

## Summer <br> Tournaments

## Las Vegas Open

Two hundred and sixty hopefuls descended on Las Vegas to participate in the LV Open. German, Ralf Jonas, won the Championship Division. In the 19point $4 \frac{1}{2}$ hour final against Gus Contos, the match was tight up to the score of 13-13. Ralf scored 5 straight points including a proper double/drop to the Crawford Game. Gus won the Crawford Game but Ralf proceeded to win the next game to seal the match.

Championship Division (114)
1st...Ralf Jonas (Germany)
2nd...Gus Contos (CA)
3/4...Harry Cohn (IL)
3/4...Rich Sweetman (NH)
C1st...Odis Chenault
C2nd...Hal Heinrich (Canada)
LC1st...Eliot Bean (CA)
LC2nd... Hossein Zafaranian (TX)
Intermediate Division (108)
1st...Scott Cole (NV)
2nd... Dave Williams (CA)
3/4... Marvin Arnol (WA)
3/4...Les Senour
C1st...Tom Keisler
C2nd...Steve Sion
LC1st...Donald Bernstein (CA)
LC2nd...Bert. Zamangian (CA)
Beginner Division (38)
1st... Estlle Wurmbrand (NV)
2nd...Don Greening
3/4...Linda Compton (NV)
3/4... Blair Harris
C1st...John Michael Rohr (NV)
C2nd... Mona Lisa (GA)
LC1st... Charles Hoffman
LC2nd... Lisa Lueders
Super Jackpot (29)
1st...Tino Lechich (Aust)
2nd... Mike Svobodny (NY)
Limited Jackpot (64)
1st...Chuck Jones (WA)
2nd... Mike Shadkin (MI)

Doubles (32)
1st. ..Carol Starr/Sandy Kaplan
2nd...Clarine/Ray Baker
\$50 Blitz (168)
1st...Herb Avram (MD)
2nd...Dave McNair
\$25 Blitz (160)
1st...Ed Koreen
2nd...Joe Harris (CA)

## Michigan Summer Championships

New great hotel, Novi Hilton, and the same fun packed weekend. A special grid was designed to accomodate the high demand of 80 Championship players. Butch Meese cashed in the Doubles Event with partner and ex-Hoosier Walter Trice. The July 4th weekend tournament was a big bang for all.

## Championship Division (80)

1st...Howard Markowitz (NV)
2nd...Al Jones (Canada)
3rd...Alan Steffen (NY)
4/5...Ken Cohen (PA)
4/5...Bob Wachtel (CA)
C1st...Bob Holyon (WI)
C2nd...Dean Muench (IL)
C3/4...Stu Hosen (TX)
C3/4...Carl Sellars (Canada)
Intermediate Division (64)
1st...Paul Strasberg (MI)
2nd...Peter Kalba (IL)
3rd...Dave Pink (MI)
C1st...Jeff Kane (WI)
C2nd...Leo Tuin (Canada)
C3/4...Mark Donaldson (MN)
C3/4...Fred Gehlhoff (MI)
Novice Division (21)
1st...Dale Haukenfreres (Can)
2nd...Gurbachan Khosa (MN)
C1st...Noah Monro (MI)
C2nd...Javad Farjood (IL)

## Super Jackpot \#1 (16)

1st...Frank Talbot (MI)
2nd...Hossein Zafaranian (TX)

Super Jackpot \#2 (16)
1st...Bob Wachtel (CA)
2nd...Quint McTyeire (KY)
Flint \$500 (8)
1st...Abbas Zaltash (PA)
Doubles (32)
1st...Casey \& Al Jones (Canada)
2nd...Brian \& Ron Vance (MI)
3/4...Rick Barabino/Alan Steffen
3/4...Walter Trice/Butch Meese
Blitz (128)
1st...Vaughn Derderian (MI)
2nd...Ken Wroblewski (MI)
Summer Freeze-Out (32)
1st...Harry Cohn (IL)
2nd... Marilyn McMasters (MI)

## Something for Everyone!



September 3-6, 1993


Hotel Alert: The fine Radisson Hotel again predicts a sell-out this year during the tournament. Book early to insure you have a room and to also get the type of room you want.

[^0]
## 3rd Illinois State Backgammon Championship

 and 2nd America Cupfeaturing... America Cup, Super Jackpot, Battle of the States, Masters, Kick-Off, Parlay From Hell, Doubles,
Blitz, Championship, Advanced, Limited and more.


For information contact: Yamin A. Yamin 1145 North Waukegan Road Deerfield, Ill 60015
Telephone: (708) 945-7801

1993 HOOSIER BACKGAMMON CLUB Gammon Point Standings as of June 30th.
HBC Player of the Month for June is Ellis Bray with 152 gammon points.

