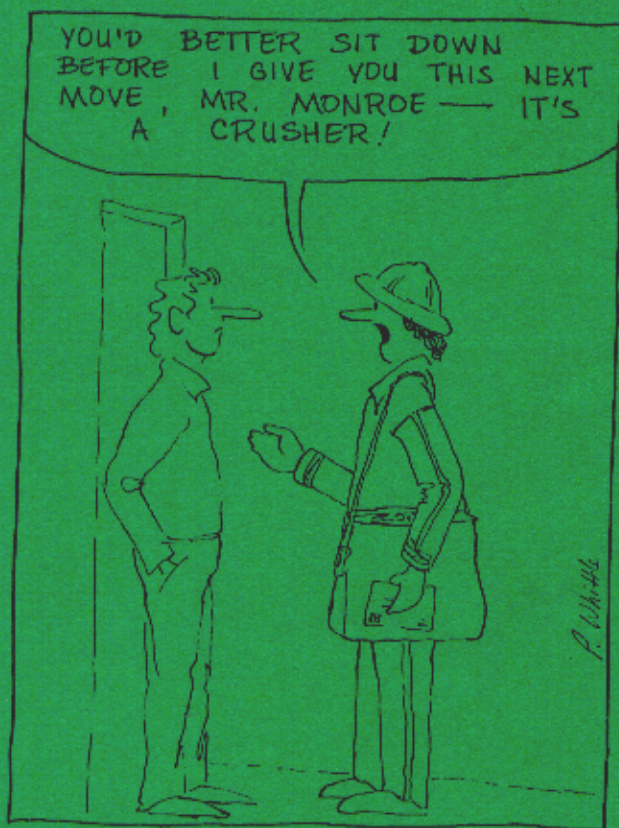


Palmetto Chess

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COMING EVENTS

FIRST O.R.A. OPEN, Aiken, November 20.

4-SS at O.R.A. site, 373 Boyd Pond Road, off Silver Bluff Road (S. C. Highway 302) south of Aiken. See map p. 15. G/60.

EF \$10. Prizes dependent on entries.

Sponsor: Savannah River Site Operations Recreation Association. Inquiries/Director: Lee Hyder, (803) 648-8924 or (803) 644-5424 days.

Register: At site 8:00-8:45. Rounds: 9:00, 11:15, 1:45, 4:00.

(Tournament may be shortened if fewer than 8 entries.)

Boyd Pond Road is an unpaved road turning west from Silver Bluff Road. Look for the ORA sign at the intersection. It is roughly two miles to the ORA building on the left, opposite the lake. Garages and sheds for maintenance equipment are adjacent to the building, and there is a mobile home across the access road.

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Three Tie in Ch. Classic

Report by Pat Hart

The Charleston Classic XIII was as frustrating as it was promising. Even with hurricane Emily cruising slowly in our general direction, a near record turnout of 49 players turned out to split the \$820 prize fund! It was disappointing in the number of expert and class A players as well as the count for the Open section. Then again, there were 10 scholastic players which was a record for us and bodes well for the future.

In the eight-man Open section three players scored 3-1 each to tie for first place. Both Anthony Laster and Edward Ross were undefeated, but half-points cost them a chance to win outright. The highest-rated local player in the tournament, Matthew Morris, defeated Lindsay Blanks in the first round, but Blanks was fierce after that. He won the rest, including a nice game against IM Karl Burger of Augusta. (See the Games Section.)

Two Class A players, Daniel Hauser and Allen Smedley, topped the Reserve Section with 4 1/2 points each. Their draw was with each other. In the field of 41 five others got within half a point of these leaders, but couldn't avoid a defeat along the way.

Are there going to be any changes in our tournaments because of these results? You bet! For one thing, we'll be going back to a strictly one section event, keeping it a grand prix (for now) with generous class prizes. If necessary, we'll do advanced pairings for a large turnout.

And, this was our last tournament at Trident Tech. Our future events will either be in a motel/hotel, or a yet to be named place later. Stay tuned.

A complete cross-table is found on a later page.

