

Chess Life



America's Chess Newspaper

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Vol. XIII, No. 4

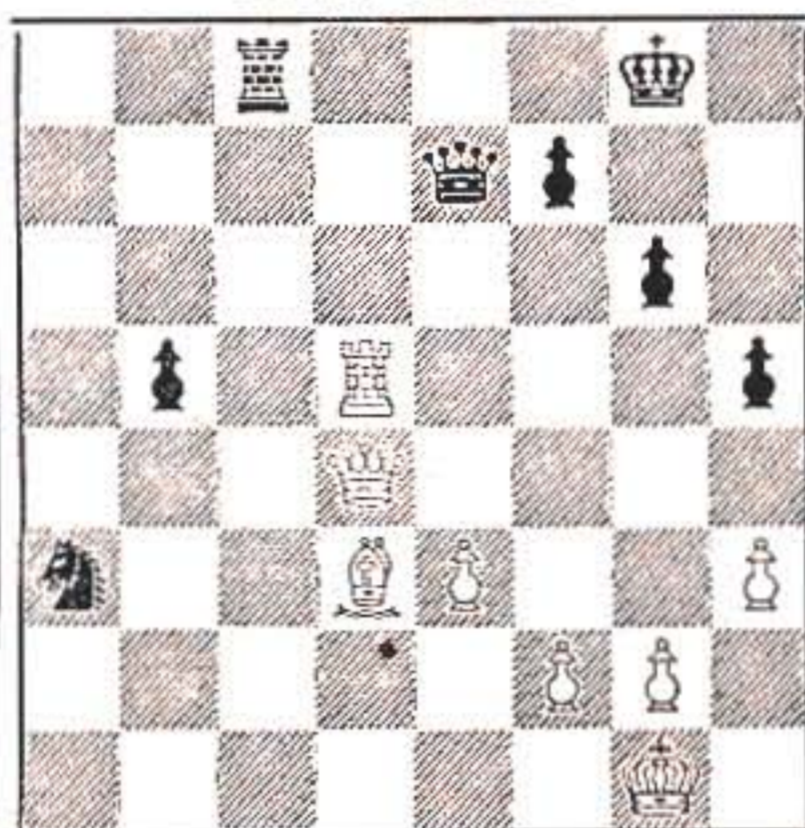
Monday, October 20, 1958

15 Cents

What's The Best Move?

Conducted by
IRWIN SIGMOND

Position No. 242



White to play

Send solutions to Position No. 242 to reach Irwin Sigmond, 5200 Williamsburg Blvd., Arlington 7, Va., by November 15, 1958. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice of "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 242 will appear in the December 5, 1958 issue.

NOTE: Do not place solutions to two positions on one card; be sure to indicate correct number of position being solved, and give the full name and address of the solver to assist in proper crediting of solution.

Operation M = 1000 NEW MEMBERS

New Membership Brochure Available

The big story of USCF—what it has done, what it stands for, what it hopes to do—all this is now presented in an attractive new brochure entitled "Support Organized Chess," published by the Membership Committee, and available to all USCF members free.

Designed to help individual members in presenting the "organized chess" values of USCF membership, the brochure includes a membership application blank and receipt form, so that the prospect can be signed up on the spot and given a membership card immediately by the man who accepts his application. "We hope every USCF member will carry a few of the new brochures at all times," Fred Cramer, General Membership Chairman, stated. "This leaflet and application form are powerful as 'deal closers,' and will be mighty fine to finish the half-sold prospect. They are splendid backing for our sales talks."

Supplies are now in stock at USCF headquarters. State Membership Chairmen should requisition quantities currently needed for their committees. Members desiring faster service will receive a smaller quantity by return mail for a postcard to Ken Harkness, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3.

Committee Organizing at Fast Pace

Appointment of the following State Membership Chairmen has been announced by the Committee, in addition to those announced in this column on September 5: New York: Jose M. Calderon; Connecticut: W. H. C. Newberry; Pennsylvania: Mordecai Treblow; Texas: C. Harold Bone; Kansas: Winifred Killough; Louisiana: A. Wyatt Jones; Missouri: J. Donald Define; Arizona: Mabel Burlingame.

