

MEDNIS SIMUL

S.C. VS. THE REST OF THE WORLD

U.S. OPEN

WORLD OPEN

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EDMAR MEDNIS IN SPARTANBURG

(by the Editor)

Our state had both a very welcome, and a very unwelcome, guest on August 17. The welcome guest was Edmar Mednis, internationally famous chess author, grandmaster, endgame theorist, and games analyst. Mednis gave a lecture and simultaneous exhibition, organized by the Spartanburg Chess Club through their creative organizer, David Williams.

The unwelcome guest was a major tornado that was destroying homes only a short distance from the simul site, just as the exhibition was about to start. The chess festivities went on as planned inside Westgate Mall, the players unaware of the nearby danger.

Mednis was kind enough to give an interview to the SCCA News. I present the interview as taken from my notes. After that, we report on the lecture and the simultaneous.

Interview With Edmar Mednis

Q. How did you come to the U.S.? I understand you were born in Riga in 1937.

A. Yes, I came from Riga, but my family sensibly left Riga ahead of the advancing Russians in 1944. I came to the U.S. from Germany in 1950, and have since lived in New York.

Q. When did you learn to play chess?

A. I was 11 1/2 years old, living in Germany, but my chess development came in the U.S.

Q. Which major New York club are you associated with?

A. Now I belong to both, but I was first with the Marshall Club.

Q. You must have known Bobby Fischer well. What is he like as a person?

A. I like him! He's very nice to his peers; it's only to organizers and journalists that he gives a hard time. Of course, if I had been his manager, he would have driven me crazy long ago.

Q. Did you perceive Fischer to be a well-rounded person?

A. Yes, I found him to be well-rounded.

Q. What did you think of the outcome of Karpov-Kasparov?

A. I thought it was a fair result. Karpov got what he wanted, but at a large cost; he had to give up his lead in games.

Q. How many chess books do you own?

Mednis, continued.

A. Oh, a lot. Probably 2 or 3 large bookcases. All international competitive players have large collections. Besides, books are a part of chess as a hobby.

Q. There are many areas of chess literature: history, biography, problems, games, openings, etc. What areas do you emphasize in your library?

A. I think all international competitors emphasize study of the practical game.

Q. How many books have you written?

A. I've published eight, with two more in progress. The two in progress are called: From the Middle Game into the Endgame, and Questions and Answers about Endgame Play.

As the interview concluded, Mednis gave me a unique memento: his business card as a chess professional. That little card might be quite a historical item a century from now, a tangible sign of the era of growing chess professionalism.

Mednis' Lecture

(by the Editor)

It was pouring rain outside, but inside the Spartanburg Arts Council all was warm camaraderie. Chessplayers were gathered there to hear a world-famous endgame expert present a theoretical article on endgame theory.

Mednis opened his lecture by making some general comments. He said that he has had two professional lives, and they both have brought him to our part of the country. He had first been a chemical engineer, and had visited our region in 1967 in that capacity. Later, Fischer improved the earning potential of chess professionals, and it was that new profession that now brought Mednis to South Carolina. He commented on the beauty of our state, and on how much he enjoyed both trips.

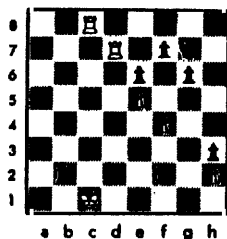
Mednis further commented that he gave Kasparov a 50-50 chance against Karpov in the second match. He felt that the "sporting form" of the players might determine the match outcome. A baseball pitcher may or may not have "good stuff" on a given day, and chess-players are similarly variable, thus sporting form as well as ability is a major factor.

Mednis then presented a theoretical article on "double-rook endings," i.e. endings with all four rooks on the board. Mednis felt that double-rook endings have been given short shrift in books, because it is assumed that the principles are the same as for single-rook

Mednis, continued.

endings. However, two united rooks can create combinatorial possibilities that are impossible with single rooks, so that some positions drawn with one rook on each side can be won with all four rooks on the board. Specifically, some positions with one side a pawn ahead can be won with double rooks, but not with single rooks. (Ironically, as I write this, I read that the first game of the K-K rematch was adjourned in just this type position: two rooks on each side, with Kasparov a pawn up.)

Mednis analyzed some positions that illustrate double-rook endings. One of those examples was the following endgame study. Note the almost continual mate threats by the White rooks:



Evretnov 1975
White to play and win

1.Rd7-d8 g5; 2.f5 g4; 3.Rg8+ Kh6; 4.Rxg4 Kh7; 5.Rc3 Rxh2; 6.Rh4+ Kg7; 7.Rg3+ Kf8; 8.Rh8+ Ke7; 9.Rd3 exf5; 10.Rd3-d8 f6; 11.Rhe8+ Kf7; 12.e6+ Kg6; 13.Rg8+ Kh6; 14.e7 Rbc2+; 15.Kd1 Ra2; 16.Rg6+ Kh5; 17.Rh8+ Kxg6; 18.e8(Q) and wins.

Mednis sold some of his books and dispensed autographs after the lecture, after which he shared lunch with his fellow chessplayers in preparation for the afternoon simul.

The Mednis Simul

(by David K. Williams)

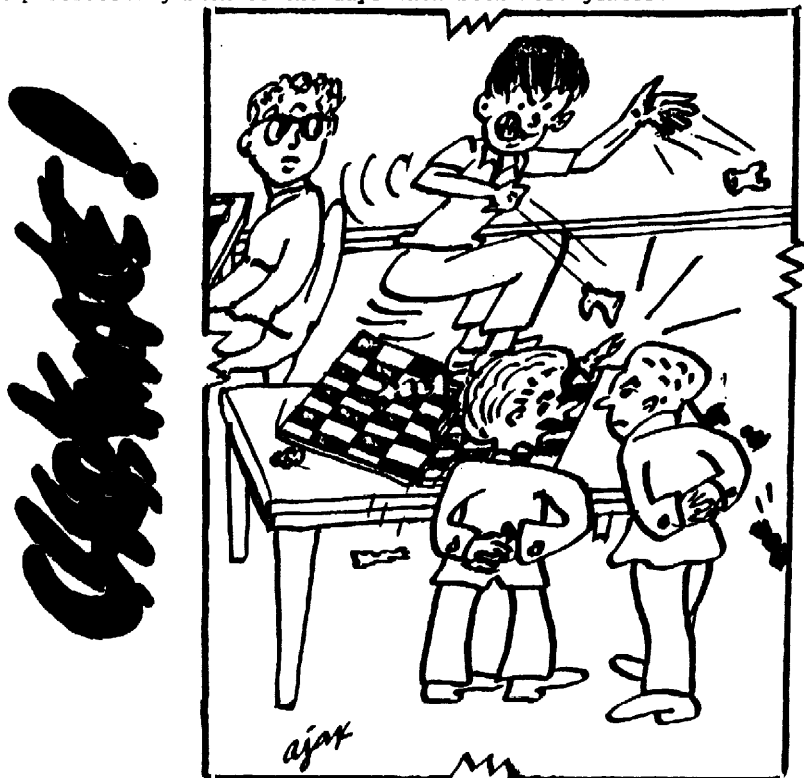
Mednis finished the exhibition in a 4½ hours winning 21, losing 1 (Klaus Pohl), and drawing 1 (Emmanuel Seko). Little did we know that while we were having lunch at Westgate Mall, shortly before the exhibition, that a tornado was tearing up a neighborhood about a mile to the northeast. After the exhibition several of us took Mednis to dinner and I was impressed that he took the time to say something nice about each person's play. It was clear that he remembered every game perfectly. Mednis stated that he would

The Mednis Simul, Continued

like to play more tournament chess, but there are few opportunities that offer decent financial rewards. He spoke of himself as having the world's smallest business (that of a Grandmaster). He stated that he spends about an hour a day writing and that his non-chess interests are mainly his family and a yearly trek to Shea Stadium to see the Mets.