Fun Day at Aiken

The Recreation Association (ORA) at the Savannah River Site sponsored a "fun day" for its members at its grounds on August 26. Simultaneous play by two local players, Lcc Hyder and Chuck Braun, was included in the activities. The exhibitors took several defeats!

An ORA tournament is planned in November, and one section will be a rated open event. See the announcements section for details.

CHESS POLITICS IN PHILADELPHIA

by John McCrary

The governance of the U.S. Chess Federation starts with the state associations, who select delegates and alternate delegates to the USCF. The delegates meet for two days during each U.S. Open to determine USCF policies for the coming year. The delegates and alternate delegates also elect the top seven national officers (president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and three members-at-large) who constitute the Policy Board, and who meet quarterly to take care of things between delegates' meetings. The Policy Board also appoints committees of experts to deal with specific topics during the year. The Policy Board hires the Executive Director, who supervises the business office, where the daily operations of the USCF occur: ratings, correspondence chess, book sales, etc.

I started attending delegates' meetings in 1984, and have continued through the 1993 Philadelphia meeting. I quickly became aware of the surprisingly turbulent world of chess politics. Although there is no official party system in chess, there is a definite unofficial two-party system. As these unofficial "parties" have no name, I will simply call them the majority, and the minority, party.

The minority party is headed by individuals who have close personal ties to Kasparov. As a result, they tend to endorse issues at the national level that mirror his issues at the world level. Like Kasparov, they feel that chess organizations are governed by entrenched conservatives who do not represent the needs of grandmasters and/or professionals. Thus, much of the platform of this group consists of attempting to replace certain officers. This type of platform, unfortunately, can get rather personal, and leads to a warlike atmosphere.

This year, the Policy Board selection reflected these conflicts. The minority group, working to defeat certain Policy Board veterans, alleged that these veterans had improperly used their Policy Board offices to attack members of the minority. Specifically, they said that: (a) Outgoing President Max Dlugy had had his expense account unfairly attacked; (b) That GM Larry Evans was unfairly accused of being involved in a scandalous anonymous campaign mailing last year; (c) That GM Evans was unfairly passed over for induction into the U.S. Chess Hall of Fame, despite being first on the Hall of Fame Committee list.

The Hall-of-Fame issue attracted strong bipartisan support; and it frankly put me in an awkward position as Chairman of the Hall-of-Fame Committee. I have always refused to identify with one "party" or the other, preferring to remain an open-minded independent who does not participate in the various personal attacks back and forth. Thus, I have confined my private and public remarks

to the general issues involved in Hall-of-Fame selection, rather than addressing the issue of any one potential inductee. But I felt at times as though I were walking through a mine field in Philadelphia.

For whatever reason, the Policy Board veterans were defeated, so there were some fresh faces joining the Board; these new faces reflect a fairly moderate stance (not being too far toward the extremes of either side).

The two parties were in evidence at the FIDE Workshop, which is one of the many open meetings for all members that precede the delegates' meetings. Some in attendance favored the FIDE side of the world title controversy. Our FIDE delegate, Fan Adams, argued in favor of a fairly neutral stance. I argued that the USCF should take a "proactive neutral" stance, by encouraging the warring parties to work out a peaceful agreement incorporating the strengths of both sides. However, a minority party leader and friend of Kasparov stated that the PCA was completely uninterested in tying in with any amateur organization. Fan Adams also disliked my view, saying that Campomanes would hear it as a "you're a bad boy" stance that would offend him. Thus, in microcosm, was the world situation depicted! However, the USCF did condemn the FIDE action of deleting Kasparov and Short from their rating list. The USCF is also taking steps to try to assure that neither FIDE nor the PCA tries to blacklist U.S. players who participate in the other organization's events.

Most of the other issues before the delegates were fairly tame and bipartisan. The budget was healthy, because of membership gains. The new rulebook was not available because of printing delays, but should be out soon.

This year's awards banquet featured the Hall-of-Fame inductions of GM Pal Benko and former World Correspondence Champion Dr. Victor Palciauskas. Noted historians Jeremy Gaige and Dale Brandreth were honored. I was privileged again to induct the Hall of Fame members.

