

# SCCA NEWS

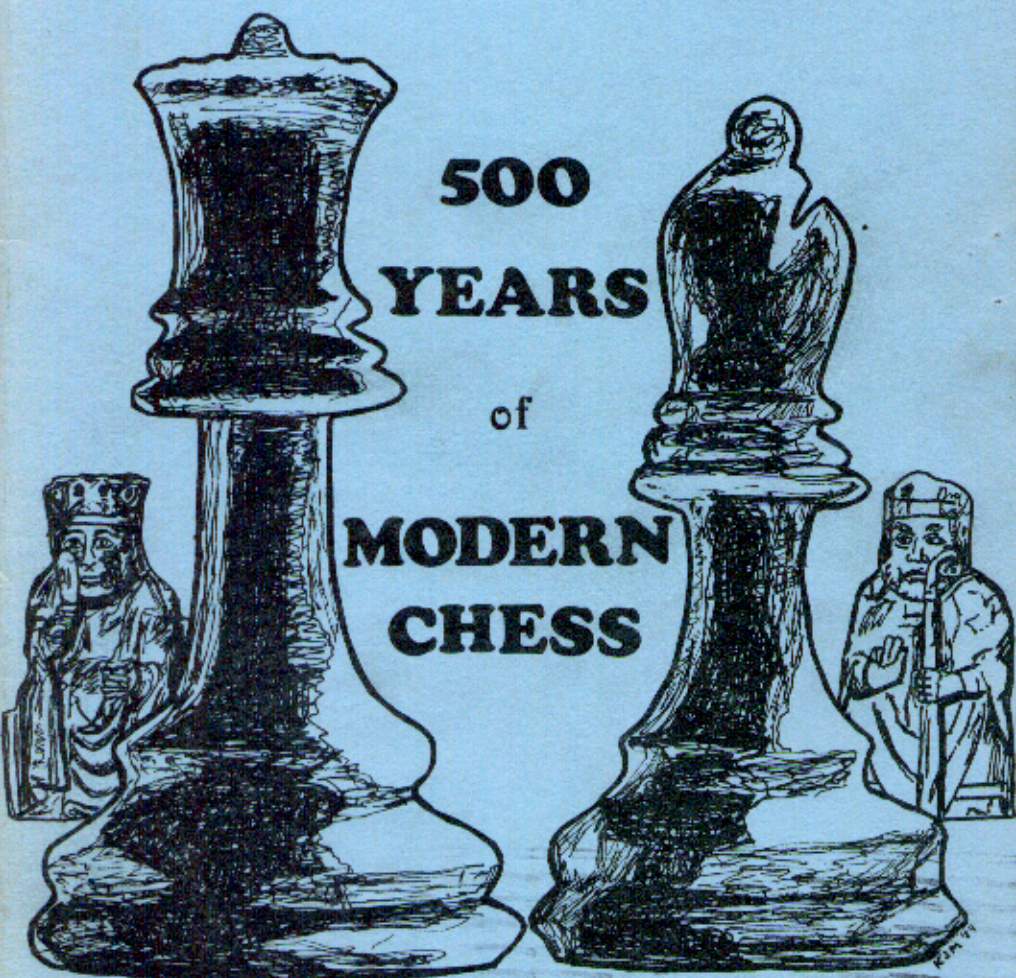
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APRIL 1984

**500  
YEARS**

of

**MODERN  
CHESS**





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## THE BIRTH OF MODERN CHESS

Happy 500th birthday, modern chess! At least that's what we should be saying, since it was about 500 years ago that the queen and bishop took their modern moves, thus creating the modern game. Although the other pieces had taken on their modern moves centuries before, the queen and bishop had been weak pieces that slowed the pace and reduced the tactics of the game.

Unfortunately, the name of the inventor (or group of inventors?) has been lost. (We are sure that the change results from a single invention because of the abrupt nature of the change.) We can, however, reconstruct by inference some of the features of that great invention.

First, we know that the invention probably occurred in Italy, France, or Spain, around 1475-1485. Modern chess was thus a product of the same historical period that produced the printing press and the discovery of America. It was an exciting time in which the medieval dogmas of the centuries were being examined with fresh eyes by a society feeling the power of new discovery and invention.

Our inventor(s) conceived a simple idea: as the rook could range along open orthogonal lines, why not have an analogous piece that ranged along diagonal lines? Then, for the sake of further logical balance, why not a very powerful piece that moved along any line, whether orthogonal or diagonal?

The diagonal-mover had already been tried as the "courier" in Courier Chess, a German chess variant; our inventor(s) may or may not have known that. The more powerful piece, however, was stronger than any piece ever tried in a chess variant before that time.

Then, our inventor(s) had a further inspiration: why not replace the weakest existing chess-pieces with the new ones, thus allowing the new game to be played on old sets? This seems so logical that it's hard to believe that all previous known chess variants, including Courier Chess, had added new pieces without replacing the old; thus, they enlarged the game, requiring new equipment to try it.

By allowing the new game to be played on old sets, the rapidity of the new game's spread was accentuated. One wonders if the inventor(s) were just being practical, wanting to try out the new ideas without having to construct a new set. In any event, it was easy to identify the queen (moved one square diagonally) and the bishop (moved exactly two squares diagonally) as the weakest pieces in the old game. The queen, being a solitary piece in the set, was the obvious choice for the new powerful piece. Thus, the bishops became the new diagonal movers.

The quirk of the new game was that the queen was now stronger than the king, but this was conceded as a practical necessity to keep the king as the piece to be checkmated. (Some psychoanalysts have seen the

queen's superiority as fraught with Oedipal significance, but I believe it was simple historical pragmatism.)

How did the new game spread? Probably by word of mouth. If the inventor(s) had published anything, his (her,their) name would more probably have been preserved. Still, one wonders why the inventor(s) didn't protest when the game first appeared in literature before the end of the century, with no credit to the inventor(s); perhaps he (she,they) was already dead.

Since that time there have been a number of attempts to add even stronger pieces by combining existing pieces. For example, Philidor played a chess variant that had a rook-knight piece, and a rook-king piece. Russian commoners of the 1700's were seen playing with an overwhelmingly strong piece combining queen and knight; some Turkish players used the queen-knight piece, a rook-knight piece, and a bishop-knight piece.

All such new innovations have failed, perhaps because they disturb the balance of weak and strong pieces, or enlarge the game too much; or simply because they require new equipment that may not be widely available.

After the queen's and bishop's rebirth, all that remained was the hammering out of minor rules. For example, stalemate was not considered a draw in England before the early 1800's; before then, the stalemating player lost the game! (I have a 1745 book of problems that contains a position in which a player "wins" by self-stalemating!)

Likewise, the pawn promotion rule had some bugs: Philidor played that the pawn could be promoted only to a previously captured piece. The 50-move draw evolved during the 1800's, and the 3-fold repetition draw appeared about 1883. The Italian players continued to use a different kind of castling move until the latter 1800's.

All honor to the inventor(s) of our modern game, who has brought pleasure to millions. Let's hope the next significant invention in chess has the name of the inventor preserved!

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Every chess position with at least one pawn has one "mirror twin" position. To prove this, take any position and move each man to the symmetrically corresponding square on the same rank: e.g. a man on c1 goes to f1, on d6 to e6, on b3 to g3, etc. The resulting position after all men are thus switched will be logically identical to the first position for all move possibilities except that the position (and all move possibilities) will be a mirror image of the first position. Likewise, any position with no pawns has 7 logically identical twins: e.g. a man on b3 could be placed on g3, g6, f2, f7, c2, c7, b6; those 8 squares form a symmetrical network with regard to ranks, files, and diagonals of opposite slopes. A pawnless position with all pieces on long diagonals has only 3 twins.

## BOOK REVIEWS

Computer Chess

by

David E. Welsh

Published by Wm. C. Brown, Publishers, Dubuque, Iowa.  
Copyright 1984. Paperback, 309 pages, \$11.95.

Have you ever wondered what was going on inside your chess computer when it thinks? (That is, without having to learn the details of programming intricacy.)

If so, then this book is for you. It provides a simple and readable, yet comprehensive course on the inner workings of chess computers. A wealth of information is given, in a manner fully digestible by the layman.