1) Butch Meese ..... 776
John O'Hagan ..... 120
Dragan Stevanovic ..... 20
2) Don Woods ..... 738
3) Ellis Bray ..... 704
4) Kevin McLeaster. ..... 656
5) Larry Strommen ..... 584
6) Gabe Stiasny ..... 504
7) Cyrus Mobed ..... 501
8) Chuck Stimming ..... 478
9) Mary Ann Meese ..... 440
10) Woody Woodworth. ..... 412
Steve Perlman ..... 308
Jim Curtis. ..... 294
Ken Bruck ..... 222
Bill Gheen ..... 160
Jan Gurvitz ..... 145
Holly Stowe ..... 144
David Smith ..... 144
Alan Haas. ..... 132
Wendy Kaplan ..... 124
Tom Hendryx ..... 20
Stu Sherman ..... 120
Jeff Baker.
Jeff Baker. ..... 118 ..... 118
Frank Alexander.
Frank Alexander. ..... 20 ..... 20
Judy McHale. ..... 104
Craig Hampton. ..... 100
Bill Julian. ..... 94
Mike Marr. ..... 90
Gino Agresti. ..... 70
Mick Dobratz ..... 68
Ray Fogerlund. ..... 64
Rick Bieniak. ..... 64
Scott Richardson ..... 50
Brian Nelson ..... 50
Dennis Schulte. ..... 40
Tom Helt. ..... 35
Ali Shahin. ..... 30
Jamie Curtis. ..... 30
Eileen Perlman. ..... 30
Jay Ward ..... 24
Jim Woods. ..... 20
Peter Kalba ..... 20
Sharon Baker ..... 15
Dean Adamian ..... 10
Carol Falk ..... 10
Stan Gurvitz ..... 10
Marta Hilworth. ..... 10
Len Carmine. ..... 10
Kay Beck ..... 10
Richard Heinz ..... 10
Stu Whitcomb. ..... 10
Eric George ..... 10
Jon Stephens ..... 10
Scott Kaplan. ..... 5
Ellen Schremp ..... 5

|  | June 3rd | June 10th | June 17th | June 24th |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Open 1st | Craig Hampton | Steve Perlman | Woody Woodworth | Butch Meese |
| 2nd | Ellis Bray | Alan Haas | Jim Curtis | Woody Woodworth |
| 2nd | Kevin McLeaster | Chuck Stimming | Ellis Bray | Don Woods |
| 2nd | Dragan Stevanovic | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

## BACKGAMMON Tournament Schedule

Ju30-Aug1..Thousand Islands Tournament, Pine Tree Point, Alexandria Bay, NY. ..... (716) 442-8221
Aug 9-15..... Green Mt Festival of Backgammon, Stratton Mt Inn, VT. ..... (305) 527-4033
Aug 27-29... 30th Summer Associates Invitational, Cavendish West Hollywood, CA. ..... (818) 901-0464
Sep 03-07.. National Labor Day Backgammon Tournament, Radisson Hotel, Indpls, IN. ..... (317) 845-8435
Oct 06-10... 3rd Illinois State and 2nd America Cup, Woodfield Hilton, IL ..... (708) 945-7801
Oct 22-24... College Park Fall Championship, Promenade, Bethesda, MD. ..... (301) 530-0604
Oct 29-31... New Hampshire Fall Classic, Sheraton Tara Wayfarer, Bedford, NH. ..... (603) 863-4711Nov 20-21...San Diego Club's Autumn Gran Prix, Embassy Suits Hotel, La Jolla, CA.(619) 294-2007Thursdays... 7:00 PM at SPATS (842-3465) Castleton Square between J.C.Penneys \& L.S.Ayres.845-8435

## A FURTHER <br> FOOTBALL FIELD ANALOGY by Danny Kleinman

In the May-June 1993 Hoosier Backgammon Club Newsletter, Chuck Bower discusses the mathematics of taking a cube offered when both you and your opponent have two men left on the respective 2 -points. Chuck first calculates your winning chances as 20\% (therefore presumably a pass), then calculates your equity taking redoubles into account as -0.95 (therefore a take), coming up with a "paradox" which he resolves using an extended account of the football field analogy he found on page 231 of my VISION LAUGHS AT COUNTING with ADVICE TO THE DICELORN.

