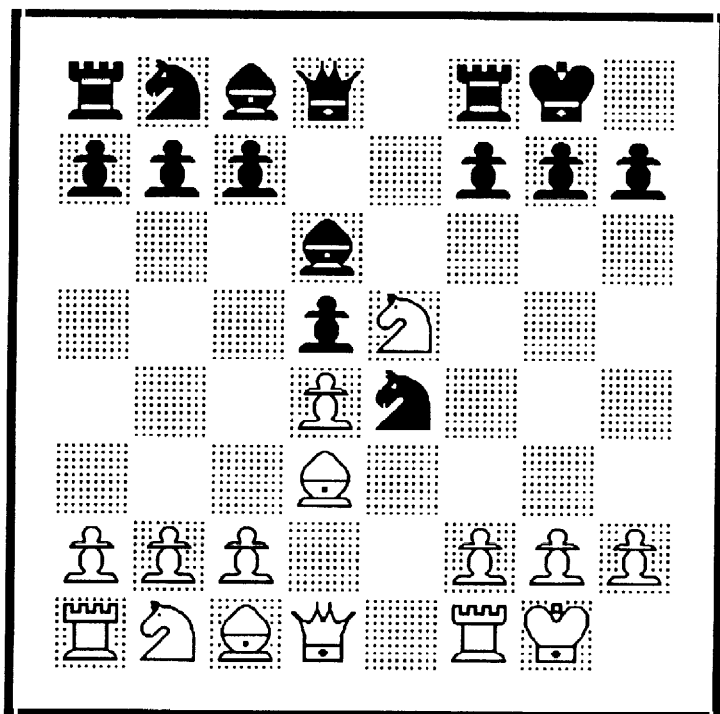


PALMETTO CHESS

July, 1990



*Petrov's Defense:
The Advantages of Symmetry*

PALMETTO CHESS
JULY, 1990

INDEX

Tournament News	3, 4
Coming Events	5
President's Page	6
Editor's Column	8, 26
Chess Data Bases (Review)	11
Games	4, 7, 13-21
Club Ideas	22
Letter	26
Children's Books	24
Cross-Tables	27-29
Tournament Calendar	2, 30, 31

The special topic of this issue is computers. Next issue will include a complete account of the U. S. Womens' Championship to be played in Spartanburg in August: See page 5 for details.

All members are invited to submit material for publication.

* * * * *

!!! 1990 South Carolina Closed Championship Tournament !!!

5 Rd SS Oct. 5-7, 1990 at Tremont Motor Inn, 111 Knox Abbott Dr., Cayce (Columbia) 29033. In three sections:

CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIP: Open to all SC residents, students, and military stationed in SC. EF \$27 by Oct. 4. TL 40/2, then 40/1. \$\$: \$135-85-55, top under 2000 \$35 (\$310 total based on 18) + Trophies 1st and 2nd. Reg. 10/5 at 6:15-7:00 pm. Rds. 7:15; 10, 3:30; 10, 4:15. (Note: this is the only 3-day section.)

AMATEUR SECTION: (Open to ratings 1900 or below) EF \$22 by Oct. 4. TL 40/90, then 20/30. \$\$: \$100, 60, Top Under 1700: \$50, 30; (\$240 total based on 18) + Trophies to 1st, 2nd, top under 1700/Unr. Reg: 10/6 at 8:45-9:45 am; Rds. 10, 2:15, 6:15; 10:30, 4:15.

RESERVE SECTION: (Open to ratings 1500 or below) EF. TL, Registration and rounds as Amateur. \$\$: \$75, 50, Top Under 1300: \$40, 25; Top Unr: \$25 (\$225 total based on 17 entries) + Trophies to 1st, 2nd, top unrated.

ALL SECTIONS: EF \$5 more at site; SCCA membership required; no smoking, no computers, wheelchair accessible. 1/2 bye available Rds. 1, 2, 4 if requested in advance only (add \$2 to entry fee). Class pairings may be used in Rd. 5. Entries to Donald E. Lemaster, 1471 Pine St., West Columbia SC 29169 Ph. (803) 755-2761 or 755-0957.

SCCA Business Meeting Sunday 10/7 at 3 pm. SCCA Speed Championship Saturday 10/6 at 10:15 pm, EF \$2, SCCA membership required. Hotel Rates \$30 single, \$33 for 2-4 in room (Mention chess).

News From Around the State

BERRY WINS 1990 S. C. OPEN

Former Columbian Jack Berry won the 1990 South Carolina Open in Columbia on April 29 by scoring 5-0. His perfect score put him a full point ahead of his closest opposition. Nonetheless, the tournament was not decided until near the end of the last round, for Berry's opponent, Rogelio Zaragoza, also entered the round with a perfect score, and he came very close to winning the decisive game. (Interested readers can find the score elsewhere in this issue.)

Below Berry came five players who each scored 4-1: Doug Holmes of Charleston, who was second on tie-break, Zaragoza, Master Rex Blalock of Thomson, Ga., Harry Lee Abrams, and Andre Osumi. Harold Bush was all by himself at 3 1/2. Lindsay Blanks could only score 3, but his second round defeat of Blalock (the top rated player) knocked the Georgian out of the lead and left the field open for others.

Forty three players competed in the annual event, and five states were represented. Don Lemaster did his usual fine job of directing, with John McCrary's able assistance. A complete cross-table is given elsewhere in this issue, as are many games.

* * * * *

BURNETT WINS CLEMSON UNIVERSITY OPEN

Ron Burnett of Antioch, Tennessee, scored a perfect 5-0 to win the Clemson University Open at Clemson in April. The Tennessee master was hardly challenged, as his nearest competitors in the Open Section, Klaus Pohl, Mike Petras, and Richard Smith, could score only 3 2 each. Twenty players from the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, and Canada participated.

Both the other sections were won by unrated players! In the Amateur Section Gennady Milikh took first place and achieved a provisional rating of about 2000; in the Reserve Section Matthew Haywood won, and Kenneth Fickling took second.

The evening prior to this event the Clemson club hosted the 1990 Southeastern Blitz Championship among six entrants. Curtis Graham of Seneca won a tie breaker against Dewey Maynard, after each scored 7.5 points of ten. Klaus Pohl scored 5.5 for third.

Our Clemson correspondent, Stephen Davis, reports that the Clemson event had fewer entrants than was hoped for, but was well contested.

News From Around the State

WALTER RETURNS. TRIUMPHS!

Charles Walter of Columbia, a dominant player in the state during the 1970's, returned to competition with a bang by winning two tournaments in Columbia this summer. After winning his section of the Clock Special with a 3-0 score on June 2, Walter swept the 31-player Midlands Open on July 7-8 with a perfect 5-0 score. These results, combined with a winning result at a recent tournament in Augusta, Georgia, have lifted him well into the master category.

Other winners in the Midlands Open, which was just completed as we went to press, were Jack Berry, Charles Musgrove, and Bijan Khaleghi, each 4-1, tied for second; John Vanderlieth top A (3.5 - 1.5), Khaleghi top B, John G. Roberts (1.5 - 3.5) top C, Preston Wannamaker (2.5-2.5) top D, and Theo Schudel (1 4) top E. Brian Thurmond's 2-3 score took the Scholastic award.

Khalafi and Charles D. Amos won lower sections in the Clock Special. Harry Lee Abrams and James C. Hyatt scored 2-1 to come closest to Walter in the top section. Cross-tables of this event are in this issue.

From the last round: Allen Cooley vs. Charles Walter
1 d4 Nf6 2 Nf3 g6 3 Bg5 Bg7 4 Nbd2 d6 5 c3 Nbd7 6 e3 h6 7 Bh4 e5
8 Bd3 Qc7 9 Qc2 g5 10 Bg3 Nh5 11 0-0-0 Nxa3 12 hax3 Nb6 13 dxe5
dxe5 14 e4 Be6 15 Kb1 0-0-0 16 c4 Nd7 17 Be2 Qc5 18 Rhf1 Kb8 19
Rc1 Qe7 20 Nb3 c5 21 Qc3 f5 22 Nfd2 Ka8 23 f3 f4 24 g4 Nb8 25 Ka1
Nc6 26 Nb1 Nd4 27 Nxd4 exd4 28 Qd3 Be5 29 Rh1 Bf7 30 Nd2 h5 31
gxh5 Bxh5 32 Rh3 Bf7 33 Rgh1 Rh4 34 Nb3 b6 35 Nc1 Be6 36 Rxh4
gxh4 37 Bd1 Qg5 38 Qc2 Rg8 39 Nd3 Bc7 40 Qa4 Kb8 41 b4 Bxc4 42
Nb2 b5 43 Qc2 Be5 44 Kb1 Qxg2 45 Nxc4 Qxc2+ 46 Bxc2 bxc4 47 bxc5
Kc6 48 Ba4+ Kxc5 49 Rxh4 Rg1+ 50 Kb2 Kb4 51 Rh5 d3+ 52 Rxe5 c3++

* * * * *

TINKLER AND HOLMES SHARE CHARLESTON TITLE

Paul Tinkler and Douglas Holmes could not resolve the Charleston Championship in the annual tournament held in April. The two started with nearly equal ratings, and after three rounds both were undefeated. Their game with one another in the fourth and last round ended in a draw, giving each a share of the title.

Sixteen players competed in the Charleston event. Patrick Hart not only directed, but achieved a 3-1 score, to finish equal third with Lawrence Hughes and Irving Rosenfeld.

Full cross-tables from this event are in this issue.

Coming Events!

THE LADIES ARE COMING BACK TO SPARTANBURG!

Spencer Mathews and the Spartanburg Chess Club are pleased to announce that the U. S. Women's Chess Championship for 1990 will again be held at Converse College in Spartanburg. This was the site of the 1989 Championship.

The tournament will begin Sunday, August 19, and play will continue through August 28. There will be an off day on August 24. Play will take place in the Daniel Recital Hall of the Blackman Music Building on the Converse campus. The public is invited to attend without any charge.