The author assumes you are a complete beginner on computers, so starts with a simple introduction to computer concepts. The inside of a Great Game Machine is photographed, diagrammed, and described.

Then, concepts of chess programming are discussed, first in simple outline, then with more detailed discussion of the many issues involved. Perhaps the highlight of the book is the 89 annotated computer games, which discuss program strengths, weaknesses, and quirks (sometimes quite humorous) in relation to the moves selected.

Much additional material is included, such as brief descriptions of various popular programs; a small dictionary of chess computer terms; regulations for computer tourney play, etc. The book is professionally produced and of good physical quality, with a great index.

In all, this is probably the most competent work I have seen on computer chess. It is highly recommended for those who want to learn something about the effects of the newest technological revolution on the game of chess. (By the way, the book is not a buyer's guide, as it stays impartial on the relative merits of modern computers for sale.)

1) The Battle of Britain

by

Tony Miles, Craig Pritchett and Nathan Goldberg

Published by Chess Express, Panther House, Mount Pleasant, London WC1. Magazine format, 40 pages, \$5.50.

2) Tilburg and Bath 1983

by

Robert G. Wade

Published by G. M. Editions, Panther House, Mount Pleasant, London WC1. Paperback, 32 pages, \$3.50.

The two above books are provided in the United States by a new group called Berkeley Chess Distributors, 2950 San Pablo Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94702. Ph: 415-845-9851. This group aims to obtain the more uncommon chess publications and make them available in the United States.

The Battle of Britain is probably the best book on candidates' matches I have ever seen. It gives a wealth of detail about the Korchnoi-Kasparov and Ribli-Smyslov matches in London, interspersing excellent commentary with a superb sense of humor that will have you chuckling frequently. The games are annotated in a manner that is both insightful and readable. Behind-the-scenes detail is fascinating, and contains some things that did not appear, for diplomatic reasons, in Chess Life. Specifically, there is speculation that the U.S.S.R. coughed up a huge payoff (ca \$200,000) to Korchnoi to induce him to give up his previous forfeit win. According to Miles, Campomones failed to deny this when pointedly asked. There is also an excellent interview with Karpov, revealing such things as the fact that he heads a peace organization, and that he sometimes gets bored with chess.

All told, an excellent buy, definitely recommended.

Tilburg and Bath 1983 is a standard tournament book on two major 1983 events. Some games of the two events are annotated, but most are not. Printing and diagrams are clear. There is only minimal background on the events. Generally, a book of interest to those who specialize in studying high-level recent tournament games.

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Membership dues for one year are \$14.00. To join, send your check or money order along with your most recent USCF postal or over-the-board rating to: CCLA, P. O. Box 363, Decatur, IL 62525

## PIECES OF THE PAST

Where is the best place to buy chess books? Certainly not in bookstores, with their small selection. But even the large catalogs of major chess magazines have only a fraction of the available chess works.

The best places to shop are the out-of-print booksellers who specialize in chess; these folks have access to thousands of titles. Many of their items are new and fairly recent, and often quite affordable. In addition to historical items, they have opening treatises, tournament books, biographies, game collections, problems and endings; each of those categories by the dozens and dozens of books. Many books are in English, though other languages are represented.

Did you know, for example, that Bobby Fischer wrote a book of his annotated games when he was only 16, ten years before his My 60 Memorable Games? This virtually forgotten work, (entitled Bobby Fischer's Games of Chess), appears on the out-of-print market at fairly modest prices.

I recently had someone ask where he could find unusual old tournament books: "You know, like a Baden-Baden 1907, if there was such a tournament." He may rest assured that Baden-Baden 1907, if it existed, could be found through, and only through, these specialist booksellers.

Even antiquarian rarities are not always prohibitive. I have seen 1848 editions of Staunton's Chess Players' Handbook for under \$20.00, despite the considerable historic value of that book. Likewise, I have bought photocopies of an old Staunton letter, and of handwritten game-score from a Morphy game of 1857; both of those for a few dollars or less. Of course, the original editions of some old books are expensive, but even these are not prohibitive as are works in some other fields. Currently, a first English edition of Philidor is going for \$600. I bought tournament books for London 1851, and New York 1857, for \$75 and \$50 respectively, in 1975.

I give the addresses below of booksellers with whom I have dealt, and can recommend from my own experience. Please write them if you're seriously interested, but not otherwise; they're not in business for their health!

- 1) Dale Brandreth, P. O. Box 151, Yorklyn, DE 19736
- 2) A. Buschke, 80 East 11th St., New York, NY 10003
- 3) John C. Rather, P. O. Box 273, Kensington, Maryland 20895
- 4) Fred Wilson - Books, 80 East 11th St., Suite 334,  
New York, NY 10003

The 3-fold repetition draw is the newest basic rule of chess, being only about 100 years old. It may also be the hardest basic rule to recognize in practice.

The rule applies when the same position, with the same player on move, appears or is about to appear, three times (assuming that castling and en passant possibilities are identical). Simple enough, but there are two common misconceptions:

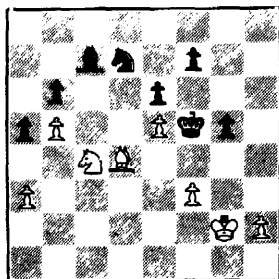
- (a) Some think it's a 3-fold repetition; actually, it's a 3-fold appearance (one appearance + two repetitions) of the position.
- (b) Some think it's repeated moves; but the moves have nothing to do with it. Positions can be identical even if they were reached by different moves. Likewise, a series of moves repeated twice may produce three identical positions, since the position the moves started from may be number one of the count.

I've claimed the 3-fold only once in my life, in a recent postal game; but even that claim caused confusion. In diagram (a) below, White (me) has just played 34)f3. There followed 34) . . . Kf4, 35)Be3+, Kf5; 36)Bd4. Now, diagram (b) is produced, identical to (a).

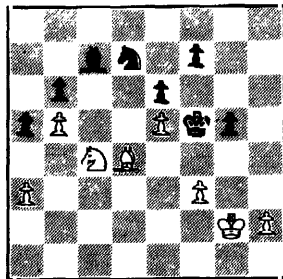
Black then played 36) . . . Kf4; and I replied 37)Be3+, offering a draw. I assumed my opponent would know that after 37) . . . Kf5 (forced), I could play 38)Bd4 and claim the 3-fold. Much to my surprise, he declined the draw, saying that he was repeating moves only to gain time to analyze a risky line. So I "declared my intention" of playing 38)Bd4, and claimed the draw, as diagram (c) is the third appearance of the same position (even though reached by different moves).

I was more surprised when my opponent disputed the claim, giving a rationale that indicated some confusion on the claim. He agreed to the draw anyway, however, so the T.D. did not have to verify. My opponent was a postal candidate master. Clearly, skill does not guarantee clarity on this rule.

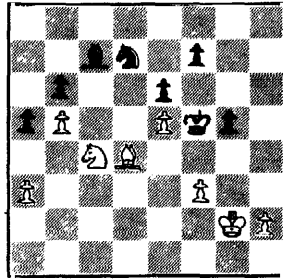
There is one surefire way to verify 3-fold's without confusion: play out the moves on a separate board, comparing each alleged repetition with the position on the main board. Anything short of this direct visual inspection is likely to make verification difficult.



a.



b.



c.



## THE 1983 S. C. POSTAL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

Columbia's John McCrary has become the first S. C. Postal Chess Champion ever to be crowned. McCrary edged out a field in which only 1.5 points separated the first seven places! Almost any player in the tourney might have taken home the title, had a move or color allocation gone differently.

McCrary has played postal since 1973. His total record (excluding short forfeit wins), is 57.5-21.5, with 49 wins, 17 draws, and 13 losses. There is a significant difference between his postal skills and his OTB ability; he is so used to postal conditions that he finds it hard to concentrate in an OTB game.

The three runners-up are powerful postalities. Mickey Bush was the top-rated postal player in the state at the tourney's start. Bill Floyd and Wayne Williams are new to postal competition, but both have already achieved strong ratings, among the best in the state. Floyd and Williams have both found postal play to be a great deal of fun, although Williams is concerned to avoid any negative effect on his OTB visualization skills.

