## CHICAGO <br> POINT



How are the experts opening their game in 1990? Last month, the Chicago POINT surveyed master players Kent Goulding (MD), Bill Robertie (MA), Mike Senkiewicz (NY), Joe Sylvester (MI), Kit Woolsey (CA) and theoretician/analyst Danny Kleinman (CA) to find out. The participants choices assume money play against good competition.

There's complete unanimity with how our panel plays all of the opening rolls containing an ace. Of the other ten shakes, only 2-4, 3-5 and 3-6 are chosen en masse.

One surprise is Kent Goulding's opening $6-5$ choice ( $24 / 18,13 / 8$ ). "The two plays are interchangeable in my mind. I dislike six checkers on the mid-point. Splitting to my opponent's bar point is more balanced and flexible. There's little question that the weaker my opponent, the more apt I am to play 18 and 8. Little question at all."

Goulding and Kit Woolsey also stir things up with their second choice for 6-1 ( $13 / 7,6 / 5$ ). Kit would make the play if "...I felt like making it an active game. 6 to 5 with the ace can't be that bad because it alleviates stackage on the heavy 6 -point."

Mike Senkiewicz questions the unusual $6-5$ and $6-1$ openers. "Of course there are many 'legal' plays in backgammon. I just hope Kent and Kit make those moves against me every time we play."

Only Bill Robertie and Danny Kleinman split their back man $(24 / 20)$ with the opening 4-3. Robertie claims that "... when you
split, you give your opponent a lot of tough rolls to play that he will often botch. My choice slots the most valuable point on the board and doesn't leave so many shots."

The 5-2 roll was split down the center. "Kit Woolsey's analysis on the benefits of slotting (6/4) changed my mind on this roll
[Chicago POINT, Jan. 1990]," claims Joe Sylvester. But other experts didn't even list it for their second choice.

Danny Kleinman sums things up: "Nearly all of the panel's choices are close. Only for rolls of 3-1, 4-2 and 6-1 am I certain." $\Delta$

|  | Kent Goulding | Bill <br> Robertie | Mike Senkiewicz | Joe <br> sylvester | Kit Woolsey | Danny Kleinman |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-1 | 11,5 | 11, 5 | 11, 5 | 11,5 | 11,5 | 11, 5 |
|  | 11, 23 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,5 \\ & 11,23 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 3-1 | 5 pt . | 5 pt . | 5 pt . | 5 pt . | 5 pt . | 5 pt . |
| 4-1 | 9,5 | 9,5 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,5 \\ & 20,5 \end{aligned}$ | 9,5 | 9,5 | 9,5 |
|  | 9, 23 |  |  |  | 9, 23 |  |
|  | 20,5 |  |  |  | 20,5 |  |
| 5-1 | 8,5 | 8,5 | 8,5 | 8,5 | 8,5 | 8,5 |
|  | 8, 23 |  |  |  | 8, 23 |  |
|  | 18 |  |  |  | 18 |  |
| 6-1 | $7 \mathrm{pt}$. | 7 pt . | 7 pt . | 7 pt . | 7 pt . | $7 \mathrm{pt}$. |
|  | 7,5 |  |  |  | 7,5 |  |
| 3-2 | 10,4 | 10, 11 | 10,11 | 10, 11 | 10, 4 | 10,11 |
|  | 10, 11 | 21, 11 |  |  | 10, 11 |  |
|  | 21, 11 |  |  |  | 21,11 |  |
| 4-2 | 4 pt . | 4 pt . | 4 pt. | 4 pt . | 4 pt . | 4 pt . |
| 5-2 | 8, 4 | 8,11 | 8,11 | 8, 4 | 8,4 | 8,11 |
|  | 8, 11 |  |  | 8, 11 | 8, 11 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8,22 |  |
| 6-2 | 18, 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 18,11 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 5 \\ & 18,11 \end{aligned}$ | 18,11 | 5 | 18,11 |
|  | 5 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18,11 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 4-3 | 9, 10 | 20, 10 | 9, 10 | 9, 10 | 9, 10 | 20, 10 |
|  | 20, 10 | 9, 10 | 20, 10 |  | 9, 21 | 9, 10 |
|  | 9,21 |  |  |  | 20, 10 |  |
| 5-3 | 3 pt . | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{pt.} \\ & 8,10 \end{aligned}$ | 3 pt . | 3 pt . | 3 pt . | 3 pt . |
|  | 8, 21 |  |  |  | 5 |  |
|  | 8,10 |  |  |  | 8, 10 |  |
| 6-3 | 18, 10 | 18, 10 | 18, 10 | 18, 10 | 18, 10 | 18, 10 |
|  | 15 |  | 15 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 7,10 |  |
| 5-4 | 8,9 | 8, 20 | 8, 20 | 8,9 | 8, 20 | 8, 9 |
|  | 8, 20 |  | 15 |  | 8,9 |  |
|  |  |  | 8,9 |  | 15 |  |
| 6-4 | 14 | 18, 9 | 14 | 18, 9 | 14 | 18,9 |
|  | 18, 9 | 14 |  | 14 | 18, 9 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 7,9 |  |
| 6-5 | 18,8 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
|  | 13 |  |  |  | 18, 8 |  |

