
 **ISCCA** 

NEWS



 **VOL. XXII**  **NO. 2**

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Computer assistance: Ronnie Rutledge

Checkmate cartoon by Ajax (Andy Jackson)

Annotated games, unless otherwise indicated, are subject to blind review by the annotators. The Editor, however, will make supplemental comments as deemed appropriate.

NEXT DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS:

August 5

Editor's Notes

Due to my serving last year as Vice-President of the SCCA I serve this year as a USCF Alternate Voting Delegate. Consequently, I have been subjected to a maelstrom of letters from various candidates for USCF office and, unfortunately, to mail concerning the strange case of Steve Pettman. I shall dispose of the latter first. In a letter dated March 19, 1987 Mr. Pettman stated that his employment as Assistant Director of the USCF was terminated following his filing of a complaint against USCF Executive Director Gerard Dullea. Pettman alleged that Dr. Dullea told racial and ethnic jokes in the presence of USCF staff. Moreover, included in Pettman's letter was a copy of a letter from Lev Alburt to Dr. Dullea requesting the latter to answer Pettman's charges. On May 4 I received a letter from USCF President Steve Doyle noting that the Policy Board upheld the firing of Mr. Pettman. The motion was passed 6-1 with, not surprisingly, Lev Alburt the sole vote against.

My personal opinion is that it was inappropriate for Mr. Pettman to take his case to the delegates without giving adequate time for the Policy Board to review his status. Given the Board's ruling and other information I have obtained by mail and by phone I doubt that Mr. Pettman's complaint has merit. Common sense would lead one to believe, I think, that the USCF Executive Director would not tell jokes insulting Jews in the USCF office given the relatively high proportion of Jewish chessplayers in this country and, in particular, in New York.

Now, for some more optimistic thoughts. I have been delighted to see a very interesting race being run by the two major candidates for USCF President, Yasser Seirawan and Harold Winston. They have run on their own records and views. Such diverse personalities give the delegates a real choice. Pity this is not often the case with political elections for U.S. and state government.

In his Letter to the Editor contained herein, Bob Strickland speaks of the importance of communication and asks for contributions to the newsletter. I would like to expand this to include involvement in setting SCCA policy, promoting activities, and serving for elected office. It is simply not acceptable to speak of our organization in derogatory fashion without offering suggestions for improvement or offering to serve the SCCA in some capacity. Those individuals, and I've heard some of them in person, who have been saying that the SCCA has nothing to offer should either leave the organization or help make it better. John Kennedy's words, as paraphrased, seem appropriate here: "Ask not what the SCCA can do for you, But what you can do for your SCCA."

Around the State

Charleston

Ed McCauley won the 38-player 15th Snowstorm Special February 21-22. (see crosstable elsewhere). The Charleston CC has moved to the Park Circle Recreation Building. New hours are 6-10 p.m. (Although not given, I assume meeting day is still Wednesday.-Ed.) Directions: Take Montague Exit (209) off I-26 and go east to Park Circle.

Columbia

As of this writing the Palmetto CC is without a meeting site. Anyone with ideas for a meeting location please contact the club officers. Some club members are attending the USC Chess Club.

Grand Strand

Gary Sheets, President of the Grand Strand CC, reports that the club has 24 USCF members in this it's second year of existence. Way to go! The club meets Monday nights from 6:30-9:30 at the Grand Strand Career Center, 79th Avenue North, Myrtle Beach. Milton Ginsberg won a club tournament January 10 and Eugene Davenport finished first in the 27-player Can-Am tournament March 21-22 (crosstables elsewhere).

Greenville

The Greenville Chess Report, the Greenville CC's first newsletter, made it's debut in March. Those interested in a copy should send a SASE to Larry Conklin, Editor, 2950 E. North Street, Ext. #1000-G, Greenville, S.C. 29615. A chess club is reported to have been started at Furman University, but no other info. is available.

Spartanburg

Thanks to Earl Barber the Spartanburg Herald-Journal is carrying Robert Byrne's Sunday chess column. Donald Galloway reports that an informal chess club has begun at the Michelin plant. Jim Johnson, an expert from Asheville, won the top section of Spring Fling! Crosstable will be included in the next issue.

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HELP! HELP! IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO SEE "AROUND THE STATE" CONTINUED AS A REGULAR FEATURE PLEASE SEND IN YOUR CLUB NEWS, PARTICULARLY IF I LEFT YOUR CLUB OUT. --Ed.