Bill Corbett had a positive score against the top four finishers. He inflicted the champion's only defeat, through a precise attack with the black pieces. Bob Strickland had a strong result for a postal newcomer. He led McCrary by a pawn and positional advantage much of their game; had he converted that game into a win, he would have been one of five co-champions!

David Williams led part of the way, was one of the last to be eliminated, and finished only 1.5 points out of first. But the field was so close that he had a disappointing placing anyway.

Terry McNab earned a special note of respect. Although an inexperienced player, he took on tough veteran competition, finishing all his games. He proceeded to knock both Corbett and Bush out of the title.

Cliff Hyatt was unable to finish, but he started the tourney off with a bang. He sent his first move on legal stationery, in an envelope emblazoned with the name of his law firm. A couple of us thought we were getting sued by somebody!

The event was conceived, organized, and directed by master organizer Don Lemaster. Eight of the participants were from major metro-areas: McCrary, Floyd, McNab, and Hyatt from Columbia; Bush and D. Williams from Spartanburg; W. Williams and Corbett from the Greenville area. Bob Strickland is from the little town of Smoaks, but he plays in the club championships of both Columbia and Charleston, and was the 1983 Charleston Co-champion.

## 1983 S. C. POSTAL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

## FINAL CROSTABLE

	McCrary	Floyd	Bush	W. Williams	Corbett	Strickland	D. Williams	McNab	Hyatt	TOTAL
John McCrary	X	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bill Floyd	0	X	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	5 -3
Mickey Bush	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 -3
Wayne Williams	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	5 -3
Bill Corbett	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bob Strickland	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$
David Williams	0	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	1	4 -4
Terry McNab	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0	X	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cliff Hyatt (withdrew)*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0 -8

\*Hyatt lost to Wayne Williams before withdrawing.

I received the following letter from Phil Lowder, who has a strong interest in trying to keep players active. Such surveys as these can be useful in understanding causative factors.

"I have taken a look at the Annual Rating Lists for 1981-1983. This includes active chess players from Nov. 80-Oct. 21, 1983. The figures I have arrived at are not precise. They are, I believe, 'reasonably' accurate.

Total Active S.C. Players:

1981-189 of which 75 were provisional

1982-185 of which 58 were provisional

1983-195 of which 58 were provisional

I also found that of those active players on the 1981 list, only 70 were active in 1982 and 1983. In 1981, nine provisional players continued to play in 1982 and 1983. These statistics seem to indicate just how hard it is to keep people playing in tournaments."

--Phil Lowder

## UNDERHANDED POSTAL CHESS?

Postal chess is sufficiently different from OTB chess to have its own set of questionable practices. Some of these practices are clearly unethical, such as consulting a third party, although virtually unprovable. There are other practices, however, which may or may not seem ethical, depending on the individual judge.

For example, is it sportsmanlike to send an "if" move purely to distract an opponent? Suppose you see that your opponent has a strong move, 21) Qh5, that you can't prevent. So, when you send your 20th move, you write "if 21) Rxd8, then Bxd8." You hope your opponent will think that you've analyzed 21) Rxd8 as his best, and may thus be distracted from looking for alternatives. My opinion is that anyone falling for this deserves the consequences!

Frequently postalites ask their opponents how their other games in the section are going. This is a natural question when one cannot observe the other games. But players have been known to pass on the assessment to the opponent of the person providing it: e.g. "Smith thinks you have strong attacking possibilities if you see them." Also, players will sometimes use such information to help them decide whether to go for draws in their own games. For these reasons, I usually limit my position assessments to "safe" comments. Most players would agree, however, that providing false assessments of your positions is unethical, though not technically against the rules.

Some forms of postal gamesmanship are analogous to those of OTB play. For example, although a postalite cannot bang a piece down with authority, he can use particularly bold and aggressive strokes of the ink pen. Just as an OTB player may hurry up his moves to give his opponent less total time to think, so a postal player may use this technique. Mailing at the main P. O. helps hurry one's move, but use of "Express Mail" tends to be too obvious! Although a postalite can't look impatient if his opponent is hanging on in a lost position, he can write comments like, "This is my last game in the section."

Players differ on whether one should send an "if" move when the opponent's reply is obviously forced. Some feel that buying more thinking time by not sending the "if" is legitimate, while others disagree.

In all, it is good that postal prizes are usually low, to keep us honest!

## RATING LISTS

## TOP ACTIVE PLAYERS OTB RATINGS

1. Klaus A. Pohl	2348	33. Albert M. Cantrell	1806
2. Ernesto De Guzman, Sr.	2222	34. Manuel Keepler	1802
3. Jack J. Berry	2145	35. Bill Floyd	1792
4. Marvin R. Barker	2131	36. Ralph Gregory Martin	1791
5. Joseph Zeimetz	2121	37. Don Lemaster	1788
6. Patrick D. Hart	2118	38. Winston D. Reed	1765
7. Wayne Goodman Williams	2114	39. James E. Hughey	1761
8. M. Lee Hyder	2088	40. Robert H. Moorner	1737
9. Jeffrey R. Smeltzer	2084	41. Dennis M. Salwierz	1733
10. Francis G. Banffy	2073	42. Ralph L. Hughes, Jr.	1703
11. Paul E. Tinkler	2051	43. Marion E. Mahaffey	1700
12. Edward O. McCauley	2037	44. Ralph E. Carter	1684
13. Sean Ramsey	2011	45. Matt M. Eberle	1683
14. David Knox Williams	2008	46. Joel De Guzman	1680
15. David W. Miller	1996	47. Jim Williams	1679
16. J. Fred Wilson	1993	48. Robert F. Strickland	1670
17. Rory Cahoon	1981	49. Michael Landau	1667
18. Lindsay E. Blanks	1963	50. Robert M. Smith	1666
19. Dennis L. Fish	1937	51. John C. Anthony	1663
20. Spencer R. Mathews, Jr.	1934	52. Ralph G. Bryant	1655
21. James C. Hyatt	1934	53. Orville B. Harris	1654
22. Michael W. Ham	1931	54. Lawton Wiggins	1651
23. Claude W. Corbett, III	1912	55. Alvin R. Veronee, Jr.	1645
24. David Y. Causey	1909	56. Arturo Martin DeNicol	1637
25. Jerry N. Turner	1902	57. Opie D. Lindsay	1634
26. Charles E. Braun	1900	58. Tully C. Stoudemayer	1626
27. Mickey Bush	1865	59. J. Henry White	1625
28. Russell Thurmond	1857	60. Benjy F. Hawthorne	1620
29. Philip F. Jackson	1845	61. Emmanuel V. Seko	1613
30. Martin M. Mahaffey	1844	62. William R. Bland, Jr.	1613
31. Richard W. Van Hall	1825	63. Ryan C. Coker	1610
32. Mario Schenkel	1823	64. Paul D. Wester	1606

## TOP PLAYERS POSTAL RATED IN S.C.

(Note: The S.C. Postal Championship was not rated.)

1. D. M. Scott, Jr.	1702	15. Dennis L. Fish	1214
2. Samuel Playfair	1518	16. Joseph Zeimetz	1212
3. Patrick D. Hart	1502	17. Claude W. Corbett, III	1202
4. Mickey Bush	1480	18. Arthur R. Paterson	1200
5. Wayne Goodman Williams	1470	19. Warren S. Beall	1200
6. Elliott Schwartz	1402	20. Daniel A. Miller	1200
7. John McCrary	1394	21. Richard A. Cheshire	1194
8. Bill Floyd	1392	22. Winston D. Reed	1166
9. Virgil Smith	1382	23. J. Karl Stover	1150
10. John N. Crawford	1360	24. John R. Vonderlieth	1148
11. Thomas Hutcheson	1294	25. D. Mikell Johnson	1146
12. Benjy F. Hawthorne	1258	26. Michael W. Bellows	1112
13. Sean Ramsey	1236	27. Lawton Wiggins	1094
14. David W. Miller	1232	28. James A. Canitz	1078

## Top Players Postal, continued.

29. Don Lemaster	1066	44. Doyle Day	0848
30. Arturo Martin DeNicol	1054	45. Leroy E. Lewis	0810
31. Ryan C. Coker	1042	46. Frank Williams, Jr.	0804
32. Mark D. Kluge	1042	47. Frank J. Karneckis	0782
33. Robert H. Moorer	1028	48. Richard T. Wallace	0696
34. Donald C. Horton	1016	49. Mitchell E. Freeman	0688
35. Kenneth C. Clark	0976	50. August C. Mahon	0660
36. William E. Harriot	0930	51. Troy S. Motte	0660
37. Stephan D. Hart	0916	52. John C. Gardner, II	0654
38. Paul J. Molnar	0910	53. John Campbell	0600
39. Edward D. Bowling	0908	54. Robert L. Hyder	0600
40. Andrew A. Jackson	0902	55. Buddy Paschal	0600
41. Jesus A. Lozano	0900	56. Jack L. Robbins	0556
42. James F. Russell	0900	57. Jeff R. Robbins	0526
43. Dennis E. Williams	0886		



"HEAVEN! IT'S JUST AS I ALWAYS

IMAGINED IT!"



