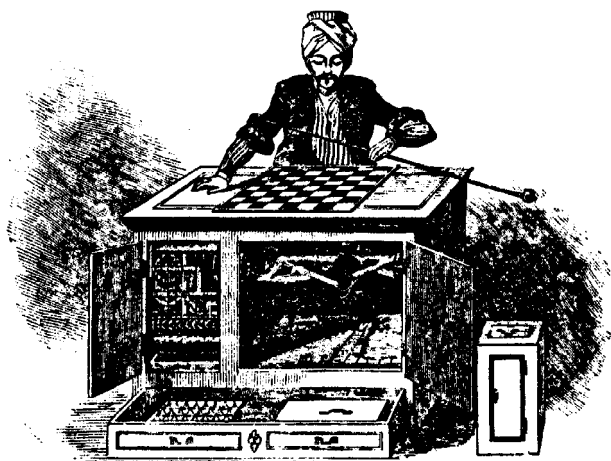


# SCCA NEWS

vol. xviii no.2 april 1983



*Don Diego Morphy, Paul's paternal grandfather*



*The Automaton Chess Player - Kempelen's Turk*

*inside: Charleston in  
Chess History*

The SCCA News is published quarterly by the South Carolina Chess Association. Submissions should be sent to the editor, except that games intended for annotation should be sent to the games editor (addresses on back).

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CHANGING OF THE GUARD by Bill Floyd

As most of you now know, Lee Hyder resigned as Editor of SCCA News effective after the last issue. A very busy schedule of other matters forced Lee to reach this decision and we wish him well in those endeavors.

Lee has been, over the years, South Carolina's chess's hardest worker and most faithful servant.

The following highlights of Lee's chess career recently appeared in the Aiken County Rambler (edited below for chess players . . . the original article contained a lot of information for non-players).

AIKEN--For Dr. Lee Hyder, the game of chess is more than just a recreational hobby--it's a challenge.

"I first learned to play chess when I was 15 and living in Tennessee," Lee said. "I was just getting over a bad cold and my mother wouldn't let me go outside. I invited a good friend of mine over, who was an avid chess player, and he taught me to play."

As time passed, Lee's interest and experience grew and when he was a senior in high school in 1953 he competed in his first chess tournament, the Houston Southwest Open.

"I did well considering my lack of experience," he recalled with a smile. "When I was a senior in college, I tied for the Houston championship," he added.

"I did my graduate work at Berkley, and it was there, in the San Francisco area, that I developed my game. I played in several chess clubs where I was up against very strong competition."

"During the time I was living on the west coast, I qualified for the California Championship, which consisted of the top 10 chess players in the state. I finished next to last, but during the competition I beat one guy who placed second in the U.S. Open Chess Championship. I really felt good about that game," he recalled proudly.

Lee has since competed in about 400 tournament games. He has won or tied for first place six times in the South Carolina Championship, won the Georgia Open and the Carolina Open and tied for first place in the Tennessee Open.

During the 1970's Lee became involved with the U.S. Chess Federation. In 1974 he, along with Bill Dodgen from North Augusta, promoted and hosted the chess match in Augusta between International Grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi of the U.S.S.R. and International Grandmaster Henrique Mecking of Brazil. This was the first such event ever held in the eastern United States.

Lee admits he doesn't get as much practice in as he should. Two worthy opponents in the area and good friends who help keep him on his toes are Chuck Braun and John Ryan. Lee also practices with his son, Robert, who is president of Aiken High's Chess Club.

Through the years, patience, determination, skill and accumulated experience have paid off for Lee Hyder who is certain to win more chess tournaments in the future.

While we have lost Lee as our editor, I'm sure his love for the game will keep him active in SC chess and we can all look forward to

seeing him soon "over the Board."

Fortunately, we have been able to obtain an extremely well qualified replacement in John McCrary of Columbia. John is an avid chess historian and has done considerable research on chess. Hopefully, some of this material will make its way into the pages of SCCA News. He is also a collector of new and rare chess books and an active postal player with a postal rating of 1428 (Class A). Many of you will remember John as the Chief T.D. for the 1977 and 1978 South Carolina Closed Championships. We look forward to John's efforts and wish him the best.

Now it is time to again stress an old point . . . If members don't contribute, then there is little local news to report. This is a State publication and we want readers to know what's going on in the State, so please send your games, news, etc. to John (address on back cover).

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The Worst Tournament Flop in history may have been the 4th American Chess Congress, in Philadelphia in 1876. It was intended to be a grand centennial celebration, a major international tourney with players from all over the world. But the tournament organizers fought among themselves, with the result that the tournament was largely boycotted: The "great centennial international tournament" was attended by only nine players: five from Philadelphia, and only one from outside the U.S. (and he was staying in New York at the time).

### Charleston Chess Tradition

Whenever the Charleston Chess Club meets, it continues the tradition of a city that has been significant in the history of American chess.

That tradition includes the year 1795, when a fellow named Don Diego Morphy (Paul Morphy's grandfather) moved to Charleston with his wife and first-born son. The family had recently emigrated to the U.S. in a dramatic escape from a bloody slave rebellion in San Domingo. Although Morphy's wife died in 1796, he remarried, and in 1798, Alonzo Morphy (Paul's father) was born in Charleston. Paul's famous Uncle Ernest was also born in 1807 in Charleston. The family moved to New Orleans in 1809. Don Diego Morphy, incidentally, had been Spanish consul in both port cities where he lived.

Unfortunately, the historical sources consulted by the editor do not indicate where in Charleston the Morphy family lived. If this information could be discovered, it would give South Carolina a chess-historical site of some significance.

In 1834, starting on December 1, the famous "Turk" chess automation visited Charleston. It was exhibited nightly at "Mr. Lege's Long Room Queen Street." The city's inhabitants flocked to see the exhibit, paying the 50¢ adult admission, for several weeks. Incidentally, the 150th Anniversary of the Turk's visit will fall on a Saturday, December 1, 1984. Anyone for a memorial tournament?

Charleston chess tradition continues in 1858, when a pamphlet containing the rules of the Charleston Chess Club was published. This is considered to have been the 53rd known chess book published in the U.S., and one of the few of those 53 that were written by Americans. Unfor-

tunately no copies are known to have survived. The Charleston club was the second American chess club to publish its rules, basing them largely on an earlier publication by the New York club.