U.S. Chess Federation's Official Rules of Chess. Edited by Tim Redman, David McKay Co., Inc., New York, 1987

Review by David K. Williams

Effective May 1, 1987 the above-titled book supercedes the Official Rules of Chess, Second Edition, 1978. The longer title of the new book reflects considerable changes from previous editions. Hence, the new book was not simply designated as a third edition. Redman's book is an improvement over the previous rule books in several ways. First, the book is divided into separate USCF and FIDE sections which is logical since few people need to know the intricacies of FIDE regulations. Second, the new book has been expanded from 122 to 196 pages. This allowed the inclusion of new chapters such as "Sudden-Death Rules," "USCF Code of Ethics," and "Tournament Directors' Checklists." Finally, I would like to congratulate Mr. Redman on his skill as a writer. His style is clear and concise, and he paid attention to the needs of the reader such as including an index which was sorely missed in the previous rule book. My only suggestions for improving the new book are these: elimination of some of the duplication between USCF and FIDE sections and printing the next edition in a loose-leaf binder which would allow updates to be added as needed without printing an entirely new book.

In follow-up to the above review there are certain rule changes which should be of interest to directors and tournament participants. During sudden-death play virtually all normal rules remain in effect. For example, players are required to keep score until five minutes remain. Also, insufficient mating material is grounds for a draw just as in normal play. Tournament Directors are given more leeway in making pairings and in the use of byes. For instance, under the old rules interchanges between top and bottom groups when making Swiss-System pairings were forbidden solely for the purpose of alternating colors. The new rules permit (and encourage) this provided that the players switched are within 100 rating points of each other. TDs may also allow $\frac{1}{2}$ -point byes for late entrants and missed rounds at their discretion. A major improvement is in the use of tie-break systems. The Cumulative system is no longer the first method to be employed to break ties in Swiss-System events. Instead, six systems are described which in order of possible use are: Median/Harkness, Solkoff, Cumulative, Average Opposition, Opposition's Performance, and Opposition's Cumulative Scores. Noteworthy is that the Solkoff method takes precedence over the Median/Harkness system in tournaments of five rounds or less. A Solkoff tie-breaking score is found by summing the scores of one's opponents and adjusting these scores for byes, unplayed games, etc. For example, if an opponent in a five round tournament had the following results: win, loss, win, bye, forfeit the Solkoff score would be $1+0+1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=3$. (Note: all unplayed games count as $\frac{1}{2}$ -point for tie-break purposes.)

Seirawan-Graham: Simultaneous exhibition
Charlotte, N.C., Aug. 30, 1985
King's Indian Defense

David wouldn't let me know the players or the circumstances of the game until after I'd done the annotations. I blush a little at some of my remarks now that I know Seirawan was White (take a look at the first sentence of note 'b'). But, let it stand, let it stand. Perhaps Seirawan won't sue.

The game is a good one for the instruction of those of us who are just learning about how to make long-range plans on the chessboard. It's not a tactical melee, though there are a few sharp moments. The loser isn't overpowered. Rather he opts for passive defense and can never find a way to begin counterpunching. His defense is passive, but it is reasonable and thoughtful.

Before you play over the game, I'd like to outline what I perceive to have been White's plan. It's not more subtle than one you or I might conceive. It grows out of distinct, if small, features of the position. It is carried out with a tactical thoroughness which would be easy to miss if you weren't aware of the plan beforehand. So here goes. The opening allowed by Black is one which concedes White more space. Usually the tactical "discussion" between the opponents in such a position is whether the advanced White forces constrict Black or offer him exposed targets. In this game, White has the better of the discussion--at least partly because Black elects not to try to emphasize the "target" features of the White position. White's extra space confers extra mobility and he uses that to occupy holes in the Black pawn structure from which Black pawns can be attacked. Watch the holes at f6 and h6 as their vulnerability is accentuated. Watch the Black Q-side pawns as they are weakened. At first this is because Black chooses to advance them to create room on his second rank (a7-f7) so that his rooks can assist in the defense of his K-side. Later White weakens them further by a combined attack along the 6th rank (f6-a6) and the a-file, even sacrificing a pawn or two to create that pressure (and this in an ending!) Particularly around moves 29-35, ask yourselves about the "health" of Black's pawns. Finally, White is selective about which weak pawns he eats, picking off those that leave him with an advanced duo of passed pawns. Had Black not resigned at that point, the duo would have progressively restricted Black's remaining rook until it would have had to sacrifice itself to keep White from getting a queen.

If I'd played Black in this game, I'd feel I'd paid an exorbitant penalty when I really hadn't made any major mistakes. If I'd played White, I'd feel really proud of having conceived a long-range plan and nursed it along to fruition without "blowing it" tactically somewhere along the way.