GAMES DEPARTMENT

(If not otherwise stated, annotations by Charles Braun.)

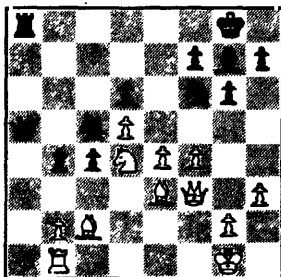
## 1983 S.C. POSTAL CHAMPIONSHIP

White: John McCrary

Black: David Williams

(Notes by McCrary)

1.d4 Nf6; 2.c4 e6; 3.Nc3 c5; 4.d5 exd5; 5.cxd5 d6; 6.e4 a6; 7.Bd3 g6;  
 8.a4 Bg7; 9.Nf3 Bg4; 10.h3 Bxf3; 11.Qxf3 0-0; 12.0-0 Nbd7; 13.Qd1 Re8;  
 14.f4 Qc7; 15.Re1 c4; 16.Bc2 b5; 17.axb5 axb5; 18.Rxa8 Rxa8; 19.Be3 Rb8;  
 20.Qf3 Nc5; 21.Ne2 Ra8; 22.Nd4 Qa5; 23.Rb1 b4(a);

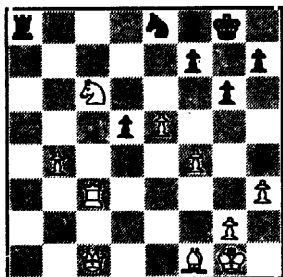


24.Nc6 Qb5; 25.e5 b3; 26.Bd1 Ne8; 27.Bxc5(b) Qxc5+; 28.Qf2 Qb5; 29.Be2 Bf8;  
 30.Rc1 Ra4; 31.Qf1 Qxd5(c); 32.Bxc4 Qe4(d); 33.Rc3(e) Ra2; 34.Qc1 d5;  
 35.Bxb3(f) Ra8; 36.Bc2 Qe2; 37.Bd3 Qh5; 38.b4 Qh4; 39.Bf1 resigns(g).

- (a) The queenside pawn structure leaves a lot of space for pieces to operate. Black has potential threats that must be watched: his mobile pawn majority is dangerous if allowed to stay mobile.
- (b) Parting with this bishop was hard to do, as I give up important control of dark squares, and lose the bishop-pair; furthermore, the resulting bishops of opposite colors could reduce any winning chances I might develop. However, I felt that this exchange was needed to initiate a plausible queenside counterattack.
- (c) Impossible earlier because of Ne7+.
- (d) Of course, if 32) . . . Qxc6, 33) Bxf7+.
- (e) Now I can play Bxb3, because . . . Qe3+ is guarded.

- (f) White's piece deployment over the last few moves has given him enhanced space control. Now the black pieces have to scramble to find safe squares; his queen must go all the way to the far side of the board.
- (g) The final position reminds me of the "Excelsior" problem by the great composer Sam Loyd. In that problem a lowly b-pawn marches straight up the board to queen, oblivious to a crowd of pieces unable to stop it effectively. Here, Black's only try to stop the b-pawn without losing a piece is . . . Ra2 and . . . Qf2-b6 (that missing dark square bishop!). However, Rf3 would prevent that.

White deserves credit for increasing his space control while defending queenside threats. The b-pawn went from being a mere bastion against the black pawns, to being hero of the game, in just a few moves.



Final Position of McCrary-Williams

From the Third Correspondence Team Championship. SOCA members Lee Hyder and Chuck Braun are on Boards 1 and 2 for the Mid-South Mockingbirds.

#### NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP - DIVISION II SECTION L33009

White: Charles Braun - Mid-South Mockingbirds

Black: Terrell Carter - California Ridgecrest Desert Knights

Opening: King's Gambit Declined

1.P-K4 P-K4; 2.N-QB3 N-KB3; 3.B-B4 N-B3; 4.P-B4 B-B4 a); 5.N-B3 P-Q3; 6.P-Q3 b) P-QR3 c); 7.P-B5 d) P-R3 e); 8.P-KR3 B-Q2; 9.P-R3 f) Q-K2; 10.P-KN4 P-KN4; 11.NXNP! P-Q4 g); 12.PXP PXN; 13.BXNP h) Q-Q3; 14.BXN QXB; 15.PXN BXQBP; 16.B-Q5 i) Q-R5+; 17.K-Q2 Q-N4+; 18.K-K1 Q-R5+; 19.Drawn.

- a) The other main variation is 4...NXP, 5.N-B3 N-Q3, 6.B-Q5! with a complicated position.
- b) Reaching a position from the King's Gambit declined. Black has many moves to choose from here, the sharpest of which is 6... B-KN5, 7.N-QR4! BXN!? 8.QXB N-Q5, 9.Q-N3!? NXP+, 10.K-Q1 NXR, 11.NXB PXN, 12.QXP with complications that generally favor White.

- c) This move permits Black to play B-KN5 more effectively because White can't trade off his KB with N-QR4.
- d) Prevents B-KN5. Another idea here is 7.N-KN5 B-KN5, 8.BXP+ K-K2, 9.N-Q5+ K-B, 10.N-K6+ BXN, 11.BXB N-Q5, 12.PXP PXP, 13.NXN NXB, 14.Q-N4 PXN, 15.QXN Q-K2, 16.B-R6+ Tarjan-Spencer, Rochester 1969.
- e) This is supposed to equalize, but it just doesn't look that good. White gets a slight edge after 7...N-Q5, 8.B-N5 P-B3, 9.NXN BXN, 10.Q-B3!
- f) White takes time to preserve his bishop from exchange via N-QR4.
- g) 11...PXN, 12.BXNP followed by, 13.N-Q5.
- h) Threatening 14.N-K4.
- i) White is two pawns up and is looking forward to a won ending, but Black has an ace up his sleeve.

## OHIO ROOKIES

## Opening: PIRC Defense

White: C. C. Braun

Black: James S. Blanning

1.P-K4 P-KN3; 2.P-Q4 B-N2; 3.N-QB3 P-Q3; 4.P-B4 N-KB3; 5.N-B3 P-B4 a); 6.PXP b) Q-R4; 7.B-Q3 QXBP; 8.Q-K2 B-Q2 c); 9.B-K3 Q-B2 d); 10.0-0 0-0; 11.P-KR3 e) N-R4; 12.N-Q5 Q-Q; 13.Q-B2 B-QB3; 14.P-KN4 N-B3 f); 15.N-B3 QN-Q2; 16.QR-Q1 P-QR3; 17.P-QR4 N-K1; 18.B-Q4 P-K4 g); 19.PXP NXP; 20.BXN PXB; 21.BXP Q-R4; 22.B-N5 BXB; 23.PXB Q-N5 h); 24.N-N5 QXP/7; 25.N-Q5! i) Q-R6; 26.R-Q3! j) Q-Q3; 27.NXRP! Resigns k).

- a) The main line of the Austrian Attack is 5...0-0, 6.B-Q3.
- b) Another good line for White is 6.B-N5+ B-Q2, 7.P-K5 N-N5, 8.BXB+ QXB (8...NXB?, 9.P-K6 PXP, 10.N-KN5), 9.P-Q5 PXP, 10.P-KR3.
- c) More flexible is 8...0-0 because in many variations, this bishop goes to N5.
- d) 9...Q-N5, 10.0-0 QXNP, 11.N-QN5±
- e) This takes away Black's counterplay. Now, if 11...P-QR3, 12.Q-B2.
- f) 14...BXN, 15.PXN B-B3 (15...B-K3, 16.PXP RPXP, 17.N-N5) 16.PXP BPXP (16...RPXP, 17.N-N5) 17.B-B4+ K-R, 18.N-N5.
- g) Black is trying to get something going. White now snatches a pawn.