Personally, I found Mednis to be very gracious and a likeable guy. Of course, he has to be, to a great extent, or he would not make a living from giving lessons and personal appearances.

On chess politics Mednis disclaimed much interest, although he seems to have a negative view of the USCF. One example he cited was the USCF paying the arbiter at the U.S. Championship more money than 80% of the Grandmasters. I was surprised that he has a favorable view of Campomanes, but this may be colored by a long friendship stretching back to the days when both were juniors.



"I WISH THE KIBITZERS WOULD STOP SHOWING WORMSLOE HOW HE COULD HAVE WON WHEN HE RESIGNS A GAME."

Variety in Chess

(by the Editor)

Part of the appeal of chess is the seemingly endless variety of its positions; no two positions are completely alike. We enjoy almost a continual perception of novelty in chess.

It seems odd, though, that we would turn to a game for this novelty and variety, since no two events in daily life are the same, either. Nevertheless, I think that chess enhances the perception of variety for two basic reasons:

- 1) Variation in the connections between cause and effect.
- 2) Uniqueness of the total argument for the move-choice in each position.

Let's look at each of those ideas more closely:

Varying cause-effect relationship

In daily life, we often cannot know the hidden causes of events, except on a very limited basis. In chess, though, it is possible to see how one move affects the possibilities of other moves. Thus, we can better perceive the various cause-effect patterns among the moves.

For example, if you move your king, there may be any of a number of effects to your move: it may avoid a check, approach an enemy pawn, clear a diagonal for a bishop, an orthogonal for a rook, and/or block its own knight, etc. The specific effects of that king move will depend on the locations of the other men. And each of the affected moves will, in turn, affect a variety of other move-possibilities. Thus, each move causes a sort of "ripple" or "domino" effect on other move-possibilities, with an overall cause-effect pattern unique to that particular position. By contrast, we cannot usually discern the cause-effect patterns behind events in our daily lives, and thus cannot appreciate the true complexity of those events.

When we play combinations, our awareness of the cause-effect patterns of moves is enhanced because the patterns fit neatly into an argument: e.g. this move clears the way for that one, which allows this one, etc. Thus, we tend to find combinations especially novel and interesting.

Sometimes we play moves in which the cause-effect relationships actually contradict usual norms; these are perceived as highly novel. For example, placing one's piece en prise is almost always bad, so a successful sacrifice is considered especially novel and noteworthy. I once had a position which included the following elements: White K and QR still on original squares, Black K on d8, and Black R on b2. I played 0-0-0ch, winning the rook. This was highly novel, because it violated the usual norm that castling is done for defensive purposes.

Variety in Chess, Continued.

The Total Argument for a Move

Whenever you analyze a position, your reasoning is what some people call a "move-tree." To each of your plausible moves, there are your opponent's plausible replies, followed by your plausible responses, etc. How elaborate your reasoning move-tree is varies with the position; sometimes it is very simple. In postal chess, one tends to work out more elaborate move-trees, which I believe enhances the game's enjoyment.

Each of the separate branchings of the move-tree is a sort of sub-argument which combines with the other branchings to create a total argument for the move. Keep in mind that the negative parts of the total argument are important, too: the choice for move "A" may have been influenced by the opponent's plausible replies to moves "B" and "C".

No two positions have the same total argument, obviously, because no two positions have the same sets of possible moves. Thus, each total argument (or move-tree) for a position is unique; even though parts of the argument are similar to other positions, the total pattern of elements is unique to every position.

That, by the way, is one respect in which chess reasoning offers more variety than that of daily life. If you want to know whom your neighbor will vote for in the general election, it may be sufficient simply to learn that he is a republican. You usually needn't consider his hair color, his size, or any of his other numerous attributes that collectively make him a unique individual, but which don't affect his voting preference. In a chess position, though, you must consider many attributes of the position, for they may all affect the choice of move. In short, each position is more of an "individual" because most of its attributes are relevant; whereas in daily-life situations, most of the individual attributes of a phenomenon may be disregarded in reasoning to a conclusion.

One final note: composed problems and endgame studies use these principles carried to their logical extremes. Their aesthetic properties are based on strikingly unusual cause-effect patterns, and on complex total arguments that contain as many distinct variations as possible, thus enhancing the "novelty" sensations.

South Carolina Goes To Hollywood

(by the Editor)

Several players from our state visited Hollywood, Florida this August for the U.S. Open. This was an unusually strong representation from South Carolina, which often sends no participants to that venerable event.

Probably our biggest success story was Jimmy Hill of Columbia, who scored 7½-4½, winning a cash prize in the "Expert" category. In addition, Jimmy defeated grandmaster Arnold Denker in a five-minute game, and had a strong position in a 30-30 game against another grandmaster, Roman Dzindzichasvili, before ultimately losing. (The game with "Dzindzi" should appear in our January issue, fully annotated.) Jimmy won a cash prize in the Fidelity 30-30 event, also.

I interviewed Jimmy about his experiences at the U.S. Open. "It was a dream come true for me," he said, adding that he had always wanted to meet some of the famous figures of the game. That is, of course, one of the main attractions of a major event; being able to interact one-on-one with the greats of chess. Jimmy talked to Boris Spassky, complimenting him on his strategy against Petrosian in the 1969 World Title match. Spassky thanked him, and gave him his autograph. Jimmy also had an interesting chat with GM Arthur Bisguier, learning that Bisguier had been stationed in Columbia during the Korean War. He visited Columbia many times thereafter, staying at the Wade Hampton Hotel, and frequenting night spots in Five Points. He was disappointed to learn of the Wade Hampton's recent demolition.

Jimmy's most exciting moment came when he defeated Arnold Denker, one of the legendary figures in 20th Century American Chess. The two were paired in the first round of the speed championship held in conjunction with the Open. Jimmy actually took a little bit of ribbing about his chess prowess from two grandmasters before the game, but the ribbing ceased when Denker found himself on the receiving end of a checkmate. The game was a wild one, involving sacrifices on both sides, after an aggressive Staunton gambit in the Dutch defense. Denker won the second game to split the set, but Jimmy learned (and taught a few others) that he could compete with the best at the Open.

