

# SCCA NEWS

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MORPHY and STAUNTON

## TRUTH OR FICTION?

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Morphy and Staunton - Truth or Fiction?	1
The 1984 U.S. Open - Behind the Scenes	3
The 1984 U.S.C.F. Delegates' Meeting	5
Delegate/Voting Member Allocation for 1985	6
History of the SCCA	7
Letter to the Editor	9
Member's Viewpoint	10
News Items	11
Why I Don't Play Chess	12
Resigning--Too Soon or Too Late?	14
Tigran V. Petrosian (A USCF News Release)	15
Spotlight on Our Members	16
Games from the U.S. Open Championship	17
The Top 50 OTB Players in South Carolina	18
The Top 30 Postal Players in South Carolina	18
Tournament Crosstables	19
Tournament Ads	21

## MORPHY AND STAUNTON - TRUTH OR FICTION?

Perhaps the best-known episode in chess history is the story of Paul Morphy and Howard Staunton. We all know the story: Morphy was a "good guy" from top to bottom; a great player, great sportsman, etc. Staunton was the "bad guy," portrayed as pompous, unsporting, dishonest, and even stupid. It seems that Morphy was so disillusioned by Staunton that he abandoned chess forever in disgust.

But did it really happen like that? Not quite. I've researched that historical period with great thoroughness, and I believe perspectives on both men have been distorted somewhat. Some of the story is true, but other parts have been altered or left out. Here, as they say, is "the rest of the story:"

1. Staunton was a great author with a forward-thinking perspective, while Morphy contributed little. Staunton edited a weekly chess column and a monthly chess magazine, and wrote several chess books. He was an energetic and important catalyst at a critical time when organized chess was emerging. In his writings, he had a perspective far ahead of his times: he advocated serious women's chess, algebraic notation, and chess in developing countries (such as the U.S.), at times in his columns. He was a strong proponent of an international code of chess laws, and developed several such codes in his books. He was the primary force behind the London 1851 tournament, which was the first known international chess tournament.

In contrast, Morphy's only writing effort was to do some largely indifferent annotations to the games of the Labour-donnais-MacDonnell match. (Actually, Morphy was supposed to write a column, but this is all he came up with to do.) Even these annotations ceased after a while, and someone else had to "ghost" the column for a period of time. Morphy was offered a membership on a "Committee on the Chess Code" in 1857, to help standardize chess laws; he declined the seat, and contributed nothing to the topic.

2. Staunton contributed perhaps more to opening theory than did Morphy. Staunton has been portrayed as a plodding player who did not understand chess, while Morphy is supposed to have "discovered" the theory of development. In fact, Staunton may have understood modern openings better than Morphy--Bobby Fischer in an article once talked of how modern Staunton's analysis was. Morphy seemed to believe that open games and gambits would dominate future chess, and actually did not contribute much to opening theory.
3. Morphy avoided matches, too. After his return to the U.S., Morphy was persistently challenged by Louis Paulsen to a match on even terms. (Paulsen, of course, had finished second to Morphy in the First American Chess Congress.) Morphy refused to play on even terms, insisting that any challenger receive at least the odds of pawn and more from him. Paulsen pointed out that if he defeated Morphy in such a match, the result would be meaningless; furthermore, Paulsen felt that Black wasn't necessarily

at a disadvantage at pawn-and-move odds (perhaps because the half-open F-file gives good compensation for the pawn?). Morphy petulantly refused to communicate with Paulsen directly, and refused the challenge through an intermediary.

My sympathies are with Paulsen on this one. I think that odds are a favor to the weaker player, but that it is unsporting to force a player to accept such odds against his will. That is particularly true of a very strong master such as Paulsen. It is ironic that Staunton has been greatly vilified for avoiding Morphy, but Morphy's petulant avoidance of Paulsen has been so fully excused.

4. Staunton's irascible polemics were not that unusual for those times. It's true that Staunton could often be unpleasant, unfair, and unethical in his published criticisms of others. But that was not all that unusual for those times. There were a number of occasions on which Staunton's critics were very unfair to him, and sunk to even lower depths than he did in their writings. Staunton suffered from a quick temper, and he greatly overreacted when provoked by even a minor criticism. It is possible that he felt that Morphy was pressuring him to play a match unnecessarily, as Staunton had not been active in competition for years. (Some historians have speculated that Morphy was unnecessarily pressuring Staunton for unclear personal reasons.) Staunton's diatribes against Morphy were likely "egged on" by what he perceived as provocation by Morphy. In any event, Staunton had an abrupt change of heart in the early 1860's, and began writing conciliatory statements; he even invited Morphy to move to England during the U.S. Civil War!

Of course, I have deliberately taken the "devil's advocate" posture to some extent, perhaps exaggerating or over-simplifying in my own way. But suffice it to say that Staunton has been given a "bum deal" by history; he deserves a more balanced look.

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Perhaps the most complicated form of chess ever played (whose rules have survived) was "Tsui Shogi," a form of Shogi (Japanese chess). This game, played on a 12x12 board, had 29 different kinds of men, with 28 different modes of moving. It must have taken a month just to learn to play! Yet there is evidence that even larger forms of Shogi were tried!

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The American Indians played a number of games with 2-sided dice, using several dice to move men around a "board." But there was one Indian game of pure skill similar to checkers or chess: e.g. 2-dimensional, with men being captured. Some historians think this game must have derived from European influences, but H.J.R. Murray felt that the game was of native origin.

## THE 1984 U.S. OPEN - BEHIND THE SCENES

Whether we approve of it or not, some of the excitement of big-time sports comes from antics that have nothing to do with the competition itself. What would tennis do without its bad boys, or baseball without its colorful managers and rhubarbs?

There were some very colorful controversies this year at the U.S. Open in Fort Worth, but I suspect that Chess Life may ignore or gloss over these. I witnessed these while serving as S.C. delegate at the annual U.S.C.F. Delegates' Meeting there. I will give readers the uncensored scoop. (I won't try to compete with the Chess Life account of the tourney itself, won by Roman "Dzindzi" Dzindzichasvili on tiebreak over Sergey Kudrin.)

### Drama at the Delegates

It all started the last day of the U.S.C.F. Delegates' Meeting. (The delegates are the highest authority in U.S.C.F.) G.M. Walter Browne burst into the meeting, grabbed the rear microphone, and bellowed, "Will you give me just five minutes of your time! Just five minutes!" Browne was a non-delegate who had no right to seize the mike; but U.S.C.F. president Tim Redman reluctantly gave him the floor after some delegates shouted, "Let him speak!"

Browne's purpose was to appeal his last-round pairing to the delegates! (The round was scheduled for that night.) He thought that since he was the highest-rated player with 7 points, he should be paired as White against Dzindzi, who was alone at 7 1/2 points. Instead, Dzindzi had been paired against another player, and T.D. Bill Lukowiak had refused to appoint an appeals committee. (Ironically, the delegates had earlier rejected a proposed rule change to make pairings automatically appendable.)