This will be the strongest U. S. Women's Championship in history. The average USCF rating is 2261! Participants are to be:

Elena Donaldson	2590	Anna Achsarumova	2566
Esther Epstein	2364	Alexey Root	2236
Inna Izrailov	2215	Liz Neeley	2185
Sharon Burtman	2152	Vesna Dimitrijevic	2106
Pamela Ruggiero	2097	Shernaz Mistry-Kennedy	2096

This field includes the current U. S. Champion, Alexey Root, the previous Champion, Anna Achsarumova, and three Women International Masters who qualified for the title in last year's tournament: Burtman, Dimitrijevic, and Mistry-Kennedy. Elena Donaldson has just been in the U. S. long enough to be eligible for this event; you may remember reading the story last year of how she left the USSR ladies' Olympic team to marry John Donaldson.

Mathews reports that final arrangements are not quite complete at press time, but are likely to be similar to last year. In that event the daily playing sessions began at 12:30 p.m. and continued for six hours. For information contact him at (803) 582-2551 or else the Converse College information officer, Katrina Chandler, at (803) 596-9132.

* * * * *

1990 SCCA Postal Championship

There may yet be a postal championship for South Carolina this year. To enter, send: your name, address, phone number, USCF ID# and expiration date, SCCA expiration date (both must be maintained during tournament), USCF over-the-board and postal ratings to Patrick Hart (TS). (Address on back.) Send no money now. Entry fee (\$10 or less) payable to S. C. Chess Association if/when started. Those interested in playing so far include Lee Hyder, David Causey and Ed McGauley. Also, you may submit what format you would like to see be used. i. e., double round robin... sections with winners only advancing to finals, etc..

--Pat Hart

PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By Doug Holmes

Summer is traditionally a slow time for chess. This is even more true for scholastic chess, which is as you know my main cause for being the SCCA President. So, I do not have a lot to offer this issue. However, I do have several brief thoughts that I would like to share. Maybe this is a potpourri President's Page!

Scholastically speaking, we will be using the summer to do some ground work for next school year. We will be sending out a mass mailing to most of the high schools and middle schools in the state. This will consist of an open letter to principals to join us in the effort to increase chess activity in the schools of South Carolina. It will explain some of the progress we have already made and what our future goals are. It will also include an invitation to each school to request support from the SCCA. The SCCA will need the support of its members when these schools start responding. We will need you to volunteer to help a school in your area that shows an interest in our program. The SCCA can help provide direction for you if you think you can lend a helping hand. We have done a lot in the last two years, but now we need all of our members to get involved. This is the only way that chess is ever going to increase in popularity in our state. Since this issue is about computers, I would like to add that much of this mailing is being done with the help of computers. We have a disk of all the schools in South Carolina and their addresses. We have put this in a database and will use it to print out labels. Of course, the letter itself will also be computer generated.

The Midlands Open, although a disaster for me, was a welcome addition to the SC tournament schedule. It was held for the first time in many years and had a pretty good turnout of thirty people (no unrateds). Hopefully, it will grow each year until it becomes as good a summer tournament as the Charleston Classic.

The Clemson tournaments have been cancelled. There is some talk of starting back up in the fall. I would really like to see these become successful. Chess has been lacking in the upper state for a while (tournament wise). If anyone would like some good advice on how to run a tournament, I suggest they talk to Don Lemaster or Pat Hart.

My two cents worth on computers? That is a good question. About two years ago I knew as little about any kind of computer as was humanly possible. Then I bought the IBM compatible personal computer from USCF. I got it mainly to play chess over the LINC (USA Today Sports now). By now many of you have heard of the Linc. It allows you to play chess with people all over the US by computer phone modem. It also has many new articles on chess as well as many other capabilities. In fact, this article is being typed on my computer right now. (Continued next page)

PRESIDENT'S PAGE (Continued)

As soon as I am finished, I will call up the Linc and upload my letter with the push of one button. I will ask that the letter be sent to Lee Hyder who is also a member. The next time he hooks up he will see a message telling him that he has mail. He can then download my article with the push of a button.

However, my most amazing discovery about computers is a chess database program called Chessbase. I must give it a large part of the credit for my 200+ rating point rise in the past year. It is difficult to explain just how great it is. It really must be seen to be appreciated. Right now I will just refer you to articles that have been written in Chess Life over the past year or so. Its main purpose is to make it exceptionally easy to play over GM games, which, as most high rated players will tell you, is the best way to study chess. Games can be sorted according to opening, player(s), or year(s), or any combination of the three. Now they are beginning to sell informants on disk for use with Chessbase. I have a couple and they are really amazing. Including all my disks, I probably have about 12000 games on disk! Think about that. I can play over 100 Benko Gambits in about an hour! Let me end by saying that when I showed this to NM Wayne Williams, he started jumping up and down and basically just went nuts. If any of you would like to see it, come down to the Classic in August and we can arrange something.

Finally, the following game is a game that I played against my dust collecting Super Crown CXG Chess Computer a couple of years back. It has about an eight move forced mate at the end. I tried to get this published before in Chess Life. Hopefully, I have more power in the SCCA. By the way, I did not type this notation into my computer. Instead, I inputted the game into Chessbase and then had Chessbase create a file which contain the notation. I then merged this article with the Chessbase notation file.

Holmes-CXG Super Crown
1986

1. d4 d5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. e3 Bf5 4. c4 e6 5. Qb3 Qc8 6. Nc3 dxc4
7. Bxc4 c5 8. 0-0 cxd4 9. exd4 Nc6 10. Bg5 Ne4 11. Nxex4 Bxe4
12. d5 exd5 13. Bxd5 Bxd5 14. Qxd5 f6 15. Rfe1+ Be7 16. Bf4 Qg4
17. Bc7 Rc8 18. Bd6 Rd8 19. Rad1 Rd7 20. h3 Qa4 21. Nd4 Nb4
22. Qe6! Nc2 23. Qxe7+! Rxe7 24. Rxe7+ Kd8 25. Ne6+ Kc8
26. Rc7+ Kb8 27. Rc4+ Ka8 28. Nc7+ Kb8 29. Ne8+ Ka8 30. Rc8+ 1-0quit

Thoughts from the Editor

--By Lee Hyder

Marvel in a Box

The special topic for this issue is computers, and all that they have done to affect chess. We have reached a time when:

Individuals can buy a special-purpose computer that plays chess at near-master level;

Many of the elements of tournament direction can be done by computer;

Chess--and other--publications can be prepared to high levels of quality using computers;

Specialized chess data bases have begun to supplement books.

All of these will be mentioned one place or another in this and subsequent issues. But to my way of thinking, the greatest contribution of the computer to chess is none of these. Rather, it is the fact that they have made chess expensive. This could be the salvation of the game.

Now before the people with the white coats and the big net begin sneaking up on me, let me explain. I live surrounded by perhaps the highest inland concentration of golf courses in the Eastern states, and there are more building. Golf, friends, is expensive.

There are green fees and/or club dues, and cart rentals, and always new clubs in the pro shop that are better than the ones you have, and professionals who will give you lessons for a fee whether you improve or not. People are flocking to the game! So hundreds of acres of scruffy woodland are being converted to links and expensive real estate to meet this demand. It is a wonder to those of us who don't golf.

Tennis is rather similar, but less elaborate; the equipment is simpler, the space required less, and the courts are available in city parks at little or no cost. And so the tennis boom of a decade ago has fizzled somewhat.

There are other sports that arguably demand just as much ability, but little or no money. What about these? President Bush gets laughed at because he enjoys pitching horseshoes, a sport that requires perhaps thirty dollars worth of equipment and a fifty foot path of lawn. Thousands of Asians are devoted to badminton, but we give it short shrift: anyone can play it with a few bucks worth of equipment in a rather small back yard.

That, until recently, is where chess was. Computers and Bill Goichberg changed all that. Bill saw that people would pay big money for big tournaments, and so we have the World Open and the New York Open. (Continued next page)

(Editorial, Continued)

People who would maybe buy a book a year before now upgrade their chess computers on the same schedule, at twenty times the cost. The USCF has had a windfall from computer sales that no one quite expected. Big chess names endorse computers for big bucks.

I don't understand the psychology involved, but it's real. Perhaps we should all be looking for additional ways to run up the cost of chess, and thereby promote it (as well as enrich ourselves). Let's see--exclusive, expensive chess clubs? Designer chess clothes? Surely there are some opportunities here, if only we can find them!

The Computer Owner's Guide to Chess Software

If you have a home computer you probably are already using it for one thing or another related to chess. But if you are just getting one, or may someday, you probably would like to know what you could do with it. This is an attempt to answer that question by listing some of the programs known to the Editor. Added information will be happily received and published, as will comments about the programs you have tried.

Game programs:

Two of these, Chessmaster 2100 and

Sargon IV, are for sale in about every computer software store, and for about every computer you are likely to have. They seem to be roughly comparable, they are inexpensive, and they are very good; players below expert level are going to have a hard time with them. I run *Chessmaster 2100* on a simple little Tandy portable, and it does very well; it would really be fearsome on a 286 or 386 IBM clone. If your machine has a hard disk, you can use them to save games or keep up with your correspondence play. Every computer-owning player should, and probably does, have at least one of these.

Some other programs are not so widely available; and they are, I think, for IBM clones only. *Rex Chess* is sold by ICD Corp., Huntington Station, NY, for \$70; they claim it is the "strongest available". Cube Microsystems of Overland Park, Kansas, sells EGA Chess for only \$36.95, and claims that it is the "Most advanced chess Program available." It's a good price, but for those of us who don't have a computer that supports the graphics, it's not so attractive. A new entrant in this field is *Zarkov 2.0*, sold by Chess Laboratories of South Pasadena, CA. *Zarkov* costs \$75, claims all sorts of things, and is integrated with Bookup, the chess data base.