After the Denker encounter, Jimmy was approached by a pleasant older gentleman, who complimented him on his play against Denker. The older man introduced himself as Mister Nigro, and added cryptically, "I taught Fischer how to play." Only when Jimmy arrived back in Columbia did he learn more about Mr. Nigro. According to the book Profile of a Prodigy, Carmine Nigro was president of the Brooklyn Chess Club when Bobby Fischer, aged 7, came there for his first-ever visit to a chess club. Mr. Nigro offered to tutor Bobby, who in fact played many a game at the Nigro home.

Jimmy's two traveling companions were Don Lemaster and David Carr. Don served as delegate from South Carolina on the U.S.C.F. Board

S.C. Goes to Hollywood, Continued

of Delegates, which determines U.S.C.F. policy. Don also attended Campomanes' lecture on why he cancelled the Big Match. Don's impression was that Campomanes talked around some questions and downright avoided some others. One of the questions Don felt he avoided had to do with why the Soviets were allowed to replay the candidate's matches they had earlier forfeited. (Readers may remember that we reported in an earlier issue a British claim: that Korchnoi had been paid a huge sum to give up his forfeit win over Kasparov, the money coming from Soviet chess. Campomanes reportedly failed to deny that claim at the time.)

Oh yes, Don played in the Open, too, with a respectable score of $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ against opponents ranging well above the 2000 rating mark. Don came home with a book full of autographs of the greats of the game.

Don, Jimmy, David, and all else who went brought home a lifetime of memories and mementoes.



"I'M JUST AMAZED AT THE INTEREST THERE IS IN
THIS TOURNAMENT."

Karpov Versus Campomanes?

Has Chess Life been fair to Karpov and Campomanes? Opinions vary, but it is a fact that Chess Life has not published some material that presents Karpov's and Campomanes' views. Specifically, Karpov sent an "open letter" to Campomanes dated February 19. Although he gave copies to the Soviet press, they apparently did not print it. However, Campomanes delivered a seemingly angry public response to Karpov on February 27th. Both items were published in full in British Chess Magazine, and I republish them here.

Karpov's Open Letter

"You, no doubt, acted in the interests of chess, but I am deeply convinced that the present situation has caused damage to chess to say nothing of the blasting of my sports and public reputation, which in the course of many years has been considered unimpeachable. Unfortunately some public statements of the challenger conduce to that."

Campomanes' Reply

"I have within the last nine days been receiving requests to alter the February 15th decision to end the match without decision, and to start a new match on Sept. 2, 1985. Foremost, and most direct and most persistent has been from Mr. Anatoly Karpov. You are familiar with the reasons for that decision? Let us review them. . .

What reasons could there be for a change of that decision?
Why should we resume the match from where we left off?

On February 19, Karpov had an open letter for me which he had distributed to media in Moscow. (I actually read it in full on the 21st in Athens.) This circumstance alone is unprecedented, and deserved total attention. Note the emotional tone. He wishes to redeem his blasted sports and public reputation."

"Mr. Kasparov never formally entered a protest. His protestations during the media conference on February 15 must have been tentative and ill-considered outbursts, reacting to Mr. Karpov's earlier call for a continuation of the match."

"Have the conditions changed today to warrant a reversal? They will still play an unlimited match till one player wins six. What's the prospect, 1, 5, a dozen or even thirty games. If Karpov wins, fine, but if Karpov loses, can the revanche match be played September?"

"Assuming it is resumed, they'll play, say by March first. Two weeks interval. Mr. Karpov shall have rested, it can be alleged."

"Will the former excellence of play be revived? ...This is moot."

"The only certain change is that media will cover it once more in grand style. For a while anyway, until they get bored with prospective draws."

Campomanes' Reply, Continued.

"Alternatives and some possible EFFECTS:

A. If I become convinced of the wisdom of the proponents of resumption, or succumb to the fleeting, but fierce pressures of 'The show must go on' groups, the galeria can once again shout 'Ole' as they see blood on sand."

"The organizing committee will dutifully renew preparations and in quick time place Sports Hotel or Trade Union hall in full match gear . . . telexes, extra phones for media . . . and track down the other principals of the match (oh, yes, there are people other than the players involved) from Yugoslavia, Germany, Spain and the Philippines (assuming they've made no other commitments) and bring them back to Moscow. These are not insurmountable tasks."

"Mr. Karpov will have a chance to redeem, to paraphrase him, his blasted sports and public reputation."

"And Mr. Kasparov will have his opportunity to gamble with his 25 or 30 percent chance to win the match."

"And everyone will be convinced of the truth that Mr. Karpov truly wanted on Feb. 15 to continue playing to the end; and that it was he who first declared publicly that the match should continue, not Mr. Kasparov, on that memorable day, Feb. 15."

"The gallery shall have been served and the match games and their sidelights shall be grist for media's mill."

"B. In FIDE's name I should stand resolute on the decision of Feb. 15, as I am buffeted by fierce opinion favoring match resumption, I risk unpopularity or outright condemnation. To this I pay little heed. It's a hazard of office. Have I not espoused seemingly unpopular decisions before!"

"I risk unafraid because FIDE must see beyond the forest, and render decisions that long endure. But most of all I risk the loss of a long-standing friendship with Mr. Karpov . . ."

"Therefore I opted on Feb. 15, to paraphrase Mr. Golombek of the London Times, for the only practical way of solving the problem with which I was faced."

"Today I choose to reinforce that option: ending the match without decision, and starting a new match from scratch (0-0) on Sept. 2, 1985. From the innermost in heart and mind, I firmly believe it was right then, it is right today, and only time will give its final verdict."

Am sorry, Tolya
Gens Una Sumus
Florencio Campomanes
FIDE President"

NEWS AND VIEWS

(by the Editor)

Congratulations to the Spartanburg Chess Club! They have been working hard to energize their club with a variety of new ideas, and are enjoying success at it. Their biggest boost came from the Mednis simul, which brought in new members and increased weekly club attendance significantly. The Spartanburg Club's formula seems to be variety, associated with as many special events as can be arranged. I think that is a strong approach for any club to use; the old "show up and play" approach with few special events, always leads to poor attendance in chess clubs. Best wishes to Spartanburg for continued high interest and growth.

Special thanks also to Westgate Mall in Spartanburg, whose generous sponsorship of the Mednis simul contributed greatly to its success. It's a fine place to shop!

David Williams provides us with information about South Carolina's participation in the World Open in July. No fewer than six South Carolina residents competed in the largest chess tournament ever played. Given below are the post-tourney ratings of all six players with their final standings and number of players in their sections:

(Open)	Ernie DeGuzman	2235	(56/223)
(Open)	Klaus Pohl	2262	(85/223)
(Expert)	Thomas Krause	2251	(17/206)
(Expert)	Paul Tinkler	1996	(16/206)
(Under 2000)	David Williams	2050	(28/284)
(Under 1800)	Joel DeGuzman	1781	(78/302)

According to the Spartanburg Chess Club Newsletter, Ernie DeGuzman used to play chess with FIDE President Campomanes when both were junior players in the Philippines. It would be very interesting if Ernie would offer his personal impressions of Campo at that time. I have no doubt he was a colorful person!