A Prime Source of Backgammon Information

## EDITOR \& PUBLISHER

 Bill Davis 2726 West Lunt Avenue Chicago, IL 60645-3039Telephone: (312) 338-6380
CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

| Carol Joy Cole (MI) | Tak Morioka (IL) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Duane Jensen (MN) | Dean Muench IL) |
| Neil Kazaross (CA) | Kit Woolsey (CA) |
| Danny Kleinman (CA) |  |

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## WOOLSEY WINS PRAISE, BUT CUBE DECISIONS IS A DROP

Kit Woolsey's "Problem \#154" analysis of the opening 5-2 roll [Jan. 1990] was outstanding and thought-provoking. In it, Kit mentions Hal Heinrich's 10,000 game data base that he has used to evaluate opening rolls. I was not altogether surprised that 6-2 $(13 / 11,24 / 18), 5-2(13 / 11,13 / 8)$ and 3-2 ( $13 / 11,13 / 10$ ) actually put the opening roller at a disadvantage; however, I'm astonished that 2-1 $(13 / 11,6 / 5)$ is not also in the group! Please favor us by publishing a profile of all opening rolls according to Hal's data base.

In the same issue, I read with some amusement, Neil Kazaross's review (unsolicited endorsement?) of Bill Barron's Cube Decisions, Volumn I [sic]. That was enough to light my fuse. Prior to that, I had simply accepted that this was an amateurish production replete with a misspelled title, poor grammar/syntax, pedestrian commentary and unattractive page layout. Now I am incensed. This is the worst
coming attractions
MARK YOUR CALENDAR

Mar 8-11 26th Ted Bassett \& Gstaad Palace-Cup, Palace Hotel, Switzerland 061/505816 Mar 11 Plymouth Sunday Tournament, Box Bar \& Grill, Plymouth, MI
Mar 15
Mar 15-18
Mar 18
Mar 18
Mar 23-25
Mar 23-25
Mar 31
Mar 31
Mar 31
Apr 1
Apr 2 Hong Kong Club Monthly Tournament, Ladies Recreation Club
Apr 6-8 Third Thursday Bonus Toumament, Sheraton Inn, Flint, MI 16th International Winter Championships, St. Moritz, Switzerland New England Club Monthly, Sheraton Commander, Cambridge, MA Cavendish North Club Monthly, Southfield, MI 1990 Midwest Championships, Holiday Inn, Oakbrook Terrace, IL G/A 21st Invitational Toumament, Cavendish West Hollywood, CA Atlanta Monthly Tournament, Copperfields, Atlanta, GA IBA Toumament, The Palm Hotel, West Palm Beach, FL 1990 Virginia Cup Tournament, Executive Motor Inn, Richmond, VA Bar Point Sunday Tournament, Bagwells, Chicago, IL

Apr 6-8
Apr 12-15
Apr 14 38th Indiana Open, Omni Severin Hotel, Indianapolis, IN 313/981-5706 313/232-9731 061/50 5816 617/861-7340 313/642-9616 312/338-6380 818/901-0464 404/497-8505
305/527-4033
804/786-1757
312/252-7755
3-689918
317/845-8435
40-270 1166
College Park Spring Open, Promenade Party Room, Bethesda, MD
45/31 224600
301/530-0604
Third Thursday Bonus Tournament, Sheraton Inn, Flint, MI
Apr 20 Greater NY Club Championship, Vanderbilt Bridge Club, Manhasset, NY 516/627-5120
Apr 20-25 1990 Australian Open Championship, Hyatt Kingsgate Sydney, Australia 02/955 7726
Apr 21
Apr 22
Apr 28
May 3-6
May 4-6
May 4-6
May 18-20
May 25-28 11th Annual Chicago Open, Westin Hotel O'Hare, Rosemont, IL
May 25-28 Boston Symphony Benefit, Sheraton Commander, Cambridge, MA
May 26-27 Memorial Day Tournament, The Palm Hotel, West Palm Beach, FL
Jun 3
Jun 10
Jun 29-Jul 1
Bar Point Sunday Tournament, Bagwells, Chicago, IL
New England Bonus Tournament \& Playoff Finals, Cambridge, MA
Jul 1-8 International Amateur Open Cup, Hotel Héliotel, Ile du Levant, France
Jul 3-4
Jul 5-8
Jul 12-15
July 14-15
Jul 16-22
Viking Kick-off Tournament, Palace Hotel, Douglas, Isle of Man Championship of Great Britain, Palace Hotel, Douglas, Isle of Man

Aug 5 San Remo International Tournament, Hotel Royal, San Remo, Italy

Bar Point Sunday Tournament, Bagwells, Chicago, IL
Aug 7-12 World Cup II and Eastern Open, Sheraton Commander, Cambridge, MA 301/299-8264
Aug 13-19 Green Mountain Festival, Ascutney Mtn. Resort, Brownsville, VT 305/527-4033
Aug 31-Sep 3 National Labor Day Weekend Tournament, Louisville, KY
317/845-8435
Oct 23-28 Caesars Tahoe Tournament, South Lake Tahoe, NV
702/851-1452
backgammon book since the outrageously ridiculous Dynamic Cube Strategy by Horowitz and Roman. Compared to this, Bruce Becker's Backgammon For Blood represents the cutting edge of backgammon thought.

The dearth of text is extremely irksome. Where are the computations of match equity? Where are the summarized rollouts? The author doesn't even bother to distinguish between "double" and "redouble." And what little commentary there is, is absurdly shallow, frequently ambiguous, and often patently incorrect.