1. d4	Nf6	19. Nxg7(h)	Kxg7	37. h6(r)	Rb4
2. c4	g6	20. Rg2(i)	Kg8(j)	38. Ra1	Nd7
3. Nc3	Bg7	21. Bh6	Rb7	39. Rd6	Kf8
4. e4	d6	22. Ke1!	Kd8	40. Kc3	Bb7
5. f3	O-O	23. a4	Ra7(k)	41. Bg4	Bc8
6. Be3	Nbd7(a)	24. Kd1	Rdb7	42. Rc6	Rbd7(s)
7. Nge2(b)	c6(c)	25. Kc2	Rd7	43. Rxa6	Ra7
8. Qd2	e5	26. Bd3	Rdb7	44. Rxa7	Rxa7
9. d5	c5(d)	27. f4(l)	exf4	45. Bxd7	Bxd7
10. g4	Re8	28. Qxf4(m)	Qf6	46. Nxc5	Ke7
11. Ng3	Nf8	29. Qxf6	Nxf6	47. Nxd7	Kxd7
12. Be2	a6	30. Bf4	Nxg4	48. Rf1!	Kd6
13. h4	Re7	31. Be2!	Ne5	49. Rf6+	Ke7
14. Kf2(e)	b6	32. Bxe5	dxex5(n)	50. Rb6(t)	g5
15. Rag1	Raa7	33. Rf2(o)	Rd7	51. c5	Kd7
16. Bg5	Qc7	34. Rf6	Rab7	52. Kc4	a4
17. h5	Rd7(f)	35. a5	bxa5(p)	53. d6(u)	Resigns
18. Nf5!	Ne8(g)	36. Na4	Rdc7(q)		

(a) The game opens with the Samisch variation against the King's Indian Defense (KID). Both players have a number of strategic options at various points, but the line that made the Samisch's reputation was one in which White castles long, buttresses his center with f3, and opens the h-file with h4, h5, and hxg6. A like idea almost ruined the Dragon Sicilian for Black about 15 years ago. In that opening, it's called the Yugoslav variation. The schemes Black has evolved against the Samisch feature Q-side expansion with moves like c6, a6, b5 so as to counterattack against a White "O-O-O ed" position (but usually if Black intends this, he won't O-O early) or they feature d6, e5, and f5 to attack White's "O-O s" or just to gain space for defending pieces on Black's K-side. Fischer's favorite, when defending the Samisch, was more active: the Panno variation. It featured ...,Nc6 before advancing either the c or e pawns. White's d5 would then force the N to dance to a5 or e5 and Black seeks active piece play, occupying the holes in White's advancing pawn mass. If necessary, the Panno "encourages" d5 by White by playing ...,e5 after ...,Nc6; even sacrificing a pawn to open up the a1-h8 diagonal for active defense. As played, Black's 6. ...,Nbd7; is what commits him to a passive plan.

b. White's well-prepared theoretically. An idea which occurs later in the game is actually thematic against the KID. Knoch, in his book "Pawn Power In Chess", calls it the 'benoni jump' (Knoch calls this whole class of positions 'benoni positions'). The 'jump' involves White's playing g4, Ng3, and eventually Nf5! If accepted, the piece sacrifice can open the g-file for White's attack or make the e4 square available for the c3 N to join the fray. White's plan at the moment keeps the 'jump' option open.

c. Since Black ultimately opts for ...,e5; not ...,b5; I think this move is misplaced. It's hard to be sure so early; but I think I'd prefer 7. ...,e5; 8. d5,a6; and angle for ...,b5. There's also 7. ...,c5 to consider. Maybe all this uncertainty

is why Fischer liked 6. ...Nc6.

d. This completes the sequence of passive decisions for Black. For the next several moves, White's game plays itself. He must push the g- and h-pawns, get ready for the 'jump' possibility, and get the KB off the back rank so as to connect the rooks. Black, for his part, continues his passive resistance in a very far-sighted way. He knows what's coming too and he wants to build a defense for his K-side without relinquishing his option to erupt against O-O-O with ...b5 (even sacrificing a pawn should this be necessary). Black's play hereabouts is very resourceful; but carries the burden of those earlier passive decisions.

e. Aha! So White won't O-O-O after all. Black is condemned to passive defense of the K-side. Maybe a Karpov could see already that Black is lost; but to me it seems the fight is still to come and Black is playing with ingenuity. So much the more am I then impressed with White's plan as it develops. Where are the potential weak points against which White will direct his planning? Look at h6 and f6 and imagine Black's g7 B exchanged away. Then look at the d6 pawn and, should it disappear, the a6 and (after Black's next) b6 pawns. Get any ideas? Can the 'jump' succeed in exchanging that g7 Bishop?

f. Black's pieces are in each other's way. My guess is that he wants to move the f6 N and advance the f-pawn one square so that the second-rank defense can be completed. But somewhere in there the c8 B loses its 'sight' of the f5 square (either the R or the N has to occupy the d7 square)--then comes the 'jump'.

