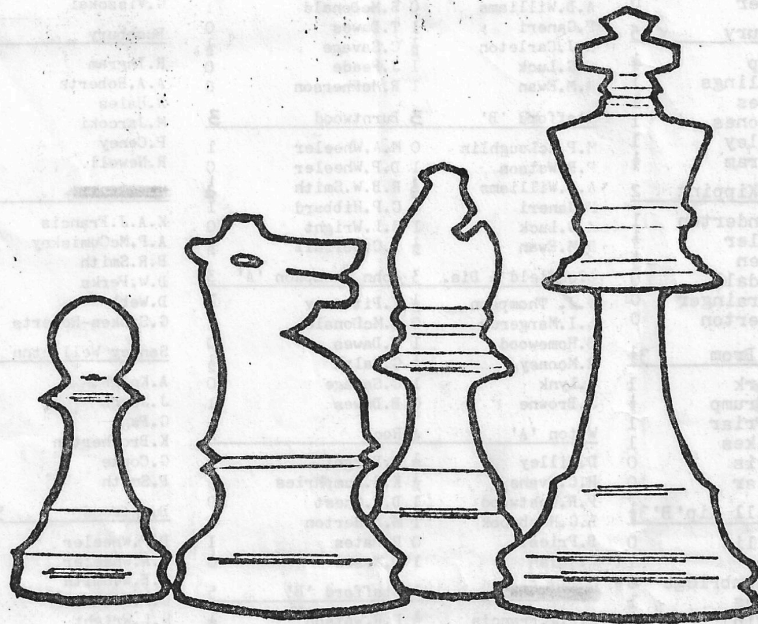


8112-5
No 5

District Chess League

BULLETIN 1981:82



LEAGUE TABLES

DIVISION 1

	P	W	D	L	Pts
BUSHBURY	10	7	1	2	15
STAFFORD	9	6	1	2	13
LICHFIELD 'A'	9	5	1	3	11
WEST BROM	10	4	2	4	9
ROCK KIPPING	9	4	1	4	9
DUDLEY	9	3	1	5	7
LICHFIELD 'B'	7	3	1	3	7
TELFORD	4	3	1	3	7
WALSALL KIPP 'A'	4	2	0	2	4
WALSALL KIPP 'B'	8	1	0	7	2
STOURBRIDGE	8	0	1	7	1

DIVISION 2

	P	W	D	L	Pts
STAFFORD	9	7	2	0	16
BURNWOOD	7	5	2	0	13
BANKEY	10	4	2	4	10
CANNOCK	10	3	3	4	9
JOHN TOMPSON	12	3	3	6	9
BUSHBURY	9	3	4	2	9
ROCK KIPPING	10	3	3	4	9
GOODYEAR	10	2	2	6	6
MERCIA	9	2	2	5	6
WOLVERHAMPTON	9	2	1	6	5
LICHFIELD & DIST	7	1	1	5	3

DIVISION 3

	P	W	D	L	Pts
WEST BROM	9	6	0	3	12
UNION LOCKS 'A'	9	5	2	2	12
RUGELEY	9	5	1	3	11
WALSALL KIPP 'C'	9	4	1	4	9
UNION LOCKS 'B'	9	4	1	4	9
ROCK KIPPING	9	3	1	5	7
BUSHBURY	12	1	0	11	2
CANNOCK	10	1	1	8	3
WOLVERHAMPTON 'B'	10	1	1	8	3
WOLVERHAMPTON 'C'	10	1	1	8	3
WALSALL KIPP 'D'	7	1	1	5	3

DIVISION 4

	P	W	D	L	Pts
DRAYTON BASSETT	7	6	1	0	13
STAFFORD	7	6	0	1	12
CANNOCK	9	5	2	2	12
DUDLEY 'B'	8	4	2	2	10
DUDLEY & DOWELL	10	4	4	2	12
BURNWOOD	9	3	1	5	7
G.N.N.	9	3	1	5	7
MERCIA	9	3	2	4	8
DUDLEY 'C'	8	2	2	4	6
GOODYEAR	8	2	0	6	4

DIVISION 5

	P	W	D	L	Pts
KIDDERMINSTER	7	7	0	0	14
DRAYTON BASSETT	8	5	2	1	12
RUGELEY	8	5	1	2	11
LICHFIELD	8	3	2	3	8
W.M. POLICE	7	2	2	3	6
BREWOOD	7	2	2	3	6
WOLVERHAMPTON	7	2	2	3	6
JOHN TOMPSON	8	2	2	4	6
LICHFIELD & DIST	6	0	1	5	1

DIVISION 6

	P	W	D	L	Pts
UNION LOCKS	7	6	0	1	12
GOODYEAR	9	5	2	2	12
LICHFIELD	9	4	2	3	10
WOLVERHAMPTON	9	4	1	4	9
STAFFORD	9	4	1	4	9
DRAYTON BASSETT	9	4	1	4	9
MERCIA	7	4	1	2	9
WEST BROM	9	3	1	5	7
PERTON	9	3	1	5	7
W.M. POLICE	8	3	1	4	7

DIVISION 1

West Brom	6	Stourbridge	0
W. Clark	1	J. Williams	0
J.E. Crump	1	F.A. Evers	0
J.A. Friar	1	F.L. Tatler	0
P. Wilkes	1	F. Pickett	0
M. Friar	1	C. Greaves	0
D. Davis	1	L.B. Dowding	0

Telford	5	Walsall Kip'B'	1
J.A. Blore	1	A. Willis	0
J.K. Footner	1	E. Lees	0
J. Spearman	1	M. Groombridge	0
R.A. Chadd	1	R. Jones	0
R.G. Thompson	1	T. Hollington	0
D.C. Roberts	1	N. Finer	0

