he did this. In the 1st Championship tournament, for example, Botvinnik

deliberately made bad moves against Euwe and Reshevsky in order to (successfully) lead them astray.

Page 51. "There will never be a computer that can play chess like Fischer." This is an emotional statement directly contrary to fact. In the future there will be computers that can play chess better than Fischer, but I don't believe that people will allow the computers' time to be wasted on chess.

Page 78. Game Smyslov-Euwe. "Smyslov evaluates the situation objectively and sees that he can give up a pawn for a sustained initiative." B.H. Wood wrote: "Not one of Smyslov's most impressive games. The brilliant 7 PK4 was almost certainly worked out by the Russian 'team' before the tournament as a crushing refutation of one of Euwe's habitual lines of play; and the endgame after the virtual oversight 29 QB5, was somewhat pedestrian".

This book is superbly produced. The paper, binding and printing are the best possible. It is well-indexed and contains forty games, which aren't numbered. Congratulations to Ken Smith for another fine publication.

by ISAAC I. KASHDAN, International Grandmaster

TOURNAMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS BELOW

BURT HOCHBERG, TITLE CHESS: AN ACCOUNT OF THE 1972 UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP AND ZONAL QUALIFIER (Newburgh, New York: United States Chess Federation, 479 Broadway, 12550, c. 1972), 229 pp. 91 games (English Descriptive), annotations, 46 diagrams, index of openings, final crosstable, index of games, 14 photographs, \$7.95 (\$6.00 to USCF members) hardbound.

Col. Edmund B. Edmondson, Executive Director of the USCF, has hailed this book as "USCF's first venture into hard cover book publishing." The following review appeared in the Los Angeles Times, 5 November 1972. - EDS.

The US Chess Championship Tournament played earlier this year was at least as hard fought and exciting as any in the long series dating back to 1938.

Title Chess, the book of the tournament just published by the US Chess Federation, is worthy of the event. It has all the 91 games, copious notes, and a wealth of stories and discussion by a man who knows the players well.

The author is Burt Hochberg, who has been editor of the magazine Chess Life & Review since 1966. This is his first effort at a book, and his writing skill proves a great asset.

In the book, besides the detailed comments on the games, are the personal notes, written by an observer on the scene. The reasons for some of the moves, good or bad, may be revealed by circumstances not apparent when one is playing over the score. This should make for more interest on the part of the reader.

ROBERT G. WADE AND KEVIN J. O'CONNELL, EDS., THE GAMES OF ROBERT J. FISCHER (Batsford, 1972), 448 pp., 749 games (English Descriptive), annotations, 726 diagrams, openings index, index of opponents, 19 photographs, \$12.50.

The complete compendium of Fischer's games, this tome contains over 400 pages of game scores - "every game accessible to the editors that Bobby has played since he began his tournament career." Many of the games include brief notes, and about twenty of the most important have excellent annotations by Robert Wade. There are 749 tournament encounters, plus a section of miscellaneous games. Diagrams average one per game.

Included also are 20 photographs, Fischer's tournament and match records, a summary of Fischer's contributions to opening theory, and articles by Harry Golombek, Arthur Bisguier, Robert Wade, Leonard Barden and Paul Keres.

We have only two reservations about this excellent book. First, both the openings index and the players index should have indicated color; i.e., the numbers of games in which Fischer had white should have been printed in boldface type. This feature would have been useful for the reader wishing to learn what Fischer played with White or Black in a given variation or against a certain opponent.

Second, I found the order of the games in the book irritating. They are arranged in sections: US Championships and North American Tournaments, International Tournaments, Matches, Olympiads, World Title Series, and Miscellaneous. Simple chronological order, on the other hand, would enable the reader easily to view the changes in Fischer's style as his powers matured. With the present format it is difficult to get a sense of Fischer's talents unfolding with time, unless the reader skips around through the book quite a bit.

However, these are minor faults in a volume which admirably fills a major need. This book is to Fischer's games what Basic Chess Endings is to the endings or MCO to the openings - the complete reference.

By DAVID L. AMKRAUT, USCF Expert

June 16 (N.C.)

1973 CRAZY HORSE

3-RR (Quadrangular), no byes. 40/90, Shelby High School. Open only to players under 1600 or unrated.. EF \$3. Discount if paying USCF dues at tournament. Trophy to 1st in each section. Reg. 8:45 - 9:30 AM. Rds. 10-2-6. Bring sets, clocks. ENT. and checks payable to Shelby Chess Club, Box 975, Shelby, N.C. 28150.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG CUSTER SPECIAL

3-SS in 8-man sections; possibly one 12-man section. No byes, 40/90, Shelby High School. Open to all. EF \$5 if mailed by 6/9. \$6 later. Discount if paying USCF dues at tournament. \$\$25 1st in each section. \$15 2nd in 12-man section. Reg. 8:45 - 9:30 AM. Rds. 10-2-6. Bring sets, clocks. ENT. and checks payable to Shelby Chess Club, Box 975, Shelby, N.C. 28150.