As a final note, I have just heard from a source close to the World Championship that funding for the Karpov-Timman match has completely collapsed! Some news reports say that the match may be resumed at a new site (Moscow, Budapest, or France).

One more news flash: Fischer reportedly is studying a new type of chess, with variable opening setups with Benko. Fischer's former fiancée has blasted him in a tabloid; and he is furious about the movie bearing his name.

REVIEW: "SEARCHING FOR BOBBY FISCHER"

by John McCrary

"Is it out yet?" All summer, chessplayers asked each other this question. The "it" was the movie "Searching for Bobby Fischer," the first major American movie actually about chess since the days of the silents.

"It" was finally released in mid-August to large cities, and came to Columbia in late September. So far, it seems to be having some success. Critics have praised it, including a favorable review on a major TV network. Non-players who have seen the commercials have asked me questions like "What are those funny little clocks for?" - so I suppose it has some educational value.

How good is it? I would rate it about "8" on a scale of "10". (My "10" movies would be something like "The Ten Commandments.") It is based on a book with the same title, which is a nonfiction work about real people. Oddly, the book has two fascinating chapters that were not included in the movie: a trip to Russian chess schools; and a search for the real Fischer in California. The latter chapter would have been depicted if Fischer had not suddenly gone public during the filming!

What is featured is the New York chess scene, including famous Washington Square Park where young Fischer played many games. Seven-year-old Josh Waitzkin becomes enthralled with the games in the park; and his parents soon realize they have a prodigy in the family. They hire famous chess author Bruce Pandolfini as a tutor.

The movie then revolves around various thematic conflicts. One of these concerns the parents' indecision about how much to encourage Josh to develop his gift. Chessplayers in the audience will enjoy Papa Waitzkin's bawling out of Josh's schoolteacher, who is concerned that the boy spends too much time on "this chess thing." Dad tells her, "Its name is chess, not 'this chess thing!'" Soon Josh is in another school.

The main conflicts occur within Josh himself. He loves chess - no problem there - but he dislikes the pressure of being a prodigy. He seems happiest when playing for fun in Washington Square. He seems least happy when trying to please Pandolfini, who holds out Fischer's play as an impossible ideal, or when he must cope with the pressure of being top-rated in a scholastic event. ("Maybe it's better not to be the 'best'," he says, "then it's okay if you lose.")

Another conflict concerns the very different styles of Josh's two tutors. His official tutor, Pandolfini, is staid, reserved, and dedicated to the principles of sound play. Josh's unofficial tutor is Vinnie, the colorful streetwise park player. He teaches Josh to "play the man, not the board," i.e., to play aggressively to psych out

his opponent. This Petrosian vs. Tal type of controversy is finally resolved when Josh integrates both approaches in his climactic tournament game.

The movie contains several lookbacks to Fischer in 1972, with old footage, and black-and-white photos and other props borrowed from the U.S. Chess Hall of Fame. A couple of grandmasters appear briefly as themselves without lines; the other real people are portrayed by actors. One ironic scene has the real Bruce Pandolfini standing next to the actor who portrays him. Since the two do not look alike, only we USCF members will appreciate that inside joke.

The movie, like the book, presents chess as an all-absorbing art whose devotees must cope with the lack of appreciation of society at large. The movie has no violence, profanity, or sex, and therefore cannot be a big hit at the 1993 box office! But Paramount Pictures deserves praise for a unique attempt that may permanently affect, if only slightly, the place of chess in popular culture.

PAIRINGS: HOW AUTOMATIC ARE THEY?

by John McCrary

For the first nine-tenths of chess history, tournaments were virtually unknown even at the local level. Philidor played only matches, for example. By the 1840's, the first tournaments began as elimination events and three-player "pools". In the 1940's, the Swiss system came to the U.S.

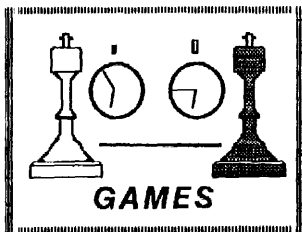
The Swiss system is derived from the elimination system, with the basic modification that the losers keep playing each other. Unfortunately, there is no precise way to pair players. That is because pairings must satisfy three criteria: (a) They must be within the same score group or as nearly as possible; (b) The players must not have played; (c) Colors must be equalized as closely as possible for each player.