To calculate the equity, Chuck has a female protagonist resort to "pencil, paper and calculator...since she obviously can't work this out in her head." I protest! Any woman of ordinary arithmetical ability can work this out in her head if she uses a computational aid | call Excess Eighteen Arithmetic. The player who takes the cube counts 26 winning rolls in 36 for himself. But cube availability adds, in effect, to his number of winning rolls. How many rolls does it add? The number of winning rolls he has in excess of $18 . \quad 26-18=8$, therefore he has, in effect, $26+8=34$ winning rolls. His winning chances are therefore 10 (the number of his opponent's misses) $\times 34$ (the number of his own hits, in effect) $=340$, which is 16 more than the minimum of 324 wins in 1296 he needs to justify a take.

But why should Excess Eighteen Arithmetic work? For the nonalgebraically inclined, a further football field analogy may prove useful. Conceive of a cube-turn as moving the football within enemy territory. How far does your cube-turn advance the cube? Your advantage in the football game is measured by how many yards you are beyond midfield: the 50 -yard line. By doubling the stakes, you double your advantage---you double the number of yards you have advanced into enemy territory. Football, however, uses a decimal system: 100 yards from goalpost to goalpost. Backgammon uses a heximal system: 36 rolls from victory to defeat in a 1 -roll ending. Midfield is the 18-roll line, and your cube-turn advances your number of winning rolls by the distance you are already beyond 18.

Excess Eighteen Arithmetic may be extended to 3 -roll (two for one side, one for the other) endings. Then the spread is 12962 -roll combinations.

That means midfield is the 648combination line. Occasionally, where a miss by one side always generates a cube-turn by the opponent, you may be able to apply Excess Eighteen Arithmetic to position that will arise after both sides miss, then apply "Excess 648" Arithmetic to the position that arises after the first miss. Your take threshold, of course, will no longer be 324 ( $25 \%$ of 1296) but 11,664 ( $25 \%$ of 46,656 ) --- a number that shouldn't be too hard to remember. By using this computational aid, you incorporate "cube vigorish" in your counts of winning numbers and needn't perform separate multiplications for games won and lost at different cube levels.

Chuck Bower replies (to Danny Kleinman): So, my female opponent knew this shortcut? That was very sly of her to go through all that arithmetic and conceal Danny's "Excess Eighteen's" method from me. Aha! Now I realize that she must be Miss Lonelyblots in disguise! What goes, Danny? Is she too well known on the West Coast to find a game, and so she's gone pigeon hunting in the Midwest?

## A Second Reply by John O'Hagan

Chuck Bower is incorrect when he states that one is "justified in taking a non-contact double in a money game (that is, with a live cube) if your chance of winning from this position with an inaccessible cube is $20 \%$ or greater." (HBC Newsletter, May-June 1993). This above statement is true only on those rare occasions where the taker can be sure that his subsequent redouble will operate with almost maximal efficiency. A position where both sides have two checkers remaining on their two point is one such example. As explained in the article, the taker in this position wins a shade over 20\% of the time with an expected loss of -0.95 points/game.

It's clearly too optimistic for the taker of an initial double to assume that he'll win 4 points per game won and that all his future redoubles will be very close takes for the opponent. Yet these are the assumptions that you have to make in order to justify a $20 \%$ cubeless take/pass line. In the vast majority of early and middle game positions where a double is offered, the taker has no possible way of estimating the efficiency of his redoubles. The taker should therefore assume average efficiency.

Average efficiency implies that a a double should be taken if the taker's cubeless winning percentage is at least $21.875 \%$. Why 21.875\%? Because $21.875 \%$ is halfway between $25 \%$ and $18.75 \%$. Twenty-five is the cubeless win percentage needed to take a dead cube, while $18.75 \%$ is the cubeless win percentage needed to take a cube where all of your redoubles operate with perfect efficiency. (One checker on the six point versus one checker on the six point is an example of the latter.) 18.75 is also equal to: 0.25 (0.25) ${ }^{2}$

The formula for taking is then: 0.25 - [0.0625E], where $E$ is the efficiency factor, and with $0 \leq E \leq 1$.

Similarly, the average efficiency rule would suggest a beaver line of $43.75 \%$, which is halfway between $50 \%$ and $37.5 \%$, yet well above the $40 \%$ recommended in the article. The beaver formula is then: $0.5-[0.125 \mathrm{E}]$.

This same concept can be applied to tournament play. Let's say you're trailing $2-1$ in a 5 point match to an opponent who has just turned the cube in an early to middle-game position. Let's further assume that you have decided to let $E=0.5$. What is your E-adjusted take point at this score? If you drop, your ME [match equity] $=32 \%$, if you take and lose, your ME is $17 \%$. If you take and win, your ME is $60 \%$. So you're risking 15 to gain 28 and $15 / 43=34.88 \%$. However, your opponent's take point on a redouble is a whopping $40 \%$ ! Assuming average efficiency, your take point is : $34.88-[(0.3488)(0.4)(0.5)]$ or about $27.9 \%$. If you somehow knew that you would be a $3 / 2$ favorite everytime you redoubled, then $\mathrm{E}=1$, and your take point would be: 34.88 . [(0.3488)(0.4)] or about 20.93\%.