On August 13th, the Spartanburg Chess Club defeated the Greenville club by 6-0. This was a very unusual result in the long series between the neighboring cities. Playing on boards 1-6 for Spartanburg were Ernie DeGuzman, Klaus Pohl, David Williams, Spencer Matthews, Mickey Bush, and Joel DeGuzman. For Greenville: Jeff Smeltzer, Bill Corbett, Dennis Fish, Mike Williams, Joe Corbett, and Hugh Bridgers.

This year's meeting of the USCF Delegates seems to have been quiet compared with last year's (which featured a budget crisis, wild discussions about ethical computer ads, and an even wilder intrusion by Walter Browne). This year, some excitement was provided by two motions by Leland Fuerstman of North Carolina: first, that Fischer be summarily declared World Champion; second, that Fischer be provided a lifetime income (with dental insurance) by the USCF. Those outrageous motions were amended to something

News and Views, Continued

more constructive; that the USCF contact Fischer to determine whether he still regards himself as World Champion, and if so, what his plans are to defend that title.

The interview with Jimmy Hill about the U.S. Open is an excellent example of something much needed by SCCA News: personal impressions of tournaments by members. If any of our World Open participants could send us their impressions of that event for our January issue, it would be much appreciated.

(By the way, one of our members told me that Dzindzi was accused of cheating at the World Open by helping someone with their games in the bathroom. Apparently the charge could not be proven.)

Bob Strickland took third place in the second annual South Carolina Postal Championship. Third place had been in question but Lee Hyder removed the question by defeating Mickey Bush in the last remaining game.

I recently bought a copy of the 1928 Bulletin of the National Chess Federation of the U.S.A. (one of a variety of predecessors of the USCF). It contained some interesting and curious provisions; how times change! The 1928 players were sometimes classified as "Majors," which I believe was somewhat below a master. There were also "Minor Tournaments" for some of the rest of us. The rules specified that the tournament prizes be medals of specified design, depending on the rank of the tournament. The medals might be of rooks, bishops, knights, or pawns depending on the level of tourney.

Steinitz Evaluates Morphy

Steinitz was the first official world champion, and Morphy was the last true unofficial one. The two of them met, not over the board, but on the streets of New Orleans in early 1883. History books have told us little of what they said to each other.

Until now, that is. British Chess Magazine (Aug. 1985) has re-published in full an interview given by Steinitz to the New York Tribune a few weeks after he met Morphy. Steinitz assessed Morphy, particularly with regard to Morphy's mental problems. Let's summarize Steinitz's observations, and then read between the lines and speculate a little.

How Steinitz Met Morphy:

Steinitz arrived in New Orleans on December 28, 1882, for a month's engagement at the New Orleans Chess, Checker, and Whist Club. Steinitz wrote to Morphy, asking to meet him. According to Steinitz, he wanted to discuss the subject of international law with Morphy in preparation for writing a paper on the subject! (Whether he mentioned chess in his letter is unclear.)

Morphy did not reply, so Steinitz simply encountered him on the street, handing him his card. Morphy "took it and read it, giving me a wild and questioning look for a moment. Immediately recovering himself he shook hands with me, saying that my name was well-known to him, and he entered into conversation with me. Twice after that I met him, and on each occasion he was exceedingly pleasant and agreeable. As a crowd collected round us on each occasion, he excused himself on the score of pressing legal engagements. I am very angry with that crowd still for interrupting us; Morphy is a most interesting man to talk to."

On Morphy's Mental Illness:

"I am convinced that his derangement is purely local and quite curable if he would place himself under medical treatment. If his derangement were general his bodily health would suffer and he would know that he was ill. At present he does not know it. His misfortune was to be born too rich. When he lost his money he could not stand it, and he now has the idea that there is a conspiracy against him to keep him penniless."

On Morphy And Women:

"That is another curious thing. Morphy wants to get married. He is perpetually having 'love affairs'. All the people in New Orleans know it and humor him a little. Mind you, he is the most chivalrous soul alive. He is a thorough gentleman. But if he sees a strange face in the street that pleases him, you will see him lift his hat and give a bow. Sometimes the lady will stop kindly and speak to him or smile and pass on. Then he will follow her at a distance--sometimes for hours--and when she enters her house, take out his note-book and enter the address."

On Morphy's Chess Skill:

"Well, the game has made immense strides since his time. For one first-class player then, there are twenty now, and the science has developed. Morphy would have to alter his style to suit the new conditions. For instance, Morphy considered the king as an object merely of attack and defence, while the modern view is that is itself a strong piece, to be used throughout the game. You see how frequently I will move my king all over the board to capture a pawn. In the old days that was never done."

On Why Morphy Doesn't Play:

"Now Morphy, when he sits down to a board, finds he cannot concentrate himself. Then for the first time he feels that there is something wrong with him; rather than confess it, he gets up abruptly, alleges an engagement, and rushes away. What I said to the men at New Orleans was: 'Do not ask Morphy to play; let him sit and watch you play, perhaps one of his own old games. Presently he too will take to the board again, and the effort required will take his mind off his trouble.'"

Steinitz discussed other topics besides Morphy in the rest of the interview. He made the interesting point that he regarded correspondence chess as the fairest test of skill, followed by match games. He disparaged the significance of tournament play: "In a tournament, 'draws' are allowed to count. That is wrong, for a good player is immediately handicapped if his opponent determines to play for a draw. Another objection to tournaments is that the time is too limited, necessarily; the series between any two players cannot be long enough to constitute a true test."

Reading Between the Lines:

Steinitz's observations are fascinating, and permit us to engage in some speculation. Morphy appears to have become a socially withdrawn person who had retreated into his inner world. His social withdrawal seems evident in his failure to invite Steinitz to his home at any time, as well as his failure to go beyond fantasy in his relationships with women. Each time a crowd gathered around Steinitz and him, Morphy pleaded "pressing legal engagements" to get away; one is tempted to assume that these "engagements," like his "love affairs," were products of his imagination.

Steinitz's descriptions of Morphy were consistent with the idea that the latter suffered from a paranoid disorder. His adamant refusal to accept his illness is typical of paranoia. Steinitz's observation of Morphy's "wild and questioning look" when they first met is intriguing. Morphy may have just been startled; but Steinitz had written to say he was in town and wanted to meet him, so he shouldn't have been that surprised. Frankly, paranoid people are sometimes so frightened by unexpected events that fear shows openly in their faces; but perhaps I'm making too much of that remark.

Anyway, thanks to British Chess Magazine for its continuing efforts to preserve the true history of our game, by publishing new discoveries in that area.

REVIEWS

(by the Editor)

The First American Chess Congress New York 1857. Olms photo-reprint 1985, 563 pages. Price: \$29.00 (U.S.) or 21.40 British pounds, postpaid. Available from British Chess Magazine Limited, 9 Market Street, St. Leonards on Sea, East Sussex, TN38 0DQ, England.