The three criteria function as independent variables, that may have nothing to do with each other. A score group may be loaded with players who need the same color, or who have played each other. Every director's nightmare is to have a final-round situation in which some colors cannot be equalized without pairing out of the score group - an impossible problem he must plan ahead to avoid.

In the early days of the Swiss, pairings were made by lot within a score group! That system, bad as it was, took the director off the hook, since players could blame only their luck, not him. The USCF system was developed to make the three pairing variables behave in a more coordinated fashion. But the color allocations in the system are based on the assumption that higher-rateds will win (the most probable outcome). If, by contrast, most of the Whites win in the first round, the director has color problems all over the place in the second round. Similar problems develop if there are many draws.

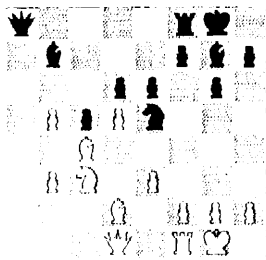
Thus, the pairings may have to deviate from the strict USCF model when there are color problems.

So, if a pairing looks strange to you, don't get excited unless you have looked at all the pairing cards and evaluated the overall situation of the pairing variables. Pairings are not as automatic as they look!



This month we can't wait to lead off with the excellent game played by Lindsay Blanks in the Charleston Classic against Dr. Karl Burger. Blanks was Black in a Benko Gambit:

1. d4 c5 2. d5 ♖f6 3. c4 b5 4. cb5 a6 5. e3 g6 6. ♖c3 d6 7. a4 ♖g7 8. ♡a3 0-0 9. ♗f3 ♗b7 10. ♗c4 ab5 11. ab5 ♗bd7 12. 0-0 ♗g4 13. ♡a8 ♗a8 14. ♗d2 ♗ge5 15. ♗e5 ♗e5 16. b3 e6



At whatever cost, the center must fall!

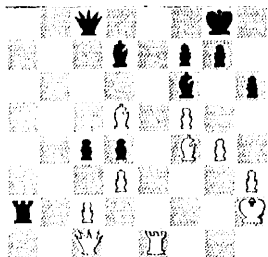
17. e4 f5 18. f3 ♗c4 19. bc4 ♗a3 20. ♗c2 fe4 21. ♗e4 ed5 22. ♗d6 ♗d4 23. ♗h1 ♗a8 24. b6 ♗c6 25. cd5 ♗d5 26. ♡b1

♡f3 27. ♗b5 ♗a6 28. ♗d4 ♡f1 0-1 It is mate.

Dough Cail played in the open section despite being the lowest rated player there. He took his lumps, but also earned some respect, as in this game against Pat Hart.

Cail-Hart, French Defense:

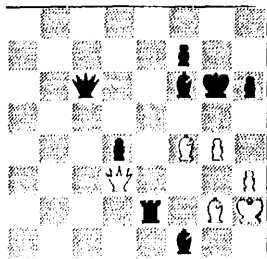
1. e4 e6 2. d3 d5 3. ♗d2 ♗f6 4. ♗gf3 ♗e7 5. g3 0-0 6. ♗g2 c5 7. 0-0 ♗c6 8. ♡e1 ♗c7 9. b3 d4 10. a4 e5 11. ♗c4 b6 12. ♗d2 ♗e6 13. ♗c1 b6 14. b3 a6 15. ♗h2 b5 16. ab5 ab5 17. ♡a8 ♡a8 18. ♗ce5 ♗e5 19. ♗e5 ♗e5 20. f4 ♗b8 21. f5 ♗d7 22. e5 ♡a2 23. ef6 ♗f6 24. ♗f4 ♗c8 25. g4 c4 26. bc4 bc4 27. ♗d5



- ♗b5 28. ♗b1 ♗a6 29. dc4 ♗c4 30. ♡e8 ♗h7 31. ♗b8 ♡c2 32. ♗g2 g6 33. fg6 ♗g6 34. ♗b1 ♗d3 35. ♗e1 ♗c6 36. ♗g3 ♗f1 37. ♡e2 ♡e2 38. ♗d3

Continued, next page

**Games, Continued
(Cail-Hart)**



♙e4?

