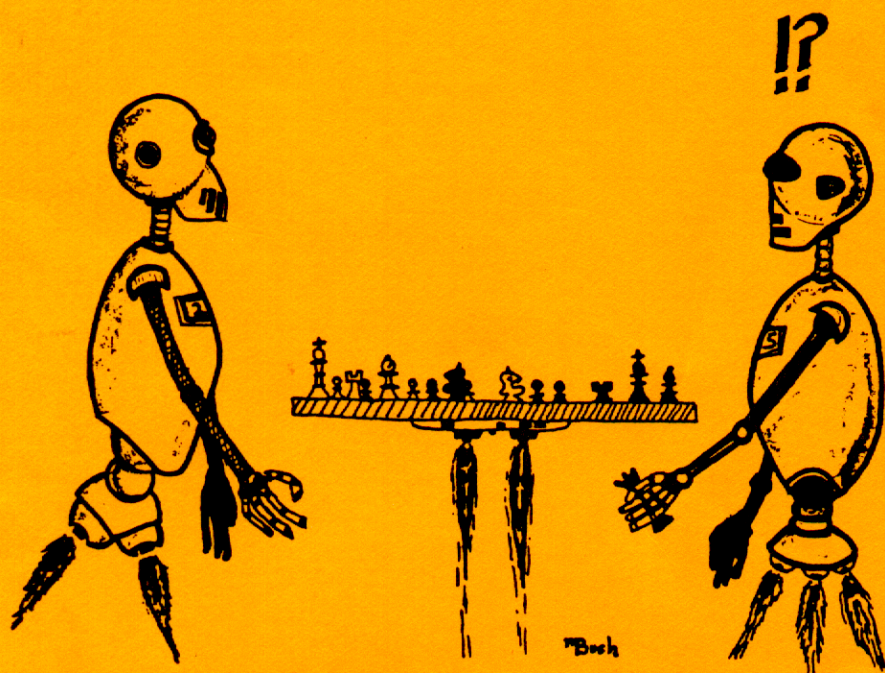


S. C. C. A.
n. E. W. S.
VOL. XXII NO. 3



HEARD THOSE NASTY RUMORS ABOUT
A HUMAN BEATING A ROBOT ?...

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cover design by Mickey Bush

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: DECEMBER 5

EDITOR'S NOTES

More material was sent in for this issue than I could squeeze in. I am very appreciative of each contributor and will save excess material for the next issue.

Don Lemaster informed me that the USCF is offering the SCCA approximately \$200 in state assistance funds. One suggestion that I shall make is that we write a proposal to that USCF that this money be spent on local club projects. I suggest that each club with at least five SCCA members be allowed to apply. If you have any ideas on how we can best spend this money please pass it along to one of the SCCA officers.

You will note on the inside back cover that corporate sponsorship has been obtained for the S.C. Open. Technically, the SCCA does not sponsor this event since it was left out of our constitution. I suggest we rectify this situation at our next business meeting. At any rate, I encourage you to investigate possible sources of business support for your tournaments. Earl Barber obtained this support for the S.C. Open the old fashioned way--he asked for it!

Congratulations to Pat Hart for winning his sixth Charleston CC Championship. I've discovered that John Secrest, a Charleston stock broker, is the father of a former Nevada state champion.

Our where are they now department finds former SCCA members Tom Forster (you couldn't miss him, he was 6'10") in San Francisco working for Chevron, and Paul Clements in Florida as a Navy lawyer. Also, Dennis Fish has returned from LA and is living in Greenville.

Scott Warren is involved in a chess club at Winthrop College and is interested in organizing interclub matches. You can contact him at Rt. 3 Box 452, Lancaster, SC 29720.

I would encourage you to send for copies of two local chessletters, the **GREENVILLE CHESS REPORT** c/o Larry Conklin, 2950 E. North St., Ext. #1000-G, Greenville, SC 29615 and **THE ROOK FILE** c/o Earl Barber, 2035 Washington Rd., Spartanburg, SC 29302. I suggest sending \$1 for P&H. The latter newsletter's premier issue is 12 pages long and both contain some good stuff!

Several names were sent in to rename the **SCCA NEWS**. Among them **S.C. CHESS**, **PALMETTO CHESS**, **PALMETTO PAWN-PUSHER**, and the **CAROLINA COUNTER-GAMBIT**. The latter title suggests **SOUTH OF THE BORDER**.

Recently elected USCF Policy Board members are: **Harold Winston** (President), **Harry Sabine** (Vice President), **Ed Butler** (Secretary), **Tony Cottell** (Treasurer), and **James Rachels** (Member-at-Large). These people join current members **E. Steven Doyle**, **Helen Warren**, and **GM Lev Alburt** for the coming year (courtesy U.S. Chess).

