The Bulletin of the International Go Federation

No. 2
# 1986 RANKA YEARBOOK

On the Publication of the Ranka Yearbook .................................................. 3
From the Editor .................................................................................. 3

## 7th World Amateur Go Championship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country 1</th>
<th>Country 2</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Chinese Taipei</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## International Go: Professional

### Japanese Title Games

- 9th Kisei Title, Game 7 .................................................. 39
- 40th Honinbo Title, Game 5 ........................................... 40
- 10th Meijin Title, Game 7 ............................................ 41
- 11th Tengen Title, Game 3 ............................................ 42

### China v. Japan

- Nie v. Honda .................................................. 43
- Wang v. Sakata .................................................. 44
- Ma v. Sakai .................................................. 46

### NEC Japan-China Super Go

- Jiang v. Kobayashi Satoru ............................................. 47
- Liu v. Kobayashi Koichi ............................................... 48

### Japan v. Korea

- Rin Kaiho v. Cho Hun-hyun ............................................. 50

### Korea

- Cho v. Suh (9th Kiwang Title) ........................................... 51
- Cho v. Suh (10th Kiwang Title) ........................................... 52

### China

- 7th New Physical Education Cup ........................................... 53

## International Go: Amateur

- 1985 Chinese WAGC Qualifying Tournament Final .......................... 54
- 9th Nihon Ki-in Amateur Championship ..................................... 55
- 31st Amateur Honinbo Title .................................................. 55
- 1st U.S. Go Congress: Snyder v. Hsiang .................................... 57
1985 European Go Congress ............................................................. 59
1985 European Team Championship .................................................. 60
1985 Russian Republic Championship ................................................. 62
1985 Canadian WAGC Playoff ......................................................... 63
Chinese Taipei Ten Masters ............................................................. 64
1985 French Championship ............................................................... 65
1985 British Championship ............................................................... 67
U.S.A. WAGC Playoff ..................................................................... 69

Go Around the World
1985 Go Calendar ........................................................................... 71
A Survey of Go-Playing Countries ...................................................... 75
Go Clubs around the World ............................................................... 99
The International Go Federation ....................................................... 126
Chronology of Go History ............................................................... 127

******************************************

© Copyright 1986 in Japan by the International Go Federation
Published by: The International Go Federation
7-2, Gobancho
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 102, Japan.
Tel. (03) 263-2464
Edited by Oeda Yusuke.
Compiled and translated by John Pwer.
Typeset by The Ishi Press, Inc.
Printed by Sokosha Printing Co., Ltd.
April 1986

Note: In general, Japanese, Chinese and Korean names are given with the family name first, but since
many oriental players are resident in western countries, no attempt at consistency has been made. Also,
for the sake of consistency with IGF documents, page 3 follows the western order.
On the Publication of the Ranka Yearbook

In answer to the frequently expressed wishes of go fans throughout the world, the International Go Federation is happy to bring to you the first Ranka Yearbook.

Go is now enjoyed in over forty countries around the globe and the number of players who have become fascinated by the game is said to exceed thirty million. In order to provide up-to-date information to these go fans and to promote close cooperation between them and the International Go Federation, we published the first issue of our bulletin Ranka in January 1985. It met with a warm reception, but in the limited space available we were unable to meet fully the demand for information about international go activities. In order to report in detail on developments in international go, in particular, the World Amateur Go Championship and other important go tournaments throughout the world, the Federation decided to publish something more comprehensive and ambitious.

Thanks to the cooperation and assistance of our members, we have been able to complete the Yearbook. We are only too aware of its many inadequacies, but we hope that it will be of some interest to go fans around the world. We welcome comments and suggestions for improvements. If this Yearbook can make a contribution to popularizing go and to bringing the go fans of the world closer together, it will have served its purpose.

Shizuo Asada
President
International Go Federation

From the Editor

As the International Go Federation completes its first half-decade of existence, we are happy to be able to offer our members the first official Yearbook of the Federation. The aim of this yearbook is to make a comprehensive report on international go activities throughout the world during 1985 and also to present a survey of the leading go-playing countries of the world. In compiling it, we relied greatly on the assistance and cooperation of many people around the world, to whom we would like to express our gratitude.

The Yearbook is divided into two main parts. The first part is devoted to game commentaries from major tournaments all around the world. The focus is on the 7th World Amateur Championship, held by the Federation in May 1985, but we also cover many other tournaments, amateur and professional, east and west. The other main section of the Yearbook consists of a country-by-country survey of go around the world. In this survey, we attempt to give a detailed picture of international go, based on the most up-to-date information available to us. We have also included a list of go clubs around the world.

We realize that in many ways the information in this Yearbook is incomplete and inadequate. It is only intended as a first step towards giving a complete picture of international go. In order to make the next yearbook more accurate and complete, we would like to ask our readers to remedy the defects in our coverage of international go by contributing comments, suggestions, information and, where necessary, corrections.

Yusuke Oeda
Office Manager, IGF
China Triumphs Again

For the 6th time in seven years, a Chinese player has become the world amateur go champion, with the honour this time going to Wang Jian Hong 6-dan. The Chinese are proving that they are almost unbeatable at the amateur level (of course, in China there are no distinctions between amateur and professional rankings, and in 1984 Wang came 21st in the Chinese championship, in which both amateurs and professionals participate).

In the 1985 championship, held from 21st to 24th May at the Nihon Ki-in in Tokyo with 32 contestants, the top four places were taken by Far Eastern countries, in the order China, Hong Kong, Japan and Chinese Taipei (participating for the first time). Wang of China scored a perfect seven wins, which owed nothing to the luck of the draw (the tournament is run on a slightly modified Swiss system), for he met and vanquished all his main rivals, the representatives from Japan, Hong Kong, Korea and Chinese Taipei. The last game, which came in the second round, was the first go contact ever between China and Chinese Taipei.

Chan Ka Yui of Hong Kong provided the toughest opposition, scoring 6–1, so perhaps his encounter with Wang in the third round was the crucial game of the tournament. Chan is a 7-dan mainland player who recently emigrated to Hong Kong when he married a Hong Kong girl. He was one of the favourites because he had previously come 2nd (in the 2nd WAGC) and 3rd (in the 1st) in the tournament; he was then representing China (his name was spelt Ch'en Chai-jui then).

Once again Japan was disappointed. Great things were expected of Kikuchi, who is far and away the strongest Japanese amateur, but he lost to both Wang and Chan, finishing, thanks to the SOS tie-breaker system, at the top of a group of players on 5–2.

Western representatives did quite well, considering the strength of the Oriental opposition. Charles Huh of the U.S. and Andre Moussa of France both excelled themselves to finish on 5–2, right on the heels of the winning group. They took
### Top Place-getters

**1st:** Wang Jian Hong (China)

**2nd:** Chan Ka Yui (Hong Kong)

**3rd:** Kikuchi Yasuro (Japan)

**4th:** Perng King Hwa (Chinese Taipei)

---

### 7th World Amateur Go Championship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>Round</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>SOS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Wang (China)</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chan (Hong Kong)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kikuchi (Japan)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Perng (Chinese Taipei)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Huh (U.S.)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Moussa (France)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Kim (Korea)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Schoeffel (France)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Pocsai (Hungary)</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Watanabe (Japan)</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Shin (Canada)</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Bates (U.K.)</td>
<td>013</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Hasibeder (Austria)</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Puyt (Holland)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Kawai (Brazil)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Phease (N.Z)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Arnold (Sweden)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Diner (Mexico)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Metabija (Yugoslavia)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Gosteli (Switzerland)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Winkelhofer (Czech.)</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Siiivola (Finland)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Chen (Australia)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Djur (Denmark)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Cheong (Singapore)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Soldan (Poland)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. De la Banda (Spain)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Pernia (Argentina)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Leekulpitak (Thailand)</td>
<td>011</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Pocsai and Watanabe actually tied for 9th place.
5th and 6th place respectively. Following them, at the top of a large group on four points, were:
7th: Kim Chul-jung (Korea)
8th: David Schoffel (West Germany)
9th: Tibor Pocsai (Hungary), Watanabe Keiko (Japan).

At the 5th General Meeting of the International Go Federation, held the day before the tournament started, three new countries — Chinese Taipei, Belgium and Luxembourg — were admitted as members. The meeting voted to let Chinese Taipei, which had a representative ready, play immediately in the tournament. Belgium and Luxembourg will participate in the 8th WAGC (to be held in Tokyo in May 1986). Because the Romanian representative failed to arrive, it was also decided to invite Japan to field a second representative.

The Federation would like to express its thanks to everyone who contributed to the success of the tournament, in particular, the Japan Foundation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Kansai Ki-in and the Nihon Ki-in. We would also like to thank the professional players who generously acted as referees: Ishida Yoshio, Tengen (chief referee), Kudo Norio 9-dan, and Minami Yoshimi 9-dan (Kansai Ki-in). Their game analyses were one of the highlights of the tournament.

The International Goodwill Match held on 20 May. In the left foreground are Helmut Hasibeder of Austria and Eduardo Lopez Herrero (a former Argentine representative who now lives in Tokyo and acted as an interpreter at the tournament).

Chan Ka Yui with his wife and Cho Chikun at the farewell party.
China v. Hong Kong (Round 3)

In retrospect, this game, between the 1st and 2nd place-getters, was the decisive game of the tournament. China, of course, was the favourite, based on her past record, but the fact that a former top Chinese player was now representing Hong Kong complicated matters. Moreover, in the 1984 Chinese rating tournament, Chan, taking white with no komi, had beaten Wang. It was shortly after that tournament that Chan emigrated to Hong Kong, where his wife’s family lives. There he works as a sports journalist for a newspaper.

White: Chan Ka Yui 7-dan (age 30) (Hong Kong)
Black: Wang Jian Hong 6-dan (age 21) (China)
Played on 22 May 1984.
Commentary by Ishida Yoshio, Tengen.

Figure 1 (1 – 50)
White 30. Better to answer patiently at 31. The sacrifice moves of 31 and 33 work very well. White is a little overconcentrated after the continuation to 41.

White 42. If at ‘a’, it would be very difficult to erase Black’s moyo after Black 42, especially with the lowering presence of Black’s thickness on the left.

Figure 2 (51 – 100)
Black 51. Slack — correct is Black 95. White later takes aim at Black’s bad aji in this area. White builds a reasonable position up to 54.

White 56 is a good point, but 58 is an overplay. Instead, White 59 (Black answers at 58) would be good enough. Black 59 is a severe counter. Even though White plays 68 later, he cannot expect to get all the top area as his structure is too flimsy. White needs to add another stone at the top, but will he get the chance?

White 74. Essential to stop Black going ahead in territory.
Black 81. Correct — if Black cuts at 1 in Dia. 1, White squeezes with 2 to 6, in sente because of Black’s defect at ‘a’.

White 84 is the losing move. White should hane at 1 in Dia. 2; if Black 2 etc., White keeps sente, so he can switch to 9. Up to 100, he just manages to live in gote.
Black 13 secures the lead. White’s centre group is still insecure.

The invasion at 16 is big: it wipes out most of Black’s side territory. However, White has to answer 23 at 24, so Black is able to reduce the top territory with 29.

Black 43. At this point White has a total of 45 points, but Black matches that with his bottom area alone, so he is ahead by the size of his other areas.

For the rest of the game, Black plays solidly and takes no risks. Wang’s style is not spectacular — once he takes the lead, he nurses it carefully.
When White resigns, Black is 15 points ahead on the board.

White resigns after Black 249.

Japan v. China (Round 6)

Wang's toughest game of the championship came in Round 6, when he met Kikuchi of Japan. Kikuchi is Japan's top amateur, but he has had bad luck with this tournament. In the 1st WAGC, which was a knockout, he ran into Chen Zude, then the number two Chinese player, in the first round and was eliminated. For the next five years, he did badly in the Japanese qualifying tournament, so this was only his second appearance. However, he was considered the favourite by Japanese fans, since Wang was an unknown quantity in Japan. As it turned out, they played a very close and exciting game.

White: Kikuchi Yasuro 7-dan (age 55) (Japan)
Black: Wang Jian Hong 6-dan (China)
Played on 23 May 1985.
Commentary by Ishida Yoshio.

Figure 1 (1 - 51)

White 2, 4, 6. The sanren-sei is an unusual counter to the Chinese-style fuseki.

White 20. The only move, commented Kikuchi. If at 21, Black 'a' works well.

Black 21 is natural. If at 'b', White would get ideal shape with 21.

Black 31 makes a heavy group; jumping to 'c' would probably be better. Because of the weakness of his top left group, Black is unable to resist White 38 and 40. White 42 and 44 also aim indirectly at the black group at the top. At this point White is leading. Note that starting a fight with 1 in Dia. 1 is not recommended. The fight after 4 would go badly for Black.

Black counters aggressively with 45. If instead he cut at 1 in Dia. 2, White would build thickness with 2 and 4. Black 1 in Dia. 3 (next page) also lets White build thickness with 2 and 4. Black 45 is best.

White 46 is too easygoing. He should extend at 1 in Dia. 4 (next page); if Black 2, White 3 or 'a' is a good follow-up. Black is happy to strengthen himself with 47 and 49. Note that if Black played 49 at 'd', White 49 would be troublesome.

Black 51. White 51 would now be severe.
Black 53. A good answer to 52: Black has decided to sacrifice the three stones on the side. White adds a stone at 60 because he is worried about the aji of Black 'a'. For example, if he plays 60 at 1 in Dia. 5, Black pulls out his stones with 2 to 10. In exchange for an attack at the top, he would be prepared to give up the five centre stones.

Black 61—White 66. This is the most difficult stage of the game. Black 61 is a probe to see how White answers before Black secures the corner with 63. If White plays 62 at 74, Black will live at the top with Black 70, White 73, Black 'b', White 'c', Black 'd'.

White 64 is aggressive but a little unreasonable: more leisurely would be jumping to 78. (Alternatively, White could attack the group at the bottom with 'e'.) White has to add a stone at 70 after 69, so Black is able to defend solidly with 71: White's attack is not proving effective.

White 72. White tries to maintain momentum, but Black's cut with 75 to 79 is severe. In retrospect, maintaining White's connection with 72 at 75 would have been stronger.
Middle game complications: Wang v. Kikuchi

becomes hard to tell who is attacking whom. Ishida advocated playing 86 at 'b'.

Black 87, 89. Perhaps Kikuchi overlooked the severity of this counterattack. Usually, getting to play a move like 88 would ensure a win, but in this game it is overshadowed by the weakness of the white group above. In the continuation to 105, Wang shows his strength.

Black 107. Best is Black 1 in Dia. 6. Kikuchi originally intended to answer this at 2, and that is the natural conclusion of the fight in the centre. However, the result is not good for White. Black 3 next is big. White would have to defend the top with 4, after which Black could force with Black 'a' – White 'b' and Black 'c' – White 'd'. This would put him ten points ahead on the board. Even so, the unanimous opinion of the professionals following the game was that taking the centre white group put Black ahead.

White 108. White has now realized that White 109 would not be enough. He lets Black live at the bottom, but in return White reduces the right side.

White 116. White misses a chance to exploit Black's failure to play 105 at 1 in Dia. 6. This is White's chance to launch a challenge with 1 in Dia. 7 (next page). This move starts a very difficult fight (which would have been all the tougher for Wang because he was short of time). If Black 2, White plays 3; if Black 3, White plays 'a'. Anything could happen in this fight. The purpose of White 116 is to prevent Black 1 etc. in Dia. 8, but this was Kikuchi's last chance to make a game of it. Black 117 eliminates Black's last source of anxiety. His lead is now secure.
The final result of this game is very close, but only because Wang begins to play very cautiously. In the sense that Kikuchi had no chance of winning after 116 in Figure 3, the game is not close at all. Black wins by 1½ points.
China v. Korea (Round 7)

This game was the climax of the tournament. Kim was already out of the running for 1st place with two losses, but if Wang lost he would be tied on 6–1 with Chan of Hong Kong and therefore would have to fight a playoff (SOS is not used to break a tie for first place).

**White**: Kim Chul-jung 6-dan (age 29) (Korea)
**Black**: Wang Jian Hong 6-dan (China)
Played on 24 May 1985
*Commentary by Ishida Yoshio.*

**Figure 1 (1–50)**


When White invades at 30, a dazzling exchange follows. Black 31 and 33 are the strongest counters, and the sequence to 49 seems virtually forced. White 46, in particular, is a clever move. The result is even.

**Figure 2 (51–100)**

Black 59 and 61, defending against White ‘a’ while attacking, are big.

White 70 is slack: White should extend to 71, that is, 1 in Dia. 1. Black would be able to destroy his corner territory with 2 etc., but in exchange White would get central thickness. This would give an even game.

Black 83, 85. Clever moves: Black sets up his win here. White has no choice but to push through at 88. He could play 90 at 1 in Dia. 2, but that would also lose.
Black 5. Black is now well ahead. The final result is close but only because Black begins to play overcautiously while White makes a stubborn fightback.

Black 15. Black 16 is bigger.

Black 47. Black misses a chance. If he ataris at 1 in Dia. 3, White cannot connect at 2, as he collapses after 3 to 9. He would have to play at ‘a’, giving Black a lot of profit.

Black 75. Black could have taken sente with Black 76, White 89, Black 75, White ‘a’, then switched to Black 78.

White 94 should be at 99.

Black 9. Correct is Black 1 in Dia. 4. This way Black could capture the marked white stone in sente, while forcing White to add stones to take the three black stones off the board.

Wang let Kim get close, but his victory was never in doubt. He impressed the onlookers with his coolness under pressure.

*Black wins by 3½ points.*

53: connects at 2. Black wins and connects the ko.
China v. Chinese Taipei (Round 2)

This was a landmark encounter in international go: the first ever official game between a mainland Chinese and a Taiwanese player. Perng, a computer programmer who lives in Taipei, did very well to take 4th place, but in this game he was handicapped by misjudgements in the fuseki.

White: Perng King Hwa 7-dan (age 25)
Black: Wang Jian Hong 6-dan
Played on 21 May 1985.
Commentary by Kudo Norio 9-dan.

Figure 1 (1 – 50)

White 16. The wrong direction: White 14 makes White strong in the centre, so he should use this strength to attack the solitary black stone on the left side. That makes White ‘a’ the best move. Wang needed no second invitation to strengthen himself on the left with 17 to 23.

White 24. Still the wrong direction. White ‘b’ is bigger; if Black ‘c’, then White ‘d’.

White 38 is an aggressive challenge, but Black cleverly parries it with 39. White does not play 42 at 43 because he is worried that Black may swallow up 38. When Black depresses White’s top moyo with 43, then erases his right-side moyo with 45, he takes the lead. White 38 should have been at ‘e’.

Figure 2 (51 – 100), Figure 3 (101 – 160)

The endgame begins early, with Perng a fraction behind. Wang plays very solidly and gives him no chance to catch up.

Moves 161 – 216 omitted. Black wins by 3½ points.
U.S.A. v. Yugoslavia (Round 4)

Charles Huh, an accountant from Seattle, had a very successful tournament. After losing to Kikuchi of Japan in the first round, he won five straight before running into Chan of Hong Kong in the last round. His 5th place is the best performance yet by the U.S.A. in this tournament. This was Huh's first appearance in the WAGC. His opponent, Zoran Mutabzija, a professor of communication science, also played in the 2nd WAGC.

White: Zoran Mutabzija 5-dan (age 40) (Yugoslavia)
Black: Charles Huh 6-dan (age 34) (U.S.A.)
Played on 22 May 1985.
Commentary by Ishida Yoshio.

Figure 1 (1 – 50)
White 20. Possible, as 20 is a big point, but usually one would extend at 21.
White 22 is a mistake: White should hane at 23, playing towards the centre. Black 23 is an excellent point.
Black 25. A mistake that cancels out White’s mistake with 22. Black should play at 26, aiming at ‘a’.
White 44 is slack: it gives Black secure territory that White can’t hope to match with his thin moyo at the top. White should invade at ‘b’.

Figure 2 (51 – 100)
Black 63. To prevent White ‘a’.
White 68. White must pull this stone out. He takes profit up to 78, but at the cost of exposing his centre group to attack. Incidentally, White 76 is not best. Although it does not take as much territory, White should play 76 at ‘b’, Black 77, White ‘c’, as that creates a cutting point.
White 96. It may look timid, but it would be safer to play at 98. Black 97 and 99, splitting White, are severe. With this group floating unsecured, it’s going to be hard for White to turn his moyo at the top into territory.
Charles Huh of the U.S. wins against Zoran Mutabzija of Yugoslavia in the 4th round.

Figure 3 (101 - 135)

Black 5 is feeble. Black should fight with 1 and 3 in Dia. 1. White is handicapped by the threat of Black 'a', attacking the eye shape of the group below. This fight would be too much for White.

White 6 is the losing move; if at 'a', he would still have been able to make a game of it. Black 13 decides the issue.

Moves 136 to 233 omitted. Black wins by 14½ points.

France v. Poland (Round 3)

Andre Moussa of France also put in the best performance yet by a player from his country, taking 6th place with a 5 - 2 score. Moussa, who lives in Paris and is a lecturer in physics and computer engineering, has been doing very well recently in European tournaments (first places in the 1984 Amsterdam Tournament and the La Chaux-de-Fonds International Go Tournament). His opponent in this game, Leszek Soldan, a mathematics student, had a disappointing tournament.

White: Leszek Soldan 4-dan (age 23) (Poland)
Black: Andre Moussa 5-dan (age 30) (France)
Played on 22 May 1985.
Commentary by Kudo Norio.
Black 25 must be at 1 in Dia. 1. If White 2 or 'a', Black jumps to 3. If Black cuts through the middle like this, the white groups on both sides will be weakened. Black gets a very awkward shape up to 43, all because of his greed with 25.

Black 29. Black could have improved his result by playing at 1 in Dia. 2. If White 2, Black forces with 3 to 9, then cuts his way between the two white groups with 11 and 13. The merit of this shape is that Black can make two eyes at any time with 'a'.

White 44. Defending at 47 would give White a good game. Black promptly seizes the opportunity to counterattack with 45.

White 56, Black 57. The key point for both sides is 58. Since White gets to play there, the game again looks promising for him. If Black had played 57 at 58, he would have the threat of 'a' next, so White would not have time to attack with 62 and 'b'.

White 68. An overplay — it should be at 'a'. Black's counterattack with 71 and 73 is severe.

Black 101. Black 'b', aiming at 113, is better.

White 108, 110. White must capture the centre black group to win, but Black demonstrates that the attack is unreasonable. White resigns after Black 129.
Austria v. United Kingdom (Round 1)
This encounter is a very fierce one. James Bates, appearing in his first WAGC, played a strongly centre-oriented strategy which led to tough fighting in the centre. The highlight of the game is a difficult life-and-death problem in the upper right corner.

White: James Bates 4-dan (age 39) (U.K.)
Black: Helmut Hasibeder 6-dan (age 28) (Austria)
Played on 21 May 1985.
Commentary by Kudo Norio.

Figure 1 (1 - 50)
30: connects at 23

Figure 1 (1 - 50)
White 18. White missed the interesting counter of 2 and 4 in Dia. 1. White 4 may be bad shape, but it works very effectively here. Black 5 looks necessary, so White can now seize the initiative, either turning at 'a', aiming at 'b', or pushing along at 'c', aiming at attacking at 'd'. Alternatively, he could enclose the bottom left corner with 'a' in the figure. White 18 is bad style: it leaves bad aji in his shape that handicaps White later.

White 34. White would like to be able to hane first at 1 in Dia. 2. If Black 2 and 4, White develops smoothly with 5. However, Black has a severe counter. Instead of 2, he pushes up at 1 in Dia. 3, then uses the sacrifice at 3 to squeeze. This result would give White a lost game.

White 40 falls between two stools: it doesn't secure centre influence and it leaves the side open. It should be at 'b' or 'c'.

Figure 2 (51 - 100)
Black 51 - 57. A light, well-timed sequence:
Black takes the substance, White has to stake his hopes on a knockout punch in the centre. Black's group there is not so frail, however.

Figure 2 (51 - 100)

34, 37, 40: ko; 42: connects

White 18. This is White's chance to get back into the game. However, with 24 he misses his chance to secure unconditional life. Instead of 24, he should descend at 1 in Dia. 4. This is a very troublesome move for Black to answer. If Black 2, White has the brilliant tesuji of 3: whatever happens White should live. Just to look at the simplest variation, if Black 4, White plays 5 and 7.

White 42 is the losing move: he should block at 43. Black takes nearly as much profit at the bottom as White does by living, so Black retains his lead.

White resigns after Black 167.

Germany v. France (Round 4)

David Schoffel turned in the second-best performance by a player from his country, his 8th place almost matching Lutz Mattner's 7th place in the 4th WAGC. However, he easily took top place this year in his dedication to go. The day of his arrival in Japan, he spent the night at an all-night go club in Shinjuku, not far from the tournament hotel. Then after the draw for the 1st round at the Opening Ceremony on the Monday, he was back for another all-night session, which apparently served to fine-tune his play, for he won both his games on the Tuesday. His final score was 4 – 3, but that included honourable losses to Korea and China. Perhaps his best win came in the 4th round.
White: Andre Moussa 5-dan (France)
Black: David Schoffel 4-dan (age 36) (Germany)
Played on 22 May 1985
Commentary by Kudo Norio.

Figure 1 (1 – 50)
White 18. White 'a' is good enough. Black is satisfied with the result to 27.
Black 37. Unusual, to say the least. It helps White stabilize his group. If instead Black had played the normal sequence of Black 37 at 38, White 'b', Black 37, White would have been left with a heavy group. His other two groups in the right half of the board are not very strong either, so Black would have been able to use moves such as 'c' and 'd' to set up a three-way attack.

David Schoffel – second to none in love of go

Figure 2 (51 – 100)
White settles his bottom group up to 76 but then spoils all his good work by making the reckless cut at 80. He loses the whole group, so now his only hope is to take all the centre. If he can do it with 98 and 100...

Figure 3 (101 – 149)
Black 1. A bad mistake: he should just push down at 2.
Black 7. White also holds back this attempt to
invade. Then, when Black tries to breach the wall with 17, White has the clever counter of 18. White now has a good chance of winning, unless Black can pull off something on the left side.

White 24. If at 27, then Black 'a' is very difficult to cope with.

Black 31 takes advantage of White's shortage of liberties here. White is unable to capture the group, so Black finally secures a permanent lead.

*Moves after 149 omitted. Black wins by 5½ points.*

**U.S.A. v. Hungary (Round 5)**

The game below is an instructive one in the techniques of attacking a group, beginning with the basic problem of whether or not one should be attacking to begin with. Charles Huh has been introduced earlier. His opponent, Tibor Pocsai, had the best results yet of a Hungarian representative; he also took the third-highest place of the 16-member European contingent.

**White:** Tibor Pocsai 4-dan (age 23) (Hungary)  
**Black:** Charles Huh 6-dan (U.S.)  
Played on 23 May 1985.  
*Commentary by Kudo Norio.*

---

**Figure 1 (1 - 50)**

White 16. White oversteps himself: Black 17 is very severe, as the ladder is bad for White. For 16, White should have played 24, Black 18, White 'a', Black 16, White 'b'.

Black 27. A natural forcing move or an ajigata destroying move? To professional eyes, the latter

---

**Figure 1 (1 - 50)**

White 28 makes the group strong. Black 27 should be at 1 in Dia. 1; if White 'a', then Black 'b', White 'c', Black 'd', making a big difference from the figure.

White 32. An overplay: Black 33 splits White. White 32 should be at 'c' - if Black 32, then White 'd' gives a leisurely game. White 32 gets White into an unfavourable fight.

Black 37, 39. A clever combination - Black firmly seizes the initiative.

**Figure 2 (51 - 100)**

White 64. An unreasonable attack - the black group is a 'two-headed snake' that can escape in either direction, so Black has time to counter-attack at 67. White is clearly losing now. He should have played 64 at 67.
Holland v. Czechoslovakia (Round 4)
White: Petr Winkelhofer 5-dan (age 23) (Czech.)
Black: Erik Puyt 4-dan (age 23) (Holland)
Played on 22 May 1985.
Commentary by Kudo Norio.

White 32 is bad; it must be at 'a'.
White 42, 44. A bold centre strategy. In pre-Takemiya days, 'b' would have been considered the standard move for 42. Black must play 45 before the moyo gets any bigger.

White resigns after Black 189.
the aji White has. He should omit all these moves, aiming instead at the aji of 'a'. White meets with a very severe counterattack in the shape of 69, a counterattack possible because of the solidity of Black's neighbouring positions.

White 78. Better omitted, so that White retains the option of giving atari at 79.

Black 91 decides the game.

Figure 3 (101 – 150)
Black 1 makes a double attack on the centre and bottom white groups. A vigorous fight follows, but although White saves both of them, it is at the cost of a third group, the one in the bottom right corner.

Figure 4 (151 – 203)
58: connects (right of 54); 70: connects (below 68); 96: at 56; 97: retakes

Figure 4 (151 – 203)
White resigns after Black 203.

Mexico v. Denmark (Round 3)
White: Stig Tjur 1-dan (age 33) (Denmark)
Black: Leon Diner 1-dan (age 17) (Mexico)
Played on 22 May 1985.
Commentary by Kudo Norio.

Stig Tjur is a teacher of mathematics and physics who lives in Copenhagen. He has been playing go for nine years and this was his first
Leon Diner appearance in the WAGC. His opponent in this game, Leon Diner, a student from Mexico City, was also making his debut and at 17 he was the youngest competitor this year. He has been playing go for three years and in 1984 he won the Mexican Championship.

Figure 1 (1 – 53)
White 12. The joseki in Dia. 1 would build excellent thickness for White at the bottom. Black 15 is therefore a good point.

Black 23 must be at ‘a’; after White ‘b’, Black could switch to 38.

White 38 goes against the proverb, ‘don’t try to push through the knight’s move’, and loses the game. Black neglected the top group to stake out an enormous centre moyo with 31 and 33, so at the very least White has to get back at him by making a severe attack on the top group. The correct way to do this is with 1 and 3 in Dia. 2, though that will lead to a difficult fight when Black attaches at 4.

Black 53. Having lived so easily, Black is now comfortably ahead.

Figure 2 (54 – 100)
White 56. An optimistic invasion.
White 14. White 42 would be more peaceful.
Up to 21, Black captures yet another group.
*Moves after 143 omitted. White resigns.*

**Sweden v. New Zealand (Round 3)**

**White:** Gunnar von Arnold 2-dan (age 30) (Sweden)
**Black:** Barry Phease 4-dan (age 28) (New Zealand)

Played on 22 May 1985.

*Commentary by Kudo Norio.*

Gunnar von Arnold, a computer programmer from Stockholm, won the Swedish qualifying tournament for the WAGC. Barry Phease, a computer systems analyst from Auckland, was playing in his second championship. He won the 1984 New Zealand Championship.

**Figure 3 (101 – 143)**

White 14 loses points in the corner.
Black 17. Better to avoid the squeeze by playing 17 at 'a', which aims next at blocking at 21.
White is satisfied with the result to 26.
White 28 is a superb point. The joseki from 32 to 36 also combines well with White’s thickness at the top. Black obstinately goes for his fourth corner with 41, but he could also extend at 42, leading to quite a different game.

With 50, White completes a moyo Takemiya would be proud of.

**Figure 1 (1 – 61)**

White 14 loses points in the corner.
Black 17. Better to avoid the squeeze by playing 17 at 'a', which aims next at blocking at 21.
White is satisfied with the result to 26.
White 28 is a superb point. The joseki from 32 to 36 also combines well with White’s thickness at the top. Black obstinately goes for his fourth corner with 41, but he could also extend at 42, leading to quite a different game.

With 50, White completes a moyo Takemiya would be proud of.

**Figure 2 (62 – 120), Figure 3 (121 – 187)**

This game shows that the proverb warning of
the danger of giving up all four corners can be taken with a pinch of salt.

White wins by 1½ points.