On 38--Kg7 Black wins quickly: 39 Qxc2 Bxe2 40 Bxc6 d6 and the threat of Bg5 wins a piece and the game.

39. ♙e4 ♠e4 40. ♖e4 ♗g7 41. ♗g3 d3 42. h4 ♖c3 43. ♗f2 ♖e2 44. g5 h5 45. ♗f3 ♗f3 46. ♗f3 ♗g6 47. ♗e3 d2 48. ♗e2 ♗f5 49. ♖e3 ♗e4 50. ♗d2 ♗d2 51. ♗d2 ♗f4 52. ♗d3 ♗g4 53. ♗e4 ♗h4 54. ♗f4 ♗h3 55. ♗f3 h4 0-1

Brenton Bovay was rated five hundred points below James Collins at the start of the Charleston tournament.

However, the following first round game set the tone for his tournament, and Bovay eventually finished with a very creditable 2 1/2 points. After an unusual opening, Collins got the two bishops, and it seemed he was always just about to take over the game, but Bovay always found a reply. Bovay was White in a Queen's Gambit Declined.

1. d4 ♗f6 2. c4 e6 3. ♗c3 d5 4. cd5 ♗d5 5. ♗d5?

5 e4! After Nxc3 6 bxc3 c5 we have a known line of the Semi-Tarrasch Defense, but one that has been good for White in many games.

5-- ♙d5?!

Unusual, but White does not take advantage of it.

6. e3 ♗d7 7. ♗d3 c5 8. ♙f3

8. Nf3!

♗f6 9. ♙d5 ♗d5 10. ♗f3 ♖d7

11. ♗e5 ♗b4 12. 0-0

12 Bb1!

♗d3 13. ♗d3 cd4 14. ed4 ♖e7

15. ♗c5 ♖c6 16. f4?

Positionally bad, blocking the diagonal of his own B. 16 Be3!

♠d8 17. ♖e3 ♗f6 18. ♠fd1 g6

19. ♠ab1 0-0?

The K should stay in the center. A good plan would be 19--b6 20 Nb3 Bd5 21 Rbc1 Kd7 and White will be thoroughly tied down.

20. b4 a6 21. ♗b3 ♠c8 22.

♠bc1 ♖e7 23. a3 ♖a4 24. ♠c8

♠c8 25. ♠c1! ♠c1 26. ♗c1

♖c2 27. ♗f2 a5 28. ba5 ♖a3

29. ♗d2 ♗b2 30. ♗e3 ♖a3 31.

♗d3 ♗d3 32. ♗d3 ♗f8 33.

♗c4 ♗d6 34. ♗b5 ♖c7 35. g3

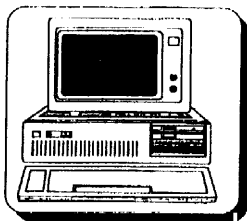
♗e7 36. ♖b4 ♗d7 37. ♖c5

Draw

Neither side can break through.

Chess & Computers

By Lee Hyder



It hasn't been long since computers and chess were discussed in this magazine, but much has already changed. Here are some recent developments.

Chess News

As I write the two "World Championship" matches are under way, and there is plenty of news for chessplayers to talk about. I had given up my subscription to the USA Today Computer Bulletin Board some time ago (too much blather, not enough content, and it was a long distance call), and was looking forward to following the matches on the GENic bulletin board when--while I was on vacation--chess disappeared from that source. Before I managed to compose a fiery letter of complaint, I discovered what had happened: the Internet is here.

What is the Internet? Have you heard of Albert Gore's "Information Highway"? That's what he's talking about, and it's a perfect example of something remarkable happening without planning or intent. The Internet is a computer network set up to link research institutions around the country. It's gradually

been tied into a variety of other computer networks, and now reaches countries all around the world: Europe, Australia, Asia. As it grew, people discovered that the techniques developed to send data between computers were ideal for sending all

kinds of other messages as well. Soon there were flows of information on various topics going around, and subdivisions were set up on hundreds of them. One of these is designated "rec.games.chess". This is where a chess buff can go to get a daily fix of chess news (if any), exchange thoughts on topics of interest, and pick up a few games that may be of interest, or that someone wants to show off.