These prices are, of course, bargains compared to stand-alone chess computers, but then you have to buy anywhere from (Ctd. next page)

(Editorial Continued)

a few hundred to many thousands of dollars worth of hardware to run them. Still, once you have the computer you can do other things with it (for a price):

Chess Data Bases

For most of us a chess data base is also spelled "book", and it is still true that a floppy disk is likely to be an expensive way to buy information. The beauty of it is, supposedly, the ease with which the information can be retrieved. These data bases are more expensive than game programs, but still cheap compared to the general purpose data base programs used in business. Ah, but the razor blade principle is at work here: once you have the data base, you will want to buy collections of games to put in it. Here are the ones I know about:

Bookup 7, by Chess Laboratories, South Pasadena, CA; \$99.

ChessBase, by Saitek, about \$300.

NIC Base, by Chess Combination, Inc., Bridgeport, CT; \$128.

The first two of these are compared in Mr. Schuh's article elsewhere in this issue. I have no information about the third, except advertisements. I suspect all of these are good in their way, and will attempt to develop more information as I can.

Chess Telecommunications

Computer bulletin boards are ideal for exchanging information on chess, chess moves, and so on. There must be many that are used for this; I know

of one in Atlanta that is exclusively for chess, and this is probably true of most large cities. On a nationwide basis, the main board of this type is the USA Today Sport Center, formerly known as the Leisure Linc. Some of its features include:

- News of chess events currently going on. (As I write World Open news is coming in daily.) Also, original analysis and chess columns are posted. Some of the analysis and news involves a few dollars of extra charges.
- Postal chess games played through the bulletin board, under the auspices of American Postal Chess Tournaments.
- Occasional live tournaments or simultaneous games played over the Linc.
- Forums on chess.
- Electronic mail between members. This has been used in preparing the material for this issue.

I will have more information on USA Today Sport Center in a future issue. Note though that there are costs involved for what you get. The board costs \$4.95 an hour while you are on line, and unless you live in a major city there will be telephone charges of perhaps \$6 or \$8 an hour as well. Also, you must have a modem for your computer, and the necessary software to use it. All these can be significant, but are comparable with some of the other costs of our favorite game! More next time!

A Comparison of Chess Data Bases

By Russ Schuh

(Excerpted by permission from *En Passant*, the Journal of the Pittsburgh Chess Club)

Chess club members frequently ask me to advise them on computer software. Which is best? Which is the better buy? Should I buy Chessmaster? What about Rex Chess? The question most frequently asked by owners of micro-computers is, "Should I buy ChessBase or Bookup or something else?"

There are plenty of easy answers to these questions, but they are not particularly satisfying. The stock answer is that what one should buy depends, in large part, on what one wishes to accomplish with the software. The stock reply, of course, is "I'm not entirely certain. That is why I sought your help."

I suspect that the real question being asked is "Can a product that sells for only \$60 be as worthy of consideration as one that sells for \$300? The answer is unqualified. Absolutely, if the products being compared are Bookup7 and Chessbase.

Two months ago, when asked to compare the two packages, I responded differently than I do today. The purpose of this article is to explain

my sudden change of mind. In essence, this happened when I received the upgrade of Bookup VI to Bookup 7.

First, it was a pleasure to see the professional way in which the documentation has been refined. The documentation for Bookup VI was adequate; the new documentation is more complete, comprehensible, and esthetically pleasing. It shows the professional touch usually found only in software costing several times as much.

Installation is a breeze, even for computer novices. Simply follow instructions: the program provides buffers and files for you.

Changes to Bookup 7 are immediately apparent. The graphics seem improved, the interface is definitely improved, the graphics now support VGA, and the program supports a mouse. Bookup 7 is completely compatible with earlier versions, and converts Bookup VI files effortlessly and flawlessly.

Also, many problems in the older offering have been eliminated. If one accidentally hits the Esc key at the wrong time the program does not hang up as did the earlier version. Eliminating candidate moves is not a frightening experience; and the new version easily supports multiple data bases and the DOS path. (Ctd. next page)

(Data Bases, Continued)

Data entry has been greatly improved with the addition of mouse support. In the past I frequently used ChessBase in preference to Bookup VI because data entry was so much easier and faster. That is no longer the case! In some circumstances, Bookup 7 is now easier to use. With ChessBase one can load a game and not have to re-enter positions until reaching a point of departure between the new game and the one loaded. With Bookup 7, one can proceed down all paths previously entered. One is not limited to a single game.

(Mr. Schuh notes that both Chess Laboratories and Satik, the manufacturers of the two programs, are responsive to problems, but that Satik has never returned his call as promised. Chess Laboratories has done so.)

Copy protection: ChessBase is copy protected. Bookup is not. I know of no micro-computer professional who does not significantly discount the value of protected products compared with comparable non-protected products. The major journals discount quality points when evaluating protected products. What protection means for the user is important. You will not be able to make a backup copy of your software disk. You need that disk to start ChessBase each and every time you want to use it. If something happens to that disk, you

will be unable to use your database until you get a replacement. The distributors have demonstrated, to my satisfaction, that they are not particularly responsive to those of us who have purchased their product. I have, literally, hundreds of hours in my system, and I live in fear that something will happen to my key disk. In fact, I am now converting all of my files to formats for export to get around this problem. Every now and then, my ChessBase disk will fail to start the program. An error message flashes across my screen. My experience suggests that such occurrences are usually a precursor to disk failure or damage. I find this unsettling. To replace a ChessBase key disk involves writing a letter and sending a check or money order for \$25. Reasonable? Yes! Fast? No!

In conclusion, let me restate three point. Bookup 7 is a significant, if not dazzling, improvement to Bookup VI. Bookup 7 is definitely in the same league with ChessBase in terms of professional software offerings. Bookup 7 and ChessBase do different things and so what you want to do and how you want to do it must be considered if choosing between the two. The next article will discuss the differences in what they do.

*(We will print the next article when received if our readers are interested.
– Ed.)*

From the S. C. Open

The crucial game was this encounter from the last round between Jack Berry and Rogelio Zaragoza. As you will see, it could easily have gone either way!

Berry-Zaragoza: Queen's Gambit

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 d5 4 cxd5 Nxd5 5 e4 Nxc3 6 bxc3 c5 7 Nf3

The game has transposed into the Semi-Tarrasch variation of the QGD.

7--cxd4 8 cxd4 Bb4+ 9 Bd2 Bxd2+ 10 Qxd2 O-O 11 Bd3

11 Bc4 has become more popular because it controls the square d5, and in some lines White plays d5 with effect.

11--Nc6 12 e5

Pointing up another defect of 11 Bd3: The QP is under attack. White protects it by threatening Bxh7+, but establishes a strong blockading square for Black at d5. With his next move Black kills any attack that White may have been hoping for.

12--Qa5 13 Qxa5 Nxa5 14 Kd2 b6 15 Ng5 h6 16 Ne4 Bb7 17 Rhc1 Bxe4

Black keeps on chopping--in this case to prevent the N from reaching d6.

18 Bxe4 Rac8 19 Bd3 Rfd8 20 Ke3 g6 21 Ba6 Rxc1 22 Rxc1 Rd7 23 f4 Kg7 24 g4 Nb7

White has maintained the initiative against passive defense. The question is now, how can White break

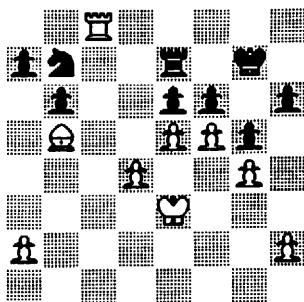
through?

25 Bb5 Re7 26 Rc8 g5

A bold decision in a constricted position.

27 f5 f6! (Diagram)

Entering into great complexity, where White goes wrong. I've spent some time looking at the position, and I like best **28 Ba6 fxe5 29 Bxb7 exd4+ 30 Kxd4 Rxb7 31 fxe6 Kf6 32 Kd5.**



**Berry-Zaragoza
After 27--f6**

Now if **32--Ke733 Rh8** is strong; White seems to win. This is not a forcing line for White; Black has other tries, but they don't seem to improve. Can anyone find better?

28 fxe6? fxe5 29 d5?

An outright blunder, which is soon returned. Still, what is there? If **29 Bd7**, then **exd4+ 30 Kxd4 Nc5** and the pawn will fall.

29--Nd6 30 Bd7 Nxc8 31 Bxc8

Now there is just one defense, but it is a sufficient one: **31 --Kf6!** The king is by far the best defender against passed pawns. If then **32 d6** then **Rxe6** and Black will return the (Continued next page)

Games, Continued

exchange and win. (33 d7 Rd6) Better is 32 Ke4 but then Black will block the Black squares: 32--Rc7 33 Bd7 Rc4+! 34 Kd3 Rd4+ 35 Ke3 Rxd5; or 34 Ke3 Ke7 with a blockade. Black tries to change the order, and winds up a fatal tempo behind.

31--Rc7? 32 Bd7 Kf6 33 d6 Rb7 34 e7 and White won in a few moves.

While this was going on, there was a nice reversal down on Board 10:

Dennis Williams vs. Evans, Modern Defense

1 d4 g6 2 c4 Bg7 3 e4 c6 4 Nf3 d5 5 Nc3

White could play for a slight advantage with 5 cxd5 cxd5 6 exd5 Nf6 7 Bb5+ Bd7 8 Bc4 O-O 9 O-O Bg4 10 Nc3; Black has play for the pawn.

5--Nf6 6 e5 Ne4 7 Nxe4 dxe4 8 Ng5 O-O

Much better was 8--c5! But now Black does not panic despite the lost pawn; he gets open lines, improves his position steadily, and is ready when opportunity knocks.

9 Nxe4 Na6 10 Bd3 e6 11 Be3 b6 12 O-O c5 13 dxc5 bxc5 14 f4 16 15 exf6 Bxf6 16 Nxf6+ Qxf6 17 Qf3 Rb8 18 b3 Qe7 19 Qg3 Qf6 20 f5! exf5 21 Bxc5 Nxc5 22 Qxb8 Nxd3 23 Qxa7 f4 24 Rad1 Bf5 25 g3 Be4 26 Qd7?? Qb6+ and White resigned.