Juan Garcia de la Banda was playing in his fourth WAGC. He is an executive in a Madrid advertising agency. This time he had a bad tournament and was unable to equal his best result, which was 18th in the 4th WAGC. His opponent, John Chen, a librarian from Sydney, was making his second appearance in the tournament.
Figure 2 (66 – 134)

Black 81 must be at 84. White 82 kills the group.

Black 95, 97. Black’s only hope is to kill this group. That means that the game is over when White lives with 134.

Moves after 134 omitted. Black resigns.

Finland v. Italy (Round 5)
White: Sergio Parimbelli 1-kyu (age 26) (Italy)
Black: Matti Siivola 2-dan (age 24) (Finland)
Played on 23 May 1985.
Commentary by Kudo Norio.

Figure 1 (1 – 60)
White 16. White should play at ‘a’. Black 17 to 27 break up White’s bottom area and make the game easy for Black.

White 34 should be at ‘b’, further away from Black’s strong position below.

Matti Siivola

Sergio Parimbelli is a translator and interpreter who lives in West Berlin. He took second place in the 1984 Italian Championship, and he also played in the 5th WAGC. Matti Siivola is a software writer from Helsinki making his third appearance in the championship. He has written an introductory go book in Finnish and is working hard to spread go in Finland.
White 36. It may be heavy, but White must connect at ‘c’.

White 40 is very slack. He must jump to 41 in order to make 39 a bad move. Black 41 to 55 establish a definite lead for Black.

Figure 2 (61 – 110)

White 68. White’s only hope is to invade the centre.

Black 107. Black is ready and waiting with this squeeze. White can’t capture the black group, so he is unable to catch up.

Figure 3 (111 – 179)

Moves after 179 omitted. Black wins by 13½ points.

Thanomnual Leekulpitak

Thailand v. Norway (Round 4)
White: Dag Belsnes 1-dan (age 43) (Norway)
Black: Thanomnual Leekulpitak 3-kyu (age 31) (Thailand)
Played on 22 May 1985.
Commentary by Kudo Norio,

Dag Belsnes, a scientist from Oslo, was making his second appearance in the tournament. He won the 1984 Norwegian Championship. Thanomnual Leekulpitak was appearing for the first time – she has only been playing go for two years. She is
a Bangkok company director who modestly claimed to be lucky to be able to participate. She came 3rd in the qualifying tournament, but the top two place-getters were unable to come to Japan. She was a little outranked by the other contestants, but she fought valiantly and must have gained valuable experience. She and Watanabe Keiko of Japan were the only women contestants this year.

**Figure 1 (1 - 70)**

Black 41 is unnecessary. This would be a good chance to extend to ‘a’.

Black 43 is a good answer to 42, which is trying to get maximum value out of White’s thickness on the left, but 45 and 47 are the wrong follow-up. Black 45 should be the hane at ‘b’; if then White 46, Black could extend at ‘c’, thus getting a position far superior to White’s. Permitting White 48 is painful.

White 56. White is leading.

Black 69. A courageous invasion — if Black gets away with it, she could still win.

**Figure 2 (71 - 140)**

Black 73 is not in the spirit of 69. It’s a very bad move which lets White swallow up the invading stone.

Black 127. A mistake that leads to the loss of the corner below.

*Moves after 140 omitted. Black resigns.*

**Singapore v. Argentina (Round 6)**

*White:* Cheong Chui Onn 5-dan (age 34) (Singapore)

*Black:* Horacio Andres Pernia 1-kyu (age 28) (Argentina)

Played on 23 May 1985.

*Commentary by Kudo Norio.*

Cheong Chui Onn is a company director who came first in the Singapore qualifying tournament. He made a bad start, but recovered to win his final three games. His opponent in this game, Horacio Andres Pernia of Buenos Aires, is an administrative officer who also won his country’s qualifying tournament.
Figure 1 (1 – 60)

Black 15. Better to invade at 18. The moves to 19 show signs of excessive caution.

White 22 is a superb point.

Black 37. An interesting strategy for countering the moyo taking shape on the right.

Black 41. If Black had atariied at 45, securing the corner and chasing the white group out along the side, he could have made an even game of it. White gets too much territory when he lives up to 64 in the next figure.

Figure 2 (61 – 120)

Black 65, 67. Once White has taken the large bite out of the bottom, the moyo is not big enough. The moves to 74 set up a win.

Moves after 120 omitted. White wins by 9½ points.

Brazil v. Switzerland (Round 6)

White: Patrice Gosteli 3-dan (age 31) (Switzerland)
Black: Kazuo Kawai 6-dan (age 51) (Brazil)

Played on 23 May 1985.

Commentary by Kudo Norio.

Patrice Gosteli, the current Swiss champion, is an experimental psychologist. He was representing his country for the third time. Kazuo Kawai, a journalist from Rio de Janeiro, was participating for the first time.
Kazuo Kawai claims to like fighting and capturing groups, but in the fuseki, at least, of this game he plays quite peacefully. Black 37, for example, is slack. A really aggressive player would attack with 1 in Dia. 2. Finding an answer is not easy for White. If White 2, Black continues with the hane of 3; the continuation to 11 exemplifies the severity of the professional approach. If White 2 at 3, Black 2 is severe.

Black 39. Again peaceful — with one move Black misses two vital points. He should first attack at the top at 1 in Dia. 3. Even after 2, White is left with a serious weakness at ‘a’, so he can expect zero points here. Next, Black should attack the other weak white group with 3. This aims at ‘b’, so White 4 is mandatory. Black could next build up centre influence by pressing at 5; he can...
also look forward to attacking at ‘c’. This way it is hard to say just how big Black’s win would be.

Black 39 and 41 are, of course, big points, but 42 takes all the pressure off White on the left side.

White 44 must be at ‘a’. Black 45 exposes the weakness of the white group to the left.

Figure 2 (51 – 100)

White’s invasion of the top right corner helps Black, for it sets up Black 95, which threatens to kill both groups. That decides the issue.

Figure 3 (101 – 150), Figure 4 (151 – 201)

Kazuo Kawai showed in this game that he deserved to come higher than 15th. He had a bit of bad luck in the draw in running into Korea in Round 2 and the U.S. in Round 3. In this game he was never in trouble.

White resigns after Black 201.

Canada v. Austria (Round 3)

White: Helmut Hasibeder 6-dan (Austria)
Black: Myung Chul Shin 6-dan (Canada)
Played on 22 May 1985.
Commentary by Kudo Norio.

Myung Chul Shin (Canada)
Myung Chul Shin, who manages a retail shop in Ontario, was representing Canada for the first time. He came second in the 1984 Canadian Open. Because he started well, with three wins, he was one of the three Western representatives who earned the honour of providing Wang with some of his winning points.

In the game below, Shin prevails over some tough opposition from Helmut Hasibeder, the 1978 European champion, who was playing in his third WAGC.

Figure 1 (1 - 50)

White 24. The strongest move: it shows professional perception. White has solid positions on the right and at the bottom left, so he wants to drive this black group out into the centre and in the process build up a moyo on the left.

Black 37. Shin grumbled about this move after he made it - with reason, for he loses a tempo. He immediately has to add a stone at 39, provoking White 40, which weakens his position at the top. Correct is 1 in Dia. 1; if 2, Black pushes down with 3. Later, Black can aim at ‘a’.

Figure 2 (51 - 100)

White 44. Attacking at 45 looks better; White has a strong shape at the top with 38 and 40, so he can get life at any time. Even with this mistake in direction, however, White has got off to a good start.

Figure 2 (51 - 100)

Black 55 is risky, but White lets him get away with it. With 56, he should attack at 2 in Dia. 2; if Black 3, White peeps at 4, then makes a diversionary attack at 6. This way one of the two black groups would suffer. The sequence to 69 gives Black a reasonable game.

White 70. Better kept in reserve.

White 94 - 100. Capturing these two black stones narrows the gap, but -

Figure 3 (101 - 150)

After Black 1 at the top and 7 at the bottom, followed by 9 to 19 in the centre, Black’s lead is safe.

Figure 4 (151 - 200), Figure 5 (201 - 256)

Black wins by 3½ points.
Tan Bee Giok is a businessman from Manila making his third appearance in the world championship. He did not do quite as well as last year, when he came 22nd with three wins, but he still picked up wins against Norway and Thailand. Considering that there is still very little go activity in the Philippines — there is just one club, with about 50 members, in Manila — this was a creditable performance. His opponent in this game,
Dag Belsnes, also won two games, but finished one place higher — his SOS score was helped along by running into China in the first round.

White: Tan Bee Giok 2-dan (age 47) (Philippines)
Black: Dag Belsnes 1-dan (Norway)
Played on 21 May 1985.
Commentary by Kudo Norio.

**Figure 1 (1 – 50)**

The fuseki balance is maintained up to 22, but Black 23 should be at 48, which is the biggest point on the board.

Tan shows his fighting spirit with 34, a very aggressive invasion. This leads to the highlight of the opening: Black’s attempt to seal White in with 41 to 45 and the latter’s sharp counterattack with 46.

Black 49. Black should connect at 50, giving up two stones. After White 49, he cuts at ‘a’ and gets an even game.

**Figure 2 (51 – 100)**

The result to 52 is terrible for Black. He makes a desperate attempt to catch up with 57, but this only helps White to solidify his position.

**Figure 3 (101 – 150)**

White 8 starts another hectic fight. Black does his best to swallow this stone up, but White has little trouble extricating himself. He even tenukis and makes the invasion at 32.
Figure 4 (151–202)

Ko: 63, 72, 75, 78, 81; 83: connects (at 60)

This game was perhaps the most exciting of the encounters between a Western player and one of the top Oriental players. In theory, Moussa, as a 5-dan, should take a handicap against Chan, for the latter's rank is not really an amateur ranking (he once beat a Japanese 9-dan in the annual Japan–China matches), but his spirited play in this game shows that he was not overawed.

Figure 1 (1–50)

White 18 is aggressive but perhaps a little heavy. White 'a' would be more peaceful. Black goes on the attack with 23 and 25. White moves out lightly with 30 etc., but his positions are undeniably a little thin.

Figure 1 (1–50)

49: connects

Figure 2 (51–100)
Figure 2 (51 – 100)

When Black attacks the eye base of White’s group with 55, White uses his forcing move at 64 as the pivot of a counterattack. Black clearly has the initiative, but White is not making it easy for him.

Figure 3 (101 – 150)

Black 25 is dubious: correct is giving atari at 26 in order to give White as few forcing moves on the outside as possible.

Figure 4 (151 – 191)

White 70. To increase the size of his ko threats before actually starting the ko.
Black 83 puts Black’s lead beyond doubt.
Moves after 191 omitted. White resigns.
9th Kisei Title
Game 7

The 1985 Kisei title saw an epic clash between Takemiya's large-moyo strategy and Cho Chikun's territorial style. After some great fighting games, the climax of the series came in the final round when territory prevailed over moyo.

White: Cho Chikun, Kisei & Meijin
Black: Takemiya Masaki 9-dan
Komi: 5½; time: 9 hours each. Played on 19, 20 March 1985 in Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Figure 1 (1 - 50)

Black 1, 3, 5. The fourth time in this series that Takemiya played the influence-oriented sanren-sei (three star-point stones in a row).

Black 17 and 23, going for the centre, epitomize the Takemiya style.

White 36. Cho apparently decides that it would be too dangerous to pull out his stone with 'a'.

Figure 2 (51 - 100)

Black 57. Too easygoing. Black should utilize the aji of his stone at 55 to invade at 'a' or 'b'. Perhaps Takemiya was too optimistic about the potential of his moyo. Cho, more of a realist, read out that he would win by 1½ points (the actual margin) when he cut at 58.

White 74. If he were behind, White would invade at 'c', but that is not necessary.

Figure 3 (101 - 159)

Cho's precision at calculation stood out in this game. After some very tough games against Takemiya, including some in which large groups of his were killed, he seemed to have taken his measure by the 7th game. However, the boldness of Takemiya's moyo strategy made this one of the great Kisei series.

With this victory, Cho secured his position as the top player for the third year in a row.

White wins by 1½ points.
40th Honinbo Title
Game 5

Takemiya’s defeat in the Kisei title did not cast him down for long: he quickly rebounded by winning the Honinbo league and taking the title from Rin Kaiho by a convincing 4-1 margin. He thus became the first player ever to make two comebacks to the Honinbo title (he first won it in 1976, then again in 1980).

White: Rin Kaiho, Honinbo  
Black: Takemiya Masaki 9-dan  
Komi: 5½; time: 9 hours each. Played on 26, 27 June 1985 in Yokohama.

Figure 1 (1-50)

The highlight of the opening is Takemiya’s violent attack at 33. For Rin, who was expecting Black ‘a’, this move must have come as quite a shock. However, he answers it correctly with 34. If White 36 instead, Black would move out with Black 34.

White 38 is also a good move. The exchange that follows is inevitable. The result looks good for Black, however, as he keeps the white groups separated.

Figure 2 (51-100)

Black 53 is bad. Black should exchange 55 for White 61, peep at 56, then make a bamboo joint with Black 60. If Black later captures the corner stone, then exchanging 53 for 54 saves two points (compared to White 53), but White 54 relieves White’s damezumari (shortage of liberties) problem, so he gains flexibility on the outside. This makes the counterattack with 58 feasible.

Black 61. Without the 53-54 exchange, Black could cut at 76, then attack with Black 61, White 62, Black 63, White 64, Black 66. Because of that exchange, he must add a stone at 65, so White’s position recovers.

Figure 3 (101-150)

35: connects

White 8 took Takemiya by surprise. He had been expecting White 10, which leads to a ko (favourable for Black, as he has large ko threats
against White’s top centre group while White has no ko threats to speak of), but White 8 secures an eye in sente. That makes Black 3 to 7 meaningless. The game is now favourable for White.

White 14. White 23 would be enough to win.

White manages to live with his big group and even catches some black stones in the process, but Black takes the lead when he captures with 73 and 75.

White 8, 10. This joseki is not usually played unless the ladder favours White. The result to 19 seems to be a little better for Black, but White hopes to make up for that by attacking with 20.

White 30 is big. If White connects at 31, Black will push at ‘a’ in sente, then attack at ‘b’.

White 42 (the sealed move) is only played when one intends to continue with White ‘c’, Black 45, White ‘d’, but Cho must have changed his mind overnight (perhaps he was disturbed by the prospect of Black ‘e’).

Black 51 is a superb point, but if White omits 50 Black will launch a deadly attack with ‘f’. The placement at 53 is a superb follow-up.

10th Meijin Title
Game 7

The highlight of the latter part of 1985 was the great seven-game struggle between Kobayashi Koichi and Cho Chikun for the Meijin title. Kobayashi took an early lead, but Cho recovered and seemed to be on the point of repeating his come-from-behind Kisei triumph. In the final game, given below, Kobayashi produced a masterpiece to take the title.

White: Cho Chikun, Meijin
Black: Kobayashi Koichi, Judan
Played on 20, 21 November in Yugawara, Kanagawa prefecture.

Figure 4 (151 - 200)
72: connects

Figure 5 (201 - 254)
Black wins by 2½ points
White 62, 64. From the outset White is ready to sacrifice these stones: he hopes to use them to wall off the centre.

Black 69. The winning move. Black 'a' would capture the two white stones more securely, but then White would play 'b' and 'c' in sente, not only gaining two points but also strengthening the white group below (that is, if later Black plays the sequence Black 'd' through Black 'h', White can tenuki if he has a stone at 'c'). In other words, Black 69 gains something like five points for Black. It may look simple, but Kobayashi had to read out that it sufficed to capture the two white stones. This move was much praised by his fellow professionals.

White 72. If White dragged out his two stones, his centre position would be damaged in the process. He has little choice but to give the stones up.

White 92. The losing move, as White is unable to kill Black when he invades at 93. White should have played at 'i'; Black would still invade at 93, but White would then have more chance of killing him.

White has no answer to Black 111. If he plays at 1 in Dia. 1, Black captures the three stones at the top. If instead he plays at 'j', Black connects at 'k' in sente (Black has the threat of 'l', so White must capture 99), then jumps to 'm'. The centre white group would then have little chance of surviving.

White resigns after 111.
China v. Japan

This year a Japanese team led by Sakata Eio visited China from 26 May to 16 June in the 13th of a series of annual goodwill tours. The team played seven matches against Chinese teams and just managed to win half of its games for a final score of 26–26 (+ one draw). This was the first time that a Japanese touring team had failed to win a majority of its games, so the results are yet more evidence of the steadily improving level of Chinese go. China still has only a small number of professional players — its professional system was created in 1982, when ten players were granted professional status, followed by a further 12 players in the spring of 1985 — but great efforts are being made to organize go activity throughout the country and these will undoubtedly bear fruit in the near future.

We present below some games from the tour.

Nie v. Honda

White: Nie Weiping 9-dan
Black: Honda Kunihisa 9-dan
Played on 30 May 1985 in Peking.

These two players were, in effect, the captains of their teams. This game is from the three-game match that started off the tour (the Chinese won five of these matches, lost one and drew one).

13th Japan-China Go Exchange

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>28 May Peking</th>
<th>30 May Peking</th>
<th>1 June Peking</th>
<th>4 June Jengdu</th>
<th>6 June Jengdu</th>
<th>11 June Shanghai</th>
<th>11 June Shanghai</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sakata</td>
<td>Chen lost : 1½</td>
<td>Nie lost : R</td>
<td>Wang J. won : R</td>
<td>Ma won : R</td>
<td>Nie lost : 1½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 - 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honda K</td>
<td>Nie won : R</td>
<td>Nie lost : R</td>
<td>Nie lost : 4</td>
<td>Ma lost : 6½</td>
<td>Jiang lost : R</td>
<td>Hua won : R</td>
<td>Tsao won : R</td>
<td>3 - 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ushinohama</td>
<td>Tsao lost : 1½</td>
<td>Tsao won : 9½</td>
<td>Tsao lost : R</td>
<td>Shao won : R</td>
<td>Kong won : R</td>
<td>Liu lost : R</td>
<td>Jiang lost : R</td>
<td>3 - 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakai</td>
<td>Jiang won : R</td>
<td>Jiang won : R</td>
<td>Ma lost : 13½</td>
<td>Huang won : R</td>
<td>Wang Yuan won : R</td>
<td>Ma won : R</td>
<td>Qian won : R</td>
<td>6 - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishida A.</td>
<td>Ma lost : R</td>
<td>Ma lost : R</td>
<td>Kong lost : 1½</td>
<td>Nie lost : R</td>
<td>Liu won : 6½</td>
<td>Qian won : R</td>
<td>Hua lost : R</td>
<td>2 - 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awaji</td>
<td>Liu no result</td>
<td>Liu won : ½</td>
<td>Liu lost : R</td>
<td>Jiang lost : R</td>
<td>Tsao lost : R</td>
<td>Nie lost : R</td>
<td>Ma lost : 2½</td>
<td>3 - 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaminura H.</td>
<td>Qian won : R</td>
<td>Qian lost : 3½</td>
<td>Qian lost : R</td>
<td>Liu won : R</td>
<td>Sung won : 9½</td>
<td>Chen won : 2½</td>
<td>Shao won : R</td>
<td>5 - 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team result</td>
<td>4 - 3</td>
<td>3 - 4</td>
<td>1 - 7</td>
<td>3 - 4</td>
<td>6 - 2</td>
<td>5 - 2</td>
<td>4 - 4</td>
<td>26 - 26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Honda starts out with a low, solid fuseki, but moving out with 18 is premature (he should invade at ‘a’). Nie’s diversionary attack at 21 works perfectly. When White counters with 22, a ko follows. The result of the exchange (furikawari) to 48 is slightly better for Black.

Black 49. Solid, but a little slow. Black ends in gote up to 57 in the next figure, so the game...
becomes even again. Black should have used 49 to defend at ‘b’ or ‘c’.  

Figure 2 (51–100)

Black 59. The normal move is Black ‘a’, but in this game White can then peep at the vital point of ‘b’.

White 70 forestalls the peep at ‘c’, but White 78 would be an even better point.

Black 73. A bit of an overplay: Black ‘d’ would be good enough.

White 82. White 85 is of course worth more, but Black will ignore it and block off the centre with ‘e’.

Figure 3 (101–141)

White 30. White misses a chance, so perhaps this is the losing move. White should exchange 40 for ‘a’, then connect at ‘b’. Black must play at ‘c’, so then White can start a ko for the life of the black group with ‘d’. Black would attack the white group on the left side for his ko threats, but if White gave it up in exchange for the black group, he would gain.

White 40 must be at 41. Honda hallucinated that he could link up to the top with 6 to 14 in Dia. 1, but Black simply plays 7 at 9, preventing the connection. Actually White can then get a ko with 2 and 4 in Dia. 2, but this is still a hopeless result. Honda had no choice but to resign.

This made the three-game match level. In the third game Nie came out half a point ahead to take the honours.

White resigns after Black 141.

Wang v. Sakata

Wang Jian Hong was fresh from winning the 7th World Amateur Championship in Tokyo barely a week before this game. Sakata, generally ranked with Go Seigen as one of the top players of this century, must have had mixed feelings about being matched against the winner of an amateur tournament, even though Wang is a 6-dan in the same ranking system as the professionals in China. Sakata had been in semi-retirement for the past year, but even so he could not afford to lose, especially since he drew black.

White: Wang Jiang Hong 6-dan
Black: Sakata Eio, Honorary Honinbo
Played on 1 June 1985 in Peking.
Figure 1 (1 – 50)
White 14. If at 17, Black plays 'a'.
Black 25. Black should first peep at 'b'. White 28 creates useful aji at 'c'.
Black 45. If Black goes for a semeai with 'd', White has a good counter at 'e'. Black intends to sacrifice the centre stones.
White 48. White should push once more at 'f'. Because of this omission, the result to 54 in the next figure is favourable for Black.

Figure 2 (51 – 100)
Black 61 is aggressive. Black could also just defend at 'a'.
White 80. To forestall Black 'b' so that White can switch to 82. Black 83 and 85 are the strongest counters to White's attack.
White 86. White 'c' might be more tenacious.
Black 97. If Black connects immediately, his shortage of liberties may let White link up on the edge.

Figure 3 (101 – 150)
White 6. This is White's chance to play a probe at 'a'; if Black 'b', White can extend at 'c'; if instead Black 'd', White can capture two stones with 'e'. White 6 lets Black destroy all the aji with 7.
White 16. The aim of this move is to capture Black, but that is too much to hope for when Black can make shape with 17.
White 26. If omitted, Black attaches at 'f' and secures a large area.
Black 41. Black 42 would be risky - White plays 41 - so Black compromises.
Black 53. Black 56 would be bigger. Black 69. Unnecessarily aggressive: Black 70 would be good enough. Some complications ensue, but Black gets compensation for his loss on the side by saving his centre stones, so his lead is unaffected.


Ma v. Sakai

The most successful player on the Japanese team was Sakai 9-dan, who scored 6–1, losing only to Ma Xiaochun, the 20-year-old Chinese prodigy. Sakai played Ma twice, and in their second encounter he took dramatic revenge for his defeat in the first. Sakai relates that after this win Chinese he was introduced to would say, ‘Oh, you’re the one who beat Ma.’ That’s an indication of how highly Ma is regarded in his homeland.

Sakai plays very aggressively in this game, which comes to an abrupt end with a very large semeai (capturing race).
NEC Japan-China Super Go

The highlight of international go activity in the Orient during 1985 was the novel knockout tournament between eight-man Japanese and Chinese teams sponsored by NEC, 'Igo Club', the Chinese Weiqi Association, and the New Physical Education Magazine (China). The tournament started with a game between the lowest ranked players on each team, the idea being that each player keeps going until he loses. In theory, one player could dispose of the entire opposing team, but, even though on paper the Japanese team had been considered the overwhelming favourite, the match climaxed with a clash between the two team captains, Fujisawa Shuko and Nie Weiping. In their game, played in Peking on 20 November, Nie earned victory for his team.

Three stars emerged in this series. First, the number two Chinese player, Jiang Jiuzhu 7-dan shocked the Japanese out of their complacency by winning five games in a row. Kobayashi Koichi then launched a strong counterattack by winning six games in a row, but he was checked on the verge of final victory by Nie Weiping, who went on to beat Kato also, thus setting up the dramatic finale.

The results:
Yoda 5-dan (Japan) beat Wang Jian Hong 6-dan.
Jiang Jiuzhu 7-dan (China) beat Yoda, Kobayashi Satoru 8-dan, Awaji Shuzo 9-dan, Kataoka 7-dan, and Ishida Akira 9-dan.
Kobayashi Koichi, Judan, beat Jiang, Shao 7-dan, Jian 6-dan, Tsao 8-dan, Liu 8-dan, and Ma 9-dan.
Nie Wei Ping 9-dan beat Kobayashi Koichi and Kato Masao, Oza.
Final: Nie beat Fujisawa Shuko.
Below are two games from the series. (The Yoda-Wang game appeared in the first issue of Ranka; others are published in Go World 40, 41, and 42).

Jiang v. Kobayashi Satoru
White: Kobayashi Satoru 8-dan
Black: Jiang Jiuzhu 7-dan
Komi: 5½; time: 3 hours each
Played in Hakone, Japan.

Figure 1 (1 – 50)
Fighting starts early when White invades at 24 — he has to before Black secures his side position by jumping to 25.

Figure 2 (51 – 100)
Black 51. Jiang attempts to seize the initiative. His follow-up attack at 65 is severe. A difficult fight follows in the centre.
White 98. White can get eyes in the centre with ‘a’, so he switches to a counterattack at 98, aiming at ‘b’, but he should first exchange ‘c’ for Black ‘d’, as that sets up a spare eye at ‘e’.

Figure 3 (101 – 151)
Black 11. Now that Black has blocked White’s exit through the top centre, he counters with 11 instead of blocking with 15. A ko is unavoidable.
White 40. Attacking Black's corner is White's only chance of saving his group, but Black answers accurately.

Black 49 is a clever move. If White tries to play a semeai in the corner with 1 in Dia. 1, Black can answer at 2, thanks to the marked black stone. After 6, White cannot even get a ko by throwing in (at the marked white stone): Black answers at 'a' and White cannot atari at 'b'.

In this game, Jiang gave a glimpse of the middle game prowess that was to cause the Japanese team so much trouble.

*White resigns after Black 151.*

('Igo Club', March 1985)

**Liu v. Kobayashi Koichi**

After stopping Jiang's winning streak, Kobayashi Koichi launched on an even longer winning streak of his own. The toughest of his six wins was the following one against Liu, who, after taking 4th place in the 2nd WAGC, has developed into one of the steadiest players in the top group in China. He consistently performs well in the annual Japan-China matches.

*White: Kobayashi Koichi, Judan*
*Black: Liu Xiaoguang 8-dan*
*Played in Peking on 31 July 1985.*

**Figure 1 (1 – 50)**

Black 29 lets White seize the initiative in the top right corner; it should be at 30.

Black 47. Fighting spirit. It lets White seal in the top black group, but -
Figure 2 (51 - 100)

Black is relying on the ko with 53 etc. Black 75. Uncompromising. White has to be careful that he doesn't get into a semeai with the corner group. Despite the ko, Black now has the initiative.

Figure 3 (101 - 150)

When Black walls off a large bottom territory with 11, the game looks quite promising for him.

Black 25. Black 26 is bigger, according to Nie. Shuko advocated Black 'a'; if White 32, Black 'b' forces White 'c', so Black captures with 'd'. This is big because it will probably force White to remove the black corner group from the board. Even with 25, however, Black has the lead.

Figure 4 (151 - 206)

Black 51. Too small. Liu would have won if he had played at 52. Thanks to this mistake, Kobayashi got a number of points in the centre here that he hadn't been counting on (he said later that when he played 50 in Figure 3, he could see no way of winning). This was a lucky win for Japan.

White wins by 1½ points.

('Igo Club', November 1985)
In the first issue of *Ranka*, we presented a game between Rin Kaiho and Cho Hun-hyun, in which the latter was victorious. Here is the game in which Rin got his revenge. Rin of course is a Taiwanese player, but officially the game, a TV fast game, was between the Japanese and Korean TV haya-go (lightning go) champions. Rin won the 17th Hayago Championship early in 1985 by defeating Kato 2–0 in the playoff. Cho Hun-hyun won the Emperor Tournament, sponsored by MBC TV in Seoul.

**White**: Rin Kaiho  
**Black**: Cho Hun-hyun  

Played on 20 April 1985 in Seoul.  
Komi: 5½; time: 5 minutes each plus 30 seconds per move.

---

**Figure 1 (1–65)**  
Cho Hun-hyun plays with typical boldness in staking out a centre moyo, so inevitably some fierce fighting follows when Rin makes his second invasion at 44 in Figure 1. The freeness with which the players sacrifice cumbersome stones makes a very entertaining game. Rin secures his win in the last furikawari (exchange) when he parries Cho’s attack at 53 in Figure 3 by giving up the stones at the bottom and takes some centre black stones as compensation.

*Black resigns after White 254.*

---

**Figure 2 (66–133)**  
**119**: captures (at 107)

---

**Figure 3 (134–200)**

---

**Figure 4 (201–254)**  
**Ko** (over 9): 12, 19, 22; **42**: connects (at 37).  
**31**: ko (at 9).
Korea: Cho v. Suh

This is the game in which Cho Hun-hyun re-established his complete dominance of Korean go. In an extraordinary 29-game series, stretching over five successive title matches between the two, he not only rebuffed Suh’s challenges for three titles he already held but also recovered two titles that Suh took from him last year, with the result that he held all eight open titles.

9th Kiwang Title, Game 7
White: Cho Hun-hyun, Wangwi
Black: Suh Bong-soo, Kiwang
Komi: 5½; time: 5 hours each
Played in March.

Figure 1 (1 – 50)
The exchange of 21 for 22 seems dubious. Black 21 at ‘a’ looks better.

Figure 2 (51 – 100)
White 56, 60. White begins to take control. White 66. A superb point. Black should have played 65 at ‘a’, forcing White ‘b’, then played at 66 himself.

Black 93 is too small. Black should have played at ‘c’; if then White 93, Black could next invade at ‘d’. That way he might have a chance.

Black resigns after White 210.

Figure 3 (101 – 150)

Figure 4 (151 – 210)
Ko: 62, 91, 94, 97, 100, 103; 104: connects (at 59)
The Korean tournament year ended with yet another clash between Cho and Suh, this time in the 10th Kiwang title. In contrast to the 9th title, this was dominated by Cho, who swept to a 3–0 lead within the year and then clinched the title early in 1986.

White: Cho Hun-hyun 9-dan  
Black: Suh Bong-soo 8-dan  
Komi: 5½; time: 5 hours each.  
Played on 28 November 1985.  
Commentary by Kim In 9-dan.

**Figure 1 (1 - 65)**  
The result of the unusual opening fight is favourable for White, but only because of a dubious move by Black with 61. He should peep at 'a'; if White connects, he can continue by attacking at 'b'.

**Figure 2 (66 - 130)**  
Black 127. A bad mistake: Black can't save his stone after White 128.

**Figure 3 (131 - 200)**  
Black 81 and 85 are the losing moves. With 81, Black should simply attach at 83, then switch to 'a', building thickness in the centre. That way he would have a chance of winning. White 88 gives White the game.

**Figure 4 (201 - 252)**  
Black resigns after 252.
China: 7th New Physical Education Cup

Ma Xiaochun won this title for the second year in a row since he broke Nie's iron grip on it (Nie monopolised the title for its first five years). Below is the second game from the title match.

White: Tsao Dayuan 8-dan (Shanghai)
Black: Ma Xiaochun 9-dan (Xijiang Province)
Played on 1 November 1985.
Commentary by Kurosawa Tadanao 8-dan.