At times like this, I'm fond of chirping
"Everything is relative." If I pay $\$ 30$ for a plate of bouillabaisse, I balk at paying $\$ 20$ for a wiener. I spent $\$ 30$ for Roy Friedman's World Class Backgammon. In relative terms, Barron's book is worth \$5.-Marc Gray, Schenectady, NY

The reviewer Neil Kazaross responds: My review of the book was based upon the fact that comments and detailed analysis from the players involved would be added to the text. Unfortunately, the book was published with only a few player reactions.-Neil Kazaross, San Diego, CA

## U.S. RULES GO THROUGH MINOR CHANGES FOR 1990

The U.S. Backgammon Tournament Rules \& Procedures have gone through minor revisions for the 1990 tournament calendar year. Here are the few significant changes:
(1) Players will be required to roll on the board to their right. Permission may not be granted to roll on the left side at any time. If a player rolls to the board on his left, the roll will be invalid. No exceptions.
(2) The Holland Rule has not been added as an option. With the Northern Nevada Backgammon Association's announcement that they will henceforth drop the rule, the handful of clubs that continue to use it will have to issue an addendum at their events.
(3) When penalty points amount to more than half of the number of points needed to win the match, the absent player will have then forfeited.
(4) All references to a baffle box have been eliminated.
(5) A time clock has been mentioned as an option for controlling slow play.
The changes were formulated as a result of discussions with national club directors at the past three Reno tournaments,
and from player input mailed to the Chicago POINT over the past year.

Players who would like to obtain a copy of the new U.S. Backgammon Tournament Rules \& Procedures (March 1990) should send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: Chicago POINT, 2726 W. Lunt Avenue, Chicago, IL 60645-3039.

## CHICAGO'S NEW PAIR O' DICE CLUB ON HOLD FOLLOWING SUCCESSFUL OPENING

Gary and Alice Kay welcomed over 40 players to DaVido's restaurant in Harwood Heights., IL for the February 9 Grand Opening of their new Friday night venture, the Pair O' Dice Backgammon Club. The winning name was submitted by Sean Sloan (Marcy Sloan's son).

Unfortunately, after three well-attended weeks, DaVido's is reevaluating their committment to host Friday backgammon on a weekly basis. The Pair O' Dice Club is in limbo as the Kays search for a new location. More details to follow. February 9 Grand Opening results:
Open (29): 1st Howard Markowitz; 2nd Norma Shyer; 1st/2nd Cons. (Split) Ira Hoffberg, Mausy Sayle. Limited (8): 1st Joann Feinstein; 1st Cons. Bobbie Shifrin.

| $\int_{\substack{\text { CHARAGO } \\ \text { BANT } \\ \text { CLUB }}}^{\substack{\text { CIN }}} 19$ | 1990 BPC PLAYER OF THE YEAR |  |  |  | COMPILED THRU FEB. 28 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LUCKY NELSON | 6.48 | ALICE KAY | 1.88 | Walter Schafer | 0.80 |
| MARK KING | 5.76 | GEORGE BARR | 1.80 | Jolie Lewis | 0.76 |
| DAVE CRAMER | 5.24 | Andy Argy | 1.68 | Paul Franks | 0.72 |
| YAMIN YAMIN | 4.68 | Joe Koucharian | 1.44 | Bill Hargrave | 0.72 |
| BILL DAVIS | 4.52 | Howard Markowitz | 1.36 | Ken Bond | 0.64 |
| ARNOLD ZOUSMER | 3.60 | Ron Stur | 1.28 | Mike Siegel | 0.56 |
| DEEB SHALATI | 3.28 | Joann Feinstein | 1.28 | Richard Stawowy | 0.48 |
| GARY KAY | 3.04 | Bill Keefe | 1.20 | Frank Callea | 0.40 |
| RUDY EMMELOT | 2.76 | Leslie Lockett | 1.20 | Arline Levy | 0.36 |
| STU KATZ | 2.56 | Jay Ward | 1.12 | Mike Sutton | 0.32 |
| TAK MORIOKA | 2.56 | Don Jayhan | 1.12 | Reggie Porter | 0.32 |
| BOB ZAVORAL | 2.56 | Phyllis Smolinski | 1.12 | Femi Owiku | 0.28 |
| DEAN MUENCH | 2.40 | Bob Holyon | 1.04 | Larry Knoll, Jr. | 0.28 |
| GREG SHORE | 2.16 | Bobbie Shifrin | 0.96 | Mary Franks | 0.24 |
| JOHN DEMIAN | 2.08 | Jerry Brooks | 0.88 | Larry Knoll | 0.24 |
| DON DESMOND | 2.08 | Norma Shyer | 0.88 | Ted Mann | 0.12 |
| KATHY RUDNICK | 1.92 | Herb Roman | 0.88 | Mike Spiropoulos | 0.08 |
| JAKE JACOBS | 1.92 |  |  |  |  |

LUCKY NELSON won tournaments on February 13 and 27 to earn 4.48 points and grab the lead in the 1990 BPC point race. Mark King (3.44) and Yamin Yamin (2.80) placed $2 \mathrm{nd} / 3 \mathrm{rd}$ respectively.

[^0]

Bill Davis 312/338-6380
Peter Kalba
312/276-4144

Tuesday, 7:15 PM at Pat's Pub, 4343 N. Harlem Ave., Norridge 708/457-1166.