This was not the only game Evans won

with this defense. Back in Round two he had won this one:

Older vs. Evans, Modern Defense

1 e4 g6 2 d4 Bg7 3 Nc3 c6 4 Nf3 d5 5 e5 Bg4 6 Be2 Bxf3 7 Bxf3 e6 8 Be3 Nh6 9 Qd2 Nf5 10 Ne2 O-O 11 g3 Nd7 12 O-O Qb6 13 c3 Nxe3

Perhaps premature; the N is better than the B. In this kind of position h5 to secure the N is a good idea.

14 Bg2 Rac8 16 Rf2 f6! 17 exf6 Nxf6 18 Raf1 Ng4 19 Rxf8+ Rxf8 20 Rxf8+ Kxf8 21 e4?

21 Bh3!

21--e5 22 exd5?

22 Qg5! Now Black gets a short, sharp, winning attack.

22--Bh6 23 Qd3 Be3+ 24 Kf1 Qf6+ 25 Nf4 exf4 26 Bf3 fxe6 27 Kg2 gxh7 and won.

Round 1 is the best time for upsets; it is here that the rating differences are likely to be greatest. In the next game the winner overcame a rating deficit of nearly 500 points and scored a victory.

Folts vs. Neer, Pirc Defense

1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 g6 4 f4 Bg7 5 Nf3 O-O 6 Bd3 c5 7 dxc5 dxc5!

More common is 7--Qa5.

8 e5 Nd5 9 Nxd5

9 Ne4 looks stronger.

9--Qxd5 10 Qe2 Be6 11 Ng5 Qc6 12 Nxe6 Qxe6 13 Be3 Nd7 14 O-O Rac8 15 Bc4 Qc6 16 Rab1

A move of little point; presumably aiming at e6 in the future, but Rad1 or (Continued next page)

Games, Continued

Rae1 look better.

16--Nb6 17 Bb5 Qe4 18 Bd3
Qd5 19 c4 Qc6 20 f5 Bxe5 21
fxg6 fxg6 22 Bh6 Rxf1+ 23
Rxf1 Nd7 24 Be4 Bd4+ 25 Kh1
Qd6 26 Bd5+ Kh8

White's attack has come to nothing,
but he finds an unusual way of
continuing it: swap queens!

27 Qe6? Bf6?

After 27--Rd8 Black is ok.

28 Qxd6 exd6 29 Be6 Re8 30
Bxd7 Re2 31 g3 Be7 32 Rf7
Kg8 33 Rg7+ Kh8

White is a piece ahead, and it seems
the win should be routine; but take
nothing for granted!

34 Bc8? Bg5! 35 Bxg5? Kxg7

After 35 Rxb7 Bxh6 the game would
likely have been drawn. Now Black
has plenty of play. Moreover, White is
so upset by this change in his fortunes
that he finds another blunder.

36 Bxb7 Rxb2 37 g4?? Rxb7
and won.

This was perhaps the shortest draw of
the tournament, a case of what might
have been!

J. Roberts vs. Bill Floyd, QP game

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Bg5 h6 4
Bh4 g5 5 Bg3 c5 6 f3 cxd4 7
Qxd4 Nc6 8 Qd1 Bg7 9 Bd6
Qa5+ 10 Nc3

Black is way ahead in development,
but he can't castle or develop very
easily. He seizes on a bold way of
breaking out:

10--Ne4! 11 fxex4 Bxc3+ 12

bxc3 Qxc3+ 13 Kf2 Qf6+14
Ke1 Qc3+ and the players
repeated moves.

Should they? White could have tried
14 Nf3 g4 15 Rb1 b6 16 h3 gxf3 19
exf3 with a good game. But Floyd was
rated more than 300 points higher, so
Roberts was content to draw.

Floyd played another game that was
enjoyable to see back in Round 1:

Loy vs. Floyd, Colle System (by
transposition)

1 d4 e6 2 e3 c5 3 c3 Nc6 4 Bd3
cxd4 5 exd4 b6 6 Nf3 Bb7 7 O-O
Nf6 8 N1d2 h6 9 Re1 Qc7 10
Ne4 Nxe4 11 Rxe4?

Black spoils a perfectly good Colle
position by taking with the rook which
is now exposed to a discovered attack.
Floyd delays this though, and gets a
massive king-side attack under way.

11--g5 12 Bd2 Bd6 13 g3 Ne7
14 Re3 f5

Now with his pieces all bunched up
White has no counterplay at all.

15 Qc2 O-O-O 16 Ne5 Rdf8 17
Re2 f4 18 f3 fxg3 19 hxg6
Bxe5 20 Rxe5 Rxf3 21 Kg2?
Rxd3+ and Black soon won.

Back to our prize winners. How did
they get to Round 5 undefeated?
Here's an example from Round 1
which I append as a cautionary note to
our younger players:

Zaragoza vs. Copeland, Queen's
Gambit

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 d5 4
cxd5 Nxd5 5 e4 Nxc3 6 bxc3
(Continued next page)

Games, Continued

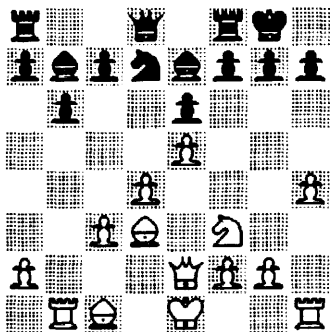
Be7?

As we have seen, c5 is the move. Black makes some more slow, if reasonable moves, and finds himself staring down the barrel of a loaded gun:

7 Nf3 O-O 8 Bd3 Bd7 9 Rb1 Bc6 10 Qe2 Nd7 11 e5 b6 12 h4 Bb7

Observe, please, what follows, and why it is essential for Black to get early counterplay in such openings.

Zaragoza-Copeland after 12--Bb7



13 Bxh7+ Kxh7 14 Ng5+ Bxg5 15 hxg5+ Kg6 16 Qh5+ Kf5 17 g6+ Ke4 18 Qf3 mate.

Jack Berry, meanwhile, was also advancing by winning Queen's Gambits:

Jack Berry vs. Andre Osuni, QGD

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 d5 4 cxd5 exd5 5 Bg5 Be7 6 e3 O-O 7 Bd3 Nbd7 8 Qc2 h6 9 Bh4 c6

10 N1e2 Ne8 11 Bxe7 Qxe7 12 O-O-O Nd6 12 g4 Nf6 14 h3 Nfe4 15 Nf4 Nxc3?

The knight at e4 is Black's strength and should not be moved until it has to! The best move here would be to give it more protection: 15--Re8. Now the N sacrifice at d5 gains nothing, and Black can start counterplay with b5 shortly. This is an example of what Nimzovich called "overprotection": by concentrating forces on critical squares, all the pieces involved gain in mobility.

16 Qxc3 Ne4 17 Qc2 a5 18 Rdg1 Bd7 19 h4 b5

Now there is nothing to attack on the queenside, and the attack is too slow.

20 g5 hxg5 21 hxg4 b4 22 g6 f5 23 Qe2 Nf6 24 Rg2 Ng4 25 Qxg4 Black resigns.

There is no defense against Rgh2.

John VonderLieth is a player who is always good for imaginative games, and he did not disappoint. In this game he almost removes Zaragoza from contention early.

Zaragoza vs. VonderLieth, Budapest Defense

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e5 3 dxe5 Ng4 4 Nf3

4 Bf4 is considered best, and Black equalizes in the line chosen.

4--Bc5 5 e3 Nc6 6 Be2 O-O 7 O-O Ngxe5 8 Nc3 Nxt3

I like 8--d6 better, or perhaps 8--a5 to keep the KB. White passes up Na4 anyway.

(Continued next page)

Games, Continued

9 Bxf3 Ne5 10 Be2 d6 11 b3
Re8 12 Bb2 c6 13 Ne4 Nxc4 14
Nf6+ gxf6 15 Bxc4 Bf5 16 Qf3
Be4 17 Qf4

Avoiding the trade of queens and equality, in the hopes of an attack.

17--Kg7 18 g4 d5 19 g5 Be7 20
f3 Bg6 21 Rad1 Kg8 22 gxf6
Bc5 23 Rf6 Qb6 24 Bd4 dxc4

White has lost material by pressing too hard. Now 25 Qh6 is met by Bf8.

25 Bxc5 Qxc5 26 Rd6 Qh5 27
bxc4 Re5 28 h4 Kh8 29 Red1
Bc2 30 Qxe5

Trying to take advantage of the position of Black's king; but this just wins the two rooks for Q and P: The game goes on.

30--Rg8+ 31 Qg5 Rxcg5+ 32
hxg5 Qxg5+ 33 Kf1 h5?

The simplest win is 33--Bxd1, for if Rd8+ Qg8 gives a winning endgame.

34 R1d2 Bf5 35 e4 Bh3+ 36
Kf2 Qg2+ 37 Ke3 Qg5+ 38 Kf2
Be6 39 Rd1 h4 40 Rd8+ Kh7 41
Rg1 Qc5+?

41--Qxf6 would have killed White's counterplay and threatened to attack White's K from the other side.

42 Kg2 h3+?

There was still time for Qg5+ and Qxf6. Now the threat of Rg7+ drives Black to desperation.

43 Kh1 Qxg1+ 44 Kxg1 Kg6 45
c5 Bxa2 46 Rd7 Kxf6 47 Rxb2
Ke5

White has a winning advantage. If 47--a6, then 48 Rb6.

48 Rxa7 Be6 49 Rc7 Kf4 50
Rxc6 Bc4 51 Kf2 Ke5 52 Rh6
Be6 53 Ke3 Black Resigns.

From the Clemson University Open:

Stephen Smith sent in this game with annotations by Allen Cooley.

Richard Smith vs. David Deininger, Sicilian Defense:

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4
Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 a4 e5

The alternatives should be considered here: 6--e6 7 Be2 Be7 8 O-O O-O 9 f4 Qc7 10 Kh1 Nc6 11 Be3 Re8 12 Bf3 Rb8 or Bd7 =; and 6--Nc6 7 f4 e5 8 Nf3 Bg4 9 Be2 Be7 10 O-O exf4 11 Bxf4 O-O 12 Kh1 Rc8 13 Qd2 Qa5= 7 Nb3 Be6?!