White 14. White 'a' is also good.
White 20. White 1 in Dia. 1 is preferable. After 3 and 5, 'a' and 'b' are miai for Black. The result to 28, in which White's stones here and below at 10 are biased too much towards the third line, is not attractive.
Black 29 is a difficult point. I would prefer to expand Black's moyo by jumping to 'b'. White might strike at 'c', but Black could crawl underneath, taking territory and driving White out into the centre. The aim of 29 is to forestall this shoulder hit at 'c' while turning the top into potential territory.
White 38. Having played 32 to 36, 38 is reasonable. White is ready to fight when Black cuts at 39. Note that Black could also play 39 at 42, followed by White 41, Black 'd'.
Black 49. It would seem that Black found his group above to be a little heavier than he expected. If instead he played at 1 in Dia. 2, he would face a tough fight after White 2 and 4.

White 52. White 53 is the only move. Even after Black 52, Black would have great trouble getting life for his group if White made a hane at 56. Linking up in sente up to 55 represents a success for Black. The black group on the edge is greatly strengthened because Black can cut at 'a', making 'b' sente. White should have continued the attack by playing 54 at 'c'.

Black 57. Black 'd' would be the usual move.
Black 59 should be at 'e'. That would force White to defend at 'f', so Black could then wall off his moyo with Black 62. The makeshift moves of 58 and 60 defend against Black 57, so White is able to switch to 62. Even so, the game is favourable for Black because of White's unsatisfactory result on the left side. Black plays straightforwardly with 63 because this is enough to win.
White makes one last try for victory with 86 and 88, but he is handicapped by the thinness of his position above. Up to 99 his gain is minimal.

Figure 3 (101 - 170)
Black wins by 5 points.

International Go: Amateur
1985 Chinese WAGC Qualifying
Tournament Final

Black: Sung Xuelin 7-dan (age 23, Sichuan)
White: Tan Yanwu 6-dan (age 34, Peking)
Commentary by Kurosawa Tadanao 8-dan

Figure 1 (1 - 60)
White 28 is bad. Better simply to defend at 29, then switch to ‘b’ after Black ‘a’.
Black 31. Black would get a better result by playing the atekomi of ‘c’. White is satisfied with the result to 36.
White 40 maintains the ladder, but it is a half-measure. Better to play at ‘d’.
White’s attack at 44 is a little unreasonable, but Black 45 lacks severity. Black should turn solidly at ‘e’; if White ‘f’, Black 47, White 45, Black can handle the attack with ‘g’.
Black 57. A very bad answer to the ko threat, as the sente move of 60 is very big. Still, splitting open the top gives Black the lead.

Figure 2 (61 - 117)
White 70. Necessary to have a chance. Black 71 in reply is risky; the usual move at 90 would be safer. However, Black now shows his strength by moving out with 73.
White 78. Whatever happens later, White must connect at 83. Black gets too much territory when he cuts at 83.
White goes for a big centre with 110, but Black counters with 111, using the threat of reducing White’s centre to increase his centre territory with 117. This decides the game.
Moves after 117 omitted. White resigns.
International Go: Amateur

9th Nihon Ki-in Amateur Championship

This is the Japanese qualifying tournament for the WAGC. In the final, the 1985 representative, Kikuchi, met the 1980 world amateur champion, Imamura.

White: Imamura Fumiaki
Black: Kikuchi Yasuro
Played on 7 October 1985.
Commentary by Sakai Takeshi 9-dan.

Figure 1 (1 – 75)
Black 23. Black ‘a’ is also possible.
White 42 should be at ‘b’. With 43, Black could play ‘c’, White ‘d’, Black ‘e’.
White 44 is an overplay. White should defend with White 62, Black ‘f’, White 46.
Black 45. A probe at ‘g’ would be interesting. It would be hard for White to find a good answer. After 45 and 47, the black stones are too heavy. However, White neglects to attack Black by jumping to ‘h’ (which would be followed by Black 59, White ‘b’). Both sides miss chances to take this vital point with 49, 50, and 55.

Figure 2 (76 – 147)
Black goes ahead in the sequence from 79 to 97. White tries to catch up by attacking the centre group with 100 etc., but ends up exposing his own group to danger. With 100, he should have followed Dia. 1. The moves to 9 make him thick and strengthen his groups. In the game he loses a group when Black counterattacks with 113 to 117.

White resigns after Black 147.

31st Amateur Honinbo

White: Takeuchi Kazuo
Black: Nakazono Seizo
Played on 31 August 1985.
Commentary by Takemiya Honinbo.

Nakazono, the winner of the 1985 Honinbo title, has won a number of amateur titles, but...
this was his first success in this title. He beat Murakami Bunsho, one of the favourites, in the semifinal, while his opponent, Takeuchi, beat the other favourite, Kikuchi.

Figure 1 (1 - 65)
White 34. Better at 37.
White 40. Very submissive: it must be at ‘a’. White follows up with 46 to ‘save face’ for 40, but the ponnuki Black gets with 49 to 53 puts him ahead.

Figure 2 (66 - 130)
White 68. A clever move — White gets a ko. He has to add a few stones first, however, so there is not much pressure on Black, who has time to connect at 81.
White 86. White could live by playing at 91, but he doesn’t want to permit Black ‘a’.
White 106 should be at 124 to stop Black from moving out with 107. White can’t catch Black, so he ends the ko with 110.

Figure 3 (131 - 200)
Black 49. A superb move, much superior to blocking White at 65. If White 50 at 63, Black wedges in at ‘a’ and cuts him off. The best White can do is to hane at 62, but then Black 63 works well. Black is ahead anyway, but this move gives him a firm grip on the game.

Moves 201 - 271 omitted. Black wins by 6½ points.
Perhaps the most interesting new development in Western go in 1985 was the holding of the First U.S. Go Congress from 10 to 18 August at Western Maryland University. The highlights were the main tournament, in which 64 players participated, and the Eastern U.S. Championship, which attracted a field of over 130 players. The winner of the latter tournament was Ron Snyder of New York. His toughest opponent was Thomas Hsiang of Rochester, N.Y., who had earlier won the main tournament. Their final-round game is presented below.

White: Ron Snyder 6-dan (N.Y.)
Black: Thomas Hsiang 7-dan (Rochester)
Commentary by Kamimura Haruo 8-dan.

Figure 1 (1-50)
Black 27-31. A violent attack. Dia. 1 shows that White cannot counter with 32 at 33. Black copes with the attack with 2 to 12.
White 36. White 1 in Dia. 2 would be unreasonable. Black 8 makes miai of ‘a’ and ‘b’. Note that Black cannot cut at ‘a’ with 8: White pulls back at 8.
The conclusion is that White should have forestalled Black’s attack by playing 26 at 37.

Figure 2 (51-100)
Black 57. Simpler to play through at ‘a’. After White plays 58, this is no longer possible because of White ‘b’, so Black’s path to the centre is blocked.
Black 61 fails to exploit the thinness of White 60. The 1-3-5 combination in Dia. 3 (next page) would have been severe. White would be in trouble after the continuation to 15. If White ‘a’, Black plays a ko with ‘b’. If White plays 10 at ‘c’, followed by Black ‘d’, White ‘a’, Black cuts at 12 and wins.
Black 61 is a bad move. Black presumably played it because he saw the tesuji of 65 to 69, but the result is inadequate for Black. Actually a stronger word is called for: White can drop a bomb at any time at ‘c’, setting up a ko, so the game has turned in his favour.
White 76. Building thickness with White 86 (Black would play 87) would be good enough.
Black 93. Preferable simply to live with 3 to 9 in Dia. 4, after first creating some aji in the corner with 1. Black could aim next at cutting
at ‘a’. In the game White secures 40 points plus at the bottom. Black has about 20 points at the bottom right, so even if he gets 20 points combined with his top right and top left positions, he is behind.

**Figure 3 (101 – 151)**

White 6. How about White 10, Black 6, White 13, Black 12? White could then lay waste to the top right corner or build thickness with ‘a’. White’s overall position in the top left is weakened in the sequence to 17.

White 42. If at 45, White would either get a seki or two eyes. The ko that follows is quite a setback for White, but because of his initial lead he is able to hang on and win the game.

*Moves after 151 not recorded. White wins by 3½ points.*
The 29th European Go Congress, held on the Dutch island of Terschelling, was a great success, with more than 300 players participating in the Championship (Main Tournament) and the Weekend tournament. This set a new record for European go. The star of the Congress was Ronald Schlemper of Holland, who won all his games in both tournaments. In the main tournament, Matthew Macfadyen 6-dan of Great Britain won a playoff with Pierre Colmez 4-dan of France to take second place. The above three players all won plane tickets as prizes: Schlemper to Tokyo (KLM), Macfadyen to Taipei (the Ing Foundation), and Colmez to Seoul (KLM). This year's Congress was fortunate in obtaining sponsorship for 25% of its budget by IBM. It generated more publicity for go in Holland than any previous go event.

Top places in the Main Tournament:
1. Schlemper 9:0
2. Macfadyen 7:2
3. Colmez 7:2
4. Andre Moussa 5-dan (France) 6:3
5. Rene Aaij 4-dan (Holland) 6:3
6. Jean Michel 4-dan (France) 6:3
7. Robert Rehm 5-dan (Holland) 6:3

Below is the game in which Schlemper defeated his main rival.

White: Ronald Schlemper 7-dan (Holland)
Black: Matthew Macfadyen 6-dan (U.K.)
Komi: 5½. Played in Round 3.

Commentary by Nakayama Noriyuki 5-dan.
White has a secure lead and so is content to play solidly. Black doesn’t get a chance.

**Moves 209—273 omitted. White wins by 5½ points.**

1985 European Team Championship

One of the most interesting new developments in international go in 1985 was the holding of the 1st Open European Championship for National Teams. Twelve four-man teams participated in the six-round tournament, which was held in Warsaw from 12—15 August, and the winner was West Germany with 18 points. Second was Yugoslavia on 15 points and third Britain (also on 15 points but with a lower SOS). Other countries competing were Czechoslovakia, Holland, Hungary, Japan, Norway, Poland (three teams), and Switzerland. One of the most interesting games from the tournament is given below.

**White**: Matthew Macfadyen 6-dan (Britain)
**Black**: Egbert Rittner 4-dan (W. Germany)
**Komi**: 5½, Played on 14 September 1985.
**Commentary by Kamimura Haruo 8-dan.**

**Figure 3 (131—208)**

White 10 is unusual. With Black 13, playing ‘a’, White 14, Black ‘b’, making miai of 16 and 13, looks more interesting.

Black 15. Black should move out with ‘b’.

**Figure 1 (1—60)**

Black 19. Having to defend is painful, but White 19 would make it hard to live.

White 20—24. The gain from intercepting is outweighed by the drawback of helping Black to strengthen himself. Better to attack from above with 20 at 30; if Black 46, White can be content to jump to 55.

White 28. Playing so low is uninteresting; better to jump to 39.

Black 29. Black also fusses around too much on the edge of the board. He should exchange Black 32 for White ‘c’; if White ‘c’, Black 39 next would be just right; if instead White 39, he could exchange Black ‘d’ for White ‘e’. Black 31 just helps White.

White 38. Attaching at 1 in Dia. 1 is correct style. White gives Black a stone, but he damages the marked black stone and can also aim at moving out with the marked white stone. If Black 2 at ‘a’, White makes shape with 5.

White 40. White must push through with 1 in
Dia. 3
Dia. 4

Dia. 2. The continuation to 12 could be expected.
Black 41. Since White didn’t play there, Black must connect at ‘f’. Trying to seal Black in with 1 in Dia. 3 would be unreasonable for White. Black crawls at 2 and easily wins the semeai.

Black 51. Black ‘f’ is still the move: this is the most vital of all the vital points. Black 41 and 45 are light stones.

Black 53. Black ‘g’ is now correct.

Figure 2 (61 – 125)

White 64. A mistake. White should live with ‘a’, Black 68, White 64, Black ‘b’, White ‘c’.

Black 67. Black still should play ‘a’ etc.
White 72. Not a good move, but White is behind, so he has to do something. However, he should first hane at ‘e’ and connect.

Figure 3 (126 – 185)

The game started slipping out of White’s grasp when Black attacked at 55. The way White chose to live, with 56 etc., gave him a terrible result. He had to invest too many stones to secure his group and in the interval Black tore his bottom right corner group to pieces. White should have adopted a more aggressive policy, attacking the two black stones by playing 56 at ‘a’. A difficult fight would have followed, but at least this would have made a game of it.

White resigns after Black 185.
Russian Republic Championship

The official recognition of go by the Sports Committee of the Russian Republic in November 1984 has greatly stimulated the growth of go in the U.S.S.R. There is a full calendar of tournaments, including youth tournaments. The main event of the go year is the Russian Republic Championship, which in 1985 was held over 11 rounds from 12 to 29 October. Below we present the game between the first place-getter, Ivan Detkov (age 25), and the third place-getter, Alexander Popov (age 26).

White: Ivan Detkov (Kazan)
Black: Alexander Popov (Moscow)
Commentary by Kurosawa Tadanao 8-dan.

---

**Figure 1 (1–50)**

White 12. White 'a' is the only move. Black would probably answer at 'b'; if instead he played at 'c', White could then invade at the 3–3 point. After Black defends with 13, White 12 becomes a slack move. White makes shape with 14 and 16, but Black builds a solid shape up to 17. However, Black's good play so far goes to waste when he hanes at 19: he gets into trouble when White cuts at 20, whereas if Black had extended at 20 he would have automatically weakened White's corner stone.

Black 25. A bad move which makes it easy for White to play 34.

White 30 is perfectly timed.
Black 35 is a bad move, as it is too close to a strong white position. Black gets into trouble again when White attacks with 36 and 38. Black's stones are heavy, so it would have been better to play 35 at 'd', lightly discarding the two black stones 19 and 23.

White 42. There is no need whatsoever to make this forcing move now. White 44 is also bad: it should, of course, be at 45. White captures four stones up to 48, but he stood to take more profit than this.

**Figure 2 (51–100)**

A superb sequence follows from 52 to 65. In particular, Black 59 and 63, moves which might usually be criticized, work well here to settle the black group.

White 76 is a good invasion. Black has little choice about 77. If he played at 'a' instead, White would jump out to 92 and be just about immune to attack. White's thickness at the top affects the whole board.

Black 83 probably should be at 90 or 84. White should connect at 87 with 86.
White 92. Bad: White should hane at 'b'. White 96 should also be at 'b'.

**Figure 3 (101–166)**

Black 3. Black should simply cut at 8. However, White 4 is an even worse move: it must be
Popov (left) playing Lazarev in the Russian Republic Championship. Watching are Tsutsui Masayuki and Detkov.

1985 Canadian WAGC Playoff

The 1985 Canadian Open Go Championship was held on 12 and 13 October in Montreal as part of a government-sponsored Games fair. A total of 66 players participated, 36 of them of dan level. Of these, 16 participated in the top section, reserved for 5- and 6-dans. The result was a tie between Yoon-bae Kim 6-dan of Toronto and Dr. Keiji Shimizu 6-dan of Vancouver, both on 5 points, but a higher SOS score earned Kim the title of Canadian Open Champion. The next day a playoff, presented below, was held between these two to decide the Canadian WAGC representative. This was also won by Kim.

White: Keiji Shimizu 6-dan
Black: Yoon-bae Kim
Komi: 5½; time: 1½ hours each.
Played on 14 October 1985.
Commentary by Okubo Ichigen 9-dan.

at 5. Black 5 in turn is a very bad aji-keshi (aji-erasing) move. Black should cut at 8 and aim at taking White's eyes by wedging in at 6. In practice, White would be unable to save his stone (92) when Black cut at 8. After 5 and 7, Black cannot win.

White 12 is a big connection which affects the relative strength of the white and black groups here. From this point on, White skillfully winds up the game.

Moves 167 to 233 omitted. White wins by 12½ points.

Figure 1 (1 – 50)
Black 9. Extending to 19 is better. With 10, White could also play at 19, which is the vital point for attacking Black's small-knight position with 7 and 9.

Black 13. Black 'a' would also be a good move, Black 19. Better simply to jump to 'b'. Playing 19 and 21 is painful because this helps White to strengthen himself.

Black 23. There would be nothing wrong with playing the usual move at 24. For White 24, the
usual move is White 26. Again, for 27 the usual move is extending at 30.

White 28. Blocking at 29 looks bigger. With 29, Black must wedge in at 36. In this corner, both sides have played a succession of slightly dubious moves.

Black 41 is a very good point: it stops White from expanding his moyo with ‘c’.

Black 43. A kosumi at 46 is superior. That would let White live on the side, but Black could be satisfied to build centre thickness.

Black 47. An interesting move which feels right here. White helps it to work by exchanging 48 for 49; instead he should push at 50 (Black ‘d’ would be a reasonable answer), then cap at ‘e’. Black builds excellent centre thickness up to 59 in Figure 2.

Black 61 is a little too persistent. Reinforcing at ‘a’ would be enough to secure the lead.

White 68 should be at ‘b’; after Black 70, White could cut at 68 and face the fight with confidence.

Black 69 should be at 71, which means that White could still start a fight by extending at ‘b’, followed by Black 70, White ‘c’.

Black 73 is weak. Black should atari at ‘b’, then push through at 74 after White connects.

White 82 is submissive; he should link up at the bottom with ‘d’.

Black 83. A good point.

Figure 2 (51 – 100)

Figure 2 (51 – 100)

White 88. This was White’s chance to invade the top right corner at ‘e’.

White 98 is bad.

Figure 3 (101 – 177)

Black 5. Better at 6, which would defend the corner. Black 15 and 17 ensure a win.

The decisive factor in this game was the thickness that Black made in the centre.

Moves after 177 omitted. Black wins by 3½ points.

Chinese Taipei Ten Masters

The Amateur Ten Masters is the tournament that decides the Chinese Taipei representative in the WAGC. Here is the decisive game from the 1985 tournament.

White: Chen Ming-tsin 6-dan
Black: Yang Chih-te (now a professional)
Commentary by Chen Yung-an.

Figure 1 (1 – 50)

Black 23 is a little unusual. It does not apply as much pressure to White as ‘a’, so White can easily tenuki. When White keeps sente in the exchange on the top right and switches to 38, he is satisfied with his opening.

Black 43. Better to extend at 44 and force White to live small in the corner.
Black 55. Not big: Black should switch to the invasion at 'a'. The sequence to 7 in Dia. 1 would follow. Even without 55, Black's group below will not come under severe attack. When White plays 56, he has no weak groups on the board and is ahead.

White 26 means that invading at White 27 and surrounding the centre with 28 etc. become miai for White, so Black falls further behind. Ironically, White gets as big a centre as Black, though the latter gave up a lot of points in Figure 2 to build his centre moyo.

Moves after 170 omitted. White wins by 9 points.

1985 French Championship

Below we present the game in which Donzet became the first teenaged champion of France. When he won this final 2–1 against Andre Moussa, six-time French champion, he was still only 19. He qualified for the final by taking second place in the Third Stage of the French Championship (played on 16, 17 & 23, 24 February) with a 6–2 score. Moussa won this stage 8–0, but the system in the French Championship is for the top two place-getters to meet in a best-of-three final. This was played in Strasbourg on 16, 17
March. Donzet lost the first game, but recovered to win the next two, thus gaining his first championship title (he had come second to Moussa in 1981).

White: Frederic Donzet 4-dan
Black: Andre Moussa 5-dan
Played on 17 March 1985.
Commentary by Okubo Ichigen 9-dan.

**Figure 1 (1 – 50)**

Black 5. Playing at 20 to stop White from enclosing the corner is usual.

White 16 is solid. Black 19 at 30 would be better. For 23, the biggest point is ‘a’. Black 25 is also small: Black should cut immediately at 27 or play at ‘a’.

Black 33. Correct shape is 38, which would make it easier for Black to settle his group.

White 38 and 40 are not of much help: these peeps cannot be considered forcing moves.

Black 43. Better to jump to 44.

**Figure 2 (51 – 100)**

White 68. There is no prospect of killing this black group. When Black lives up to 95, he is ahead.

Black 97 feels good. White fights back with 98, but peacefully descending to ‘d’ would be better.

**Figure 3 (101 – 150)**

Black takes enough compensation for the ko with 11 and 13. He is still ahead.

Black 35. Why not hane at ‘a’ and try to finish off the game? Admittedly, even though White gains a little up to 46, Black retains his lead.
Figure 4 (151 - 186)

Black loses this game because of a simple oversight. All he has to do is to make the forcing move of 85 - at any point, except when he does play it, it would be sente. Also, instead of 75, defending at 82 would be more solid. The losing move is 85: Black loses four stones after 86 because of his shortage of liberties.

Black resigns after White 186.

1985 British Championship

A perennial champion was deposed in Britain as well as in France. After seven years straight as champion, Matthew Macfadyen finally came out on the losing side in the British Championship. Taking his place, after many years as the British number two player, was Terry Stacey. Terry had won such major tournaments as the London New Year Tournament and the Paris Easter International Tournament, in addition to taking a creditable 8th place in the 3rd WAGC, but till 1985 he had never had any luck in his national title.

White: Matthew Macfadyen 6-dan  
Black: Terence Stacey 5-dan  
Time: 3 hours each + 60 seconds byo-yomi.  
Played on 4 January 1986.  
Commentary by Okubo Ichigen 9-dan.

Figure 1 (1 - 50)

Black 11 lets White build thickness with 12 etc., so Black could consider playing 11 one space above 7.

White 22. Playing the taisha with 24 looks more interesting.

Black 43. One would prefer to extend to 44. White would probably crawl at ‘a’, so Black could exchange ‘b’ for White ‘c’ before going back to defend the corner. White would be able to atari at 43, then hane at ‘d’, but that can’t be helped. In the game, White gets a good result because 44 works well with 2.

White 46. White could also exchange 48 for Black 49, then peep at ‘e’.
Figure 2 (51 – 100)

White 64. A hane at 65 would be good enough; after Black 64, White could connect at 'a'. Black takes a lot of profit in the top left with 75 to 89.

Black 91. Black should expand his top moyo with 'b'. He could afford to give up the black group to the left of 90. When he moves out with 91, his group is heavy and hard to handle.

Figure 3 (101 – 150)

White 10. If at 17, the black group would be dead; if Black 16, White 10 stops him from getting eyes.

White 28. Better to extend at 'a'.

White 40. Simply jumping to 44 is usual.

Figure 4 (151 – 176)

Black 53. Turning at 62 is better.

White 70. White should increase his liberties by playing 73.

White 76. White would have won the semeai if he had connected at 97. However, even if White captured the centre black group, he would be unable to win after Black squeezed on the outside.

Figure 5 (177 – 203)

82: connects (at 77); 92: connects (two spaces below 90)

Black has the game won after 103: he can capture half the white group while his own group lives with a seki. This result is a great
success for him. Some interesting fighting follows in Figure 6 (the way Black uses the double ko attached to his dead group in the top left corner to gain extra time in byo-yomi is amusing), but it does not affect the outcome.

Figure 6 (204 – 269)
White resigns soon after 269.

U.S.A. WAGC Playoff

On pages 57 and 58, we presented the decisive game which enabled Ron Snyder to win the U.S. Easterns. Snyder went on to defeat the winner of the Western WAGC qualifying tournament, Ned Phipps, and so become the U.S. representative. Below is the first game from the playoff, won 2–0 by Snyder.

White: Ron Snyder 6-dan (N.Y.)
Black: Ned Phipps 5-dan (Berkeley)
Played on 2 October 1985.
Commentary by Magari Reiki 9-dan.

```
Figure 1 (1 – 50)
Black 11. Black should fight back with Black 23, White 12, Black 24. When White plays 12, Black 9 ends up in a bad position.
Black 13. Black should at least follow the joseki in Dia. 1.
Black 19 is bad: it should be at ‘a’ or ‘b’. The continuation from 20 to 30 is good for White.
Black 33. Better at ‘c’ or ‘d’. Black 33 to 37
```
make bad shape: he cannot hope to make an
effective attack against the white group to the
left. Black 37 at 'e' would be more leisurely.
Black 43. The usual move is 'a'.
Black 49. Better to split open the bottom
side with 'f'.

Figure 2 (51 – 100)

Black 51. The two-step hane at 57 is better.
The sequence to 63 is bad for Black. He may be
aiming at the white group on the left side, but
he gives up points in advance, with little real
prospect of recouping the loss with his attack.
Up to 64, White just falls in with Black’s wishes,
yet in so doing he takes the lead. He then easily
looks after his group with the tesuji of 68.
Black 81. Black must reduce the white moyo
with ‘a’ to have any chance of staying in the
game.
Black 83. This last attack does not narrow the
gap. Even if Black surrounds the centre after 97,
this will not be enough.

Figure 3 (101 – 170)

White 8. This secures a win, as Black’s centre
territory is not big enough. White can afford to
answer Black 9 and 11 peacefully. However,
the tesuji for 14 is the placement at 16.

Black 21. If at ‘a’, Black could answer 22 at
24. The game is over when White plays 24, then
blocks off the bottom with 28.
Black makes one last stab at making a game of
it with 29, but even if he lived small here he would
lose. As it happens, he only gets a ko, so the
game is hopeless for him.
Black resigns after White 170.
**Go Around the World**

*A calendar of international go in 1985 and a survey of the go-playing countries of the world*

### 1985 GO CALENDAR

This calendar, based on the information available to the IGF Office, covers amateur and professional tournaments around the world during 1985.

#### JANUARY

- **12, 13:** Magdeburg (E. Germany) Ch’ship won by S. Schuster 2-dan.
- **12, 13:** Stuttgart handicap tournament won by Kang Jung-min 5-dan 5:0.
- **16, 17:** Game 1 of the 9th Kisei title match, the first Japanese title game ever to be held abroad, is played in Seoul and won by Cho.
- **26, 27:** Ambassador’s Cup (Copenhagen) won by Frank Hansen 5-dan.
- **26, 27:** Bayern Winter Tournament (Dachau) won by Karl-Friedrich Lenz 5-dan.
- **29:** 2nd Cheshire tournament won by Richard Granville 3-0.
- Courbevoie handicap tournament (France) won by Gross 2-kyu (Paris).

#### FEBRUARY

- **3:** Ronald Schlemper wins Dutch championship 6-0, 2nd Frank Janssen on 4-2, 3rd Arend-Jan Westhoff on 4-2.
- **11:** Cho Chikun wins 7th Kakusei (TV) tournament.
- **14-17:** Prague International Tournament. Top group won by Janusz Kraszek 5-dan (Poland) on 5-1, 2nd Matthew Macfadyen 6-dan (U.K.) on 5-1, 3rd A. Gondor 4-dan (Hungary) on 4-2. Also on 4-2 were L. Soldan 4-dan of Poland (4th) and V. Danek 5-dan of Czechoslovakia (5th).
- **16:** Freidrich Donzet 4-dan defeats Andre Moussa 5-dan 2-1 in final of French Championship (Strasbourg). Handicap tournament won by Colmez.
- **16, 17:** 3rd Castrop-Rauxel Tournament (W. Germany). Group A won by Eijkhout 3-dan, 2nd Aaij 4-dan, 3rd Vermaseren 3-dan, all on 4-1.
- **20:** Cho defends Kisei title against Takemiya 4-3.
- **23-31:** East German Ch’ship (Berlin) won by S. Liesengang 5-dan on 7-0, 2nd R. Erfurth 4-dan (5-2), 3rd W. John 4-dan (5-2), 4th M. Grossman (5-2).
- **23, 24:** Keizer Karel Tournament (Nimwegen, Holland). Group A won by Eijkhout 3-dan, 2nd Aaij 4-dan, 3rd Vermaeren 3-dan, all on 4-1.
- **30, 31:** Bayern Spring Tournament (Augsburg) won by Martin Bergmann 1-dan.
- **31:** Cho Hun-hyun 9-dan of Korea beats Nie Weiping 9-dan of China in Los Angeles.

#### MARCH

- **2, 3:** 1st Belgian Ch’ship won by Guy Dusausoy 4-kyu on 5 points, 2nd Michel Gilbert 2-kyu on 4 points.
- **3:** 7th Kamenz International Tournament (E. Germany): Group A won by W. John 4-dan, Group B by Thomas Hubner 4-kyu.
- **4:** Cho Hun-hyun 9-dan defends Korean Kuksok title 3-1 against Suh 8-dan.
- **9:** Cho Chikun wins 4th NEC Cup.
- **10:** Furze Platt Comprehensive School wins British Schools’ Team Tournament.
- **11-18:** Fujisawa Shuko leads a group of 11 young Japanese professionals on his 5th private tour of China (Japanese win goodwill matches 29-15).
- **16:** 4th Dutch Youth Ch’ship won by Bernd-Jan Buit 1-dan (age 14) 4-1, 2nd Wim de Schryver 1-dan (age 15) 4-1.
- **16, 17:** 14th Sprendlingen tournament. Top group won by Martin Dieterich 4-dan on 5-0, 2nd Kang Jung-min 5-dan on 4-1, 3rd Uwe Behnke 4-dan on 3-2.
- **24:** Rin Kaiho wins 17th Haya-go (fast go) Ch’ship, defeating Kato 2-0.
- **24:** Wanstead Go Tournament won by Matthew Macfadyen 3-0.
APRIL
4: Kobayashi Koichi defends Judan title against Otake 3–0.
6: Nie beats Cho Hun-hyun in San Francisco, tying the California match 1–1.
6, 7: Leiden Easter Tournament won by Frank Janssen 4-dan (Eindhoven), 2nd Koos Groeneveld 2-dan, 3rd Wim de Schryver.
6–8: 6th International Paris Go Tournament (282 participants). Top division won by Lee Choon Suh (Korea), 2nd Yoo Jong-su (Korea) and Andre Moussa (France).
13, 14: British Go Congress (Worcester) won by Matthew Macfadyen 6–0, equal 2nd Richard Granville 3-dan, John Smith 2-dan, and Brian Chandler 2-dan, all on 4–2.
20: Rin Kaiho beats Cho Hun-hyun (Korea) in a game between the Japanese and Korean hayago champions held in Seoul.
20, 21: Plzen tournament won by Winkelhofer 5-dan, 2nd Danek 5-dan, 3rd Bankowski.
23: Hoshino Toshi 9-dan wins the Senior Tournament (for retired Nihon Ki-in players).
25–28: German Ch'ship (Hannover) won by Patrick Benscheid 2-dan 5–2.
28–4 June: Russian Republic Cup (held in Moscow) won by Ivan Detkov (Kazan).

MAY
2: Takemiya defeats Kobayashi Koichi in Honinbo league playoff.
4, 5: Grenoble handicap tournament won by Marie-Claire Chaine 1-kyu (Grenoble).
4–6: British Candidates Tournament won by Jon Diamond 6–0.
5–12: At the invitation of the Chinese Weiqi Association, Go Seigen makes his first postwar visit to China.
9–11: Toulouse tournament won by Emmanuel 6-kyu.
11, 12: Göppingen (Baden-Württemberg Ch'ship) won by Gotz Neubert 1-kyu.
11, 12: 1st German Team Championship for Schools won by Recklinghausen 12–3, 2nd Dortmund 12–3, 3rd Kiel 8–7 (10 3-player teams participated).
11, 12: 3rd Rahlstedt 'Tengen' Tournament (Hamburg) won by Klaus-J. Lange 3-dan.
15: Ha Chan-suk 7-dan defeats Cho Hun-hyun 3–1 in 2nd Bacchus Cup (TV) (Korea).
16–19: Amsterdam tournament won by Yoo Jong-su (Korea) on 6–0, 2nd Matthew Macfadyen (U.K.) on 4–2, 3rd Robert Rehm (Holland) on 4–2.
18, 19: 7th Quebec Open (Montreal) won by Louis Leroux 5-dan (Montreal), who prevailed over Bruce Amos 5-dan (Toronto) in a tie-break. Third was Dao-Ming Hsiung 3-dan of Ottawa. The second group was won by Robert Campbell 1-kyu of Ottawa.
18: Bracknell tournament won by Jim Clare 2-dan 3–0.
21–24: 7th World Amateur Go Championship won by Wang Jian Hong of China, 2nd Chan Ka Yui (Hong Kong), 3rd Kikuchi Yasuro (Japan).
28–4 June: Russian Republic Cup (held in Moscow) won by Ivan Detkov (Kazan).