Rock Kipping	1	Bushbury	5
A. Sadler	1/2	G. Heap	1/2
I. Green	0	G. Wellings	1
G. Humphreys	0	N. Jones	1
K.R. Grainger	0	P.S. Jones	1
E. Tisdall	0	C. Ridley	1
A. Turner	1/2	R. Ingram	1/2

Lichfield 'A'	4	Rock Kipping	2
K.R. Thompson	0	D.W. Anderton	1
B.E. Milner	1/2	A. Sadler	1/2
P. Jeal	1/2	I. Green	1/2
R. Allen	1	B. Tisdall	0
J.S. Keaveney	1	K.R. Grainger	0
A. Grant	1	M. Anderton	0

Walsall Kip'A' 2 1/2	West Brom	3 1/2	
B. Marshall	0	W. Clark	1
N. Young	1/2	J.E. Crump	1/2
S. Dickens	0	J.A. Friar	1
H. Baines	0	P. Wilkes	1
J.C. Sturrock	1	D. Davis	0
J.W. Withnall	1	M. Friar	0

Stourbridge	2 1/2	Walsall Kip'B' 3 1/2	
G.F. Harris	1	A. Willis	0
J. Williams	0	E. Lees	1
P.A. Evers	1	M. Groombridge	0
F. Tatler	0	P. Jones	1
L.B. Dowding	1/2	M. Savin	1/2
G. Hume	0	T. Hollington	1

Dudley	3	Bushbury	2
J. Fellows	0	G. Wellings	1
S. Jukes	0	P.S. Jones	1
T.J. Henley	0	P. Staley	1
D. Challenor	0	P. Nightingale	0
G. Elwell	1 (1/2)	P. Coney	0 (1/2)
M. Sampson	1	P. Hadley	0
Amended result	Bd 5	tied to Div 2	

Walsall Kip'B' 2 1/2	Bushbury	3 1/2	
A. Willis	1	G. Wellings	0
E. Lees	1/2	C. Ridley	1/2
M. Groombridge	1	P.S. Jones	1
R. Jones	0	P. Staley	1
P. Jones	1/2	R. Ingram	1/2
T. Hollington	0	R. Hales	1

Bushbury	3 1/2	Telford	2 1/2
G. Wellings	1/2	J.D. Blore	1/2
C.A. Jones	1	J. Spearman	0
C. Ridley	1	R.A. Chadd	0
P.S. Jones	1	N.R. Andrews	0
P. Staley	0	R.G. Thompson	1
R. Ingram	0	D.L. Roberts	1

West Brom	2	Lichfield 'A'	4
W. Clark	1	K.R. Thompson	0
J. Crump	1/2	B.E. Milner	1/2
J. Friar	0	P. Jeal	1
P. Wilkes	1/2	R. Allen	1/2
M. Friar	0	J.S. Keaveney	1
D. Davis	0	J.O. Loughlin	1

Rock Kipping	3	West Brom	3
D. Anderton	1	W. Clark	0
A. Sadler	1	J. Crump	0
K. Grainger	0	J.A. Friar	1
S. Jacklin	1/2	P. Wilkes	1/2
D.R. Mason	0	D. Davis	1
A. Turner	1/2	M. Friar	1/2

Dudley	3	West Brom	3
T.R.D. Grove	1	W. Clark	0
J. Fellows	1/2	J. Crump	1/2
S. Jukes	1	J.A. Friar	0
T.J. Henley	0	P. Wilkes	1
D. Challenor	0	D. Davis	1
M. Sampson	1/2	M. Friar	1/2

Stafford 'B'	4 1/2	John Thompson	1 1/2
D. Price	1	K. Pittaway	0
A.D. Williams	0	S. McDonald	1
P. Ganeri	1	T. Dawes	0
R.J. Carleton	1	C. Savage	0
B.G. Luck	1	J. Resade	0
R.M. Ewan	1	R. McPherson	0

Stafford 'B'	3	Burntwood	3
M.P. McLoughlin	0	M.A. Wheeler	1
P.R. Watson	1	D.P. Wheeler	0
A.D. Williams	1/2	R.E.W. Smith	1/2
P. Ganeri	0	C.P. Hibbard	1
B.G. Luck	1	H.L. Wright	0
R.M. Ewan	1/2	B.C. Worrall	1/2

Lichfield & Dis.	3	John Thompson 'A'	3
K.J. Thompson	1/2	K. Pittaway	1/2
L.I. Margerum	0	S. McDonald	1
B. Homewood	1	T. Dawes	0
R. Mooney	1/2	G. Ralph	1/2
J. Lynk	1	C. Savage	0
J. Browne	0	B. Dawes	1

W'ton 'A'	4	Rock	2
D. Lilley	1/2	P. Borghi	1/2
R.C. Evans	1	K.G. Humphries	1
P.R. Eastwood	1	D.T. Guest	0
L.G. Hesbrook	1	M. Anderton	0
B. Priest	0	R. Pates	1
P. Nolan	1	D. Mason	0

Mercia 'A'	1	Stafford 'B'	5
K.A.J. Francis	1/2	P.R. Watson	1/2
A.P. McCumiskey	0	M.P. McLoughlin	1
B.R. Smith	0	D. Price	1
G. Janos	0	P. Ganeri	1
D. Perks	0	R.J. Carleton	1
J. Rosser	1/2	R.M. Ewan	1/2

Rock Kipping	1 1/2	Burntwood	4 1/2
P. Borghi (D/F)	0	M.A. Wheeler	1
P. Buckley	0	D.P. Wheeler	1
K.G. Humphreys	0	R.E.W. Smith	1
A.J. Elliott (D/F)	0	C.P. Hibbard	1
M. Anderton	1/2	H.L. Wright	1/2
H. Bates	1	A. Jaworski	0