PETROV DEFENSE
Cochrane Gambit
"A Matter of Taste"

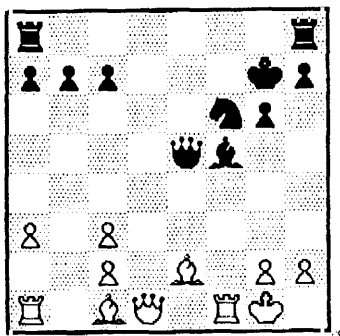
by Mickey Bush

1 e4 e5
2 Nf3 Nf6
3 Nxe5 d6
4 Nxf7?! Kxf7
5 d4 ...

This daring brainchild of English master John Cochrane dates from the 1840's. White's idea is to build and advance his phalanx of center pawns. David Bronstein, in his 200 Open Games, all but claims a win for White, but only after Black plays 5. d4 Nxe4??, a poor defense. Black's best chances lie in breaching the pawn center, often returning the extra piece to do so. What extensive analysis we have comes mostly from correspondence tournaments held in the USSR from 1981-84. It is intriguing that the three sources I found all consider a different line as best solving Black's problems.

Variation A

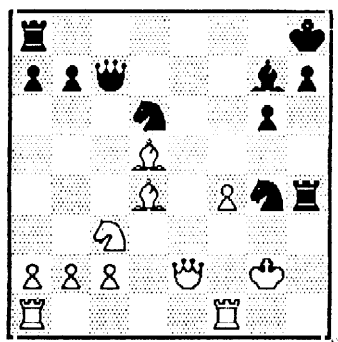
5 d4 (Cochrane played 5 Bc4+ but 5...d5 6 exd5 Bd6! 7 O-O Rf8 8 d4 Kg8 leaves White's center immobile) g6 6 Nc3 (if 6 Bc4 Kg7 or d5 is playable) Kg7 7 f4 (worth testing is Be2) Qe8 8 e5 dxe5 9 fxe5 Bb4 10 a3 (better is Bd3) Bxc3+ 11 bxc3 Nc6 12 Be2 Nxe5 13 dxe5 Qxe5 14 O-O Bf5 with good chances for Black.



POSITION AFTER
BLACK'S 14 ... Bf5

Variation B

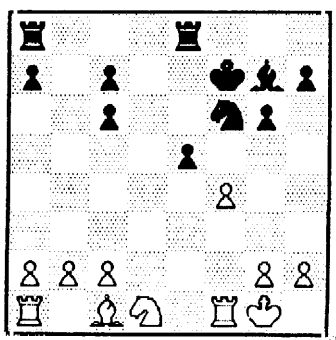
5 d4 g6 6 Nc3 Qe8 (the idea is to answer Bc4+ with Be6)
 7 Bd3 Bg7 8 O-O Rf8 9 e5 Ng4 10 h3 (10 Bc4 Be6 11 d5 Bf5!)
 Nh6 11 exd6 Kg8 12 dxc7 Nc6 13 d5 Ne5 14 Be4 Nhf7 15 d6
 Qd7 16 Be3 Nxd6 17 Bd5+ Kh8 18 Bc5 Rf6 19 Qe2 Qxc7 20 Bd4
 Rf5 21 g4 Rg5 22 f4 Bxe4(Nf3+ doesn't work although it's
 tempting) 23 hxg4 Rxe4+ 24 Kh1 Rh4+ 25 Kg2 Ng4 and although
 Schwartz gives a clear advantage to Black, White is far from lost.



POSITION AFTER
 BLACK'S 25 ... Ng4

Variation C

5 d4 g6 6 Nc3 Bg7 7 Bc4+ Be6 8 Bxe6 Kxe6 9 f4 Kf7 10 e5
 Re8 11 O-O Nc6 12 d5 dxe 13 dxc Qxd1 14 Nxd1 bxc (trying
 to keep the piece is risky) This source goes on to show that
 Black has nearly equalized. Funny that Black should go to the
 trouble to return the extra piece just to get near equality!
 An improvement, I believe, would be to play 6...Kg7 and later
 Be7.

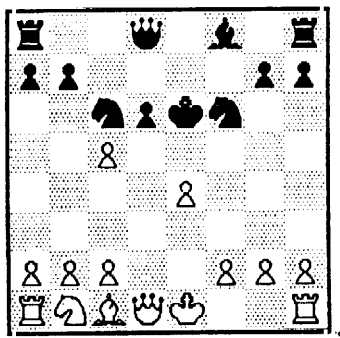


POSITION AFTER
 BLACK'S 14 ... bxc6

And now for something different!

Variation D

~~5 d4 c5!? 6 dxc5 Nc6 7 Bc4+ Be6 8 Bxe6+ Kxe6~~ and although the analysis is meager Black's lead in development seems to offset his exposed king.