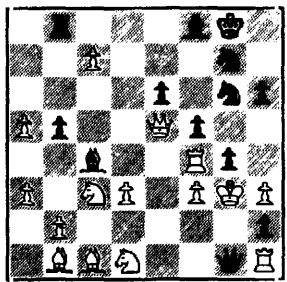
In 1891, The Chess Players' Annual and Club Directory listed the Charleston Chess Club as the only one in South Carolina (and one of about 90 in the U.S.). The club's address was 39 Broad Street.

The present-day Charleston Chess Club carries on the city's chess history each week at the North Charleston City Hall (Room 516) on Mall Drive (off I-26) on Wednesdays at 7:00 P.M.

Longest Reign as No. 1

Who has been recognized as the world's best player for the longest time? The honor goes to As-Sūli, an Arab of 1,000 years ago. According to Murray's History of Chess (p. 200): "As-Sūli's reputation in chess remained unchallenged in Arabic circles for more than 600 years. To his successors he represented all that was possible in chess, . . ."

As-Sūli was also one of the earliest chess authors; following is a problem from his manuscripts (remember that in his day, queens could move only one square diagonally and bishops leaped exactly two squares diagonally; other pieces moved as present).



Red Plays: Mate on e1 in XXXVI.

1)Nh5+; 2)Nh4+; 3)Ng3+; 4)Ng2+; 5)Nf1+; 6)Ne1+; 7)Nd2+; 8)Nc2+; 9)Nb3+; 10)Nb4; 11)Nc5+; 12)Nc6+; 13)Nd7+; 14)Nc6XQ+; 15)Nf6+; 16)Ng6+; 17-32) repeat, playing 18)N(g6)XR+; 33)Nh5+; 34)Nh4+; 35)Ng3+; 36)NXP mate. This problem was termed the "water-wheel," and was found carved on a stone at the time of the ancient Greeks, according to AS-Sūli.

## WHY WE PLAY CHESS - ONE PSYCHOLOGIST'S VIEW

Since this editor is both a professional psychologist and a chess-player, it is natural that he is interested in the psychology of chess. Psychology has two major applications to chess. First, we can study how we analyze chess positions, and try to determine factors in chess skill. This subject has been masterfully approached by Adrian D. DeGroot in the book, Thought and Choice in Chess.

Secondly, a psychologist can study why we enjoy chess. This question has yet to get satisfactory treatment, however. The only real attempt to study this has been the book, The Psychology of the Chess Player, by Reuben Fine. That book argues that unconscious libidinal (primarily sexual) needs are the real motivation for playing chess.

Fine's book, however, is filled with questionable reasoning. He tends to treat chess as though it is a special case; as a result, his conclusions are largely inapplicable to games that are similar to chess, such as its Chinese and Japanese variants. Such a narrow approach cannot generate meaningful theory.

This editor believes that to understand chess, we must first deal with the larger question of the appeal of games in general. I believe that there are three basic needs that are satisfied by games:

1. Uncertainty of Outcome:

Games create artificial situations in which the participant is unsure of success or failure. The more the uncertainty, the more exciting the game is. It is obvious, for example, that a close football game (one with prolonged uncertainty of outcome) is more exciting



than a lopsided one.

It is important that uncertainty of outcome in games involve an artificial outcome which is not a real threat to the participant. In real life, a threatening situation with uncertain outcome generates painful anxiety rather than pleasant excitement. Even in a game, if the potential outcome becomes too serious to the participant, the game is no longer fun.

The concept of uncertain outcome applies not only to competitive games, but also to various other activities, e.g. watching adventure movies. Even such activities as collecting as a hobby, or historical research, seem to be more pleasurable as a result of the "suspense" inherent in being unsure of ultimate success.

## 2. Dominance Needs:

Competitive games seem to satisfy a need which is very deeply-rooted in humanity's evolutionary history--the need for dominance over others. The concept of "dominance hierarchy" (pecking order) is found throughout the animal kingdom. Much of human behavior seems to contain "dominance" elements, e.g. anger, self-concepts, etc. Fortunately, civilization has placed many restraints on open dominance behavior, to minimize its painful consequences. However, the basic need to compete for domination is still present in all people.

It is not surprising, then, that people play competitive games. These games are among the few activities in life in which direct, overt

struggle to dominate others is totally permitted. Society tolerates dominance behavior in games because they involve artificial situations, thus are not true threats, and because participation is voluntary. A person cannot legally hit someone else on the street, but the two can voluntarily enter a boxing ring, put on gloves (to minimize real threat) and hit each other freely.

### 3. Challenge to Ability:

Our daily lives rarely present real challenges to our optimal abilities. Even if a person is a fast runner, he may rarely have to run in a real life situation. In games of skill, we create artificial situations in which our abilities are challenged to their utmost; thus, we have to run fast to avoid a tackler in football.

Chess, of course, has all these basic elements: uncertainty of outcome, dominance struggles, and challenge to ability. It is in this last, the way that it challenges ability, that it differs from other games. Chess basically challenges creative problem-solving ability to a degree that real life often does not.

Let us pause to discuss what creative problem-solving is. In everyday life, most of the problems we face are solved like this: we first classify the problem as a certain learned "type," and then retrieve from our memories previously-learned approaches to this problem "type." People differ among themselves in their ability to classify and retrieve appropriately, but even difficult problems in life often follow this simple two-step logical approach.

In some situations, however, it is necessary to go one logical step further. After classifying relevant aspects of the problem and remembering applicable previous learning, then one must combine pieces of information by syllogistic and cause-and-effect reasoning to generate new conclusions not previously learned. Since the combinations of information are not previously learned, there must be a sort of directed trial-and-error approach to find the right conclusions. This process constitutes creative problem-solving: the process of generating new conclusions from old learning.

For example, if a person classifies a problem's aspects in various ways, he may retrieve from memory various pieces of information. Among this information may be two previously learned ideas: that A leads to B, and that B leads to C. He may never have previously learned to combine this information to realize that A therefore leads to C. Furthermore, he may have much other, irrelevant learning about the problem that interferes with his realization of the conclusion. But, in his trial-and-error searching, he suddenly "sees" in a flash of insight that A leads to C.

Creative problem-solving is often required in thinking that goes beyond just the solution of daily problems, such as in scientific or philosophical reasoning. It is occasionally required in daily life as well.

The game of chess, however, demands creative problem-solving frequently. When one sees a chess position, one is aware that there are numerous cause-and-effect relationships among the possible moves, and that the total pattern of these relationships is unique to that position. Thus, it is impossible to classify the position as a "type" with

a previously-learned solution, because the position will have essential differences from any position ever previously encountered.