With these appointments, only a dozen-odd smaller states, each with less than 20 members remain without chairmen at this writing. State Chairmen Ed Dickenson of Michigan and William Goetz of Iowa already have announced complete slates of Local Chairmen. Incoming mail is already overloading Membership Headquarters at Milwaukee, where organization was estimated now at 85% complete nationally. Volunteers are, of course, still welcome everywhere.

State Associations Welcome Operation M

Operation M, with its urgent purpose of advancing the strength of organized chess in America and its grass-roots method of seeking to make all USCF members also USCF recruiters, has been hailed worthy of full support by state chess associations in widely separated parts of the country. Among the State Association Presidents who are doubling in brass as USCF State Membership Chairmen are Steve Markowski of Ohio, Sheldon Rein of Minnesota, C. Harold Bone of Texas, and W.H.C. Newberry of Connecticut, who writes on this subject as follows:

(Page 4, Col. 1)

U.S. OLYMPIC TEAM

After six completed preliminary rounds of play, the U.S. Team leads the nine teams of Section 2, and appears certain to qualify for the finals. Drawing a bye in the first round, the U.S. players went into action against Norway in the second round. Reshevsky, at Board 1, drew with Yestal; Lombardy won a Sicilian from Postad, and Bisguier defeated Bockman. Evans was reported to be a pawn up at adjournment against Halvasan, with a draw reported likely.

In the third round Bisguier and Evans, at Boards 2 and 3 respectively, won from their Iran opponents. Lombardy at Board 1 and Rossolimo at Board 4 were adjourned, with at least even chances.

In the fourth round, the U.S. Team defeated Finland 3½-½. Lombardy at Board 1 beat Book. Bisguier won from Rantamen, and Rossolimo beat Halstrom, while Evans and Fred drew.

In round five Lombardy drew with Porath, Evans drew with Smiltner, while Bisguier and Rossolimo defeated Aloni and Kreidman, respectively, to give the U.S. Team a 3-1 victory over Israel.

In round six South Africa was defeated by 3½-½. Bisguier at Board 1 drew with Kirby. Lombardy, Evans, and Rossolimo, won from Heidenfeld, Grivainis, and Stem, respectively.

ROBERT BYRNE INDIANA OPEN CHAMP

International Master Robert Byrne won four and drew one to top a 32-player 5-round at Muncie, with a 4½-½ score. George T. Meyer of Washington, D. C., and Lajos Szedlaczek of Cleveland, Ohio, each scored 4-1, with Meyer taking second place on SB points.

Fourth to seventh, with 3½-1½, were Angelo Sandrin, Chicago; Allen DuVall, St. Albans, W. Va.; Kimball Nedved and Albert Sandrin, both of Chicago.

Eighth to fifteenth, with 3-2, were Tautvaisas, Batchelder, Jankauskas, Zilic, Muhn, Palciauskas, Oren, and Berzzarins.

Played at the Muncie YMCA, and directed by Paul Fischer, this is reported to have been the strongest tournament ever held in Indiana.

RAGAN TAKES ARKANSAS OPEN

The Second Annual Arkansas Open at Hot Springs, drew 36 entries from 10 states, and was classified as a successful event in spite of the fact that the host state was unable to place more than four players in the first twenty after a five round Swiss.

John Ragan of St. Louis, Mo., won four and drew one to take the title with a 4½-½ score. Second to fifth places, on median points, were: J. D. Define, Florissant, Mo.; Ernest Bergel, Springfield, Mo.; Dale Ruth, Midwest City, Okla.; and J. M. Wright, Kansas City, Mo., after each had scored 4-1. Tied with 3½-1½, five players finished as listed: Dick Thomson, Midwest City, Okla.; Richard Long, Fort Smith, Ark.; Byron Douglas, Dallas, Tex.; Carl Spies, and R. S. Scrivner, both of Memphis, Tenn.

WADE TOPS ALABAMA OPEN

Hometown Brad Wade won six and conceded a single draw to score 6½-½ for the 1958 Alabama Open Championship played at the Central YMCA at Birmingham. Gerald Ronning, Brad Gambrell, both of Birmingham, Kirill Firfaroff of Jackson, George Hoffman of Mobile, and Charles Cleveland of Birmingham, finished second to sixth respectively, after each had scored 5-2.