An intense delegates' debate followed Browne's appeal. T.D. Lukowiak refused to explain the pairing, simply reiterating that pairings could not be appealed. A motion was made for the delegates to consider the pairing, but that motion was tabled by a one-vote margin. (I voted to table, as I thought for the delegates to consider a single pairing would set an untenable precedent.) Ultimately, a committee of National T.D.'s was appointed; it upheld the T.D.'s pairing after long deliberation!

### Grandmaster Draw - Texas Style?

Tensions between Browne and Dzindzi were high when the last round was played that night. Near midnight I saw Dzindzi, who had just finished his last round game, talking with obvious irritation to Gerry Dullea, Executive Director of U.S.C.F. He was apparently talking about Browne, who had sat near him in the small playing room reserved for the top boards. Dzindzi was saying, "and he eats all the time like this," making a loud smacking noise with his mouth to illustrate.

Suddenly, Browne (still playing) dashed out of the playing room and ran up to Dzindzi saying, "At least I don't cheat people and steal their money," and ran back toward the playing room. Dzindzi walked toward him yelling, "You better not say that again if you want to stay alive, you (phrase

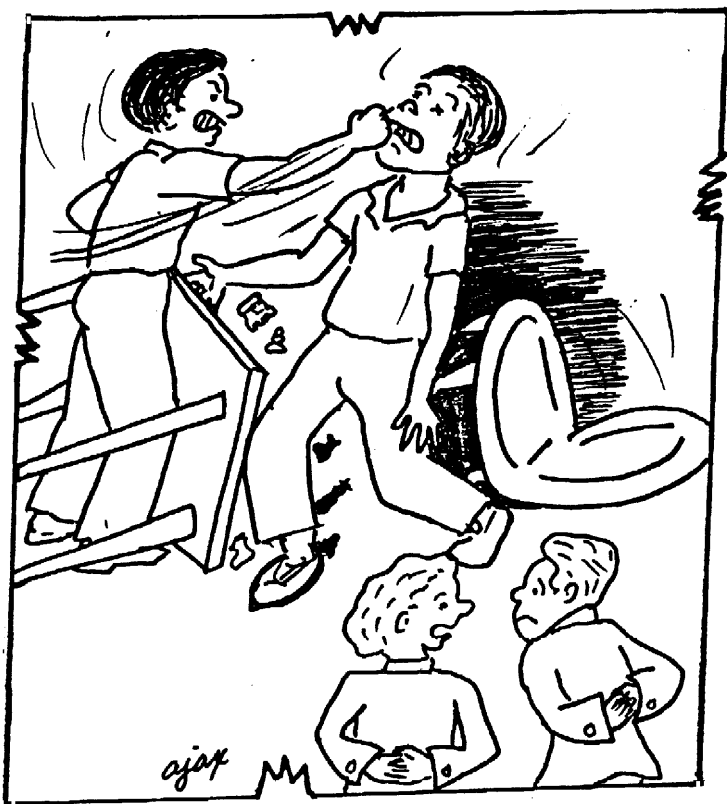
deleted)!" According to Frank Elley in the playing room, Browne virtually hid behind a table as he re-entered the room.

At almost the same moment, a young man standing on Dzindzi's other side began accusing him of having written a bad check to someone at another tournament. Dzindzi repeatedly asked him what he was talking about, but the young man acted very childish, berating and ridiculing Dzindzi, and avoiding his questions. It seemed possible that the young man was somehow in league with Browne; in any event, he had Dzindzi well away from the playing room.

Dzindzi was understandably upset by all this. He demanded that Dullea draw up his prize check that night, as he did not plan to appear at the prize ceremony the next day. He also confronted Frank Elley about why a recent Chess Life article had depicted him as acting rudely when awarded another first prize. Dzindzi said repeatedly that he would never again play chess in the U.S., and accused officials of catering too much to Walter Browne.

In spite of all this, Dzindzi did appear at the prize ceremony the next morning (Browne didn't). He shook hands with an obvious flourish when he received the trophy, and tried to pose for photos, (although he seemed a little annoyed by the photographer's persistent "Give me a big smile").

There were many rumors going around the tourney about these occurrences, but I was direct witness to all I've described.



"ARMSTRONG IS ONE OF OUR MOST AGGRESSIVE PLAYERS."

## THE 1984 U.S.C.F. DELEGATES' MEETING

The 1984 U.S.C.F. Delegates' Meeting (which determines U.S.C.F. policy), met in Fort Worth on August 18-19, at the same site and time as the U.S. Open. I served as S.C. delegate this year. Following is a summary of major business conducted there.

1. A dues increase was unfortunately felt to be necessary, up to \$25.00 on a regular adult, and smaller increases on other membership categories. It seemed strange to need a dues increase when total U.S.C.F. membership is increasing. Ironically, however, the increase in number of members is accompanied by a decline in membership revenues! Many of our members are converting from sustaining memberships to Life memberships now, and many other members are participating juniors who contribute little revenue. Thus, an increasing percentage of the U.S.C.F. expenses must be borne by other categories of memberships.
2. A state revenue sharing plan was adapted, whereby each state will be entitled to receive \$1.00 back on each of its regular adult memberships, and 40¢ on each junior, to be used for special chess projects within their states. This money will be available in mid-1985. I opposed this controversial plan for three reasons: (a) There's little accountability for the allocated money; (b) only large states would significantly benefit; (c) I didn't want to approve new spending right after a dues increase had passed.
3. Computer manufacturers will no longer be able to use ratings gained in tournaments for advertising purposes. Instead, the U.S.C.F. will operate a "rating agency," in which computers will be tested against a prearranged sample of humans of various strengths. This was done to prevent various possibilities of commercial misrepresentation of U.S.C.F. ratings.

Those were perhaps the most significant items, though many other items were passed, and a large number of proposals rejected. One of the rejected proposals would have allowed a T.D.'s decision on any matter to have been appealed: e.g. pairings, starting times, etc. The delegates established the principle that they may serve as the last line of appeal on anything; in fact, we heard the appeal of a single time-forfeit in a game played years ago! The game had already been appealed to an appeals committee, a U.S.C.F. committee, and the Policy Board.