John O'Hagan, South Bend, IN
Chuck Bower replies (to John O'Hagen): I agree with John when he points out that "cube efficiency" leads to necessary adjustments to the $20 \%$ rule. In the last paragraph of the article, I stated that "...the above reasoning was based on some assumptions which are not always correct and thus you need to adjust your doubling stategy accordingly." Continuing from that paragraph: one such assumption is "... you will never cross over a drop/take line (or beaver line) without stopping exactly on it." If in every running game, the leader were to stop exactly on the 20 yard line (that is, if there would be a point in the game where he is on roll with exactly an 80\% winning chance, then the $20 \%$ rule would be valid.)
... Continues on Page 7...

## Two Pressure Doubles

What is the proper cube action in those pressure match situations...should Black redouble...If Black redoubles, should White take?

Both positions below are similar in that Black is behind 2 points in a 7 -point match holding a 2 cube. What would you do? A panel of 15 experts were polled at the Las Vegas Open. Their answers are below. Dr. Gerry Tesauro volunteered to roll-out both positions using his self-teaching backgammon program, TDGammon. Those results are also below.


Panel results Position \#1: All 15 experts agreed it is a double. Only four experts will take as White. One expert commented that Black escapes the checker on the 24 -point an average of 3.3 rolls. Some experts said that is was a money take.

TD-Gammon roll-out (3000 trials, no cube): White wins $27 \%$ regular games, White wins 3\% gammons, Black wins 49\% regular games and Black wins 20\% gammons.

If White drops he will be tied 2-2 and have 50\% match equity. If White takes, his match equity is $43 \%$. Therefore, he gains $7 \%$ match equity by dropping.


Panel results Position \#2: All 15 experts again agreed that is was a double. Only two experts would take as White, with two other experts not sure. And like Position \#1, some said that is was a money take but not a take at this match score.

TD-Gammon roll-out (3000 trials, no cube):
White wins $30 \%$ regular games,
White wins 7\% gammons,
Black wins 50\% regular games and Black wins 13\% gammons.

These figures indicate that the position is not good enough to double for money. However, in this match situation, it is a strong double and a marginal take/pass. If $O$ drops, his match equity is $50 \%$. If O takes, he wins the match $37 \%$ of the time, plus another $50 \%$ he trails $6-4$ to 7 with a match equity of $25 \%$, giving a total match equity also about $50 \%$. Dr. Gerry Tesauro.

Dr. Gerry Tesauro has written a 5-page paper on his program titled

TD-Gammon,
A Self-Teaching Backgammon Program, Achieves Master-Level Play.

You can receive a copy by sending $\$ 1.00$ to cover postage and handling to HBC.

## WORLD CUP III <br> Tino Lechich vs Ed O'Laughlin <br> Best 3 of 5-11 Point Matches Match \#1 Tino win 11-2.

The HBC Newsletter presents a match between Tino Lechich and Ed O'Laughlin from the WORLD CUP III, August 1992.

Instructions: You will need a backgammon board to follow along. The board is numbered 1 to 24 based on the view of the player on roll. Each player will always be moving from a higher to lower point with only the point(s) moved to used. The home portion of the board is numbered 1 thru 6 . Bearing off is noted as moving to the zero (0) point. To make it easier to follow, the larger number rolled is noted first. In some situations where the smaller number rolled is forced, it will be presented first. An example: being on the BAR with a roll of $5-2$ with the 5 -point made and the 2 -point open.

Abbreviations used: Closed Board(CB), Entry Failure(EF), Misplay(MP), No Play Possible(NP), opponent's piece was hit ( $\mathbf{x}$ ), superscript $\left(5^{2}\right)$ denotes 2 or more pieces moving to a point; this example has 2 pieces moving to the 5 point.

In the doubling positions, Tino is the dark checkers and Ed the light. The positions are shown from Tino's point of veiw; study them first before going through the games.