POSITION AFTER
BLACK'S 8 ... Kxe6

DAVY'S ARTICLE

by

DAVY WILLIAMS

I like chess because you can win chess. Some games you don't win, it's just a game. You always push pawns first because I always do it. I like chess because you play chess at the chess club and at the chess club they have snack machines. That's why I like chess!
(the author, age four, is a master at guilt-induction, hence the editor begs your indulgence)

AN INTERESTING YEAR

by

Robert John McCrary

Perhaps the greatest surprise of my chess life came in September, 1986, when I received a letter naming me as chairman of the USCF Hall of Fame and Museum Committee. I had already been a member for one year but I did not expect the chairmanship, particularly when the committee had such notables as Frank Skoff (USCF president during the Fischer era) and Alan Benjamin (Joel's father).

I faced a challenging set of tasks. The U.S. Chess Hall of Fame had come into existence at the 1986 U.S. Open with two charter members (Fischer and Morphy) and six "initial inductees" (Reshevsky, Fine, Koltanowski, Kashdan, Marshall, and Pillsbury). However, 1987 would be the first year in which there would be a "normal" selection process, with public nominations, and committee screening of those nominations before the final decision of the Policy Board. My committee therefore had the task of establishing precedents for an orderly, deliberative, historically sound screening process, hopefully above political pressures.

I feel my committee met those goals, but not before I had a very eventful year, with three major chess trips and a major article on Morphy in the September, 1987, Chess Life. Following is a brief, personal account of my first twelve months as Hall of Fame Chairman.

New York and New Windsor

In April, I flew with Kay and the kids on a cheap Piedmont flight to the New York Open. While there, we took a one-hour bus ride from Manhattan to the Newburgh-New Windsor area, passing through nice mountain scenery. We visited USCF headquarters, a two-story building on the banks of the Hudson River. In Gerry Dullea's office (USCF Executive Director-Ed.), I had the thrill of holding the Morphy silver, recently acquired for the Hall of Fame Museum. The Museum itself, (not yet officially open), is a single room with 64-square chessboard carpet, glass display cases, and a special lighting scheme. I was impressed with what had been done in the limited space. Some were less impressed, as I inferred from political literature posted at the New York Open.

Richmond, Virginia

My next trip was to Richmond to present my report directly to the Policy Board. I had a definite motive in doing so; I wanted to be sure that the Policy Board would not be tempted to ignore the committee's deliberations and

install their own personal favorites in an impulsive manner. After all, if you make a mistake on a Hall of Fame inductee, the error is forever irreversible!

The committee recommended that the Policy Board induct two, three, or four of the following: Steinitz, Sam Loyd, Hermann Helms, and Hans Berliner. Some Policy Board members favored limiting inductions to the top two, thereby establishing the precedent of a very small annual number. Others on the Board argued for accepting all four, plus Elo and Edmondson. Ultimately, the "two-inductee" group beat the "six-inductee" group by one vote, so that Steinitz and Loyd became the 1987 Hall of Fame inductees.

The Policy Board also accepted the committee recommendation to allow induction of U.S. residents who were not necessarily legal citizens. I argued for this change, pointing out that citizenship is hard to prove for deceased persons who were foreign born. This was a problem with Steinitz, who should have been inducted in 1986, but whose citizenship could not be proven at that time. (Noted historian Jeremy Gaike provided me evidence later that Steinitz became a U.S. citizen in 1888.) The new criteria will open the door to Capablanca, but will probably not have a dramatic impact on potential inductees.

Portland, Oregon

The climax of the year came at the U.S. Open in Portland. Just before I left for the Open, I had the thrill of receiving the September, 1987, Chess Life, which had my article as one of two observing the 150th anniversary of Morphy's birth.

When I reached Portland, I was hardly prepared for the political storm I was to face. There was a very small but very vocal faction calling itself "the Renaissance party," with a spokesman who disrupted meetings with sarcasm, name-calling, and even physical threats on two occasions. One of his most vehement diatribes, which he repeated often in the meetings, concerned the location of the Hall of Fame Museum. I never knew when he would start raging about the "Hall of Fame fiasco," and other "complimentary" terms. I was called upon to confront him in one workshop; he snorted and laughed openly during my remarks. Ironically, the "Renaissance Party" never mentioned the choice of inductees, only the location of the Museum.

My biggest moment occurred at the Hall of Fame inductions, which were part of the annual USCF awards ceremony. I was to make a brief speech prior to the official inductions by the USCF president. Talk about stage fright! I was a virtual unknown on the national scene, representing a new tradition that is just becoming established. I felt, with some

justification, that the impression I made would affect the impression many had of the Hall of Fame.

When I stood at the mike, the words came naturally. I summarized U.S. chess history, deliberately including little-known "firsts." I discussed the Hall of Fame as a stimulus for new research into U.S. chess history. I reminded them that the seemingly mundane events of today would be seen by future historians as highly significant.

When I finished my brief speech, I sensed that it had gone well. As I sat down, Chess Life editor Larry Parr asked for a copy of my speech, as a source of a possible publishable quote. (How do you spell relief? -- Finishing a speech!)