Accordingly, the player goes through the following procedure: He first classifies recognizable parts of the position (e.g. attacks, guards, open files, etc.), and retrieves previously-learned ideas about these features. Then, he must look for ways to combine this information into a meaningful whole to generate an argument for the best move. To give a simple example, if one notices that a bishop can "skewer" attack a king and queen (one piece of information based on a simple classification), and also notices that a knight guarding against the skewer attack can be itself attacked, one combines this information into an argument: attack the knight to clear the way for the skewer. An actual reasoning process in a position will frequently be more elaborate than this. It is the need for finding relevant cause-and-effect connections among moves, disregarding irrelevant information, that challenges the creative problem-solving ability of a chess player.

Chess, in addition, has certain aesthetic satisfactions. These derive from the constant novelty of finding unique solutions to positions, i.e. the fact that no two positions have the same pattern of cause-and-effect relationships among moves. The continual discovery of new means-ends relationships is intellectually pleasant.

Other games of strategy may also challenge creative problem-solving ability as well: checkers, or contract bridge, for example. Chess perhaps differs from them in providing more elaborate relationships among aspects of a position, thus gratifying the "novelty" need more completely, and providing a more consistent test of creative problem-solving throughout the course of a game.

## BOOK REVIEW

The Computer Chess Digest Annual 1983

About the only "pay" an SCCA News editor gets is the arrival of an occasional free chess book that the publisher hopes you will review. I have recently received a copy of the Computer Chess Digest Annual 1983, for this purpose. This is a 104-page paperback devoted solely to the current status of computer chess, primarily the newest and strongest home microcomputers. It is a non-technical volume aimed at chess players rather than programmers.

The Annual has some interesting and provocative features. It contains an article that studies the upgradable plug-in modules that are such a popular advertised feature on computers. The article weighs the costs of these systems versus their true benefits, and evaluates the question of whether a machine plays a logical game if it has a series of modules (opening, middle game, end game), as opposed to a single, continuous program.

The Annual also has two articles comparing humans and computers on how they analyze positions. Surprising similarities are found between the two groups, perhaps teaching us as much about our own thought processes as those of the computer.

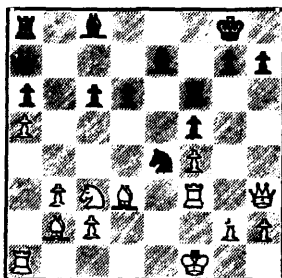
The Annual contains reviews of current and coming models. Insofar as the reviews contain objective information, they are valuable, but some of the reviews are primarily subjective. For example, the Champion Sensory Challenger is described as "exceedingly passive," and as being weak in the end game. This editor, a CSC owner, strongly disagrees with those assertions, which are unsupported by the reviewer.

Also included in the Annual are: a brief article by Kathe Spracklin on general future directions in chess microcomputers; numerous computer games, and match and tournament results; and a large classified section for used computers.

I would recommend this book to anyone shopping for a computer, as well as anyone seriously interested in the status of computer chess. It costs \$10.00 and can be ordered from Institutional Computer Development, 2951 Merrick Road, Bellmore, NY 11710, or call toll-free 1-800-645-4710. Purchasers will receive a 5% discount on any single future computer purchase from ICD (this may recover the cost of the book).

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One of the worst moves in international tournament history was played in the first round of the first international tournament: London 1851, Kieseritzky had first move against Anderson, reaching this position after 19 moves.



Kieseritzky played 20)Rg3??, allowing either Qf2 mate, or Rh6, trapping the queen. Staunton called it "a sort of double-barrelled blunder I have hardly ever seen equalled even among beginners at the game." Ironically, these same two players later played the famous "Immortal Game," with Anderson sacrificing a queen, 2 rooks, and a bishop to win.

Postal Play in the Palmetto State

There's a new title in town, and some of the best postal players in the state are aiming to claim it. The title is that of S. C. postal champion, to be awarded to the winner of the SCCA's first postal tournament.

This new title poses a new question: who will get bragging rights as the state's best player? The postal champ, or the over-the-board (OTB) titlist? In all fairness, it seems to me that postal chess and OTB chess are different games requiring some different skills, so accomplishments in the two cannot be directly compared.

The relationship between the two is rather like the relationship of "timed tests" and "power tests" in school. Timed tests (with brief time limits) measure speed as well as accuracy in problem-solving. Power tests, however, assess the peak level a subject can reach, with time de-emphasized. Both tests are valid, as life itself presents some "timed" tasks, and some "power" tasks.

Postal chess is a "power" test, and OTB play a "timed" test of chess skill. Like the school tests, abilities in the two forms of the game are correlated, but the correlation is far from perfect. I can remember two postal opponents who both had established current OTB ratings of about 1500; yet one was a consistent class A postalite, the other a consistent class D. I have defeated (and out-rated) players in postal chess who were 500-700 points above me in OTB ratings.

Suffice it to say, both champions will be deserving.

## EFFICIENT LOSERS

By Bill Floyd

Clarence Tichenor, our 1981 under 1400 State Champion doesn't lose many games in championship competition as his 9-1 record in the last two State Championships attests. When he does lose one though, he wastes no time as his second round loss to this year's champ shows.

Smith - Tichenor  
1982 S. C. Closed - Reserve  
Caro - Kann

1. P-K4, P-OB3
2. P-Q4, P-Q4
3. N-QB3, PXP
4. NXP, N-Q2
5. N-KB3, N1-B3
6. Q-K2?!, P-ON4??
7. N-Q6MATE

This saved two moves over my most efficient effort to date (and hopefully ever) but I had the "Disadvantage" of being White.

Floyd - Shibut (2153)  
1980 Midlands Open  
Albin Counter-Gambit

1. P-Q4, P-Q4
2. P-QB4, P-K4?!
3. P-KP, P-Q5
4. P-QR3, N-OB3
5. P-KN3, NXP
6. N-Q2, N1-B3
7. N-B3, B-Q3
8. NXP?, Q-K2
9. P-QN4??, N-Q6 MATE



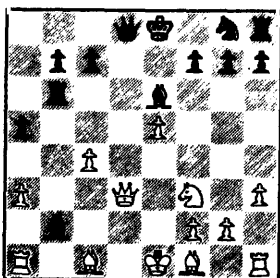
GAMES DEPARTMENT

(Except where otherwise stated, annotations are by Charles Brown)

An Unusual Winning Move

By John McCrary

The castling move usually is a defensive move of the king. In this game, however, castling is an attacking move of the king, to win a rook! This was the position after 13 moves of McCrary-Wassner (postal).