## DELEGATE/VOTING MEMBER ALLOCATION FOR 1985

(based on USCF population audit 7/5/84)

State	Members	Delegates	Alternate Delegates
New York . . . . .	5926	10	24
South California . . . . .	4169	7	17
Illinois . . . . .	3050	5	12
North California . . . . .	2949	5	12
Pennsylvania . . . . .	2503	4	10
New Jersey . . . . .	2456	4	10
Texas . . . . .	2253	4	9
Massachusetts . . . . .	2039	3	9
Ohio . . . . .	1888	3	8
Florida . . . . .	1782	3	7
Michigan . . . . .	1689	3	7
Indiana . . . . .	1478	2	6
Virginia . . . . .	1354	2	6
Maryland . . . . .	1235	2	5
Arizona . . . . .	1023	2	4
North Carolina . . . . .	935	2	3
Connecticut . . . . .	914	2	3
Minnesota . . . . .	910	2	3
Tennessee . . . . .	902	2	3
Missouri . . . . .	888	1	4
Wisconsin . . . . .	843	1	4
Georgia . . . . .	812	1	4
Washington . . . . .	764	1	3
Colorado . . . . .	755	1	3
Louisiana . . . . .	731	1	3
New Mexico . . . . .	620	1	3
West Virginia . . . . .	528	1	2
Kentucky . . . . .	465	1	2
Utah . . . . .	448	1	2
Oklahoma . . . . .	442	1	2
Oregon . . . . .	440	1	2
Maine . . . . .	437	1	1
Alabama . . . . .	433	1	1
Iowa . . . . .	405	1	1
Nebraska . . . . .	373	1	1
Kansas . . . . .	356	1	1
Nevada . . . . .	296	1	1
South Carolina . . . . .	282	1	1
New Hampshire . . . . .	274	1	1
District of Columbia . . . . .	240	1	0
Mississippi . . . . .	218	1	0
Alaska . . . . .	205	1	0
Hawaii . . . . .	196	1	0
Arkansas . . . . .	194	1	0
Rhode Island . . . . .	185	1	0
Idaho . . . . .	137	1	0
North Dakota . . . . .	118	1	0
Delaware . . . . .	111	1	0
Montana . . . . .	105	1	0
South Dakota . . . . .	95	1	0
Wyoming . . . . .	89	1	0
Vermont . . . . .	85	1	0



## HISTORY OF THE SCCA

When Bill Floyd suggested about a year ago that I write a history of the SCCA, I replied that I was one of the world's leading experts on chess in the 1840's but I knew little about the 1940's. Bill laughed, "I'd think it'd be easier to research the 1940's," but it was only with the help of Dr. Woodrow Harris of Columbia that my problem was solved. Woody pointed out that there was a predecessor to the SCCA News in the Caroliniana Library at U.S.C., a magazine known as the Bulletin of the South Carolina Chess Association. (I'll call it The Bulletin for short.)

The Bulletin's first issue was dated September-October 1959. Since it was the first known SCCA publication, our current issue represents the 25th Anniversary of SCCA publishing. (Incidentally, the first chess magazine published in South Carolina was the Philidorian, at Charleston in 1859.) The Bulletin was prepared by Robert F. Brand of the Citadel, under the authority of SCCA president Lanneau Foster of Columbia. Fortunately, Brand devoted some space to preserving the earlier history of the SCCA. The following information is taken from those early issues of The Bulletin.

### The Beginning

The first state chess association in South Carolina was founded on July 26, 1926, at the Columbia Y.M.C.A. Apparently, Elmer B. Hallman of Spartanburg, was the main originator of that meeting. In addition to Hallman, seven other men were present that day: Edward L. Dashiell, T. E. Trimmier, and Dr. William H. Morton (all of Spartanburg); J. M. Wells and Dan H. Wallace, Jr. (both of Greenville); W. D. Simpson, Jr. of Columbia; and L. P. Dashiell, whose city and possible relationship to Edward Dashiell were not reported.

Those eight men proceeded to play the first known S.C. state chess championship, won by Prof. Morton. Morton was also elected first president.

Clearly, Spartanburg deserves to be considered the founding city of the SCCA. It produced the main creator of the organization, as well as the first president and champion, and at least 4 of the 8 founders. In fact, it is strange that the first meeting was held in Columbia, but perhaps they were hoping for more players from around the state.

It is also odd that the SCCA appeared so late in history. After all, the World Chess Federation (FIDE) appeared in 1924, and the first U.S. chess association appeared in 1857. The first regional chess association started in the 1840's. Perhaps South Carolina was just slow, or maybe there was an earlier SCCA that has been forgotten.

### The Rebirth

That first association disappeared after 1933, and was not revived until 1948. It has survived continuously since then. The SCCA has never been particularly large, and its relationships with other chess organizations have been loose. In 1959, there were only 17 U.S.C.F. members in the state; the U.S.C.F. nationwide was tiny. Further, there were only five known chess clubs in the state in 1959: they represented Columbia, Charleston, Spartanburg, Sumter,

and the Citadel. Possibly the earliest recorded team tournament occurred on September 27, 1959, when the newly-formed Sumter club edged out Columbia and Charleston.

The SCCA was paralleled by the Southern Chess Association; Columbia's Steven Shaw was Southern Chess Champion more than once. Professor Shaw still resides in Columbia, and occasionally visits the Palmetto Chess Club. He generally neglects to mention that he is a past Southern champion, then blows his surprised opponent right off the board!

The best overall record of accomplishment by an SCCA member probably belongs to Dr. M. Lee Hyder. His name first appeared around 1963, when he played first board for a South Carolina team that trounced North Carolina, 7 1/2 - 2 1/2. The Bulletin then described him as a brilliant young scientist. Dr. Hyder has since been state champion, SCCA News editor, U.S.C.F. Secretary (1975-78), and co-organizer of the 1974 Korchnoi-Mecking match, among other things.

The crowning achievement of the SCCA was probably the 1974 quarterfinal match for the World Championship, held in Augusta, Georgia. SCCA members Bill Dodgen and M. Lee Hyder were the main organizers and hosts, and the SCCA co-sponsored this with U.S.C.F. and the Georgia Chess Association. This was one of only two Candidates' Matches held in the United States, the other being the 1971 Fischer-Larsen match in Denver.

Clearly, the SCCA has a proud heritage. I will conclude with a list of early state champions.

Early South Carolina State Champions  
(From The Bulletin of the South Carolina Chess Association)

Year	Champion	Site	Home Town of Champion
1926	Dr. W. H. Morton	Columbia	Spartanburg
1927	James Henry Rice, Jr.	Charleston	Wiggins
1928	Col. Oliver J. Bond	Sumter	Charleston
1929	Benjamin O. Johnson	Spartanburg	Spartanburg
1930	Elmer B. Hallman	Charleston	Spartanburg
1931	Edward L. Dashiell	Greenville	Spartanburg
1932	P. J. Walker	Charleston	Varnville
1933	Edward L. Dashiell	Spartanburg	Spartanburg
1948	Harold A. Mouzon, Jr.	Columbia	Charleston
1949*	Paul L. Cromelin	Spartanburg	Columbia
1950	Harold A. Mouzon, Jr.	Charleston	Charleston
1951	Paul L. Cromelin	Columbia	Columbia
1952	Alex Edelsburg	Columbia	Columbia
1953	Rea B. Hayes	Columbia	Greenville
1954	Rea B. Hayes	Columbia	Greenville
1955	Ernest E. Hoenck	Columbia	Charleston Height
1956	Lanneau L. Foster	Columbia	Columbia
	Alex Edelsburg (tie)	Columbia	Columbia
1957	Prof. R. Grady Brown	Columbia	Hartsville
1958	Prof. R. Grady Brown	Columbia	Hartsville

\*First Swiss System. Previous tourneys were round-robins, some with qualifying sections.