Ever wanted to buy a rare chess book without having to pay for it? Well, you can now at least buy this reproduction of a rare book without paying much. As every player knows, this tournament was Paul Morphy's only tournament, and the beginning of his greatness. The Congress was also part of the birth of modern organized chess, which was arising from the industrial revolution. (Interestingly, the first national baseball congress was held in 1858. The culture was ripe for "first national" events.)

The book's author, David Willard Fiske, was a historian who was fully aware of the historical importance of the congress. He recorded every detail; how the organizing committee put it together, how the drawing for opponents occurred, who said what at the banquets, etc. All was written in the quaint "American Victorian" literary lingo of the day. All games of the tournament are annotated, and there is a very interesting set of problems composed for the congress. (Problems then were more game-like and of more general interest than today.)

The book also included a long history of American chess before that time, and contained a complete bibliography of all known American chess publications through 1859--only sixty-odd items! (Barely enough to fill one bookshelf.) Many of those items were not even written by Americans, but South Carolina Charlestonians contributed two of them.

The original copies of this book are hard to get on the rare-book market, and are priced in three figures. This reprint is an unusual opportunity for chess fans who want to experience some history first-hand for a change. (By the way, not only is this book one of the first tournament books ever, it is in my opinion one of the best-written ever. It also may be the largest!)

GAMES DEPARTMENT

(Except where otherwise indicated, annotations by Charles Braun)

1983 State Championship

Bob Smith (W) vs Jerry Turner (B)

1.d4 d5; 2.Nf3 Nf6; 3.e3 Bf5(a); 4.c3(b) e6; 5.Qb3(c) Qc8; 6.Nbd2 Nbd7; 7.c4 c6; 8.Nh4 Bd6(d); 9.Nxf5 exf5; 10.c5(e) Bc7; 11.Bd3 Ne4; 12.0-0 Ndf6; 13.f3 Bxh2+?!; 14.Kxh2 Qc7+; 15.f4(f) Ng4+; 16.Kg1 Nxe3; 17.Nxe4 fxe4; 18.Re1 Nf5; 19.Bxe4 dxe4; 20.Rxe4+ Ne7; 21.Qe3 Rd8; 22.Bd2 f5; 23.Re5 Kf7; 24.Re1 Rhe8; 25.Bc3 Rd5; 26.Rxd5 cxd5; 27.b4 Qd7; 28.a3 Ng8; 29.Qf3 Rxe1+; 30.Bxe1 g6; 31.Qb3(g) Nf6; 32.a4 Qe6; 33.Bf2 Qe4; 34.g3 Ng4; 35.b5 Nxf2; 36.Kxf2 Qxd4+; 37.Qe3 Qxa4; 38.Qe5 Qc2+; 39.Ke3 Qxc5+; 40.Qd4 Qxd4+; 41.Kxd4 Ke6; 42.Kc5 h6; 43.Kd4 Kd6; 44.resigns.

(a) The conventional wisdom is to meet the Colle System with 3...g6; 4.Bd3(4.c4 Bg7; 5.Nc3 0-0 is the Gruenfeld)Bg7; 5.0-0 0-0; 6.Nbd2 c5 with a good game (7.c3 Nfd7!)

(b) Better to challenge the bishop right away with 4.Bd3 e6 (4...Bxd3; 5.cxd3 c6; 6.Nbd2 e6; 7.0-0 Be7; 8.Re1 0-0; 9.e4 is good for white); 5.Bxf5 exf5; 6.Qd3 Qc8; 7.b3 Na6; 8.0-0 Be7= Alekhine-Euwe 1935.

(c) Again, better is 5.Bd3.

(d) Now Black has the colle formation.

(e) Better 10.Bd3. If White had this push in mind, he should have played it on move 8.

(f) White should make him prove his Sac with 15.Kg1.

(g) Better 31.Qe3.

1985 S.C. POSTAL CHAMPIONSHIP

David Williams (White) (Notes by Williams) Arthur Paterson (Black)

1.c4 Nf6; 2.Nc3 e6; 3.e4(a) d5; 4.e5 d4; 5.exf6 dxc3; 6.bxc Qxf6;
7.d4 c5; 8.Nf3 h6(b); 9.Bd3 Nc6; 10.0-0(c) cxd; 11.cxd Nxd4;
12.Nxd4 Qxd4; 13.Rb1 b6?!(d); 14.Qf3?(e) Rb8; 15.Bf4 Bb7; 16.Qg3
Rd8; 17.Rbd1 Qf6; 18.Bc2 Bc6!(f); 19.Bcl! Rc8!!(g); 20.Bd2 Qb2;
21.Bb3 Qf6; 22.Bc2(h) Bc5; 23.h4(i) Be7; 24.Rfel Qxh4; 25.Qxg7 Qf6;
26.Qg3 Qh4; 27.Qg7 Qf6; 28.Qg3(j) DRAW.

(a) 3d4 can transpose into a Q-Gambit, Nimzo., or even Benoni.

(b) The alternative is cxd which Miles Ardaman once played against me at the S.C. Open a few years back. I forgot the zwishenzug 9.Bg5 and got crushed after playing 9.cxd directly.

(c) White sacs a pawn for a strong attack.

(d) This may be a new move. Qd8 is book.

(e) Gives Black time to develop. Bb2! was correct when Black will have an impossible task developing his K-Bishop. One example is 14.Bb2 Qh4; 15.Qf3 Rb8; 16.Be4 threatening Bc6+.

(f) Otherwise 19.Ba4+.

(g) Stopping 20.Qc7.

(h) White's attack has run out of steam.

(i) Taking away the g5 square, so the dark-squared bishop can go to another diagonal. Naturally, White can't allow the exchange of queens.

(j) Neither side can vary without succumbing to a fatal attack. I was very much impressed with my opponent's defense in this game.

MEDNIS SIMULTANEOUS

Aug. 17, 1985

Edmar Mednis (White)

Spencer Mathews (Black)

1.e4 c5; 2.Nf3 d6; 3.d4 cd; 4.Qxd4 Nc6; 5.Bb5 Bd7; 6.Bxc6 Bxc6;
 7.c4 Nf6; 8.Nc3 g6; 9.0-0 Bg7; 10.Qd3 0-0; 11.Bd2 a5; 12.b3 Nd7;
 13.R/fel Nc5; 14.Qc2 Ne6; 15.R/ad1 Qc7; 16.Nd5 Bxd5; 17.ed Nd4;
 18.Nxd4 Bxd4; 19.Bh6 Bf6; 20.Bxf8 Kxf8; 21.g3 Qc5; 22.Kg2 b5;
 23.Re4 a4; 24.Qd3 ab; 25.ab b4; 26.Re2 Ra3; 27.h4 h5; 28.Rc2 Kg7;
 29.Re1 Qc8; 30.Re3 Ral; 31.Qd2 Qg4; 32.Qe2 Qxe2; 33.R/2xe2 Kf8;
 34.Rc2 Bd4?; 35.Rd3 Bf6; 36.c5 dc; 37.Rxc5 Rb1; 38.d6 ed; 39.Rxd6
 Bc3; 40.Rd7 Rxb3; 41.Rcc7 Ra3; 42.Rxf7ch Kg8; 43.R/fd7 Ra8; 44.Rb7
 Kh8; 45.Rh7ch Kg8; 46.R/h-d7 Kh8; 47.Rb6 Rg8; 48.R/7b7 Rg7; 49.Rxg7
 Kxg7; 50.Kf3 Kh6; 51.Kf4 Bd4; 52.Rxb4 Bxf2; 53.Rc4 Bb6; 54.Rc6 Ba7;
 55.Rc8 Bf2; 56.Rb8 Bel; 57.Rb3 Bd2ch; 58.Ke5 Bcl; 59.Kf6 g5?;
 60.Rb8! RESIGNS.