JUNE
8, 9: Kaiserslautern (W.G.) tournament won by Martin Dieterich 4-dan 5–0.
15: 7th Queensland (Australia) Go Ch'ship won by Peter Robinson 1-dan, 2nd John Hardy 1-dan.
15: 4th Utrecht tournament won by Rene Aaij 4-dan 5–0, 2nd Frank Janssen 4-dan 4–1.
15, 16: Angers handicap tournament won by Roché 2-dan (Paris).
20: Hane Yasumasa wins 9-dan section of 10th Kisei.
23: Leicester tournament won by Brian Chandler 3–0.
25: Cho Hun-hyun defends 10th Kukgi title (Korea) 3–0 against Suh 8-dan
27: Takemiya takes Honinbo title from Rin 4–1.
29: Sonoda wins 16th New Stars (TV) tournament.
29, 30: Bavarian Summer Tournament (Bayreuth) won by Karl-F. Lenz 5-dan 5–0.

JULY
6, 7: 47th Nordrhein-Westfalen Tournament (Kamen) won by Lothar Teikemeier 4-dan 5:0.
7: Michael Redmond wins Ryuen Cup.
7: St. Catharines Go Tournament (Ontario): Group A won by Bruce Amos 5-dan of Toronto on 4–0, Group B by Peter McMain (St. Catharines) 5-kyu on 3–1, Group C by Morris Cohen 9-kyu (St. C.) on 4–0.
7: 2nd British Youth Ch’ships held at Furze Platt school. Under-18 won by Sam Perlo-Freeman (Woodroffe School), Under-16 by Nicola Oswald (Furze Platt), Under-14 by Jason Cobbold (Culcheth H.S.), Beginners Section by Angela Mills (Furze Platt).
7, 8: 29th European Go Championship (Montreal) held as part of a government-sponsored Games Fair. The Canadian Open Ch’ship won by Harry Gonshor 5-dan (New York) on 6–0, 2nd Louis Leroux 5-dan (Montreal) on 5–1.

AUGUST
7: Otake defends Gosei title 3–1 against Kudo.
8–15: 2nd World Youth Championship held in Taipei, won by Kong Byung-ju (Korea), 2nd Janice Kim (U.S.).
11–26: Russian Republic Youth Championship held in Kazan, won by D. Boysen (age 15).
15: Kobayashi Koichi wins 10th Meijin league 7–1.
17, 18: 8th Australian Go Ch’hui held in Melbourne. Top division won by Sang Dae Hahn, 2nd Francis Tung, 3rd Stephen Reye. Kyu division won by Roger Thompson, 2nd Jan Trevithick.
21–26: Czechoslovakian Ch’hui held at Karlovy Vary, won by Vladimir Danek.
26–28: 3rd Australia — New Zealand match (held at Hanmer Springs, N.Z.) won 10–6 by N.Z.
29 August–1 September: N.Z. Open Ch’ship won 5–0 by Sang Dae Hahn (Australia), 2nd Ray Tomes 4–1, 3rd Kyle Jones 3–2.
30–1 September: 2nd Dortmund Tournament won by Yoo Jong-su 6-dan 5–0.
31 August – 1 September: 1985 Western U.S. Championship won by Ho Suk Yi (LA). Yi later wins a playoff with Snyder 2–0 to become the Open U.S. Champion. Western Contender Ned Phipps 5-dan (Berkeley).
31 August — 1 September: Ontario Open won by Harry Gonshor 5-dan (New York) on 6–0, 2nd Louis Leroux 5-dan (Montreal) on 5–1.

SEPTEMBER
7, 8: Northern Go Tournament (U.K.) won 6–0 by Richard Granville 3-dan. 2nd division won by Gerry Mills 1-kyu.
9: Seoul match between teams of Japanese and Korean university students results in a 5–5 tie.
12–15: European Championship for National Teams (Warsaw) won by West Germany, 2nd Yugoslavia, 3rd United Kingdom.
14, 15: Eindhoven tournament won by Rene Aaij.
14, 15: 48th Nordrhein-Westfalen Tournament (Bielefeld) won by Lee Chang-huan 3-dan 4–1.
21, 22: 2nd Oldenburg Tournament won by Egbert Rittner 4-dan 5–0.
28: Wanstead Go Tournament (U.K.) won by Matthew Macfadyen 6-dan.

OCTOBER
2: Michael Redmond promoted to 5-dan in the Nihon Ki-in rating tournament.
5, 6: Town Team Tournament (Dusseldorf) won by Dusseldorf II (16 2-player teams).
9: Kusunoki Teruko 7-dan defeats Honda Sachiko 6-dan (her younger sister) 2–1 in 4th Women’s Honinbo tournament.
12, 13: 6th La Chaux-de-Fonds International Tournament won by Yoo Jong-su 6-dan, equal 2nd Pierre Colmez 5-dan and Kang 5-dan.
12, 13: Canadian National Go Tournament (Montreal) held as part of a government-sponsored Games Fair. The Canadian Open Ch’hui ended
in a tie between Yoon-bae Kim 6-dan (Toronto) and Keiji Shimizu 6-dan (Vancouver), each on 5–1, but a superior SOS earned Kim the title. Third was June Ki Beck 6-dan on 4–2. Kim also won a playoff with Shimizu to become the WAGC representative.

12–29: Russian Republic Championship held in Moscow, won by Ivan Detkov (Kazan), 2nd A. Lazarev (Leningrad), 3rd, A. Popov (Moscow).

17: Leiden 13x13 tournament won by Willem Knoop 2-dan.


22, 23: Edinburgh Go Tournament won by H. Washita 5-dan, 1st Scotland-Wales match won 3–1 by Wales.

23, 24: Luxembourg Go Ch’ship won by Laurent Heiser.

24: Luxembourg Qualifying Tournament won by Laurent Heiser 3-dan.

25: 3rd Kastelgeem (castle game) played between Robert Rehm of Amsterdam and Frits Fritschy of Leiden.

30–1 December: Qualification for 1987 WAGC (Paderborn) won by Egbert Rittner 4-dan 4:0.

49th Nordrhein-Westfalen Tournament won by Thomas Knop 3-dan 5–0.

DECEMBER

4: Kobayashi Koichi wins 11th Tengen title, defeating Ishida Yoshio 3–0.

7, 8: 3rd Brunswick Tournament won by Jans Pietsch 2-dan 4:1.

8: Black Bull Handicap Tournament (Leigh Sinton, U.K.) won by Tony Atkins 1-kyu.

14: 15th Go-Gong tournament won by Willem Knoop 2-dan 6–0, 2nd Dick Riedeman 1-kyu.

19: Kobayashi Koichi becomes the Kisei challenger by defeating Kato 2–1 in the playoff.

28–31: London Open Go Tournament won by Andre Moussa 7:1, equal second Matthew Macfadyen and Jon Diamond on 6:2. The Lightning Tournament was also won by Moussa.

JANUARY 1986

4: Terry Stacey defeats Matthew Macfadyen in the 4th game of the 1985 British Championship and takes the title 3–1.
A SURVEY OF GO-PLAYING COUNTRIES

ARGENTINA

There are three go clubs and a go population of several hundred players, about 30 of them of dan level, in Argentina. About seven tournaments are held each year, the most important one being the Grand Prix of Go, which has prize money of about ¥100,000. The go association is, unfortunately, not yet in a position to publish a magazine. The strongest players are Fernando Aguilar and Eduardo Lopez Herrero, both 6-dan. Aguilar took 5th place in the 4th WAGC.

Argentine Championship
1977 - 1981: Fernando Aguilar
1982: ?
1983: WAGC Qualifying: Franklin Bassarsky 3-dan
1984: Aguilar. Qualifying: Horacio Andres Pernia
1985: Roberto Alaluf

AUSTRALIA

Australian Go Association

1985 Officers
President: Neville Smythe
Secretary: Jan Trevithick
Treasurer: Clive Davies
Contact address: Jan Trevithick
Australian Go Association
GPO Box 65
Canberra, A.C.T. 2601

The A.G.A. is the sole national organization within Australia. Its main activities relate to:
(i) Co-ordinating the activities of go clubs throughout Australia. The individual clubs undertake activities such as teaching, public relations, and advertising.
(ii) Organizing national tournaments and competitions.
(iii) Representing Australia in international go activities.

At present, there are member clubs in Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne, and Sydney, and the total registered membership is 75 (out of the estimated 200-300 go players in Australia) (1984 statistics). There are also Japanese and Korean go clubs in Sydney and Melbourne which are not affiliated with the A.G.A.

In 1984, the membership totals (i.e. A.G.A. members) of the individual clubs were as follows:
Brisbane: 35
Canberra: 19
Sydney: 11
Personal members: 5
Melbourne: 5

Of the above, 17 were rated as dan level.

A promising development for the future of Australian go is that a 9-dan player has accepted the honorary position of National Coach. In 1985 Wu Songsheng 9-dan, for many years one of the top players in the People's Republic of China, migrated to Australia to join other members of his family who had preceded him there. He is now living in Sydney. His first official duty was to act as referee at the A.C.T. Championship on 23 and 24 November. A summer camp combining five days of instruction by Wu and a two-day tournament was planned by the association for early 1986.

Another new development in 1985 was that Australia was invited to send a representative (Ralph Gaby of Tasmania was chosen) to the World Youth Championship held in Taipei in August.

Australian Champions
1978: H. Masuda 5-dan (Japan)
1979: I. Hou 5-dan (Korea)
1980 - 1982: Dae Hahn 6-dan (Australia)
1983: Kwang Ho An 4-dan (Australia)
1984 - 1985: Dae Hahn

Australia v. New Zealand
Three Australia-New Zealand matches have been held to date. The results:
1981 (Auckland): 8—8 draw
1983 (Sydney): 8—8 draw

AUSTRIA

Chronology of go in Austria
1882: Austrian-made go sets advertised in a Viennese newspaper.
1900: First Austrian go group started in Navy Officers' club in the port of Pula.
1907: Professor Leopold Pfaundler wrote the book *Das Chinesisch-Japanische Go-Spiel.*
1908: Pfaundler founded the first go journal in German. The first issue listed the names of 17 go players in Vienna, 18 in Graz, and 6 in Berlin, including Emanuel Lasker, former world chess champion.
1919–39: Between the wars a basic nucleus of 12 players held meetings in Vienna at two clubs, one meeting in a coffee house, the other centring on the Department of Physics at Vienna University.
1959: The first official go club was founded.
1965: Foundation of the Austrian Go Association (actually, its forerunner was established in 1963). The first president (until 1980) was Alfred Nimmerrichter.
1970: Membership total reaches 160. A magazine, *Die Treppe,* is published regularly (though later discontinued).
1983: Alfred Nimmerrichter is awarded the Okura Prize for his efforts to spread go.
1985: The go population of Austria is estimated at 4,000, of whom 37 are dan level. 24 tournaments are held each year.

**Austrian Championship**
1963: Alfred Nimmerrichter
1964 – 1968: Manfred Wimmer
1969: Ernst Skrob
1972 – 1974: Ernst Skrob
1975: Helmut Wiltschek
1976 – 1979: Helmut Hasibeder
1980: Wiltschek
1981: Ernst Novak
1982: Gerfried Beck
1983 – 1984: Hasibeder

**BELGIUM**

Go has a relatively short history in Belgium, but the game is developing rapidly. There are now five clubs affiliated with the Belgian Go Federation, which was founded in 1982, and in 1985 Belgium joined the International Go Federation. A Belgian representative will play in the 8th WAGC in 1986.

In 1985 the federation organized the first Belgian Championship, which was won by Guy Dusausoy, and also began publication of a quarterly magazine, *Belgo.*

**BRAZIL**

Thanks to the large group of settlers from Japan, go has flourished in Brazil and the go population is estimated to number up to 10,000. The Brazil Ki-in was founded in 1948 and at present organizes nine tournaments a year, the most important being the All-Brazil Championship held in August every year. In 1982, the Sao Paulo Ki-in was also founded. However, the aging of the first generation migrants from Japan has led to fears of a decline in go, so more and more emphasis is being placed on teaching go to native Brazilians.

**Brazilian Championship**
1981: Yusuke Francisco Nakatsui
1984: Qualif. Tourn.; Kazuo Kawai
Go in Canada

John Williams & Pat Thompson

The game of go came to Canada quite informally, one might almost say by a process of osmosis from several sources. One source was probably the Japanese immigrants of 100 years ago coming both from Japan and from California to our western coast. In 1881 a German named Korschelt, who had visited Japan, wrote an excellent German text on go that became widely known and available. Then in the early 1900’s, Japanese students at Heidelberg and other German universities were teaching the game to European students, one of whom, an engineer named Edward Lasker, later came to America and vigorously publicized go both in Canada and in the U.S.A. Go playing in the U.S. started in 1911.

By 1934 the American Go Association had been formed, with particular strength in the New York and New Jersey areas. By 1949 it had progressed to issuing an excellent Go Journal that appeared quarterly and circulated both in the U.S. and in Canada. At the same time on the west coast, Dr. Walter Marseille of San Francisco was a well-known promoter of go.

In Canada in 1929 a small Chinese group was noticed to be playing at the YMCA in Montreal, but whence they came and whither they went is not known. Between 1935 and 1938 go was introduced at McGill University by Harry Schwartz, who in 1948 founded the Montreal Go Club.

Late in the thirties John Williams, then living in Hamilton, encountered the game and made a trip to New York to make Lasker’s acquaintance. Lasker was by then writing books on chess as his profession and playing go for his recreation. During the next 15 years Williams met with most of the active players in the New York area and visited a number of them. Some reciprocated with visits to the Williams home in Hamilton. Very highly regarded by him among the friends then made were Karl Davis Robinson, Lester Morris and his wife Elizabeth Morris, who was the perennial secretary of the A.G.A. All, unfortunately, are now deceased.

In 1952, Mr. Adachi Tadashi, President of the Nihon Ki-in, who was also Finance Minister in the Japanese Cabinet, arranged a most friendly visit in New York with the officers of the A.G.A. Periodically thereafter the Nihon Ki-in sent go professionals on visits to the A.G.A. and after 1960 a number of these visits were extended to Canada. Among other visitors were Miss Masubuchi Tatsuko, who came in 1953, and in 1961 the talented trio of Honda Sachiko, Honda (now Kusunoki) Teruko, and Kitani Reiko (now Kobayashi Reiko). The following year saw Miss Oyama Toshiko and Miss Ozaki (now Hasegawa) Kayoko, who paid three visits to Toronto, which led to a visit to Tokyo by Mr. and Mrs. Williams the following year. Two years later Toronto had the pleasure of a week’s visit by Mr. Iyeda Ryuji of Osaka, the secretary of the Kansai Ki-in. Thereafter there were periodic visits by other Japanese players.

Earlier, Williams had moved abroad, first in 1953 to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he found some men in the Maths Department of the University of Minnesota trying to computerize the game, then to Hamburg, where he and Mrs. Williams maintained their go contacts by playing at the Japanese Consulate. It is interesting to note that while active in London one summer in the mid-60’s, Williams frequently joined John Barrs, who, with half a dozen students, was just getting the London Go Club started. By 1969 it had grown into the British Go Association, with
15 member clubs. A most amazing growth!

In 1959 the Williamses returned to Canada, moving to Toronto, where they found kindred souls, nearly all Japanese, mostly playing shogi but some go at the Japanese Buddhist Church on Bathurst St. Soon there was an English-language group regularly playing at the Williamses’ home. The group, by then called the Toronto Go Club, moved to the Toronto Central YMCA. A few years later, after the Japanese Cultural Center on Wynford Drive had been built, the Club moved and played there for a number of years, but returned eventually to the Y.

Late in the 1960’s, Dr. Yoshio Tsuchiya started the Ottawa Go Club. Through Dr. Tsuchiya’s access to certain facilities, a potential existed to exchange information far more easily among the various clubs and also make more practicable the spreading of knowledge of what clubs were active and where and how to keep in touch with each other.

To realize this potential, in 1970 the three men Tsuchiya, Schwartz, and Williams founded the Canadian Go Association, an unincorporated body, which they built into a loose federation of all clubs across Canada. It periodically published and circulated to clubs inside and outside Canada information about each Canadian club and about each club’s stronger members.

Cross-border visits both ways with the U.S. were now becoming common, and a high point was reached in November 1976 when a ten-man American team including some of the strongest U.S. players played in a Toronto tournament. Their presence and friendly encouragement were most effective.

Toronto’s midwinter tournament was gradually becoming more and more important until finally, in December 1978, now held under the auspices of the Canadian Go Association, it attracted players from Vancouver, Montreal, New York City, and points between. For the first time, play was for two titles, the Canadian Closed Championship and the Canadian Open Championship, the winner of the former being selected to represent Canada at the 1st World Amateur Go Championship held in Tokyo the following spring.

Since 1979, the Canadian Open has been held on Thanksgiving weekend, and it is held in a different city each year. In 1979 it was hosted by Calgary, followed by Montreal, Vancouver, Hamilton, Ottawa, Edmonton, and Montreal. It has become a truly national tournament, attracting players from all parts of Canada and also from the United States.

The Canadian Go Association expanded dramatically in the late 1970’s and became a truly national body, with its executive made up of go organizers from all parts of Canada. The CGA began to publish a newsletter to help maintain communication among clubs across Canada. This has expanded to a quarterly publication called the Canada Go Gazette.

Go has taken a firm hold in the major cities and there are now clubs in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal, and Halifax. There are also smaller groups of go players who play informally in their homes.

In 1984 the first Canada-only go tour by a professional from Japan was timed to coincide with the Canadian Open. Kawamura Masamichi 7-dan of the Osaka branch of the Nihon Ki-in visited Edmonton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. This visit provided a spark for go expansion in some areas, notably in the Ottawa area, which has shown a tremendous growth in the last year. The Taiwan Youth Tournament has also prompted the Ottawa Go Club to be the first club in Canada to introduce go into schools and organize clubs for children.
1979 (Calgary): 1st Se Ju Lee (also nat. rep.).
1986 (Vancouver)
1987 (Toronto)

_CGA Executive (1985–87)_
Roy Langston, President & Newsletter Editor (Vancouver)
Sunghwa Hong, Vice President (Vancouver)
Pat Thompson, Secretary & Treasurer (Toronto)
Norm Chadwick, Inventory Manager (Toronto)
Tibor Bognar, International Liaison & Contact Person (Montreal)
Ian Campbell, Ratings Officer (Ottawa)
Robert Lafleche, Youth Development Officer (Ottawa)
David Erbach, Telecommunications Officer (Winnipeg)

**CHINA**

In the last two decades there has been a remarkable renaissance in the popularity of go in China, which is only fitting for a game that was invented in this country. In September 1981 a professional system was established, initially with ten players but expanded to 22 in May 1985.

Go in China is organized by the Chinese Weiqi Association, which is affiliated to the All-China Sports Federation. The association is divided up into regional units, either cities or provinces or autonomous areas. The People’s Liberation Army is also a member of the association. The three main centres of go are Peking, Shanghai, and Sichuan.

Professional players are affiliated to their local go organizations, and they have an obligation to spend part of their time teaching. There is no distinction between professional and amateur ranks, and often whether or not a player can turn professional is determined not by his strength but by whether his local go organization is financially healthy enough to support professionals. There are said to be about 200 dan-holders in China today. About 120 players participated in last year’s rating tournament, which has sessions in spring and autumn. A number of these were ‘provisional 1-dans’ who had been recommended by their local go organizations and who were competing to have their ranks officially recognized. The rating system itself works on a points system similar to that of the Nihon Ki-in (no komi, higher points for winning with white, higher points for beating a higher-ranked player, promotion based on points average), with the differences that there is provision for demotion as well as for promotion and that the 9-dans (of whom there are four) also participate. Actually the serious rankings begin with 5-dan. Provisional rankings up to 4-dan can
be awarded by the local go bodies, but rankings above 4-dan have to be submitted to the National Sports Committee.

Another difference from Japan is the higher proportion of women: 40 played in the rating tournament. This reflects the complete equality between men and women guaranteed by Chinese law. Chinese women players have long established themselves as the strongest women players in the world.

Go clubs exist in every area of society: in schools, universities, factories, the army, everywhere. Go tournaments are recognized as a work activity, which means that strong players can easily get leave to participate in tournaments (this leave could amount to half the year in some cases).

The main events of the tournament year are the rating tournament, the All-China Team and Individual Championships, the New Physical Education Cup, and the National Championship. Results to date are given below.

The All-China Championships

Team Championship: Men
1983: Jiangsu 1985: Shanghai

Team Championship: Women
1979–1983: Shanghai
1984: People’s Liberation Army
1985: PLA

Individual Championship: Men
1977–1979: Nie Weiping
1980: Liu Xiaoguang
1981: Nie
1982: Ma Xiaochun
1983: Nie
1984: Ma
1985: Fang Tianfeng

Individual Championship: Women
1978: Kong Shangming 1982: Yang
1979: Kong 1983: Feng
1980: Yang Hui 1984: Kong
1981: Yang 1985: Yang

New Physical Education Cup
Sponsored by the New Physical Education magazine, this is the second most important tournament. It consists of a round-robin league, the winner of which plays a five-game match with the title-holder.
1979–1983: Nie Weiping
1984: Ma Xiaochung
1985: Ma

National Championship
This tournament consists of an eight-member league.
1981: Nie
1982: Ma
1983: Shao Zhenzhong
1984: Chen Linshin

CHINESE TAIPEI

Go is flourishing in Chinese Taipei. There are about 300,000 amateur players and 14 professional players (not to mention Rin Kaiho, O Rissei, O Meien and the five other Taiwanese players who are active at the Nihon Ki-in). The professional system in Taiwan was established just a few years ago, but although there are only 14 professionals, there are three newspaper tournaments for them to compete in. These are the Ming Jen (= Meijin), the Ki Wong (Go King), and the Kuo Shou (National Master).

For amateurs, the main tournaments are The Amateur Ten Masters, the winner of which becomes the Chinese Taipei WAGC representative, and the New Athletic Cup. In addition, the Ing Chang-Ki Wei-ch’i Educational Foundation and the China Wei-ch’i Association sponsor the World Youth Wei-ch’i Championship, held in Taipei every summer.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Go is becoming more and more popular in Czechoslovakia. There are nearly a score of tournaments, the majority of them having international participation. The highlight of the year is the Prague International Tournament, held every February and now in its 17th year. The other major tournament is the national championship held in August. In addition, there is a youth championship with an age limit of 15. As of early 1985, there were two school clubs, in
middle schools in Prague and Brno.

The Czech Go Association is hoping to obtain recognition of go from the CSTV, the Czechoslovakian Sports Organization. The major problem for the association is the difficulty of producing instructional material in Czech. Fortunately, local production of go sets began in 1983.

Czechoslovakian Championship
1979: Miroslav Poliak 2-dan
1980: Poliak
1981: Vladimír Lasák
1982: Vladimír Daněk 4-dan
1983: Petr Winkelhófer 5-dan
1984: Daněk
1985: Jiří Sgall 3-dan

DENMARK

The go population of Denmark is estimated at about 1,000. The Danish Go Association was founded in May 1979, and at present there are three go clubs affiliated with it, two in Copenhagen and one in Odense. The association hosted the 1982 European Go Congress.

Danish Championship
1979: Frank Hansen 5-dan
1980: Dix Sandbeck 2-dan
1981: Frank Hansen
1982: Dix Sandbeck 3-dan
1983—1984: Frank Hansen
1985: Jan Bjarke Frederiksen

European Go Federation

The European Go Federation is the coordinating body of the national go organizations in Europe. Its main functions include arranging for the organizing of the European Go Congress (the running of which is delegated to a different national organization each year), publishing a roster of clubs each year (see photograph), and publishing an annual schedule of tournaments.

Contact: Anton Steininger
Secretary, E.G.F.
Wienerstrasse 69
A 4020 Linz
AUSTRIA

European Championship
1. (1938): F. Dueball (Germany)
2. (1958): Altenmarkt (W. Germany): Won by Dr.
R. Dueball (W. Germany)
4 (1960): Oed Poelgeest (Holland). G. Ciessow (W. Germany)
16 (1972): Enschede (Holland). Mattern.
28 (1984): Porrentruy Jura (Switz.). Hong Tay You (Korea).
31 (1987): Grenoble. (At this congress the E.G.F. plans to hold the first European Computer Tournament.)

after the Meiji Restoration and while there started to study go under Murase Shuho, Honinbo. Korschelt was an engineer and on his return to Germany wrote Das Japanisch-Chinesische Spiel 'Go' in 1881.

Prof. L. Pfaundler of Austria started a go magazine in German, which was short lived. The first real German go player was Felix Dueball, who studied in Japan. He learnt go from his brother-in-law, Dr. Lange, who lived in Tokyo. Another early go pioneer was Mr. Bruno Ruger of Dresden, who published several go books in German. He started the Deutsche Go-Zeitung in 1920; it lasted until 1943.

The first Deutscher Go-Bund was founded in 1937 by W. Blachetta. Several congresses were organized in Berlin, and German Go Championships were held. However, the war brought everything to an end.

After the war, L. Grebe founded the new 'DGoB', which is still in existence. In 1965 the DGoB became the parent organisation of the five local go organisations of the West German regional Landesverbande. Mr. Grebe also restarted the Deutsche Go-Zeitung, which is now in its 58th year of publication.

German Championship
1978: Horst Kippe 4-dan (Berlin)
1979: Bernd Wolte 4-dan

Federal Republic of Germany

The earliest known report of go in German is in the book Das Schach oder Konig-Spiel by Gustavo Seleno, 1617. O. Korschelt visited Japan
1982: Martin Dieterich 4-dan
1983: Jurgen Mattern
1984: Jurgen Mattern
1985: David Schoffel 5-dan

_Hamburg Affensprung (Monkey Jump)_
1979: Robert Rehm 4-dan (Holland)
1980: Robert Rehm
1981: Ernst Novak 5-dan (Austria)
1982: Yoo Jong-su 6-dan (Korea)
1983: not held
1984: Yoo
1985: Yoo

**FINLAND**

To date, the Helsinki Go Club, founded in 1979, is the only go club in Finland, though there are players in other cities and towns. About 25 players regularly attend the Helsinki club, and the total go population of Finland is not thought to exceed 100. As of September 1985, there were three dan players. Two tournaments are held annually. One is the Finnish Championship, held in September-October; the other is the Jaakko Munkki Tournament, held in April.

Matti Siivola, who has represented his country three times in the WAGC, has published a beginners book in Finnish. A number of articles about go have also appeared in newspapers and magazines.

**Finnish Championship**
1 (1981): Matti Siivola 4-kyu
2 (1982): Lauri Paatero 2-kyu
3 (1983): Matti Siivola 2-dan
4 (1984): Lauri Paatero 1-dan
5 (1985): Matti Siivola 3-dan

**FRANCE**

_Go in France: A Brief History_

1968: Mr. Lim Yoo Jong, a Korean 5-dan, came to France to study classic French literature. He met some people in the publishing company Librairie l'Impense Radical with whom he began to play go.

1969: A group of French students came to learn go from Mr. Lim, including Patrick Mérisse-Coffinieres, who was to become French champion a number of times. They usually gathered in the café Le Trait d'Union, where the Paris go club still meets on weekdays. Since then Mr. Lim has acted as the 'sensei' of the club, spending all his afternoons and evenings giving lessons to and playing teaching games with the members of the club.

1971: The 1st French Championship was organized and was won by Patrick Mérisse, The French Go Federation was also founded.

1974: The first international tournament was held in Paris at the Hotel PLM.

1976: Patrick Mérisse became European champion at the European Go Congress held in Edinburgh. Thereafter he gave up competitive go.

1978: The French Go Federation organized the 22nd European Go Congress in the Cité Universitaire of Paris, and more than 160 players attended. The highlight of the congress was the presence of a delegation of Chinese players.
led by Nie Weiping and Chen Zude, then the strongest players in China.

1979: Birth of *Go* – *Revue Française de Go*. The first issue was published in March. The first big tournament outside Paris was held in Nantes, with 70 participants. The first French go summer camp was organized by Pierre Aroutcheff 3-dan.

1982: Frédéric Donzet became the youngest player, at 16, to represent France in the world championship.

1983: A go summer camp was organized by the Grenoble Go Club at Les Deux Alpes, a ski resort near Grenoble. The number of participants increased, with some coming from other countries. The first school go clubs were founded in Strasbourg, Paris, and Nice, and the first school competitions were held.

1984: The Paris Go Tournament set a new record for the number of participants in a European tournament. The French Go Review decides to expand from four issues to six issues a year. Nakayama Noriyuki 5-dan of the Nihon Ki-in spent a whole week at the French go summer camp giving lessons and playing teaching games.

1985: The first French School Championship was held in June. More than 90 people attended the go summer camp held at a pretty little place in the countryside in Ardèche (southeast of Massif Central).

The development of go in France has benefited greatly from the large amount of go exchange between France and the Orient. Visitors from Japan have included Iwamoto Kaoru, Magari, Haruyama, Oeda, Nagahara, Kobayashi Chizu, Ogawa Tomoko, Kanai Masami, Yamamoto Yutaka, Nakayama, and Cho Chikun! Professionals to visit from Korea include Lee Chang-seo, Cho Hun-hyun, Hong, Ko, Yang, and from China Nie, Chen, Luo, Guo, and Juan. Nor should we forget the many, many Oriental amateurs who have visited French go clubs. In addition, the generosity of sponsors has given many French players the opportunity of visiting Japan and Korea and, more recently, China and Taipei. French go players greatly benefited from these exchanges, which have obviously helped to raise the level of French go.

**French Go Championship**

1971: 1st Patrick Mérippert, 2nd Yves Langevin
1972: 1st Mérippert, 2nd Denis Feldmann
1973: 1st Mérippert, 2nd Luc Givry
1974: 1st Mérippert, 2nd Denis Feldmann
1975: 1st Mérippert, 2nd Renaud Danset
1976: 1st André Moussa, 2nd Jérôme Hubert
1977: 1st Moussa, 2nd Hubert and Jean Michel
1978: 1st Jérôme Hubert, 2nd Patrick Zemb
1979: Jean Michel, 2nd Denis Feldmann
1980: 1st Moussa, 2nd Michel
1981: 1st Moussa, 2nd Frédéric Donzet
1982: 1st Moussa, 2nd Pierre Colmez
1983: 1st Moussa, 2nd Colmez
1984: 1st Yang Chol-jong, 2nd Moussa
1985: 1st Frédéric Donzet, 2nd Moussa

(Note: The Ch’ship was an open one in 1984.)

**Paris Meijin (held in November)**

1984: 1st André Moussa, 2nd Gilles Zemor
1985: 1st Pierre Colmez, 2nd Jean Michel

**Paris Easter International Tournament**

1979 (50 participants): 1st Peter Zandveld (Holland), 2nd Cas Muller (Holland) and Tokudome Masami (Japan)
1980 (60): 1st Frédéric Donzet (France) 5–0, 2nd Pierre Aroutcheff (France) 4–1.
1981 (103): 1st Donzet 5–0, 2nd Terry Stacey (U.K.) 4–1
1982 (160): 1st Ronald Schlemper (Holland) 6–0, 2nd André Moussa (France) 5–1.
1983 (204): Equal 1st Hosokawa (Japan) and Terry Stacey (U.K.) 5–1.
1984 (256): 1st Yoo Jong-su (Korea) 6–0, 2nd Helmut Hasibeder (Austria) 4–2.
1985 (284): 1st Lee (Korea) 5–1, 2nd Yoo and Moussa 5–1.

**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

Go has not yet received official recognition from the national sports association in the German Democratic Republic, but nevertheless the game has begun to flourish. As can be seen from the fact that a national championship was
instituted in 1965, the organizational structure is soundly based. At present there are at least 11 clubs. In addition to the clubs listed in the club directory, new go clubs have been established in the little towns Nordhausen, Schwedt, Dessau, and Markranstadt, though we do not yet have exact details on them. There are now about 1,000 active go players in the country, of whom 28 are dan-holders, including two 5-dans, seven 4-dans, and eight 3-dans.