Other plus scores were: Rodney Baine, Montevallo (4½-2½); Christian Wingard, Birmingham; Charles Stallings, Huntsville; James Wright, Millington, Tenn.; Fred Kemp, Palmerdale; R. S. Scrivener, Memphis, Tenn.; G. C. Bates, Birmingham; and Lon Atkins, Gadsden; all with 4-3.

The event was notable in two respects. The Alabamans successfully held off strong out-of-state players, the two Tennessee men mentioned above being the only non-Alabama entrants to place in the first 27 in the final standings of the 32 player event. Twenty-one entrants became USCF members in order to qualify the tournament for USCF ratings.

LATEST FROM MUNICH

The US Team beat Iceland 3-1, and drew with Spain 2-2, to gain the twelve-team finals.

In the first round of the finals it was USA vs USSR, with our players staging a minor upset by drawing 2-2. Lombardy, at Board 1, played a 40-move draw with the black pieces against World Champion Botvinnik.

At Board 2, Bisguier played a Scotch Opening against Smyslov, and drew in 33 moves. Evans, with black, drew with Keres in 32 moves at Board 3. Rossolimo played a Two Knights Defense against Bronstein, and drew in a 13-move blitz. (More Munich news—p. 4, col. 3)

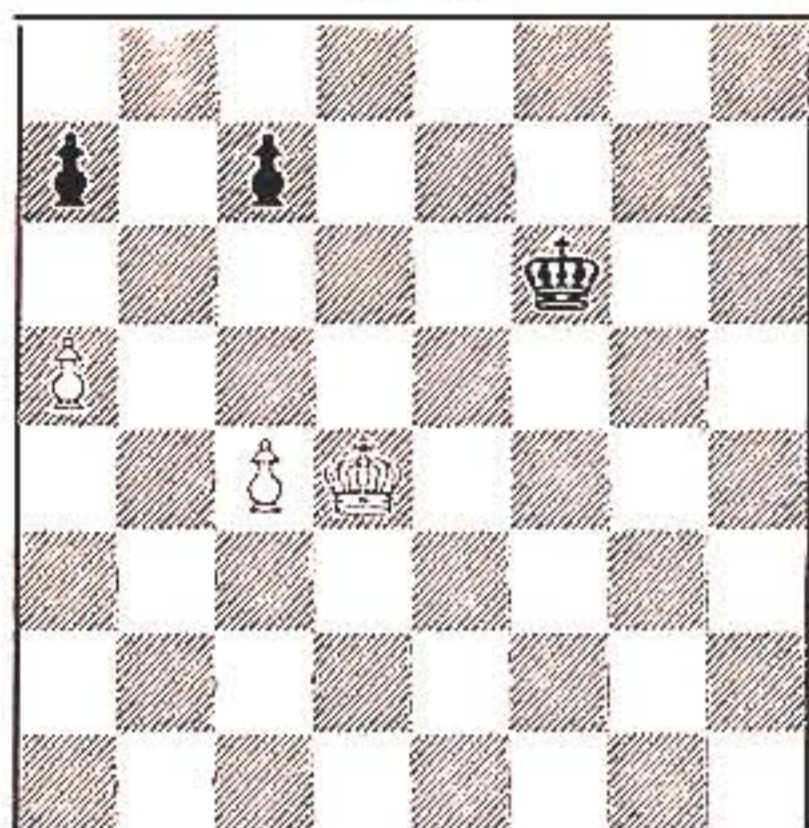
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