J. Thompson 'A'	2	Cannock Chase 'A'	4
W. Pittaway	0	K. Warkulewicz	1
S. McDonald	0	D. Thomas	1
T. Dawes	1	A.B.C. Smith	1
G. Ralph	0	D. Lewis	1
C. Lines	0	C. Hill	1
C. Savage	1	K. Windle	0

Sankey	3	Stafford 'B'	3
A. Knight	1	M.P. McLoughlin	0
J. Jeggo	1/2	P. Ganeri	1/2
C. Pugh	1/2	R.J. Carleton	1/2
B. Waters	0	R.M. Ewan	1
K. Brotherton	1/2	E.G. Luck	1/2
P. Smith	1/2	I. McNeill	1/2

Bushbury	2	Mercia	4
R. Hales	0	K.A.J. Francis	1
A.A. Roberts	1	A.P. McCumiskey	0
P. Coney	0	B.R. Smith	1
K. Jones	0	D.W. Perks	1
R. Newell	0	S. Stokes-Roberts	1
S. Williams	1/2	J.G. Rosser	1/2

Cannock 'A'	3	Sankey Wellington	3
K. Warkulewicz	0	G. Pugh	1
A.E.C. Smith	1	L. Prescott	0
D. Thomas	1/2	K. Brotherton	1/2
C. Hill	0	G. Cooke	1
D. Lewis	0	P. Smith	1
K. Windle	1	G. Viszokai	0

Goodyear	3	W'ton 'A'	3
A. Schroeder	0	D. Lilley	1
G. Blest	1	P. Eastwood	0
D. Blest	1	R. Evans	0
M. Finnemore	1/2	L. Hesbrook	1/2
D. Bonner	0	G. Wright	1
P.O. Donoghue	1/2	M. Walton	1/2

Sankey	5	Lichfield & Dis.	1
G. Pugh	1	B. Homewood	0
K. Brotherton	1/2	L. Margrum	1/2
P. Darmanin	1	R. Mooney	0
G. Cooke	1/2	J. Lynk	1/2
P. Smith	1	N. Clift	0
G. Viszokai	1	A. Rees	0

Bushbury	4 1/2	Sankey Wellington	1 1/2
R. Ingram	1	G. Pugh	0
A.A. Roberts	1	B. Waters	0
R. Hales	1	P. Darmanin	0
M. Jarcoki	1	P. Smith	0
P. Coney	0	K. Brotherton	1
R. Newell	1/2	G. Viszokai	1/2

Mercia 'A'	3	Rock Kipping 'B'	3
K.A.J. Francis	1/2	K.G. Humphreys	1/2
A.P. McCumiskey	0	D.T. Guest	1
B.R. Smith	0	P. Buckley	1
D.W. Perks	1	A.J. Elliott (DEF)	0
D. Webb	1/2	Mrs. M. Anderton	1/2
G. Stokes-Roberts	1	R. Bates	0

Sankey Wellington	4	Goodyear 'A'	2
A. Knight	1	A. Schroeder	0
J. Jeggo	0	G. Blest	1
G. Pugh	1	M. Finnemore	0
K. Brotherton	1/2	D. Blest	1/2
G. Cooke	1/2	D. Bonner	1/2
P. Smith	1	P.O. Donoghue	0

Burntwood	5 1/2	Bushbury	1 1/2
D.P. Wheeler	1	R. Hales	0
P.A. Wheeler	1	P. Coney	0
R.B.W. Smith	1	P. Hadley	0
C.P. Hibbard	1	M. Neeld	0
H.L. Wright	1	P. Scott	0
B.C. Worrall	1/2	K. Jones	1/2

DIVISION 3

Cannock	2	Rugeley	3
K. Windle	0	R. Rodriguez	1
D. Burgoyne	1	M. Page	0
P. Gavin	0	P. Hinks	1
A. Burton	0	A. Dobson	1
A. Tipton	1	S. Manegold	0

Wolverhampton	2	Bushbury	3
*R. Whittingham	0	R. Newell	1
B. Priest	1	S. Williams	0
G.R. Wright	0	G. Buckley	1
M.R. Walton	1	D. Whitehouse	0
J.M. Wakelam	0	I. Whitehouse	1
*Bd 1 tied to Div 2.			

Walsall Kip'C'	2	Rugeley	3
J. Stanton	0	M. Page	1
M. Savin	1/2	P. Hinks	1/2
T. Hollington	1/2	S. Gray	1/2
N. Finer	1	D. Revitt	0
H. Wainwright	0	A. Revitt	1

Bushbury	2 1/2	W-ton 'C'	2 1/2
R. Newell	1/2	N.W. Boydon	1/2
G. Buckley	1	B. Lewis	0
S. Williams	0	D.J. Walton	1
D. Whitehouse	1	F. Sproson	0
I. Whitehouse	0	P.J. Nolan	1

West Brom	3	Rugeley	2
G. Wesson	1	R. Rodriguez	0
S. Rowley	0	M. Page	1
D. Dennick	1	P. Hinks	0
D. Rosser	0	S. Gray	1
D. Allmark	1	B. Flynn	0

DIVISION 4

Union Locks 'B'	1 West Brom	4
M. Quinn	0 G. Wesson	1
B. Beaman	0 S. Rowley	1
P. Phazey	0 D. Dennick	1
L. Tonks	0 D. Rosser	1
M. Waldron	0 D. Allmark	1
Union Locks 'A'	3 1/2 Walsall Kip 'D'	1 1/2
N. Smith	0 B. Payne	1
J. Frajcher	0 W. Compton	1
D. Fellows	1 S. Wilcox	0
E. Dodd	1 R. Gant	0
A. Powis	1 A. Gureshi	0