Ah, but how do you reach the Internet? There are a lot of ways. On GENic there is a daily download available in the Internet library. Other computer information systems (Prodigy, CompuServe, America Online, etc.) have their own ways. There are ways to post messages. All this is new; until very recently, only scholars or people on expensive commercial networks had this access. Now the whole world does, though the peculiarities of the system will discourage many from trying it for some while.

The main problem is too much material! Unless you have a lot of time (and some money as well), you won't be able to keep up with this flood. Still, it's fun to try. (Continued Next Page)

Computers, Continued

Chess Playing Programs

On another subject, I've just discovered the difference a computer makes when a chess playing program is concerned. I've played *Chessmaster 2100* on a Mac Plus and on an old Tandy, each a machine with a CPU chip in the 10 MHz range. Recently I've been playing it on a more modern computer, a DOS machine with a 33 MHz 486 CPU chip. Look out, folks! CM2100 was considerably overrated at 2100 on those other machines, but not on the new one; it is really tough.

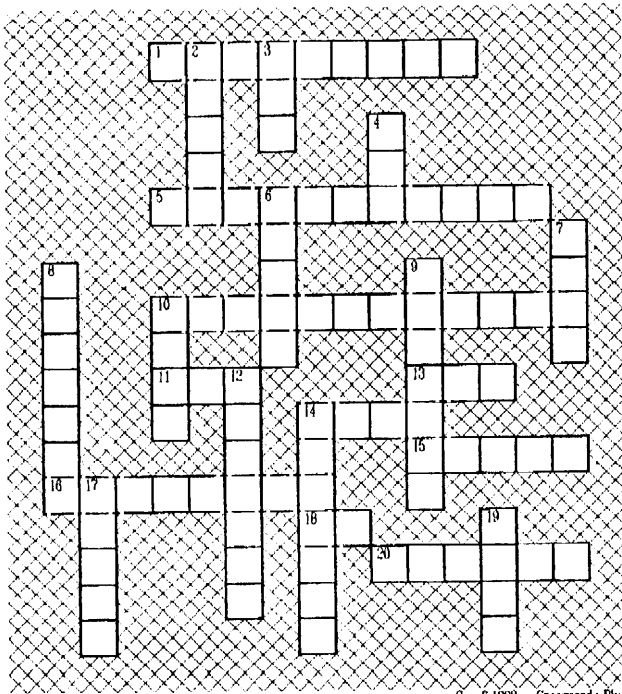
I recently read an article recommending chess playing software for those who want a strong opponent. The recommendation was *Chess Genius* if you have a reasonably fast DOS machine, and *The Chess Machine* if you have an older model. (*The Chess Machine* involves an add-in board with its own CPU and memory.) My advice is, unless you are already a master, put your money in hardware. A fast computer makes cheap programs very, very good. I shudder to think what a better program would do on one of the new Pentiums.

I wrote once in these pages that I didn't think playing a master class program would be that much fun, but that one of the fun things computer chess could do is introduce us to games little known in the West: Japanese chess (shogi) or

Chinese chess (xiang ji, pronounced roughly shang chec). It turns out that with the upsurge of interest in things oriental has come some interest in these games as well. I haven't found a shogi program, though they undoubtedly exist, but probably not with an English interface. However, there is a xiang ji program available at a very reasonable price (\$39.95) from Leong Jacobs, Inc., 2729 Lury Lane, Annapolis, MD 21401. I'm ordering a copy and will give a report in a future issue. There's a Windows version too, but this dealer doesn't sell it.

Xiang ji, I note, is getting some attention on the Internet, and may by now have its own discussion group. Shogi probably already has one, but I don't yet have access to it. These Oriental games have some interesting peculiarities, but without knowledgeable opponents we Westerners would never get to play them. The computer can change this. There are, I understand, also programs that play a decent version of the oriental game of "go". It's a fun game for the newcomer, but utterly profound at its higher levels. No Westerner has every learned it well enough to enter the top ranks of go masters.