June 16: JUNEBUG SPECIAL at Hartsville Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Hartsville, S. C. Air-Conditioned. EF \$3. Round Robin in 4 man sections; trophy to winner each section. Register at site 9 to 9:30; Rounds 10, 1:30, 5. Door prizes. Ent: Mike Baxley, 306 Park Ave., Hartsville, SC 29550

AN IMPORTANT BOOK REVIEW FROM THE MINNESOTA CHESS JOURNAL

A REVIEW BY CUPT BRASKET OF "MODERN CHESS OPENINGS" (MCO) 11TH EDITION, Edited by Walter Korn; 374 p., 1972; Pitman Publ. Co., N. Y. \$12.50.

THIS ELEVENTH EDITION OF MCO IS A TREMENDOUS DISAPPOINTMENT - the ~~same~~ so because it follows Larry Evans' 10th Edition, unquestionably the best of the series. Having spent quite a few hours looking over the present work, I should like to make a few sharply critical remarks.

Firstly, perhaps the most sweeping and serious criticism is that the material has been drastically abridged - apparently with the objective of minimizing the necessity of turning pages! The page size is 9 1/4" x 6", with 5 columns per page - however there are many partially or largely blank pages! From just flipping through the book, my estimate is that the reader loses, on the average, 15% to 20% per page - and the book has only 374 p. as compared with 514 full pages in MCO-10! This is a loss of about 40% of the contents of MCO-10 - but now all the footnotes are on the same page as, or at least near, the columns they refer to. Unfortunately the price has definitely not been abridged! At \$12.50 list price (\$11.25 to USCF members or through "Chess Digest"), as compared to \$9.75 (\$8.25 to USCF memb.) for good old MCO-10 (even when new!), Korn's 11th edition would be hardly a bargain even if it were a good book - WHICH IT ISN'T!

Secondly, and especially damning in view of the above, this 11th MCO suffers grievously for the lack of an authoritative editorial judgment. To be sure, this was also true of MCO-7, MCO-8, and MCO-9, all by the same editor; but there was then only the small and outdated (though excellent) MCO-6 by Grandmaster Reuben Fine (1939!) to compare them to. However, with Grandmaster Larry Evans' great MCO-10 in 1965 it becomes necessary to adopt it as the standard by which to judge later editions, both in size & content. MCO-11 fails on both counts. Even granting, for the sake of argument, that economic factors required a size reduction despite the price, I believe most tournament players would question the rationale whereby many important variations were completely deleted! On the next page I will call attention to some of the more glaring omissions. There are many more, and I am forced to the conclusion that MCO-11 IS, FOR MOST PLAYERS, NO LONGER SATISFACTORY AS A REFERENCE. I deeply regret my purchase of the book, sight unseen. In my opinion Mr. Korn has ruined MCO. While he is undoubtedly a capable Judge of end-game compositions, Mr. Korn is certainly no Grandmaster, and probably is not even of Master strength as a player. You may rightly say this isn't necessary (though it usually helps!); but, judging by MCO-11, he is quite conceivably not even an Expert when it comes to opening analysis. I greatly dislike making this comment; I have nothing against Mr. Korn as

a person or in his realm of end-game analysis. The problem for all chess players is that he holds the absolute international rights to the MCO series, having been granted them by the original editor, R. C. Griffith. He can, as in the case of MCO-10, employ a skilled "Reviser" (Larry Evans) to do the necessary work; but he holds the copyright himself. Alas, in the PF Era (Post-Fischer!) it is not likely that a Grandmaster will be willing to serve as mere "Reviser" of MCO. So hang onto your 10th Edition - or get one if you can - and consider MCO-11 at best a clumsy supplement to it.

I promised to cite some glaring examples of omissions; needless to say, these are ones I saw right away, being familiar with the lines. I have not done a column-by-column comparison - I'd need a stronger stomach! Behold:

(1) The famous "Argentine" variation of the Najdorf line in the Sicilian Defense (in which 3 Arg. Grandmasters were defeated by 3 Russian GMs in the same round of the 1955 Interzonal in Goteborg) is not even mentioned, although it remains one of the big lines in the entire opening. This is in direct contradiction to the claim made in the preface - the first paragraph asserts that MCO-11 "conveys...a compendious summary of all important variations". No one who plays either side of the Najdorf can ignore this line completely. Recently it has been seen less frequently, but only because the best continuation for both sides leads to a forced draw, which makes it unsatisfactory for any player who must play for a win.