Better is 7--Nc6, since White has weakened his b4 square, when equality is reached after 8 Be2 Be7 9 O-O O-O 10 f4 Nb4! Belyavsky-Tal, 41st USSR Championship, 1973, in which Black soon got the advantage after 11 Kh1 Be6 12 f5 Bd7 13 Bg5 Bc6 14 Bxf6 Bxf6 15 Bc4 Rc8. The text move is the beginning of an overly ambitious plan.

8 Be2 d5? 9 f4!? Bb4?

No better is 9--d4 10 fxe5! dxc3 11 Qxd8+ Kxd8 12 exf6 gxf6 13 bxc3 when White has a clear pawn, or 9--exf4 10 e5!. Superficially, however, it looks like 9--Nxe4 is the key move here when after 10 Nxe4 dxe4 11 Qxd8+ Kxd8 12 fxe5 Black's position is tenable. The text move allows (Continued next page)

Games, Continued

electrifying play by White.

10 O-O! Bxc3?! 11 cxb3 Nxe4
12 f5 Bc8 13 Ba3!!

The strength of this bishop cannot be overestimated. After the game Richard commented that this bishop (controlling the important a3-f8 diagonal) is probably worth a whole piece!

13--Qb6+ 14 Kh1 Nf2+?

Better is the less provocative 14--Nxc3, since Black may survive after 15 Qd2 d4! and attempt to castle long. Here 16 Qg5 is quenched by 16 --Qf6! when the powerful bishop pair is the only hope for White.

15 Rxf2 Qxf2 16 Qxd5! Qxe2?

It's hard to refuse a free piece, but the immense power of the White army increases move by move. If instead 16--Qxf5, White has many promising variations to choose among, one of which is ;17 Rf1 with the following variations: (A) 17Qe6 18 Qc5 Nc6 (not 18 Nbd7 19 Qxc8+, or 18 --Bd7 19 Bg4) 19 Bc4 winning;

(B) 17--Qg6 18 Qxe5+ Be6 19 Nd4 followed by 20 Qd6 and it's curtains. It should be noted that after 16--Qxf5 White cannot jump into 17 Qc5 Nc6 18 Na5 because of the excellent rebound 18--e4!

17 Qd6 Nc6 18 Na5 Ra7 19 Nxc6 bxc6 20 Qb8 Rd7 21 Qxc8+ Rd8 22 Qxc6+ Rd7 23 Rb1 Black Resigns

In the following game from the same event White walks into something like

a self-mate--but Black's 27--c5 gets the credit.

Gary Branton vs. Bill Corbett, Colle System

1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 e3 c6 4 Bd3 Bg4 5 c3 e6 6 Qc2 Nbd7 7 Nbd2 Qc7 8 h3 Bh5 9 e4 Nxe4 10 Nxd4 dxe4 11 Bxe4 Nf6 12 Ne5 Bd6 13 f4 Nxe4 14 Qxe4 Bxe5 13 Qxe5 Qxe5+ 16 dxe5 O-O-O 17 Be3 b6 18 g4 Bg6 19 Ke2 h5 20 g5 Bd3+ 21 Kf3 Rd7 22 Rh2 Rhd8 23 a4 Bf5 24 a5 b5 25 Bd4 a6 26 h4 Bg4+ 27 Ke4 c5 28 Bxc5 Rd3 29 f5 exf5 30 Kf4 Rf3 Mate.

Computer Chess

In keeping with our theme of this issue, we offer a computer game. Brian Thurmond submits a game he played against his Fidelity Designer 2000, at 2 minutes a move. As a 1376 rated player he is justifiably proud!

Thurmond vs. Fidelity, King's Indian Defense

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 e4 d6 5 Nf3 O-O 6 Be2 e5 7 O-O Nc6 8 d5 Ne7 9 h3 a5 10 Bd3 Bd7 11 Be3 c5 12 Nd2 Qb6

Thurmond notes that the queen never leaves this square!

13 b3 Nh5 14 Nb5 Nf4 15 Bxf4 exf4 16 Rb1 f5 17 a4 fxe4 18 Nxe4 Bxb5 19 cxb5 Ra8 20 Ng5 Be5 21 Bc4 Kh8 22 Ne6 Rh5 23 g4? fxg3 24 fxg3 Bxg3 25 Rf3 Be5 26 Qd3 Rg8 27 (Continued next page)

Games, Continued

Rbf3 Rxf3 28 Rxf3 Nf5 29 Rxf5
 White reasons that with the Black queen stranded, it should be possible to break through, even if Black gets a check!

29--gxf5+ 30 Kh1 f4 31 Qf5 Bd4 32 Bd3 Rg1+ 33 Kh2 Rg6 34 Qf7 Be5 35 Bxg6 f3+ 36 Kh1 hxg6 37 Qf8+ Kh7 38 Ng5 Mate

Postal Department

Your editor offers his contribution to chess theory, a postal game following the line of Estrin-Berliner from our last issue:

Lee Hyder - Lars Jönsson, USA vs. Sweden team match, Board 47, 1989-1990.

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Nf6 4 Ng5 d5 5 exd5 b5 6 Bf1 Nd4 7 c3 Nxd5 8 Ne4 Qh4 9 Ng6 Bg4 10 f3 e4 11 cxd4 Bd6 12 bxb5+ Kd8 13 O-O exf3 14 Rxf3 Rb8

All according to Estrin-Berliner. Now ECO claims that either 15 a4 or 15 Qb3 give White the advantage. I decided to play the a4 line since it prevents Rb5 and transfer to the kingside, and then to follow some analysis by Berliner.

15 a4 a6 16 Bf8 Re8 17 Nc3 c6 18 d3 f5 19 Nxd5 cxd5 20 Qd2
 Leading to simplifications that break the Black attack, but not, alas, to a

winnable endgame.

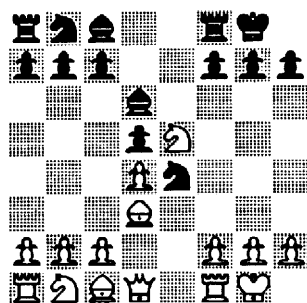
20--Bxf3 21 Qg5+ Qxg5 22 Bxg5+ Kd7 23 gxf3 Rxb2 24 Nxf5 Bxh2+ 25 Kh1 h6 26 Nxg7 hxg5

And a draw was agreed, since after 27 Bh3+ Kd8 28 Nxe8 Kxe8 29 Be6 White wins a pawn but not the game; the Black bishop comes to f4 and the rook continues to harass White, and there is no way to break through.

Analysis by Mickey Bush

Last issue we printed the following important game from the 1987 S. C. Postal Championship. Mickey Bush, the winner, has sent us the extensive analysis he made of this game. Here's the latest word on the symmetrical variation of the Petrov Defense.

- 1 e4 e5
- 2 Nf3 Nf6
- 3 d4 (a) Nxe4 (b)
- 4 Bd3 d5
- 5 Nxe5 (c) Bd6 (d)
- 6 O-O (e) O-O



Symmetry! (Ctd. next page)

Bush, Continued

7 c4 (f) Bxe5 (g)
8 dxe5 Nc6
9 f4 (h) Bf5 (l)
10 Qe1 (j) Nd6 (k)
11 Bxf5 Nxf5
12 cxd5 (l) Qxd5
13 Nc3 Qc5+
14 Kh1 Rad8 (m)
15 Rf2 (n) Nb4
16 Ne4? Qc6 (o)
17 Resigns.

Notes:

- a. First mentioned by Petrov and recommended by Steinitz, it is the main alternative to 3. Nxe5.
- b. 3--exd4 is the other main line; I prefer the so-called symmetrical variation because White's attacking chances are fewer.
- c. After the inferior 5 dxe5 White could have difficulties defending the advanced e-pawn. Black should continue with Nc6, Be7 and O-O.
- d. Planning Bxe5 when and if necessary.
- e. On 6 c4 play continues much as in the game: 6--Bxe5 7 dxe5 Nc6 8 O-O Ne6 =
- f. Other moves for White are 7 Re1, 7 Nd2, and 7 Nc3.
- g. Eliminating the well-posted N, and creating a possible target in the e-pawn.
- h. Mr. Corbett avoids the critical and well-analyzed variations resulting from 9 cxd5. Recent games indicate Black can hold his own, but the whole line is on the cutting edge of theory, and the

final word is yet to be spoken. See supplemental games 1, 2, and 3.

i. Risky looking, protecting a piece with a piece that hangs in the air—but it hangs on a strong thread! 9--Nb4 is also playable.

j. If 10 Nc3 Nxc3 11 bxc3 Bxd3 12 Qxd3 dxc4 13 Qxc4 Qd7 14 Rb1 b6 15 Rb2 Rad8 with advantage to Black; the wholesale exchanges have left White with weakened pawns. OR: 10 g4 dxc4; OR 10 cxd5 Qxd5 11 Bxe4 Qxe4, also with advantage to Black.

Black was threatening dxc4. The text move avoids this, prevents Nb4, and plans now to play Nc3, leaving him the choice to continue with (after Nxc3 by Black) Bxf5 or Qxc3, avoiding the isolated pawns. But even for all that, and due to Black's next move, the Q move seems artificial and leaves the B at d3 no better off than Black's B at f5.

k. 10--Qd7 is also playable: 11 Na3 Rad8, or else 11 g4?! Bxg4 12 cxd5 Nc5! Now, unclear are (a) 13 Bc4 Nd4 14 Qe3 Nc2; 15 Qxc5 Nxa1; (b) 13 Bxh7+ Kxh7 14 dxc6 bxc6; or (c) 13 Bb5 Qxd5 14 Nc3 Qe6 15 Be3 Nd7 16 Qg3 or Ne4 with some initiative. The move played by Black seems best.

l. If 12 g4 then Nfd4. Black already seems to be on top. His N's control key squares (d4 and e3), and will make White's natural development difficult. Without this cooperation between his pieces, White will find it hard to get counterplay. (Due to his awkward development and the lack of his KB,

(Continued next page)

Bush Analysis, Continued

White's K-side attacking chances are slim.)

m. My "improvement" over the earlier game that Bill and I played in our preliminary section. I decline to commit myself to a particular strategy and tighten the clamps on White. In the earlier game I played Nb4 instead of Rd8. In this game I changed to avoid a prepared surprise, and because I convinced myself that the R-move is less committal. It also makes it more difficult for White to achieve a harmonious development for his pieces. (I'm still not convinced that--tactically speaking--Rfd8 isn't to be preferred!)