Dudley 'C'	1/2 Stafford	4 1/2
I. T. Williams	0 J. McNeill	1
J. Blewitt	0 E. J. Newton	1
R. Carrier	0 G. H. DeVisme	1
	Def A. Standley	1
	Def D. Waud	1
G. K. N.	3 Burtwood	2
W. H. Hammond	1/2 D. Friend	1
A. C. Evans	1 A. Jaworski	0
H. Hartshorne	0 J. H. Gardner	1
L. Wilcox	0 R. Wheeler	1
G. Joynes	1 K. Larkin	0
Goodyear	1/2 Mercia	4 1/2
J. Grugulis	0 G. Janos	1
S. Chahal	0 J. Rosser	1
T. Willetts	0 P. Maybury	1
R. Clamp	0 J. Ramsey	1
A. Collabella	0 A. Joyce	1

Wolverhampton	4 Perton	1
T. L. Fellows	1/2 D. Poxon	1
T. Chick	1 D. Walker	0
S. S. Sidhu	1 E. Cotton	0
S. Wilson	1 D. Priest	0
R. Hill	1 A. Cromwell	0
Goodyear	4 Lichfield	1
T. Brotherton	1 D. Weston	0
D. Pietragalla	1/2 A. Marks	1
L. Last	1 P. Sagar	0
A. Murphy	1/2 M. Candlish	1
Y. P. Anand	1 S. Tyler	0
Wolverhampton	3 1/2 Goodyear	1 1/2
T. L. Fellows	0 T. Brotherton	1
T. Chick	1 D. Pietragalla	0
S. S. Sidhu	1/2 R. Blackwell	1
S. Wilson	1 Y. P. Anand	0
R. Hill	1 Miss L. Drew	0

DIVISION 4

Goodyear	1 1/2 Dudley & Dow	3 1/2
J. Grugulis	0 D. Jeffs	1
S. Chahal	0 F. Hackett	1
T. Willetts	0 W. Cox	1
R. Clamp	1/2 B. Jones	1
A. Collabella	1 M. Gennard	0
Mercia	1 1/2 Dudley 'B'	3 1/2
P. Maybury	0 G. Hughes	1
J. Ramsey	1/2 N. Summers	1
A. Joyce	0 L. Lovca	0
H. McCumiskey	0 M. Lloyd	1
B. Hewitt	0 F. Lloyd	1

DIVISION 5

Brewood	2 Rugeley	3
S. Walker	1/2 J. Riley	1
P. Mettem	0 G. Leese	1
G. Stokes	1/2 P. Cowan	1
L. Austrums	0 S. Manegold	1
S. Butler	1 B. Flynn	0
Drayton Bassett	3 1/2 West Mid Police	1 1/2
P. Nightingale	1/2 A. Ruffle	1
P. Jones	1/2 R. Peebles	1
S. Garey	1 B. Phillips	0
S. Kimberley	1/2 G. Ormerod	1
C. Bailey	1 H. King	0

Wolverhampton	2 Union Lock	3
T. L. Fellows	1 R. Myring	0
M. R. Lambert	0 J. Vanlinden	1
J. Simpson	0 J. Meredith	1
S. Wilson	1 R. Harper	0
R. Hill	0 P. Bennett	1
West Mid Police	2 Stafford	3
R. B. Phillips	0 R. Moss	1
B. Bradley	1 R. Gogerty	0
M. Savage	1/2 L. Cooper	1
R. Devey	1/2 R. Crossley	1
P. Stanley	0 J. Desgorgher	1
Union Lock	4 Stafford	1
R. Myring	0 R. Moss	1
J. Meredith	1 L. Cooper	0
J. Vanlinden	1 J. Desgorgher	0
R. Harper	1 R. Crossley	0
F. Bennett	1 M. Ewan	0

Dudley & Dow	2 1/2 G. K. N.	2 1/2
D. Jeffs	1 W. H. Hammond	0
F. Hackett	1 B. V. Hammond	0
W. Cox	1/2 G. W. Joynes	1
B. Jones	0 H. Hartshorne	1
M. Gennard	0 L. Wilcox	1
Burtwood	3 Goodyear	2
D. Friend	0 J. Grugulis	1
A. Jaworski	1 S. Chahal	0
J. H. Gardner	0 R. Clamp	1
D. I. Smith	1 T. Willetts	0
A. Smith	1 A. Collabella	0

Rugeley	1 Kidderminster	4
A. Dobson	0 L. Davis	1
G. Edwards	0 J. Kastic	1
G. Leese	1/2 D. Digger	1
J. Riley	1/2 J. Whitehead	1
P. Cowan	0 S. Radisa	1
West Mid Police	3 John Thompson	2
A. Ruffle	1 B. Dawes	0
R. Peebles	1 J. Reade	0
G. Ormerod	0 J. Savage	1
H. King	1 R. McPherson	0
M. Savage	0 E. Nicholls	1

Perton	2 1/2 West Mid Police	2 1/2
E. Cotton	1/2 B. Phillips	1
D. Poxon	0 B. Bradley	1
A. Cromwell	1 M. Savage	0
G. Bedson	1 P. Stanley	0
K. Evans	0 R. Devey	1
Lichfield	3 1/2 Wolverhampton	1 1/2
D. Weston	1 T. L. Fellows	0
A. Hall	0 T. Chick	1
P. Sagar	1/2 S. S. Sidhu	1
M. Candlish	1 S. Wilson	0
N. Wheatcroft	1 R. Hill	0