1985 WORLD OPEN

Round 3 (under 2000 section)

David K. Williams (White)

vsHerbert Bowen (Black)
(Jamaica)

(Notes by Williams)

1.d4 e6; 2.Nf3(a) Nf6; 3.e3 b6; 4.Bd3 Bb7(b); 5.Nbd2 c5; 6.0-0(c)
 Be7; 7.Qe2(d) Nc6(e); 8.c3 0-0; 9.dxc1?(f) bxc1(g); 10.e4 Ng41?(h);
 11.e5 f6; 12.Nc4(i) fxe; 13.Nfxe5 Ncxe5; 14.Nxe5 Nxe5; 15.Qxe5
 Qe8; 16.Be3 Rc8(j); 17.Rad1 Qf7; 18.Qg3 c4; 19.Bc2 Bc5; 20.Bd41(k)
 Bd5; 21.Qh4 g6; 22.Qg3 Qf4; 23.Qh3(1) Qb8?(m); 24.Qh6 Qxh2+?(n);
 25.Kxh2 Bd6+; 26.Kg1 RESIGNS.

(a) Certain openings have such a reputation for passivity that few players spend much time studying them. The Colle System probably falls into this category. Nevertheless, this opening has quite a lot of venom if Black responds indifferently. At this point in the tournament I was 2-0 and decided I could gamble a bit with a new opening--this was my first Colle System in rated play.

Williams-Bowen, Continued

(b) If Black wants to get cute he can try 4....Ba6 intending the exchange of the light-squared bishops. However, the Q-ride fianchetto is quite satisfactory.

(c) Note that White need not commit the c-pawn until Black can hassle the bishop on d3 with Nc6-b4 or d5-c4.

(d) This obviously supports an eventual e4, but why not Re1 instead? Well, White's rook may be needed on f1 to support an f-pawn advance and he leaves open the option of Re1 or even Rd1 later on.

(e) Black skillfully delays the advance of his d-pawn, which might block in his Q-bishop. At this point I was beginning to think my strategy was going to backfire. Maybe he knows this opening better than I do.

(f) After much deliberation I decided on this move. I later found out that my book on the Colle System gives it as an alternative to 9.a3 followed by b4, Rb1, etc. with a Q-side attack. However, no analysis was given of the consequences of 9.dxc. My idea was to play in the center of the board rather than the left side.

(g) I felt this was superior to Bxc5 as Black: 1) swaps a wing pawn for a center one; 2) gains a semi-open file; 3) helps control d4; 4) and keeps the bishop handy on e7 to defend the K-side.

(h) For some reason I expected this reply, although I assume most people would respond d5 which is about equal.

(i) I spent ten minutes thinking about a sacrifice on h7 before playing this move. For instance, 12.Nc4 fxe; 13.Bxh7+ Kxh7; 14.Ng5+ Bxg5; 15.Qxg4. However, I didn't think White had enough.

(j) The previous exchanges have left White with a better pawn structure and centralized pieces. On the other hand, material is even and Black has a playable position.

(k) If Black exchanges bishops White will take with the rook with a gain of time.

(l) If you would have exchanged queens here, I suggest you take up checkers. Notice that my darling rook belonged on f1 after all!

(m) After playing pretty well my opponent underestimates the danger to his king. Necessary is Oxf7 although White's game is preferable.

(n) This move takes some explaining. As soon as I played my 24th move, Black picked up his queen to play Qxg2 mate! When he realized this was illegal he played the text. (Naturally, I nearly jumped out of my skin when he tried Qxg2. I thought I'd overlooked mate in one.)

1985 WORLD OPEN

David Williams (White) (Notes by Williams) John Dotson (Black)

1.c4 e5; 2.Nc3 b6!?(a); 3.Nf3 Nc6; 4.d4 exd; 5.Nxd4 Bb7(b);
 6.Nd5?!(c) Nge7; 7.Nxc7!(d) Qxc7; 8.Nb5 Qb8; 9.Nd6+ Kd8; 10.Bf4(e)
 Ng6!(f); 11.Nxf7+ Ke8; 12.Nd6+ Bxd6; 13.Bxd6 Qd8; 14.e3 Qg5;
 15.c5(h) bxc; 16.Qd2 Nh4; 17.0-0-0 Ne7; 18.Bg3 Bc6; 19.Bc4 Nhf5;
 20.h4 Qg4; 21.Bf4 Qxg2; 22.Ba6 Qd5; 23.Qa5 Qe6; 24.Rhg1 Ned5?;
 25.Bc4 Qe4; 26.Qxc5 Rc8??(i); 27.Bxd5 Qxd5; 28.Rxd5 Bb7 and
 RESIGNS.

(a) More commonly seen in connection with e6 rather than e5.

(b) This system by Black is really kind of clever. He prevents g3 and forces a game along the lines 6.e4 Nf6; 7.Bg5 h6; 8.Bh4 Be7, etc. However, after much thought I had another idea.

(c) The trouble with 6.e4 is that it allows Bb4! when 7.Qd3 Ne5 gets pretty funky. Of course, 6.e3 is playable but then you still have a problem developing the w-squared bishop. (Forget what I said about 6.e4 Nf6; if you saw Bb4! give yourself a star.)

(d) I've taken 46 min. for the first 6 moves. I decided to "go for the gusto."

(e) The point of my combination, I thought I would win a queen, but . . .

(f) I realize to my horror that Black can win back the queen with a timely Bb4+.

(g) If 12.Bxb8 Bb4+; 13.Qd2 Bxd2+; 14.Kxd2 Rxb8; 15.Nxh8 Nxh8 with an interesting material imbalance. However, I wanted to keep the queens on the board and go king-hunting even though it meant playing down in material.

(h) Giving up a pawn to prevent Qa5+.

(i) Dropping a piece.