(2) In the Sicilian Defense, after 2 P-QB3, only one column is given, treating the reply 2...P-Q4; the equally important alternative 2...N-KB3 (!) is not mentioned! (Barden likes this as a way to meet the Smith-Morra Gambit.)

(3) The Rubinstein variation of the Tarrasch Defense, repopularized by Spassky in 1969 for the black side, is represented by references to only five games (all Spassky's)! Such "obsolete" lines as Keres' award-winning victory over Tal in the 1959 Candidates' Tourney, have been completely discarded. Evans' references, over 25, are ignored, yet there are 2 inches of blank space at the bottom of the page! Evans has about a full page of notes, tightly packed; MCO-11 has 1/2 page of brief notes.

(4) On the next page is the Swedish variation of the same opening. In MCO-10 there are 5 columns plus more than 1/2 page of good notes. MCO-11 has 4 columns + 1/4 page of skimpy notes.

(Continued lower part of p. 19)

TOURNAMENT ANNOUNCEMENT:

SOUTHERN OPEN (52nd Annual)

MOBILE, ALABAMA, June 30-July 3, 1973, at the Admiral Semmes Hotel, 251 Government Blvd., Mobile, Ala. 7 Rd. Swiss system in a single section; 50/2½. Entry fee \$20; Under 21 \$15; Under 18 \$10. \$5 more after June 25. Prizes: \$2650 Guaranteed plus eleven trophies. 1st \$1000; 2nd \$500; Class Prizes: Expert \$150 + trophy, \$100; A same; B same + \$50 3rd; C \$100 + Trophy, \$50, \$25; D&E: \$50 + Trophy, \$25; Unrated \$50 + Trophy, \$30, \$20. Trophies to top woman, junior 19 to 21, junior 15 to 18, junior under 14. Speed Championship July 1. Accommodations at site from \$11 single, \$15.50 double. Entries: Roy Keeley, Jr., Route 1, Box 449, Theodore, Alabama 36852. Arthur B. Bisguier, International Grandmaster, will play and will give a lecture during the tournament. D&E and Unrated 1st prizes raised to \$75.

* * * * *

DONATIONS SOLICITED by the Prison Chess Club Fund, Cleveland Chess Foundation, Box 5268, Cleveland, Ohio 44101. They need money, chess equipment, or literature to use in helping prison clubs, which generally have no resources at all. Tax deductible! Those who donate more than \$5 will receive James Schroeder's ELITE CHESS BULLETIN.

* * * * *

Those players who live near Augusta, Georgia, may be interested to know that Sr. Master Jude Acers will be back to give a free simultaneous exhibition in August under the sponsorship of the Daniel Village Merchants' association.

* * * * *

U. S. MASTER CURT BRASKET'S REVIEW OF MODERN CHESS OPENINGS-11 Continued:

(5) In the 6 B-QB4 variation of the Najdorf Sicilian, a complete game is quoted without comment (!), ending in Black's resignation on move 20. Are we to conclude that the variation is a win for White? Hardly. As it happens, neither player's name is exactly a household word, a fact which might give one pause. I would venture to say there are a multitude of possibilities for either side. So why is this full game given?

(6) The Caro-Kann Defense seems to have been treated very badly. In a line of the Panov-Botvinnik Attack, Black has 3 plausible choices (MCO-10) of which MCO-11 retains only the one leading to an advantage for White - omitting the 2 lines leading to equality!

Is this enough to convince you? If not, look up some of your favorite lines in both books. These are not isolated examples!

There are also a very large number of misprints, typographical errors and confusions; this indicates sub-standard proofreading or, in many cases, poor compilation and editing. Many players will be unable to cope with the errors. Among those spotted: In col. 25 on p. 330 the notes should be (k) through (n), not (j) through (m); also note (a) omits a whole move!! On p. 248, where the entire Dutch variation of the Slav Defense is condensed to 5 short columns and a few short notes, the parenthesis in note (g) should end not after 10...BxN but after 14 N-K5! These can be really puzzling.

Of course, MCO-10 wasn't perfect; it omitted any reference to the Botvinnik-Petrosian match's Queen's Gambit Declined games, and MCO-11 did not rectify that oversight. And one error in MCO-10 was indeed corrected: note (h) of col. 47 in the Nimzo-Indian Defense is now correct as played - I mentioned this in a letter to Evans and he saw that it went into the file. I was amused to see that 3 of my 4 games in MCO-10 have been retained, and promoted to main columns, no less!