Our earlier game is given as supplemental game 4.

n. To cover c2, preparing to challenge on the d-file (with Rd2), but nonetheless it weakens the back rank, and creates a forking possibility for Black after Nb4, threatening Nd3. Perhaps Qe4 is still White's best.

o. With the idea 17--Qxe4! 18 Qxe4 Rd1+. Preventing this will allow Black to win the exchange with Nc2 or Nd3 while keeping the initiative. Therefore White resigns.

Supplemental games:

1. **Sax-Yusopov, Reykjavik 1988:** First 8 moves as above:

9 cxd5 Qxd5 10 Qc2 Nb4 11 Bxe4 Nxc2 12 Bxd5 Bf5 13 g4 Bxg4 14 Be4 Nxa1 15 Bf4 f5 16 Bd5+ Kh8 17 Rc1 c6 18 Be6 g5 19 Bg5 Rae8 20 Bh6

Re6 21 Bf8 Bh3 22 Rc3 Drawn.

2. **Sax-Yusopov, Thessaloniki 1988:** First 17 moves as game 1:

18 Bg2 Rfd8 19 f3 Bh5 20 Na3 Rd4 21 Be3 Rb4 22 Nc4 Ra4 23 Na3 Drawn.

3. **Rozentalis-Gelfand, Vilnius 1988:** First 18 moves as game 2:

19 Nd2 h6 20 h4 Rd3 21 Ra1 g5 22 hax5 hxg5 23 Bxg5 Rg8 24 Nf1 Rg5 25 f4 Rg7 s6 Kf2 Rd4 27 Ke3 Rgd7 28 Re1 Rd3 29 Kf2 R7d4 and White resigned. An improvement might have been 24 Bf6+ Kh7 25 Nf1.

4. **Corbett-Bush, 1987 SCCA Postal Preliminaries:** First 13 moves as in the main game:

14 Kh1 Nb4 15 Qe4 g6 16 Bd2 Qxd4 17 Qxd4 Nxd4 18 Nb5 Nxb5 19 Bxb4 Re8 20 Rad1 Rad8 21 Bc5 b6 22 Be3 c5 23 g4 Nc7 24 Kg2 Nd5 25 Bc1 Nb4 26 a3 Nd3 27 Kf3 Rd5 28 Rd2 Red8 29 Rc2 Nxc1 30 R1xc1 lRd3+ 31 Ke2 R8d4 32 Rf1 Rh3 33 Ke1 c4 34 R1f2 Rh4 35 Rcd2 Rxe4+ 36 Rde2 Rxe2+ 37 Kxe2 Rxg4 38 Kf3 Rg1 39 Rd2 Kf8 40 Ke4 Ke7 41 Kd5 Rc1 42 Kc6 c3 43 bxc3 Rxc3+ 44 Kb7 Rxa3 45 Rc2 Rd3! 46 Kxa7 b5 47 Kb6 b4 48 Kb5 b3 and White resigned.

ACTIVITIES FOR CHESS CLUBS

by

David K. Williams

Tired of speed chess? Do club tournaments discourage new members? If you answered yes to these questions then consider the following ideas to revitalize your club schedule. (If you don't have a schedule with at least three month's worth of activities planned, then you need to have a chat with your club secretary.)

Chess Auction. This provides a good way for members to recycle used books and equipment, pick up bargains, and make a little cash. Most items will sell in the range of 75 cents to five dollars. Rule of Thumb: If you haven't touched a book in ten years, it is a prime candidate for sale. Sometimes this takes an unusual twist. At a recent auction a book of Alekhine's games that cost \$1.95 new sold for more than double that price.

Chess Clinic. This gives your stronger players a chance to share their understanding of selected topics of interest. Preparing for these clinics will benefit the presenters by helping them deepen their knowledge. A demo board is a virtual necessity for this activity.

Special Interest Group (SIG). This is an idea borrowed from computer clubs. My preference is to organize a SIG to meet monthly at a member's house for a limited time frame, say four months. The SIG would study an opening, for example. Or, if the SIG was organized to investigate local chess history, it could meet at a library to look up old newspapers on microfilm. Generally, the SIG should be kept separate from regular club activities.

Club Banquet. If food is not allowed at your chess club site, you should have little difficulty finding a restaurant that will let you use a small room for the price of the meals. This is a perfect occasion to install officers, recognize outstanding members, hand out trophies from your club championship, or even distribute gag gifts. If the club treasury will allow, you can bring in an outside speaker. (Lacking a speaker last year, our club held a chess trivia contest which was well received.)

Rate Your Chess. For this activity you will need a copy of a book which gives point values for moves guessed correctly, e.g., *Solitaire Chess, How Good Is Your Chess?*. Or, a club member could assign point values to a game. In this activity a moderator is chosen who leads the group as

each individual tries to guess the correct moves. Obviously, the person collecting the most points wins. This event may sound corny, but I've found it to be very popular.

Mystery Night! You don't even want to know. Suffice it to say a gigantic egg was laid.

Krazy-It. The USCF publishes a guide for chess clubs and this is one of their suggestions. Its best feature is that low rated players have as much chance to win as anyone. To start divide your members randomly into an equal number of teams. Let's say that you have four teams of three players each. In Round One Team A plays Team B and Team C plays Team D. After this round each player gets his team's score plus his own score, if any. For example, if my team scored 2 points out of 3 and I won my game, then my score would be 3. For subsequent rounds teams are again drawn by lot. Pairings generally are made by rating except an effort is made to avoid the same players having to play each other twice. Using a Game/20 time limit three or four rounds can easily be played in an evening. Of course, at some point you're bound to have teams with wide differences in ratings, but after all this is called "Krazy-It."

Club Newsletter. If you have a club schedule you might as well start a newsletter to put it in. Your newsletter doesn't have to be fancy. It should be mailed to club members who seldom attend. It can also be posted on community bulletin boards and displays such as at a library. In addition to serving as an organizational and recruiting tool, your newsletter can preserve the history of your club for a future generation to discover. And don't forget to register your newsletter with the USCF. You may be pleasantly surprised by correspondence from persons in other areas of the country.

Overview: I don't believe there is one best way to run a chess club. A lot depends on the location, personalities, resources, and ages of the club members. Clubs differ in the level of sophistication of their marketing techniques. One club may depend on word-of-mouth to attract new members. Another may perform a needs assessment before starting a new recruiting campaign. Just as a business needs growth to maintain its market niche, so must a chess club attract new members to replace those who move away, develop other interests, or simply pass on. My belief is that activities such as those described in this article can enhance member satisfaction and serve as the centerpiece of public service announcements in your local newspaper that will benefit the recruiting of new members.

CHess FOR CHILDREN

by

David K. Williams

This article reviews four chess books aimed at young audiences which distinguishes them from other "beginner's" books.

Purnell's Chess for Children. Martin J. Richardson, Ed., Purnell Publishers Ltd., Paulton, Bristol, Great Britain, 1984, 77 pages.

A multi-colored visual feast, *Purnell's Chess for Children* is artistically the equal of the best general purpose children's books. Its beautiful renderings, often clever and humorous, attract the attention of even very young children. Notation is figurine algebraic. A unique feature is the use of arrows of green, amber, and red to denote ordinary moves, possible moves not yet taken, and possible moves that involve threats, respectively. Brief summaries are given regarding chess history, computers in chess, and chess stamps. A minor criticism is "The Eight Golden Rules of Chess Openings" on page 47 which states that White should always play 1 e4 and Black should always respond to this with 1...e5. Nevertheless, I like this book a lot and both my children have drifted off to sleep with it in their hands!

The Amazing Adventure of Dan the Pawn. Simon Garrow, B.T. Batsford Ltd., London, 1982, 48 pages.

As the title suggests this is a novelized tale of a replacement pawn named Dan. Through his eyes we discover the basics of the royal game and although I wouldn't normally refer to a knight as an "arrogant brute," I suppose if you're a pawn it makes sense. Modified algebraic notation is used (e.g., "2 Pawn-h6"). I'm not sure why the author chose to use the term "castle" in his modified form of notation when he had already introduced it as a "rook." Since "castle" could be confused with "castling" I think it was a poor choice, especially in a children's book. Although the drawings are not as spectacular as in *Purnell's Chess for Children* they are well done and competently illustrate the story. I find it refreshing that the author did not try to cover "everything" that one might want to teach a beginner and, thereby, muddle the story. This book is a good choice (maybe the only choice) as a chessbook to read to young children at bedtime.

Pawn and Queen and In Between. United States Chess Federation, New Windsor, N.Y., 1986, 72 pages.

Lucky for the knight this book transforms him from "arrogant brute" to "a brave soldier!" *Pawn and Queen and In Between* is a collection of 18 lessons some of which my first grader can do with minimal assistance. Each lesson requires a simple written response thus *Pawn and Queen* is really a workbook. Notation is long-form algebraic. The USCF did a nice job with this book. It contains simple illustrations, good diagrams, and each lesson is brief and to the point. I feel some of our adult SCCA members could benefit from the section on politeness.

Square One: A Chess Drill Book For Children And Their Parents. Bruce Pandolfini, Simon & Shuster Inc., New York, 1989, 254 pages.