Drayton Bassett	5 Dudley & Dow	0
M. S. Ardin	1 F. Hackett	0
N. E. Ardin	1 W. Cox	0
B. Briscoe	1 B. Jones	0
W. Kimberley	1 M. Genard	0
D. Sandland	1 Def	0
Mercia	2 1/2 Dudley & Dow	2 1/2
G. Janos	1 D. Jeffs	0
W. Groves	1 F. Hackett	0
K. Nicholls	0 W. Cox	1
J. Ramsey	0 B. Jones	1
P. Maybury	1/2 M. Gennard	1

John Thompson	2 Rugeley	3
J. Reade	0 A. Dobson	1
B. Dawes	0 G. Leese	1
A. Savage	1/2 P. Cowan	1
R. McPherson	1 J. Riley	0
R. Scribner	1 B. Flynn	0
Wolverhampton D	1 Drayton Bassett	4
P. S. Walkins	0 P. J. W. Nightingale	1
R. I. Lamb	1 P. Jones	0
D. Toulson	0 S. Garey	1
D. M. Meakin	0 M. Kimberley	1
T. Morgan	0 S. Kimberley	1

Stafford	3 West Brom	2
R. Moss	1 J. Hall	0
R. Gogerty	1 B. Lear	0
L. Cooper	0 P. Williams	1
R. Crossley	0 G. Aldridge	1
J. Desgorgher	1 L. Hall	0
West Mid Police	1 1/2 Mercia	3 1/2
R. B. Phillips	1/2 P. Maybury	1
B. Bradley	1 A. Joyce	0
M. Savage	0 J. Ramsey	1
R. Devey	0 K. B. Nicholls	1
S. Savage	0 A. M. McCumiskoyl	1

Dudley 'C'	2 1/2 Mercia	2 1/2
M. Musty	0 G. Janos	1
H. New	0 J. Rosser	1
S. Morris	1/2 P. Maybury	1
J. Foxall	1 T. Joyce	0
M. Pyatt	1 B. Hewitt	0
Mercia	2 1/2 Dudley & Dow	2 1/2
G. Janos	1 D. Jeffs	0
W. Groves	1 F. Hackett	0
K. Nicholls	0 W. Cox	1
J. Ramsey	0 B. Jones	1
P. Maybury	1/2 M. Gennard	1

Kidderminster	3 Lichfield	1
L. Davis	1 W. Webster	0
W. Pugh	1 J. Mullins	0
D. Digger	A D. Neal	A
J. Whitehead	1/2 D. Weston	1
S. Radisa	1/2 B. Thorpe	2
Lichfield 'C'	3 1/2 Brewood	1 1/2
J. Bright	1/2 S. Walker	1
W. Webster	1 P. Mitten	0
J. Bailey	1 F. Richardson	0
J. Mullins	0 S. Butler	1
D. Neal	1 C. Spencer	0

Mercia	2 Wolverhampton	2
P. Maybury	0 T. Chick	1
J. Ramsey	1 T. L. Fellows	0
T. Joyce	0 S. S. Sidhu	1
K. B. Nicholls	1 T. Simpson	0
B. Hewitt	0 S. Wilson	1
Perton	1 1/2 Union Locks	2 1/2
D. Walker	0 R. Myring	1
A. Cromwell	0 E. Dodd	1
E. Cotton	0 J. Meredith	1
C. Bedson	1/2 F. Bennett	1
D. Poxon	1 R. Harper	0

Mercia	1 1/2 Cannock	3 1/2
G. Janos	1/2 P. Gavin	1
J. Rosser	1 A. Burton	0
B. Groves	0 A. Tipton	1
	Def S. Jones	1
	Def R. Smith	1

DIVISION 6

West Brom	3 Perton	2
B. Lear	0 D. Poxon	1
L. Hall	0 K. Evans	1
C. Aldridge	1 G. Bedson	0
C. Moon	1 A. Cromwell	0
P. Williams	1 D. Walker	0

Stafford 'D'	3 Perton	2
R. Moss	1 D. Poxon	0
A. Galanides	1 D. Walker	0
S. Leadbetter	0 S. Bedson	1
L. Cooper	1 A. Cromwell	0
T. C. Leadbetter	0 D. Priest	1

The Great Steinitz Hoax

by C. J. I. Purdy.



WILLIAM STEINITZ

A gigantic delusion has beset the chess world for half a century -- not only the rank and file of the chess world but its leading writers, who have spread the delusion further and further.

When I say half a century I mean 52 years for readers of German (because Emanuel Lasker's "Lehrbuch" appeared in 1926), and 46 years for readers of English, because the translated "Manual" first appeared in 1932.

The delusion is that William Steinitz formulated certain chess principles, which have become known as the Steinitz principles or the Steinitz theory.

The truth is that these principles were indeed formulated, but solely by Emanuel Lasker. It may seem to many quite incredible that a man should give the chess world the vital principles of position play and at the same time go out of his way to ascribe them to a predecessor. But Lasker had a reason which to him was an urgent matter of conscience.

What would Lasker have answered if some exceptionally erudite chess player had said to him, "In 1926 you ascribed all these principles to Steinitz. How come that in 1907 you published some of the most fundamental of them without a single mention of Steinitz?"

"KAMPF"

In 1907, Lasker wrote and published an essay entitled "Kampf". This is often mentioned in chess literature, but so few people have ever read it that the title is almost invariably misquoted as "Der Kampf". It is not about chess but about the concept of struggle in general, and chess is used by way of illustration.