g. Not 18. ...gxf5; because after 19.gxf5, there's no parrying the multiple threats associated with the g- and h-files (the immediate threat would be 20. Bxf6). If 19. ...Kh8; 20. h6! If 19. ...Ne8; 20. f6! and the second rank defenders are cut off, as if that mattered anymore. Finally, if the countersacrifice 19. ...Nxe4; 20. Nxe4! and White's onslaught continues. So, Black defends patiently.

h. Remember being asked to imagine the disappearance of the g7 Bishop?

i. No matter which file gets opened, White can double on it.

j. I'd probably lose patience (read that 'panic') here and play 20. ...f6; I can't find a clear-cut refutation; but something like 21. Bh6+, Kf2; 22. Bxf8, Kxf8; 23. hxg, hxg; 24. Rh8+, Kf2 or e2; 25. Qh6 looks awfully menacing.

k. Black shuffles the rooks back and forth. Talk about enforced passivity!

l. White is looking for a way to get his KB into the game. It will be hard for Black to do the same for his QB.

m. Watch White make the d-pawn move and expose the weakies on a6 and b6 to lateral pressure. White is shifting the attack to the



ending.

n. There it is, Campers, White has sacked a pawn to expose the weakies. Here's where you start asking yourselves move-by-move about the health of Black's a-, b-, and c-pawns.

o. Try to find a way for Black to keep a rook off f6 without giving up something worse. For example, 33. ...,Nd7; 34. hxg and doubles on whichever file gets opened all the way to the eighth rank.

p. Two pawns down; but Black's extras are real sick.

q. Both players did well tactically here. There are too many variations for me to sort out; but here's an example. I'd thought Black missed a chance for 36. ...,Kg7. After all, 37. Nxc5 gives Black(!) an edge after 37. ...,Kxf6! while 37. Rxa6,Rxb2+; 38. Kxb2,Bxa6; 39. Nxc5,Bxc4; 40. Nxd7 (not 40. Bxc4,Rc7!),Bxe2; 41. Nxf8,Kxf8; and it's not clear that Black can't hold. But (sigh) 37. Rc6,Rdc7; 38. h6+,Kg8; 39. Rxc5 with a duo of passed pawns keeps White's initiative. Black would probably be grateful for a couple of aspirin about now.

r. Nailing on the lid.

s. Not 42. ...,Rxc6; 43. dxc6,Nb6(forced); 44. Nxb6,Bxg4(forced); 45. Nd5,Rb8(forced); 46. Nf6,B any; 47. Nxb7+,Kg8(forced); 48. Nf6+,Kh8; 49. Rxa4 and Black's position is hopeless.

t. White's rook is clearly better-placed at b6 than it was at a1. His last three moves illustrate the kind of tactical opportunity which I often miss because I was 'following a plan'.

u. With the double threat of 54. Kd5 followed by c6 and if 53. ...,Ke6; 54. Rb8. From the eighth rank, White can either stop the Black g-pawn or check at e8 and then play c6 (Black being unable to respond to the check with ...,Kd7; because of the check at e7!)

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Dear Reader,

I have been considering a change in the name of this newsletter. To me, the SCCA NEWS sounds stuffy and like it had something to do with southern California. I would like your comments and possible suggestions for a new name. By the way, renaming this magazine would require a constitutional amendment.

-Your Editor

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15TH SNOWSTORM SPECIAL
CHARLESTON, S.C.
2/22/87

RD. 5

W- JACK BERRY/2113

B- DAVID CAUSEY/1931

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE (EXCHANGE VARIATION)

1. d4	Nf6	31. Rc6	h5
2. c4	g6	32. Rc8+	Kh7
3. Nc3	Bg7	33. Bc7	Rf2!
4. e4	d6	34. Be5 (h)	Rf3+
5. Nf3	0-0	35. Kd2	g5
6. Be2	e5	36. c5	Rf2+
7. de	de	37. Kc3	g4
8. Qd8	Rd8	38. c6	g3
9. Bg5	c6 (a)	39. Rh8+	Kg6
10. Ne5	Re8	40. Rg8+	Kf5
11. 0-0-0 (b)	h6! (c)	41. Bf4 (i)	Kf4
12. Bh4	Ne4	42. c7	Rf1! (j) Diagram 1
13. Ne4	Be5	43. Kd2	Rf2+
14. Nd6 (d)	Bf4+	44. Ke1? (k)	Rc2
15. Kb1	Bd6?! (e)	45. c8/Q	Rc8
16. Rd6	Bf5+	46. Rc8	h4
17. Bd3	Bd3	47. Kf1	h3
18. Rd3	Na6	48. Rc4+?(n)	Kf3
19. Rhd1	Nc5	49. Rc3+	Kf4? (l)
20. Rd4	Re2	50. b4	ab
21. Rld2	Rae8	51. ab	f5
22. f3	Rd2 (f)	52. b4	Kg4
23. Rd2	a5	53. b5	f4
24. Bf2	Ne6	54. b6	f3
25. Bb6	a4	55. Rc4+	Kg5?!
26. Rd7	Nf4 (g)	56. Rc5+	Kg4
27. Rb7	Re1+	57. Rc4+	Kg5? (m)
28. Kc2	Re2+	58. Rc5+	Diagram 2
29. Kc3	Rg2	Black claimed a draw by threefold	
30. Rc7	Rh2	repetition with Kg4.	