Black thinks he has won a pawn on b2, but he failed to see the sequel 14)OXd8+, KXd8; 15)Bxb2, Rxb2; 16) 0-0-0+, resigns!

## 11th Snowstorm Special

Patrick Hart vs. Klaus Pohl

1 P-K4 P-QN3 2 P-Q4 B-N2 3 N-QB3 P-K3 4 N-B3 a) B-N5 5 B-Q3 N-KB3 6 Q-K2  
 P-Q4 7 P-K5 N-K5 8 B-Q2 NXB 9 QXN P-QB4 10 P-QR3 B-R4? b) 11 B-N5ch B-B3  
 12 B-K2! N-Q2 13 0-0 0-0 14 Q-K3 Q-K2 15 N-QN5 P-QR3? c) 16 N-B7 R-R2  
 17 NXR KR-R1 18 P-B3! d) P-B5 19 N-N4 BKN 20 BPXB B-R5 21 B-Q1 BXB 22  
 QRXB N-N1 23 N-Q2 N-R3 24 Q-QB3 N-B2 25 N-N1 Q-N4 26 P-B4 Q-B4 27 Q-B3  
 N-N4 28 P-N4 Q-B7 e) 29 R-Q2 Q-N3 30 K-R1 Q-K5 31 QXQ PXQ 32 R-K1 R-Q2  
 33 RXP R1-Q1 34 PQR4! NXP 35 P-R5 PXP 36 PXP N-N6 37 RXR RXR 38 RXP P-KR4  
 39 P-R6! R-R2 40 R-B6 K-R2 41 N-R3 PXP 42 N-N5 R-R1 43 P-R7 N-Q7 44 R-N6  
 R-QB1 45 N-B7 RXN 46 P-R8(Q) N-B6 47 Q-K4ch P-N3 48 R-B6 R-N2 49 P-N4 R-R2  
 50 R-B1 f) R-R7 51 Q-B2 RXQ 52 RXR P-N4 53 R-KB2 N-Q5 54 PXP K-N3 55 R-B4  
 N-N4 56 RXNP K-B4 57 R-QB4 KXNP 58 R-B5 N-Q5 59 P-N5 N-N6 60 R-B3 N-R4  
 61 P-N6 K-B5 62 R-B5 N-N6 63 R-B4 KXP 64 P-N7 K-Q4 65 R-QN4 Resigns

- a) 4 B-Q3 is more flexible. The Knight may be needed at K2, as in this game
- b) Better is 10...PXP or 10...BKN
- c) Black invites the N in, and white obliges
- d) Neatly extricating the Knight
- e) 28...Q-K5 would save a move
- f) 50 Q-N, R-R, 51 R-B2 would be less generous.

## 11th Snowstorm Special

## Hyatt vs. Carter

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 Cd 4 Qd4 a6 5 Bg5 a) Qc7 b) 6 Nc3 e5 7 Qd2 Be6  
 8 0-0-0 Nd7 9 Nd5 B:d5 10 Q:d5 Ngf6 11 B:f6 N:f6 12 Qd3 Rd8 13 Qe2 Qc6  
 14 Nd2 d5 15 ed R:d5 16 f4 e4 17 g4 Bb4 18 Bg2 c) B:d2+ 19 R:d2 R:d2  
 20 Q:d2 0-0 21 g5 d) e3! 22 Qe2 Nd5 23 B:d5 Q:d5 24 Rd1 Q:a2 25 Q:e3?e)  
 Qal+ 26 Kd2 Rd8+ Resigns

a) The idea is to develop the bishop before the queen retreats to d2 but e3 seems like a more logical square.

5. Be3 NC6 6. Qd2 Nf6 7. NC3 e6 8. 0-0-0 Q 7c9. Bf4 with a slight edge.

b) 5...NC6 6. Qd2 h6 is sharper

c) Better 18Nc3 threatening 19. Nxe4.

d) 21. Rel was necessary to prevent Blacks next

e) 25. C3 was his last chance, although Black prevails after 25...Qal+  
 26. Kc2 and 27. Q:c4

## Cliff Hyatt vs. David Myers

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 NC3 Bb4 4 Bd2 a) de4 5 Qg4 Qd4 6 Nf3 b) h5 c) 7 Qe6+ d)  
 Be6 8 Nd4 Bd7 9 Ne4 e) Bd2+ 10 Nd2 NC6 11 N2f3 000 12 BC4 Re8+ f) 13 Kd2  
 Nf6 14 Rael Ne4+ 15 Kc1 f5 16 NC6 BC6 17 Nd4 Nf2 18 Re8 Be8 19 Rf1 Ng4  
 20 Nf5 g6 21 Rd1! g) Rh7 22 Be6+ Bd7 23 Rd7 Rd7 24 Ne7+ Kd8 25 Bd7 Kd7  
 26 Ng6 Nh2 27 Nf4 h4 28 Ng6 h3 h) 29 gh3 Ke6 30 Kd2 Kf5 31 Ne7+ Kg5 32 Kd3  
 Kh4 33 Nd5 C6 34 NF4 Kg3 35 Ke4 Nf1 36 Ne6 Kh3 37 Nd8 Resign i)

a) Not bad, but usual is 4. e5

b) Cute, but 6. 0-0-0 is better

c) Now Black picks a weaker alternative. Best is 6...Nh6 7. Qe6+! Be6  
 8. Nd4 Bd7! 9. Ne4 Bd2+ 10. Kd2 NC6=

d) Good enough for equality but 7. Qf4 gets an edge

e) Black gets an edge on 9. 0-0-0 Nf6 10. BC4 0-0 11. Nds Bd6 12. Rhe1 Ng4!  
 13. Bf4 Bf4+ 14. Nf4 NC6 15. h3 Nf2 Velimirovich-lukov, 1964

f) Better to develop with 12. Nh6

g) Threatens mate

h) 28...Ke6 saves a move

i) The spite check at d2 was worth a try.