- h) Black goes for the poisoned NP. On 23...N-Q3 White can choose among 24.R-Q5, R-R1 or R-Q7.
- i) Threatening 26.N-K7+.
- j) The Queen has no safe retreat.
- k) 27...KXN, 28.Q-R4+ K-N1, 29.N-K7+.

S. C. STATE CHAMPIONSHIP  
10-9-83  
RESERVE SECTION

White: Earl P. Berry

Black: Hugh Browning

1.P-K4 P-K4; 2.N-KB3 P-Q3; 3.P-Q4 PXP a); 4.NXP B-K2; 5.N-QB3 P-QR3 b) 6.B-Q3 P-QB4; 7.N-KB3 N-KB3; 8.0-0 N-N5 c); 9.R-K1 N-K4; 10.NXN PXN; 11.N-Q5 B-K3; 12.NXB QXN; 13.B-K3 P-QN3; 14.P-QN3 N-QB3; 15.Q-R5 0-0; 16.P-KB4 PXP; 17.BXBP P-QN4; 18.B-Q6?! d) QXB; 19.K-R1; P-B5? e); 20.P-K5 Q-Q5; QXRP Mate.

- a) Inconsistent. After protecting the strong point at 4, Black gives it up. Better 3...N-KB3 or 3...N-Q2.
- b) Better to keep developing with 5...N-KB3, when he would have a satisfactory game after 6.B-Q3, 0-0, 7.0-0 R-K, 8.QN-K2 B-B1.
- c) If Black wants a knight on K4, a better plan is 8...N-QB3 and 9...N-K4.
- d) Needs to be prepared with 18.K-R.
- e) 19...N-K4 secures the piece.

S. C. STATE CHAMPIONSHIP  
10-8-84  
RESERVE SECTION

White: Earl P. Berry

Black: Scott Thomson

1.e4 e5; 2.Nf3 Nc6; 3.d4 exd4; 4.Nxd4 Bc5 a); 5.Nxc6 b) bxc6 c); 6.Bd3 d5; 7.0-0 Be6; Re1 Nf6 d); 9.Bg5?! h6 e); 10.Bh4 g5; 11.Bg3 0-0; 12.exd5 cxd5; 13.Nc3 c6; 14.Rb1 a5; 15.h4 Bd6 f); 16.hxg5 Hxg5; 17.Bxd6 Qxd6; 18.Qd2! Nh7; 19.Bxh7+ Kxh7; 20.Qxg5 Rg8 g); 21.Qh5+ Kg7; 22.Qe5+! Qxe5; 23.Rxe5 Rab8; 24.a3 Kf6; 25.Rh5 c5; 26.Nxd5+ Bxd5; 27.Rxd5 Rgc8; 28.c4 Rb3; 29.Rd6+ Ke5; 30.Rd2 f5; 31.Re1+ Kf4; 32.Ree2 Rcb8; 33.f3 Rg8 h); 34.Kf2 Rgb8; 35.g3+ Kg5; 36.Kg2 R8 B6; 37.Rf2 a4; 38.Kf1 Rh6; 39.Rd5 Rhl+; 40.Kg2 Rb1; 41.g4 Rblb2; 42.Rxf5 Kg6; 43.Rxc5 Rxf2+; 44.Kxf2 Rxa3; 45.Ra5 Ral; 46.c5 Kg5; 47.c6+ Kh4 and Black Resigns.

- a) More logical is 4...Nf6. The text permits Black to use f6 for his queen.
- b) Much better 5.Nb3 or 5.Be3.

- c) Sharper is 5...Qf6!, 6.Qd2 bc!, 7.Nc3 Ne7, 8.Bc4 0-0, 9.0-0 Ng6?
- d) Better 8...Ne7 followed by 0-0 and N-g6.
- e) 9...de is tough to answer, 10.RXe4 Bxf2+.
- f) 15.g4 is the lesser evil.
- g) 20...Rh8 followed by Rag8 is a better try.
- h) 33...Kg3 would cramp White's style.

S.C. STATE CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIP  
10-7-83

White: Klaus Pohl

Black: David Miller

1.e4 c5; 2.Nf3 d6; 3.d4 cd; 4.Nxd4 NF6; 5.Nc3 a6; 6.Bc4 e5? a); 7.Nf5 Bxf5; 8.ef Nc6 b); 9.Be3 Ne7 c); 10.Qf3 Qc8; 11.Bb3! Nxf5; 12.Bb6 Ne7 d); 13.Ne4 Qc6; 14.Ba4! e) Qxa4; 15.Nxd6+ Kd7; 16.0-0-0! d5; 17.Nxf7 Bd6; 18.Rxd5 Ke7; 19.Nxd6 Qxa2; 20.Ra5 f) Qe6; 21.Qxb7 Nd7; 22.Bc7 f8; 23.Ne4 Qg4; 24.Qd5 Rf4; 25.Bd6+ Ke8; 26.Qxa8+ Kf7; 27.Qd5+ Kg6; 28.Ra3 Qe2; 29.Qe6+ Nf6; 30.Re3 Q-b5; 31.Rg3+ Kh6.

- a) The only reliable move here is 6...e6.
- b) White gets the edge also after 8...Be7, 9.0-0 0-0, 10.Be3 Nbd7, 11.Nd5.
- c) Black doesn't have time to go chasing pawns. Better 9...Be7 and 10...0-0.
- d) Black is still trying to get untangled.
- e) A time move that sends Black on a one-way ticket to oblivion.
- f) White has regained his piece with interest but still the attack continues.

LPO 83  
7-30-83  
Veresov's Opening

White: Paul Farber

Black: Cliff Hyatt

1.d4 Nf6; 2.Nc3 d5; 3.Bg5 g6 a); 4.Qd2 Bg7; 5.f3 c5!; 6.dc5 d4; 7.Nb5 b) Nc6; 8.000 Nd5; 9.e4 Nb4; 10.a3 Qa5; 11.Qf2 a6; 12.Nd4 Nd4; 13.Rd4 Na2+; 14.Kb1 Nc3+; 15.Kal Nd1; 16.Rdl? c) Qa3+; Resigns.

- a) 3...R6, 4.e4 transposes to the French Defense. Other possibilities are 3...h4 and 3...Ne4. The text permits doubling pawns with 4B:f6.



- c) 6.Qd2 Qd2, 7.Rd2 Nb2, 8.Kb1 was necessary

Junior Section  
10-8-83

White: R. Hyder

Black: John Campbell

1.P-K4 P-K4; 2.N-KB3 N-QB3; 3.B-B4 B-B4; 4.P-Q3 N-B3; 5.0-0 P-Q3;  
6.B-KN5 0-0 a); 7.N-B3 Q-K1 b); 8.BXN PXB; 9.N-Q5 Q-Q1; 10.P-QR3 P-QR4;  
11.Q-Q2 B-KN5?; 12.N-R4? c) K-R1; 13.P-N4? P-KB4; 14.PXB QXN; 15.NXP  
R-KN1; 16.NXR d) B-B6; 17.P-N3 Q-R6; 18.BXP Q-N7 mate.

- a) Better ideas are 6...N-QR4 to swap off White's KB or 6...PKR3.  
b) Better 7...B-K3 or 7.PKR3.  
c) 12.Q-R6 should win quickly.  
d) 16.P-KB3 is called for.

AUGUSTA CITY CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP 1983  
4-23-83

N. Augusta, GA Rec. Center

(Notes by Bedell)

White: Lester B. Bedell USCF 1822 Cat. 1 (Candidate Expert)

Black: Dr. Lee Hyder USCF 2078 Expert Title (Candidate Master)

This was the final round; if I won I'd place second. It is of interest to note that Dr. Hyder is a 20 year veteran of chess competition with: 5 times S. C. State Champion; Southern California Champion; numerous winner of various local tournaments and many an Augusta City Champion. Rex Blalock (2156) told me before the game I had very slim chances of a draw! For Rex in the previous round drew Hyder and never won against the Dr. in 6 outings in tournaments!!