The main annual tournaments are the GDR Go Championship held in spring (a 7-round Swiss), an invitational handicap tournament organized by the Kommission Go, the GDR Go Team Championship (four-player teams), and the Bruno Ruger Memorial Tournament (a handicap Swiss). The last, held at the end of the year, is the biggest tournament, usually drawing 70 to 80 players.

The Kommission Go publishes a bimonthly magazine, *Go-Mitteilungen*, the main object of which is to help kyu players to develop. Classes are held on an irregular basis in clubs, and a class has also been started in the high school in Mittweida. The biggest problem in popularizing go is, of course, obtaining go equipment and instructional material. Plans are being made to publish more material in German.

**National Champions**

1. 1965: Gunther Fritzsche (Dresden)
2. 1966: Gunther Fritzsche (Dresden)
3. 1967: Gunther Fritzsche (Dresden)
4. 1968: Gunther Mohring (Halle)
5. 1969: Wolfgang John (Kamenz)
6. 1970: Karl H. Vogel (Schkeuditz)
7. 1971: Siegmar Steffens (Dresden)
8. 1972: Manfred Soller (Schkeuditz)
9. 1973: Manfred Soller (Schkeuditz)
10. 1974: Manfred Soller (Schkeuditz)
11. 1975: Manfred Soller (Schkeuditz)
12. 1976: Wolfgang John
13. 1977: Peter Bergmann (Leipzig)
14. 1978: Wolfgang John
15. 1979: Stephan Schiller (Leipzig)
16. 1980: Wolfgang John
17. 1981: Stephan Schiller
18. 1982: Stephan Schiller
19. 1983: Stephan Schiller
20. 1984: Frank Mickan
21. 1985: Stefan Liesegang

---

**HOLLAND**

The Dutch Go Association: The First 25 Years
by Eric van Grieken

The following article was written to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Dutch Go Association. The author, Eric van Grieken, is one of the editors of the Dutch Go Journal. (Ed.)

In 1984, Japan and Holland celebrated 375 years of trade contacts. Although relations between our two countries go back so far, a mere 25 years have passed since Ab and Marleen Schilp founded the Nederlandse Go Bond (Dutch Go Association). What follows is a report on go and its progress in Holland.

Except for draughts (checkers), board games do not have a very long tradition in Holland. Nevertheless, chess, draughts, and bridge are extremely popular. One of the main reasons must be good international results going hand in hand with an interested press. The fact that one of our leading bridge players, Max Rebattu, was also Dutch go champion for 14 years in a row, helped make go a little more popular.
Publicity

With an organized history of 25 years in Holland, go is the youngest of the main board games (not to mention shogi or Japanese chess and shang qi or Chinese chess, which are almost unknown here). It is not surprising that the Go Association has fewer members than other game associations. ‘Fewer’ is actually an understatement — whereas chess, draughts, and bridge each have more than 20 or 30 thousand members, go still has less than a thousand. Still, I would not say that this is bad progress.

Go is not a spectacular sport like football, ice hockey or karate. That’s why television is not much interested. Also, one needs big international results to get the media interested. When the giant Anton Geesink became the first non-Japanese to win the world and Olympic heavyweight judo championships, everyone got interested and started a judo boom. But, as the three Dutch players who have experienced professional training in go as insei — Ronald Schlemper, Rob van Zeijst, and Mark Gooskens — have found, you need more than just muscles to reach the top level in go.

In practice, we have to deal with the fact that go is not yet fully accepted by the media. On the rare occasions when an article about go appears in the newspapers, it is usually on the cultural page. And the article usually talks about a difficult, somewhat mystical oriental game — not to be understood by ordinary people. However, interest is growing. In 1977, for example, the association had some success. There was a report on go on television, and the total number of members rose in a short period from 400 to 700. More recently, there were reports in the main newspapers about van Zeijst and Schlemper winning the European championship and about Schlemper’s 4th place in the 1984 WAGC.

Clubs and tournaments

There are more than 30 clubs in Holland, in addition to about 20 school clubs. The most important development of the last few years is the growth of clubs in non-university cities.

The clubs organize beginners courses, club competitions, and lightning tournaments. They visit other clubs and play in what is known as the Intercity competition. The bigger clubs organize open tournaments. The main international tournaments are in Nijmegen, Groningen, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam. These tournaments have fixed dates on the European go calendar.

The 1984 Amsterdam tournament (the 13th), held from 31 May to 3 June, had 230 participants, their strength ranging from 25-kyu to 6-dan. They included not only the top European players but also Koreans, Chinese, and Japanese working or studying in Europe. The winner of the 1984 tournament was Andre Moussa 5-dan of France. The winner of the two previous tournaments, Yoo Jong-su 6-dan of Korea, finished with the same score but lost the playoff.

Activities

At present, the Dutch Go Association carries out six main activities.

1. Publishing a top-quality journal every two months. It may not have professional game analyses, but I think it is still a pretty good journal. Its only drawback is that it might be a little too ingroupish. Outsiders would not easily understand what it is about.

2. Spreading the game in schools — primary schools, high schools, etc. This happens to be very difficult. One reason is that too few teachers know the game. Another is that school authorities are not always interested. Yet a third is that even when a club is started, it folds when the initial members leave school. Still, the potential of young players is important. Both Dutch represen-
tatives at the 1984 Youth Tournament in Taipei, Bernd-Jan Buit and Wim de Schrijver, as well as former insei Mark Gooskens, came from school clubs.

3. Organizing the annual Dutch Championship, Youth Championship, School Teams Championship, and Club Teams Championship.

4. Intensive training in Amsterdam by our strongest player, Ronald Schlemper. This training is designed for the top players and for promising youngsters, but it is open for visits by all members.

5. Keeping the media informed, that is to say, the job of informing the press, radio and TV of all go events. Also, press conferences are organized on special occasions (like the one-month training session by Chinese player Yang Jinhua in 1983).

6. Organizing the European Go Championship in 1985. This was held on the island of Terschelling, with beaches and sand dunes and woods, in the north of Holland. The tournament was a great success, with 283 competitors. (It was won by Ronald Schlemper with a 9–0 score.) This was the final event of the 25th jubilee celebration and it was an occasion to remember in the history of Dutch go.

**Dutch Championship**

1960: Ab Schilp
1961, 1962: not held
1963–1976: Max Rebattu (14 years in a row)
1977: Robert Rehm
1978–1980: Ronald Schlemper
1981: Rob van Zeijst
1982: Ronald Schlemper
1983: Ronald Schlemper
1984: Ronald Schlemper
1985: Ronald Schlemper

Note: In 1985 the Dutch championship was a 6-round Swiss with 12 participants. Over 100 players participated in the preliminaries held all over Holland.

**The Amsterdam International Tournament**

1971(1st): Jurgen Mattern (West Germany)
1972 – not held
1973: Max Rebattu (Holland)
1974: Iwama (Japan)
1975: Max Rebattu
1976: Michio Nishiwa (Japan)
1977: T. Hamajima (Japan)

1978: Matthew Macfadyen (U.K.)
1979: Rob van Zeijst 3-dan (Holland)
1980: Jurgen Mattern
1981: Jurgen Mattern
1982: Yoo Jong-su (Korea/W. Germany)
1983: Yoo Jong-su
1984: Andre Moussa 5-dan (France)
1985: Yoo Jong-su

**Dutch Youth Championship**

1982: Gerald Westhoff 2-dan 5:0
1983: Bobby van den Hoek 1-kyu 5:0
1984: Bernd-Jan Buit 1-kyu (age 13) 5:0
1985: Bernd-Jan Buit 1-dan 4:1

(Participation is restricted to players 17 or younger on previous 31 December.)

**Utrecht Tournament**

1982: Willem Knoop 2-dan 5:0
1983: Gerald Westhoff 3-dan & Frank Janssen 2-dan 4:1
1984: Michiel Eijkhout 3-dan & Janssen 4:1
1985: Rene Aaij 4-dan 5:0

**HONG KONG**

To update the information in our club list, a big step forward has been taken in go in Hong Kong with the formation of the Hong Kong Go Association, a registered non-profit body for the promotion of go. The game is enjoying a surge in popularity in Hong Kong, and the Association has over 450 members, nearly half of whom are new members and novices.

Hong Kong has participated in the WAGC since the 2nd championship. In 1985, it took second place, thanks to the efforts of Chan Ka Yui, who recently moved to Hong Kong from mainland China. A 13-year-old Hong Kong representative took 5th place in the 2nd World Youth Championship in 1985.

Details of the Association:

Hong Kong Go Association
404 Lee Wai Commercial Bldg.,
1-3A Hart Avenue
Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong

President: Siu Wang Ngai
Secretary: Ng Man Kwong
Treasurer: Kong Tai Ching.
HUNGARY

Organized go activity in Hungary seems to have got off the ground in the early 1970’s. By 1978, the game was firmly enough established for the Budapest club to organize the Budapest International Go Meeting, which has since become a fixture on the European go scene. This year Hungary will be host to the European Go Congress.

Hungarian Championship
1979: Karoly Vekey 2-dan
1980: Vekey
1981: Andras Gondor 3-dan
1982: Gondor
1983: Gondor
1984: Gondor
1985: Gondor

ITALY

The Italian Go Association was founded in 1975 and has affiliated clubs in five cities. It has held an Italian Championship since 1981 and has participated in the WAGC since 1982. The go population is estimated at about 150.

Italian Championship
1981: Enzo Burlini 3-kyu
1982: Sergio Parimbelli 3-kyu
1983: Enzo Burlini 2-kyu

JAPAN

The number of go fans in Japan is usually estimated at ten million, though a recent survey indicates that seven million might be a more realistic figure. These fans are the broad basis of support for the nearly 400 professional go players who earn their living from teaching go and tournament prizemoney. The largest professional organization is the Nihon Ki-in (founded in 1924) with 269 members (as of early 1985), followed by the Kansai Ki-in (founded in 1950) with 117 members. There is one other professional body, the Keinsha (successor to the Kiseisha, founded by Karigane Junichi in 1924), which has three members.

‘Kido’, one of the three monthly magazines published by the Nihon Ki-in. The Kansai Ki-in also publishes a magazine, and in addition there are three independent go monthlies. The Nihon Ki-in also publishes ‘Go Weekly’, the only go newspaper in the world.

Japanese professionals compete in seven open tournaments (Kisei, Meijin, Honinbo, Judan, Tengen, Gosei, Oza), and a number of minor tournaments and TV titles. A player must be affiliated with one of the professional organizations to be eligible to compete in a professional tournament. To qualify as a professional, one has to win one of the top places in the annual shodan promotion tournaments held at the Nihon Ki-in and the Kansai Ki-in, but the only qualification for participation in these is go strength (there is an age limit for inseis or professional pupils, but non-inseis are allotted a number of places in the promotion tournaments).

Amateurs in Japan can compete in a great number of tournaments, but of course none of these offer prizemoney. The main amateur tournaments, held on a nationwide scale with literally thousands of competitors, are the Amateur Honinbo (begun in 1955), the Amateur Best Ten (begun in 1961), and the Nihon Ki-in Championship (which selects the WAGC representative). Very popular recently are the annual East v. West tournaments, begun in 1977, in which 80-
player teams from East Japan (centred on Tokyo) and West Japan (centred on Osaka) play each other. The top half-dozen amateurs are equivalent in strength to middle-rank professionals.

*Nihon Ki-in Championship*
1977: Narumi Naoshi
1978: Imamura Fumiaki
1979: Kanazawa Moriei
1980: Hirata Hironori
1981: Hirata Hironori
1982: Imamura Fumiaki
1983: Hirata Hironori
1984: Kikuchi Yasuro
1985: Kikuchi Yasuro

**KOREA**

Korea has an even longer go history than Japan, but it is only since the war that go has been placed on an organized basis. Formerly go was regarded merely as a pastime, but thanks mainly to the efforts of one man, Cho Nam-chul (uncle of Cho Chikun), go became recognized as a serious occupation and a professional system was established. Today there are 87 professional players affiliated with the Hankuk Kiwon (the Korean Ki-in), which was founded in September 1955 (the present Hankuk Kiwon headquarters were opened in August 1968). They compete for prizes in eight newspaper tournaments (the first was established in 1956) and three TV tournaments.

The go population of Korea is estimated at 3,000,000.

**LUXEMBOURG**

Go activity in Luxembourg is represented by the Go-Club du Luxembourg, which became a member of the European Go Federation in 1980 and of the International Go Federation in May 1985. It organized a large-scale international go tournament in May 1981. Luxembourg will send a representative to the 8th WAGC.

**MEXICO**

Organized go activity in Mexico dates back only to the 1970's. An important stimulus was the visit by Iwamoto Kaoru 9-dan in 1975. Go activity centres on the universities, and there are about 100 go fans, 30 of whom attend the go club regularly. A number of tournaments are held each year and there is an annual Japan-Mexico Friendship match.

Mexico joined the WAGC in 1983 and has done quite respectably for such a new go country. Carlos Torres came 15th in the 5th WAGC and Leon Diner 18th in the 7th WAGC (at 17 he was one of the two youngest competitors). After the tournament, Leon remained in Japan for a while to study and had advanced to 3-dan by the time he left.

The development of go in Mexico has owed a lot to the efforts of Marcos Arambula, who has published 2,000 copies of a beginner’s book in Spanish and manufactured 13 x 13 go boards. We can expect big things of Mexico in the future.

*Mexican Championship*
1982: Carlos Torres 1-dan
1983: Ricardo Quintero 1-dan
1984: Leon Diner 1-dan

'Baduk', the monthly magazine of the Hankuk Kiwon, founded in July 1967. In 1985 the Hankuk Kiwon also published the '1985 Baduk Yearbook'.
NEW ZEALAND

The New Zealand Go Society

Organized go activity in New Zealand has a relatively brief history, dating back to 1975 when the Auckland Go Club was formed. This development was almost entirely due to the efforts of Bob Talbot, an English go player of approximately shodan strength, who emigrated to New Zealand in 1974. He was instrumental in gathering together a group of local players, some of whom were already playing at the University, to form the nucleus of the club. An inaugural tournament was held in November 1975.

By 1978, active go clubs had developed in five centres throughout New Zealand, with the Auckland club formally assuming the role of the New Zealand Go Society in 1976. In 1978, the Society voted to adopt the Chinese rules of go, and these are now used in all tournaments/matches played in New Zealand.

Although the go-playing population of New Zealand is small (there are no more than 50 active go players), visiting Japanese professionals have invariably commented favourably on the level of enthusiasm displayed by players of all ranks. Enquiries from overseas players are always appreciated, and we can certainly promise a warm welcome to any visitors.

(Martin Unwin)

New Zealand Champions
1976: Kurt Flatow (Australia)
1977: Bob Talbot 1-dan
1978: Graeme Parmenter 1-dan
1979: Parmenter 3-dan
1980: Parmenter 4-dan
1981: Parmenter 4-dan
1982: Parmenter 4-dan
1983: Parmenter 4-dan
1984: Barry Phease 4-dan
1985: Sang Dae Hahn 6-dan (Australia) – Open Champion; Ray Tomes 4-dan – N.Z. Champion

Australia v. New Zealand

After two draws in previous matches in 1981 and 1983, New Zealand took the honours in the third match, held at Hanmer Springs from 26 to 28 August 1985, winning 10–6. The members of the New Zealand team were Barry Phease (4–0), Ray Tomes (2–2), Colin Grierson (2–2) and David Coughlin (2–2).

NORWAY

With seven go clubs, go is beginning to get off the ground in Norway. The Norwegian Go Association organizes two main tournaments each year: the Norwegian Championship, held in September/October, and Go-Jul, held in late December. The association's magazine, Spilt Melk, is published twice a year. The print run is about 100–150.

Norwegian Championship
1979 (1st): Morten Skogen
1980: Tor Birger Skogen
1981: ?
1982: Dag Belsnes, Tor Birger Skogen, Morten Skogen
1983: Tor Birger Skogen
1984: Dag Belsnes, Morten Skogen

PHILIPPINES

The go population of the Philippines is estimated at about 100, but to date there are only a few dan-level players. The Philippines has been participating in the WAGC since 1981. Efforts are being made to make the game...
more widely known by contributing articles about it to sports magazines.

POLAND

The history of go in Poland begins in the early 1970's. At this time there was a group of mathematicians in Warsaw who played go. They had the good luck to meet up with two keen Japanese players: Watanabe Tsutomu 3-dan of Toyo Menka and Abe Ki-ichiro 4-dan of the Japanese Embassy. These two, especially Mr. Watanabe, put a lot of time and effort into teaching go and popularizing it in Poland. Most of the leading players of the country, including the 1983 European champion Janusz Kraszek, were pupils of Watanabe. Both Watanabe and Abe have since returned to Japan, but the game has continued to spread.

There are now go centres in some ten cities, and there are an estimated one thousand go fans, of whom a hundred or so regularly attend go clubs. There are 19 dan players (1984 figure). Each year about 15 tournaments are held, including three international ones: the Warsaw International Tournament (June), the Lodz International Tournament (November), and the International Go Meeting held at Katowice (December). In addition, a new development was the holding in September 1985 of the 1st European Championship for National Teams in Warsaw, which was attended by 12 teams from ten countries.

On the first weekend of every month, Warsaw Go Weekends are held and are usually attended by 15 to 25 players. In 1983 the Polish Go Association, which was founded that year, commenced a program to teach go to school pupils. The biggest problem is the lack of go sets and go books, but efforts are being made to publish go material in Polish.

Polish Championship
1979–85: Janusz Kraszek

ROMANIA

At present there are six go clubs in Romania. The Timisoara club led by Dr. Walter Schmidt is the oldest one: it started up around 1965. The other five were created around 1983 as a consequence of articles on go, the first in Romanian, published by Dr. Gheorghe Paun in three magazines (beginning in December 1982). Dr. Paun also published a beginners book (see photograph) in 1985, and the first edition sold out before the end of the year. Cheap go boards and stones are also being manufactured locally.

Each club has a nucleus of about 15 regular members, but since most go players are students the membership constantly fluctuates. The prospects are good for the creation of new clubs in another four centres. A national organization does not yet exist, so no official tournaments are held.

SINGAPORE

Singapore has the advantage of having access to a wealth of instructional material written in Chinese, so this greatly facilitates the task of spreading go. The Singapore Weiqi Association organizes go instruction in secondary schools and community centres. Also, in concert with the Ministry of Education, it has held classes for teachers from schools all over Singapore. A member of the association manufactures low-priced go sets, which have been made available to the general public and to many schools.
Three main tournaments are held every year: the Shin Min Weiqi Open Tournament (June), the Singapore-Japan Weiqi Friendship Match (September), and the WAGC Representative Selection Tournament (November).

Singapore Championship
1981 (1st WAGC Qualif.): Pang Cheng Chua
1982: Chan Gin Hor 4-dan
1983: Tan Liek Foo 3-dan
1984–1985: Cheong Chui Onn 5-dan

SOUTH AFRICA

The Johannesburg Go Club is the only go club active in South Africa. It was founded about 15 years ago at a computer company called SPL. It has 50 registered players, of whom 15 attend the club regularly. At present, it meets at the Firs coffee shop every Monday night from 8 p.m.

Contact address: Chris Visser
P.O. Box 84688
Greenside 2034
Johannesburg
Republic of South Africa.

SPAIN

There are estimated to be about 1,000 go players in Spain, of whom about 20 are dan level. Organized go activity centres on the seven clubs in Madrid (two), Barcelona (two), Valencia, Sevilla, and Bilbao. The Spanish Go Association was founded in mid-1984. A great contribution to the development of go in Spain has been made by Mikami Masaru, Japanese amateur 6-dan, who has been living in Spain for nine years.

Below are the addresses of two new go clubs which arrived too late for inclusion in our club list:

Xiringuito Go Club, Facultad de Matemáticas Universidad Central Barcelona

Bilbao Go Club, c/o Miguel Angel Antolinez
Tel. 4464384.

Spanish Championship
1981: Juan Francisco Garcia de la Banda 4-dan
1982: Juan Carlos del Rio Alvarez 4-dan
1983–1984: Garcia de la Banda
1985: Albert Amador 2-dan

SWEDEN

The Swedish Go Association was founded in early 1979. The main centres of go activity are in Stockholm and Goteborg. Sweden has participated in the world championship from the 3rd WAGC on.

Swedish Championship
1981: Mats Johansson 2-dan
1982: Ulf Olsson
1983: Mats Johansson
1984: Gunnar von Arnold 2-dan

SWITZERLAND

The rapid growth in the popularity of go in Switzerland is testified to by the fact that there are now eight go clubs and over 1,000 go fans throughout the country. In 1984 the Swiss Go Federation hosted the European Go Congress. Every year in October the La-Chaux-de-Fonds club stages a large-scale international tournament; 90 players from eight countries participated in the 6th tournament in 1985.

Swiss Championship
1977–1978: Hans-Peter Baumann 3-dan (Basel)
1979: Patrice Gosteli 3-dan (Geneva)
1982: Stephane Safrasiantz 2-dan (Geneva)
1983–1985: Patrice Gosteli

La Chaux-de-Fonds International Tournament
1980: Patrice Gosteli 1983: Yoo
1982: Yoo Jong-su 1985: Yoo

THAILAND

Thailand participated in the WAGC for the first time in 1985. As yet, the game has not spread very widely in Thailand, but some 30 players participated in the tournament to select
the Thai representative. The Thai Ki-in was founded in 1984, and the opening ceremony was attended by two Nihon Ki-in professionals, who graded the local players. With the organizational basis of Thai go secure, we can expect the game to make big strides there in the future.

Since compiling our club list, we have received news of the formation of the Thailand Go Association, the address of which is:
8th Floor, Tavich Building
61 Kasemraj Street, Klong Toey
Bangkok 10110.

UNITED KINGDOM

The first attempt to commercialize go in Britain was in 1929 when British go sets were put on sale. As a result, John Barrs learnt of go and on 1 March 1930 founded the Linton House Wei-chi Club. The club had 15 members and lasted for six years. Interest was limited until 1953, when as a result of communication with Dr. Edward Lasker and European players, the London Go Club was formed, followed soon after by the British Go Association. John Barrs became the first president and the first British player to be awarded a shodan diploma.

There are 45 clubs, including a number of school clubs, affiliated with the B.G.A. There are about 20 tournaments a year staged around the country; on an average, a tournament attracts about 40 to 80 participants. The annual British Go Congress is a six-round Swiss held over two days. The London Open is a four-day eight-round Swiss; it is held over the New Year’s holiday and attracts a large entry from a number of European countries. There are also a schools team tournament and a schools individual tournament. British representatives participated in the 1984 and 1985 World Youth Championships held in Taipei.

The main annual tournament is the British Championship, which is held over four stages, as follows.

1. Players below 2-dan may qualify for the 2nd stage, known as the Candidates Tournament, by performing well in any of the recognized tournaments staged during the previous 12 months.

2. The Candidates Tournament: qualifiers from the 1st stage join players 2-dan and up in a six-round Swiss. The top four players qualify for the Challengers Tournament.

3. The Challengers Tournament: the four qualifiers join the 2nd to 4th players from the previous year’s Challengers Tournament, together with the loser of the previous Challenge Match, in an all-play-all league to decide the challenger.


As the WAGC representative, the BGA nominates the British Champion unless he took part the previous year, in which case the loser of the Challenge Match is nominated.

There are just over 100 dan players listed in the BGA, though not all of them are still active. The BGA publishes the quarterly British Go Journal and the bimonthly Newsletter.

British Championship
1965—1973: Jon Diamond (promoted from 1-dan to 4-dan during this period)
1974: Paul Prescott 3-dan
1985: Terry Stacey 5-dan

— 93 —
London New Year Tournament
1975: Jon Diamond (London)
1976: K. Hirama (Japan)
1977: Diamond
1978: Matthew Macfadyen (Reading)
1979: Jim Bates (London)
1980: Robert Rehm (Amsterdam)
1981: Macfadyen (London)
1982: Terry Stacey (London)
1983: X.Y. Liu (Dusseldorf/China)
1984: M. Hosokawa (Japan)
1985: C.S. Lee (Korea)
1986: André Moussa (Paris)

British Schools’ Team Championship (Castledine Trophy)
1984–1985: Furze Platt Comprehensive School

British Youth Championship (Equity & Law Trophies)
1984: Under-18: Alastair Thompson; under-16: Sam Perlo-Freeman; under-14: Nicola Oswald
1985: Under-18: Sam Perlo-Freeman; under-16: Nicola Oswald; under-14: Jason Cobbold

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Go in the United States and the American Go Association
Terry Benson and R.A. McCallister

Go came first to the United States with the Japanese (and perhaps Chinese) immigrants to Hawaii and the west coast in the late 19th century. Non-orientals discovered it through early publications. One of the first books on the game in a non-oriental language was The Game of Go by Arthur Smith, published in New York in 1906.

Lee Foster Hartman, editor of Harper’s Magazine, Karl Davis Robinson, and W.D. Witt were active players in 1909. Dr. Edward Lasker, the well-known chess master, had learned of the game through an article in a German magazine on Asian culture before coming to the U.S. in 1914.


During this same period, largely oriental go clubs were active in Los Angeles and San Francisco. In 1936 the San Francisco club became the first overseas chapter of the Nihon Ki-in and was presented with a commemorative example of Honinbo Shusai’s calligraphy to celebrate the occasion.

Walter de Havilland (actress Olivia de Havilland’s father) wrote a short book on the game during the 1920’s entitled ABC of Go and apparently was active in promoting the game on the west coast during the 1930’s. Some well-known American players in the San Francisco area during the early days included W.P. Barlow, Guthrie McClain, and Dr. Walter Marseille, one of the strongest American players at that time.

World War II halted the growth of the game in the U.S. Everything Japanese became ‘anti-American.’ The Japanese players and clubs were ‘resettled’ and go was isolated from the mainstream of American culture. But the postwar period brought a revival of the oriental clubs and interest in the game by non-oriental players.

The first go magazine in English was the American Go Journal, started in the fall of 1949 by Karl Davis Robinson, George Chernowitz and Lester Morris. A small rulebook, The Game of Go by Lester and Elizabeth Morris, was published by
the AGA in 1951 and is still distributed with some go sets sold in the U.S. More than 30,000 have been printed.

Eight volumes of the *American Go Journal* (under the editorship of Lester Morris, William Labov, R.A. McCallister, and Frank Scalpone) were published between 1949 and 1961 until the English-language *Go Monthly Review* was started by the Nihon Ki-in.

Another major promoter of the game during the 1950's was John Goodell of Minnesota who produced and distributed several thousand copies of a pamphlet ‘The Game of Ki.’ Takao Matsuda wrote and published some of the best high-level analysis in English during the early '60's in his ‘Go Letters.’

The mid-60’s were the first high-water mark of go in the U.S. The AGA boasted a national membership of nearly 500. There were major tournaments, a monthly publication, and an international amateur tournament (sponsored by the Nihon Ki-in). But (perhaps by coincidence) wartime was again unkind to the AGA and go. Despite the effort of several players, the years of the Vietnam War (1966–1973) saw a weakening and disorganized association whose membership shrank to 100.

John Stephenson, Matthias Thim, and Masao Takabe took over the Association in 1974. They raised funds for AGA equipment, reestablished the club network, resumed publication of the *American Go Journal*, found advertisers, established a national rating system, and restarted tournament activity to feed the rating system.

Terry Benson assumed John Stephenson’s role as Journal editor in 1976 (continuing until 1982) and became AGA President (and chief recruiter of national go organizers) in 1977 (a position he still holds).

1977 was a turning point for tournament play in the U.S. Japan Air Lines began its sponsorship of the U.S. Championship. Terry Benson organized both the first Labor Day Weekend Eastern U.S. Championship tournament (27 players) and the first Western Championship (46 players). He also introduced the use of the McMahon system (invented by Americans Lee McMahon and Bob Ryder of Bell Labs but modified by the Europeans) to the U.S. Championship tournaments. The two Championship winners, Shin Kang (Baltimore) and Kyung Kim (San Francisco), met in the first of the best-of-three, face-to-face final matches sponsored by JAL and organized by the AGA which have been the culmination of the year’s play ever since.

The main U.S. Championship tournament was a simultaneous Eastern and Western held on Labor Day Weekend (the last summer weekend) from 1978 to 1984. The Easterns held in New York (and organized by Terry Benson) grew to 155 players and the Westerns (alternating between San Francisco and Los Angeles) grew to 80 players. The size of the Championship tournaments and their connection to the selection of players for the World Amateur Go Championship gave go and the Association a successful publicity event.

In 1978, Dave Relson took over as Membership Secretary and Rating Coordinator and put the AGA’s records on computer. Bruce Wilcox began his ‘Instant Go’ series in the Journal, Les Lanphear started his tenure as Western Vice President. Many individuals (including Don Wiener, Barbara Calhoun, and Roy Laird) began to help with the Journal and AGA work. The Association membership zoomed to 700.

In the ’80s, professional players became a regular part of the U.S. go scene. Two now live in the U.S. James Kerwin, the U.S.’s first professional, returned after eight years of study in Japan and first settled in his native Minnesota. He started a local go salon, traveled to several Canadian and United States clubs, and recently participated in a Go Retreat. Jimmy Cha, Korean 4-dan, in Los Angeles has been a generous sponsor and attending professional at several Western Championships and has organized a number of important professional tours to the United States. Although Michael Redmond, pro 5-dan, of Santa Barbara, California, lives in Japan, he provides a tremendous boost to the AGA. His rapid progress up through the ranks enhances the international stature of U.S. go and his story encourages all U.S. players.

The last two years have seen more dramatic changes in the AGA. The addition of several dedicated officers has expanded and strengthened its services.

In the new position of Club Coordinator, Roger White of Cleveland has immensely improved services to go organizers. The AGA now lists 116 clubs in the U.S., 42 of which are official AGA
Chapters. After several changes in editorship, the American Go Journal is back on schedule under the guidance of Roy Laird. The AGA’s international affairs are being handled by Barbara Calhoun (its present International Go Federation Director and AGA Treasurer since 1980) and by its former and next IGF Director, Les Lanphear. Dave Relson resigned as membership secretary but not before converting the AGA’s rating and membership programs to run on IBM-PC compatible systems (one of which the AGA has just bought). Chen Dao Lin is the new membership secretary (assisted by Bob High). The first AGA regional coordinators have been selected: Joe Walters in Southern California and Jeff Knox in Northern California. A committee is preparing new AGA By-Laws.

A new pamphlet, written by Karl Baker and designed to help promoters of go introduce beginners to the basic concepts, will be released this year.

The AGA, in cooperation with Roger White, has established the American Go Foundation to accept tax-deductible contributions toward advancing the educational and cultural aspects of Go.

This past summer (1985) Haskell Small, inspired by the European Go Congress, put together a team of organizers from the Baltimore-Washington area and ran the First U.S. Go Congress. Although the event was not held in New York City, it was a tremendous success, drawing six professional players and double the expected turnout (64 players came for the full week, 131 for the weekend Eastern Championship). The scale of the Congress is a quantum leap in the activity of the AGA and the Second U.S. Congress (August 1986) being organized in the Seattle area by Chris Kirschner indicates it will be a permanent feature of U.S. go.

The World Youth Tournament is the long-awaited impetus to start teaching go to children. Several Chapters have begun formal training programs, and a North American tournament to select representatives will help encourage the next generation of go players.

The microcomputer revolution is being harnessed to help promote go, especially in nations like the U.S. with sparse go populations and long distances. Tele-Tsuke is a computer program and standardized communications protocol to allow two players with microcomputers and modems to play a game over telephone lines. The AGA-sponsored program will be implemented on IBM, Apple II, and Commodore, but any properly equipped computer may be used so long as its programmer follows the protocol. Tele-Tsuke will allow at a reasonable cost national and international team play, youth tournaments, selections for international events, and access to opponents and teachers by isolated players.