The three principles that appeared in Kampf will be very familiar to readers of the Manual which appeared two decades later. They were:-

- 1) The Principle of work (or in chess, "development"). Each piece has an inherent tendency towards the maximum utilisation of its potentialities.
- 2) The Principle of Economy - economy of force, which applies to all forms of combat.
- 3) The Principle of Justice. Any attack in an equal position should permit a sufficient refutation, and it follows that an attack cannot be successful until an advantage is acquired.

In the Manual, Principle (3) is given among the "additions to Steinitz's theory", while (1) and (2) are given as integral parts of it. Evidently Lasker felt that he could, if challenged, say that they were implicit in Steinitz's games and annotations, or some of them.

When I first read Lasker's "Manual" in 1932, I already suspected that Lasker was giving Steinitz undue credit, for I remembered that Steinitz in his "Modern Chess Instructor", had said not one word about any principles such as were attributed to him by Lasker. The book's only approach to a generality is the famous description of position play as the "accumulation of minute advantages" - which, by the way, does not cover defensive play.

An Australian chess researcher has, strangely enough, a great advantage over those in most other countries, e.g. Britain. He can, through his own State Library, borrow books from the M.V. Anderson Collection in Melbourne, which contains about 9000 items and is about equal to the Nisnejzer Collection in The Hague; all he has to do is to pay the postage, which in those days was not at all exorbitant. So I borrowed from the M.V.A. Collection all the seven volumes of Steinitz's International Chess Magazine. Steinitz was not only the editor but the principal contributor. I went through it page by page, and still found not a single enunciation of a chess principle.

I found plenty of very painstaking annotations, far above the level of others of the time, but they were all empirical. It is true that deep study of them would benefit any player: he would gradually begin to think about new positions in somewhat the same way that Steinitz would have. But this is quite different from setting out a body of general principles.

I did not go to the length of trying to get hold of 19th century copies of "The Field" and other magazines in which Steinitz edited chess columns, but I am prepared to wager ten dollars to one that they contain none of the formulated principles attributed by Lasker to Steinitz. For by this time I had read enough of Steinitz to see that he just didn't tick over in this way.

LASKER EMOTIONAL

Lasker becomes quite emotional about Steinitz in the Manual. He believed that Steinitz had never been given his due. But this alone would hardly have been enough to induce him to give Steinitz nearly all the credit for his (Lasker's) own work. It was more than that.

Steinitz's rapid break-down in health was undoubtedly accelerated by his two defeats at Lasker's hands, especially the second, which was crushing. Immediately after it, i.e., early in 1897, Steinitz had to go to a sanatorium. In 1899, his mind gave way, and he died in an asylum in 1900.

If you read everything ever written about Lasker, you must conclude that as a young man he was somewhat aggressive. But decades of success mellowed him - or perhaps the aggression developed out of his fight against poverty and it was only in later life that he could give free rein to his natural good nature. Be that as it may, I am certain he harboured feelings of guilt about Steinitz. He could not help blaming himself in part for Steinitz's sad end.

STEINITZ VITRIOLIC

Quite unjustifiably! If you read some of Steinitz's vitriolic polemics, you must conclude that he had incipient mental illness long before his two matches with Lasker.

Read what Lasker says on page 189 of the Manual, and pay special attention to the last sentence:-

"The world did not listen to Steinitz but mocked him. The world would have benefited if it had given Steinitz a chance. He was a thinker worthy of a seat in the halls of a University. A player, as the world believed he was, he was not; his studious temperament made that impossible; and thus he was conquered by a player and in the end, little valued by the world, he died. And I who vanquished him must see to it that his great achievement, his theories, should find justice, and I must avenge the wrongs he suffered".

Take that last sentence first. "I, who vanquished him,... must avenge the wrongs he suffered".

To carry out his self-imposed task, Lasker, a worshipper of truth, was prepared to abandon his goddess, which he felt free to do because he thought he would be the only sufferer. I wonder if he realised what a sacrifice he was making! The chess world has taken him at his own valuation. He dubs himself "the player" and Steinitz "the thinker" and the world has stuck to these labels like glue. Even Euwe, whose intellect all must respect, falls into this error in the Development of Chess Style.

Had Lasker, in the Manual, simply given Steinitz due credit for evolving a more scientific kind of position play, and given all the general principles as his own - which in fact they were - using examples of Steinitz's play to illustrate some of them, how differently Lasker would be spoken of by chess critics today. Not only as the greatest player the world had seen up till his time - that part is admitted anyway - but as the greatest chess thinker and teacher of all.

TARRASCH SIMPLIFIES LASKER

As a sheer teacher - in the sense of an expounder - Tarrasch excelled Lasker. But Tarrasch's only great work, *Das Schachspiel* (The Game of Chess in English) came 4½ years after Lasker's Manual and would have been impossible without it. In the Manual, Lasker had shown for the first time that combinations could be classified, but he made things a little hard for the average mentality by using a grandiose terminology, e.g. "motif of function".

Tarrasch saw the enormous value of Lasker's discoveries, and cashed in on them. "Motif of function" became simply "tied piece" - further pruned by me to the monosyllable "tie" (which is better because it is not always a piece that is tied - it may be a pawn that cannot afford to capture anything because it is needed to stop a back-rank mate).

The part of the Manual that deals with combinations is not, of course, attributed to Steinitz. But Lasker introduces it without the slightest fanfare. The reader is given no hint that Lasker was breaking absolutely new ground in chess

literature. Other authors followed him; most of them introduced improvements from a teaching viewpoint, and the fact that all of them owed the whole conception to Lasker has been told to the world by only one writer - myself.

MOVES NOT WORDS

It is only in Book IV, on Position Play, that Lasker saw his chance to make amends for the "wrongs" to Steinitz.