Mastering the End Game

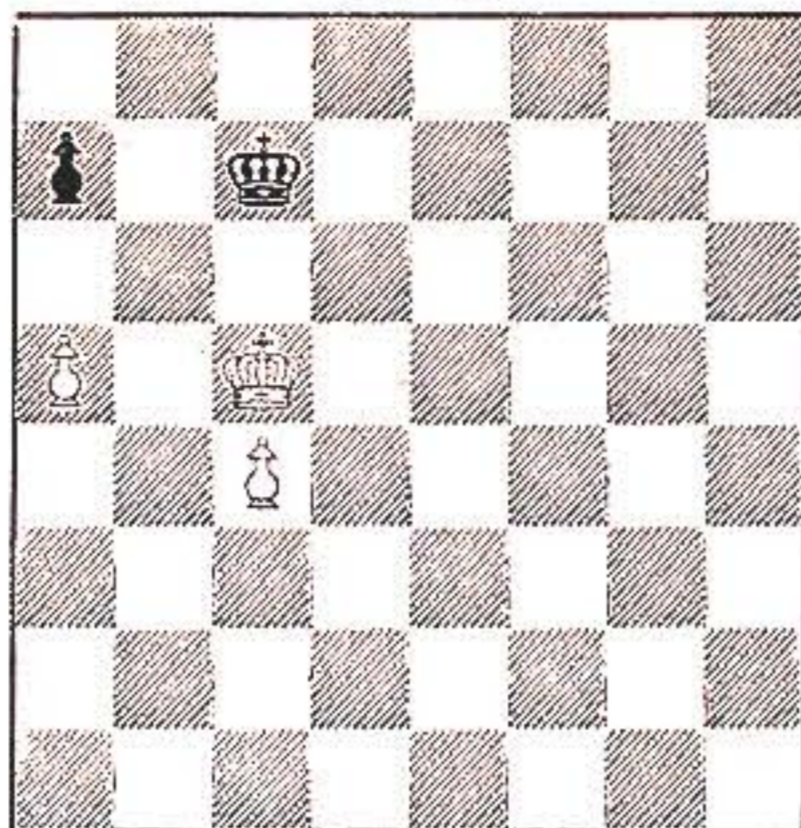
By **WALTER KORN**, Editor of MCO

No. 58

No. 59



Black moves and draws



White moves and draws
Black moves—White wins

Theory and Practice

Diagram 58 is the starting point for another one of the innumerable cases where knowledge of end game theory, or lack of it, inspires the successful conclusion of a practical game or causes failure.

The position occurred in the game Drimer (Roumania)—Soederborg (Sweden) during the 4th International Student Team Tournament at Reykjavik, 1957, and continued 1...K-K3; 2 K-B5, K-Q2; 3 K-N5, K-B1; 4 K-B6, K-N1; 5 K-Q7, P-B4!; 6 K-B6, K-B1; 7 KxP, K-B2!, with a draw agreed (e.g. 8 K-Q5, K-Q2; 9 P-R6, K-B2! 10 K-K6, K-B3; 11 K-K7, K-B2! maintaining the opposition. As pointed out in Shakhmaty, and in Maizelis' book "End Game", this very position (diagram 59) is won for White with exact play, if Black and not White were on the move in this position, e.g. 1...K-Q2; 2 K-Q5, K-B2; 3 K-K6 K-B3; 4 P-R6! K-B2 (4... K-B4; 5 K-Q7, KxP; 6 K-B6!!); 5 K-K7, K-B3 (5...K-B1; 6 K-Q6, K-Q1; 7 K-B6, K-B1; 8 P-B5!); 6 K-Q8, K-Q3; 7 K-B8, K-B3; 8 K-N1, K-N3; 9 P-B5ch, K-B3; 10 KxP, K-B2; 11 P-B6 winning.

KOLTANOWSKI ON TIME FORFEITS

The following letter was received from International Master, USCF Tournament Director, and old friend, George Koltanowski:

"Issue of **CHES LIFE** for Sept. 20 just to hand, and want to congratulate you and Mr. Haley for taking a stand on the important time question in chess. You probably did not see my article in the San Francisco Chronicle of Sept. 7, 1958. (Editor's note: Just to maintain the chronological sequence, here's the article.)

A Question Of Rules by George Koltanowski

For the first time in the many years that I have been directing chess tournaments throughout the world, I have had to accept the double forfeit rule.

The double forfeit means that both players lose—both overstepping the time limit allowed for a certain number of moves. It once was common practice that the first player who overstepped the limit (the first flag to fall) lost the game unless he could immediately show the tournament director that the required number of moves had been made. The only time a double forfeit was applied in a Master's tournament was when both opponents failed to appear one hour after the scheduled starting time of their game.

Two games were double-forfeited in the recent U. S. Open at Rochester, Minn. On the insistence of Donald Byrne and other leading U. S. players, the double forfeit rule was voted in at the players' meeting prior to the first round. This action was tak-

en over my objection that I could not see how both players could lose a game actually played.

The world chess press can be expected to assail the application of this impossible rule and I, as tournament director, will probably be lambasted from here to Vladivostok. Yet I had protested but was overruled. After the rule had been applied twice, the majority of players who had voted for it wanted it changed, but it was then too late—the damage had been done. As to why I had acquiesced to the ruling, when running a 138-man tourney the director must have the players with him or he will find it an almost impossible task. I will not direct any future U. S. Open tournament unless the United States Chess Federation brings out a standard ruling on this point and on many other important tournament rules such as etiquette and time control.