Black-2 White-6


Game 1

| Tino Lechich - 0 roll played |  |  | Ed | O'Laughlin - 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1) |  |  | roll | played |
| 2) | 11 | $7^{12} 5^{2}$ | 43 | 17x |
| 3) | 54 | $20^{2}$ | 41 | 1323 |
| 4) | 62 | 711 | 64 | 13 |
| 5) | 42 | 94 | 54 | 89 |
| 6) | 21 | $4^{77}$ | 21 | $7{ }^{2}$ |
| 7) | 33 | 53 | 33 | $10^{2} 3^{2}$ |
| 8) | 43 | $3^{\text {F7 }} 2$ |  | double to 2? |
| 9) |  | take | 53 | 810 |
| 10) | 31 | 12x-9 | 22 | $23 \mathrm{x} 61 \mathrm{x}^{2}$ |
| 11) | 33 | $22^{2} 7$ | 42 | $4{ }^{\text {F10 }}$ |
| 12) | 32 | $2 \mathrm{x}^{\text {F7 }}$ | 32 | $23 \times 7$ |
| 13) | 61 | EF | 62 | 178 |
| 14) | 54 | 16 | 64 | 7 |
| 15) | 62 | 8 | 63 | 24 |
| 16) | 51 | $2^{\text {F6 }}$ | 22 | $2^{\text {F8 }} 6$ |
| 17) | 65 | 32 | 32 | $2^{[7}$ |
| 18) | 41 | 15 | 42 | $5 \mathrm{x}-1$ |
| 19) | 32 | 2213 | 64 | 10 |
| 20) | 53 | 1710 | 61 | $0^{2}$ |
| 21) | 42 | 615 | 43 | 21 |
| 22) | 41 | 10 | 53 | $1^{2}$ |
| 23) | 65 | 11 | 31 | $3 x^{2}$ |
| 24) | 64 | 196 | 51 | $0^{2}$ |
| 25) | 44 | $3^{\text {F19 }}$ | 32 | $0^{2}$ |
| 26) | 51 | $5^{\text {Fi+1 }}$ | 21 | $0^{2}$ |
| 27) | 42 | game |  |  |

Game 2

| Tino Lechich - 0 |  |  | Ed O'Laughlin - 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1) |  | played | roll $\quad$ played 41 |
| 2) | 42 | $4^{2}$ | 31 52 |
| 3) | 64 | $2 x^{2}$ | 64 EF |
| 4) | 53 | 16x | 532022 |
| 5) | 54 | $3 \times 9$ | 32 22x-20 |
| 6) | 51 | 241 x | 41 24x 9x |
| 7) | 51 | 24 EF | double to 2? |
| 8) |  | pass |  |

Game 3

| Tino Lechich - 0 |  |  | Ed O'Laughlin - 3 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1) |  | played | ${ }^{\text {roll }}$ | played |
| 2) | 21 | $11^{\cdots} 23$ | 63 | 14 x |
| 3) | 31 | 225 | 43 | 20x 3x |
| 4) | 22 | $23^{2} 22 \mathrm{x} 11 \mathrm{x}$ | 21 | 2324 |
| 5) | 32 | $20^{\text {F23 }} 11$ | 42 | $4^{2}$ |
| 6) | 42 | $4{ }^{2}$ | 61 | $7^{2}$ |
| 7) | 54 | $2 x^{511}$ |  | double to 2 ? |
| 8) |  | take | 41 | 20 |
| 9) | 41 | 222 | 51 | 85 x |
| 10) | 62 | 237 | 66 | 18x $14 \times 12 \mathrm{x} 7$ |
| 11) | 11 | $24^{3} 22$ | 33 | 59114 |
| 12) | 41 | 45 x | 52 | 20x 9 |
| 13) | 62 | 232 | 43 | 1610 |
| 14) | 64 | 2 NP | 62 | $8^{\text {F16 }}$ |
| 15) | 41 | 23 NP | 64 | $4{ }^{2}$ |
| 16) | 32 | 122 | 53 | $1 \mathrm{x}^{\text {F9 }}$ |
| 17) | 54 | EF | 32 | $4{ }^{\text {F9 }}$ |
| 18) | 53 | 22 NP | 41 | 46 |
| 19) | 52 | $17 \mathrm{x}-15$ | 21 | $24 \times 5$ |
| 20) | 42 | 2318 | 64 | 14 |
| 21) | 32 | 10 | 65 | 81 |
| 22) | 63 | $17 \times 14$ | 63 | 16 |
| 23) | 63 | 9 x | 42 | EF |
| 24) | 62 | 1712 | 63 | 16 x |
| 25) | 53 | 225 | 31 | $13 \mathrm{x}-12$ |
| 26) | 54 | EF | 54 | 71 |
| 27) | 62 | 2316 | 65 | $1^{2}$ |
| 28) | 63 | 11 19x | 55 | $20 x-5$ |
| 29) | 42 | 2312 | 44 | $1^{3} 0$ |
| 30) | 42 | $17^{\text {F23 }}$ | 53 | 01 |
| 31) | 52 | 1817 | 65 | $0^{2}$ |
| 32) | 66 | $5^{2 / 17(2)}$ | 51 | $0^{2}$ |
| 33) | 22 | $21 \times 16^{\text {F22 }}$ | 63 | 16 |
| 34) | 32 | 13 9x | 63 | 16x |
| 35) | 21 | 2312 | 11 | 14 NP |
| 36) | 55 | $11 \times 13^{\text {F23 }}$ | 11 | 24 NP |
| 37) | 52 | 1310 | 41 | NP |
| 38) | 53 | 14 | 51 | 18 |
| 39) | 11 | $7 \times 1$ | 31 | 22 NP |
| 40) | 62 | 3 x | 42 | EF |
| 41) | 61 | $6^{2}$ | 54 | EF |
| 42) | 43 | 911 | 51 | 24x NP |
| 43) | 51 | $201 x$ | 62 | EF |
| 44) | 66 | $\begin{array}{llll}31 & 17\end{array}$ | .. | CB |
| 45) | 65 | $6^{6-17}$ | .. | CB |
| 46) | 21 | 1810 | .. | CB |
| 47) | 21 | 15 | .. | CB |
| 48) | 62 | 7 | .. | CB |
| 49) | 54 | 53 | .. | CB |
| 50) | 32 | 04 |  | CB |
| 51) | 55 | $1^{2} 0^{2}$ | 53 | 20x-17 |
| 52) | 32 | 20 | 43 | 10 |
| 53) | 53 | $15 \mathrm{x}-12$ | 65 | 14 |
| 54) | 65 | 1 | 65 | 3 |
| 55) | 64 | $0^{2}$ | 33 | $0^{4}$ |
| 56) | 63 | $0{ }^{2}$ | 63 | $0^{2}$ |
| 57) | 55 | $0^{4}$ | 21 | $0^{2}$ |
| 58) | 65 | game |  |  |