## Cliff Hyatt vs. David Riley

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 NC6 3 d4 ed4 4 BC4 NF6 5 00 Ne4 6 Re1 d5 7 Bd5 Qd5 8 NC3 Qa5  
 9 Ne4 Be6 10 Bd2 Bb4 11 Nd4 Nd4 12 C3 Be7 13 Cd4 Qd5 14 RCl a) 000 b)  
 15 Bf4 C6 16 Qa4 a6 17 Be5 F6 18 NC3!! Qd7 19 Bg3 Bd6 20 d5! Resigns

a) Best is 14. Bf4 C6 15. NC3 Qd7 16. Q-R4! threatening 17. d5 leading  
 to equality is 14. Bb4 Bb4 15. Qa4 Qc6 16. Qb4 0-0-0=

b) Much too committed. Necessary is 14...C6

From the 1980 State Championship, Dennis Fish (Black) knocks off  
 Pat Hart in a Bishop's opening full of tactical possibilities.

1 P-K4 P-K4 2 B-B4 B-B4 3 P-Q3 a) P-KR3 4 P-KB4 N-QB3 b) 5 N-KB3 P-Q3  
 6 N-B3 P-QR3 c) 7 P-QR3 d) N-KB3 8 P-KR3 N-KR4 9 N-K2 PXP 10 P-Q4 B-R2  
 11 BXP e) NXB 12 NXN NXP 13 BXP+ KXB 14 NXN Q-R5+ 15 K-K2 R-K1 16 K-Q3  
 BXN 17 KXB B-B4! 18 Q-R5+ QXQ 19 NXQ RXP+ 20 K-B3 K-N 21 N-N3? f) R-K6+  
 22 Resigns

a) Normal is 3. P-QB3. White Plans P-KB4 but this is furthered more by  
 3. N-QB3 (or still better 2. N-QB3). Now Black ought to play 3...N-QB3.

b) Black could set a trap with 4...BXN because 5. RXB could be effective-  
 ly answered with 5... Q-R5+ and 6...QXRP. Black would stand well even  
 after 5. Q-R5! Q-K2 6. RXB N-QB3 and 7...N-B3.

c) This prevents White from castling by trading his QN for Black's  
 Bishop (via N-QR4).

d) White should play either 7. Q-K2 or 7. P.B5.

e) Better 11. P-B3.

f) White might be able to hold out after 21. QR-Q1 QR-Q1 22. RXR RXR  
 23. R-KB1.

## GREENVILLE CHESS CLUB SPRING SPECIAL

March 26, 1983

No.	Player's Full Name As Shown on Membership Card	Rating	Rd.	Rd.	Rd.	Rd.	Total
			1	2	3	4	
1	Klaus A. Pohl	2308	W19	D10	W8	W17	3½
2	Ernesto DeGuzman, Sr.	2237	W20	D11	W13	W10	3½
3	Jack J. Berry	2094	W21	D13	W11	W36	3½
4	Wayne G. Williams	2043	W22	W12	L6	W14	3
5	David Erb	2043	W23	W14	W7	D6	3½
6	Jimmy Hill	2012	W24	W15	W4	D5	3½
7	James C. Hyatt	1951	W25	W16	L5	D12	2½
8	Harold M. Bush, Jr.	1917	W27	W26	L1	W15	3
9	Michael Nathan Williams	1838	W28	D37	L36	L27	1½
10	Ralph B. Cade	1752	W29	D1	W37	L2	2½
11	Robert A. Efird	1749	W30	D2	L3	W21	2½
12	Ralph L. Hughes, Jr.	1634	W31	L4	W23	D7	2½
13	Matthew Earl Elliott	1625	FW32	D3	L2	W28	2½
14	Ryan C. Coker	1614	FW33	L5	W24	L4	2
15	Joseph S. Corbett	1609	W34	L6	W26	L8	2
16	Orville B. Harris	1596	FW35	L7	L27	D37	1½
17	Benjy F. Hawthorne	1571	D36	W20	W29	L1	2½
18	Emmanuel V. Seko	1570	L37	L27	W30	W26	2
19	John C. Anthony	1529	L1	L36	L31	W30	1
20	Dean Russell Coker	1468	L2	L17	L21	BYE	1
21	Dean Jackson	1392	L3	D28	W20	L11	1½
22	Herbert T. Horton	1318	L4	L29	-	-	0
23	Paul Brian Orr	1311	L5	W30	L12	L29	1
24	Donald C. Horton	1218	L6	W31	L15	W34	2
25	James H. Carlisle	1122	L7	L34	BYE	L31	1
26	Hugh F. Bridgers	1099	BYE	L8	L15	L18	1
27	Carl Weyermann	N	L8	W18	W16	W9	3
28	Ronald Topa	N	L9	D21	W34	L13	1½
29	Larry G. Green	N	L10	W22	L17	W23	2
30	Steve P. Moyd	N	L11	L23	L18	L19	0
31	Wesley Law	N	L12	L24	W19	W25	2
32	Kenneth A. Brons	N	FL13	-	-	-	0
33	Mark Brown	N	FL14	-	-	-	0
34	Thompson B. McCune	N	L15	W25	L28	L24	1
35	Paul J. Molnar	U	FL16	-	-	-	0
36	Scott D. Thompson	N	D17	W19	W9	L3	2½
37	Michael Landau	U	W18	D9	L10	D16	2

KAREN CARPENTER MEMORIAL

Columbia. SC 29202

February 5, 1983

Palmetto Chess Club  
 C/O William Floyd, Dir.  
 4315 Devereaux Rd.  
 Columbia, SC 29205

Karen Carpenter Memorial, Cont'd.

No.	Player	Pre Rating	Post Rating	1	2	3	4	Total
1	Berry, Jack J.	2120	2128	W-3	W-6	D-2	U--	2.5
2	Erb, David	2036	2055	W-7	W-4	D-1	U--	2.5
3	Cade, Ralph B.	1778	1783	L-1	L-5	W-9	W-8	2.0
4	Greene, Henry F.	1743/6	1805	W-9	L-2	W-6	U--	2.0
5	Strickland, Robert	1539	1599	L-6	W-3	W-7	U--	2.0
6	Hill, Jimmy	2012	1995	W-5	L-1	L-4	U--	1.0
7	Mariolis, Peter	1692	1686	L-2	W-9	L-5	U--	1.0
8	Floyd, William B.	1748	1733	U--	U--	U--	L-3	.0
9	Campbell, John	0	1400	L-4	L-7	L-3	U--	.0

Tied players are listed in order of pre-tournament ratings  
W-WIN, L-LOSS, D-DRAW, X-FORFEIT WIN, F-FORFEIT LOSS  
Z-FORFEIT DRAW, H-1/2 PT BYE, B-BYE, U-UNPLAYED