TRANSCENDENTAL CHESS c/o Maxwell J. Lawrence  
1655A Flatbush Avenue, Apartment 1502  
Brooklyn, New York 11210  
Tel: (212) 951-8239

August 9, 1984

Dear John,

Many thanks for the July issue of SCCA News, and for the very fine plug for TC contained therein. There are two points upon which our opinions apparently differ:

In your description of both randomized chess and TC you depict the fact that these game-forms tend to magnify the difference in skills of the players as a disadvantage, while I have been maintaining all along that this is an advantage. One can look at a game of chess as the equivalent of an FM discriminator or an AM radio detector. The greater the efficiency of such devices the more they can discriminate between radio stations, or in chess, player skills. The extreme opposite to a game of nearly pure skill would be one of pure chance, such as a game of craps, where there is zero discrimination between players.

Randomized chess is a great immediate stop-gap measure at solving the opening problem, but unfortunately, its universal use would quickly lead to a new set of books on opening praxis. The reason for this is that 1440 is a relatively small number compared with the tens of thousands of games covered in opening praxis periodicals such as "The Chess Player" and "Chess Informant" (see drawback #3 at the bottom of page 3 in TC issue #25). Randomized chess is a good stepping stone towards the ultimate solution ... TC; but since it has been around for at least a hundred years, we cannot expect players to trip over each other in trying it out.

The principal culprits as impediments to progress in this regard are the USCF in this country and its counterparts in other countries, in which each respective "recognized" chess foundation is an ultra-conservative pseudo-monopoly which enjoys nearly dictatorial powers over its local constituency. The heads of these organizations cater to the wishes of the top-rated players who wouldn't think of abandoning their most powerful weapon ... the opening. As for the USCF, such an abandonment would mean a very heavy loss of revenue from opening books and chess computers. Thus, when Burt Hochberg and Frank Elley (two CHESS LIFE editors in succession) wandered into "forbidden territory," they both got in trouble with the USCF policy board. In view of this, I can only see the advertised goal of the USCF to "broaden and develop chess as an art and recreation" (see page 5 of the last few issues of CHESS LIFE) as the height of hypocrisy.

Sincerely,

/S/ Max

The above letter was in response to the article "Chess--Perfect or Improvable," in the July 1984 SCCA News.

--Editor

## MY VIEWPOINT

by

Robert F. Strickland

I recently played in the chess tournament at Harbison Rec. Center in Columbia, which was promoted and directed by Don Lemaster.

Don went to considerable trouble and personal expense (both time and money) to obtain financial backing for a decent guaranteed prize fund and an excellent playing site. I thought, this is great, chess is finally getting some public support; maybe better things are coming our way.

Twenty-one people showed up to play, about one-third of whom were newcomers. I was with Don when he broke the bad news to the sponsors, and I can tell all of you SCCA members who were not there that it was not a pleasant task for him.

Tournaments like this don't just happen. They are the result of hard work and dedicated effort on the part of the few for the benefit of the majority. The lack of support of this and other tournaments in this state by SCCA members is deplorable. I can remember when one or two tournaments a year was standard fare for chessplayers in this state and that condition could very well be on its way back. When it arrives, South Carolina Chessplayers will have received their just reward.

I appeal to all of you SCCA members not to let this happen. I know it's not always convenient for all of you to participate in every tournament. It's not even convenient for me to play chess as I am the only chessplayer in the county I live in, but you see my name in most of the crosstables in the SCCA News (the one down near the bottom). [Not always. --Ed.]

So, the next time someone goes to the trouble to promote a tournament for you, show him that you appreciate it by showing up to play. I plan to be there.

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The earliest postal games were played in medieval times, before there was a postal service! Nobles would give their moves to traveling troubadours, who would convey these to another castle, and return later with the other move. I don't want to think about how long that took!

## NEWS ITEMS

Don Lemaster has been awarded a certificate of recognition for his contributions to chess. His honor was part of the celebration of U.S.C.F.'s "Year of the Chess Professional." I think the U.S.C.F. is very right to include its master organizers and directors in its definition of chess professional. Certainly, without individuals of rare talent and drive such as Don, organized chess would not exist.

By the way, the 1984 state championship will be Don's sixth straight as Director! This feat must have been rarely equaled in any state. I recall recommending Don for the 1979 championship, when unable to direct it myself; I based my recommendation upon his skilled assistance as director's aide at the 1978 tourney. Obviously the recommendation was well advised!

Larry Parr has been selected the new editor of Chess Life, succeeding Frank Elley. Elley was accorded much appreciation at the U.S. Open this year, and was awarded a Life Voting membership by the delegates. He told me that he had no new job as yet; he told the Chess Life workshop about the long, hard working days in the very difficult job of editor.

The new U.S.C.F. officers have started their terms. They are president Steven Doyle; vice president Myron Lieberman; secretary Woodrow Harris; treasurer Antony Cottell; and member-at-large Harry Sabine. Harold Winston and Jerry Hanker continue as members-at-large.

Chess Life readers may recall an article sometime in the last couple of years that presented Pope John Paul II as a composer of chess problems. Recently, British Chess Magazine has reported that there was a hoax in which chess problems were ascribed to various famous people, including the Pope. Thus, it seems that the "Pope's problem" might be spurious (although the Chess Life article was not specifically mentioned by BCM.)

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The 1840's were a major decade in chess history, but one that has been virtually ignored. It was the decade which saw the birth of organized chess, and the birth of the chess tournament. It also saw the change in the nature of composed problems. Before then, composed problems had emphasized forcing lines of play, in which Black had little choice of move. (This has been so for 1,000 years.) Thus, these problems often had very long solutions (e.g. up to mate in 50); the main emphasis was on the most precise attack against a hopeless defense. This changed after 1845, when the "Indian Problem" was published. This problem started the use of non-forcing moves, which gave Black the choice of a maximum number of moves of counterplay. Thus, breadth became more important than depth, and problems became shorter. They also became less gamelike as a result.

## WHY I DON'T PLAY CHESS

by

Kay McCrary, Ed.D.

God knows I have enough exposure to chess, having been married to John McCrary for 14 years. We have almost 400 chess books in the house, probably eight or so chess boards of varying sizes and designs, a talking chess computer, at least half our incoming mail devoted to that game, plus John's evenings in the back room mulling over the stuff. I enjoy tracking down rare chess book dealers on quaint trips as much as John does. I've even tape-recorded chess books for the blind. Our first pet, a cat, was named Caissa (--glad we got that out of our systems before our daughters came). So, why don't I play?

My doctoral dissertation was in the area of cognitive psychology, so a game requiring active strategies should be no barrier. Oddly enough, I'm more talented in spatial relationships than John, a strong player--he can't figure out how to assemble the children's toys, but I enjoy doing that. So why do I remain a non-playing chess enthusiast?