Going back to that quotation from page 189 of the Manual, some of it is sentimental nonsense. Steinitz not a player! How, then, did he hold the world championship for 28 years? He was self-evidently a player and one of great tenacity.

And the reason Steinitz was not understood - by the generality of players - was a very simple one. He never explained himself. But in fact he was fairly well understood by his fellow masters. For them his games were enough explanation.

In 1901, just one year after Steinitz's death, the American columnist, Charles Devide, wrote of Steinitz, "the man who for nearly 30 years ruled the chess world, who firmly impressed the game with his own individuality, and who moulded and reshaped the theory and style of play ... the famous Viennese play, Adolf Schwarz, at the Vienna tournament of 1882, pointed to Steinitz and said, 'This little man has taught us all how to play chess!'".

"Us all" meant the assembled masters. They learned from his moves, not his words. But the chess world at large needs words, and these they owe to Lasker. Lasker's words are not always fully appreciated - partly because he would insist on wandering off into little by-paths - either emotional or philosophical - but other writers used his theories and principles and kept to brass tacks. Nevertheless, Lasker was the king of chess writers, and anyone who doesn't appreciate his Manual is to be pitied. It and Nimzovitch's "My System" are the key chess books of all time. But the Manual is the more fundamentally true. Fine rather sapiently observes that "My System" is not a complete system but a "series of insights".

STEINITZ FOLLOWED STAUTON

From what has been said, the impression could be gained that Steinitz as a player was a complete revolutionary. On the contrary, he followed on from Stauton, who followed on from Philidor. Steinitz, as a young player in Vienna, thought of hardly anything but sacrifices. It was in London that he completely changed his style, Lasker himself says on page 200 of the Manual:-

"I heard in London, that a London master, Mr. Potter, who loved unusual and strange moves, had influenced Steinitz greatly. The two were friends, and Steinitz somehow began to copy Potter's style". (William Norwood Potter, 1840-1895, "in his day the equal of any English master except Blackburne", according to the BCM of 1895 - C.J.S.P.) "However that may have been, I can well believe that a strange style would rise, almost of necessity, at a time so romantic, so superstitious as that time was. Potter probably saw through the emptiness and the presumption of the style then dominating, and with his style of play he seemed to call out to his contemporaries: 'You want to beat me right from the start by force of your greater genius? Look! I make ridiculous moves, and yet you cannot beat me. Become, I pray you, more modest and more reasonable!'"

This is one of Lasker's rather irritating little flights of fancy. Potter wrote a book of chess maxims which were eminently sane and hardly indicate that he was motivated in chess in any abnormal way.

However, the point is that Steinitz's style underwent such a rapid change after his migration to England (from Austria) in 1862 at the age of 26, that some outside influence is easily deducible, and Potter was probably the nearest thing to a close friend that Steinitz ever had. He was a quarrelsome little man who made enemies more easily than friends.

Lasker's feeling of guilt about Steinitz was probably allied to a deep feeling of sympathy - a feeling that "there but for the grace of God go I". They were both Jews, they each held the world championship for the best part of three decades, and they both had to contend with poverty, at times and with enemies and detractors.

LASKER'S FEAR

On page 2 of "Mein Wettkampf mit Capablanca", Lasker makes it clear that he always had a dread of ending his days like Kieseritsky, Zukertort, Mackenzie, whom he alludes to in his emotional style as "starving to death", or like Steinitz and Pillsbury, who "wasted away in insane asylums". Lasker was writing about a match which he was convinced he would lose and which he was only persuaded to contest because of the large amount of money (for those days) which he would receive as loser. It was one of the times in his life when he was short of money.

All in all, it is clear that in his later years he could not think of Steinitz without emotion - Lasker was an emotional man and despised Tarrasch because he "lacks the passion that whips the blood".

EUWE AND RETI ON THE WRONG TRACK

In view of all this, his quixotry in deliberately attributing so much of his own brilliant brainwork to Steinitz, becomes less incomprehensible. It conquered even his passion for truth, which was considerable. But it does not conquer mine, and I have always been infuriated by his self-abnegation and the almost unanimous acceptance of it by even great writers - pre-eminently Euwe and Reti - who have actually assumed, without verification, that among Steinitz's admittedly voluminous writings are to be found the formalisation of chess principles simply on Lasker's say-so.

Steinitz's mind simply didn't run to synthesis. He could analyse a position brilliantly, but he did not have the kind of mind that can seize upon the factor common to a multitude of instances and find the words to express it truly and memorably. Such synthesis is not absolutely necessary for players of high talent, but it is an indispensable prop for a huge majority, who can use it to build up their own intuitive thinking to a point of fair reliability.

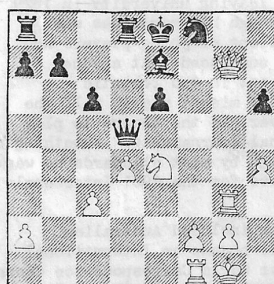
EINSTEIN ON LASKER

It was in any case impossible for Lasker to sit down and take the trouble to record the ideas of another man. Albert Einstein, the great physicist, says as much in his foreword to Hannak's biography of Lasker. Einstein and Lasker were close friends. Einstein writes, "In our discussions I was almost invariably in the position of Listner for it seemed the natural thing for this eminently creative man to generate his own ideas rather than adjust himself to those of someone else". He goes on to mention that Lasker even argued about relativity with Einstein, denying the validity of Einstein's proposition that the velocity of light in a vacuum is constant - because a complete vacuum does not exist. Einstein

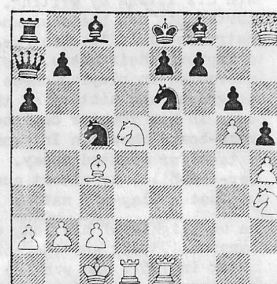
even concedes that Lasker had a point.