The only diagrams are on the first page of each section. The print is nice and clear - BUT, GOOD HEAVENS, WHY DID THEY DEPART FROM THE TRADITION FOLLOWED IN ALL PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF MCO AND OMIT THE LITTLE SPACE BETWEEN THE BLACK AND THE NEXT WHITE MOVE IN THE COLUMN? The moves are now equally spaced, making it absolutely impossible to tell which are Black and which are White. It is now necessary to read across the page to the left-hand column and establish colors from the numbering! This was the single biggest fault I could find with Horowitz's book "Chess Openings, Theory & Practice" of a few years ago - and now this "unpardonable" choice has appeared in MCO! Some of these are merely nuisances which I would be inclined to suffer in silence if the book were good. Still, it is really unpardonable to chop out most of the valid alternative lines - and then quote the source of the remaining line, either! A shameful performance. Libraries will have to buy this book. You can consult it there. C.B.

CROSS-TABLES OF THE GREENVILLE OPEN, APRIL 14, 1973

No.	Player		Result by Rounds: 1 2 3			Total
1	Arthur Hammons *		W4	W3	W2	3-0
2	John Thompson		L3	W4	L1	1-2
3	Louis Knoepp		W2	L1	L4	1-2
4	James Barr		L1	L2	W3	1-2
5	Ray Richards *		W7	W8	W6	3-0
6	Paul Tinkler		W8	W7	L5	2-1
7	John C. Bell		L5	L6	W8	1-2
8	Thomas Forster		L6	L5	L7	0-3
9	Richard Stucker *		W14	W13	W10	3-0
10	Luis Alvarez		W11	W12	L9	2-1
	Mark Cantrell		L10	W14	W12	2-1
12	James Smith		W13	L10	L11	1-2
13	Neil Gosnell		L12	L9	W14	1-2
14	Richard James		L9	L11	L13	0-3
15	John Hadstate *		W20	W17	D16	2½-½
16	Edward Dromgoole *		W18	W20	D15	2½-½
17	James Kerns		W19	L15	W18	2-1
18	Curtis Cantrell		L16	W19	L17	1-2
19	Matt Dorn		L17	L18	W20	1-2
20	Robert Doyle		L15	L16	L19	0-3

Hadstate was given the trophy in the last section on tiebreak.
Section winners are starred.

CROSS-TABLES OF THE AIKEN COUNTY OPEN, APRIL-MAY, 1973

No.	Player, Hometown	Result by Rounds: 1 2 3 4 5	Total
1	Lee Hyder, Aiken	W7 W11 W3 D4 W5	4½-½
2	Dennis Carringer, Augusta	L4 WF W14 W10 W8	4-1
3	F. X. McGahee, Aiken	W18 W15 L1 W13 W6	4-1
4	Charles E. Braun, Aiken	W2 L6 W10 D1 W13	3½-1½
5	Henry E. Hudak, Aiken	L9 W7 W12 W6 L1	3-2
6	*Robert Holley, N. Augusta	W14 W4 W13 L5 L3	3-2
7	*Billy Clifford, N. Augusta	L1 L5 D11 W18 W14	2½-2½
8	James W. Donnelly, Aiken	W12 L10 D9 W15 L2	2½-2½
9	John Garri, Augusta	W5 L13 D8 L11 W15	2½-2½
10	*Jeff Roberts, Aiken	W17 W8 L4 L2 D11	2½-2½
11	*Steve Wall, Aiken	D15 L1 D7 W9 D10	2½-2½
12	Charles W. McGahee, Aiken	L8 W18 L5 L14 W17	2-3
13	Gerald E. Knighton, Sr., N. Aug.	W16 W9 L6 L3 L4	2-3
14	George H. Kinser, Augusta	L6 W16 L2 W12 L7	2-3
15	James D. Gayle, Aiken	D11 L3 W16 L8 L9	1½-3½
16	Marilyn P. McGahee, Aiken	L13 L14 L15 L17 WF	1-4
17	Dan Hagler, Augusta	L10 LF L18 W16 L12	1-4
18	Richard Poore, Aiken	L3 L12 W17 L7 LF	1-4

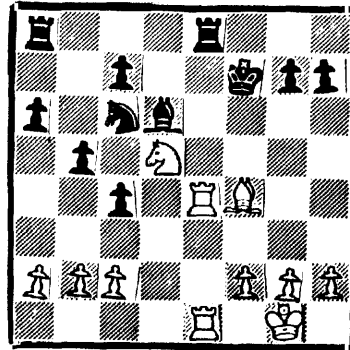
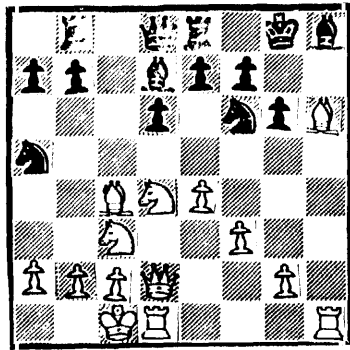
*Juniors

TOURNAMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

1973 SEA ISLAND OPEN Beaufort, S. C., July 21-22

4-Rd. SS tournament in sections of 16 players at the Beaufort Technical School on Ribaut Rd. Held at the beginning of the annual Beaufort Water Festival celebration so there will be much for families to do over and above visiting the nearby beaches. Due to mislaying our records we don't have all the details, but the last Sea Island Open had EF \$10, \$8 in advance; Registration 8:30-9:30 a. m. the first day; 40 moves in 2 hrs. This one probably won't be much different, but watch Chess Life and Review for June to be sure. Or else write Douglas Cail, 1002 Paul Dr., Beaufort, S. C. 29902, or call him at (803) 524-5180. Cash prizes in each section are traditionally generous. Tournament site is air conditioned. Directors will include Cail and Lee Hyder.

This is the only tournament held near South Carolina's beautiful beaches during the summer. Come join the fun!



ANALYTICAL COMMENTS BY CHARLES WALTER (Positions from last issue)

In position 1 above from the game Garner-Hall, where White played 15Be2, Garner suggested 15 Bf8 in a note. It is a shame you did not look at this "trip" more thoroughly.

15 Bf8! Nh5 (forced) 16 Rh5! and now

1. --gh? 17 Qg5+ Kf8 18 Qh5 e6 (forced) 19 Qh8+ Ke7 20 Nf5+! ef 21 Nd5+ ef 21 Nd5+ Ke6 22 Nf5+ Ke7 23 Ng6+! fg 24 Qg7 mate.
2. --Bd4? 17 Qh6 (threats 18 Qg6+ and 18 Rd4)
 - a. 17--Be3+ 18 Qe3 gh 19 Qg5+ Kf8 20 Qh6+ Kg8 21 Qg6+ mates.
 - b. 17--e6 18 Rd4 Qf6 19 e5 de 20 Rdh4 gh 21 Qf6 and Rh5 mates.
3. --Be5? 17 Re5 e6 (forced) 18 Ra5 Kf8 19 Qh6+ Ke7 20 Rh5 or Rf5 wins.
4. --Bf6! 17 Qh6 (Ra5 also wins) and now
 - a. 17--Nc4? 18 Rdh8 gh 19 Rh5 e6 20 Nf5! ef 21 f4 wins (Threat Rg5+)
 - b. 17--e6! 18 Nf5! gh 19 Qh5 Bg5+ 20 Kb1 Qf6 21 Bg7 wins. Other tries than 19--Bg5+ also lose.

How was that trip!

In the game after 15 B-K2 P-R3 16 Bf8, I think Black's best try was:

16--Rf8 17 Rh8+ Kh8 18 Qh6+ Kg8 19 Rh1 Nh5 20 g4 e6 21 gh Qf6 22 hg Qg7 23 Qh3 Nc6! 24 Rg1 Nd4 25 gf+ Rf7 26 Rg7+ Rg7 and I don't see the win Garner claimed at the 20th move.

Also in the correspondence game Charleston vs. Aiken (Position 2) you said that Black must lose a pawn anyway. But after 18--Re4 19 Re4 Ra7 White is better but I don't see a forced win. (Sorry--my fault for the note. MLH)

TOURNAMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rockin Round Robin, Morganton, NC, June 23. At Collett St. Recreation Center. EF \$3.50, \$3 by 6/22. State membership req. Trophy to winner each section. Reg 9-9:30, Rds. 10, 2, 6. Entries: Jeff Brewton, 219 Avery Ave., Morganton 28655.

North Augusta Midsummer Open, Aug. 4. At North Augusta Recreation Center on Buena Vista Ave. Round Robin in 4-man sections. EF \$1; trophies to winner of individual sections. Reg. 9-9:30, Rounds 10, 2, 6. Entries: Am. Dodson, 2003 Robin Rd., North Augusta 29841.

1973 Alaric the Visigoth and Emperor Honorius Special, Shelby H. S., Shelby, NC, August 18. Arrangements same as 1973 Crazy Horse and G. A. Custer Special, p. 17.

Georgia Open, Sept. 1-3, Atlanta: Atlantan Hotel, Luckie St. Sponsor: Georgia Chess Assn. Details to be in CHESS LIFE AND REVIEW.

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