Do I fear (gasp!) not being feminine? No, not at age 35. My views on why so few women play chess aren't Freudian, may give an inevitable nod at the "sociocultural explanation," but are predominantly developmental. I've reviewed my developmental tasks important to each of my developmental stages to figure out why I don't play. Appropriate to this approach, I've considered "readiness" and "teachable moment" as it relates to my non-chess-playing. And this has led me to three conclusions.

### Women Lack a Peer Group for Chess Playing

At age 12 or 13, John plus one other friend, each independently taught himself the game from a book. They then played each other during study hall and taught other friends (all of whom were adolescent males) to play, thus developing an enthusiastic chess-playing subculture at their high school. Meanwhile, at the same age I was independently teaching myself to draw portraits as a hobby. If anyone in my high school played chess, I didn't know about it. An odd aside is that my dearly loved cousin Paul, just one year my junior, who lived 35 miles away and whom I visited probably once a week, was a high school chess enthusiast, even laboring to design and make himself a special chess set. I never knew he played until he got into a conversation with John several years after we had married. Why in the world didn't it occur to Paul to teach me chess?

And if he had, with whom would have I played in my hometown? I wonder were there others in my hometown, like Paul, playing but doing so unbeknown to me?

Frankly "brainy" girls were at a disadvantage when it came to dating in Perry, Georgia in the early 1960's. I enjoyed competitions such as the literary meets, essay contests, and spelling contests. These demonstrated verbal skills. (It's okay, you know, for women to have good verbal skills.) There were many other female participants in these contests. Would I have been brave enough to compete in chess, had I known how to play, when I was full of adolescent longings to be thought attractive and have dates?

I doubt I would have attempted to break any barriers into any exclusive male sport to beat males at their game. It would have had the potential to be too costly socially to have done so.

Add a corollary to my original point: not only do women lack a peer group for chess playing, women also lack role models for their participation in chess playing. Since being perceived as attractive and conforming to peer expectations are important developmental characteristics of adolescents, it's no wonder that so few females break new ground by crossing that barrier to compete with males at a male sport. The times they are a-changing, though, for the better in this case; and I fully expect both of my daughters will be among the top chess players on their high school chess team, and that not too many of their fellow-students will consider them weirdos for it.

Women Miss Their "Developmental Moment" for Learning Chess Since They are Typically Introduced to the Game at a Later Age

This is a guess based on very limited data. I wish that demographic data, including age at the time of first casual competitive play, could be collected from women chessplayers of varying levels of chess skills. But my strong hunch is that the few women who are introduced to chess typically have this occur in late adolescence or young adulthood when the social pressure of "pairing off" is easing somewhat and their peer group includes more "couples" as opposed to there being a band of males and a band of females.

John taught me the moves of each chess piece, the Danish opening, and gave me a primer by Reinfeld about three weeks after we began dating. This lesson came on the heels of my having a quiet panic reaction that he was losing interest in me because he chose to finish a chess game that he was winning instead of taking me out one evening. When I found out that everybody in the world could beat me even after I read the book together with recognition that chessplaying skill was not a prerequisite for successful courtship and eventual marriage to John, I dropped chess. Part of reluctance to pursue chess was also politeness: I hated to take the players at chess club away from their games to waste (as a matter-of-fact) their time with me. I was a 20-year-old woman whose chess peers were 12-year-old boys (and even so, they weren't peers because, first, I wasn't encountering any of them and, second, if a few had come to chess club I would still have missed the extra practice with them during their study halls, etc., together). Small wonder I gave it up.

Chess Requires Leisure for Learning Strategy and Analysis.  
Women Have Considerably Less Time for Leisure Than Men.

This conclusion really speaks for itself and needs no explanation. I believe it's true in regard to adolescent males and females, and I (a working mother with two preschoolers) have no doubt whatsoever that it's true in young adulthood and middleage.

## RESIGNING--TOO SOON OR TOO LATE?

Chess literature has many complaints about players who are too slow to resign when they've lost. One rarely sees complaints, however, about players who resign too early; when they have a difficult position, but with plausible counterplay.

In my 49 postal victories, I've never seen a resignation I thought was too late, but I've seen a few I thought were premature. There are probably two reasons why players resign too early: (a) they're discouraged by their difficult position, and don't enjoy playing on; (b) they're afraid of criticism for playing on in a bad position.

Personally, I prefer opponents who play on until there is no reasonable doubt left. I feel more satisfaction in winning such a game. Likewise, when I'm losing, I always play on until there's no plausible problems left for my opponent to solve. I don't mind playing out losing positions because I have lost the anxiety associated with the outcome. I just counterattack with abandon, my only objective being to wipe the smirk off my opponent's face before he claims his point. I know that in the long run he'll feel more satisfaction in having beaten a fighter who gave the game his best.

And, sometimes I surprise him! I once saved a postal game against a strong player although a piece down, by aggressively exploiting a pawn majority that caught my opponent napping.

In another game, I was two pawns down in a dismal position, but I exploited positional compensation so well that I virtually equalized. My opponent was so flustered at losing the "win" he was sure was there, that he concocted a crazy sacrifice that wound up giving me the win!

To quote a baseball maxim, the game's not over until it's over!

-----

An editor must always be careful, even in a friendly publication. Once, the editor of a chess magazine made a joke about a chess columnist who had run some problems that had been "cooked." The columnist was so offended that he sued the editor for a significant sum, and won it!

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The Russians have claimed that they found some early chess pieces (2 cd. Century A.D.) that would place the invention of chess in Russia! I've studied their arguments, however, and I believe them to be very weak ones. They really stretch their logic. Basically, they thought that the artifacts found symbolized something that represented something else, that supposedly was also symbolized by chess. However, the connection is so tenuous as to be quite incredible. I still think Northwest India of the 600's A.D. has the best claim for the birth of chess.



TIGRAN V. PETROSIAN (A USCF NEWS RELEASE)  
1929-1984

Tigran V. Petrosian, 55, of the Soviet Union, world chess champion from 1963 to 1969, died recently in Moscow. He was reported to have been suffering from inoperable cancer.

Born in Armenia in 1929, Petrosian gained renown for his relentless style of play. A quiet strategical player by nature, he liked to build up a strong, solid position calculated to survive any attack, then begin applying pressure to his opponent's position. Petrosian's technique has often been compared to that of a python that steadily tightens its coils around a victim. For a number of years, he was viewed by many as the toughest player in the world to beat.

In 1952, Petrosian earned his Grandmaster (GM) title, the highest rank awarded by the World Chess Federation. He played for the Soviet team in ten Olympiads, remaining a feared competitor until his death.

Petrosian was an almost constant participant in world championship qualification, earning the right to play in four Candidates Tournaments and seven Candidates Matches. He defeated countryman Mikhail Botvinnik in a prolonged match in 1963 to claim the world title. The final match score was a typical Petrosian result: five wins, two losses, and 15 draws. Following a successful title defense against fellow Soviet Boris Spassky in 1966, he lost the championship to Spassky in 1969.