Round 3: Board 2

Ed McCauley 2020

Robert Cunningham 2269

1.P-Q4 P-Q4; 2.P-QB4 P-K3; 3.N-QB3 P-QB3; 4.P-K3 N-KB3; 5.N-B3 QN-Q2; 6.B-Q3 PXP(a); 7.BXBP P-QN4; 8.B-Q3 B-N2(b); 9.0-0(c) P-N5; 10.N-K4 B-K2(d); 11.NXN+ NXN; 12.P-K4 P-B4(e); 13.B-N5+! K-B1(f); 14.P-K5 N-Q4; 15.Q-K2 Q-N3; 16.B-Q2!?(g) PXP; 17.QR-B1 B-B4; 18.N-N5 N-K2; 19.Q-R5 N-N3; 20.B-Q3 B-K2; 21.BXN BPXB; 22.Q-N4 BXN; 23.BXB P-KR3; 24.B-Q2 K-B2; 25.R-B4 KR-Q1(h); 26.RXNP Q-B3; 27.R-B1 Q-K5; 28.R-B7+ K-B1; 29.R(4)XB! QXQ; 30.B-N4+ R-Q3(i); 31.BXR+ K-K1; 32.R-K7+ K-Q1; 33.QR-Q7+ K-B1; 34.R-B7+ K-Q1; 35.P-KR3 Q-Q8+; 36.K-R2 Q-R5; 37.R-B7 Q-K1; 38.QR-K7 QXR/K7; 39.BXQ+ K-Q2; 40.B-B5+ K-B3; 41.BXQP, Resigns.

(a) The Meran, an effective counter to the Queen's Gambit since its introduction at Merano in 1924 by Polish grandmaster Akiba Rubinstein. To avoid facing his own creation he introduced 6.N-K5!?

(b) Recently revived by Larsen. Normal is 8...P-QR3; 9.P-K4 P-B4 when White can play either; 10.P-Q5(the Reynolds Attack) or 10.P-K5(the Blumenfeld Attack). Black's resources in both cases are adequate.

(c) Better is 9.P-K4 P-N5; 10.N-QR4 with a slight edge.

(d) Here Black misses his chance to equalize with 10...NXN; 11.BXN B-K2; 12.P-QN3 0-0; 13.B-N2 N-B3; 14.B-Q3 P-B4 as in Pannofolafsson 1958(15.PXP BXP; 16.R-B B-K2) and in Gliqorich-Szabo 1959 (15.R-B R-B; 16.Q-K2 N-K5).

(e) Black has to start something before he's really ready. 12.0-0 avoids short-term problems but is too passive.

(f) The lesser of evils.

(g) Gambits a pawn for play on the QB file to take advantage of Black's penned in rook.

(h) Black is getting untangled, but White has lots of threats. A little better was 25...P-QR4; 26.RXQP KR-Q1.

(i) Otherwise is mate right away.

The Editor's Favorite

This postal game, featuring sacrifice, counter-sacrifice, under-promotion, "etc.", is my favorite of all chess games I've ever played. Thanks to Charles Braun for his objective annotations.

John McCrary (W)

James E. Garvey (B)

1977 Golden Knights Quarter-Final

1.Nf3 Nf6; 2.c4 g6; 3.Nc3 Bg7; 4.d4 0-0; 5.e4 d6(a); 6.Be2 e5;
7.0-0 Nc6; 8.d5 Ne7; 9.Ne1 Nd7; 10.Nd3 f5; 11.f3 f4; 12.Bd2 g5;
13.Rc1 Rf6(b); 14.b4(c) h5; 15.c5 a6; 16.a4 Rg6; 17.cxd6 cxd6;
18.a5 Kh8; 19.Na4 Ng8; 20.Qc2 g4; 21.Bxf4!?(d) exf4; 22.Nxf4 Bd4+;
23.Kh1 Nf8; 24.Nxg6+ Nxg6; 25.Qc7 Qg5; 26.Nb6 g3(e); 27.Nxc8 Nf4;
28.Qd7! (f) gxh2; 29.g4 Nxe2; 30.Rc7(g) Ng3+; 31.Kg2 Qd2+; 32.Kxg3
h1(N)+!; 33.Kh3 hxg4+; 34.Qxg4 Nf2+; 35.Rxf2 Qh6+ 36.Kg2 Nf6;
37.Qh3 Qxh3+; 38.Kxh3 Bxf2; 39.Nxd6(h) b6; 40.axb6 Bxb6; 41.Rb7
Be3; 42.Nf5 Bf4; 43.Ne7 Kg7(i); 44.Nc6+Kg6; 45.Kg2 Kg5; 46.Kf2 Kh4;
47.Rf7 Kg5; 48.Ke2 Rh8; 49.Rg7+ Kh4; 50.Kd3 Rh7; 51.Rg1 Bh2; 52.Ra1
Nd7; 53.Rxa6 Kg3; 54.e5 Kxf3; 55.e6 Nf3; 56.e7 Rh8; 57.Nd4+ RESIGNS.

(a) Black goes for the King's Indian. Because White started with 1.Nf3, he doesn't have the options of the Four Pawns Attack (f4) or the Samisch (f3 followed by Be3 and d5).

(b) Better either 13...Rf7; 14.Nb5 Ng6; 15.c5 Nf6= or 13...Ng6; 14.Nb5 a6; 15.Na3 Nf6; 16.c5 g4=.

(c) Here 14.c5 is stronger. 14...Nxc5; 15.Nxc5 dxc5; 16.Na4 b6; 17.b4± or 14...dxc5; 15.Na4 b6; 16.b4±.

- (d) This sets the pace for the rest of the game.
- (e) Moves like this cost a lot of sleep in postal games.
- (f) Threatens Rc7 and keeps an eye on the defense of his King's side.
- (g) It's White's turn to threaten mate.
- (h) With three connected passed pawns for the piece, White has a big edge.
- (i) Black's only hope is to get the king into action.

Viktor Korchnoi (W) vs John McCrary (B)

Simultaneous Exhibition at the Embassy Towers in Augusta, Georgia
September 19, 1977

(Notes by McCrary)

1.e4 e6; 2.d4 d5(a); 3.Nc3 Nf6; 4.e5 Nfd7; 5.f4 c5; 6.Nf3 Nc6;
7.Be3 c4; 8.f5 Nb6; 9.fxex6 Bxe6; 10.Be2 Bb4; 11.0-0 Bxc3; 12.bxc3
0-0(b); 13.Ng5 Ne7; 14.Bg4 Bxg4; 15.Qxg4 h6; 16.Nxf7!(c) Rxf7;
17.Rxf7 Kxf7; 18.Bxh6!(d) Qg8; 19.Rf1+ Ke8; 20.Bxg7 Nd7; 21.e6
Nb6; 22.Qh5+ Kd8; 23.Rf8+ Qxf8; 24.Bxf8 Rc8; 25.Qg5 Rc7; 26.h4
resigns.(e)

(a) The simul occurred in the same room that the Korchnoi-Mecking quarter-final match for the World Championship had been played in 1974. I chose the French Defense because I saw Korchnoi going for King's Gambits on the boards ahead of me.

(b) My "strategy" is wonderful. First I trade away a king-side defender senselessly (move 11), then I castle right into the king-side. I suppose that when your opponent is the world's number-two player, you can be "psyched out" to the point of temporary insanity!