Game 4

| Tino Lechich - 0 |  |  | Ed O'Laughlin - 5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | roll | played |  |  |
| 1) |  |  | 53 | $3{ }^{2}$ |
| 2) | 43 | 910 | 32 | 1011 |
| 3) | 41 | $5{ }^{2}$ | 41 | $7^{2}$ |
| 4) | 52 | 54 | 62 | $4^{2}$ |
| 5) | 55 | $3^{3 F 13,8(2)}$ | 43 | $21 \mathrm{x}-17 \mathrm{x}$ |
| 6) | 64 | EF |  | double to 2 ? |
| 7) |  | pass |  |  |


...Continues from Page 3...
Not stopping on the 20 yard line (but jumping over it on one good roll) leads to cube inefficiency, and introduces the concept of "missing one's market;" (more meat for future articles)! I went on to steer the reader to Danny Kleinman's book ...ADVICE TO THE DICELORN where he discusses cube efficiency and its effect on doubling and taking.

For a more quantitative reply, I again refer to Keeler and Spencer's article (see last issue for the citation). Using a computer rollout program, they conclude that for races where the player on roll has pip counts of 110, 90, and 70, his opponent's drop/take lines are $21 \%, 21 \%$, and $22 \%$ respectively. It appears that the shorter the race, the further one must depart from the $20 \%$ rule.

One other point in John's letter needs to be addressed, for I fear he has misinterpreted the situations where I intended the rule to apply. He states: "In the vast majority of early and middle game positions where a double is offered, the taker has no possible way of estimating the efficiency of his redoubles." I agree with this statement, but it has nothing to do with my article. Early games and middle games involve contact between competing armies, and as John earlier correctly quoted from the article: "...you are justified in taking a NON-CONTACT double in a money game if your chance of winning the position with an inaccessible cube is $20 \%$ or greater." Also from early in the article: "For now, let's assume a NON-CONTACT race. (We will consider gammons and backgammons in a future article.)" Depending on the gammon chances of both players, the theoretical drop-take line can be anywhere between 15\% to over 40\%. Thanks, John, for that lead-in to my next article!