Sunday Bimonthly, 12:30 at Bagwells, 4636 N. Cumberland, Chgo 312/625-1717.

PUB CLUB: Toumaments Monday, 7:30 PM at Fiddler's, 345 W. North Ave., Villa Park. Ed Bauder (708/985-1568).

SANGAMON VALLEY BG ASS'N: Toumaments Tuesday, 6:15 PM at On Broadway, 210 S. Broadway, Spring field. Randy Armstrong (217/528-0117).

WINNETKA BG CLUB: Toumaments Weds., 7:00 PM at 620 Lincoln, Winnetka. Trudie Stern (708/446-0537).

CENT. ILL. BG CLUB: Toum. Thurs., 6:30 PM at The Julius, 5720 N. Knoxville, Peoria. Sue Will (309/692-6909).

NORTH CLUB: Daily side play at 4747 W. Peterson (Room 402), Chicago. Howard Markowitz (312/286-8417).

| your move |
| :---: |
| PROBLEM \#157 |

Tournament double match point. BLACK TO PLAY 5-5.

$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}12 & 11 & 10 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2\end{array} 1$

| insight |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ASK DANNY |  |
| by Danny Kleinman |  |

## BEAROFF BASICS

Dear Danny: I've only been playing tournament backgammon for about three months and have a few questions regarding the bear-off. In the following setup, BLACK HAS AN ACE TO PLAY. WHICH IS CORRECT AND WHY? Also, I learned your "2.7 Rule" last week. That's the one that says to maximize your chances for bearing off your last two checkers, position them so that their spacing is as close as possible
 to 2.7 pips apart.
Since I' $m$ not very good at counting all the possibilities, this rule is extremely helpful. Are there any general rules that I can use for positioning my last three checkers in the bear-off?-David Rubin, Chicago, IL

Dear David: You ask for rules, I'll give you rules-or rather priorities. That is, if the first rule yields a decision, go no further. Use each succeeding rule only if no prior rule solves the problem.

In general, you should bear a man off when possible, smooth otherwise. But there are exceptions. Let's use " $F$ " for the point you move from, and " T " for the point you move to.

SMOOTH instead of BEARING OFF only when:
(a) you can move 4-2 with a 2 , or 6-3 with a 3 ,
(b) both F and T have exactly one man before smoothing,
(c) the points adjacent to T are wellstacked, and
(d) you remain with an EVEN number of men after smoothing.
STACK instead of SMOOTHING only to cater to specific doublets which are needed to win or turn the game around in poor positions. Inevitably, you will find borderline cases requiring fine judgment to decide between smoothing and stacking.

## POSITIONING YOUR LAST 3 MEN

P1. Minimize the double-misses which bear no man off.
P2. Diversify your men.
P3. Fill your 1-point (cater to the worst).
P4. Move from your 6-point (don't bank on rolling your best).
P5. Minimize gaps.
SMOOTHING IN LONGER BEAROFFS
S1. SMOOTH-that is, maximize the difference $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{T}$.
S2. Move from high (6- or 5-) points rather than low.
S3. Move to a thinner (preferable empty) point rather than to a heavier.
S4. Avoid the 1-point (later misses will usually put men there anyway).
Let's use the smoothing rules to rank Black's aces in the position you show. F-T $=3$ no matter how you move, so S1 doesn't distinguish. But only 6-5 moves from a high point, so that's the best ace by $S 2$. Both 4-3 and 2-1 move to an empty point, so S3 is neutral between them. Finally, S4 makes 2-1 worse than 4-3.

You ask not only which ace is best but why. On the shallowest level, the answer
is, " $6-5$ is best because it moves from a high point." But this merely cites a rule, instead of justifying the rules. Why should these rules work?

Some of my parenthetical remarks hint at reasons. S4, for example, applies only with more than three men because at the end there isn't much "later" left-in fact, a contrary rule (P3) applies. With only three men left, one miss won't hurt but two will-which explains why P1 is at the top and P5 is at the bottom. The logic behind S2 isn't far below the surface of the position you show. Filling the 5 -point is possible only with future 1 s , filling the 3 -point is possible with both 3 s and 1 s .

But in fact these rules are only approximate. In rare cases they yield slightly inferior moves. They are partly inspired guesses, partly confirmed by examining many bearoffs. And others advocate slightly different rules. Walter Trice, a fine analyst and mathematician, suggests these priorities for smoothing:
(a) bear men off,
(b) fill empty points unless this takes the last or next-to-last man from the 4or 5 -point, and
(c) "equalize" the number of men on the 4 -, 5 - and 6-points as much as possible. It isn't hard to construct positions for which my rules conflict with Walter's.
Until somebody shows me that other principles are better, however, I'll call this advice Everything You Always Wanted To Know About Bearing Off*.-Yours, Danny $\Delta$ *But Were Afraid To Ask

Questionsfor Danny Kleinman should be addressed to: Ask Danny, clo Chicago POINT, 2726 W. Lunt Avenue, Chicago, IL 60645. Danny will answer the most interesting questions bimonthly.

| 10th illinois state challenge cup |
| :---: |
| CBPC WINS BIG |

For the fifth time in six years, the Chicago Bar Point Club is the Illinois State Challenge Cup Champion. The 10th annual invitational brought the top six 1989 master point achievers from six state clubs to do battle at Bagwells in Chicago Feb. 11.