1.D4 Nf6; 2.c4 e6; 3.Nc3 d5; 4.Bg5 Be7 (at this time Rex exclaimed, "What! Hyder playing an orthodox!") Took Rex by surprise. Usually he played KID, or others); 5.Nf3 0-0; 6.e3 h6; 7.Bh4 Ne4; 8.Be7 Qe7; 9.Rc1 Nc3? (I wondered why volunteer a move); 10.Rc3 h6? (weakens Q.B file); 11.Qc1! c6; 12.Ne5 Bb7; 13.Bd3 Rc8; 14.exd5 exd5; 15.Bf5 Re8; 16.Qc2! Na6; 17.Bh7+ Kh8; 18.Bg6 Rf8?? Black resigns.

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The most unusual game index I've ever seen was in the tournament book of London 1883. The games were classified by the editor's opinion, e.g. "Masterly playing throughout," "very lively," "lively," "fairly good," etc. Many games fell in the "indifferent" category. This kind of index is a refreshing change from the usual player or opening indexes, but I'm sure it made the editor some enemies!

# "FIVE DIFFERENT WAYS TO MATE"

by

Leland L. Fuerstman

It was late August, 1983: as we traveled South on I-77 we were entertained by a kaleidoscope of colors of the changing season. This time our destination would be a remote southern aristocratic city.

Upon our arrival, as my partner and I entered the playing hall, I could not help but overhear the candid conversation of two local upstarts. The first gentleman said, "I heard that Fuerstman is coming to play in this tournament." The second tyro exclaimed boldly, "Oh, I could crush Fuerstman." Then the first player remarked, "Are you kidding? If he wanted to, Fuerstman could checkmate you five different ways." I continued into the building without their noticing.

As luck would have it, sure enough, I was paired with the ambitious fellow in Round 2. I played the White side of the French.

1. e4	e6	12. Kf1	h6
2. d4	d5	13. Bh4	g5
3. ed	ed	14. Bg3	Nd5
4. c4	Nf6	15. Bc4	N7f6
5. Nf3	Bb4	16. Qc2	Bb7
6. Nc3	O-O	17. h4	Nfe4
7. Bg5	Re8	18. Re1	Ndc3
8. Be2	Qe7	19. hg	hg
9. cd	Nbd7	20. Be5	Nf6
10. a3	Bc3+	21. Qg6+	Kf8
11. bc	b6	22. Rh8+	Ng8

Moments later, my embarrassed adversary tipped his king and quickly scurried out of the playing hall. His associate rushed to the board to examine the final position. Seconds later, he looked up with astonishment and exclaimed, "Oh my gosh, he is checkmated five different ways!"

Now, for those of you who may doubt the deliberate skills of a mere expert, (\*), please remember that in order to achieve long-range goals, one must occasionally take risks.

P.S. The game was actually played, however, the circumstances reported do imply a slight paucity of the truth.

(Editor's Note: I am not totally sure White's 18 is correct, as the score submitted had a misprint.)

End of Year, Dec. 31, 1983

	Rating	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Score
1. Fuerstman, Leland	2153	W-5	U	U	1
2. Erb, David	2136	W-6	L-3	L-4	1
3. Berry, Jack J.	2130	W-8	W-2	D-7	2½
4. Cooley, Allen	2084	L-7	W-6	W-2	2
5. Hill, Jimmy	2025	L-1	L-7	D-43	½
6. Kirby, John	1957	L-2	L-4	L-8	0
7. Hyatt, James C.	1935	W-4	W-5	D-3	2½
8. Goldberg, Lawrence	1869	L-3	L-43	W-6	1
9. Williams, Michael	1833	W-13	D-12	L-10	1½
10. Belk, William R.	1778	D-14	W-15	W-9	2½
11. Covington, William	1771	D-15	W-14	W-12	2½
12. Hall, Greg Kenneth	1771	W-16	D-9	L-11	1½
13. Kirby, Kevin	1751	L-9	W-16	D-14	1½
14. Blanning, James S.	1714	D-10	L-11	D-13	1
15. Lee, John B.	1705	D-11	L-10	D-16	1
16. Baxter, Rex	1301	L-12	L-13	D-15	½
17. Strickland, Robert	1683	D-21	L-24	W-22	1½
18. Storz, Rolf M.	1671	W-23	D-19	W-24	2½
19. Moore, Robert C.	1667	W-22	D-18	W-20	2½
20. Willis, Steven C.	1649	D-24	D-21	L-19	1
21. Anthony, John C.	1648	D-17	D-20	W-23	2
22. Hancock, Butch	1635	L-19	L-23	L-17	0
23. Roy, Jim	1608	L-18	W-22	L-21	1
24. Lombard, Ralph S.	1604	D-20	W-17	L-18	1½
25. Wester, Paul	1603	W-29	D-30	L-27	1½
26. Funderburk, Amon	1554	L-30	W-28	W-32	2
27. Davis, Daniel	1550	W-31	W-32	W-25	3
28. Dalton, Johnny M.	1519	L-32	L-26	L-29	0
29. Biddix, Edward L.	1512	L-25	L-31	W-28	1
30. Johnson, David	1487	W-26	D-25	L-31	1½
31. Wallace, Charles	1467	L-27	W-29	W-30	2
32. Hamby, Steve	1450	W-29	L-27	L-26	1
33. Edwards, Allen S.	1405	W-39	L-36	L-38	1
34. Austin, Mitchell R.	1403	W-40	L-37	W-35	2
35. Martinat, Henry	1374	L-38	W-42	L-34	1
36. Haigler, Willard	1370	W-41	W-33	W-37	3
37. Walker, Phillip	1222	W-42	W-34	L-36	2
38. Edwards, Christopher	1192	W-35	W-39	W-33	3
39. Storz, Randy	1058	L-33	L-38	L-40	0
40. Fitzgibbons, Robert	UNR	L-34	W-41	W-39	2
41. Goldberg, Rafi	UNR	L-36	L-40	L-42	0
42. Proctor, Eddie	UNR	L-37	L-35	W-41	1
43. Miller, David W.	1963	U	W-8	D-5	1½

SOUTH CAROLINA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP  
January 14-15, 1984