There is a tendency in the United States to try to avoid the loss, somehow, if one oversteps the time limit. As a result, all kinds of new rulings appear. Let's settle the question once and for all, if possible; otherwise, why use chess clocks at all?

My humble opinion is this: if you overstep the time limit—if your flag falls first—you lose.

Since that time I have strictly applied the rule at the Panhandle Open, Borger, Texas, and Southwestern Open, Houston, Texas, with good results. I intend to use it in any tournaments I direct in the future. Continue the good work with **CHES LIFE**.

Sincerely yours,
George."

WOODPUSHER'S SCOREBOOK

Our collection today has a slight New England accent, with unrated Beverage taking over veteran Tom Wiswell in a simultaneous game at Camden (Maine) YMCA, and an exciting set-to from the Pittsfield (Mass.) Club Championship. Then down to Texas, where Oran Perry sacrifices the exchange for the move which lets him win the ensuing king-race, and back to East Orange for one of the most sadistic king-hunts we have yet published.

Tom Wiswell		Elroy Beverage	
White		Black	
1. P-K4	P-K4	13. QxB	NxKP!
2. N-KB3	N-KB	14. PxN	BxKP
3. N-B3	N-B3	15. QxQ	QRxQ
4. B-N5	B-K2	16. K-B1	BxN
5. BxN	QPxB	17. N-N3	BxR
6. NxP	O-O	18. NxB	R-Q7
7. P-Q3	R-K1	19. N-N3	KR-Q1
8. N-B3	B-QN5	20. K-K1	RxQBP
9. B-Q2	B-N5	21. N-B5	R(1)-Q7
10. P-KR3	B-KR4	22. N-K7ch	K-B1
11. P-KN4	B-N3	23. Resigns	
12. N-K2	BxB		

Pittsfield (Mass) 1958

Championship

Townsend		Semiw (unrated)	
White		Black	
1. P-K4	P-K3	13. R-N1	RxRch
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	14. NxR	K-B1
3. N-QB3	N-Q2	15. B-R6ch	NxB
4. P-K5	B-N5	16. QxNch	K-N1
5. B-Q3	P-QB4	17. N-B3	Q-B1
6. P-QR3	BxNch	18. Q-N5ch	Q-N2
7. PxP	PxP	19. Q-Q8ch	N-B1
8. B-QN5	PxP	20. K-K2	K-R2
9. Q-N4	N-K2	21. B-Q3ch!!!	N-N3
10. QxP	R-N1	22. R-KN1	K-R3
11. QxRP	RxP	23. BxN	PxB
12. N-R3	N-N1	24. Q-R4	mate

WEST TEXAS OPEN, 1958

White—Oran Perry (1697)		Black—Bob Blair (Unrated)	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	21. QxR	PxN
2. N-KB5	P-KN3	22. R-Q1	R-K1
3. P-QB4	P-Q4	23. RxP	Q-R5
4. N-QB3	B-N2	24. P-N3	Q-K2
5. P-QN3	N-B3	25. Q-Q6	QxQ
6. P-K3	O-O	26. RxQ	K-B1
7. B-K2	R-K1	27. B-N5	K-K2
8. O-O	P-K4	28. BxR	KxB
9. PxKP	NxP	29. P-QR4	B-Q2
10. NxN	RxN	30. RxB!	KxR
11. PxP	NxP?	31. K-B2	K-B3
12. P-K4	R-K1	32. K-K3	K-B4
13. NxN	BxR	33. K-Q3	K-N5
14. B-KN5	QxB	34. K-Q4	KxP
15. QxB	R-K3	35. K-B5	KxP
16. B-B4	R-N1	36. K-N6	K-N5
17. Q-Q4	Q-K4	37. KxP	K-B4
18. QxRP	P-QB3	38. K-B7	K-Q4
19. P-KB4	Q-Q3	39. K-Q7	Resigns
20. P-K5	Q-Q1		