Last year, the CBPC needed overtime to claim the cup. This year, their win-loss result was a tourney record: 24-6. Special individual congratulations go to Tak Morioka (Bar Point Club) and Al Meinecke (Tuley Park BG Club) who compiled perfect 5-0 records. The complete results:

| Chgo Bar Point Club (24-6) |  | Central Ill. BG Club (11-19) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yamin Yamin | 4-1 | Sue Will | 2-3 |
| Gary Kay | 3-2 | Milad Doueihi | 0-5 |
| Tak Morioka | 5-0 | John McCabe | 3-2 |
| Chris Kenik | 4-1 | Dick Nelson | 2-3 |
| Dean Muench | 4-1 | Cinda King | 2-3 |
| John Demian | 4-1 | Fouad Malouf | 2-3 |
| Iuley Park BG Club (18-12) |  | Sancamon Valley BG (11-19) |  |
| Reggie Porter | 1-4 | Greg Tomlin | 3-2 |
| Bob Zavoral | 4-1 | Ben Zemaitis | 3-2 |
| Phil Barrett | 3-2 | Tom Teague | $1-$ |
| Al Meinecke | 5-0 | Dan Eatherington | 1-4 |
| Femi Owiku | 2-3 | Mark Kaye | 2-3 |
| Mike Cyrkiel | 3-2 | Randy Armstrong | 1-4 |
| PubClub (15-15) |  | Winnetka BG Club (11-19) |  |
| Ed Bauder | 4-1 | Stu Kaz | 1-4 |
| John Spatafora | 2-3 | George Barr | 3-2 |
| V.W. Zimnicki | 3-2 | Jeff Eisner | 0-5 |
| Steve Tennant | 3-2 | Ed Buerger | 0-5 |
| Judy Feinstein | 2-3 | Marty Tatosian | 3-2 |
| Joe Wollick | 1-4 | Tim Serges | 4 |



Chicago Bar Point Club 1990 Illinois State Challenge Cup Champions (from left to right): Chris Kenik, Tak Morioka, Yamin Yamin, Gary Kay, Dean Muench. John Demian is missing from the photo.

## LETTERS...

[Continued from page 2]

## A DOUBLE MYSTERY

I've read many backgammon books over the years and have always wanted more information on the origin of the doubling cube. Every book's introduction has a mysterious allusion to the 1920 s, but nothing more seems to be available. Does anyone have any more information as to the origin of "our cube?"-Brian Vance, Medellín, Columbia, South America

## DEAN AGAINST THE WORLD

Let us offer a few interesting observations on the Muench-Kazaross controversy about what possession of the cube is worth in an even position. (Dean claimed twothirds of a point; Neil thinks the value closer to one-half.)

Emmett B. Keeler showed in a paper published in Operational Research on 23 February 1975 that the optimal doubling strategy is to double/redouble when your chance of winning exceeds $80 \%$. Under the assumption that backgammon is a game that can be represented as a continuous random walk, one can show that the folding point coincides with the optimal doubling point. Furthermore, we have found formulas for the expected gain given the winning probability in the following cases:

Neutral cube: $\quad \mathrm{E}_{1}(\mathrm{x})=(5 / 3)(2 \mathrm{x}-1)$
Owning the cube: $\quad \mathrm{E}_{+2}(\mathrm{x})=5 \mathrm{x}-2$
Opponent owning cube: $\quad E_{-2}^{+2}(x)=5 x-3$
Example
Opponent owning the cube in the beginning of the game:

$$
x=0.5 \quad E_{-2}(x)=5(1 / 2)-3=-1 / 2
$$

Therefore, Mr. Muench, we would like to offer you the same proposition as Mr. Kazaross ["Letters," Chicago POINT, Jan. 1990].-Patrik ÖHagen and Sven-Erick Alm, Department of Mathematics, Uppsala University, Sweden

## USE CLOCK IN BACKGAMMON FOR PROPER PURPOSE

The purpose of using a chess clock in a backgammon match should be to expedite slow play, not to hurry the tournament along after a slow match has done its damage. Slow players should be observed, identified and required to complete their matches promptly, without the use of a clock if necessary and only as a last resort.

Please do not penalize other players in the same bracket as the "snail" with a penalty clock.-Bob "I did not deserve that clock" Holyon, Milwaukee, WI

Mr. Holyon was required to use a clock in his 5 point match against Howard Markowitz at the Hawthorne Backgammon Classic [Jan. 27, Cicero, IL]. His complaint is valid. Normally we would never put a clock on two fast-paced players like

Holyon and Markowitz. However, this tournament was a special case where we had to have a winner by the 7th race so that he could be photographed with the winning horse and jockey.

For a copy of the BPC backgammon clock rules, write to: Chicago POINT, 2726 W. Lunt Ave., Chicago, IL 60645-3039.-Ed.

## COMMENTS FROM LES BOYD

A couple of comments: Here's my vote to eliminate the Holland Rule from consideration in any upcoming Backgammon Tournament Rules and Procedures revision. The IBA hasn't used it for 12 years.

Last month, Julian Wilson's letter told us that it is illegal in many European countries not to return $100 \%$ of the tournament entry fees. That's why they charge a registration fee. The IBA does the same thing because many states in the U.S. don't approve of tournaments raking a percentage of the entry fee, either.-Les Boyd, International Backgammon Association, Ft. Lauderdale, FL

With regard to the U.S. Rules revision, see page 3.-Ed.