	Rating	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Round 5	Score
1. Berry, Jack J.	2130	W-7	W-10	D-2	W-3	W-12	4½
2. Tinkler, Paul E.	2020	D-8	W-9	D-1	W-10	W-3	4
3. Blanks, Lindsay	1959	W-9	D-8	W-6	L-1	D-2	3
4. Kirby, John	1957	L-10	W-7	D-8	L-12	L-11	1½
5. Corbett, Claude W.	1953	L-11	L-12	Bye	W-9	W-6	3
6. Hyatt, James C.	1935	W-12	D-11	L-3	W-8	L-5	2½
7. Goldberg, Laurence	1869	L-1	L-4	½	L-11	L-9	½
8. Van Hall, Richard	1827	D-2	D-3	D-4	L-6	L-10	1½
9. Floyd, Bill	1826	L-3	L-2	L-12	L-5	W-7	1
10. Turner, Jerry N.	1790	W-4	L-1	W-11	L-2	W-8	3
11. Mahaffey, Martin M.	1768	W-5	D-6	L-10	W-7	W-4	3½
12. Kirby, Kevin	1751	L-6	W-5	W-9	W-4	L-1	3
13. Belk, William R.	1778	W-21	W-19	W-14	W-18	D-16	4½
14. Blanning, James S.	1714	W-22	W-23	L-13	W-24	W-17	4
15. Strickland, Robert	1683	L-23	W-26	W-20	L-17	U	2
16. Moore, Robert C.	1667	L-24	W-22	W-23	W-19	D-13	3½
17. Smith, Robert M.	1665	W-25	L-24	W-27	W-15	L-14	3
18. Landau, Michael	1625	D-26	W-28	W-24	L-13	L-23	2½
19. Lindsay, Opie D.	1622	W-27	L-13	W-28	L-16	W-26	3
20. Green, Larry G.	1582	L-28	W-25	L-15	L-26	L-27	1
21. Janowski, Duane W.	1565	L-13	L-27	L-26	W-22	L-25	1
22. Lawrence, Philip L.	1538	L-14	L-16	L-25	L-21	U	0
23. Biddix, Edward L.	1512	W-15	L-14	L-16	W-27	W-18	3
24. Hite, Everett E.	1460	W-16	W-17	L-18	L-14	W-28	3
25. Crane, Ken	1442	L-17	L-20	W-22	L-28	W-21	2
26. Edwards, Allen	1405	D-18	L-15	W-21	W-20	L-19	2½
27. Ammons, Charles	1389	L-19	W-21	L-17	L-23	W-20	2
28. Black, Kenneth	UNR	W-20	L-18	L-19	W-25	L-24	2
29. Haigler, Willard I.	1370	L-38	W-41	W-36	D-33	D-34	3
30. Itin, Jerry	1359	W-37	W-35	W-32	L-38	W-31	4
31. Mitchell, John	1352	W-39	W-34	L-38	W-35	L-30	3
32. Stegall, Joseph E.	1332	W-40	W-36	L-30	W-34	D-38	3½
33. White, Buddy R.	1307	W-41	L-38	W-37	D-29	D-35	3
34. Baxter, Rex	1301	W-42	L-31	W-40	L-32	D-29	2½
35. Edwards, Christopher	1192	W-43	L-30	W-42	L-31	D-33	2½
36. Parker, Marty R.	1257	W-44	L-32	L-29	D-43	D-40	2
37. Cameron, Robert	1216	L-30	W-43	L-33	D-41	W-44	2½
38. Frady, Gregory	1176	W-29	W-33	W-31	W-30	D-32	4½
39. Helms, Kevin L.	1089	L-31	L-42	L-43	L-44	L-41	0
40. Baucom, Robbie	1037	L-32	W-44	L-34	W-42	D-36	2½
41. Fitzgibbons, Robert	UNR	L-33	L-29	W-44	D-37	W-39	2½
42. Carnes, Jeremy W.	UNR	L-34	W-39	L-35	L-40	L-43	1
43. Mitchum, Leslie	UNR	L-35	L-37	W-39	D-36	W-42	2½
44. Whitley, Chadwick	UNR	L-36	L-40	L-41	W-39	L-37	1

## 12TH SNOWSTORM SPECIAL

2-18-84

N. CHARLESTON, SC

	Pre Rtns	Post Rtns	1	2	3	4	5	Total
1. Pohl, Klaus	2362	2348	W23	L-8	W22	W-4	W-3	4.0
2. Hart, Patrick D.	2116	2118	W20	W13	W-9	L-3	W11	4.0
3. Williams, Wayne Go	2095	2114	W15	W14	W-8	W-2	L-1	4.0
4. Tinkler, Paul E.	2027	2051	W17	W10	W11	L-1	W-8	4.0
5. Blanks, Lindsay E.	1956	1963	W16	L11	W24	W14	W12	4.0
6. McCauley, Edward	2030	2037	F--	W19	D12	W22	W13	3.5
7. Hyatt, James C.	1981	1934	L19	L12	W25	X--	W15	3.0
8. Causey, David Y.	1888	1909	W25	W-1	L-3	W10	L-4	3.0
9. Thomson, Scott D.	1874/7	1853	W27	W24	L-2	L11	W19	3.0
10. Strickland, Robert	1671	1670	W28	L-4	X--	L-8	W21	3.0
11. Salwierz, Dennis M.	1666	1733	W18	W-5	L-4	W-9	L-2	3.0
12. Klix, Robert	0	1917	D22	W-7	D-6	W18	L-5	3.0
13. Floyd, William B.	1804	1792	W29	L-2	W16	D15	L-6	2.5
14. Moorner, Robert H.	1739	1737	W21	L-3	W19	L-5	D16	2.5
15. Stoudemayer, Tully	1608	1626	L-3	W29	W21	D13	L-7	2.5
16. Bryant, Wesley	1558	1559	L-5	W28	L13	X--	D14	2.5
17. Lawrence, Philip L.	1490	1497	L-4	L18	W28	H--	W23	2.5
18. Milburn, Michael E.	0	1673	L11	W17	D20	L12	W24	2.5
19. Veronee, Jr., Alvin	1626	1645	W-7	L-6	L14	W20	L-9	2.0
20. Roy, Jim	1545	1522	L-2	D25	D18	L19	W28	2.0
21. Frady, Gregory A.	1482	1468	L14	B--	L15	W25	L10	2.0
22. Blanning, James S.	1770	1769	D12	W26	L-1	L-6	U--	1.5
23. Kennedy, MM3 Kevin	1618	1573	L-1	L27	W29	D24	L17	1.5
24. Hanlon, James D.	1546	1521	X--	L-9	L-5	D23	L18	1.5
25. Crawford, John N.	1345	1341	L-8	D20	L-7	L21	B--	1.5
26. Tosi, Ronald E.	0	1370	H--	L22	B--	F--	U--	1.5
27. Thomas, Charles	1433	1454	L-9	W23	F--	F--	U--	1.0
28. Salwierz, John C.	0	1166	L10	L16	L17	B--	L20	1.0
29. Elliott, Robert T.	0	1277	L13	L15	L23	U--	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.

## GET WELL YURI

1-7-84

TD - Patrick Hart

	Rating	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Score
1. Paul Tinkler	2020	X	1	1/2	0	1.5
2. Lindsay Blanks	1959	0	X	0	1/2	0.5
3. Patrick Hart	2118	1/2	1	X	1/2	2.0
4. Rory Cahoon	1955	1	1/2	1/2	X	2.0
1. James Hanlon	1555	X	1	-	0	1.0
2. Jim Roy	1608	0	X	0	0	0.0
3. Robert Moorner	1723	-	1	X	1	2.0
4. Robert Strickland	1683	1	1	0	X	2.0

(Continued page 23)



## PALMETTO CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

January-March, 1984

(Lemaster Directed)

	Rating	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Round 5	Round 6	Round 7	Round 8	Round 9	Tot
Berry, Jack J.	2130	W-10	W-5	W-7	Bye	D-3	W-6	D-2	W-4	½ Bye	7
Nix, Ernest E.Jr.	1925	Bye	W-4	D-6	L-3	W-10	W-5	D-1	½ B	-	5
Floyd, Bill	1826	W-11	D-12	W-8	W-2	D-1	W-7	L-4	W-9	Bye	7
Strickland, Robt.	1683	W-14	L-2	L-15	W-13	Bye	W-12	W-3	L-1	W-6	6
Bland, Wm. R. Jr.	1613	Bye	L-1	W-13	L-6	W-15	L-2	W-17	W-7	W-16	6
Stoudemayer, Tully	1608	W-15	Bye	D-2	W-5	½Bye	L-1	L-9	L-16	L-4	4
Wester, Paul D.	1603	W-16	Bye	L-1	W-9	W-12	L-3	½Bye	L-5	-	4
Severance, Kevin	1535	Bye	W-9	L-3	W-11	½Bye	-	W-15	W-10	-	5
Califf, John	1493	W-17	L-8	D-12	L-7	Bye	½Bye	W-6	L-3	L-15	4
Stacey, Daniel T.	1473	L-1	W-13	L-17	W-16	L-2	L-15	W-14	L-8	Bye	4
Sanders, George	1445	L-3	Bye	½Bye	L-8	D-17	-	-	-	-	2
McNab, T.Sherlock	1406	Bye	D-3	D-9	W-17	L-7	L-4	½Bye	L-15	Bye	4
Williams, Aston B.	1307	Bye	L-10	L-5	L-4	D-16	D-17	Bye	W-14	½Bye	4
Chappell, Howard	1295	L-4	L-17	L-16	Bye	Bye	½Bye	L-10	L-13	-	2
Jackson, Andrew	1279	L-6	W-16	W-4	Bye	L-5	W-10	L-8	W-12	W-9	6
Walker, Phillip	1222	L-7	L-15	W-14	L-10	D-13	Bye	Bye	W-6	L-5	4
Collings, Stephen	UNR	L-9	W-14	W-10	L-12	D-11	D-13	L-5	Bye	½Bye	4

## THE EDLESS HORSEMAN QUADS

March 14 &amp; 17, 1984

TD - Robert Moorcr

	Rating	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Score
Robert Strickland	1683	X	1/2	0	1	0.5
Lindsay Blanks	1959	1/2	X	0	1	1.5
Paul Tinkler	2020	1	1	X	0	2.0
Robert Moorcr	1739	0	0	1	X	1.0
Henry White	1603	X	1	1	1/2	2.5
James Hanlon	1538	0	X	0	0	0.0
Jim Roy	1594	0	1	X	0	1.0
Philip Lawrence	1572	1/2	1	1	X	2.5
Robert Smith	UNR.	X	0	0	0	0.0
Henry Cabaniss	1531	1	X	0	1	2.0
Gale Nicolet	1485	1	1	X	1	3.0
Richard Grendahl	UNR.	1	0	0	X	1.0

Get Well Yuri, continued

	Rating	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Score
1. Alvin Veronee	1521	X	1	1	1	3.0
2. Ian Wolfe	UNR	0	X	1	0	1.0
3. Philip Lawrence	1538	0	0	X	1	1.0
4. Clark Rivers	UNR	0	1	0	X	1.0

#### NEWS ITEMS

David Erb of Columbia, one of our current state co-champions, has moved to Virginia to take an engineering position. He will be sorely missed; this state needs to lose as few players, especially very strong players, as possible!