A true workbook, *Square One* is aimed at children ages 8 and up, and could be useful for adult beginners as well. Notation is long-form algebraic, but descriptive notation is given a cursory introduction. Extra-large diagrams are used. Very large symbols illustrate the equivalent value of chess pieces. In fact, an entire page is devoted to demonstrating the various combinations of pieces that equal one queen. The author has devised a multi-level system by which more advanced players can repeat the book and discover checkmates in diagrams previously used for another purpose. The author, who has become one of our most prolific chess writers, obviously put a lot of thought into the planning of this book. It is filled with nice details. For example, experienced players all know the difference between major and minor pieces, yet how many beginner's books make this distinction? *Square One* does.

In sum, I found much to like in all of these books. For some reason, children's chess books probably don't sell well as even hardbound books can be found at rock-bottom prices. For instance, I purchased *Dan the Pawn* for \$3.99. I discovered a use for the zillions of stickers/stars that seem to be overrunning my two-kid household. When my son answers questions correctly in *Pawn and Queen* or *Square One*, I stick one next to the answer as a reward.

EDITORIAL MATTERS

Two excellent magazines have come to our attention, and some of our readers might be interested in them.

Chess Horizons is the magazine of the Massachusetts Chess Association, and it may be the biggest bargain in American Chess. For \$9 a year you get six 64-page full magazine format issues. Each contains not only the New England news, but a lot of U. S. news, world news, opening analysis, game analysis, endgame studies, compositions, and unannotated games. In my opinion (a minority one, I'm sure), this is what Chess Life ought to be like. If you are willing to spend \$9 to see whether your judgment agrees with mine, send it to Steven Frymer, 64 Ashbury St., Lexington, MA 02173-6521; give them your 4-digit zip if you can.

Another magazine that was received here was the bulletin published by The Chess Connection, a correspondence chess organization. This is a more specialized journal, and is pretty much written by the membership, but the layout is outstanding! What nice things computers have done for the small magazine publisher! It is worth pointing out that this is the only journal in which one can follow the results of the U. S. Correspondence Chess Championships on a regular basis. It also carries news of U. S. participation in international correspondence chess, and of the tournaments sponsored by the ICCF Anglo-Pacific Tournament Bureau. There are also articles, analysis, cartoons, and games. Interested persons can write the Chess Connection at P. O. Box 37186, Cleveland, Ohio 44137-0186.

* * * * *

Letter to the Editor:
(Sent via USA Today Sport Center)
SUBJECT: PALMETTO CHESS

Lee,
There are currently at least 2 members of the SCCA in Savannah, GA, with USAT signons:

RHENDAL	Jim Dudley
CKOBLEUR	Chris Kobleur

I know of two others in Savannah with signons, but I'm not sure they are SCCA members:

NM-HOSHOR	Mark Hoshor
WSCOT	Scott Gibson

I couldn't agree more with your assessments concerning postal players on page three of April, 1990, Palmetto Chess. After a 7-year layoff with OTB-play, I drew Don Lemaster in the 1st round of S.C. Warm-up #1 (August 89). Never having played an opponent rated higher than 1590 made me quite nervous and, even though I
(Continued next page)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR (CTD)

eventually lost. I was almost as surprised at my play as was Don! I can remember when the prospect of playing a 1200+ struck fear to the very marrow of my bones. Now, the quaking doesn't set in until 2100.

The LINC has increased my effectiveness at doing my own analysis, if for no other reason than that I have had to broaden my library. I have considered sending some along but for some reason or other, I've not gotten around to it. If you are interested, or are just in need, drop me a note. Chris and I have both adopted the SCCA (as well as the Fla Chess Assoc) since your OIB events are much closer than those of the GCA. Stay well and in touch,

Jim Dudley, Savannah, Georgia

* * * * *

Cross-Tables

F--PCC CLOCK SPECIAL

PLAYER	PRE		POST				TOT
	ST	RTNG	RTNG	1	2	3	
1 WALTER, CHARLES E	SC	0	2384	W-5	W-2	W-4	3.0
2 ABRAMS, HARRY LEE	SC	2000	2011	W-7	L-1	W-5	2.0
3 HYATT, JAMES C	SC	1820	1841	D-4	W-8	D-7	2.0
4 WALSH, JEFFRY G	NC	2060	2052	D-3	W-6	L-1	1.5
5 THURMOND, RUSSELL	SC	1892	1885	L-1	W-7	L-2	1.0
6 LINGARD, JAMES A	NC	1805	1819	W-8	L-4	U--	1.0
7 PAWLIKOSWKI, JOSEPH	SC	1576/9	1591	L-2	L-5	D-3	.5
8 BLANKS, LINDSAY E	SC	1912	1871	L-6	L-3	U--	.0

PLAYER	PRE		POST				TOT
	ST	RTNG	RTNG	1	2	3	
1 KHALEGI, BIJAN	SC	1818	1837	W-8	W-7	W-3	3.0
2 WHITE, J HENRY	SC	1724	1725	L-7	W-8	W-6	2.0
3 DAVIS, BRIAN R	NC	1659	1692	W-4	W-6	L-1	2.0
4 FOLTS, ROBERT A	SC	1780	1780	L-3	D-5	W-7	1.5
5 ROBINSON, LEONARD	SC	1549	1569	L-6	D-4	W-8	1.5
6 FLOYD, BILL	SC	1777	1744	W-5	L-3	L-2	1.0
7 ROBERTS, JOHN G	SC	1440	1459	W-2	L-1	L-4	1.0
8 HAYES, DONNIE L	SC	1588	1553	L-1	L-2	L-5	.0

PLAYER	PRE		POST				TOT
	ST	RTNG	RTNG	1	2	3	
1 AMOS, CHARLES DAVIS	SC	1416	1453	W-6	W-2	W-3	3.0
2 ROGERS, JOHN	SC	1312	1341	W-4	L-1	W-5	2.0
3 MC KAY, WILLIAM R	SC	0	1549	W-5	W-4	L-1	2.0
4 BURTON, JERRY WAYN	SC	1440	1411	L-2	L-3	W-6	1.0
5 RAY, F. PERRY	SC	1392	1368	L-3	W-6	L-2	1.0
6 MARTIN, ALAN J	SC	1120/16	1104	L-1	L-5	L-4	.0

Cross-Tables for S. C. Open

	PLAYER	ST	PRE RTNG	POST RTNG	1	2	3	4	5	TOT
1	BERRY, JACK J	NC	2197	2215	W15	W20	W-6	W-5	W-4	5.0
2	BLALOCK, REX E	GA	2249	2235	W23	L-9	W24	W19	W-8	4.0
3	HOLMES, DOUGLAS R	SC	2056	2045	W30	D13	D19	W14	W10	4.0
4	ZARAGOZA, ROGELIO	SC	1992	2019	W37	W22	W-8	W18	L-1	4.0
5	ABRAMS, HARRY LEE	SC	1982	2000	W25	W27	W-9	L-1	W12	4.0
6	OSUMI, ANDRE N	SC	1952	1967	W35	W14	L-1	W27	W11	4.0
7	BUSH, JR HAROLD M	SC	2114	2077	L24	W35	D23	W34	W13	3.5
8	VONDERLIETH, JOHN	SC	1929	1920	W41	W24	L-4	W28	L-2	3.0
9	BLANKS, LINDSAY E	SC	1911	1912	W38	W-2	L-5	L13	W20	3.0
10	HYATT, JAMES C	SC	1840	1820	L39	W41	W30	W21	L-3	3.0
11	HELLSTEN, ULF H	NC	1834	1834	W32	H--	D28	W26	L-6	3.0
12	FOLTS, ROBERT A	SC	1780	1780	L31	W38	W37	W16	L-5	3.0
13	WHITE, J HENRY	SC	1699	1724	W17	D-3	D26	W-9	L-7	3.0
14	HAUSER, DAN	PA	1642	1645	X--	L-6	W31	L-3	W33	3.0
15	OLDER, CURTIS L	NC	1572	1587	L-1	L16	W40	W25	W31	3.0
16	EVANS, RICKY DALE	NC	1353/12	1472	L19	W15	D22	L12	W28	3.0
17	ROGERS, JOHN	SC	1226	1295	L13	L37	W38	W29	W27	3.0
18	HILL, JAMES E	SC	2020	2010	W29	W21	H--	L-4	U--	2.5
19	BELLOWS, MICHAEL W	NC	1813	1836	W16	W31	D-3	L-2	U--	2.5
20	FLOYD, BILL	SC	1769	1754	W40	L-1	D25	W23	L-9	2.5
21	BLANNING, JAMES S	NC	1721	1703	W33	L18	W39	L10	D24	2.5
22	CRAWFORD, JOHN N	SC	1611	1599	W34	L-4	L16	W35	D26	2.5
23	ROBINSON, LEONARD	SC	1549	1567	L-2	W32	D-7	L20	W34	2.5
24	WICKRAMASINGHE, PA	SC	1531	1574	W-7	L-8	L-2	W39	D21	2.5
25	ROBERTS, JOHN G	SC	1428	1440	L-5	W42	D20	L15	W36	2.5
26	BURTON, JERRY WAYN	SC	1417	1440	H--	W36	D13	L11	D22	2.5
27	JARNAGIN, DAVID K	FL	1748/10	1662	W42	L-5	W33	L-6	L17	2.0
28	WILLIAMS, DENNIS W	SC	1601	1589	D36	W39	D11	L-8	L16	2.0
29	LOWERY, C STANLEY	GA	1555	1514	L18	L33	W32	L17	W39	2.0
30	RICHARDSON, JOE	GA	1520	1503	L-3	W40	L10	L33	W38	2.0
31	NEER, RUSSELL D	FL	1432	1456	W12	L19	L14	W37	L15	2.0
32	NICHOLS, MICHAEL E	SC	1379	1360	L11	L23	L29	B--	X--	2.0
33	MILLER, BUDDY A	SC	1247	1293	L21	W29	L27	W30	L14	2.0
34	SCHUDEL, THEO J	SC	1139	1153	L22	B--	W36	L-7	L23	2.0
35	THURMOND, BRIAN V	SC	1399/11	1424	L-6	L-7	W42	L22	H--	1.5
36	COWAN, TROY D	SC	0	1220	D28	L26	L34	W40	L25	1.5
37	COPELAND, JR KENNE	SC	1460	1444	L-4	W17	L12	L31	F--	1.0
38	WANNAMAKER, PRESTO	SC	1352/12	1326	L-9	L12	L17	W42	L30	1.0
39	ROBERTS, JR RAYMON	SC	1343	1348	W10	L28	L21	L24	L29	1.0
40	LOY, JOHN MATTHEW	SC	1313	1277	L20	L30	L15	L36	B--	1.0
41	AMOS, CHARLES DAVI	SC	1428	1424	L-8	L10	U--	U--	U--	.0
42	PUCKETT, ROGER WAY	SC	0	1060	L27	L25	L35	L38	U--	.0
43	REED, DANLEY M	SC	0	0	F--	U--	U--	U--	U--	.0