U.S. Championship History

Geography had always made it difficult to hold a national championship. From 1960 to 1968 the U.S. title was entirely an eastern affair with the previous year’s champion meeting the winner of a challenge tournament. In 1969, 1971, and 1973, the championship was still decided in the East, but in 1968, 1970, 1972, and annually from 1974-1976, it was settled by a single telephone game between the Eastern Champion and a Western Champion selected by either Los Angeles or San Francisco.

Beginning in 1977, the winners of the Eastern and Western Championship tournaments met in a face-to-face, best-of-three match whose site alternates between east and west.

U.S. Champion Finals Opponent (East/West)
1959: Takao Matsuda Appointed by the AGA
1960: C.S. Shen (NY) Matsuda (NY)
1961: Shen (NY) Matsuda?
1962: Matsuda (NY) C. S. Shen (NY)
1963: Matsuda (NY) Katsumi Nishiyama (NY)
1964: Matsuda (NY) Takahiko Ichikawa (Phil.)
1965: Matsuda (NY) Moon Cha? (Wash., D.C.)
1966: Matsuda (NY) Moon Cha (Wash.)
1967: Matsutomo (Tokyo) Matsuda (NY)
1968: Matsuda (NY) Inokuchi (Los Angeles)
1969: Young Kwon (NY) Fu-yuan Soong (NY)
1970: Matsuda (NY) Shigeo Matsuha (LA)
1971: Matsuda (NY) Fu-yuan Soong (NY)
1972: Matsuda (NY) Matsuha (LA)
1973: Matsuda (NY) ?
1974: Matsuda (NY) Jang-Yul Yoo (SF)
1975: Matsuda (NY) Shin A. Kang (Baltimore)
1976: Kyung Kim (SF) Shin A. Kang (Balt.)
1977: Kyung Kim (SF) Shin A. Kang (Balt.)
1978: Kang (Balt.) Shigeo Matsuha (LA)
1979: Kyung Kim (SF) Shin A. Kang (Balt.)
1980: Kyung Kim (SF) Jong Moon Lee (NY)
1981: Charlie Huh (Seattle) Ron Snyder (NY)
U.S.S.R.

A turning point in the development of Russian go came with the recognition of go by the Sports Committee of the Russian Republic in November 1984. The number of go fans had been increasing steadily before then, but this official recognition, similar to that accorded chess, should accelerate the development of Russian go. It was followed in late 1985 by the formation of the Federation of Go of the Tartar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (capital Kazan).

An idea of just how far go has already come in the U.S.S.R. can be obtained by looking at the statistics of the 1st National Championships, held in Moscow for three days from 3 March 1985. Two thousand players from 60 cities participated in the individual championship, while four teams, representing Moscow, Leningrad, the Russian Republic, and the Ukraine, competed in the team championship.

Go was mentioned in a 19th-century Russian encyclopedia but it first started becoming popular in the U.S.S.R. in the early 1960's, the centres of activity being Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and Krasnodar. More recently, Kazan has become a major centre. Go classes were instituted in the labor clubs, youth palaces, and houses of learning in each city. As the game became recognized as a mental sport like chess, the youth centres and organs of the Komsomol have cooperated in popularizing the game. There have been frequent professional visits from Japan, from both the Nihon Ki-in and the Kansai Ki-in, and also regular visits by tour groups of Japanese amateur players (led by a professional).

In early 1978 the first team tournament was held, with ten-man teams from Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, and the Russian Republic participating. In September of the same year a large group of Japanese amateur players led by Hashimoto Shoji 9-dan of the Kansai Ki-in and Koyama Shizuo 6-dan of the Nihon Ki-in visited the U.S.S.R. and played a match with a Russian team. In September 1982 Hashimoto and Koyama returned at the head of another group which participated in a four-day international goodwill tournament in Moscow. The group consisted of 22 amateurs, including the Japanese elementary school champion, and was the strongest of the six groups that had visited the U.S.S.R. till then. On the Russian side, 104 players from 15 cities participated, 55 of them being dan-holders. A match between Moscow and the touring group was won 8–6 by the Japanese, but a children's match was won 3–2 by a U.S.S.R. team. An All-Russian team beat the tourists 13–9. Koyama was so impressed by the improvement since 1978 that he commented on TV that the level of Russian go had already caught up with that of Europe.

The go population of the U.S.S.R. is estimated at 10,000, though this may be conservative, as it is estimated that there are players in over 100 towns and cities. There are said to be 2,000 players who take part in organized go activity in Moscow alone. In Moscow, which has seven go clubs, there are two full-time go teachers (one man, one woman). There are regular intercity matches and every year a number of go festivals are organized. In March 1980 the Leningrad Go Centre (President V. Astashkin, one of the go pioneers of the U.S.S.R.) was founded; it has since built up a superb library of go books.

The 1985 go calendar gives an idea of the level of activity.

28 May – 4 June: Russian Republic Cup, held at Sochi, a resort in the Moscow suburbs. 30 players from 12 cities participated in the 7-round Swiss tournament, which was won by Ivan Detkov of Kazan.

11 – 26 August: Russian Republic Youth Championship, held in Kazan. Eight players under 16 participated, the winner being 15-year-old D. Boysen of Petrozavodsk, the city which has made most progress in teaching children.

12 – 29 October: Russian Republic Championship, the main tournament of the year, held in Moscow over 11 rounds. Participants are the top 16 players in the Russian rating system. The winner was again Ivan Detkov (one of his games is given on page 62).

We do not have space to describe all the go activity carried on in the U.S.S.R. Suffice it to say that a great deal of energy is being devoted to teaching the game, especially to school child-
ren, so the day is not very distant in which the U.S.S.R. will emerge as a major force in world go.

**YUGOSLAVIA**

*History of Go in Yugoslavia*

The first go club was founded at Pula, an Adriatic port, and lasted for several years until 1918. There were some 200 active players, and from this club go spread into Austria too. A.J. v Freyenwald was the force behind the club, but he was killed in 1918 and the club dissolved.

Captain Ervin Fink, who learned go when he was a naval officer stationed at Pula in 1914 (he was then 21) tried to popularize go over the next few years, but it wasn’t until 1960 that he met a group of students at Ljubljana University who also played. They founded ‘Go Drustvo Ljubljana’, with Captain Fink as the first president. From this point on, Go rapidly spread throughout Yugoslavia. Captain Fink later helped found the Go Association of Slovenia. Later still he acted for two years as President of the European Go Federation. In 1974 the Nihon Ki-in awarded him the Okura Prize in appreciation of his efforts. He continued to play go until his death at the age of 84 in July 1977.

There are some 5,000 players in Yugoslavia, and the association produces a magazine, *Go Vjesnik*, in Serbo-Croatian.

**Yugoslav Champions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Player</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>E. Ekart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Ekart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Ekart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Peter Gaspari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Andrej Flajs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Ekart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Cefarin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Lojse Suc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Zoran Mutabzija</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Mutabzija</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Ekart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Mutabzija</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Igor Bisjak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Bisjak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Rade Petrovic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Go Clubs Around the World

The following is a list of go clubs around the world based on the latest information available to us as we went to press. Please send corrections and additions to the I.G.F. office at the Nihon Ki-in.

ARGENTINA
Argentine Go Association, c/o Guillermo E. Zucal, Araoz 2730-60, 1425 Capital Federal. Tel. 71-3182.

AUSTRALIA
Australian Go Association, GPO Box 65, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601.

Brisbane Go Club
Contact: John Hardy, 63 Tristan St., QLD 4152. Tel. 398-8898.
Club meets at: Pancake Manor Restaurant, 18 Charlotte St., Brisbane, Tuesday 18:00 – 23:00.

Canberra Go Club
Contact: Neville Smythe, 28 Fergusson Crescent, Deakin, A.C.T. 2600. Tel. 062-733108.
Club meets on Wednesday at 19:30.

Hobart Go Club
Contact: David Evans, 1 Swanston St., Newtown, Tas. 7008. Tel. 002-282342.

Melbourne Go Club
Contact: Philip Hingston, 14 Waverley Rd., Chadstone, Vic. 3148. Tel. 03-2771141.
Monash Go Club
Monday 19:30, Union Building, Monash University.
Contact: C. Yee, c/o The Union, Monash University, Chadstone, VIC 3168.

Sydney Go Club
Contact: Clive Davies, 35 Park Rd., Springwood N.S.W. 2777. Tel. 047-515162. Also: David Mitchell, 38 Bouvardia St., Asquith 2078.
Club meets at: 19:30 Friday at the Japan Trade Centre, Wynyard House, 291 George St., Sydney. Saturday 13:00 till late at the All Nations Club, 50/54 Bayswater Rd., Kings Cross, Sydney.

AUSTRIA
Austrian Go Federation
President: Dr. Alfred Kriegler, Rechte Bahngasse 28/2, A 1030 Wien. Tel. 0222-7238335.
Scheibelreitergasse 12, A-1190 Wien. Tel. 0222-326261.
Secretary: Dr. Richard Gump, Langstoegergasse 16, A 3400 Klosterneuburg.
Meidlinger Hauptstrasse 3/18, A 1120 Wien.

Vienna Go Club
Cafe Romantica, Joanelligasse 8, A 1060 Wien. Tuesday, Friday from 19:00.

Go-Club Daikoku
Contact: Prof. Gerfried Beck, Waehringergasse 162, A 1180 Wien. Tel. 0222-3499394.
Dr. Walter Hoedl, Burggasse 96, A 1070 Wien. Tel. 0222-9634323

Go-Club Ebisu
Dr. Richard Gump (address above)

Go-Club Mensa
Contact: Paul Kment, Spargelfeldstr. 127/136, A 1220 Wien. Tel. 0222-2279743.

Go-Zentrum
Menzelgasse 5, A 1160 Wien. Tues., Thurs., Fri. from 18:00; Sun. from 15:00
Contact: Wolfgang Nimmrichter, Scherzerstr. 1, A 1020 Wien. Tel. 0222-3562555.
Ralph Spiegl, Lustkandlgasse 11 a, A 1090 Wien. Tel. 0222-3440412.

Graz
Cafe Glacis, Glacisstrasse 43. Tel. 0316-381012. Wednesday, Friday from 18:30.
Contact: Dr. David Hilbert, Forstweg 30, A 8045 Graz.
Rudolf Schneider, Pludemannng. 95, A 8020 Graz. Tel. 0316-436632.

Salzburg: Go Club Neko
Cafe Künstlerhaus, Hellbronnerstr. 3. Tel. 45601. Monday from 19:00.
Contact: Klaus Knoll, Schmiedingerstr. 62a, A 5020 Salzburg.
Wolf Junger, Ignaz Riederkai 15a, A 5020 Salzburg. Tel. 0662-227312.

Krems
Volksheim Lerchenfeld, Krems-Lerchenfeld. Monday from 19:00.
Contact: Ing. Walter Zickbauer, Wasendorferstr. 9, A 3502 Krems. Tel. 02732-60915.

WSV Voest-Alpine Krems – Sektion Go, PO Box 43, A 3500 Krems. Tel. 02732-3571/355.

Linz
DSG Union Go Klub Kolpinghaus, Gesellenhausstr., A 4020 Linz. Monday from 19:00.
Contact: Anton Steininger, Wienerstrasse 69, A 4020 Linz. Tel. 0732-518722.

Go Klub Linz, Cafe Landgraf, Hauptstrasse 12, A 4040 Linz-Urfahr. Wednesday from 19:00.
Contact: Mag. Wilhelm Schwind, Sudtirolerstrasse 16, A 4020 Linz. Tel. 0732-6627415.
Erwin Gerstorfer, Zibermayrstrasse 63, A 4020 Linz. Tel. 0732-821962.
Ing. Rudof Challupner, Guertelstrasse 22/50, A 4020 Linz. Tel. 0732-56441/250.

VHS Go Klub, Christian Coulinstrasse 18, A 4020 Linz.
Contact: Dr. H. Jungling, Merianweg 33, A 4040 Linz. Tel. 0732-2349002.

BELGIUM
Belgian Go Federation
Official address: 305, Chaussee de Bruxelles, 1950 Kraainem, Belgium. Tel. (02) 517.33.65.
Contact address: B.P. 45, 1050 Ixelles 1, Belgium. Tel. (02) 647.96.50.
Representative: Michel Gilbert, 51 rue Marie-Henriette, 1050 Brussels. Tel. (02) 647.96.50 (home), (02) 517.33.65 (work).

Brussels
Palais du Midi, rue van der Weyden 9, B 1000 Brussels. Monday from 16:30.
Contact: Joel Saucin, 5127950/577, after 18:00 at (02) 4274950.

Brussels (Université Libre de Bruxelles)
Contact: Jean-Denis Hennebert, 37, rue de l’Abbaye, 1000 Brussels. Tel. (02) 648.07.49.
Meets daily 12:00 – 15:00.

Waterloo
Cafeteria du centre Nausicaa, rue Theophile Delbar. Friday from 20:00.
Contact: Michel Gilbert, 51, rue Marie-Henriette, B 1050 Bruxelles. Tel. (02) 6479650.
Marc Ginoux, Drève des Renards 95, B 1180 Bruxelles. Tel. (02) 3742884.

Liege-Luettich
Contact: Thomas Ottmer, 30, rue de Havlez, 4000 Liege.

Tongeren
NPC-Go Club/Glons

BRAZIL
Brazil Ki-in, Praça Liberdade 90, Liberdade, Sao Paulo, S.P.

CANADA
Canadian Go Association
c/o Tibor Bognár, 8982 St-Hubert, Montreal, Quebec H2M 1Y6. Tel. (514) 387-1646.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
Halifax
Dalhousie University Faculty Club, 19:00 – 23:00. Contact: D.R. Hall, #5-6530 Mascarene, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3L 2P9. Tel. (902) 454-9820.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
Quebec
Association Québécoise des Joueurs de Go (AQJG). Contact: Tibor Bognár (address given above).

Montreal Go Club
1111 de Maisonneuve Boulevard East, 2nd floor. Thursday from 19:00 to 23:00. Contact Tibor Bognár. Also: Steven J. Mays, 1907 St. Catherine St. West #2, Montreal H3H 1M3. Tel. (514) 932-7446.

Quebec City
Contact the AQJG for current address.
Chicoutimi
Contact: Benoit Larouche, 375 Champs Elysees, Chicoutimi G7H 2V9, Quebec. Tel. (418) 545-2034.

Club de Go de L’Outaouais
Contact: Robert Lafleche, Pink Road, Cantley, Quebec JOX 1LO. Tel. (819) 827-1685.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
Toronto Go Club
653A Bloor St. W. Sunday from 13:00 to 23:00. Contact: Pat Thompson, #615-1320 Mississauga Valley Blvd., Mississauga, Ontario L5A 3S9. Tel. (416) 272-0173.

Toronto Korean Go Club
Meets every day at same address as above.
Contact: Yoon-Bae Kim, 1199 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough M1P 2C1. Tel. (416) 752-1769.

Ottawa Go Club
Tuesday from 19:00 to 24:00. Contact: Ian Campbell, 229 Stewart St., Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6K1. Tel. (613) 236-8009.

Ottawa Chinese Community Go Club
Sunday from 13:30 to 17:30.
Contact: Charles Chang, 1020 Fairlawn, Ottawa, Ontario K2A 3P1. Tel. (613) 722-0603.

Hamilton
Tuesday from 19:00.

St. Catherines
Wednesday. Contact: Mikio Chiba, 15 Prince Andrew Court, St. Catherines, Ontario L2N 3Y2. Tel. (416) 934-9708.

Kingston Go Club
Contact: Dr. W.Y. Chau, Dept. of Physics, Queen’s U., Kingston K7L 3N6. Tel. (613) 389-1908.

London Go Club

Kitchener-Waterloo Go Club
Contact: Y. Chen, Pure Math Dep’t., Univ. Waterloo, Waterloo N2L 3G1. Tel. (591) 884-5703.

Peterborough Go Club
Contact: Russ Carlsbm, Box 653 Lakefield K0H 2H0. Tel. (705) 652-8665.

Sudbury Go Club
Contact: Gary Forman, 394 Howey Drive, Sudbury P3B 1G2. Tel. (705) 675-1965.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
Winnipeg
Contact: David W. Erbach, 71 Brixford Crescent, Winnipeg, Manitoba. R2N 1E1. Tel. (204) 256-2537.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
Calgary
Contact: Radford Neal, 3216 Morley Trail N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2M 4H2. Tel. (403) 284-2098. Also: Jostein Aasland, 24 Hawkwood Crs. NW, Calgary T3G 1X5.

Edmonton Go Association
Contact: Harmut Von Gaza, 11631 78th Ave., Edmonton T6G 0N7. Tel. (403) 436-8347.

Edmonton Go Club
Sunday and Tuesday from 19:00 to 23:00 at the Windsor Park Community Hall, 11840-87 Ave.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Vancouver Go Association
Wednesday 19:00 to 22:00 and Sunday 13:00 to 18:00
Contact: Roy Langston, Box 80252, Burnaby, B.C. V5H 3X5. Tel. (604) 251-4057. Also: 475 Alexander St., Vancouver, B.C.

Vancouver Korean Baduk Association
Contact: Sunghua Hong, 20487 Telegraph Tr., Langley. Tel. (604) 888-2881.

CHINA
China Weiqi Association, Ti-yu-guan Lu 9, Peking.

CHINESE TAIPEI
Chinese Taipei Wei-ch’i Association
#35, 4th Floor, Kuang-Fu S. Rd., Taipei, Taiwan.
Tel. 02-7614119 (weekdays), 02-7512884 (weekend). Representative: Dr. C.S. Shen.

Ing Chang-ki Wei-ch’i Educational Foundation, 4th Floor, 35 South Kuang-fu Rd., Taipei. (This club is the venue of the World Youth Wei-ch’i Chess.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovakian Go Association
President: Dr. Dušan Prokop, Laubova 8, CS 130 00 Praha 3. Tel. 276565.

PRAGUE

Klub go ZK ROH Tesla Karlín, Křížíkova 89, 186 37 Praha 8. Wednesday 18:00 to 22:00.
Contact: Dr. Dušan Prokop (see above)

Klub go SSM MFF UK, Sokolovská 83, 180 00 Praha 8. Tuesday and Thursday 17:00 to 20:00.
Contact: Dr. Václav Kubát, Na Rokytc 2, 180 00 Praha 8. Tel. 828570.

Klub go Gymnázium W. Piecka 2, 120 00 Praha 2. Monday 15:00 to 19:00.
Contact: Prof. Eva Vopatová, Gymnázium W. Piecka.

Klub go OB Krašnany, Cyprichova 8, 800 00 Bratislava. Thursday 17:00 to 21:00.
Contact: Dipl. Ing. Ivan Oravec, Saburovova 4, 851 01 Bratislava.

PLZEŇ

Klub go OKS 1, Sverdlovská 60, Plzeň 1. Tuesday 15:30 to 21:00, Sverdlovská 55, Restaurantian Gera.
Contact: Karel Kortán, Hřímaleho 18, 320 25 Plzeň.

Ing. Josef Hruša, Marxova 68, 300 00 Plzeň.

Klub go TJ Potraviny, Radčická 4, Plzeň. Thursday 16:30 to 22:00.
Contact: Dipl. Ing. Petr Soukup, Manětínská 35, 323 29 Plzeň.

Antonín Čermák, Spolková 24, 300 00 Plzeň.

LIBEREC

Klub go OB Karlův Háj, Jarmíl 70, Liberec.
Wednesday 17:30 to 22:00, kina Maj, Karlův háj, Jarmíl 70; Thursday 16:00 – 20:00, klubovna Stavoprojektu, Voroněžská 1329/13.
Contact: Stanislav Vaněk, Na čekeňe 497/19, 460 01 Liberec.

Dipl. Ing. Oto Marsálek, Na výšinnách 448/3, 460 05 Liberec.

OSTRAVA

Klub go TJ Romo, Syllabova 33, 703 70 Ostrava.
Tuesday 15:00 to 19:00.

Contact: Dipl. Ing. Evžen Hofmann, 747 64 Velká Polom 300. Tel. 61358.

Jan Kvasník, Petra Kříčky 21, 701 00 Ostrava.

BRNO

Klub go Gymnázium kap. Jaroše, 600 00 Brno.
Thursday 16:00 to 18:00.

Contact: Dipl Ing. Zdeněk Syrovátka, nám. Rudé Armady 14, 600 00 Brno.

Dr. Jan Šimůnek, Hůsková 43, 618 00 Brno. Tel. 630634.

OLOMOUC

Klub go PKO, Slovenská 5, 771 92 Olomouc.
Monday 16:00 to 20:00. Thursday from 16:00 to 20:00 at tribuna stadionu TJ Sigma, Spartakiádní 12.

Contact: Dipl. Ing. Václav Šimon, Gorkého 3, 773 00 Olomouc.

Petr Sváček, Růžová 47, 772 00 Olomouc. Tel. 85979.

KARLOVY VARY

Klub go TJ Slovan, Vítězná 22, 360 01 Karlovy Vary.
Thursday 19:00 to 22:00.

Contact: Karel Matějka, Čankovská 10, 360 05 Karlovy Vary.

Jiří Dušovič, Palackého nám. 5, 360 01 Karlovy Vary. Tel. 26039.

CESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE

Klub go DK ROH, nám 1 máje 3, 370 79 České Budějovice.
Wednesday 16:00 – 20:00.

Contact: Jan Ryšavý, Na stráně 519, 373 44 Zlín. Tel. ČB 93262.

Karel Vaškovský, Otavská 11, 370 01 České Budějovice.
LOVOSICE
Klub go SZK ROH Lovosice no. 26, 410 02 Lovosice. Tuesday 17:00 – 20:00.
Contact: Václav Ouda, Lovosická 6, 410 02 Lovosice. Tel. 2520.
Jindřich Sláma, Čížkovic 23, 411 12. Tel. Lovosice 72 239.

NYMBURK
Klub go ZV ROH Středočeské pekární a cukrární, 288 02 Nymburk.
Contact: Vítězslav Nechanický, Gottwaldova 76, 288 02 Nymburk. Tel. 2701.

FRYDEK–MÍSTEK.
Klub go SKP ROH Slezan, Palackého 134, 738 01 Frydek-Mistek. Thursday 17:00 – 21:00.
Contact: Milan Slezák, Vrchlického 1640, 738 01 Frydek-Mistek.
Dipl. Ing. Petr Bedrunka, Frycovice 701, 739 45. Tel. 612.

KOŠICE
Klub go Technik klubu, B. Némecové 3, 040 00 Košice. Monday 19:00 – 22:00.
Contact: Dipl. Ing. Ladislav Palenčár, Popradská 76, 040 11 Košice.
Jarošlav Skřivánek, Sládkovičova 5, 040 00 Košice. Tel. 38422.

DENMARK
Danish Go Association
President: Frank Hansen, Nordre, Frihavnsgade 24, 2100 Copenhagen O. Tel. (01) 269460.
Treasurer: John Nielsen, Havelokken 19, 5210 Odense NV. Tel. (09) 166992.
Secretary: Svend Eggers, Brogardsvej 20, 2820 Gentofte. Tel. (01) 654582.

COPENHAGEN
Ungdomscenter, Suhmsgade 4, 2. sal. Tel. (01) 123631. Tuesday, Thursday from 19:30.
Contact: Michael Norregard, Baldersgade 70 st, 2200 Kobenhavn N. Tel. (01) 859301.
Poul Nielsen, Kronborggade 16, 2200 Kobenhavn N. Tel. (01) 810933.
Thomas Voetmann, Norre Farimagsgade 9, 1364 Kobenhavn K. Tel. (01) 115161.
Go-Klubben ved Datalogisk Institut
Monday, Datalogisk Institut Canteen, Sigurdsgade 4.
Contact: Jens Juul, Norre Voldegrad 54, 1358 Kobenhavn K. Tel. (01) 111053.

ODENSE
Thursday from 19:00 at the Odense Bridge Center. (09) 113213.
Contact: John Nielsen – address given above.
Finn Thomsen Nielsen, Nyborgvej 651, 5220 Odense. Tel. (09) 951771.
Erik Nielsen, Uppersmansvej 15, 5230 Odense M. Tel. (09) 125926.

ENGLAND – see United Kingdom

EAST GERMANY – see German Democratic Republic

EUROPEAN GO FEDERATION
President: Jan van Frankenhuysen, Johannes Verhulststraat 125, NL 1071 NA Amsterdam.
Tel. (020) 739232.
Secretary: Anton Steininger, Wienerstrasse 69, A 4020 Linz, Austria.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
Deutscher Go-Bund e.V., Berlin (German Go Federation)
President: Martin Stiassny, Krohnkamp 23, 2000 Hamburg 60, (0 40) 2 79 30 37 (G) oder (0 40) 3 01 15 85 (pr)
Secretary: Herman van Duijkeren, Virchowstr. 70, 2000 Hamburg 50, (0 40) 38 61 33
Vice Presidents:
Karl-Friedrich Lenz, Munchen, Tel. (0 89) 5 80 37 08
Hans-H. Schrebe, 7710 Donaueschingen, Tel. 07 71) 1 33 20
Thomas Nohr, 2000 Hamburg 73, Tel. (0 40) 6 47 86 69
Department secretaries:
GO-Zeitung: Klaus Fittges, Köln
Tournaments: Jan Rüten-Budde, Hamburger Chaussee 25—27, 2300 Kiel 1. Tel. (04 31) 6 46 51
Press-Archives: Alexander Urbainsky, Schifferstr. 88,6000 Frankfurt/Main 70. Tel. (0 69) 61 66 30

Regional Organizations
GO-Verband Berlin e.V., Berlin
c/o Manfred Venz, Iltenburgerstr. 35, 1000 Berlin 10
Landesverband Schleswig-Holstein
c/o Birgit Ohlenbusch, Langenbeckstr. 7, 2300 Kiell, (0431) 1 83 39

Go-Landesverband Hamburg
c/o Stefan Budig, Brennerstr. 80, 2000 Hamburg 1, (040) 2 80 30 57

Bremer Landesverband
c/o Dieter Pfennig, Kopenhagener Str. 89, 2820 Bremen 77, (0421) 63 27 16

Niedersächsischer GO-Landesverband
c/o Winfried Dörholt, Wittenberger Str. 45, 3000 Hannover 1 (0511) 60 39 70 oder (0511) 6 41 22 01 (G)

GO-Verband NRW e.V., Düsseldorf
c/o Martin Stiasny, Krohnkamp 23, 2000 Hamburg 60, (040) 2 79 30 37 (pr) oder (040) 3 01 15 85 (G)
Sekretär: Horst Timm, Ginstroweg 37, 4620 (G)

Hessischer GO-Landesverband e.V., Frankfurt/Main
c/o Alexander Urbainsky, Schifferstr. 88, 6000 Frankfurt/Main 70, (069) 61 66 30

GO-Verband Bad.-Württ. e.V., Stuttgart
c/o Rüdiger Proll, Knappenweg 53 b, 7000 Stuttgart 80, (0711) 68 37 60 (pr) oder (07031) 17 65 89 (G)

Bayerischer GO-Verein e.V., München
c/o Karl-Friedrich Lenz, Kirchmaistr. 46, 8000 München 21, (089) 5 80 30 78

German Go Clubs
1000 Berlin 19 – Charlottenburg
Monday from 19:30 to 22:00. Rathaus Charlottenburg, Ratskeller, Otto-Suhr-Allee. Contact: Thomas Redecker, tel. (030) 3 45 22 11. Also: Thomas Bergmann, Hoppenraderstrasse 22 f, D 1000 Berlin 42. Tel. (030) 312 9136.

1000 Berlin 30
Wednesday 19:00 to 24:00. Chinarestaurant “Tai-Tung”, Budapesterstrasse 50. Contact: Joachim Guenther, Kirchstrasse 20, D 1000 Berlin 21. Tel. (030) 393 2742.

1000 Berlin 65 – Wedding
Wednesday from 17:30. Malplakuetstrasse 5. Contact: Klaus Schramm, Eisenacher Str. 48, D 1000 Berlin 62. Tel. (030) 784 1748.

2000 Hamburg

2000 Hamburg – Altona
Daily from 19:00. Schachcafe, Hollandische Reihe.

2000 Hamburg 73 – Rahlstedt

2300 Kiel

2400 Lübeck – Bad Schwartau
Friday from 18:30. Alte Zwoelf, Schulstrasse 12, Schwartau. Contact: Ole Maertens, Strandallee 3, D 2408 Timmendorfer Strand. Also: Marcus Pinkpank, Tel. (0451) 28 25 92.

2800 Bremen
Tuesday 18:00 to 22:00, Friday 19:00 to 22:00. Buergerhaus Weserterrassen, Osterdeich 70b. Contact: Hans-Juergen Helmken, Fesenfeld 115, D 2800 Bremen 1. Tel. (0421) 70 29 80. Also: Jochen Fassbender, Witzlebenerstrasse 217, D 2800 Bremen 41. Tel. (0421) 47 74 34.

2820 Bremen-Nord
Friday 18:00 to 22:00. Buergerhaus Vegesack, Am Sedanplatz. Contact: Dieter Pfennig, Kopenhagenerstrasse 89, D 2820 Bremen 77. Tel. (0421) 62 37 16.

2850 Bremerhaven
Contact: Torsten Neuer, Obere Buerger 112, D 2850 Bremerhaven
2900 Oldenburg
Monday 17:00 — 22:00. Kulturzentrum “Bruecke

2900 Oldenburg
Thursday from 17:00. Uni-Kneipe “Biersch­wemme”, Uhlhornweg.

3000 Hannover
Monday from 19:00. Bundesbahndirektion, Joa­chimstrasse 8. Contact: Helmut Buttstaedt, Salzburgerstrasse 13 c, D 3000 Hannover. Tel. (0511) 83 61 79. Also: Winfried Doehring, Wittenbergerstr. 45, D 3000 Hannover 1. Tel. (0511) 60 39 70.

3167 Burgdorf
Contact: Dr. M. Pieconka, Lerchenstrasse 1, D 3167 Burgdorf.

3300 Braunschweig

3400 Goettingen
Wednesday from 20:00. Galerie Apex, Burgstrasse 46. Contact: Gerhard Mex, Schopenhauerweg 8, D 3400 Goettingen. Tel. (0551) 70 50 56. Also: Wolfgang Isele, Calsowstr. 4a, D3400 Goettingen. Tel. (0551) 55 119.

3500 Kassel
Tuesday from 20:00. Gaststaette Lukas, Fr. Ebert-­Strasse. Contact: H.D. Tylle, Villa Eichhecke, D 3501 Fulda1 1. Tel. (0561) 81 31 60. Also: Klaus Weinert, Waldstrasse 24, D 3507 Baunatal 2. Tel. (0561) 49 48 08.

3550 Marburg
Wednesday 17:00 — 20:00. KHG, Roncallihaus, Johannes Muellerstrasse (during term time). Contact: Gunther Rotfuss, tel. (06421) 65 491; Margot Zimmermann, tel. (06421) 83 945; Thomas Moll, Zum Neuen Hieb 20, D 3550 Marburg.

4000 Duesseldorf

4000 Duesseldorf
Tuesday from 15:00 to 19:00. ESG- Teestube, Univ. Duesseldor. Contact: Hans Ulrich Baum­stark. Tel (0221) 32 26 51.

4000 Duesseldorf
Wednesday from 18:00. “Tolis”, Bagelstrasse 95 (corner of Derendorferstr). Tel. (0211) 36 48 80. Contact: Gregor Mertz, Luegallee 19, D 4000 Duesseldorf 11. Tel. (0211) 53 123.

4100 Duisburg
Friday 16:00 to 20:00. Heinrich-Heine­Gymnasium Rheinhausen, Flutweg 56. Contact: Rainer Bellmann, Ottostrasse 18, D 4100 Duisburg. Tel. (02135) 814 90. Also: Alfons Richter, Koenigsberger Allee, D 4100 Duisberg. Tel. (0203) 34 15 65.

4150 Krefeld
Monday from 19:00. Jugendheim 11, Breslauer­strasse 8. Contact: Hans Georg Auperle, Beguinen­strasse 10, D3134 Rheinberg. Tel. (02843) 3281. Also: Ralf Richter, Hagerweg 40b, D 4150 Krefeld. Tel. (02151) 77 82 47.