In the next qualification cycle, Petrosian reached the final Candidates Match against U.S. star Bobby Fischer. Fischer was at the crest of perhaps the greatest string of success in chess history; his 19-game winning streak entering the final Candidates Match included unprecedented 6-0 victories over GMs Mark Taimanov of the Soviet Union and Bent Larsen of Denmark. The 1971 Fischer-Petrosian match was widely billed as the Irresistible Force meeting the Immovable Object.

In the first game, Fischer extended his win streak to 20 games, but Petrosian snapped it with a victory in game two. The Armenian held Fischer to draws in the next three games before four consecutive wins gave Bobby the match and a chance at Spassky's world title, which he won the following year.

On a number of occasions, Petrosian visited the U.S. to take part in major tournaments and exhibitions, proving himself a personable and popular guest wherever he traveled. He is survived by his wife, Rona, and their two sons.

## SPOTLIGHT ON OUR MEMBERS

Klaus Pohl has surmounted many competitive obstacles in becoming perhaps the strongest player in South Carolina history. Klaus has surmounted many obstacles in life, as well. Born in Hitler's Germany in 1937, he suffered the hardships and privations of the lost war. He was not yet eight years old when he survived the horrible fire bombing of Dresden (estimates of civilian dead were about 135,000). At age 18, he escaped from Communist East Germany, leaving his family behind, determined to face the world with nothing but his only ingenuity and courage. It was over 20 years before he could finally see his family again, thanks to diplomatic progress under President Carter.

Now Klaus lives in more tranquil times. He is married with two daughters, and he works as Superintendent of the Wunda-Weve textile mill in Greenville. He is known for his pleasant good sportsmanship at tournaments, yet his personality still shows clear elements of the strong independent spirit developed in his early life.

Klaus learned to play at age 10. He owns about 40 books on chess; his favorites are grandmaster game collections annotated by the players themselves, particularly Alekhine, Keres and Reshevsky. His favorite player is Fischer, but Keres is his all-around favorite, as he was a "gentleman as well as a great player." Klaus has not entered postal chess tournaments because of the time required. His greatest chess wish? To have a very strong player move to Greenville. "You can't improve unless you play someone who can beat you frequently."

Dr. Syed Shiroz Hyder (no kin to M. Lee Hyder) is one of the SCCA's newest members. Dr. Hyder, age 28, is a certified physician at South Carolina State Hospital, where he already has a reputation for his human concern and time he spends with his patients. Dr. Hyder is from Pakistan, which is possibly the birthplace of chess. He states that two forms of chess now exist side by side in Pakistan: regular international chess as we know it, and old Indian chess. (Old Indian chess differs in a few rules; e.g. pawns can never move 2 squares, and must promote to the piece whose name goes with their file, so that a pawn promoting on the rook file promotes to a rook, etc.) Dr. Hyder says that young players are tending to adopt the international rules more now, which is a trend also found in the modern Far East. Chess is popular in Pakistan, but not so organized as in the U.S.; there is some chess literature available in that language. Modern Moslems disagree on whether chess is religiously acceptable, and some regard it as a sinful waste of time. Interestingly, about 1,000 years ago chess was also condemned by the same Moslems on the grounds that Mohammed said that men should occupy themselves only with their horses, bows, and wives. Dr. Hyder states that the present religious arguments are somewhat different from the past. Welcome to SCCA, Dr. Hyder; we hope your tenure with us is long and pleasant.

## GAMES FROM THE U.S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

GM DMITRY GUREVICH - DZINDZICHASHVILI. Nimzo-Indian Defense  
 1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Bb4 4. e3 0-0 5. Ne2 d5 6. a3 Bd6 7. c5  
 Be7 8. b4 Nbd7 9. g3 e5 10. Bg2 e4 11. f3 exf3 12. Bxf3 c6 13. 0-0  
 Re8 14. Nf4 Nf8 15. Ra2 Ne6 16. Nxe6 Bxe6 17. g4 Ne4 18. Bxe4 dxe4  
 19. Rg2 Bc4 20. Rf4 a5 21. Nxe4 axb4 22. axb4 Ral 23. h4 Bxh4 24.  
 Qc2 Bd5 25. Nd6 Rxe3 26. Kh2 Bg3+ White Resigns.

## KUDRIN - BISGUIER. Giuoco Piano

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bc4 Nf6 4. d3 Bc5 5. c3 a6 6. 0-0 d6 7. Bb3  
 Ba7 8. Re1 0-0 9. h3 Ne7 10. Nbd2 Ng6 11. Nf1 h6 12. Ng3 c5 13. d4  
 b5 14. Be3 Bb7 15. Bc2 Qc7 16. d5 c4 17. Nf5 Bxe3 18. fxe3 Ne7 19.  
 g4 Nxf5 20. gxf5 Qe7 21. Kh2 g6 22. Rg1 Kh7 23. Qe1 g5 24. Nxg5+  
 Kh8 25. Qh4 Ng8 26. Rg2 Qf6 27. Rag1 Rae8 28. Bd1 Re7 29. Bh5 hxg5  
 30. Rxg5 Qh6 31. Rxg8+ Rxg8 32. Rxg8+ Kxg8 33. Bxf7+ Kg7 34. Qxe7  
 Qxe3 35. Be6+ Kh6 36. Qf6+ Black Resigns.

## JOHN DUNNING - HENLEY. King's Indian Defense

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. Be2 0-0 6. Nf3 Nbd7 7.  
 0-0 e5 8. Re1 c6 9. Rb1 a5 10. Bf1 Re8 11. d5 Nc5 12. b3 Bd7 13.  
 Nd2 Qb8 14. a3 cxd5 15. cxd5 Rc8 16. Nb5 Bh6 17. f3 Kg7 18. a4 b6  
 19. Na3 Nh5 20. Ndc4 Bxcl 21. Qxcl f5 22. Qe3 fxe4 23. fxe4 Nf6 24.  
 Nd2 b5 25. Nxb5 Ng4 26. Qe2 Nd3 27. Qxd3 Bxb5 White Resigns.