## SOUTH CAROLINA OPEN

## Lancaster Chess Club

January 15, 1982

No.	Player	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	Total
1	Pohl, Klaus A.	2308	W-7	W-4	W-2	W-3	W-9	5
2	DeGuzman, Ernesto	2222	W-8	W-10	L-1	W-9	D-3	3½
3	Fuerstman, Leland	2112	W-9	W-12	W-4	L-1	D-2	3½
4	Erb, David	2034	W-11	L-1	L-3	W-8	W-12	3
5	Van Hall, Richard	1827	L-10	L-9	W-12	L-11	BYE	2
6	Ahmadih, Anwar	1826	L-12	L-8	U	U	U	0
7	Wright, John W.	1801	L-1	W-11	L-9	D-10	D-8	2
8	Cohen, Stephen	1764	L-2	W-6	D-10	L-4	D-7	2
9	Hughey, James E.	1737	L-3	W-5	W-7	L-2	L-1	2
10	Floyd, William B.	1711	W-5	L-2	D-8	D-7	W-11	3
11	Moore, Robert C.	1700	L-4	L-7	BYE	W-5	L-10	2
12	Weaver, Marvin S.	1628	W-6	L-3	L-5	BYE	L-4	2
Reserve								
13	Hellsten, Ulf H.	1796	W-25	W-19	W-16	W-14	L-17	4
14	Cade, Ralph B.	1737	W-26	D-20	W-18	L-13	W-27	3½
15	Rubenis, Dimitrija	1723	W-27	W-21	D-17	L-20	L-26	2½
16	Mahaffey, Martin M.	1712	W-28	W-22	L-13	U	U	2
17	Kirby, John	1689	W-29	W-23	D-15	W-18	W-13	4½
18	Smith, Robert M.	1662	W-30	W-35	L-14	L-17	L-21	2
19	DeGuzman, Joel	1628	W-31	L-13	L-20	W-34	L-28	2
20	Turner, Jerry N.	1593	W-33	D-14	W-19	W-15	W-24	4½
21	Lowder, Randy J.	1571	W-34	L-15	D-27	D-28	W-18	3
22	Cato, Tony L.	1568	W-37	L-16	D-28	L-27	W-33	2½
23	Stewart, Robert L.	1561	W-38	L-17	D-29	FL-		
						32	U	1½
24	DeGuzman, Ernesto	1559	D-32	L-25	W-37	W-29	L-20	2½
25	Renau, David	1523	L-13	W-24	W-31	D-26	W-32	3½

South Carolina Open  
Lancaster Chess Club, Continued

No.	Player	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	Tot
26	Janowski, Duane	1507	L-14	W-32	W-35	D-25	W-15	3½
27	Lee, John B.	1503	L-15	W-33	D-21	W-22	L-14	2½
28	Turner, Chris A.	1488	L-16	W-34	D-22	D-21	W-19	3
29	Thomas, Ken	1474	L-17	W-36	D-23	L-24	W-31	2½
30	Edwards, Allen Sco	1469	L-18	L-37	L-32	W-38	L-35	1
31	Ammons, Charles	1417	L-19	W-38	L-25	D-37	L-29	1½
32	Kirby, Kevin	1413	D-24	L-26	W-30	fw-		
						23	L-25	2½
33	Johnson, David	1402	L-20	L-27	W-36	W-35	L-22	2
34	Newton, William	1375	L-21	L-28	W-38	L-19	W-37	2
35	Dwight, Tim S.	1323	W-36	L-18	L-26	L-33	W-30	2
36	Edwards, Christopher	1238	L-35	L-29	L-33	BYE	W-38	2
37	Lanfair, Ralph	New	L-22	W-30	L-24	D-31	L-34	1½
38	Avant, Dennis	Unr	L-23	L-31	L-34	L-30	L-36	0



"I now move my bishop from KB5 to KR7 and you are mated."  
Cartoon by Z. Lengren.

## 11TH SNOWSTORM SPECIAL

Charleston, SC 29000

2/19/83

Director: Don Lemaster  
 1471 Pine St.  
 West Columbia, SC 29169

Pat Hart adds another victory to his laurels in event he called a "dream tournament."

Player	Pre Rating	Post Rating	1	2	3	4	5	Total
1 Hart, Patrick	2010	2112	W14	W22	W-9	W-2	W-3	5.0
2 Pohl, Klaus A.	2315	2307	W11	W-4	W15	L-1	W-8	4.0
3 Ferguson, Randal G.	2126	2112	D13	W25	W-8	X--	L-1	3.5
4 McCauley, Edward	1981	1999	W24	L-2	W12	W11	D-5	3.5
5 Jeffers, Brad	1938	1960	W20	L15	W19	W-9	D-4	3.5
6 Tinkler, Paul E.	2084	2062	D12	W13	D-7	L-8	W19	3.0
7 Hill, Jimmy	1995	1987	W16	L-8	D-6	W13	D10	3.0
8 Cahoon, Rory	1978	2010	W19	W-7	L-3	W-6	L-2	3.0
9 Blanks, Lindsay E.	1972	1970	W18	W10	L-1	L-5	W12	3.0
10 Causey, David Y.	1812	1812	W26	L-9	D20	W18	D-7	3.0
11 Cade, Ralph B.	1783	1802	L-2	W24	W21	L-4	W20	3.0
12 Greene, Henry F.	1805/9	1854	D-6	W23	L-4	W22	L-9	2.5
13 Conde, Romeo M.	1752	1767	D-3	L-6	W25	L-7	W21	2.5
14 Carter, Ralph E.	1646	1677	L-1	L21	W23	D20	W22	2.5
15 Miller, David W.	1986	2000	W17	W-5	L-2	F--	U--	2.0
16 Moorer, Robert H.	1739	1708	L-7	L19	L17	W25	W24	2.0
17 Salwierz, Dennis M.	1645	1639	L15	L20	W16	L19	W25	2.0
18 Hanlon, James D.	1552	1570	L-9	W26	D22	L10	D23	2.0
19 Vonderlieth, John	1470	1525	L-8	W16	L-5	W17	L-6	2.0
20 Wester, Paul D.	1464	1503	L-5	W17	D10	D14	L11	2.0
21 Lawrence, Philip L.	1408	1449	L22	W14	L11	W24	L13	2.0
22 Hyatt, James C.	1947	1886	W21	L-1	D18	L12	L14	1.5
23 Floyd, William B.	1733	1669	L25	L12	L14	W26	D18	1.5
24 Simeone, Arthur B.	1530	1504	L-4	L11	B--	L21	L16	1.0
25 Snyderwine, Paul	1081	1109	W23	L-3	L13	L16	L17	1.0
26 Wiedt, Thomas G.	0	1299	L10	L18	U--	L23	B--	1.0