(c) Korchnoi thought quite a bit before playing this sacrifice. In the process, he leaned on the table, assuming all sorts of thoughtful poses. News photographers were going wild around us, snapping shots of Korchnoi's expressions. The next day, two shots of him analyzing this sacrifice were in the Augusta papers, who kindly provided me enlargements as mememoes.

(d) The second sacrifice. I should have taken it just for the excitement.

(e) And another one bites the dust

CHARLESTON CLASSIC V

TD - Henry Cabaniss

August 24-25, 1985

No.	Player	Rating	Rounds					Score
			1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Thomas Krause	2168	W23	W19	W7	W3	W2	5.0
2.	Edward McCauley	2105	W14	W10	W5	W4	L1	4.0
3.	Patrick Hart	2093	W15	W20	W9	L1	W8	4.0
4.	Marvin Chappell	2085	W24	W13	W8	L2	W9	4.0
5.	Paul Tinkler	2031	W11	W16	L2	W12	W10	4.0
6.	Mark Zvilius	2175	L12	W22	W18	W21	W7	4.0
7.	Charley Ray Chandler	1886	W17	W21	L1	W14	L6	3.0
8.	Robert Moorer	1780	W26	W12	L4	W11	L3	3.0
9.	Ronald Robinson	1781	W29	W25	L3	W17	L4	3.0
10.	Robert Strickland	1765	W30	L2	W15	W27	L5	3.0
11.	Charles Ammons	1376	L5	W31	W13	L8	W21	3.0
12.	Denis Couvet	UNR.	W6	L8	W33	L5	W26	3.0
13.	Michael Milburn	1695	W27	L4	L11	W22	W18	3.0
14.	James Hanlon	1534	L2	W30	W19	L7	W27	3.0
15.	Ian Wolfe	1492	L3	W26	L10	W32	W20	3.0
16.	David Williams	1552	W33	L5	L27	W25	D17	2.5
17.	Jamie Ibarra	1334/7	L7	W32	W20	L9	D16	2.5
18.	Daniel Ellwein	UNR.	D22	W23	L6	W19	L13	2.5
19.	John Vonderlieth	1747	W31	L1	L14	L18	W29	2.0
20.	Alvin Veronee	1622	W28	L3	L17	W24	L15	2.0
21.	David Downs	1602	W32	L7	W25	L6	L11	2.0
22.	Gary Sheets	1549/4	D18	L6	W29	L13	D28	2.0
23.	Gale Nicolet	1540	L1	L18	W28	L26	W31	2.0
24.	John Crawford	1467	L4	L27	W30	L20	BYE	2.0
25.	Charles Voss	1294	BYE	L9	L21	L16	W32	2.0
26.	Raleigh Rivers	UNR.	L8	L15	W31	W23	L12	2.0
27.	Keith Watmough	UNR.	L13	W24	W16	L10	L14	2.0
28.	Lynn Cavendish	UNR.	L20	D29	L23	W33	D22	2.0
29.	James Folk	1304	L9	D28	L22	W30	L19	1.5
30.	Julia Burns	UNR.	L10	L14	L24	L29	W33	1.0
31.	Buddy Miller	UNR.	L19	L11	L26	BYE	L23	1.0
32.	William Smoak	UNR.	L21	L17	BYE	L15	L25	1.0
33.	Frederick Larson	UNR.	L16	BYE	L12	L28	L30	1.0

CHARLESTON CLASSIC V

Downs (1602)

Smoak (Unr)

A Neat Queen Sac

1.	P-K4	P-K4	9.	0-0-0	Q-N3
2.	N-KB3	N-QB3	10.	PXP	QXP7
3.	P-Q4	P-Q3	11.	NXP1	Q-B2
4.	P-Q5	QN-K2	12.	N-N5	Q-B4
5.	N-B3	P-QB3	13.	NXP ch	K-B1
6.	B-QB4	N-B3	14.	N(6)XBP	R-KN1
7.	Q-Q3	P-KN3	15.	Q-Q8 ch	N-K1
8.	B-KN5	B-N2	16.	QXN(8) ch	RESIGNS

CHARLESTON CLASSIC V

Couvet (Unr)

Avilius (2175)

1. P-Q4	N-KB3	18. PXP	NXKP
2. N-KB3	P-K3	19. NXN	PXN
3. B-B4	P-QN3	20. P-K4	P-N3
4. P-K3	B-N2	21. Q-K2	B-KR3
5. QN-Q2	P-B4	22. P-B3	B-R3
6. P-B3	N-B3	23. P-QB4	R-Q1
7. B-Q3	B-K2	24. QR-Q1	Q-K3
8. P-KR3	0-0	25. P-N3	R-Q5
9. 0-0	P-Q3	26. K-N2	Q-Q2?
10. R-K1	Q-B2	27. N-B1	P-QN4
11. Q-B2	QR-QB1	28. BXP	BXR
12. QR-B1	Q-Q2	29. RXR	Q-B3
13. Q-Q1	KR-K1	30. BXX	PXP?
14. P-KN4	B-B1	31. R-Q8ch	B-KB1
15. B-R2	P-K4	32. Q-N21	PXP
16. B-B51	Q-B2	33. PXP	Q-N4
17. BXR	QXB	34. N-K3	REGIONS

3RD ANNUAL S.C. POSTAL CHAMPIONSHIP (In Progress)

Section 1

	Rating	Rd 1	Rd 2	Rd 3	Rd 4	Rd 5	Rd 6	Total
1. Mickey Bush	1532	X		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		1-1
2. Jack Berry	1300		X			0		0-1
3. Bill Corbett	1292	$\frac{1}{2}$		X	1	0		$1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4. Dennis Fish	1214			0	X			0-1
5. Robert Moorer	1134	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1		X	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
6. Clarence Tichenor	900					0	X	0-1

Section 2

	Rating	Rd 1	Rd 2	Rd 3	Rd 4	Rd 5	Rd 6	Total
1. Wayne Williams	1448	X						
2. M. Lee Hyder	1300		X			1		1-0
3. Ed McCauley	1300			X		1	1	2-0
4. Bill Floyd	1264				X			
5. J. Karl Stover	1150		0	0		X	0	0-3
6. Joe Corbett	900			0		1	X	1-1

Section 3

	Rating	Rd 1	Rd 2	Rd 3	Rd 4	Rd 5	Rd 6	Total
1. Arthur Paterson	1414	X	$\frac{1}{2}$				1	$1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
2. David Williams	1316	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3-2
3. Robert Strickland	1300		1	X		1	1	3-0
4. Phillip Walker	1200		0		X			0-1
5. Arturo Martin	1116		$\frac{1}{2}$	0		X		$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$
6. Donald Horton	1030	0	0	0			X	0-3

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. There is a special combination rate of \$27.00 for a regular adult U.S.C.F. 1-year membership and an SCCA adult membership (a \$4.00 discount). Send U.S.C.F. + SCCA dues to the SCCA secretary, address below, to obtain the discounted rate. (Present members may obtain the discount by adding a year onto their U.S.C.F. membership expiration date.)

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