- (a) Usual is Re8, but I remembered this suggestion from ECO and decided to give it a try.
- (b) If 11. f4 h6 12. Bh4 g5 regaining the pawn.
- (c) Gains access to the c1-h6 diagonal for Black's bishop in the upcoming variations.
- (d) If 14. Nf6+ Bf6 15. Bf6 Nd7 and both White's bishops hang.
- (e) Better is 15. ... Re2 16. Nc8 Na6 and Black's position is becoming very good.
- (f) A decision based on indecision, thinking that it will reduce White's ability to formulate any attack utilizing his two rooks and bishop. Jack thought that it was not a good move after the game and I am inclined to agree. Why should Black trade his active rook?
- (g) Passive defense loses in these positions as past experience has taught me.



15TH SNOWSTORM SPECIAL
CHARLESTON, S.C.
2/22/87

W- JACK BERRY/2113

B- DAVID CAUSEY/1931

(CONTINUED)

- (h) Of course if 34. Bf4 Rf3+ regaining the piece and winning with the h-pawn.
(i) If 41. c7 Nd5+ 42. Kd4 Nc7 43. Bc7 g2 and White has the same problems as in the actual game.
(j) Black's only chance to hold the game!
(k) After 44. Kd3 Rf3+ 45. Kd4 Rf1, Pat Hart's suggestion 46. Rg3! allows White's pawn to queen!
(l) 49. ... Kg4 saves a tempo.
(m) At this point, I knew that I was no longer losing but could not bring myself to search for a win. My efforts since the opening were totally concentrated on getting counterplay to secure a draw. When I finally reached this position, I mentally settled for the draw. Post-mortem immediately shows that the win is achieved by 57. ... Kf5 58. Rc5+ Ke4 59. Rc4+ Kd3 60. Rh4 h2 61. b7 g2+ (The move I missed!) 62. Kf2 g1/Q+ 63. Kf3 h1/Q+, etc. Considering each sides' mistakes, a draw is probably justified.

(annotated by David Causey)

- (n) A late note: Pat Hart suggests 48. b4!! ab 49. ab f5 50. b4 Kg4 51. b5 f4 52. b6 f3 53. Rg8+ Kh4 54. Rg3!! h2 55. Rg1 winning

Diagram 1

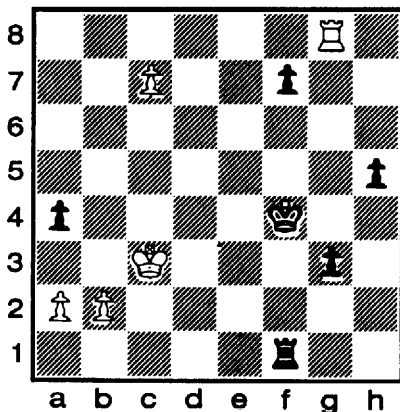
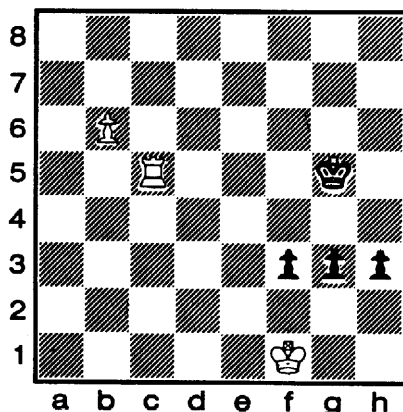


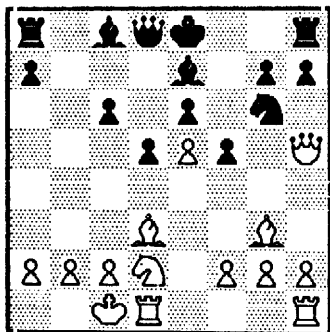
Diagram 2



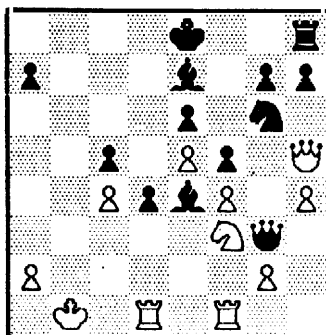


French Defense
Advance Variation
Steve Wride
Greg Frady
Postal Game

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 c5 4 Nf3 cxd4 5 Nxd4 (The book move here is 5 QXP) Ne7 6 Bf4 Nbc6 7 Nxc6 (This move confirms Black's advantage. Black gets a mobile center and useful bishops) bxc6 8 Nd2 Ng6 9 Bg3 Be7 10 Bd3 f6 (Too soon. Black should develop on the Queen side, for example, with Qb6 followed by c5. White finds a good answer to the move played) 11 Qh5 f5 12 000 (Castling into a wide open Q-side and he has no attack of his own. He should castle K-side)