New Jersey 1957 Invitational

Robin Ault (1720)		Peter Berlow (1684)	
1. P-KB4	P-QN3	15. PxN	BxB
2. N-KB3	B-N2	16. QxP!	B-N7
3. P-Q3	P-K3	17. QxPch	K-Q1
4. P-K4	P-Q3	18. Q-B8ch	K-Q2
5. B-K2	N-Q2	19. P-K6ch	KxP
6. P-QN4	P-Q4	20. Q-B7ch	K-Q3
7. PxP	Q-B3	21. R-Q1ch	K-B3
8. P-B3	BxQP	22. Q-B3ch	K-N4
9. P-Q4	B-Q3	23. P-R4ch	K-R3
10. O-O	BxBP	24. P-N5ch	K-R4
11. N-K5	Q-N4	25. QxR	BxP
12. B-B3	B-K6ch	26. NxR	Q-K4
13. K-R1	NxN	27. N-Q5	Resigns
14. BxQB	PxB		

An exciting 8 round match between WHC Newberry and Stanley Wysowski, was sponsored by the New Haven (Conn.) YMCA Chess and Checker Center, for the absolute championship of the New Haven area. At the end of seven rounds they stood even each with 2 wins, 2 losses, 3 draws, and 3½ points. Newberry won the deciding 8th round game, taking the match 4½-3½.

DURKIN ATTACK

U. S. Amateur, 1958

Asbury Park, N. J.

Notes by US Expert R. T. Durkin

R. T. DURKIN (1958)	I. CHERNEV (1986)
White	Black

1. N-QR3

How true I don't know, but some claim that the IBM machine advises this move as White's strongest. It is not aesthetically pleasing I will admit, but probably scientifically correct. Much territory can be explored and a host of new opening lines can result. The only Master so far who even considers it playable is Arthur Feuerstein who is currently considering it as secret weapon. For more on the opening see Chess Review Aug. 1956 and L'Echiquier de France March 1958. In France they say "Oui, oui".

1.

This does not take the bull by the horns, like P-K4 does, but it is a developing-move, hence good.

2. P-KB4

A typical part of White's Bird-like system aiming at the opening of the KB file. Black should immediately plan to 0-0-0.

2.

This is a hyper-modern type of move but if its purpose is to get P-K4 in it fails; it would have been better to get the QB developed on QN2 or QR3 as quickly as possible.

5. P-QN3

This is a good way to free the troublesome QB, a definite problem for White in this opening due to the blocking formation of Ps on Q2-K3-KB4.

5.

Since Black threatened Q-R4 which would force the knight on the rim to retreat.

6.

Black goes in for exchanging his STRONG B for White's WEAK QB; better policy seems P-QN3, concentrating upon getting Black's QB into the game.

10. BxB

N-N4-K5 is correct.

20. R-B3

The better defense is P-N3 since Black has three defenses already on his KN3.

28. K-R2

White took an incorrect gamble here which led to the following mistake by Black of PB5?

28.

R-B would have won the game immediately for White. The text is a half-baked line aiming at getting the N into it when it was not at all necessary.

32.

White must prevent the R-B5.

42.

The correct method. The rest was a mopping-up procedure.

43.

43. RxP 47. R-K7 R-QN7
44. NxR KxN 48. RxKP RxPch
45. RxN K-Q 49. K-B4 K-B2
46. RxP K-B 50. B-K4 Resigns

Are You a Member?