## DUTCH "CHOU'S"

John Brussel and I recently returned from a trip to Amsterdam. Here's where they play backgammon : Schaak Cafe; Lange Leidsedwarsstraat 134. Telephone: 020-243133. -Jill Ferdinand, Mt. Prospect, IL $\Delta$


| match cubes |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| TWO AWAY- |  |
| FOUR AWAY |  |
| by Nell Kazaross |  |

As a change of pace, we'll start this month's column with a tournament cube problem.

Match to 7 points. Black leads White, 5 to 3. WHITE DOUBLES. SHOULD BLACK TAKE?

$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}12 & 11 & 10 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2\end{array} 1$
The purpose of this column is to teach the reader the techniques necessary to make this decision based on sound reasoning and analysis rather than "gut feel."

Let's first look at this position from a money game standpoint. In a money game, this position is a good double and a clear take. Black's equity after taking is about -0.75 of a point as confirmed both by rollout and Bill Robertie's Advanced Backgammon Problem \#120. Year's ago, I rolled out three sets of each of White's 36 possible rolls to find the following results:

| After Black takes, he: | Black Equity |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Loses gammon $\left(\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{g}}\right)$ | $25.0 \%$ | -1.00 |
| Loses game $\left(\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{s}}\right)$ | $31.5 \%$ | -0.63 |
| Wins game (W) | $43.5 \%$ | +0.87 |
| Total Black Equity |  | $\mathbf{- 0 . 7 6}$ |

For this sample of games, Black clearly is better to take the cube for money with an average loss is 0.76 points per game. This figure takes into account Black's added equity from owning the cube.

Let us now examine this problem from a match where the score is Black leading 5 to 3 . We can note the following:

1. If Black takes and wins, he wins the match
2. If Black takes, he cannot redouble and thus has no added equity from owning the cube.
3. If Black takes and loses a gammon, he loses the match.
4. If White gets gammoned, it's no worse than losing the game (after Black takes) because he loses the match anyway.
Point \#1 works in favor of Black versus a money game, but \#2, \#3 and \#4 work against him.

Computing Black's take point leading 5-3 (gammonless situation) yields:

|  | Score | MWC* |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Black takes and wins | $7-3$ | $100 \%$ |
| Black takes and loses | $5-5$ | $50 \%$ |
| Black passes | $5-4$ | $60 \%$ |

(*MWC designates Match-Winning Chance)
By taking, Black gains $40 \%$ MWC if he wins, but loses $10 \%$ MWC if he loses. Black gets 4 to 1 odds on this take and breaks even at a take point of $20 \%$ CPW for the game. Or, at $20 \%$, he wins the match on this game plus $1 / 2$ of the $80 \%$ he loses the game, he wins from 5-5 for another $40 \%$ wins. Thus (with a gamewinning chance of $20 \%$ ), Black wins $60 \%$ of the matches if he takes which is equal to the $60 \%$ wins he can get by dropping and playing from 5-4. Therefore, if Black can't be gammoned, he can take at this score with $20 \%$ winning probability.

However, if the gammon matters to Black, his cube taking strategy is very different. Now we can't simply compare Black's winning chances to his take point, but we can simply input the chances of Black's possible outcomes into the match equity charts and total Black's MWC occurring from each possible result:

|  | Score | MWC | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | ---: |
| $\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{s}}=43.5 \%$ | $7-3$ | $100 \%$ | $43.5 \%$ |
| $\mathrm{~L}_{\mathrm{s}}=31.5 \%$ | $5-5$ | $50 \%$ | $15.8 \%$ |
| $\mathrm{~L}_{\mathrm{g}}=25 \%$ | $5-7$ | $0 \%$ | $\frac{0 \%}{2}$ |
|  | Total MWC | $\mathbf{5 9 . 3 \%}$ |  |

Since $59.3 \%$ is less than the $60 \%$ MWC Black has by passing, he should pass when ahead 5-3.

In actuality, this decision is not as close as it appears because after Black takes, he cannot be redoubled, and White doesn't care if she is gammoned and thus can play more recklessly for a win.

Since Black won't win as many games with a dead cube as when he can redouble, his chances will be several percent less than in a money game thus reducing his match-winning chances and giving him a sure pass. (This takes into account likely discrepancies between my roll-out data and
the actual chances.) My estimate for Black's match equity with reduced game-winning chances due to a dead cube is only $56.5 \%$.

## Points To Remember:

1. Beware of taking gammonish 2 -cubes when your opponent is four points from victory and you are ahead in the match. Clear money takes can become clear tournament drops in these situations.
2. You will win fewer games when you can't redouble after taking due to the match score considerations than you can win from the same position when you can use the cube effectively because your opponent cannot be doubled out.
Of course nobody can perfectly assess this type of position over the board. However, it is very important to see that Black loses many gammons here and that these gammon losses weigh very heavily against him causing a clear money take position to become a clear pass at the given score.
In my next "Match Cubes" column, I'll show how to use the concept of Gammon Price to assess this cube decision. $\Delta$