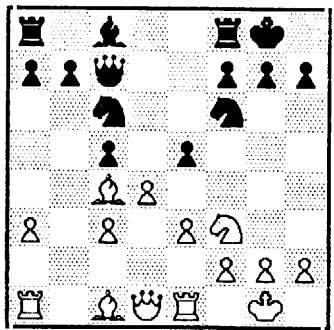
12...Qa5 13 Kb1 c5 (Less commital and effective is 13 Rb8. The attack builds quickly) 14 c4 (A good defensive try if properly followed up) d4 15 h4 (It is time to play defense. 15 Nb3 and if Qb4 16 f4 followed by Be1 and White can hold off the immediate attack) Rb8 (Ultimately, the passed QP is a real plus for Black. As played, White makes one more irrelevant move, and Black finishes the game nicely) 16 f4 Rxb2 17 Kxb2 Qc3 18 Kb1 Qxd3 19 Ka1 Qc3 20 Kb1 Qxg3 21 Rhf1 Bb7 22 Nf3 Be4 [0-1]



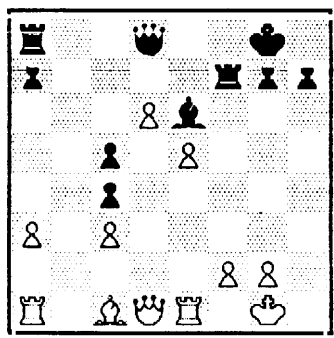


Nimzo Indian Defense
1985 SC Postal Ch.
Semi-Finals
Jack Berry
Mickey Bush
Comments by Bush

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 a3 c5 5 Bd3 d5 6 Nf3 00 7 00 Nc6
(I prefer this move over the popular 7...dc4) 8 a3 Bxc3 (8...Ba5 is
a risky gambit with black getting some k-side pressure in exchange
for his bishops) 9 bxc3 dxc4 10 Bxc4 Qc7 11 Re1 (White is at a
crossroads here having several continuations among them Bb5, Ba2, Be2,
and Bb2) e5 (A thematic move in this variation)

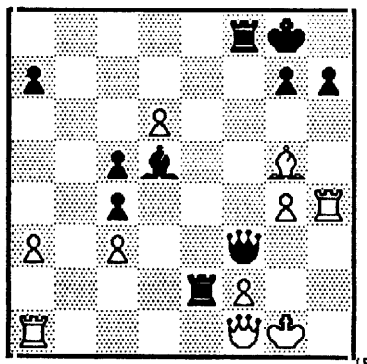


12 d5 Na5 13 d6 Qd8 14 Nxe5 Nxc4 15 Nxc4 Be6 16 Qd3 Ng4 17 h3
b5 18 hxg4 bxc4 19 Qd1 f5 (Burning the bridges. The open f-file
will be useful for the attack on the white king but if it fails
white's 2 passed pawns will provide a crushing endgame) 20 gx f5
Rxf5 21 e4 Rf7 22 e5





22...Qh4 (The hunt begins. If the white squares around the king can be weakened, Black's Q and B could become an awesome force) 23 g3 Qh3 24 Re4 Qf5 25 Qe1 Bd5 26 Rh4 (Keeping the Black Q out of h3. An unclear alternative is 26 Rf4 Qh3 27 f3 Bf3 28 Kf2 Qg2 29 Ke3) Qf3 27 Qf1 Rf5 28 g4 (Clever! My idea was to play Rh5, but now that is not possible) Rxe5 29 Bd2 Re2 30 Bg5 (Be1 may be the last chance for survival) Rf8 [0-1]



Letter to the Editor

Communication is the very lifeblood of any type of business or endeavor that involves more than one person. Any endeavor that has good lines of communication enjoys a much greater degree of success than one without this feature.... A very large percentage of the chessplayers I know are highly successful in their chosen professions, which means that we, as a group, are better able to communicate than the average. We just don't use our ability to communicate where chess is concerned....The SCCA NEWS is the official means of communication for chessplayers in this state....The Editor asked for contributions in the last issue; I am appealing to all of you to take the time to respond to his request....Now many of you may be thinking, "but, I'm a low-rated player so no one will be interested in what I have to say." ...Statistics show that the average rating of chessplayers in this country is below 1500 and S.C. is below the national average....At least half of the readers of the SCCA NEWS are D-class or below, and this group is seldom heard from, so get busy and send in your contributions.