## McCAMBRIDGE - QUINTEROS. King's Indian Defense

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 g6 3. Nc3 Bg7 4. e4 d6 5. Nf3 0-0 6. Be2 e5 7. dxe5  
 dxe5 8. Qxd8 Rxd8 9. Bg5 Nbd7 10. 0-0-0 Rf8 11. Nd5 c6 12. Ne7+ Kh8  
 13. Be3 Re8 14. Nxc8 Raxc8 15. Ng5 Kg8 16. Bg4 Rcd8 17. Bxd7 Nxd7  
 18. Kc2 Nf6 19. f3 b6 20. Nh3 Ne8 21. a4 Bf8 22. Nf2 Nd6 23. Bg5  
 Re8 24. b3 f5 25. Rhel Nf7 26. Be3 f4 27. Bcl Bc5 28. Nd3 Bd4 29.  
 Nxf4 Nd8 30. Ne2 Ne6 31. Bb2 c5 32. Bxd4 cxd4 33. Ncl a5 34. Nd3  
 Nc5 35. f4 exf5 36. Nxf4 Rf8 37. Nd3 Rce8 38. e5 Rf5 39. Rd2 Kf7  
 40. Ree2 Ke6 41. g3 g5 42. h4 gxh4 43. gxh4 Rg8 44. Rf2 Rg3 45.  
 Rxf5 Kxf5 46. Rf2+ Ke4 47. Nxc5+ bxc5 48. e6 Rg8 49. e7 Re8 50. Rf7  
 h5 51. Rh7 Kf3 52. Rxh5 Rxe7 53. Rxc5 Re3 54. Rxa5 Ke4 55. Kb2 Kd3  
 56. c5 Re2+ 57. Ka3 Re6 58. Ra8 Kc3 59. a5 Rc6 60. Ka4 Rxc5 61. a6  
 Rc7 62. Rd8 d3 63. Ka5 Rh7 64. b4 Rh5+ 65. b5 Kc4 66. a7 Rxb5+ 67.  
 Ka6 Black Resigns.

## BROWNE - GLUECK. Pirc Defense

1. d4 g6 2. e4 Bg7 3. Nf3 d6 4. Nc3 Nf6 5. Be2 0-0 6. 0-0 a6 7. Re1  
 b5 8. e5 Ne8 9. a4 b4 10. Nd5 Nc6 11. Bf4 Be6 12. Ne3 Bd7 13. h4  
 Qb8 14. h5 Qa7 15. c3 Rd8 16. Qd3 a5 17. Qe4 f5 18. Qc2 e6 19. h6  
 Bh8 20. Qb3 dxe5 21. dxe5 Qc5 22. Qc4 Qb6 23. Nd5 Qb7 24. Ng5 Bc8 25.  
 Bf3 Black Resigns.

For further information on the above or the U.S. Chess Fed-  
 eration, please contact U.S. Chess at 186 Route 9W, New Windsor, N.Y.  
 12550.

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Readers may note the absence of games by SCCA members in this issue. The  
 reason is simple: we didn't receive any! Apparently no one wanted their  
 games published badly enough to send them in, and we can't publish material  
 we don't have.

THE TOP 50 OTB PLAYERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

*1. Klaus A. Pohl	2310	26. Claude W. Corbett, III	1869
2. Ernesto De Guzman, Sr.	2222	27. Russell Thurmond	1857
3. Jack J. Berry	2145	28. Richard W. Van Hall	1825
*4. Joseph Zeimetz	2140	29. Mario Schenkel	1823
5. Wayne Goodman Williams	2113	30. William B. Floyd	1823
6. Jeffrey R. Smeltzer	2106	31. Martin M. Mahaffey	1822
7. Patrick D. Hart	2101	32. Albert M. Cantrell	1792
8. Francis G. Banffy	2096	33. Marion E. Mahaffey	1791
9. M. Lee Hyder	2088	34. Robert M. Smith	1769
10. Paul E. Tinkler	2048	35. Ralph Gregory Martin	1766
11. Edward O. McCauley	2019	36. Winston D. Reed	1765
12. David Knox Williams	2008	37. Don Lemaster	1755
13. David W. Miller	1996	38. Robert H. Mooror	1752
14. J. Fred Wilson	1993	39. Michael Landau	1749
15. Lindsay E. Blanks	1949	40. James E. Hughey	1749
16. James C. Hyatt	1948	41. Robert F. Strickland	1736
17. Rory Cahoon	1947	42. Dennis M. Salwierz	1733
18. Spencer R. Mathews, Jr.	1934	43. Joel DeGuzman	1680
19. Michael W. Ham	1931	44. Jim Williams	1679
20. Jerry N. Turner	1913	45. Marvin S. Weaver, III	1657
21. David Y. Causey	1909	46. Opie D. Lindsay	1653
22. Harry Lee Abrams	1907	47. Ralph L. Hughes, Jr.	1646
23. Harold M. Bush, Jr.	1902	48. William R. Bland, Jr.	1641
24. Ernest E. Nix, Jr.	1898	49. Everett E. Hite	1631
25. Dennis L. Fish	1874	50. Alvin R. Veronee, Jr.	1630

\*Current State Champion

THE TOP 30 POSTAL PLAYERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

1. D. M. Scott, Jr.	1656	16. Dennis L. Fish	1214
2. Patrick D. Hart	1562	17. Don Lemaster	1208
3. Samuel Playfair	1538	18. Warren S. Beall	1200
4. Harold M. Bush, Jr.	1532	19. Daniel A. Miller	1200
5. John N. Crawford	1404	20. John R. Vonderlieth	1198
*6. Robert J. McCrary	1394	21. Richard A. Cheshire	1194
7. Wayne Goodman Williams	1342	22. D. Mikell Johnson	1192
8. Elliott Schwartz	1338	23. J. Karl Stover	1150
9. Claude W. Corbett, III	1272	24. Robert H. Mooror	1134
10. William B. Floyd	1264	25. Arturo Martin DeNicol	1114
11. David W. Miller	1262	26. Lawton Wiggins	1046
12. Benjy F. Hawthorne	1258	27. Mark D. Kluge	1014
13. Arthur R. Paterson	1250	28. Kenneth C. Clark	0976
14. Virgil Smith	1238	29. Doyle Day	0960
15. Winston D. Reed	1230	30. Leroy E. Lewis	0948

\*Current State Champion

TOURNAMENT CROSSTABLES

## THE CHARLESTON CLASSIC IV

JD - Henry Cabaniss

August 18 &amp; 19, 1984

A record turnout and prize fund (\$615) of the post-Fischer era!