I had other good experiences, including a private supper with Lev Alburt just before he won the Fidelity Speed Championship, and lunch with outgoing president Doyle and past-president Sperling on the last day of the delegates' meeting.

After I got home, I called Policy Board member Helen Warren, who told me, "You were reappointed as chairman, of course." I appreciate the "of course." Another year of challenges!

GAMES

W - Vonderlieth (1711) vs. B - Smithwick (2076)

1. Nf3	d5	22. Nc5	Bc8
2. g3	g6	23. d4	f6
3. Bg2	Bg7	24. d5	Rd6
4. 0-0	e5	25. Be2	a6
5. d3	Ne7	26. a3	Ke8
6. Nbd2	0-0	27. Rc1	Kd8
7. e4	c6	28. Rc8+	Rc8
8. Qe2	Qc7	29. Nb7+	Kd7
9. Re1	d4	30. Bg4+	f5
10. b3	c5	31. Rc8	Nc8
11. Bb2	Nc6	32. ef	gf
12. c3	dc	33. Bf5+	Kc7
13. Bc3	b5	34. Nd6	Nd6
14. Rac1	Qb6	35. Bh7	Nc4
15. Bb2	Ba6	36. ab	Nb2
16. Qe3	Nd4	37. h4	Nd1
17. b4	cb	38. e4	Bf8
18. Nb3	Nf3+	39. g4	Bb4
19. Bf3	Qe3	40. h5	Bd2
20. fe	Rfd8	41. Kg2	b4
21. Rc7	Kf8	42. Bg8	Kd6
		43. RESIGNS	

Spencer Mathews vs. Greg Frady

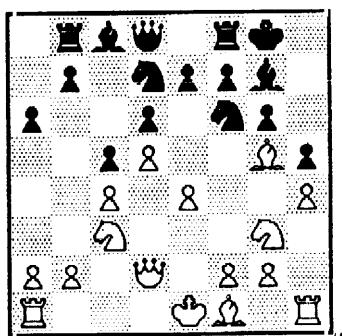
**1 P-Q4 N-KB3 2 P-QB4 P-KN3 3 N-QB3 B-N2 4 P-K4 O-O
5 KN-K2 P-Q3 6 B-N5 QN-Q2**

White's plan is to close the center and build up a kingside attack. This can be very effective if Black plays passively, as he does here. The move chosen commits the N too quickly. Best is 6--P-B4 7 P-Q5 P-KR3. Now Black has an open line for his KB, and White cannot control the c1-h6 diagonal.

7 Q-Q2 P-B4 8 P-Q5 P-QR3

On this move and the following one Black continues his plan of a slow buildup. Instead there is an opportunity to complicate with White undeveloped and his king in the center: 8--P-QN4!? 9 PxP P-QR3. The queenside comes open, as in the Benko Gambit. For example, 10 N-N3 Q-N3 11 PxP BxP 12 BxB QxB, and Black's play in the center and on the queenside appears fully worth a pawn.

9 N-N3 R-N1 10 P-KR4 P-KR4



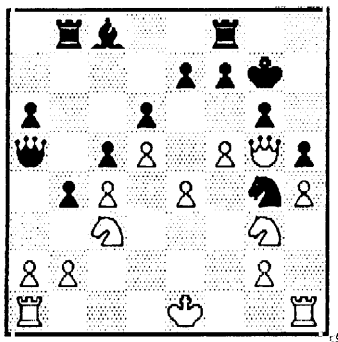
POSITION AFTER
BLACK'S 10 ... P-KR4

This is probably best; it points up the fact that White is attacking with very little force.

11 B-R6 N-K4 12 BxB KxB 13 P-B4 N/4-N5 14 P-B5 Q-R4

This is a critical time. Black has been given a chance to get counterplay in the center, and he should do so with 14--P-K3! 15 PxNP PxNP. Now the KB file is worth more to Black than to White. A possible continuation might be 16 O-O-O PxP 17 BPxP N-K4 18 B-K2 B-N5, and the Black knights are much better placed than the White ones. Black's move in the game is slow in light of the attack that is coming.

15 B-K2 P-QN4 16 BxN NxB 17 Q-N5 P-N5?



POSITION AFTER
BLACK'S 17 ... P-N5?

A blunder. Black cannot win material with 17--N-B7 because of 18 N1P+ K-R2 19 PxP+ PxP 20 KR-B1, but he can still defend with 17--N-B3. Then White doesn't have a quick breakthrough: 18 P-K5 QPxP 19 PxP PxP 20 QxKP R-N2 and Black is all right. As played White finishes quickly.
18 N1P+ K-R2 19 PxP+ PxP 20 QxKP+ K-R3 21 QxR+ KxN 22 N-K2 P-N6 23 K-B1 N-K6+ 24 K-N1 Q-Q7 25 N-N3+ Resigns

W - Long (1944) vs. B - Gray (2112)