-- Robert Strickland



CROSSTABLES

Can-Am Tournament, Myrtle Beach, March 21-22, 1987

#	Player	Rating	Rd.1	Rd.2	Rd.3	Rd.4	Rd.5	Total
01	Milton Ginsburg	1964	W14	L8	L27	W19	W13	3
02	Jeffrey Walsh	1935	W15	W9	D3	W27	D8	4
03	Ronald Dennis	1840	W16	W10	D2	L5	W4	3½
04	Marion Mahaffey	1805	D17	W15	L5	W14	L3	2½
05	Alex Sadowsky	1796	W18	L11	W4	W3	W7	4
06	John Vonderlieth	1790	W19	W13	L8	W16	L11	3
07	Phillip Lowder	1745	W20	L12	W9	W25	L5	3
08	Douglas Holmes	1737	W21	W1	W6	D11	D2	4
09	James Blanning	1720	W22	L2	L7	W18	L19	2
10	Eric Singer	1643	W23	L3	L13	W21	W22	3
11	Eugene Davenport	1622	W24	W5	W12	D8	W6	4½
12	Guy Dalbenzio	UNR	W25	W7	L11	D13	L27	2½
13	David Renau	1585	W26	L6	W10	D12	L1	2½
14	Steven Wall	1465	L1	W22	W17	L4	L24	2
15	Gary Sheets	1536	L2	L4	-	-	-	0
16	John Haymond	1461	L3	D17	W20	L6	W21	2½
17	James Stewart	1272	D4	D16	L14	L22	W20	2
18	Daniel McCurdy	1203	L5	W23	L19	L9	L25	1
19	Tarokl Taefi	1193	L6	W24	W18	L1	W9	3
20	Leonard Robinson	1188	L7	L25	L16	W26	L17	1
21	Michael Nichols	1080	L8	W26	L25	L10	L16	1
22	Carl Grover	UNR	L9	L14	W23	W17	L10	2
23	Charlie Lessler	UNR	L10	L18	L22	L24	D26	½
24	Gary Allen	UNR	L11	L19	W26	W23	W14	3
25	Andrew Wiest	UNR	L12	W20	W21	L7	W18	3
26	Philip Bacchi	UNR	L13	L21	L24	L20	D23	½
27	Ulf Hellsten	1806	-	-	W1	L2	W12	2

Grand Strand CC Club Tournament, January 10, 1987

#	Player	Rating	Rd.1	Rd.2	Rd.3	Rd.4	Total
01	Milton Ginsberg	1946	W3	W6	W5	W2	4
02	Alex Sadowsky	1787	W12	W7	W4	L1	3
03	Steven Wall	1410	L1	W12	W9	W8	3
04	Phillip Lowder	1745	W11	D5	L2	W6	2½
05	Gary Sheets	1519	W8	D4	L1	W9	2½
06	Wallace Weber	1552	W9	L1	W7	L4	2
07	Robert Koziarski	1408	W10	L2	L6	W11	2
08	Kevin Hunsicker	UNR	L5	W11	W10	L3	2
09	James Stewart	1307	L6	W10	L3	L5	1
10	Michael Nichols	UNR	L7	L9	L8	W12	1
11	Daniel McCurdy	UNR	L4	L8	W12	L7	1
12	Tarokh Taefi	1243	L2	L3	L11	L10	0