4300 Essen
4350 Recklinghausen
Sunday 17:00 to 20:00. Pfarrhaus, Brucknerstr. 2. Contact: Hans Werner Bressan, Warburgstr 4, 4620 Castrop-Rauxel. Tel. (02305) 85 596. Also: Roland Stewen, Boerster Weg 106, 4350 Recklinghausen. Tel. (02361) 24 089.

4350 Recklinghausen
Wednesday from 19:00. Jugendkeller d. evang. Gemeinde, Limperstrasse 17. Contact: Marcus Boeckmann, Franz Bracht Str 75, 4350 Recklinghausen. Tel. (02361) 23271.

4400 Muenster
Every second Monday from 19:00. Universitat, Rechenzentrum, Einsteinstr. 60. Contact: Bernfried Neukaefer, Doornbeckeweg 39, D 4400 Muenster. Tel. (0251) 86 45 17.

4500 Osnabrueck

4600 Dortmund
Monday from 20:00. Gaststaeette 'Kuckuck', Langleistr. 117. Tel. (0231) 14 33 03. Contact: Mathias Helms, Kronprinzenstr. 37, D 4600 Dortmund 1. Tel. (0231) 57 41 31. Ruediger Ostermann (0231) 48 37 80.

4630 Bochum
Tuesday from 19:00. Hotel 'Zur Ritterburg', Casroper Str. 177. Contact: Horst-Alfred Sudhoff, Hattingerstr. 413, D 4630 Bochum 1. Tel. (0234) 43 00 08. Rolf Hempfling, Lenbachstrasse 16, D 4630 Bochum 1. (0234) 43 49 67.

4690 Herne
5300 Bonn
Monday Wednesday 19:00. Brueckenstuebchen, Wittelsbacherring 29, Ecke Endlicher Str. Contact: Lothar Teikemeier, see below.

5300 Bonn
Beginners' evening: Tuesday 19:00 - 21:30. Mensa Nassestr., Cafeteria, backroom.
Private group: contact Lothar Teikemeier, Schumannstr. 82, D 5300 Bonn 1. (0228) 21 99 62.

5500 Trier
Contact: Peter Fischer, Layweg 23b. Tel. (0651) 6 63 54.

5600 Wuppertal
Tuesday 19:00. Gesamthochschule, Asta-Kniepe, Gausstr. 20. Contact: Dr. Erich Ossa, (0202) 50 67 13. Eberhard Maurer, (0202) 72 07 91.

5900 Siegen
Wednesday 18:00. "Hennche", Eiserfeld, Eisenitalstr. 71. Contact: Herbert Bock, Koelnerstr. 1c, D 5905 Freudenberg. Tel. (02734) 15 13. Also: Dr. Ulrich Malchau, (0271) 38 10 80.

6000 Frankfurt/Main
Tuesday 19:00. Affentorhaus, Affentorplatz 2. Contact: Kurt Dueball, Humboldtstrasse 22, D 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 5 97 88 35. Also: Alexander Urbainsky, Schifferstrasse 88, D 6000 Frankfurt/M, (069) 61 66 30.

6072 Dreieich (Sprendlingen)
Monday 18:00. Buergerhaus, Fichtestr. Contact: Georg Nasiokas, Frankfurterstrasse 56, D 6072 Dreieich. Tel. (06103) 6 33 05. Also: Walter Schaefer, (06103) 68 940.

6100 Darmstadt
Monday 18:00. Post-Cafe, Hermannstr. Contact: Dr. Detlef Siegmund, Frankfurter Landstr. 174, D 6100 Darmstadt. Tel. (06151) 2 14 89. Also daily at Cafe Bellevue, Backhausstr.

6500 Mainz
Tuesday 20:00. Newmanhaus. Contact: Martin Dieterich, An den Platziackern 1, D 6500 Mainz 33. Tel. (06131) 47 71 29.

6670 St. Ingbert
Thursday 18:00. Anton Haselmeier, obere Kaiserstr. 62. Tel. (06894) 5 17 69.

6750 Kaiserslautern
Tuesday 19:00. Universitaet, Bau 48, Room 562, Erwin-Schroedinger-Str. Contact: Dr. Thomas Pfaff, Davenpportplatz 20, (0631) 2 05 21 63.

6900 Heidelberg
Wednesday 20:00. Gasthaus 'Zieglerbraeu, Bergheimer Str. Contact: Juergen Bierbrauer, Stahlbuehring 67, D 6802 Ladenburg. Tel. (06203) 26 61.

7000 Stuttgart
Wednesday 18:30. Schwarzwaldheim, Fritz-Elsas-Str. 20. Contact: Ruediger Proell, Knappenweg 53b, D 7000 Stuttgart. Tel. (0711) 68 37 60 (home), (07031) 17 65 89 (work).

7140 Ludwigsburg
Contact: Roland Baumann, (07141) 7 54 89.

7320 Goeppingen
Tuesday 18:00. Haus der Jugend, Duererstr. Contact: Franz Giljum, Quaekerstrasse 11, D 7320 Goeppingen. Tel. (07161) 7 34 35.

7400 Tuebingen

7440 Nuertingen
Sunday 14:00 to 18:00. Jugendhaus am Bahnhof. Contact: Bernd Kolbinger, Grafenbergerstr. 17, D 7441 Grossbettlingen. Tel. (07022) 4 88 25.

7500 Karlsruhe
Tuesday 18:00. Tivoli, Rieppurer Str. Contact: Rainer Schnoering, Ostmarkstr. 62, D 7500 Karlsruhe. Tel. (0721) 4 30 09.

7530 Pforzheim
Tuesday 20:00. Goldener Anker, Felsenstr. 2. Contact: Gustav Bott, Schewernbergstr. 7, D 7530 Pforzheim. Tel. (07231) 2 52 14.
7743 Furtwangen
Tuesday 20:00. Walter Wolff, Am Hofrain 18, 7743 Furtwangen. Tel. (07723) 22 49.

7750 Konstanz
Wednesday 19:30. Universitaet, Room K 503. Contact: Michael Konarkowski, Gottfried-Keller-Str. 20, D 7750 Konstanz. Tel. (07531) 6 23 38.

8000 Freiburg

8900 Augsburg

FINLAND
Contact: Keijo Alho, Kuusitie 8 A 14, 00270 Helsinki. Tel. (27) 90-483401.

Helsinki Go Club
Itakesuksen meniteimitalo, Turunlinnantie 1. Tuesday 18:00 – 21:30. (From Sept. to May, also Sunday 18:00 – 23:00).
Contact: Keijo Alho – see above.
Ilkka Lehto, Meteorintie 3 B 31, SF 02210 Espoo 21. Tel. (90) 889511.

FRANCE
Fédération Française de Go, B.P. 94, 75262 Paris Cedex 06. President: Dominique Cornuéjols, 180 Avenue de Choisy, 75013 Paris.

AIX-EN-PROVENCE

ANGERS
Thursday from 20:30.
C.A.D., 43 place Grégoire Bordillon, 49000 Angers. Contact: J. Monceix, 3 rue du Chanoine Pineau, 49330 Champigné. Tel. 42 07 61.

ANNECY
Tuesday from 20:00.
Chez P. Abeillaz, 2 av. de la Mavéra, 74000
Annecy-le-Vieux. Tel. (50) 23 34 43.

ANTIBES
Contact: J. Ph. Chaigneau, 83 hameaux de St Claude, ch. de St Claude, 06600 Antibes. Tel. 74 22 08.

ANTOINE
Thursday from 19:00 to 23:00. 42 rue Céline, 92160 Antony. Contact: J. Ganeval, 29 bis rue Robert Doisy, 92160 Antony. Tel. (1) 46 68 17 44.

AUPS
Thursday from 20:30. Chez R. Barraja, Campagne Le Torrent, 83630 Aups. Contact: R. Barraja, tel. (94) 70 02 73 (work), (94) 70 02 52 (home).

BESANÇON
Contact: F. Allemann, 2 av. Foch, 25000 Besançon.

BORDEAUX
Tuesday from 20:30, Maison d'activités culturelles du campus (près village 4, Pessac). Saturday from 14:00, Association franco-japonaise, 86 cours A. Briand, 33000 Bordeaux.
Contact: P. Batailler, 173 rue Mouneyra, 33000 Bordeaux. Tel. (56) 93 22 20.

CAEN
Contact: J. Maillot, St Germain d'Ectot, 14240 Caumont l'Eventé.

CLERMONT-FERRAND
Tuesday & Thursday from 15:45. Maison du Personnel de la Banque de France, av. de Montjoly, 63400 Chamalières.
Contact: A. Amblard, 13 bis allée Paul Victor, 63400 Chamalières. Tel. (73) 35 13 40.

COURBEVOIE
Wednesday from 20:30. MJC, 184 bd St Denis, 92400 Courbevoie. Contact: J. Penet, 16 rue du Débarcadère, 75017 Paris. Tel. (1) 45 72 17 10.

DIJON
Wednesday from 18:30. MJC Grésilles, 11 rue Castelnau, 21000 Dijon. Tel. (80) 71 55 24. Foyer Montchapet-Jouvence, 3 rue de Beaune, 21100 Dijon.
Contact: P. Petot, 1 C3 rue docteur Majnoni d'Intignano, 21121 Fontaine les Dijon. Tel. (80) 56 25 69.

GAGNY
Contact: P. Daumas, LEP, 25 rue des Trois Noyers, 93220 Gagny. Tel. (1) 43 02 55 51.

GRENOBLE

LE HAVRE
Thursday from 20:30. UCJG, 153 bd de Strasbourg, 76600 Le Havre. Contact: B. Govy, 2 impasse Hélène, 76600 Le Havre.

LE MANS

LILLE
Wednesday from 20:30. Contact: A. Decot, 120 rue de Wazemmes, 59000 Lille. Tel (20) 30 80 92.

LYON
Every day. Contact: O. Marguin. Tel. (7) 842 42 95.

MARSEILLES
Wed. & Sat. from 15:00, every evening from 21:00. Bar “Chez Françoise”, 75 rue Sainte, 13000 Marseille. Contact: G. Carbone, 23 rue Fort Notre Dame, 13001 Marseille. Tel. (91) 54 22 41. Also 48 48 40.

METZ
Contact: B. Kirsch, 12 rue Delesse, 57000 Metz. Tel. 765 59 76.

MONTPELLIER
Wednesday & Friday from 21:00. 2 rue de Verdun, 34000 Montpellier.
Contact: P. Aroutcheff, 23 av. de Montpellier, Montaumaud, 34570 Pignan. Tel. (67) 55 50 90.

MONTREUIL
NANCY

NANTES
Tuesday & Thursday from 20:30. Cafe “Le Sélect”, 13 rue du Château, 44000 Nantes.
Contact: M. Millet, 8 rue Jean XXIII, 44240 La Chapelle/Erdre. Tel. (40) 29 71 81.

NICE
Contact: G. Hakem, ch. de la Cie des Eaux, 06670 la Roquette sur Var.

PARIS
3. (during term time) BCG (Béranger Club de Go), Collège Béranger, 5 rue Béranger, 75003 Paris. Tel. (1) 42 78 46 28.

ROUEN
La Maison St Sever, salle no. 3, 76000 Rouen.
Contact: G. Heutte, 29 route de Paris, 27380 Grainville. Tel. (32) 49 09 56.

STRASBOURG
Tuesday from 20:30. 7 rue des Glacières, 67000 Strasbourg. Contact: D. Roth, 4 rue de Zurich, 67000 Strasbourg. Tel. (88) 35 46 63. Also: J. P. Pernoud, 3 rue Véronèse, 67200 Strasbourg. Tel. (88) 36 38 96.
(During term time) Club de Go du Collège St Etienne, 2 rue de la Pierre Large, 67000 Strasbourg. Contact: A. Fenech, 15 rue de l’Arc en Ciel, 67000 Strasbourg.
(During term time) Lycée Fustel de Coulanges.

TOULOUSE
3. Daniel Faucher – Monday evening. Cité universitaire, bât. 6, allée du Pr Camile Soula, 31078 Toulouse cedex. Contact: A. Crespo, ch 1018, same address as above.

VALENCE
Wednesday from 14:00 to 18:00, Friday from 17:00 to 22:00. MJC du Polygone, 32 av. G. Clemenceau, 26000 Valence. Contact: F. Ignart, 42 rue Claude Bernard, 26000 Valence. Tel. (75) 55 13 72.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Contact: Hans-Dietrich Pester, Kommission Go, Redaktion Go-Mitteilungen, DDR-9250 Mittweida, Gabelsbergerstr. 18.

DRESDEN
BSG Empor Felsenkeller Dresden Sekt. Go
Friday 18:00 – 24:00 at HOGaststatte Mullerbrun, Am Mullerbrunnen Dresden. Contact: Siegmar Steffens, Seerstr. 9, 8029 Dresden.

LEIPZIG
BSG Motor Lindenau Sektion Go
Thursday 18:00 – 22:00 at Kurt-Kresse-saal, K. Heinestr. 76, Leipzig.

BSG Akt. Geophysik Sektion Go
Wednesday 16:30 – 21:00 at VEB Geophysik, Dietrichring, Leipzig.

SCHKEUDITZ
TSGMAB Schkeuditz Sektion Go
Tuesday 19:00 – 24:00 at Kulturhaus SONNE, Markt 3, Schkeuditz. Contact: R. Bley, Berliner Str. 3, 7144 Schkeuditz.

JENA
BSG Aufbau Go Klub
Thursday 17:00 – 24:00 at JENAer Klub, Villengang 2 d, Jena. Contact: D. Eckert, F.-Ritter-Str. 23, 6902 JENA-Neu-Lobeda.

BERLIN
BSG German Titer Sektion Go
Wednesday 17:30 – 24:00 at Haus d. DSF, Unter d. Linden, Berlin. Contact: Peter Passow, Ludwig Klapp Str. 1, 1195 Berlin.

BERLIN
Jugendfreizeitzentrum, Leipziger Str. am Restaurant “Sofia”. Tuesday 18:00 – 21:00.
BERLIN
Club 29, opposite cinema “Babylon”. Thursday 18:00 – 23:00.

MAGDEBURG
TH Magdeburg Sektion Go
Tuesday 17:00 – 21:00 at TH Magdeburg Gebaeude N 301. Contact: S. Schuster, Paracelsusstr. 1b/7, 3090 Magdeburg.

MITTWEIDA
Sektion Go der HSG Mittweida
Monday 19:30 – 23:00 at Foyer Internat V, IH – Mittweida. Contact: H.D. Pester (editor ‘Go-Mitteilungen’), Gabelsberger Str. 18, 9250 Mittweida.

POTSDAM
HSG PH Potsdam
Thursday 17:00 – 22:00 at Schopenhauerstr. 27, Potsdam. Contact: A. Gothel, Stahnsdorfer-Str. 67, 1502 Potsdam.

HOLLAND
Nederlandse Go Bond (Dutch Go Association)
Postbus 1080, 2280 CB Rijswijk.
President: Jan van Frankenhuysen, J. Verhulststraat, 125m, 1071 NA Amsterdam. Tel. 020-739232
Secretary: Ger de Groot, Fr. Halskade 237, 2282 TJ Rijswijk. Tel. 070-901980.

ALKMAAR
Ben Langendijk, Stationsstraat 75, 1815 TB Alkmaar. Tel. 072-124321.

ALPHEN a/d RIJN

AMERSFOORT
A.A. van der Maas, Wanmolen 14, 3833 EE Leusden. Tel. 033-946554.

AMSTERDAM
Monday & Thursday from 20:00: H’88, Herengracht 88. Tuesday from 20:00: De Weesper, Weesperstraat 5. Contact: Tonny Classen, le Boerhaavestraat 26, 1091 SC Amsterdam. Tel. 020-931883.

AMSTERDAM ZO (Southeast)

APELDOORN

ARNHEM

ASSEN
R. Bezema, Rheeërweg 9, 4941 BH Zeyen. Tel. 05929-324.

BOXMEER
René Beijk, J v Goyenstraat 25, 5831 XE Boxmeer. Tel. 08855-5825.

BREDA
Friday from 20:00 to 24:00. Denksportcentrum Breda, Min Nelissenstraat 37. President: Harry van der Krogt, Veldmoeren 21, 4824 JT Breda. Tel. 076-418246.

DELFT
Friday from 20:00. At rear of Werken Scheepsbouwkunde, Landbergstraat 5. Contact: Leo Dorst, Ternatenstraat 85, 2612 AZ Delft. Tel. 015-145448.

DEN BOSCH
Monday from 20:00. Cafe-biljart Neuf, Brede Haven 7. Secr.: Alios Mulders, St Janssingel 13, 5211 DA Den Bosch. Tel. 073-140743.

DEN HAAG (The Hague)
Wednesday of even weeks at 20:00. De Berenkuil, Noorderzijde onder 101-117. President: Gé van Toorenburg, C v Renesstraat 69, 2551, GJ Den Haag. Tel. 070-910992.
EIBERGEN
Contact: Thijs Breel, Koningsbult 56, 7152 GS Eibergen.

EINDHOVEN

ENSCHEDE
Tuesday from 20:00 to 24:00. Vrijhof (Room 4) TH-Twente. Contact: Ger Hanssen, postbus 741, 7500 AS Enschede. Tel. 053-304998.

GOUDA

GRONINGEN
Tuesday and Thursday from 20:00. Sociëteit De Walrus, Pelsterstraat 25. President: Raymond Hofman, Arubastraat 29, 9715 RT Groningen.

HAARLEM

HEERLEN
Friday from 20:30. Café De Nor, Geerstraat 284. Contact: Robbert van Sluijs, Goselingstraat 30, 6415 EC Heerlen. Tel. 045-726757.

HELEWADERN
Wednesday from 19:00. Eetcafé Het Leven, Druifstreek. Contact: Frans Mentjox, Keizerskroon 197, 8935 LP Leeuwarden. Tel. 058-881125.

LEEWARDEN

LEIDEN

NIJMEGEN 1

NIJMEGEN 2

OOSTERHOUT
Friday from 14:30 to 16:30. St Oelbertgymn, Warandalaan 3. President: Phillipe Petit, Huize Limburgstraat 10, 4902 BB Oosterhout. Tel. 01620-53018.

ROTTERDAM
Tuesday from 20:00. Community centre, le Middellandstraat 103. President: Frans Wagenaar, Bernhardkade 44A, 3051 AL Rotterdam. Tel. 010-545436.

SPIJKENISSE
J. Hoekstra, Rammenasdreef 34, 3204 HE Spijkenisse. Tel. 01880-33786.

TILBURG
Friday from 20:00. Theseus, Bredaseweg. Tuesday from 20:00. Egelantier, Boomstraat. Contact: Ron Polak, Noordstraat 123, 5038 EH Tilburg. Tel. 013-358549.

UTRECHT

WAGENINGEN
Monday from 20:00. Above café't Gat, Herenstraat 31. Secr.: L. Hulshoff Pol, Utrechtsweg 90, 6866 CN Heelsum. Tel. 08373-12574.

ZAASTAD
Tuesday from 20:00. Ringweg 45. Contact: Robert Doorn, Aakstra 22, 1503 KL Zaandam. Tel. 075-311880.

ZOETERMEER
Thursday from 20:00. Denksportcentrum Van’t Hoffplein 1. Secr.: Rob Groeneveld, Candidaschouw 24, 2726 KB Zoetermeer. Tel. 079-316755.

ZWOLLE
J.W. Drost, Bilderdijkstr 57, 8023 BP Zwolle.
HONG KONG
Hong Kong Go Club
Contact: W.S. Kan, 458 Nathan Rd., 8th Floor, B Flat, Kowloon. Tel. 3-857728.

HUNGARY
Contact: Gacs Istvan, Saletrom 6, H 1085 Budapest. Tel. (361) 342-463.

BUDAPEST
Eotvos-Klub, V. Karoly Mihu 9. Tel. 174-967.
Thursday 18:00 – 22:00.
Also contact: Gacs Istvan – see above.
City Youth and Cultural Center, V. Molnar u. 9. Tel. 175-928.
Contact: Dr. Karoly Vekey, Rozakert 1tp., Nevetelen u. 13, H 1223 Budapest. Tel. 686-000.

ITALY
Italian Go Association
Contact: Raffaele Rinaldi, Via La Marmora 18, Milano. Tel. (02) 581523.

MILAN
Circolo Filologico, Via Clerici 10, Milano Centrale.
Saturday 15:00 – 20:00, Wednesday 20:00 – 23:00.
Contact: Raffaele Rinaldi – see above.
Enzo Burlini, Via Imbriani 39, Milano. Tel. (02) 371730.

PADOVA
Commuita per la libre attivita culturali, Via Cornare 1 B, Padova.
Contact: Dario Colombera, Via Cal di Tendice 122, Teolo-Padova.

ROME
Contact: Fulvio Savagnone, Via Nerini 22, I 00153 Roma. Tel. (06) 57 80 263.
Also: Alberto Rezza, Via Corioni 131, I 00157 Roma. Tel. (06) 45 00 301.

TORINO
Contact: Dino Mammola, via Nizza 57, Torino. Tel. (011) 68 00 12.

AGORDO
C/o Bar Garibaldi, Agordo/Belluno.

JAPAN
Nihon Ki-in (The Japan Go Association)
7-2, Gobancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102.
Tel. (Overseas Dep’t) (03) 263-2464.
Playing room on 2nd floor open every day except Monday 11:00 – 21:00. (Located behind the Youth Hostel opposite Ichigaya Station).

Nihon Ki-in, Chuo Kaikan
Kokusai Kanko Building, 5F
Open every day from 11:00 to 21:00.
(Located near the Yaeusu exit of Tokyo Station.)

Nihon Ki-in Kansai Headquarters
3-2-18 Nishi-Temma, Kita-ku, Osaka-ku. Tel. (06) 364-5841/3.
11:00 – 21:00 every day except Monday.

Nihon Ki-in Central Japan Headquarters
1-19 Shumoku-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya-ku. Tel. (052) 951-5588.

Kansai Ki-in
7th Floor, Nihon Bunka Kaikan Building
41, 3-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka 541.
Tel. (06) 231-0186/7.

Salon Kunwa
Professional instruction (best bargain in Tokyo) by Iwamoto Kaoru, former Honinbo Kunwa, and his disciples on Saturday and Sunday.

Takadanobaba Go Club
4th Floor, FI Building, 1-26-5 Takadanobaba, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 208-0279.
(Located opposite north exit of Takadanobaba Station. Classes in English on Monday evenings.)

Shusaku Go Club
(Opposite the Shinjuku Prince Hotel. Open all night.)

Honinbo Go Club
6th Floor, Isamiya Building, 3-17-1 Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku. Tel. (03) 341-7562. (Opposite
Mitsukoshi Department Store.)

Tengen Go Salon
3rd Floor, Kosaka Building, 6-9-5 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (03) 574-7492. (A deluxe go club with food and drink service. Opposite Matsuzakaya Department Store in the Ginza.)

KOREA
Han Kook Kiwon (Korea Baduk Association)
13-4 Kwanchul-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul, Korea.
Tel. 723-0150, 724-9819

LUXEMBOURG
Go-Club du Luxembourg
President: Bernd Zimermann, 58, Bd. General Patton, L 2316 Luxembourg. Tel. 48 22 15.

MEXICO
ASOCIACION MEXICANA DE GO
Insurgentes Sur 1632
Libreria El Agora
Co. Credito Constructor
C.P. 03940; Tel. 534-98-44.

NEW ZEALAND
N.Z. Go Society
President: Winton Cassels, 238 Geraldine Street, Christchurch. Tel. 856-765.
Secretary: Martin Unwin, 100 Weston Road, Christchurch. Tel. 556-766.

AUCKLAND GO CLUB
Contact: Barry Phease, 45 Wood Street, Freemans Bay, Ponsonby, Auckland. Tel. 762-483.

WELLINGTON GO CLUB
Contact: Peter Rochford, 90 Oban Street, Wadestown, Wellington. Tel. 727-267.

CHRISTCHURCH GO CLUB
Contact: Martin Unwin, 100 Weston Road, Christchurch. Tel. 556-766.

DUNEDIN
Contact: Paul Yates, c/o Physics Dept., University of Otago, Dunedin.

NORWAY
Norwegian Go Association
Contact: Morten Skogen, Kjempev. 13e, 4600 Kristiansand Syd, Norway. Tel. (042) 91373.

OSLO
Institut for Informatikk, Oslo University. Wednesday. Contact: Dag Belsnes, Stabburfaret 12, 1350 Lommedalen. Tel. (02) 466930 (work), (02) 139109 (home).

KRISTIANSAND
Contact: Tor Birger Skogen, Kjempev. 13e, 4600 Kristiansand. Tel. (042) 91373.

TRONDHEIM
Contact: Per Hemmer, Steinhaugen 14, 7000 Trondheim. Tel. 37425.

BERGEN
Contact: Morten Dahlberg Skogen, A-123 Fantoft Stud-by, 5036 Fantoft. Tel. (05) 282910/123.

FREDRIKSTAD
Contact: Gunnar Salthe, Nabettoppen 31, 1600 Fredrikstad.

KONGSBERG
Contact: Knut Roll-Lund, Maaltrostv. 28, 3600 Kongsberg. Tel. (037) 38073.

BO
Contact: Vidar Aas, Breisaas studenthjem, 3800 Bo.

PHILIPPINES
The Go Club of the Philippines, c/o Jesus Lua, Enterprise Bldg., Room 906, 524 Quintin Paredes St., Binondo, Manila. Tel. 40-32-91 / 95 Local 6.

POLAND
Polish Go Association
Contact: Leszek Dziumowicz, Nowy Swiat 47/3a, PL 00-042 Warszawa. Krzysztof Grabowski, ul. Dunkowskiego 3/40, PL 02-784 Warszawa. Tel. 388021, ext. 2166.

WARSAW
Mon., Wed., Fri. 18:00–23:00. Groteka, A1. Jerozolimskie 2, Warsaw. Tel. 27 87 73. Contact
Dziomowicz, Grabowski (addresses above).

KATOWICE
Go-section AZS. Wednesday 16:00–20:00, Student Club Cumulus, ul. Mieszka 1/15, Katowice. Contact: Jerzy Mazur, ul. Zwirki i Wigury 4/7, PL 41-800 Chorzow, Tel. 41 45 08.

CZESTOCHOWA
Contact: Krzysztof Szymczyk, ul. Podchorazych 32, PL 42-200 Czestochowa.

KUDOWA ZDROJ

LODZ Student Club

SLUPSK

GDANSK

OLSZTYN

ROMANIA
Contact: Dr. Gheorghe Păun, Institute of Mathematics, Str. Academiei 14, Bucuresti, R-70109 Romania.

TIMIŞOARA
Contact: Dr. Walter Schmidt, Centrul de Chimie, Bul. Mihai Viteazul 24, 1900 Timişoara.

TIMIȘOARA
Contact: Ing. Dumitru Ghiere, Casa Tineretului, Str. Arieș 19, 1900 Timişoara.

BUCUREȘTI
Contact: Dr. Gheorghe Păun, Casa de Cultură a Studenților ‘Grigore Preoteasa’, Calea Plevnei, 70756 București.

BACĂU

BRAȘOV
Contact: Ing. Ghiță Tiberiu, Casa Stiinței și Tehnicii pentru Tineret, 2200 Brașov.

SIBIU
Contact: Ing. Radu Gârbacea, Clubul CFR, Str. Sindicale Unit 1–3, 2400 Sibiu.

SINGAPORE
Singapore Weiqi Association, c/o Dr. Chan Gin Hor, Dept. of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, NUS, Singapore 0511. Tel. 7756666, ext. 2083.

SPAIN
Spanish Go Association
President: Ambrosio Wang An-Po, Vallehermoso, 89-3-A, 28003 Madrid. Tel. 234-8798 or 711-0463.

MADRID
Club de Go Madrid, Círculo Catalán, Plaza de España, 6, 28008 Madrid. Tel. 241-6090. Every day 17:00–23:00. Contact: Javier Rodriguez, Tel. 448-6012 or 445-7822. Also: J.C. del Rio Alvarez, Cuesta de San Vicente 22, 28008 Madrid. Tel. 248-4938.

CENTRO Asturiano, Arenal, 9, 28013 Madrid. Contact: Juan Francisco García de la Banda, tel. 248-7613.

BARCELONA
Club de Go de Gracia, C/Salinas, 10, 08024 Barcelona. Monday 19:00–22:00, Wednesday 22:00–24:00. Contact: Carlos Triana, 213-6756; Albert Trepal, 313-8020 & 330-3108.
VALENCIA
Club de Go, Ruiz de Lihory s/n (junto Calle Paz). Contact: Marien Breva, C/ Mar, 40. Tel. 332-2960. Also: Fernandez Ros Galiana, 334-8861.

SEVILLA
Club de Go, Cafe Malvarrosa, tel. 610-759. Contact: Pedro Rodriguez de la Borbolla, C/S. Antonia Maria Clarret, no. 15. Also: Jose Maria Perez Orozco, C/ Amazones, 15. Tel. 611-472.

SWEDEN
Swedish Go Association
Contact: Ulf Olsson, c/o Henriksson, Hemmanskogen 4 B, S 17543 Jarfalla.

STOCKHOLM
Monday 18:00-22:00, Friday 16:00-22:00. St. Paulsgatan 39a. Contact: Lars Ynesson, Blekingegatan 16, S 11656 Stockholm. Tel. (08) 421113. Also: Dag von Arnold, Torsgatan 56/4 tr, S 11337 Stockholm. (08) 312529.

GOTEBOE

SWITZERLAND
Swiss Go Federation
President: Raphaël Brunner (Geneva)
Honorary President, Public Relations: Tamotsu Takase (Geneva)
Secretary: Frédéric Cadei (Geneva)

GENEVA

LAUSANNE

LA-CHAUX-DE-FONDS
Club du billard, Serre 64, La Chaux-de-Fonds. Monday from 20:00. Contact: Marcel Schweizer, Chapelle 12. Tel. (039) 282127 (work).

NEUCHATEL
Contact: Pierre-Alain Grezet, Cité de l'Ouest 5, 2006 Neuchatel. Tel. (038) 258241 (home).

BERN
Restaurant Schweizerbund, Längasse 44, Bern. Tuesday from 19:00. Contact: Alan Held, Sidlerstrasse 5, 3012 Bern. Tel. (031) 658633.

ZURICH
Café Plätzli, Pelikanplatz. Wednesday from 18:00. Contact: Martin Dürst, Hirschgartenweg 36, 8057 Zürich. Tel. (01) 2112093.

BASEL
Restaurant Bachlettensübli, Bachlettenstr. 19, Basel. Tuesday from 19:30. Contact: Hans-Peter Baumann, Saturnstr. 50, 4123 Allschwil. Tel. (061) 383059 (home).

PORRETRUY
Contact: Dr Pierre Bourquin, Rue des Annonciades 12c, 2900 Porrentruy. Tel. (066) 662340.

TAIWAN: see Chinese Taipei

THAILAND
Contact: Mr. Sira Tansittipat, 70/16 So. Watanawonase Rachprapop Rd., Bangkok.

UNITED KINGDOM
British Go Association
President: Norman Tobin, 10 West Common Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex. Tel. 089530511.
Secretary: Tony Atkins, 58 Watmore Lane, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berkshire. Tel. 0734 78276. Treasurer: Andrew Macpherson, 7 Davies Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire SG13 7BU. Tel. 0992 554593.
Membership Secretary: Brian Timmins, The Hollies, Wollerton, Market Drayton, Shropshire TF9 3LY. Tel. 063084292.
British Go Journal Editor: Ian Meiklejohn, 172
Strathyre Avenue, Norbury, London SW 16. Tel. 01-679 5853.

1066 Go Club
R.A. Hill, 23 Heathlands, Westfield, Hastings TN35 4QZ.

AHNO Go Club
S.M. Noah, 65 Hitchin Road, Shefford, Bedfordshire. Tel. Hitchin 815044. Meets at the above address on Thursday at 19:30.