Tied players are listed in order of pre-tournament ratings

W-WIN, L-LOSS, D-DRAW, X-FORFEIT WIN, F-FORFEIT LOSS

Z-FORFEIT DRAW, H-1/2 PT BYE, B-BYE, U-UNPLAYED

## 1983 PALMETTO CHESS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

By Bill Floyd

Twenty-eight players participated in the 1983 PCC Championship held over an 8-week period ending 3/10/83. This was by far our best turnout ever (exactly double the 14 that played last year). The cross tables may appear elsewhere in this issue if we get them back, but for now, here's the plus scores:

Place	Name	Rating	Points
1	J. Berry	2046	7
2	D. Erb	2034	6½
	J. Hill	2029	6½
4	B. Floyd	1711*	6
	D. Lemaster	1672*	6
6	G. Nix	1820	5½
7	R. Cade	1737	5
	D. Smith	1729	5
	P. Mariocis	1692	5
10	T. Thorpe	1789	4½
	R. Strickland	1516*	4½
	M. McGinniss	1416*	4½
	C. Tichenor	1402*	4½
	L. Clark	Unr*	4½
	D. Moore	Unr*	4½

## \* Class Winners and Ties

Neither Berry nor Erb lost a game--Erb just had too many draws. Tom Thorpe set what must be a record in SC for adjournments--4 in 3 games!! His draw with Berry in Round 6 was adjourned twice but was agreed drawn before the third session.

## GREENVILLE NEWS-PIEDMONT GRAND PRIX

By Bill Corbett

On January 22-23, the Greenville News-Piedmont Grand Prix was held at the Sheraton-Palmetto in Greenville with 37 participants. In conjunction with the grand prix was a non-rated tournament with 33 participants. All this took place with several inches of snow on the ground! Jack Berry and Mike Lucas tied for 1st in the open, Ryan Coker and Michael Landau (a newcomer) tied for 1st in the reserve and Kenneth Brons won the non-rated on tie break.



## GREENVILLE NEWS-PIEDMONT GRAND PRIX

January 22-23, 1983

Player's Full Name As		Rating						Total
No. Shown on Membership Card			1	2	3	4	5	
1	Klaus A. Pohl	2327	W10	D8	W12	L3	W9	3½
2	Ernesto DeGuzman, Sr.	2222	W13	W9	L3	D5	W8	3½
3	Michael T. Lucas	2195	W14	W11	W2	W1	L5	4
4	Randal G. Ferguson	2111	L15	-	-	-	-	0
5	Jack J. Berry	2046	D16	W15	W6	D2	W3	4
6	Jeffrey Smeltzer	2036	W17	D7	L5	W12	W10	3½
7	David Erb	2034	W18	D6	D8	L9	W11	3
8	Wayne G. Williams	2033	W19	D1	D7	-	L2	2½
9	David P. Gavin	2018	W20	L2	W15	W7	L1	3
10	Lindsey E. Blanks	1955	L1	W19	D21	W18	L6	2½
11	Dennis L. Fish	1863	W21	L3	W20	-	L7	2½
12	Russell Thurmond	1856	W22	W16	L1	L6	D20	2½
13	James C. Hyatt	1830	L2	L20	W22	W21	W15	3
14	Manuel Keepler	1818	L3	-	-	-	-	0
15	Robert A. Efird	1749	W4	L5	L9	W17	L13	2
16	Charles R. Watson	1747	D5	L12	L18	L20	W22	1½
17	William B. Floyd	1711	L6	L21	W19	L15	L18	1
18	Emery M. Highley	1686	L7	D22	W16	L10	W17	2½
19	Ronald R. Collins	1682	L8	L10	L17	W22	L21	1
20	Ralph L. Hughes, Jr.	1634	L9	W13	L11	W16	D12	2½
21	Joel DeGuzman	1628	L11	W17	D10	L13	W19	2½
22	Stanley W. Rosemond	1394	L12	D18	L13	L19	L16	½
23	Ryan C. Coker	1597	W33	W35	D27	-	W29	4
24	Ernesto DeGuzman, Jr.	1559	L34	L28	L39	-	-	0
25	John Vonderlieth	1516	L35	L30	-	W39	W31	3
26	Robert Strickland	1516	L36	D33	W35	W34	L37	2½
27	Dean R. Coker	1469	D37	W39	D23	-	L38	2½
28	Ronald Jernigan	1384	L38	W24	W30	D37	W36	3½
29	Jerry Itin	1305	D39	W40	W36	W38	L23	3½
30	Donald C. Horton	1213	L31	W25	L28	-	W35	3
31	Hugh F. Bridgers	1099	W30	D36	L38	-	L25	2
32	Geoffrey D. Alexander	887	-	L37	L33	L35	L39	½
33	Ronald Topa	U	L23	D26	W32	L36	L34	1½
34	Everett E. Hite III	N	W24	D38	L37	L26	W33	2½
35	Buddy R. White	N	W25	L23	L26	W32	L30	2
36	Paul J. Molnar	U	W26	D31	L29	W33	L28	2½
37	Michael R. Landau	U	D27	W32	W34	D28	W26	4
38	Christopher A. Calhoun	U	W28	D34	W31	L29	W27	3½
39	Bill Clark	U	D29	L27	W24	L25	W32	2½
40	William V. Plotszyk	U	-	L29	-	-	-	0

### Short Cut for Postal Ratings

Many postal players do not know that the USCF postal rating system is based on a simple formula that can be kept in one's head. (In the formula that follows, the phrase "rating change" means the points gained by the winner and lost by the loser; or gained by the lower-rated and lost by the higher in the case of a draw.) The formula is as follows:

First, round the initial difference in ratings to the nearest 20.

(a) Then divide the rating difference by 10. This gives the rating change in case of a draw.

(b) Subtract the result of (a) from 50. This gives the rating change if the higher-rated player wins.

(c) Subtract (b) from 100. This gives the rating change when the lower player wins.

Thus, if one player is 176 points higher than the other, round this to 180. Then 18 points will be the rating change for a draw; 32 points if the higher-rated wins; and 68 points if the lower-rated wins. There is, however, a minimum and maximum change of 2 and 100 points for a win; and 50 points maximum change for a draw.

THE TOP THIRTY IN POSTAL PLAY

Following is a list of U.S.C.F. postal ratings taken from a recent list of mailing labels. Players who were not in the April 1983 U.S.C.F. rating supplement and had no rating change since the 1982 SCCA News rating list are excluded.