Is Your Friend a Member?
BOOST AMERICAN CHESS



LARRY EVANS ON CHESS

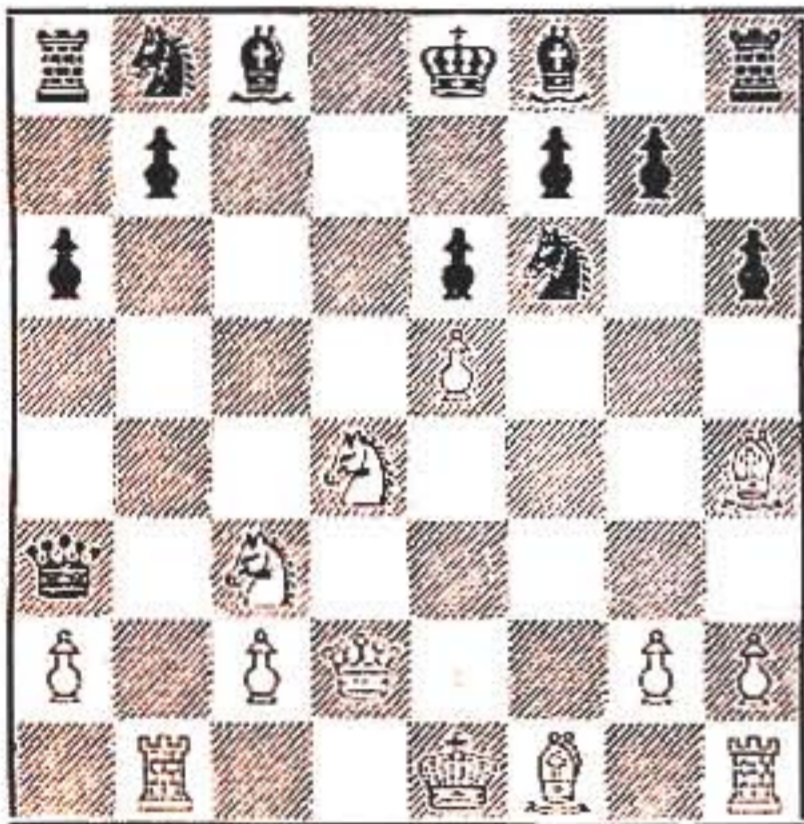
By International Grandmaster LARRY EVANS

A Time to Reconsider

Dear Mr. Evans,

In your article "Premature Obituary," CHESS LIFE, August 20, 1958, you invite analysis of some lines in the Sicilian. The horrifying experience I had with you in our game in Winnipeg last month made me do a little homework on the Sicilian, which I would like to pass on to you."

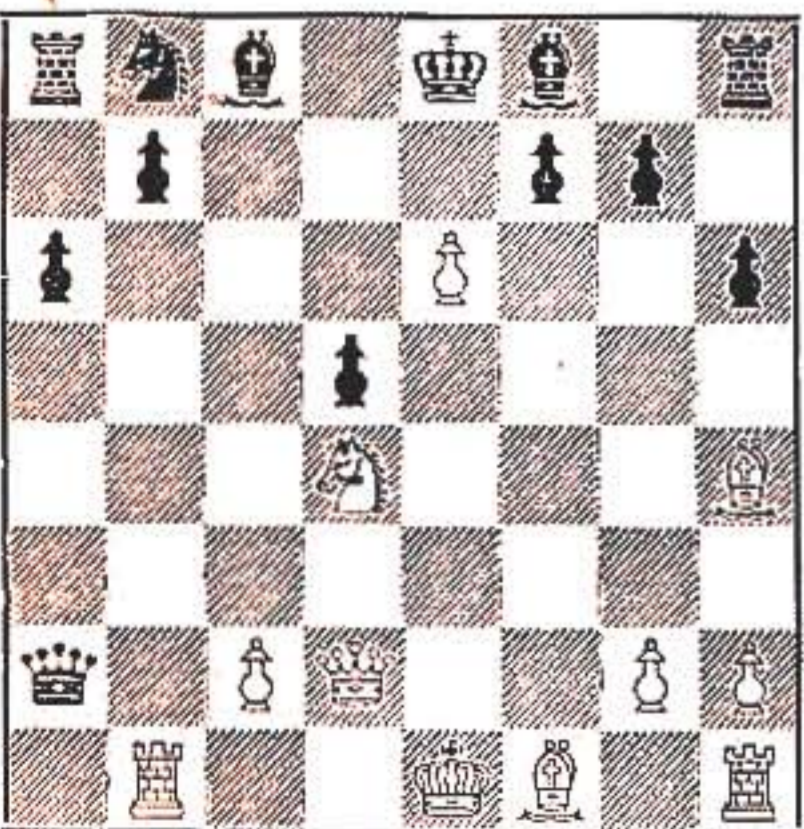
This letter, along with some of the points that follow, was received from Jack Woodbury of Canada. Walter Korn summed up the feeling of most readers who responded: "That Evans position turned out to be a real lulu, after 1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 N-KB3, P-Q3; 3 P-Q4, PxP; 4 NxP, N-KB3; 5 N-QB3, P-QR3; 6 B-KN5, P-K3; 7 P-B4, P-KR3; 8 B-R4, Q-N3; 9 Q-Q2, QxP; 10 R-QN1, Q-R6; 11 P-K5, PxP; 12 PxP."