Readers will recognize that this article is chock full of trademarked items: *Chessmaster 2100*, *Chess Genius*, *The Chess Machine*, *Pentium*, *USA Today*, *GENIE*, *Prodigy*, *America OnLine*, *Compuserve*, and *Xian*. So far as I know, *Internet* is not a trademark.



Sep. 6, 1983 - Crosswords Plus

Crossword, by David Williams

Across:

1. Actress Classmate of Fischer
5. Program rated 1380 points higher than Hsu, its principal creator
10. GM winner in a blitz event in Spartanburg
11. Easy win
13. Morphy's "profession"
14. Edgar Rice Burroughs wrote about chessmen on this planet.
15. U. S. State Dept. once sponsored him on a European chess tour.
16. His chess book was translated into Russian as a checkers book
18. Not quite a GM
20. Once gave a simul in Columbia sponsored by a chicken company

Down:

2. Number of associations that united to form the USCF
 3. Not the band but the ratings guru
 4. This openings manual was published in 1911
 6. Where Alekhin rests in peace
 7. Freudian chessplayer
 8. Tie-break method
 9. Teetotaler who placed 2nd in 1st American chess congress
 10. Place Fidel & Capablanca have in common
 12. Country where first national chess association was founded
 14. Computer chess algorithm
 17. Perpendicular to files
 19. The stronger of the Menchik sisters
- Answers Inside Back Cover**