Aberdeen Go Club
D. Hall, 368 Queens Road, Aberdeen AB1 8DX. Tel. 0224 39766 (home). Meets as above Tuesday 19:30. Hillhead Hall Sunday 17:00. Johnston Hall Wednesday 19:30.

Ashfield Go Club
C.R. Wright, 4 The Crescent, Skegby, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts NG7 3FN. Tel. Mansfield 514718 (home), Mansfield 550996 (work). Wednesday 19:15 at various locations.

Bracknell Go Club
Simon Goss, ICL, Lovelace Lane, Bracknell, Berks RG12 4SN. Tel. Bracknell 24842 (work). Meets at above address.

Bradford Community Go Club

Breby Go Club
M.J. Willett, MRDE, Ashby Road, Stanhope Breby, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs DE15 0QD. Tel. 0283 21922 (home), 0283 216161, ext. 187 (work). Meets Monday to Friday at lunchtime.

Bristol Go Club
P. Langley, 21 Mallard Close, Chipping Sodbury, Bristol BS17 6JA. Tel. 0454 318813 (home), 0934 822251, ext. 338 (work). Meets at Bristol Omnibus Social Club, 7 Lawrence Hill, Wednesday 19:30.

Cambridge University Go Club
P. Dorey, Queens College, Cambridge CB3 9ET. Tel. Cambridge 311679. Meets in Room B1, Trinity Hall College, Monday 21:00 during term.

Campion School Go Club
Ian Carson, Campion School, Wingleteye Lane, Hornchurch, Essex.

Central London Go Club
Dave Andrews, 263 Mile End Road, Colchester, Essex CO4 5DZ. Tel. contact: Jon Diamond 01-203 4437 (home), 01-242 1951 (work). Meets at IVC, 2 The Piazza, Covent Garden, London WC2, Friday 18:30, Sunday 14:00.

Cheltenham Go Club

Chester Go Club
D. Kelly, 18 West Street, Newtown, Chester CH2 3PS. Meets at Old Customs House, Watergate Street, Chester, Wednesday 20:00.

Coventry Go Club
J.R. Ennis, 79 Upper Eastern Green Lane, Coventry, West Midlands CV5 7DA. Tel. Coventry 461422 (home), Coventry 88733, ext. 50 (work). Meets at Dunlop Social Centre, Holbrook Lane, Coventry, Tuesday and Thursday 19:30.

Crewe and Nantwich Go Club
I. Sharpe, 2 Cromer Drive, Coppenhall, Crewe, Cheshire. Tel. Frodsham 292. Meets Thursday 18:45 at various places.

Culcheth High School Go Club
R. Bagot, Culcheth High School, Withington Ave, Culcheth, Warrington WA3 4JQ.

Edinburgh Go Club

Equity and Law Go Club

Furze Platt High School Go Club
F.C.L. Ellul, 18 Perth Road, High Wycombe,
Bucks.

Glasgow University Go Club
Alasdair McIntosh, St. Jerregles Avenue, Pollockshields, Glasgow G41 4LX. Tel. 041-423 0792. Meets at Hetherington House Research Club, 13 University Gardens (off University Ave), Tuesday 18:00.

Harwell Go Club
C.F. Clement, 15 Witan Way, Wantage, Oxon OX12 9EU. Tel. Wantage 4201 (home), Abingdon 24141, ext. 2917 (work). Meets at AERE Social Club, Wednesday 12:00 to 14:00.

Hemel Hemstead Go Club
A. Thornton, 20 Garland Close, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 5HU.

Huddersfield Go Club
D.R. Giles, 83 Ashdene Drive, Crofton, Wakefield WF1 1HF.

Ipswich Go Club
V. Baldwin, 58 Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 6SL. Tel. 0473 79045. Meets at 1 Church Lane, Sprroughton, Ipswich, Thursday 19:30.

Leicester Go Club
H. Holmes, 88 Buckminster Road, Leicester. Meets at 66 Club, Albion House, South Albion Street, Leicester, Tuesday 19:30.

Malvern Go Club
Paul Manning, 31 Lower Chase Road, Malvern, Worcs WR14 2BX. Tel. 0905 428850 (home), 06845 2733, ext. 3594 (work). Meets at Somers Arms, Liegh Sinton, Monday 19:00.

Manchester Go Club
A. Moran, 31 Overton Crescent, Sale, Cheshire M33 4HG. Tel. 061-962 2057 (home), 061-998 7999 (work). Meets at Teachers Centre, Mersey Rd, Spath Rd, W. Didsbury, M20. Thursday 19:30 during term.

Monmouth Go Club
Mrs E.M. Hitchens, Kilmallock, Highfield Road, Monmouth, Gwent NP5 3HR. Tel. Monmouth 6256. Meets at the White Swan, Monmouth, Tuesday 19:30.

North West London Go Club
K. Rapley, Lisheen, Wynnstay Road, Seer Green, Bucks HP9 2XW. Tel. Beaconsfield 5066 (home), 01-750 5867 (work). Meets at S. Ruislip Community Hall, Angus Drive, S. Ruislip, alternate Wednesdays.

Norwich Go Club
A.J. Boddy, 2 Lime Tree Road, Norwich NR2 2NF.

Nottingham University Go Club
D. Gilder, Lenton Hall, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Tel. 0602 223446 (Mark Skinner). Meets in East Concourse Lounge, Portland Building, Nottingham University, Thursday 19:00.

Open University Go Club
Fred Holroyd, 10 Stacey Avenue, Wolverton, Milton Keynes MK12 5DL. Tel. 0908 315342.

Orwell Park School Go Club
Stephanie Perks, Orwell Park School, Nacton, Ipswich, Suffolk.

Oxford Go Club
Nicholas Wedd, 2 Bartlemas Road, Oxford.

Oxford University Go Society
C.J. Wright, St. Anne’s College, Oxford OX2 6HS. Meets in Lower Lecture Room, Lincoln College, Wednesday during term 19:30.

Reading Go Club
J.A. Clare, 32/28 Granville Road, Reading, Berks RG3 3QE. Tel. Reading 507319 (home), Bracknell 424842 (work). Meets at ICL (Reading) club, 53 Blagrave Street, Reading, Tuesday 18:30.

Sheffield Go Club
A. Cornah, 32 Havelock Street, Sheffield S10 2FP. Tel. 0742 21814 (home). Monday 20:00 at various locations.

South Cotswold Go Club
South London Go Club  
J. Rastall, 17 The Heights, Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 2BY. Tel. 01-650 9828 (home), 01-628 7700, ext. 4150 (work).

St. Dunstans College Go Club  
Jeremy Hawden, St. Dunstans College, Catford, London SE6 4TY.

 Stevenage Go Club  
J.E. Allen, 5 Greenways, Stevenage, Herts SG1 3TE. Tel. 0438 729100 (home), 0438 726161, ext. 8163 (work). Meets at I-DEC, London Road, Stevenage, Wednesday 17:30 (ring first).

Three Counties Go Club  
Cathy Neaf, 24 Hartford Rise, Camberley, Surrey. Meets at various places.

Wanstead & East London Go Club  

West Cornwall Go Club  
F.J. Culmer, Rose-in-Vale, Gweek, Helston, Cornwall TR12 7AD. Tel. Helston 3167.

Woodroffe School Go Club  
Sam Perlo-Freeman, Netherleigh, Cooks Lane, Axminster, Devon.

U.S.A.

The following list of clubs is arranged in ascending order of the zip code. Capitals indicate AGA chapters. For corrections of entries or more details, contact the compiler, Roger White of Cleveland (address given below).

AGA, P.O. Box 397, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011

MASSACHUSETTS GO ASSOCIATION  
Skip Ascheim, 266 Harvard St., No3, Cambridge 02139. Tel. (617) 864-4015. Also: Don Wiener, Tel. 734-6316. Meets Su. Tu. Fr.

CAPE COD GO CLUB  
Robert Rusher, 111 Ocean St., Hyannis 02601. Tel. (617) 771-5590. Also: Norman Pedersen, Tel. 428-1152. Meets Sat. 1:00.

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
Dartmouth Go Club  
Geo. McCandless, Dept. Econ. Dartmouth Col., Hanover 03755. Tel. (603) 643-2067. Also: David Pearson, Tel. 643-2895. Meets Tue. 8:00.

CONNECTICUT  
Fairfield Cty. Go Group,  
Sanford Seidler, 124 Akbar Rd., Stamford 06902. Tel. (203) 348-1754. Meets Wed. 8:00.

NEW JERSEY  
Holmdel Go Group  
Ta Mu Chein, ATT Bell Bldg. 3B502, Holmdel 07733. Tel. (201) 949-7942.

BELL LABS GO CLUB  


NEW YORK  
NEW YORK WEI CHI SOCIETY  
Chen-dao Lin, 226 E. 26 St., New York, 10010. Tel. (212) 683-5010. Meets Sa/Su 1:00 pm.

MANHATTAN GO CLUB  
Masao Takabe, 303 - 5th Ave., Rm. 1816, New York 10016. Tel. (212) 679-9447. Also: Terry Benson, Tel. 724-9302. Meets daily pm.

Chappaqua Go Club  

Long Island Go Group  
Milton Bradley, 22 Goldfield St., Melville 11747. Tel. (516) 421-3682. Meets Friday 7:00.
BROOKLYN GO CLUB
Jean-Claude Chetrit, 215 Berkeley PI., Brooklyn 11217. Tel. (718) 638-2266. Also: Barbara Calhoun, Tel. 638-5163. Meets Fri. 8:00.

KINGSTON GO CLUB
Joerg Breitenbach, 8 Stevens Ct., Saugerties 12477. Tel. (914) 246-3491. Meets Tue. 7:30.

Syracuse Go Club
Mark A. Brown, 541 H.L. Syracuse University, Syracuse 13210. Tel. (315) 479-8173. Also: James Gonnella, Tel. 492-9130. Meets Thu. 7:30.

EMPTY SKY GO CLUB
Dave Weimer, 427 Rockingham St., Rochester 14620. Tel. (716) 244-7689. William Hewitt, Tel. 473-4499. Meets Wed. 7:00.

PENNSYLVANIA
PITTSBURGH GO CLUB
Terry McIntyre, 513 Grant Ave., Pittsburgh 15209. Tel. (412) 821-4019. Also: Larry Raper, Tel. 521-7327. Meets Tue. 7:00.

GO SIG CLUB
Ira Schnall, 2404 W. 6th St., Erie 16505. Tel. (814) 454-1083. Meets Wed. 7:00.

Carlisle Go Group
Quentin Dombro, 324 W. South St., Carlisle 17013. Tel. (717) 784-6848.

Bloomsburg Go Group
Steve Beck, 220 W. First St., Bloomsburg 17815. Tel. (717) 784-6848. Also: John Wardigo, Tel. 784-8787. Meets Wed. 7:30.

PHILADELPHIA GO CLUB
Philip Straus, 228 S. 21st St., Philadelphia 19103. Tel. (215) 568-2206. Also: Hugh Albright, Tel. 248-2434. Meets Wed. 8:00.

MARYLAND
University of Maryland Go Group
John Goon, 2114 Saranac St., Adelphi 20783. Tel. (301) 434-0373. Also: Ben Bernstein, Tel. 593-0890. Meets Tues. 7:30.

Hamilton Korean Go Club
Ho Jin Yoo, 7771 Riverdale No. 102, New Carroltn 20784. Tel. (301) 731-0689. Also: Richard Chang, Tel. 384-3659. Meets Sat.

GREATER WASHINGTON GO CLUB
Arthur Lewis, 11530 Highview Ave. Wheaton 20902. Tel. (301) 942-8343. Also: H. Small, Tel. (202) 244-4764. Meets Fri. 8:00.

W. MARYLAND COLLEGE GO CLUB
Jack Clark, 53 Church St., Westminster 21157. Tel. (301) 848-0374. Also: Lawrence Wu, Tel. 848-0131. Meets Tu/Th 7:00.

BALTIMORE GO CLUB

PARKWAY Go Club
Mike Delaney, 8242 Imperial Dr., Baltimore 20708. Tel. (301) 490-6860. Meets lunchtime.

Annapolis Go Group
Gene Hillman, Box 6020, Annapolis 21406. Tel. (301) 268-5369.

VIRGINIA
NOVA GO CLUB
Paul Chaney, 3102 Fennegan Ct., Arlington 22192. Tel. (703) 491-1792. Also: Bill Skees, Tel. 836-7153. Meets Mon. 7:00.

William & Mary Go Group
David Stanford, 127 Shore Dr., Williamsburg 23185. Tel. (804) 229-0385. Meets Thurs.

Richmond Go Group

Monarch Go Club
Mark E. Lass, 1413 Sunset Dr., Norfolk 23503. Tel. (804) 588-4776. Also: Itsuo Ishikawa, Tel. 428-5834. Meets Mon. 1:00.

WEST VIRGINIA
W. Virginia University Go Club
Ted Oranje, 521 Meridan St., Morgantown 26506. Tel. (304) 599-0179.
WEST VIRGINIA
TRIAD GO CLUB
George Rattennan, Rt. 4, Box 367, Thomasville, 27360. Tel. (919) 887-3494. Meets Wed. 7:00.

NORTH CAROLINA
Triangle Go Club
H.L. Stuck, Box 2207, Chapel Hill, 27514. Tel. (919) 967-3457. Casual meetings.

GEORGIA
ATLANTA GO CLUB

FLORIDA
MIAMI GO CLUB

St. Petersburg Go Group

Sarasota Go Group
Larry Rabinowitz, 7045 Curlew Rd., Sarasota 34241. Tel. (813) 922-1000.

OHIO
Drowsy Dragon Go Center
Harold Shindel, 34 Maplewood Ave., Columbus 43213. Tel. (614) 231-8339. Also: Elaine Shindel, Tel. 231-8339. Meets first Tues.

Ohio State University Go Group
Karl Kornacker, 169 Westwood Rd., Columbus 43214. Tel. (614) 263-7493. Casual meetings.

Oberlin Go Group
Cliff Joslyn, Wilder Hall, Box 16, Oberlin 44074. Tel. (216) 775-0960.

CLEVELAND GO CLUB
Roger White, 5840 Briarwood Lane, Cleveland 44139. Tel. (216) 248-8433. Also: Dan Sobotka, Tel. 524-7465. Meets Sun. 4:00 & Th. 7:00.

Akron University Go Group

Yellow Springs Go Group
Ralph Welton, 118 W. N. College St., Yellow Springs 45387. Tel. (513) 767-1503. Also: Gary Klein, Tel. 767-1128. Casual meetings.

Dayton Pah Duk Club
Se Gon Jang, 1702 E. 3rd St., Dayton 45403. Tel. (513) 256-8845. Meets Fri/Sat. 7:00.

INDIANA
Winsake Go Group
Bob Chalfant, RR No. 1 Rd., Redkey 47373.

Indiana University Go Group
Paul Purdom, 2212 Belhaven, Bloomington 47401. Tel. (812) 339-0185. Also: John O'Donnell, Tel. 336-2502. Meets Fri. 8:00.

MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR GO CLUB
David Nelson, 514 Kech St., Ann Arbor 48103. Tel. (313) 995-3636. Also: Bob Keener, Tel. 994-3799. Meets Tue. 7:00 & Sat. 2:00.

MSU Go Club
Dave Siegel, Box 4105, East Lansing 48823. Tel. (517) 351-4604. Also: Kenneth Kawamura, Tel. 482-6905. Meets Mon. evening.

IOWA
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY GO CLUB

IOWA CITY GO CLUB
Jim Ehrhardt, 1029 E. Court, Iowa City 52240. Tel. (319) 351-6050. Also: Chuck Buboltz, Tel. 338-1056. Meets Tue. 7:30.

WISCONSIN
MADISON GO CLUB
Ed Ream, 1850 Summit Ave., Madison 53705. Tel. (608) 231-2952. Also: James Leinweber, Tel. 256-8884. Meets Mon. 7:00.

MINNESOTA
Northfield Go Group
Arthur Green, 809 St. Olaf Ave., Northfield 55057. Tel. (507) 645-6117. Also: Jack Goldfeather, Tel. 645-5210. Casual meetings.
Twin Cities Go Club  
John Ganley, 519 20th Ave. SO, Minneapolis 55454. Tel. (612) 341-3271. Also: John Goodell, Tel. 690-4541. Meets Tue. 7:30.

Arrowhead Go Club  
Steffen Kurz, Box 397, Cook 55734. Tel. (218) 666-2137.

Rochester Go Group  
Jim Amundson, IBM Research Facil., Rochester 55901. Meets Thu. 7:30.

ILLINOIS  
Chicago Go Club  

NO EXIT GO CLUB  
Peter Yam, 7001 N. Glenwood, Chicago 60626. Tel. (312) 638-1400. Also: Jason Park, Tel. 583-2770. Meets daily.

MISSOURI  
East Wind Go Group  
Peter Holmes, East Wind Community, Tecumseh 65760. Tel. (417) 679-4682.

ST. LOUIS GO CLUB  
Louis Alfeld, 25 S. Bemiston (201), St. Louis 63105. Tel. (314) 725-3319. Also: Myron Souris, Tel. 647-4119. Meets Mon. 6:30.

KANSAS  
Lawrence Go Group  
Panta Rhei, 1321 New Hampshire, Lawrence 66044. Tel. (913) 841-2828. Also: James Busset, Tel. 843-8838. Casual meetings.

GO CLUB OF GREATER KANSAS CITY  
Rich Crandall, 9427 Somerset Dr., Kansas City 66207. Tel. (913) 642-1653. Also: Phil Kauffman, 432-9785. Meets Wed. 7:00.

OKLAHOMA  
Oklahoma State University Go Club  

Tulsa Go Players Group  
Rick Dunie, 4125 S. Birmingham, Tulsa 74105. Tel. (918) 749-1804. Also: Tel. 492-2231. Meets Mon. 7:00.

TEXAS  
Dallas Go Circle  
Michael Ohl, 813 Sylvan Dr., Dallas 75040. Tel. (214) 276-1845. Also: Fred Grinnell, Tel. 691-7184. Meets Tue. 7:00.

HOUSTON GO CLUB  
Lewis Haupt, Box 25263, Houston 77265. Tel. (713) 665-0511. Also: Y. Kao, Tel. 877-1936. Meets Sun. 2:00, Fri. 7:00.

Texas Tech Go Club  
Karen Hildebrand, P. O. Box 1442, Lubbock 79408.

COLORADO  
Southglen Go Center  

MILE HIGH GO ASSOCIATION  
Steve Fawthrop, 2340 S. Quebec (305), Denver 80231. Tel. (303) 337-7486. Also: Stuart Horowitz, Tel. 258-3624. Meets Tu/Sa/Su.

Boulder Go Group  

San Juan Go Club  
Frank Joswick, 64 S. Los Pinos Dr., Bayfield 81122. Tel. (303) 884-2261. Also: Scott Kurlander, Tel. 259-3120. Meets Tues. 6:00.

SPRINGS GO CLUB  

Grand Junction Go Group  
H.T. Hurst, Jr., 745 Bunting Ave., Grand Junction 81501. Tel. (303) 242-4946.

UTAH  
SALT LAKE CITY GO CLUB  
Jack Lyon, 7273 Zara La., Salt Lake City 84044. Tel. (801) 534-1515. Also: Jim Ambrose, Tel. 277-0515.

BYU Go Group  
ARIZONA
ASU Go Club
Robert Layman, 1957 E. Fairmount, Phoenix 85282. Tel. (602) 831-5595. Also: William Gundberg, Tel. 967-6396. Meets Sat. 2:00, Wed. 7:00.

Tuscon Go Club
Jim Cassidy, 5301 E. Holmes, Tuscon 85711. Tel. (602) 295-6357. Also: Richard Schaefer, Tel. 323-1025.

NEW MEXICO
New Mexico Go Association
Bill Spight, 144A Mesa Verde Dr., Santa Fe 87501. Tel. (505) 982-1463.

Santa Fe Go Group
Lew Geer, 524 Don Gaspar, Santa Fe 87501. Tel. (505) 988-3704. Also: Bill Spight, Tel. 982-1463. Meets Tues. 7:00.

Los Alamos Go Club
K.C. Kim, 444 Pruitt, Los Alamos 87544. Tel. (505) 672-1351. Also: Jay Ackerhalt. Meets Thur. p.m.

Los Cruces Go Group
John D. Thomas, 2015 Old Chisolm Tr., Los Cruces 88005. Tel. (505) 523-0249.

CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles Area AGA Coordinator
Joe Walters, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AGA, 2741 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 90026. Tel. (213) 413-1771.

Los Angeles Korean Go Club
Jung Hyun, 730 S. Western Avenue, Los Angeles 90004. Tel. (213) 462-2074. Meets daily.

Korean Community Go Association
Jimmy Cha, 247 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles 90005. Tel. (213) 382-2286.

Rafu Ki-in
Minoru Yamada, 422 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles 90012. Tel. (213) 628-3656.

Seinen Go Kaisho

UCLA Go Club
President, 405 Hilgard, Los Angeles 90024. Tel. (213) 825-3701. Meets Wed. 3:00

GO-FOR-YU CLUB

Japanese Community Go Association
Fred Sakurai, 81 Saddleback Road, Los Angeles 90274. Tel. (213) 541-1340.

Long Beach Go Club
William Johnson, 6407 Bayard St., Long Beach 90815. Tel. (213) 431-3950. Meets Thur. 7:30.

SAN FERNANDO VALLY GO CLUB
Ted Miyamura, 8394 Denise Lane, Canoga Park 91304. (818) 887-9585. Meets Wed. 7:00.

Litton Chess and Go Group
P.L.W. Chesney, 18653 Ventura Blvd., Tarzana 91356. Tel. (213) 715-3147.

Chinese Go Club

La Habra Go Group
John Schopp, 4463 Berling St., San Diego 90631. Tel. (619) 582-1224.

SAN DIEGO GO CLUB
Les Lanphear, P. O. Box 80843, San Diego 92138. Tel. (619) 225-0923. Also: Karl Keating, Tel. 279-8725. Meets Tues. p.m.

North County Go Group
Craig Johnston, 140 Marina View (101), Solana Beach 92075. Tel. (619) 944-0116. Meets Wed. p.m.

ORANGE COUNTY GO CLUB

Chess and Games Center
Mike Wilson, 1941 Tustan Ave., Santa Ana 92701. Tel. (714) 547-5523.
Santa Barbara Go Group
Melvin Rosenfeld, 401 Yankee Farm Road, Santa Barbara 93109. Tel. (805) 687-9720.

MOUNTAIN VIEW GO CLUB
Tsuyoshi Goka, 1360 Hollenbeck Ave., Sunnyvale 94087. Tel. (408) 733-6249. Also: A. Shibamiya, Tel. 964-5564.

SAN FRANCISCO GO CLUB

LLLRA GO CLUB
Alan Casamajor, P.O. Box 808, L440, Livermore 94550. Tel. (415) 422-1459. Also: Paul Du Bois, Tel. 422-4237. Meets Tues. 12 noon.

BERKELEY GO CLUB
Ned Phipps, 2702 Carlson Blvd., San Francisco 94110. Tel. (415) 526-3673. Herb Doughty, Tel. 848-4164. Meets Tu/Th 7:00.

SONOMA COUNTY GO CLUB
Joanne Severdia, 8418 Lombard Way, Rohnert Park 94928. Tel. (707) 792-0141. Also: Randall Churchill, Tel. 539-7318. Meets Tues. 7:00.

Santa Cruz Go Group
Paul Schofield, 209 Kaye St., Santa Cruz 95060. Tel. (408) 426-1969. Also: Bob Quinn, Tel. 688-7066. Casual meetings.

San Jose Go Group
Rev. R. Matsuda, 3651 Gleason Ave., San Jose 95130. Tel. (408) 244-1056.

Mendocino County Go Group
Ace Barash, 825 Mendocino Dr., Ukiah 95482. Tel. (707) 463-1812. Also: Karsten Henckell, Tel. 459-5954. Meets Thurs. 8:00.

Goraku Club
George Okamoto, 2200 6th St., Sacramento 95821. Tel. (916) 444-2678. Also: Yoshi Sawada, Tel. 929-4465. Meets weekdays.

OREGON
New Portland Go Club
Greg Boyle, 4936 SW Barbur (4), Portland 97201. Tel. (503) 248-9704. Also: Roberta Taussig, Tel. 643-2778. Meets Tues. 5:00.

Rogue Valley Go Group
Karl Baker, 112 Pine St., Ashland 97520. Tel. (503) 482-9201. Also: Ogden Kellogg, Tel. 772-5165. Meets Tues. 7:30.

WASHINGTON
BOEING GO CLUB
Lou Kiersky, Box 3094, Seattle 98003. Tel. (206) 941-0708. Also: Michael Kalosh, Tel. 683-7611. Meets Tues. 4:30.

LAST EXIT GO CLUB
Chris Kirchner, 902 27th Ave., Seattle 98122. Tel. (206) 323-8758. Also: Michael Rosen, Tel. 322-6466. Meets daily.

Port Townsend Go Group
Robert Spafford, 737 Quincy, Townsend 98368. Tel. (206) 385-3154.

Pullman Go Club
David Benson, NE 615 Campus, Pullman 99163. Tel. (509) 335-2706.

ALASKA
Anchorage Go Group
Ted Eschenbach, 9720 Copper Dr., Anchorage 99507. Tel. (907) 338-0211.

U.S.S.R.
Sport Committee of Russian Republic
U.S.S.R. Moscow, Furmanova 12.

U.S.S.R., 121002, ul. Vesnina 9/6, All-Russian Chess-club, All-Russian Section of Go, Vladislav Baturenko.

YUGOSLAVIA
Yugoslav Go Association

BEOGRAD
Saturday, Dom Omladine, Mazedonska 22/1 Beograd. Contact: Andelic Kosta, III Bulevar 42/2, YU 11070 Novi Beograd. Tel. 132895 or 147741. Nicolic Zoran, Ustanicka 135, YU 1100 Beograd. Tel. (011) 41 1144.
BEOGRAD - ‘Milenitije Popovic’
Contact: Sobat Dragan, III Bulevar 46/1, YU 11070 Novi Beograd.

BJELOVAR
Contact: Pavlovic Miro, YU 43000 Bejolvar.

KRAGUJEVAC: Go Klub Radnicki
Sah. Klub, ulica M. Tita 41, YU 34000 Kragujevac.
Contact: Jankovic Zoran, Sutjeska 2–1/8, YU 34000 Kragujevac. Tel. (034) 68 838. Jevtic Nikola, Borisa Kidvica 20/II–13, YU 34000 Kragujevac.

KRA NJ

LJUBLJANA

LJUBLJANA: Go Klub Krim
Suz Lojze, Gabcsekova 22, YU 61000 Ljubljana. Tel. (061) 26 42 46.

NIS: Universitetski Go Klub ‘Student’
Tuesday, Friday Ulica Coste Stamenkovic 7. Contact: Veselinovic Zeljko, Pariske komune 7/8, YU 18000 Nis. Tel. (018) 32 12 85.

MARIBOR - go drustvo

NOVO MESTO
Jukic Dusan, Ragovska 12, YU 68000 Novo Mesto. Tel. (068) 24 375.

POPOVEC-ZAGREB
Popovec Drustveni dom.

RIJEKA
Tuesday, Friday, S.K.RK. Liburnija, Industrijska 16/1. Contact: Ilic Spiridon, N. Cara 11, YU 51000 Rijeka. Tel. (051) 32 144. Klobucarlgor, Kumiciceva 11/8, YU 51000 Rijeka. Tel. (051) 42 68 06.

SUBOTICA - Go Klub Spartak
Wednesday, Friday, Leninov park 10. Contact: Ninkovic Zoran, Javorska 10, YU 24413 Palic. Tel. (024) 75 17 56. Miric Slavko, Trg cava, Jovana Menada, Tel. (024) 27 556.

VELIKI GRDEVAC - Go Klub Gordowa
Contact: Kuhar Ivica, Marsala Tita 70, YU 43270 Veliki Grdevac.

GO CLUBS: ADDENDA

CHILE
Santiago Go Club, c/- Jiro Maeda, Embajada del Japon, Casilla 2877, Santiago, Chile. Tel. 2321807.

COLOMBIA
Contact: Rafael Romero S.
Car 35 C No. 80-83 Barranquilla Colombia
Te. Barranquilla 452718

INDONESIA
Japan Cultural Centre Jakarta
Contact: Masahiko Noro, Cemara Bldg., Jalan Cemara Nol. Jakarta Pusat. Tel. 21-367409,
The IGF was founded on 18 March 1982. Its main function is to organize international go tournaments and to coordinate go exchange among its members. To date, its work has consisted chiefly of organizing the World Amateur Go Championship every year.

The following 29 countries were the founding members of the IGF:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Finland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>F.R. Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1983, Mexico and Thailand joined the Federation; in 1985, Belgium, Chinese Taipei, and Luxembourg became members, making a total of 34 members.
This brief chronology is meant to cover only some of the high points of go history and international go.

2350 B.C.: According to Chinese legend, go invented by Emperor Yao.

424 B.C. (conjectured date): First literary reference to go occurs in the Chinese work Tso-chuan.

735: Credit for introducing go to Japan is traditionally given to Kibi no Makibi, who studied in China from 716 to 735 and brought go back with him. Go probably entered Japan a century or two earlier, however.

1612: The Tokugawa government awards stipends to the leading go players and four go schools are founded, initiating the Japanese professional tradition.

1900: A go club is founded at Pula (now part of Yugoslavia, then the main port of the Austrian Navy). Continues until 1918, with up to 200 members.

1907: Introduction to go published in German by Prof. Leopold Pfundler, who also founds a go club in Graz.

1920: Deutsche Go Zeitung, first go magazine outside the Orient, founded by Bruno Ruger. Continued until 1943.


1928: Go Seigen (Wu Ch’ing-yüan) (born in China in 1914) comes to Japan, establishes himself as the top player for over two decades.

1939: Honinbo tournament founded.

1947: Foundation of the Hawaii Ki-in.

1948: Foundation of the Brazil Ki-in.

1949: American Go Journal (a quarterly) founded by the American Go Association (continued until 1961).

1953: London Go Club founded.

1955: Hankuk Kiwon (Korean Ki-in) founded.

1956: First Korean newspaper tournament founded.

1958: European Ch’ship revived. Won by Friedrich Dueball’s son, Dr. R. Dueball.


March: F. Dueball awarded 5-dan diploma by Nihon Ki-in (first Westerner so honoured). 1st New Jersey Go Ch’ship won by Ralph Fox. Japanese team led by Segoe Kensaku tours China.

1961: The Nihon Ki-in starts the monthly Go Review, which continues until spring 1977 (as a quarterly after the April 1973 issue). January: W. Willard Wirtz, U.S. Secretary of Labor, awarded a shodan diploma by the Nihon Ki-in. June: Iwamoto leaves Japan for America on year-

British go club in June.


1963, October: The 1st International Go Tournament is held in Tokyo with 18 participants from 10 countries.


1966: Edward Lasker awarded an honorary 5-dan diploma.


1976, December 19: U.S.-Taiwan teletype match (won 3-0 by Taiwan).

1977: Go World founded in May. In November, the Nihon Ki-in holds the first of two Seminars for Overseas Instructors of Go (second in 1978).


1981: Michael Redmond becomes professional shodan at the Nihon Ki-in. September: China creates a professional system (initially 10 players).


1983: Alfred Nimmerrichter, founding president of the Austrian Go Federation, awarded the Okura Prize. Computer go tournament held in London in December.

1984: 1st World Youth Championship held in Taipei in July. First computer contestant, Nemesis (developed by Bruce Wilcox), plays in U.S. Easterns as a 20-kyu. Go Section officially recognized by the Russian Sports Committee. 1st British Youth Championships and School Teams Championships held.


1986: Bruce Wilcox's go program launched on the Japanese market as 'Talkyoku Igo' in January. At 15-kyu, it is the strongest go program to date. May: scheduled completion of China-Japan Friendship Go Centre in Peking.