CONTINUED ▶

Quick Wins

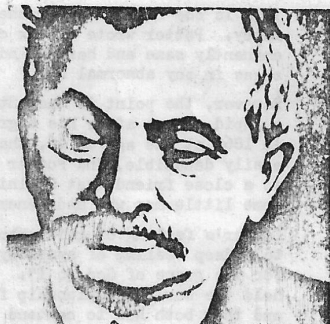


1. White to move



2. White to move.

Emanuel Lasker
World Champion
1894 - 1921



The truth leaks through in Lasker's book here and there. For example, on page 189 (Manual) he says, "Steinitz demonstrated his assertion by the analysis of an enormous number of games played by masters". The truth behind these words is that Steinitz did in fact analyse a host of games and that it is possible by studying his analysis to conclude that Steinitz thought about chess in a certain way. To describe this certain way as an assertion is stretching things. Earlier on the same page, Lasker explains that modern planning as he sees it started with Steinitz. He explains that the correctness of a plan cannot be absolutely demonstrated, so it requires "an assertion". To make such an assertion, he says, "requires the boldness of genius". So when he speaks of Steinitz's "assertion" he does not allude to a particular assertion but to a general attitude.

Further, when Lasker has to confess that Steinitz didn't really say the things Lasker wants to say, he glosses it over by speaking of "gaps" in the Steinitz theory, but that Steinitz "felt" certain things - and then goes to formulate these things - the principle of economy and so forth.

On page 229 he comes right out in the open with "Criticism of and Additions to Steinitz's Theory" - and these, including illustrative examples, take up 26 pages.

Apparently he felt he could get away with attributing quite a lot of principles to Steinitz, on the excuse that by stretching hints dropped here and there in Steinitz's excellent annotations, in a rather far-fetched way, the principles could be said to be implied. But a point came where honesty compelled him to admit that he could carry his deception - a harmless one as he thought - no further.

Some erudite persons may object that Alekhine, when once asked by a journalist, "From whom have you learned most?", replied, "Steinitz". This is easily explained. Alekhine was born in 1892 and in his youth would have been studying Steinitz's games and annotations. Being a genius, he did not need generalities. Similarly, any player of high talent in the last half-century could become a master simply by a very close study of "New York 1924" with Alekhine's voluminous and brilliant annotations.

To conclude, I am willing to compromise by calling the theory or principles, the Steinitz-Lasker theory. This way gives Lasker at least some of the credit due to him, while at the same time making sure that such credit as may be due to

Steinitz is given with over-measure, in accordance with Lasker's wish. In my own writings I have almost always called at this.

"The Great Steinitz Hoax" first appeared in the magazine "Chess Players Quarterly".

The author was editor of "The Australian Chess Review", "Check", and "Chess World" progressively from 1929 through to 1967. From his earliest years he formed an intention to earn his living by writing. On leaving university in 1929 started his own business and through his magazines was instrumental in teaching generations of young players how to improve their chess. He was convinced that anyone interested in playing chess but not in the romantic background and history of the game missed nearly half the fun. In his younger days he never had the chance to play cross-board chess in International Tournaments. Something he take for granted today. Though by most standards he was over-the-hill, he almost qualified for the 1961 Interzonal but lost a play-off match.

He highlights of his long career included Australian Champion 1935-38 and 1949-52. He became an International Master in 1951, and won the first World Correspondence Chess Championship in 1953 and held the title until 1958. He was an active chess official and a member of the F.I.D.E. Rules Commission.

MEETING HELD SHORTLY DATE TO FOLLOW

Wolverhampton Lightning Team Tournament

To be held on TUESDAY 11th MAY at the John Thompson Social Centre at 6.45 P.M.

The Wolverhampton Leagues A.G.M. will be held on TUESDAY 25th MAY at JohnThompson.

IN MEMORIAM

We are sorry to report the sudden death of Peter L. Mellor, a valued member of the W. Midl. Police Chess Club. His last match game, this season, was a win, on Board 2, against Wolverhampton.

The "Express & Star" reported the sudden death of F. D. Field-Hyde, at the age of 77. When at Cambridge he played rugger for the varsity, and later for Derby. We remember him as Headmaster of Tettenhall College for 26 years. He retired to Church Stretton in 1968. He was a stalwart member of the Wolverhampton Chess Club for 24 years and became Vice-President. At Church Stretton he re-vitalised local chess, and his name appeared regularly in the official Grading List. "Mens sana in corpore sano"

P.S.Walkins

Black Country Olympics

The Annual Black Country Olympics will this year take place on Sun 6th June. The venue is Himley Hall (organised by Dudley).

I would point out that this information applies particularly to players who represent or could represent Wolverhampton, as it seems there is no wish to take part by some players. Perhaps it would be a change if Wolverhampton did have a winning team. It could! Do they want one?

I will help all I can but I will not be able to attend this day due to my wife expecting our child.

Perhaps it would be better if someone actually belonging to Wolverhampton Captained the side. I do not. Is some person interested and could they contact me.

Barry R Smith (League Captain)
8B, Lodge Street
Lanehead,
Willenhall,
West Midlands.

QUICK WINS - SOLUTIONS

- 1 QxB+! KxQ 2 R-N7+ K-K1 3 N-B6 mate (V.Korchnoi - D.Bronstein, U.S.S.R. Championship 1964)
- 2 1 N-B7+!! NxN 2 RxP+! resigns (E.Vasiukov - J.Pribyl, Zalaegerszeg 1977)