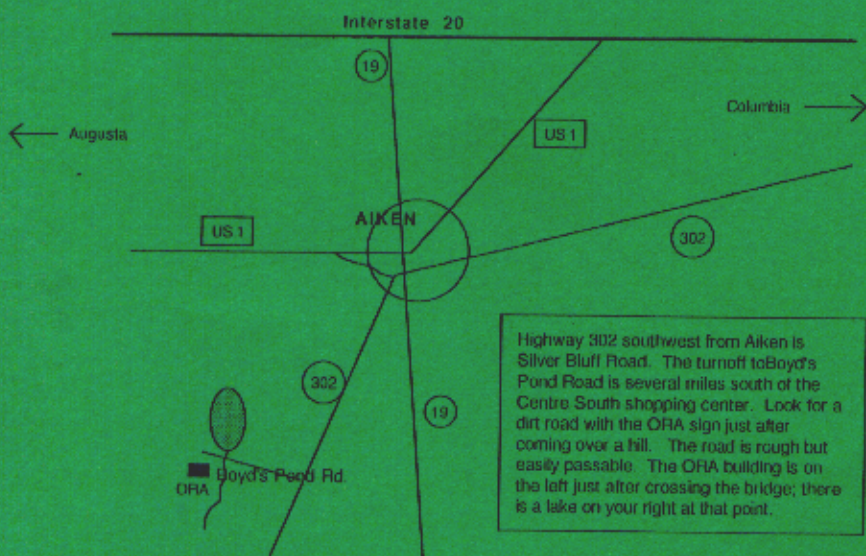
Charleston Classic XIII

August 28 - 29, 1993

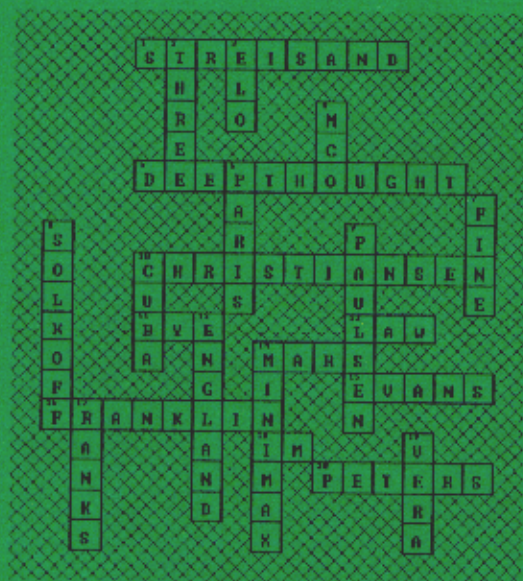
TD - Douglas Holmes

#	Player	Rating	Round				Score
			1	2	3	4	
1.	Anthony Laster	2205	W7	W6	D5	D2	3.0
2.	Edward Ross	2101	W8	BYE	W4	D1	3.0
3.	Lindsay Blanks	2072	L4	W7	W8	W5	3.0
4.	Matthew Morris	2343	W3	D5	L2	W6	2.5
5.	Karl Burger	2382	W6	D4	D1	L3	2.0
6.	Patrick Hart	2082	L5	L1	W7	L4	1.0
7.	Doug Cail	1778	L1	L3	L6	W8	1.0
8.	Richard Pugh	1657	L2	BYE	L3	L7	1.0

#	Player	Rating	Round					Score
			1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Daniel Hauser	1925	W34	W22	W11	D2	W8	4.5
2.	Allen Smedley	1897	W37	W7	W6	D1	W3	4.5
3.	Quinn Swanger	1856	W15	W20	W5	W12	L2	4.0
4.	John Valentine	1688	W26	W25	L12	W24	W15	4.0
5.	Eli Thakore	1672	W35	W32	L3	W17	W12	4.0
6.	William McKay	1588	W16	W19	L2	W30	W11	4.0
7.	Daryl Dowty	1549	W17	L2	W31	W32	W19	4.0
8.	John Vonderleith	1936	D14	W38	W33	W9	L1	3.5
9.	Stanley Lowery	1665	W36	D33	W14	L8	W22	3.5
10.	Milas Lebedovych	1736	W31	L12	W34	W13	---	3.0
11.	William Floyd	1694	W40	W23	L1	W20	L6	3.0
12.	Toleman Miller	1496	W29	W10	W4	L3	L5	3.0
13.	Michael Will	1454	L19	W21	W23	L10	W24	3.0
14.	Will Mason	1388	D8	W30	L9	W18	D20	3.0
15.	John Dusky	1352	L3	W26	W22	W25	L4	3.0
16.	Stanley Puckett	1047	L6	L18	W41	W31	W37	3.0
17.	Christopher Lebhar	1035	L7	W41	W32	L5	W27	3.0
18.	Bryan Rounds	UNR.	L23	W16	W38	L14	W28	3.0
19.	Jerome Sanford	UNR.	W13	L6	W25	W33	L7	3.0
20.	John Crawford	1501	W28	L3	W36	L11	D14	2.5
21.	Brenton Bovay	1124	D38	L13	L30	W41	W33	2.5
22.	Alvin Veronee	1537	W27	L1	L15	W23	L9	2.0
23.	William Pilaud	1500	W18	L11	L13	L22	W35	2.0
24.	Donald Wilson	1410	L33	W29	W28	L4	L13	2.0
25.	Robert Osbourne	1400	W41	L4	L19	L15	W30	2.0
26.	Paul Brannan	1163	L4	L15	W37	L27	BYE	2.0
27.	Joseph Puckett	958	L22	L31	WF	W26	L17	2.0
28.	Roger Collum	957	L20	W35	L24	W29	L18	2.0
29.	Richard Sneed	UNR.	L12	L24	W35	L28	W41	2.0
30.	Conway Le Crow	1422	BYE	L14	W21	L6	L25	1.5
31.	Anil Yallapragada	1325	L10	W27	L7	L16	D32	1.5
32.	Jonathan Puckett	1053	W39	L5	L17	L7	D31	1.5
33.	Michael Denney	UNR.	W24	D9	L8	L19	L21	1.5
34.	Michael Nichols	1368	L1	W40	L10	Withdraw		1.0
35.	Buddy Miller	1151	L5	L28	L29	W38	L23	1.0
36.	Theo Schudel	1147	L9	W37	L20	Withdraw		1.0
37.	Tommy Kinne	843	L2	L36	L26	BYE	L16	1.0
38.	James Collins	1651	D21	L8	L18	L35	---	0.5
39.	Daniel Crews	1635	L32	Withdraw				0.0
40.	Gil Holmes	1310	L11	L34	LF	Withdraw		0.0
41.	Jon Dye	UNR.	L25	L17	L16	L21	L29	0.0



Crossword Solution



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