1. e4	c6	22. Qd1	Qd7
2. d3	d5	23. Qd7	Nd7
3. Nd2	de	24. a4	Bc6
4. de	g6	25. Bb5	Bb5
5. Ngf3	Bg7	26. ab	g5
6. Be2	Nf6	27. Ng2	Be5
7. O-O	O-O	28. Ne3	Bg6
8. c3	Qc7	29. hg	Ne5
9. Qc2	c5	30. Kg7	Kf8
10. Nc4	Nc6	31. b3	Ke7
11. Be3	b6	32. Nc4	Nd3
12. Ng5	h6	33. Kf1	f6
13. Nf3	Bb7	34. Nd2	Ne5
14. Rad1	Rad8	35. Ke2	Kd7
15. Nh4	Ne5	36. Ke3	Kc7
16. Ne5	Qe5	37. Nc4	Nc4
17. f3	e6	38. bc	Kd7
18. Bf2	Qc7	39. f4	Kd6
19. g4	Rd1	40. Kd3	e5
20. Rd1	Rd8	41. f5	Kc7
21. Bg3	Rd1	42. DRAW	

THE AGGRAVATION OF COMBINATIONS

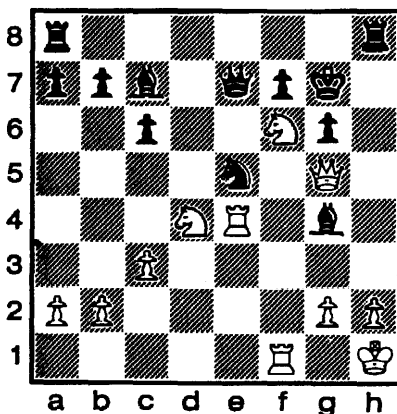
BY

NM WAYNE G. WILLIAMS

(courtesy GREENVILLE CHESS REPORT)

"Combinations - the heart of chess." All players know how thrilling it can be to pull off a well-calculated combination to quickly wrap up a game which might otherwise continue for some time. But combinations can also be quite aggravating, even to the player who is on the giving end; because it is incredible how often post-mortem analysis reveals that the combination, even when successful, could not really have met the earlier-mentioned criteria of having been "well-calculated" due to the tremendous amount of critical variations which the player afterwards is often ashamed to admit that he had not seen.

The following position is a case in point. The author of this article readily confesses to the fact that his OTB analytical depth (or lack of it) in the last year or so has definitely been a problem in his game, due largely to his involvement in postal play which inevitably leads to a lot of piece-shuffling -- something you can't do OTB! My opponent in this game, I found, is also an active participant in the postal organization in which I play most of my games (APCT), and consequently also struggles with the same problem OTB -- so, at least I'm not alone!



W. Williams

Athens, GA
5/17/87

Tom Purser

Those of you with a tactical eye have no doubt noticed that the combination in question is the one beginning with 24...Rxh2+(!). Ask yourselves: is it correct? Incorrect? Unclear? Take a minute to work on it.

At this point I should mention that my opponent was in extreme time-pressure, having only a couple of minutes left. I didn't have too much time to think about it, for his last move threatens a combination of his own with 25 R_{xg4}(!). I took the plunge and after ...R_{xh2}+ the actual continuation was 25 K_{g1}, R_{ah8} 26 N_{f5}+?, B_xf5 27 R_xf5, Q_{c5}+ and his flag fell immediately after 28 K_{f1}. But if he had played instead 26 N_{h5}+, K_{f8} 27 Q_xe7+, K_xe7 28 K_{xh2}, R_{xh5}+ I knew I would be winning; and if 26 R_{xg4}? I had planned ...R_{h1}+ and 27...N_{xg4}+, etc. I should mention, however, that when I got home I found that after 26 R_{xg4}?, trying to be "swift" with ...N_{xg4}? will not do: for after 27 N_{f5}+, K_{f8} (obviously White doesn't now have time to take the Q, is still a Rook down, and on top of all that has two pieces hanging, but...) 28 N_{h7}+! and no matter how Black gets out of check White then takes the Q with check next move, repulses the threats, and wins -- so 26...R_{h1}+ first. But Greg Frady then pointed out 27...N_{d3}+ and mate at f1! And all of this in a variation (25 K_{g1}) which is not even the critical test of the line! I tell you, seeing lines during the game in which you take the Rook but missing ones where you can simply mate instead, this is what makes me think at times that chess is just too tough; perhaps I'll just take up bass fishing instead. ("NO SUCH LUCK!", my wife says.)

Now, to the real test -- 25 K_{xh2}, N_{f3}+ 26 K_{h1}. Before going any further, I should mention that if the coming complications with ...R_{h8}+ 27 N_{h5}+ don't work out for me, I don't have an alternative in ...Q_xe4 here (I found all of this at home as well); for after 27 g_{f3}! (not 27 N_xe4??, now ...R_{h8}+, but now White is threatening the Q and the Bishop!), ...R_{h8}+ 28 K_{g1}! and White wins this game instead of Black!