Game 5

| Tino Lechich - 0 |  |  | Ed O'Laughlin - 6 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1) |  | played | roll | played 1123 |
| 2) | 62 | 1811 | 31 | $207 x$ |
| 3) | 66 | EF | 53 | $3^{2}$ |
| 4) | 64 | 21 18x | 31 | $227 x$ |
| 5) | 53 | 20 18x | 43 | $227 x$ |
| 6) | 65 | 20 5x | 55 | $20 \times 8{ }^{2} 15$ |
| 7) | 41 | 215 | 52 | 10 20x |
| 8) | 21 | $235 x$ | 43 | 22 20x |
| 9) | 31 | 24 18x | 66 | EF |
| 10) | 52 | 821 | 62 | 23 4x |
| 11) | 41 | 21 x 5 x | 43 | 2122 |
| 12) | 42 | $4 \mathrm{x}-2 \mathrm{x}$ | 53 | 20x 22 |
| 13) | 54 | 2113 | 64 | $16^{2}$ |
| 14) | 53 | $5^{\text {F13 }}$ | 41 | 1 x |
| 15) | 54 | 218 | 52 | 11 20x |
| 16) | 64 | 15 | 52 | 1120 |
| 17) | 42 | $11^{2}$ | 62 | 12 x |
| 18) | 42 | 216 | 21 | 2012 |
| 19) | 54 | 12x | 33 | $229^{2} 8$ |
| 20) | 62 | 13 | 62 | 12x |
| 21) | 63 | EF | 63 | 13x |
| 22) | 51 | 20 24x | 65 | 207 |
| 23) | 64 | $18 \mathrm{x}-14 \mathrm{x}$ | 62 | 23x EF |
| 24) | 22 | $234^{2}$ | 54 | $202 x$ |
| 25) | 33 | EF | 33 | $3^{\text {F12 }} 6$ |
| 26) | 42 | 23x 16x | 43 | 22 EF |
| 27) | 61 | 815 | 52 | 2315 |
| 28) | 54 | $10 \times 16$ | 61 | 18 |
| 29) | 51 | 10 | 52 | 1820 |
| 30) | 43 | $16^{\text {F23 }}$ | 55 | $13^{3}$ |
| 31) | 62 | $14^{2}$ | 31 | $5^{2}$ |
| 32) | 22 | $7^{2}$ | 63 | 1410 |
| 33) | 21 | $11 \times$ | 64 | EF |
| 34) |  | double to 2 ? |  | take |
| 35) | 31 | 117 | 53 | 2010 |
| 36) | 54 | 12 x | 54 | 16 |
| 37) | 51 | 1611 | 32 | 51 |
| 38) | 42 | $12 \mathrm{9x}$ | 62 | 234 |
| 39) | 61 | 68 | 31 | $7{ }^{\text {F10 }} 4$ |
| 40) | 63 | 47 | 51 | 157 |
| 41) | 32 | 46 | 66 | $31^{2}$ |
| 42) | 52 | $2 x^{2}$ | 43 | 222 |
| 43) | 65 | 23 x | 32 | $22 \times 4$ |
| 44) | 31 | EF | 41 | 162 |
| 45) | 64 | 192 | 65 | 1615 |
| 46) | 63 | 10x | 32 | 20 |
| 47) | 54 | 6-1 | 33 | 171013 |
| 48) | 66 | $5^{2} 1^{2}$ | 65 | 6 |
| 49) | 66 | $0^{4}$ | 65 | 75 |
| 50) | 64 | $0^{2}$ | 51 | 20 |
| 51) | 65 | $0^{2}$ | 53 | $0^{2}$ |
| 52) | 41 | $0^{2}$ | 53 | game |

Game 6

| Tino Lechich - 2 |  |  | Ed O'Laughlin - 6 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1) | roll | played | roll | played <br> 2010 |
| 2) | 64 | 14 | 31 | $5{ }^{2}$ |
| 3) | 31 | $5 \mathrm{x}^{2}$ | 52 | 18 |
| 4) | 61 | $7{ }^{2}$ | 63 | 224 |
| 5) | 53 | 821 x | 21 | 24 4x |
| 6) |  | double to 2 ? |  | take |
| 7) | 51 | 249 | 32 | 1022 |
| 8) | 62 | $7^{2}$ | 42 | 94 |
| 9) | 42 | 1 x | 33 | $227^{2}$ |
| 10) | 64 | 79 | 52 | $6^{\text {F13 }}$ |
| 11) | 52 | $4^{2}$ | 21 | $3^{\text {F6 }}$ |
| 12) | 31 | 423 | 41 | $4^{\text {F9 }}$ |
| 13) | 52 | $2^{2}$ | 54 | $2 x^{\text {F7 }} 3$ |
| 14) | 61 | 18 | 21 | 27 x |
| 15) | 44 | EF | 41 | 46 |
| 16) | 62 | EF | 53 | $1^{2}$ |
| 17) | .. | CB | 64 | 12 |
| 18) | .. | CB | 54 | 3 |
| 19) |  | CB | 31 | 35 |
| 20) | 54 | EF | 33 | $2^{3} 1$ |
| 21) | 31 | EF | 42 | 2 NP |
| 22) | 53 | 17 | 43 | NP |
| 23) | 41 | $1{ }^{\text {F6 }}$ | 54 | NP |
| 24) | 64 | 24 | 55 | $12^{2}$ |
| 25) | 62 | 15 | 64 | $8 \mathrm{x}-2$ |
| 26) | 63 | 192 |  | double to 4? |
| 27) |  | take | 63 | $6 \mathrm{x}-3$ |
| 28) | 32 | EF | 63 | $0^{2}$ |
| 29) | 53 | 17 | 52 | $0^{2}$ |
| 30) | 54 | 8 | 65 | $0^{2}$ |
| 31) | 31 | 50 | 52 | $0^{2}$ |
| 32) | 31 | game |  |  |