Charleston Elections 90:

President: Douglas Holmes
Treasurer: Patrick Hart

Vice-President: Patrick Hart

1990 Charleston Chess Club Championship 10 - Patrick Hart

April 1990

#	Player	Rating	Round				Score
			1	2	3	4	
1.	Paul Tinkler	2071	W12	W6	W3	D2	3.5
2.	Douglas Holmes	2065	W10	W7	W8	D1	3.5
3.	Patrick Hart	2097	W4	W5	L1	W7	3.0
4.	Lawrence Hughes	1729	L3	W9	W12	W6	3.0
5.	Irving Rosenfeld	1997	W13	L3	W9	W8	3.0
6.	John Vonderlieth	1936	W11	L1	W10	L4	2.0
7.	Lindsay Blanks	1910	W16	L2	W14	L3	2.0
8.	Philip Lawrence	1485	W14	W12	L2	L5	2.0
9.	William Wells	1607	W15	L4	L5	W13	2.0
10.	Alvin Veronee	1626	L2	W16	L6	W11	2.0
11.	Anthony Brown	1257	L6	W13	W16	L10	2.0
12.	David Woodbury	1713	L1	L8	L4	W14	1.0
13.	Stephen McLeod Bryant	1625/14	L5	L11	W15	L9	1.0
14.	Roman Marks	1483/6	L8	W15	L7	L12	1.0
15.	James Martin	UNR.	L9	L14	L13	W15	1.0
16.	Richard Green	UNR.	L7	L10	L11	L16	0.0

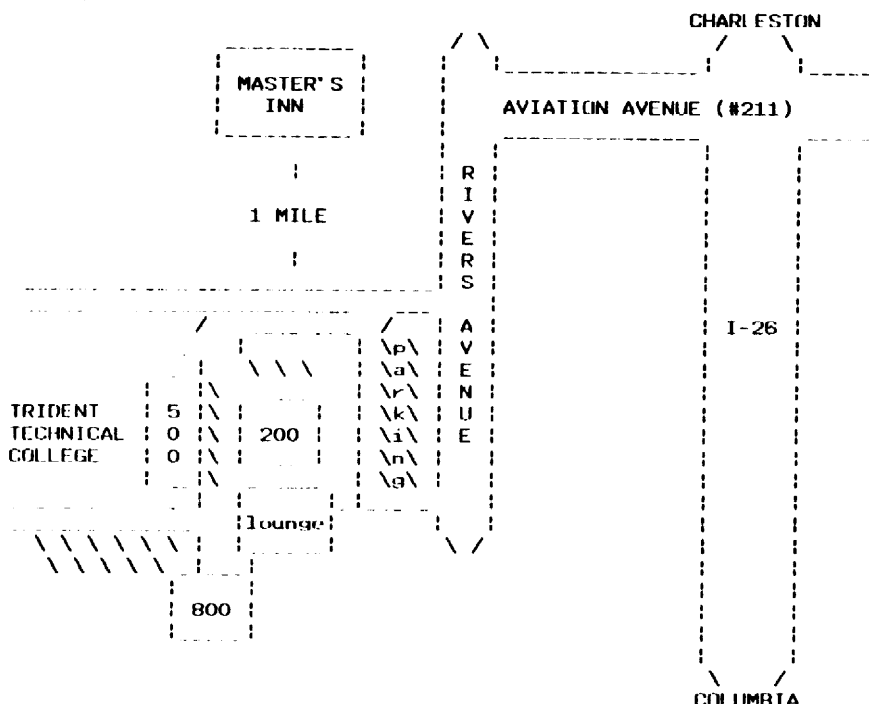
Father Quads 10 - Patrick Hart

June 16, 1990

#	Player	Rating	Round				Score
			1	2	3	4	
1.	Patrick Hart	2108	X	W	L	W	2.0
2.	Irving Rosenfeld	1997	L	X	W	W	2.0
3.	Lindsay Blanks	1928	W	L	X	W	2.0
4.	Bishop Bye	0000	L	L	L	X	0.0
1.	David Woodbury	1672	X	L	W	W	2.0
2.	Alvin Veronee	1626	W	X	W	L	2.0
3.	John Crawford	1611	L	L	X	W	1.0
4.	Donald Wilson	1390	L	W	L	X	1.0
1.	Gale Nicolet	1352	X	W	W	W	3.0
2.	Anthony Brown	1293	L	X	W	L	1.0
3.	Buddy Miller	1291	L	L	X	L	0.0
4.	Eric Conklin	UNR.	L	W	W	X	2.0

Tournament Listings

TOURNAMENT LISTING: THE CHARLESTON CLASSIC X
LOCATION:



CHARLESTON CLASSIC X: August 18 - 19, 1990. SITE: Trident Technical College, 7000 Rivers Avenue (Highway 52), Building 200. ENTRY FEE: \$15 by 8 - 15 - 90; \$20 at site; School (K - 12) \$5. PRIZES: (Guaranteed) 1st - \$100; 2nd - \$70; B - C - D/E each \$50; UNR based on performance rating after round four; USCF to Top Scholastic. TIME LIMIT: 40/100; SD/60. ROUNDS: 10 - 2 - 7; 10 - 2:30. ENTER:

Charleston Chess Club, P. O. Box 634, Sullivan's Island, SC 29482-0634 (803) 883-3783. REGISTRATION: 9:00-9:50 AM.
MOTEL: Master's Inn (744-3530) \$26.50 \$30.50.

* * * CLASS PAIRING VARIANT IN EFFECT* * *

In later rounds, when a player can NO LONGER catch the front runners (win place prize), he will be paired (whenever possible) with others in his rating class. EXAMPLE: 2 A's, 2 B's, 2 C's and 2 D/E's each have two points after round four. Normal pairings would suggest A vs. C, A vs. C, B vs. D/E and B vs. D/E. (Hardly fair to determine class prize winners in an Open tournament.) Now we could have A vs. A, B vs. B, C vs. C and D/E vs. D/E.

MORE COMING EVENTS

***** NOTICE *****

All previously announced events sponsored by the Clemson Chess Club have been cancelled. Turnouts have been inadequate to support these events with the prizes advertised and other expenses.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

August 18-19: Charleston Classic X: See facing page.

September 8: 1990 Warmup # 1, Columbia: 4-SS, 40/60, SD/30, Tremont Motor Inn, 111 Knox Abbott Dr., Cayce (Columbia), SC 29169. EF: \$7 if rec'd by 9/6, \$10 at site. SCCA membership required. Prizes: 75% minimum return of entries. Reg. 8:30 - 9:15 am, Rds. 9:30-1:4:15 7:30. Entries: Don Lemaster, 1471 Pine St., West Columbia SC 29169, phone (803) 755-2761. NS, NC, W.

September 22: 1990 Warmup # 2, Columbia: Identical to Warmup #1, except: 3-SS, Rds. 9:30-2 6:15; Cutoff advance registration 9/20.

October 5-7: 1990 SC Closed, Columbia: Don Lemaster (See page 2)

GEORGIA:

August 25-26: Georgia Open, Atlanta: Thad Rogers, (912) 742-5607.

September 29-30: Georgia Grand Prix, Augusta. 5-SS, 40/90, at the Martinez Community Club in Martinez, Georgia (an Augusta suburb). The site is 3514 Washington Road directly across from Milton Reuben Chevrolet; South Carolinians should take the Washington Road exit from I 20 and turn right. EF \$25 by 9/22; \$5 more at site. Prizes: 250-150-100; Expert/A/B/C/D-E/Unr each \$100. Information: Donny Gray, Box 7211, Fort Gordon GA 30905, phone (404) 868-0018 or (404) 790-56-2. 10 Grand Prix Points.

October 5-7: American Class Championship, Atlanta: Thad Rogers.

November 10-11: Atlanta Open: Thad Rogers.

December 8-9: American Chess Promotions Classic, Atlanta: Thad Rogers.

The Thad Rogers tournaments are held in the Radisson Inn and Conference Center, Atlanta. Rogers may be contacted at (912) 742-5607. These events are also advertised in Chess Life.

PALMETTO CHESS

Palmetto Chess is published quarterly by the South Carolina Chess Association, a non-profit membership organization that organizes and promotes chess competition in South Carolina. The SCCA is the USCF state affiliate for South Carolina. Membership is \$8 per year, or \$3 for juniors under 19; adults may buy a regular USCF and SCCA combined membership for \$34 total, through the Secretary (Address below) Officers are:

President: Douglas Holmes, 917 White Marlin Dr., Charleston 29412.

Vice President: John McCrary, 1520 Senate St., Apt. 129, Columbia 29210.

Secretary: Don Lemaster, 1471 Pine St., West Columbia 29169.

Treasurer: Patrick Hart, PO Box 634, Sullivan's Island 29482.

The Editor of ***Palmetto Chess***, to whom submissions should be sent, is Lee Hyder, 33 Longwood Dr., Aiken SC 29803. Telephone (803) 648-8924.

Addresses on USA Today Sports computer network:

Holmes = "Doug27"

Hyder = "lhyder"

SCCA

1471 Pine St.

West Columbia, SC 29169

FIRST CLASS MAIL