## THE CHICAGOLAND ALL-TIME TOP 50

1974-1989 inclusive

| Markow | 26.05 | 26 Peter Kalba | 119.82 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Tak Morioka | 361.38 | 27 Brooks Robinson | 96.82 |
| 3 Bill Davis | 331.51 | 28 John Demian | 96.19 |
| 4 Chris Stanford | 232.24 | 29 Steve Tennant | 94.26 |
| 5 Yamin Yamin | 232.06 | 30 Jeff Henry | 93.12 |
| 6 Don Desmond | 212.25 | 31 Phyllis Smolinski | 92.83 |
| 7 Randy Cone | 199.94 | $32 . J$ Jim Gibbs | 92.13 |
| 8 Bobbie Shifrin | 197.97 | 33 Frederick Grand | 80.00 |
| 9 Ed Bauder | 193.14 | 34 Dale Barker | 75.56 |
| 10 Kent Maynard | 177.97 | 35 Sam Hakimi | 74.66 |
| 11 Gene Chait | 170.14 | 36 Charles Peres | 69.87 |
| 12 Barry Epstein | 169.58 | 37 Marlene Weinstein | 68.53 |
| 13 Phil Martorelli | 163.47 | 38 Dave Libchaber | 68.52 |
| 14 Ron Garber | 158.98 | 39 Lenore Steelman | 68.43 |
| 15 Earl Risch | 156.04 | 40 Paul Larson | 67.73 |
| 16 Dean Morehouse | 153.92 | 41 Mike Siegel | 66.62 |
| 17 Kathy Rudnick | 151.34 | 42 Ollie Mullenbach | 65.13 |
| 18 Joann Feinstein | 142.39 | 43 Greg Shore | 64.92 |
| 19 Harry Cohn | 139.52 | 44 Ken Bond | 59.91 |
| 20 Dave Cramer | 136.59 | 45 Don Jayhan | 59.18 |
| 21 Deeb Shalati | 135.78 | 46 John Aprahamian | 58.96 |
| 22 lra Hoffberg | 130.80 | 47 Eileen Cohen | 58.80 |
| 23 Ida Zeman | 130.56 | 48 Mike Cohen | 56.16 |
| 24 Sarg Serges | 130.45 | 49 Dean Muench | 56.16 |
| 25 Lucky Nelson | 122.42 | 50 Norma Shyer | 54.66 |
| (1549 names on file) |  |  |  |

JUNIOR MASTER-3 MASTER-10 ADVANCED MASTER-25 SENIOR MASTER-50 ADVANCED SENIOR MASTER-100 GRAND MASTER-200 CHICAGOLAND LIFE MASTER-300

Current area clubs: Chicago Bar Point Club, Pub Club, Winnetka BG Club, Pair O' Dice BG Club. Past clubs included in all-time listings: National Backgammon League, House of Backgammon, Pub Club West, Gammon's of Chicago, Cubicle. $\Delta$

## PROBLEM \#156 SOLVED

by Kit Woolsey
Money game. BLACK TO PLAY 3-2.

$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}12 & 11 & 10 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2\end{array} 1$

This position involves the common theme of hitting off the edge of a partial prime with the possibility of serious losses if you are hit back due to your opponent's strong home board. Important considerations are White's stripped position (many numbers crack her board), and Black's possession of the doubling cube. Black doesn't necessarily have to carry out a win-he just has to reach a doubling position where White has a drop or at least a close decision.

Suppose Black chooses to hit (4/2*). Then I think the 3 should clearly be $11 / 8$. It's important to have at least one builder in direct cover range. Building the 2 -point with $5 / 2$ is not the right idea. The blotted 5point gives White an extra shot, and if she hits, her escape route is free and clear.

Hemming in a back man and causing White's board to break is Black's best winning angle if he does get hit.

On the other hand, $10 / 7$ is not necessary. The swing on an opposing 6-1 is just enormous. If Black plays $11 / 8$ and White fails to hit back, she either dances or breaks her board with any entering number other than 6-1. In either of these cases, Black has a very strong double. White may have a take, but I am not at all sure and would not be surprised to see many opponents pass. Note that if Black doesn't have a builder in direct range, he wouldn't have much of a double even if White flunked. The extra gammon risk is clearly offset by the ability to possibly claim the game on 22 of 36 rolls.

What are Black's alternatives if he doesn't hit? The obvious candidates are 11/ $8,10 / 8$, making the important 8 -point, and 21/16, gaining more control of the outfield and leaving no indirect shots. Something like $11 / 6$ is clearly inferior-it gains virtually nothing and leaves four very significant indirect shots. Therefore, the three plays we must examine are $11 / 8,4 / 2^{*}$ and $11 / 8,10 / 8$ and 21/16.

The easiest play to eliminate is $21 / 16$. This leaves White four good running numbers: 6-6, 5-5 and 5-6. (1-1 and 2-2 are not too weak, either.) More important, suppose White rolls nothing special and just clears her 6-point. Black is still a long way from a double, since White is way ahead in the race, her board is still as strong as Black's, and Black isn't threatening all that much on the next roll.

How about making the 8 -point? On the down side, White is very strong with seven numbers: 5-3, 5-4, 5-5 and 5-6. And when White just clears her 6-point, Black has much the better of it. However, I still think that if he chose to double, it would be
pretty loose and White would have an easy take. True, Black now would have some threats, but White is still threatening to escape in one roll and still has a strong board. Only if White rolled 6-3 or 6-4 and was forced to leave a second blot would Black have a powerful (perhaps passevoking) double.