1. Mickey Bush	1522	16. Samuel Playfair	1254
2. Patrick Hart	1492	17. Winston D. Reed	1210
3. D. M. Scott, Jr.	1448	18. David Miller	1186
4. Charles E. Braun	1434	19. Virgil Smith	1164
5. John McCrary	1430	20. D. Mikell Johnson	1152
6. Darryl L. Ferguson	1376	21. David Erb	1132
7. David K. Williams	1316	22. James A. Conitz	1114
8. William B. Floyd	1300	23. Elliott Schwartz	1082
9. Thomas Hutcheson	1294	24. Ralph Martin	1082
10. John N. Crawford	1276	25. Manfred McGuinness	1054
11. Joseph Zeimetz	1274	26. John P. Grimwade	974
12. Benjy F. Hawthorne	1274	27. Doyle Day	970
13. Claude W. Corbett III	1262	28. Lawton Wiggins	954
14. Henry F. Greene	1256	29. Kenneth C. Clark	948
15. J. Karl Stover	1256	30. Gerald Prazak	930

TOP 100 OVER THE BOARD RATINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Following is the current list of the top 100 (out of about 200 rated) over the board ratings in South Carolina. Players who are known to be presently inactive have been deleted. The editor plans to publish other such rating lists twice a year at six month intervals.

1. Klaus A. Pohl	2307	25. James C. Hyatt	1886
2. Ernesto DeGuzman, Sr.	2227	26. Dennis L. Fish	1883
3. Jack Berry	2128	27. Thomas Odum	1877
4. Patrick D. Hart	2112	28. Marion E. Mahaffey	1868
5. Randal G. Ferguson	2112	29. Russell Thurmond	1861
6. Francis G. Banffy	2089	30. Jose Elias	1857
7. M. Lee Hyder	2078	31. Henry F. Greene	1854
8. Paul E. Tinkler	2062	32. Kenneth R. Murr	1831
9. David Erb	2055	33. Ernest E. Nix, Jr.	1820
10. Jeffrey R. Smeltzer	2052	34. Harry Abrams	1814
11. Joseph Zeimetz	2050	35. David Y. Causey	1812
12. Wayne Williams	2048	36. Bill Brickenstein	1809
13. Rory Cahoon	2010	37. Ralph B. Cade	1802
14. David Miller	2000	38. James E. Hughey	1795
15. Edward McCauley	1999	39. Samuel Playfair	1787
16. David K. Williams	1991	40. Mario Schenkel	1786
17. Richard Cohen	1991	41. Winston D. Reed	1780
18. Jimmy Hill	1987	42. Martin M. Mahaffey	1772
19. J. Fred Wilson	1976	43. Romeo M. Conde	1767
20. Lindsay Blanks	1970	44. Fred G. Miller, Jr.	1766
21. Spencer R. Mathews, Jr.	1965	45. Richard W. Van Hall	1765
22. Claude W. Corbett III	1952	46. Robert A. Efird	1764
23. Charles E. Braun	1927	47. Ralph Martin	1749
24. Mickey Bush	1917	48. Robert I. Martens	1747

## Top 100, Continued

49.	Douglas Smith	1726	75.	Lawton Wiggins	1618
50.	Jim Williams	1720	76.	James A. Canitz	1618
51.	Michael N. Clingan	1719	77.	Arturo M. De Nicholas	1616
52.	Robert H. Moorer	1708	78.	Bill Bland	1616
53.	Ralph L. Hughes, Jr.	1695	79.	Alexander D. Lewis	1616
54.	Peter Mariolis	1686	80.	Arthur C. Joy	1615
55.	Renee Cameron	1678	81.	David Renau	1613
56.	Ralph E. Carter	1677	82.	Randy J. Lowder	1611
57.	Mark D. Kluge	1675	83.	Joseph S. Corbett	1609
58.	Calvin Milledge	1673	84.	William Powers	1606
59.	William B. Floyd	1669	85.	Robert F. Strickland	1599
60.	Don Lemaster	1667	86.	Orville B. Harris	1596
61.	Max Gergel	1662	87.	James Greenway, Jr.	1593
62.	William A. Putnam	1659	88.	Kenneth W. Yost	1593
63.	Jeff Dexter	1655	89.	Darryl L. Ferguson	1588
64.	Jerry N. Turner	1653	90.	Michael Landon	1577
65.	Frederick A. Olmsted	1647	91.	Edward C. Price	1573
66.	Ronald R. Collins	1645	92.	Benjy F. Hawthorne	1571
67.	Martin S. Weaver	1641	93.	Tully C. Stoudemayer	1570
68.	Dennis Salmierz	1639	94.	James D. Hanlon	1570
69.	Ralph G. Bryant	1637	95.	Emmanuel V. Seko	1570
70.	Wade Fisher	1636	96.	Alvin R. Veronee, Jr.	1567
71.	Joel DeGuzman	1631	97.	David C. Munday	1555
72.	Robert M. Smith	1629	98.	Virgil Smith	1545
73.	Ryan C. Coker	1626	99.	Chris A. Turner	1544
74.	Michael Donner	1623	100.	Daniel W. Davis	1538

## TOURNAMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

May 7- Landrum Open, Landrum. In 2 sections. Open: 3-SS, TL 30/1, EF \$5, 75% return of entries. Rds. 10-1-4. Reserve (under 1400 or unrated): 4-SS, TL 30/40, EF \$5,\$2 jrs. Prizes determined later. Reg. both sections 9-9:45a.m., Site: O.P.Earle Elem. School.

May 14- Chess in May II. 3-RR, TL 40/80, EF \$5, \$4 jrs., \$\$15 to 1st each quad. Rds. 10-1:30-5, Reg. 9-9:45 a.m. Site: Activity Center, USCS.

SCCA News is published by the South Carolina Chess Association (SCCA), a non-profit organization of persons interested in chess in South Carolina. The SCCA seeks to encourage and foster the playing of chess within the state. It is the recognized state affiliate of the U. S. Chess Federation for South Carolina.

Any person is eligible to become a member through payment of annual dues to the Secretary. Regular dues are \$6.00. Junior dues for persons 18 years of age and younger are \$3.00. A person may become a patron member by payment of \$10.00

The SCCA has the following officers:

President: William B. Floyd, 4315 Devereaux Rd., Columbia, South Carolina 29205  
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Address Correction Requested

Mr Robert John McCrary  
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