15th Snowstorm Special

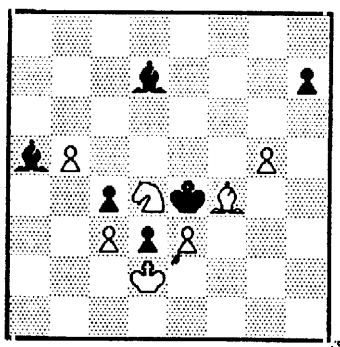
February 21-22, 1987

TD - Donald Lemaster

#	Player	Rating	Round					Score
			1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Edward McCauley	2117	W22	W36	D4	W9	W3	4.5
2.	Donny Gray	2112	W23	W29	D7	D4	W10	4.0
3.	John Smithwick	2076	W31	W10	W6	W8	L1	4.0
4.	Patrick Hart	2035	W17	W12	D1	D2	W13	4.0
5.	Irving Rosenfeld	2012	W32	W14	L8	W7	W15	4.0
6.	David Causey	1931	W19	W20	L3	W12	D8	3.5
7.	James Long	1944	W30	W28	D2	L5	W20	3.5
8.	Jack Berry	2113	W15	W18	W5	L3	D6	3.5
9.	Paul Tinkler	2062	W16	D11	W20	L1	W17	3.5
10.	John Vonderlieth	1711	W25	L3	W23	W22	L2	3.0
11.	Michael Milburn	1700	W26	D9	D18	L15	W22	3.0
12.	Lawrence Hughes	1595	W27	L4	W16	L6	W23	3.0
13.	Joseph Lazurus	1540	L28	W30	W32	W21	L4	3.0
14.	Ian Wolfe	1536	W38	L5	L17	W26	W25	3.0
15.	John Crawford	1497	L8	W33	W36	W11	L5	3.0
16.	Kyle Dody	1427	L9	W26	L12	W27	W21	3.0
17.	Robert Galdonez	1335	L4	W27	W14	W18	L9	3.0
18.	Marion Mahaffey	1812	W33	L8	D11	L17	W30	2.5
19.	Buddy Miller	1047	L6	BYE	L21	D30	W33	2.5
20.	Rex Blalock	2161	W21	L6	L9	W32	L7	2.0
21.	James Hanlon	1520	L20	W25	W19	L13	L16	2.0
22.	Robert Folts	1470	L1	W34	W28	L10	L11	2.0
23.	John Raymond	1461	L2	W24	L10	W34	L12	2.0
24.	Charlie Johnson	UNR.	L36	L23	L25	W28	W35	2.0
25.	Mark Mills	UNR.	L10	L21	W24	W31	L14	2.0
26.	Steve Broome	UNR.	L11	L16	W33	L14	BYE	2.0
27.	Stephen Brown	UNR.	L12	L17	BYE	L16	W34	2.0
28.	George O'Neil	UNR.	W13	L7	L22	L24	W32	2.0
29.	Douglas Holmes	1737	W34	L2	W31	WITHDREW		2.0
30.	Leonard Robinson	1188	L7	L13	W38	D19	L18	1.5
31.	Gale Nicolet	1460	L3	W35	L29	L25	---	1.0
32.	William Smoak	1291	L5	W38	L13	L20	L28	1.0
33.	Michael Nichols	UNR.	L18	L15	L26	WF	L19	1.0
34.	Robert Chatham	UNR.	L29	L22	W35	L23	L27	1.0
35.	Fred Babin	UNR.	L37	L31	L34	BYE	L24	1.0
36.	Robert Strickland	1813	W24	L1	L15	WITHDREW		1.0
37.	Donald Lemaster	1679	W35	---	---	---	---	1.0
38.	Michael Sutton	UNR.	L14	L32	L30	LF	---	0.0

Endgame Analysis

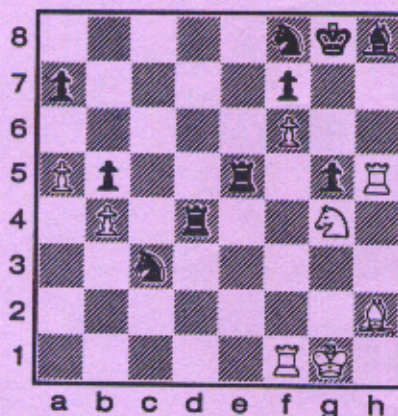
Featured below is an endgame played recently between Donald Austin (white) and Mario Schenkel (black). The position is worthy of note as it provides several key points relevant to endgame analysis. Before reading the discussion to follow take a couple of minutes to study the position and see if you can determine who stands better. It is black to move.



In assessing the above position we find that white is a pawn up and has a well-posted knight. On the other hand, black has the two bishops, an advanced, protected passed-pawn on d3, and a well-centralized king. White's passed pawn on b5 is weak and due to the pawn structure his bishop is functioning somewhat like a pawn. With this in mind let's look at some specific ideas. White's best chance to win is to advance the b-pawn, however, it is not likely that white could create a favorable circumstance for this to happen. White should be content with a draw. However, he might give black a chance to throw away the game, for instance, Black's Bb6 might be met with Nc6 and if white plays a careless Bxc6 then bxc followed by c7 wins. If we take black's side we see that if we can exchange the dark-squared bishop for the knight we will win back a pawn with Bxb5. This is good for a draw, but no more as the opposite-colored bishop endgame is a textbook draw. Another idea is to exchange dark-squared bishops which will give black the advantage of a bishop vs. a knight and leave white with a weak pawn at g5. If this pawn can be won black's h-pawn should prevail. Rather than examine specific moves we can see that for this exchange to take place the black king must be at d5 (or c5) and the bishop at d6. White should avoid the bishop exchange with a timely Bg3-h4. Black would then have to shift the attack to the g-pawn with something like a king on g6 and bishop on e7. No doubt white's knight will harrass his opponent, but black should eventually obtain the desired position. A final idea is for black to manoeuvre his king to b2 and attack the c-pawn. I hope this discussion will stimulate the reader to develop an endgame technique based on "ideas" rather than trial-and-error. (David K. Williams)

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White to move and win: (answer below)



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1 Nh6+ Kh7 2 Nf5+ Kg8 3 Ne7+ Rxe7 4 Rxb8 Resigns

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