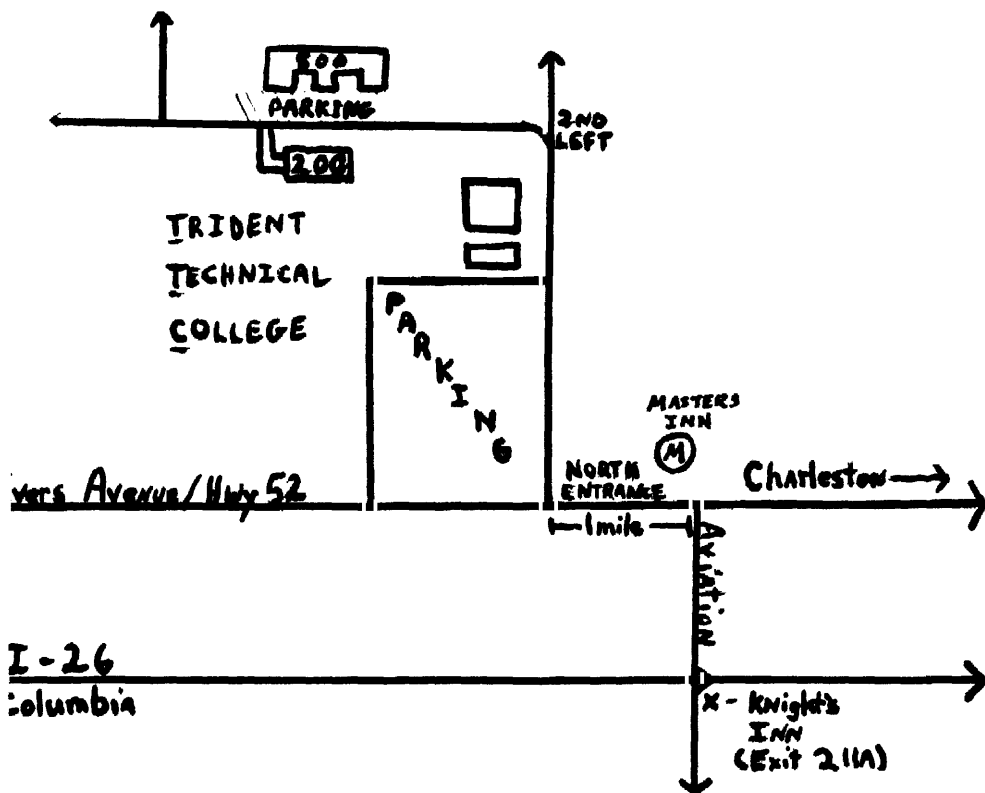
The 1984 state postal championship is underway, with these entrants: Jack Berry, M. Lee Hyder, Wayne Williams, Mickey Bush, Bill Floyd, Robert Strickland, Tully Stoudemayer, Terry McNab, and Greg Prady. The incumbent champion, McCrary, has decided to take about a year's sabbatical from serious postal chess; his daughters, aged 2 and 4, still compress his leisure time quite a bit!

Joel Benjamin is coming to Columbia on Sunday, May 20th. He'll be performing a simultaneous exhibition at the Seibels and Bruce Building, 4th floor cafeteria, corner of Lady and Bull Streets. This is the same site as the State Championships, and is two streets east and one street north of the State Capitol. The entry fee is \$28, which includes a board and a buffet lunch. For \$8, one gets a buffet lunch and a spectator's admission; there are a limited number of spectator admissions with no lunch for \$3. Entries may be sent to the Palmetto Chess Club, 4315 Devereaux Road, Columbia, SC 29205.

Klaus Pohl in October challenged John McCrary to a 2-game postal match, contingent upon McCrary's victory in the state postal championship. However, McCrary's decision to take a sabbatical from serious postal play precludes this. Suffice it to say that if Klaus ever wants to enter the state postal tournament he will be a formidable competitor!

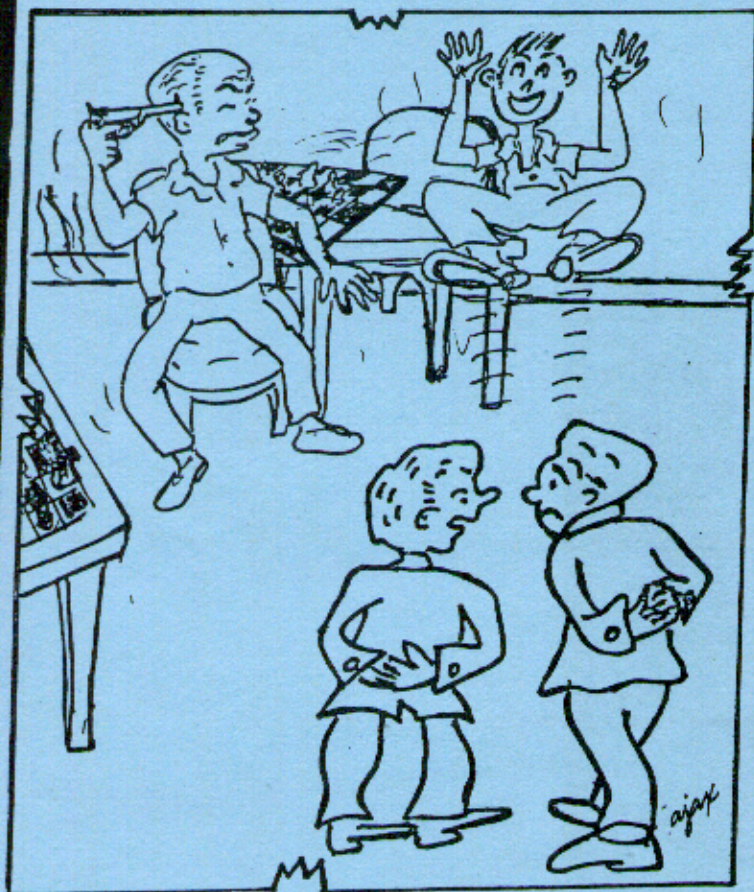
## TOURNAMENT ADS

Aug. 18-19. Charleston Classic IV. 5-SS, 40/100, Trident Technical College, 7000 Rivers Avenue (Hwy. 52), Building 200, North Charleston, SC. EF: \$15, if received by 8-15; \$20 at site. 320 unconditionally guaranteed: \$100-70; B, C, under 1400 all \$50, unrated based on performance rating, more \$\$ per entires. Reg: 9:10-9:50 A.M., Rds. 10-2-7; 10-2:30. HR: Masters Inn, Rivers and Aviation: 24.95 and 28.95, IS, NC. Ent: Charleston Chess Club, P.O. Box 634, Sullivan's Island, SC 29482-0634.



MAY 20  
Joel Benjamin Exhibition  
Columbia, SC  
 (See News Items for Details)

# GLITCHMATE!



"WHO 'S AHEAD?"



SOCA News is published by the South Carolina Chess Association (SCCA), a not-profit organization of persons interested in chess in South Carolina. The SOCA 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 SOCA has the following officers:

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