So ... 26...R_{h8}+ 27 N_{h5}+! I hate to admit it, but I had overlooked that this would have been with check, intending to answer it with simply ...Q_xg5?!? (no can do!) All of the following analysis is based on 27...R_{xh5}+, but I should like to mention here that when the four of us who palled around together at this tournament (Bill Corbett, Jeff Smeltzer, Mike Peschke, and myself) were at a pizza place after the game, and I was at that time under the impression that ...R_{xh5}+ was not good enough to win, I brought up the thought that perhaps I might still win here with 27...B_xh5: now threatening his Q, still threatening his Rook, and with my own Q obviously untouchable of course due to 28...B_{g4} mate! I brought this up while I was trying to encourage Bill to order the Santa Claus Special, hoping that he would hallucinate and imagine that it really was on the menu! As soon as we got back to a board, Peschke immediately pointed out 28 N_{f5}+! and, again, regardless of Black's reply (except for ...K_{h7}?? mated in two of course), then taking the Q with check and wins -- so this variation is hereby dubbed the Santa Claus variation.

Back to 27...Rxh5+; 28 Qxh5, Qxe4. Obviously forced.
 29 gxf3. For reasons that will become clear in a moment, 29 Nf5+
 would lose in almost exactly the same way after ...Bxf5
 30 gf3 (or 30 Qxf3; Qh4+ and ...Bh2+ mates in two more), Qe2
 31 Rg1, etc. (...Bb6 32 Qxf5, Bxg1).

This (29 gxf3) is the move that IM Kogan made as he was
 watching our shuffling analysis, and the point where he indi-
 cated that a split point might be the end result of this
 (but which is certainly not a good result for a combination
 initiated at a time when I started out already a piece up!).
 Discouraged, and very tired, I didn't look any further and am
 just appalled that it wasn't until looking over the game later
 with Greg that the move 29...Qd3! jumped out at us (try visu-
 alizing THAT beginning at the initial position after 24 Re4-!).
 Since 30 Qxg4?, Qxf1+ is mate in two, White has to seek salva-
 tion in a 'decoy' sacrifice -- an attempt to get his own Q out
 of attack so that he has time to move his Rook (though he will
 remain down [lost], two pieces for a Rook -- or so it appears...).

So: 30 Nf5+! As Greg said, "the Knight isn't doing any-
 thing" -- so it is actually logical to confuse the issue by
 appearing to throw it away. 30...Bxf5! Certainly not...Qxf5??
 31 Qxg4!+, in which case the Knight got the Rook out of attack
 first, not the Q. As for other responses, any King moves expose
 Black to much too serious possibilities of a perpetual (or worse),
 and 30...gf5 does not give a perpetual and probably still wins
 after, say, 31 Qg5+, Kf8 32 Qh6+, Ke7 33 Re1+, Kd7! 34 fg4 (+
 anyway), but the text is a much less hairy way to play it.
 31 Rg1. Black's material advantage now is no better than it
 was in the initial position -- though he has garnered a big
 positional gain, for it is now White's King that is a-la-Johnny
 Dangerously rather than his own -- but there is still one
 final point. Although it is already clear that the sacrifice
 was sound, might as well show the rest! 31...Bb6! Although
 this was the move which Greg and I finished with, it dawned
 on me later that ...Be4! would also have done the same thing;
 in all lines (e.g. 32 fe4, Qxe4+ 33 Rg2, Qxg2+) the Q's come
 off and Black is a piece and more up.

After the text the funny thing is that the Rook can't move,
 e.g. 32 Rg2, Qxf1+ and ...Qxg2+; or 32 Rg3, Qf1+ 33 Kh2, Qf2+
 (or ...Bc7, even better) and again Q-sac. So White has to con-
 cede with 32 Qg5 (or to h2), Qxf3+ and his only choice is the
 direction from which the knock-out punch will come:

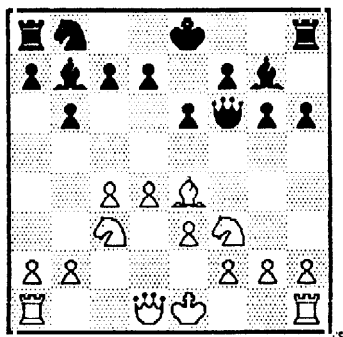
33 Qg2, Qh5+ 34 Qh2, Be4+ 35 Rg2, Qd1+ mate next, or
 33 Rg2, Qh3+ 34 Rh2, Qf1+ or ...Be4+ mate next, or if 32 Qh2, Qxf3
 and now 33 Rg2, ...Qf1+ 34 Rg1, Be4+ ditto.

Now back to my postal chess!