The hitting play ( $11 / 8,4 / 2^{*}$ ) seems strongest to me. This leaves White only four excellent (5-2, 6-2) and three good ( $1-1,2-1$ ) responses. If White hits but doesn't escape, Black is still well in the fight, for White will be behind a 4-prime with her board ready to crack on the next roll if she fails to shake a 5 or 6 . On the upside, suppose White dances, or enters on the 1-point but is forced to leave a shot (with 3-1, 4-1 or 5-1). Now Black is threatening to make a 5 -prime and/or hit a second blot. I think this combination of threats' gives Black a very strong double, one which White probably should pass. Even if White has a take, many players would certainly pass, so we can consider these variations as virtual wins for Black.

Thus, on 22 out of 36 numbers, Black has a very strong double if he chooses the hitting play. This is quite significant. Since $11 / 8,4 / 2^{*}$ leaves White as few or fewer killing responses than any of the other plays and virtually claims the game over half the time, it appears to be the clear choice, even considering the increased gammon jeopardy.

If Black did not have access to the cube, one of the quieter plays might well be superior (although my guess is that hitting off the edge of the prime, the normal thematic play, would still be best). However, with Black holding the cube and thus needing only to establish a strong doubling threat, hitting becomes the clear winner. $\Delta$

## AMALGAMATION

Thanks for the many cards and letters congratulating us on winning the Nevada State Championships. May the next victory be yours... America's First Lady of backgammon, Carol Joy Cole is interviewed in an upcoming issue of the German language Backgammon Magazin by editor Haio Forler. For the English translation, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope (or $\$ 1$ U.S. overseas) to: CJC Reprint, c/o Chicago POINT, 2726 W. Lunt Ave., Chicago, IL 60645 ... Welcome back to Marty Tatosian who just returned from three weeks on business in China.... Get well wishes go to reigning Midwest and Hawthorne Classic
champ Don Desmond who slipped on the ice in Chicago February 13 and broke his shoulder blade.... Visiting the Bar Point Club in February: Azzam Masarani (Pasadina, CA)... Note these three new North American backgammon spots since the January listing: (1) The Colorado Backgammon Assn. meets on Thursdays at J. L.'s Cheers in Denver. Phone Earl Earp at 303/778-1105. (2) The Phoenix Backgammon Club holds their Grand Opening tournament at the Jockey Club on March 8. Veronica Mooney (602/831-9693) has the particulars. (3) Toronto Backgammon now meets Thursdays \& Saturdays at Blues \& Cues, a $\$ 3,000,000$ facility. Owner Gene Lew (416/292-3699) has the information.. The Louisville Gammon Gazette ceased
publication with the Jan. 1990 issue. Editor Donald Guss claimed there was not enough interest to justify its continuation. And Werner Waschke reports from Germany that Backgammon Zentrale is having problems with player growth and tournament tax laws. The first negative step appears to be the eminent cancellation of their English language Info-Service newsletter... Best of luck to Joe Sylvester who is now director of backgammon at the Cavendish North Club in Southfield, Michigan... Engineering student Tim Serges can take pride as the co-designer of a solar-powered vehicle that will represent the University of Illinois at the "America Tour De Sol" May 23 in Montpelier, VT... Will we see you March 23-25 at the Midwest Championships? $\Delta$


## PROGRAM

Friday 18 May
15.00-20.00 Final registration:

Casinò Municipale Di Venezia 21.00 Welcoming drink 21.30 Tournament play begins

## Saturday 19 May

15:00 Tournament continues Start of Consolation
21:30 Start of Super-Jackpot
Sunday 20 May
15.00 Start of Last Chance Finals of all tournaments 20.00 Prize-giving ceremony

Various Jackpots will be organized.

## LAST YEAR...

155 players from 8 countries participated. 1989 Champion: Gerhard Stoll (Italy).

## FEES

## Entry Fees

Open: L. 200,000
Beginners: L. 50,000

## Registration Fees

1990 Worldwide Backgammon Federation members: FREE Non-members: L. 30,000

## PRIZES

- $100 \%$ of entry fees will be returned.
- Minimum guaranteed prize money: Lit. $24,000,000$.
- Special Trophy "DAL NEGRO" for the winner of the Open tournament plus 10 other trophies kindly offered by TEODOMIRO DAL NEGRO SPA.
- Special Trophy "GAZZETTINO" for the winner of the Beginners tournament plus 10 other trophies kindly offered by the IL GAZZETTINO.


## ACCOMMODATIONS

$\star \star \star \star$ Hotel 4 Fontane
Single: L. 120,000 Double: L. 188,000 Via 4 Fontane 16
30126 Venezia Lido, ITALY
Telephone: (0)41/5260227
When making reservations, mention the Backgammon Tournament.

## INFORMATION/REGISTRATION

Dario De Toffoli, tournament director
SD2 studiogiochi
S. Polo 3083

I-30135 Venezia, ITALY
Telephone: (0)41/5211029

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[^0]:    If you finish in the Top 20 for 1990 (capitalized names on list), you'll be entered in a drawing for over $\$ 250$ worth of valuable electronics merchandise. The higher you finish, the better your winning chances. Individual awards: Ist-Trophy $+\$ 150 ; 2$ nd $-\$ 100 ; 3 \mathrm{rd}-\$ 50$. 1 st thru 20th-engraved brass board tag. Ist thru 6th-Invitation to participate on the Chicago Bar Point Club team in the 1991 Illinois State Challenge Cup.