Hoosier Pips...Kevin McLeaster brought two new players, Craig Hampton and Jim Woods on June 1st with Craig winning 1st that evening...Other players reaching the winners' circle for the first time were Dragan Stevanovic and Stu Sherman...HBC couldn't operate without help--thanks to Woody Woodworth and Don Woods for running backgammon Thursday evenings while the Meeses were out of town to the Las Vegas Open and the Michigan Summer Championships... Backgammon is one of many fundraising events of Operation Feed in Ohio which raised $\$ 1616$ this year ( $\$ 50$ more than last year) from it's backgammon activities. This is all made possible by the donated entries from the Flint Area and Hoosier Backgammon Clubs...On June 19th, Woody Woodworth celebrated a happy milestone birthday...The Meeses observed their 12th wedding anniversary while in Las Vegas. During dinner with friends, a question arose about married couples who met thru backgammon and who are still married and playing backgammon. At dinner, no one could think of anyone else besides the Meeses. After much inquiring, Joe and Rhonda Monro may have the honor since they have been married exactly 4 years longer--having the same anniversary date as the Meeses: June 13th.

Game 7

| Tino Lechich - 2 |  |  | Ed O'Laughlin - 10 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | roll | played | roll | played |
| 1) |  |  | 43 | 2010 |
| 2) | 55 32 | $3{ }^{2} 1 x^{2}$ 2321 | 62 | 17 x 1110 |
| 4) | 64 | 14 x | 42 | 2111 x |
| 5) | 61 | 18 | 53 | $7 \mathrm{x}-2 \mathrm{x}$ |
| 6) | 61 | 24 EF | 43 | $7^{2}$ |
| 7) | 21 | 23x 5 x | 52 | 20x 23 |
| 8) | 31 | 21 | 21 | 217 |
| 9) | 63 | $15^{\text {F24 }}$ | 53 | 13 |
| 10) | 11 | $5 \mathrm{x}^{2}-4 \mathrm{x}^{2}$ | 42 | 23 EF |
| 11) | 65 | 98 | 64 | $19^{2}$ |
| 12) | 65 | 78 | 54 | $2 x^{2}$ |
| 13) | 63 | 16 | 62 | 5 |
| 14) | 53 | $8^{516}$ | 52 | 15 |
| 15) | 42 | $5^{2}$ | 21 | $5^{\text {F7 }} 1$ |
| 16) | 51 | 2 | 21 | 2 |
| 17) | 61 | 27 | 64 | 1315 |
| 18) | 51 | 1 | 33 | $10^{3} 3$ |
| 19) | 41 | 912 | 21 | $13 \times 2$ |
| 20) | 42 | 217 | 64 | 3 |
| 21) | 51 | 166 | 43 | 3 |
| 22) | 44 | 42 | 61 | 3 |
| 23) | 42 | 13 | 63 | 1 |
| 24) | 61 | 14 | 54 | 34 x |
| 25) | 64 | 21x-15 | 11 | EF |
| 26) | 54 | $10^{2}$ | 61 | 192 |
| 27) | 32 | $1{ }^{2}$ | 62 | 11 |
| 28) | 44 | $6^{2} 0^{2}$ | 52 | 60 |
| 29) | 43 | 20 | 21 | $0^{2}$ |
| 30) | 41 | 20 | 33 | $0^{3} 3$ |
| 31) | 43 | $0^{2}$ | 33 | $0^{2}$ |
| 32) | 52 | $\mathrm{O}^{2}$ | 51 | $0^{2}$ |
| 33) | 51 | $0^{2}$ | 65 | $0^{2}$ |
| 34) | 62 | $0^{2}$ | 52 | $0^{2}$ |
| 35) | 65 | game |  |  |

Tino Lechich - 2
Ed O'Laughlin - 11 After Match \#2: Best 3-of-5 tied 1-1.

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