OPENINGS TO PLAY IN THE DARK

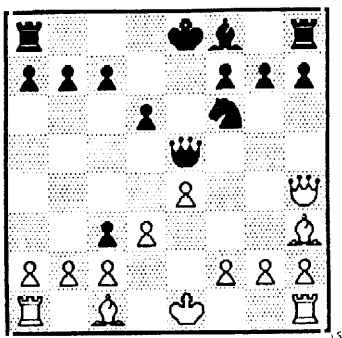
by David K. Williams

Our first stop is **Seirawan-Short**, London, 1982. 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Bg5! (white avoids the Nimzo-Indian without allowing a normal Queen's Indian) h6 4 Bxf6 Qxf6 5 Nc3 b6 6 Nf3 Bb7 7 e3 g6 8 Bd3 Bg7 9 Be4 (and after the exchange of bishops white will enjoy a spatial advantage)



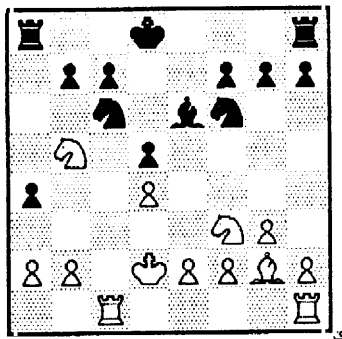
POSITION AFTER
WHITE'S 9 Be4 ...

Next, **Parham-Losoff**, U.S. Open, 1982. 1 e4 e5 2 Qh5!? (subtle devil!) Nc6 3 Bc4 Qe7 4 Nf3 d6 5 Nc3 Nf6 6 Qh4 Be6 7 d3 Nd4 8 Nxd4 exd 9 Bxe6 dxc 10 Bh3 Qe5 (and white eventually won)



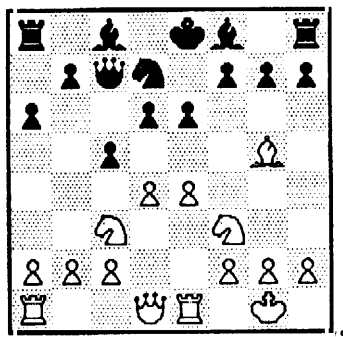
POSITION AFTER
BLACK'S 10 ... Qe5

To prove 1982 was a very good year we offer **Browne-Smyslov**, Las Palmas, 1982.
 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 (3 Bg5!) Bb4+ 4 Bd2 a5! 5 g3 d5 6 Bg2 dxc4 7 Qc2 Nc6
 8 Qxc4 Qd5 9 Qxd5 exd5 10 Nc3 Be6 11 Rcl a4 12 Nb5 Bxd2+ 13 Kxd2 Kd8! (and
 black will eventually march his king to a2! Trust me.)



POSITION AFTER
 BLACK'S 13 ... Kd8

Finally, we examine **Rigo-Nunn**, Lugano, 1985. 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 Nf6!?
 (black wishes to avoid lines such as 3...cxd4 4 Qxd4 followed by c4) 4 Bb5
 (after 4 Nc3 black heads for normality with cxd) Nbd7 5 Nc3 a6 6 Bd7 Nd7
 7 O-O e6 8 B g5 Qc7 (and here 9 dxc5 may be stronger than the text 9 Re1)



POSITION AFTER
 WHITE'S 9 Re1 ...

CROSSTABLES

1987 Charleston Chess Club Championship
TD - Patrick Hart

April 11, 1987

#	Player	Rating	Round			Score
			1	2	3	
1.	Patrick Hart	2054	W4	W6	W2	3.0
2.	Irving Rosenfeld	2024	W5	W7	L1	2.0
3.	David Causey	1963	L6	L4	BYE	1.0
4.	John Vonderileth	1844	L1	W3	D6	1.5
5.	Robert Strickland	1756	L2	BYE	W7	2.0
6.	Douglas Holmes	1740	W3	L1	D4	1.5
7.	Lawrence Hughes	1628/14	BYE	L2	L5	1.0

#	Player	Rating	Round			Score
			1	2	3	
1.	Jack Simunic	1656	W4	D3	W5	2.5
2.	James Hanlon	1494	L5	W6	W3	2.0
3.	Gale Nicolet	1430	W6	D1	L2	1.5
4.	Stephen Brown	1300/4	L1	L5	L6	0.0
5.	Robert Smith	1180	W2	W4	L1	2.0
6.	Buddy Miller	1054	L3	L2	W4	1.0

No Mas June
TD - Patrick Hart

June 13, 1987

#	Player	Rating	Round			Score
			1	2	3	
1.	Paul Tinkler	2092	W5	W3	D2	2.5
2.	Mike Milburn	1717	W6	W5	D1	2.5
3.	Patrick Hart	2081	W4	L1	W6	2.0
4.	James Hanlon	1494	L3	D6	D5	1.0
5.	Ian Wolfe	1540	L1	L2	D4	0.5
6.	Gale Nicolet	1430	L2	D4	L3	0.5

TOURNAMENT ADS

1987 S.C. CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIPS
OCT. 16TH - 18TH

6 ROUND SWISS SYSTEM

TREMONT MOTOR INN, 111 KNOX ABBOTT DR.,

RT. US HWYS. 176-21-821 S. - CAYCE (COLUMBIA) 29033.