No.	Player	Rating	Rounds					Score
			1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Klaus Pohl	2348	W16	W8	W2	W7	W4	5.0
2.	Paul Tinkler	2048	W35	W21	L1	W25	W13	4.0
3.	Gary McMurray	1982	W33	W30	D20	W6	D5	4.0
4.	Thomas Krause	2151	W26	W12	D11	W20	L1	3.5
5.	Patrick Hart	2124	W22	L13	W14	W11	D3	3.5
6.	Allen Cooley	2116	W27	D14	W15	L3	W21	3.5
7.	Marvin Chappell	2080	W18	W25	W13	L1	D8	3.5
8.	Gary Newsum	1927	W29	L1	W27	W15	D7	3.5
9.	Scott Thomson	1853/12	W34	L20	W35	D17	W22	3.5
10.	Spencer Hurd	1990	W28	L15	W26	D21	D14	3.0
11.	Jeffrey Kidd	1943	W36	W31	D4	L5	D17	3.0
12.	Russel Thurmond	1857	W37	L4	L18	W28	W26	3.0
13.	William Floyd	1823	W41	W5	L7	W18	L2	3.0
14.	Robert Mooror	1751	W38	D6	L5	W23	D10	3.0
15.	Ronald Robinson	1618	W23	W10	L6	L8	W25	3.0
16.	James Hanlon	1549	L1	W37	L19	W36	W32	3.0
17.	Gordon Blizzard	1542	L20	W29	W31	D9	D11	3.0
18.	John Vonderlieth	1520	L7	W39	W12	L13	W24	3.0
19.	Richard Grendahl	UNR	L25	W28	W16	L22	W31	3.0
20.	Thomas Friedel	2306	W17	W9	D3	L4	---	2.5
21.	Robert Strickland	1736	W42	L2	W36	D10	L6	2.5
22.	Amon Funderburk	1534	L5	D34	W33	W19	L9	2.5
23.	Richard Murray	UNR	L15	D33	W34	L14	W35	2.5
24.	Jody Poore	1742	L30	L36	W37	W29	L18	2.0
25.	Michael Milburn	1710	W19	L7	W30	L2	L15	2.0
26.	Phillip Lowder	1536	L4	W41	L10	W30	L12	2.0
27.	Jim Roy	1522	L6	W38	L8	L31	W33	2.0
28.	Scott Gibson	1449	L10	L19	W39	L12	W37	2.0
29.	John Crawford	1341	L8	L17	W42	L24	W39	2.0
30.	David Downs	UNR	W24	L3	L25	L26	W36	2.0
31.	John Greene	UNR	W39	L11	L17	W27	L19	2.0
32.	Ian Wolfe	1408	---	---	W40	W35	L16	2.0
33.	Sherlock McNab	1425	L3	D23	L22	W34	L27	1.5
34.	James Fowler	1304	L9	D22	L23	L33	WF	1.5
35.	Ken Crane	1449/18	L2	W42	L9	L32	L23	1.0
36.	Charles Ammons	1416	L11	W24	L21	L16	L30	1.0
37.	Dana Remick	1324	L12	L16	L24	W42	L28	1.0
38.	Wayne Smith	1114/7	L14	L27	---	---	W42	1.0
39.	Paul Snyderwine	1109	L31	L18	L28	W41	L29	1.0
40.	Henry Cabaniss	1518	---	---	L32	---	---	0.0
41.	Robert Elliott	1209	L13	L26	---	L39	LF	0.0
42.	Stephen Teasley	UNR	L21	L35	L29	L37	L38	0.0

THE HARBISON REC. CENTER OPEN  
September 8-9, 1984

	Rating	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4	Round 5	Total
1. Klaus Pohl	2310	W12	D7	W6	W8	D3	4.0
2. Jack Berry	2145	½Bye	L11	W19	W12	W9	3.5
3. Wayne Williams	2113	W13	W8	WF	W4	D1	4.5
4. Jimmy Hill	2014	W14	W9	W11	L3	D7	3.5
5. David Miller	1996	W15	W10	LF	-	-	2.0
6. Cliff Hyatt	1948	W16	D21	L1	L10	W17	2.5
7. Mickey Bush	1902	W17	D1	L8	W14	D4	3.0
8. Ernest Nix	1898	W18	L3	W7	L1	W16	3.0
9. Mack Cantrell	1792	W19	L4	W15	W11	L2	3.0
10. Robert Strickland	1736	W20	L5	D14	W6	W21	3.5
11. Kevin Severance	1563	W21	W2	L4	L9	D12	2.5
12. William L. Parrish	1513	L1	W17	W16	L2	D11	2.5
13. Andy Jackson	1449	L3	L16	L21	W20	W19	2.0
14. Clarence Tichenor	1403	L4	W18	D10	L7	L15	1.5
15. Robert Coleman	1400	L5	W20	L9	L21	W14	2.0
16. Bemord Arledge	1392	L6	W13	L12	WF	L8	2.0
17. Ted Tichenor	1380	L7	L12	W20	W19	L6	2.0
18. Brian Kantsiper	1267	L8	L14	Bye	LF	-	1.0
19. Lane Filler	911	L9	Bye	L2	L17	L13	1.0
20. Kyle Oody	New	L10	L15	L17	L13	Bye	1.0
21. Fred Mayntz	Unr	L11	D6	W13	W15	L10	2.5

1984 SCCA POSTAL CHAMPIONSHIP  
(in progress)

	JB	WW	MB	BF	BS	LH	TM	TS	GF	TOTALS	#Finished
BERRY	XXX		½			1			1	2.5	3
W. WILLIAMS		XXX							1	1.0	1
BUSH	½		XXX	1	½		½	1	1	4.5	6
FLOYD			0	XXX		1			1	2.0	3
STRICKLAND			½		XXX	1	1		1	3.5	4
HYDER	0			0	0	XXX			1	1.0	4
MCNAB			½		0		XXX		1	1.5	3
STOUDEMAYER			0					XXX	1	1.0	2
FRADY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	XXX	0.0	WITHDREW

## TOURNAMENT ADS

1. October 20. Harbison Halloween Classic. 4-SS, 40/70, Harbison Rec. Center, 106 Hillpine Rd., Columbia, SC 29210. EF: \$8 if received by 10/18, \$10 at site. \$4: 6, jr. 3, other states OK. \$\$ 80% of EF's. Reg. 8-9:05 a.m., Rds. 9:15-12:30-3:45-7. Ent. Don Lemaster, 1471 Pine St., West Columbia, SC 29169. (803) 755-2761. NS. NC.
2. November 17. Harbison Thanksgiving Open if received by 11/15 (Other details same as Harbison Halloween Classic.)
3. December 8. Harbison Christmas Open if received by 12/6 (Other details same as Harbison Halloween Classic.)

ANNOUNCING: 1985 S.C.C.A. POSTAL CHAMPIONSHIP!!

1. Entry fee is \$6.
2. Entries will be accepted until December 5th, 1984. Sections will be assigned (not larger than 7 players per section). Each section winner will advance to the finals.
3. USCF and SCCA memberships will be required to play.
4. The tournament will be rated by the USCF. Since this is a rated tournament, everyone playing in the tournament must indicate their postal rating or appropriate playing strength.
  - A - Strong
  - B - Above Average
  - C - Average
  - D - Novice
5. The tournament will be run according to USCF Postal Rules and Regulations. A set of rules will be sent to each player along with the postal assignments in mid to late December. The Tournament Secretary will be Don Lemaster. The USCF will be responsible only for the rating the tournament. The Tournament Secretary will be responsible for pairings and rulings.
6. Entries and questions to: Don Lemaster, 1471 Pine Street, West Columbia, SC 29169, (803) 755-2761 or 755-0957.

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

Vice President: Paul E. Tinkler, 1716 Pearlott Street,  
Charleston, South Carolina 29407

Secretary: Donald Lemaster, 1471 Pine Street, West Columbia,  
South Carolina 29169

Treasurer: Marion E. Mahaffey, 1207 Memorial Park Road,  
Lancaster, South Carolina 29720

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