RATES: \$30 SINGLE, \$33 2 OR MORE IN ROOM (MENTION CHESS).

CLOSED SECTION, OPEN TO SC RESIDENTS, STUDENTS, AND MILITARY.

EF: \$25 IF REC'D BY 10/14.

TL: 40/2, THEN 20/30.

\$5 (870 B/25): \$140-90-50, TOP UNDER 2000 \$50-30
TROPHIES TO 1ST, TOP UNDER 2000

REG: FRIDAY 6-7:15 PM OR SATURDAY 8-8:45 AM.

RD 1: FRIDAY 7:30 PM OR SATURDAY 9:00 AM.

- * THIS IS AN EXPERIMENT TO SEE IF THE OPTIONAL 1ST ROUND TIMES
- * WILL HELP TO IMPROVE ATTENDANCE.

RDS 2-5: 2:00, 7:15. 10:30-4:00.

AMATEUR SECTION, OPEN TO UNDER 1800

EF: \$20 IF REC'D BY 10/14.

TL: 40/90, THEN 20/30.

\$5 (250 B/25): \$100-60-35, TOP UNDER 1600/UNR \$35-20
TROPHIES TO 1ST, TOP UNDER 1600

REG: SATURDAY 8-8:45 AM.

RDS: 9:00-1:30-6:00, 10:30-4:00.

RESERVE SECTION, OPEN TO UNDER 1400 / UNRATED

EF: \$15 IF REC'D BY 10/14.

TL: 40/90, THEN 20/30.

\$5 (160 B/25): \$50-30-20, TOP UNDER 1200/UNR \$30-20
TROPHIES TO 1ST, TOP UNDER 1200/UNR

REG: SATURDAY 8-8:45 AM.

RDS: 9:00-1:30-6:00, 10:30-4:00.

ALL SECTIONS:

EF: \$5 MORE AT SITE

\$5 1ST, 2ND GTD. EACH SECTION

SCCA MEMBERSHIP REQUIRED: \$6 REGULAR, \$3 JUNIOR, \$10 PATRON

SCCA BUSINESS MEETING: SUNDAY 3:00 PM

SCCA SPEED CHAMPIONSHIP: SUNDAY 8:00 AM EF: \$2.

(SCCA MEMBERSHIP REQUIRED)

NO SMOKING

NO COMPUTERS

1/2 POINT BYE AVAILABLE IN RD. 1,2,OR 4 IF REQUESTED

IN ADVANCE ONLY - ADD \$2.00 TO EF.

**** ENTRIES / QUESTIONS / CHECKS PAYABLE TO:

DON LEMASTER

1471 PINE STREET

WEST COLUMBIA SC 29169

PH: 755-2761 OR 755-0957

THE

SPARTANBURG

Herald-Journal S.C. OPEN CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

JANUARY 30-31, 1988

\$1,000⁰⁰ GUARANTEED

5 ROUNDS TIME LIMITS: RDS. 1-3 40/90; RDS. 4-5 40/100 SWISS-SYSTEM

ENTRY FEE: \$25, \$20 JRS., BOTH \$3 LESS IF REC'D BY 1/27

PRIZES: \$250-150-100, TOP A, B, C, D, E EACH \$85, TOP UNRATED \$75
TROPHIES TO TOP3 AND CLASS WINNERS

SITE: RAMADA INN, 1000 HEARON CIRCLE, SPARTANBURG, SC 29303 578-7170
(I-85 AT HWY. 176 ON FRONTAGE RD.) SPECIAL HOTEL RATE \$39 DOUBLE

$\frac{1}{2}$ -PT. BYE AVAILABLE IN RD. 1 OR 4, BUT NOT BOTH, ACCL. PAIRINGS POSSIBLE

SEND ENTRIES TO: DAVID WILLIAMS, 102 ELDERBERRY DR., SPARTANBURG, SC 29302
573-9861

REGISTRATION: 9-10 A.M.; ROUNDS 10:15-2:30-7; 9:15-2

SCCA MEMBERSHIP REQUIRED, OTHER STATES OK

SUPERCYCLONE

DECEMBER 5, 1987

5-SS, TL: GAME/45, EF: \$10, \$\$ 70% RETURN OF EF, REG: 9-9:45 A.M.,
GAMES BEGIN AT 10. SITE: SPARTANBURG ARTS CENTER, 385 S. SPRING ST.,
SPARTANBURG, SC 583-2776, INFO: DAVID WILLIAMS, ADDRESS ABOVE.
SCCA MEMBERSHIP REQUIRED, OTHER STATES OK

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* * * * *

Persons interested in joining the South Carolina Chess Association, a non-profit organization, should contact the Secretary. Annual dues are \$6. Junior memberships (under 19) are available for \$3.

* * * * *

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11/87