Position after 12. PxP

To analyze a relatively uncharted variation raises more questions than answers. This is as it should be. This is what produces creative evolution in chess: sophisticated ideas require more sophisticated antidotes. Since writing the last article, we know much more about the positions which result from this diagram. Alas! not enough. But chess is too complicated to analyze in a vacuum. Only tournament experience forges concrete conclusions.

The first question which was asked of our readers was as follows: After 12., N-Q4; 13. NxN, PxN; 14. P-K6, can Black get away with QxP?



Position after 15., QxP

Chess Life, Sept. 20, publishes the following analysis of this position by Walter Korn: 15. PxPch, KxP; 16. Q-B4ch, K-N1; 17. B-Q3, QxRch; 18. K-B2, QxR?; 19. B-N6 and wins. Quite correct.

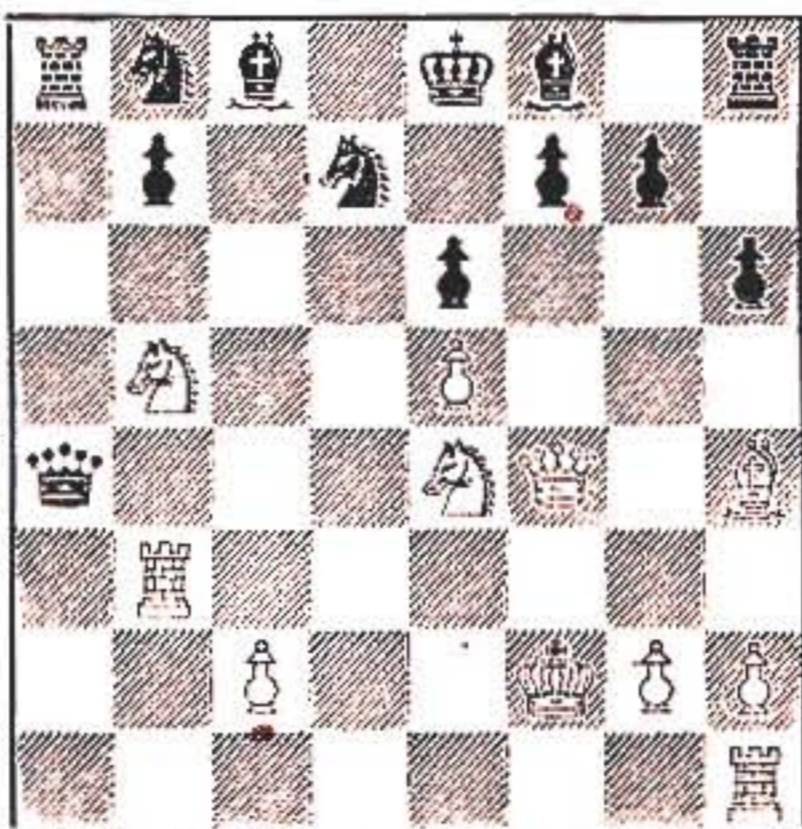
However, as Korn points out in a subsequent letter, Black can win by playing 18., Q-N3 (instead of, QxR?); 19. R-QN1,

Q-Q3 and White's attack is refuted.

Korn goes on to add that White should try 18. K-K2! instead of K-B2; whereupon after Q-N3; 19. R-KB1 wins. And after 18., QxR; 19. Q-B3!!; P-KN4; 20. QxPch, K-N2; 21. B-B4 winning. For if 21., B-N5ch; 22. K-B2, B-R4 either 23. B-KN3 or QxQNPch wins with ease.

This appears to be the positive refutation of 12., N-Q4.

More knotty problems are posed by 12., KN-Q2 (from diagram 1). According to some authorities 13. B-B4 is now White's best move. For the moment, however, we are concerned only with 13. N-K4. In our article we recommended for Black 13., QxP; 14. R-N3, Q-R8ch; 15. K-B2, Q-R5; 16. B-QN5, PxP; 17. NxP. Now the question was asked whether White has a satisfactory continuation after 17., N-R3. Both Edward Lasker and Jack Woodbury pointed out that 18. Q-B4 appears to win for White here. The major threat is 19. N(4)-Q6ch, winning Black's Queen.



Position after 18. Q-B4

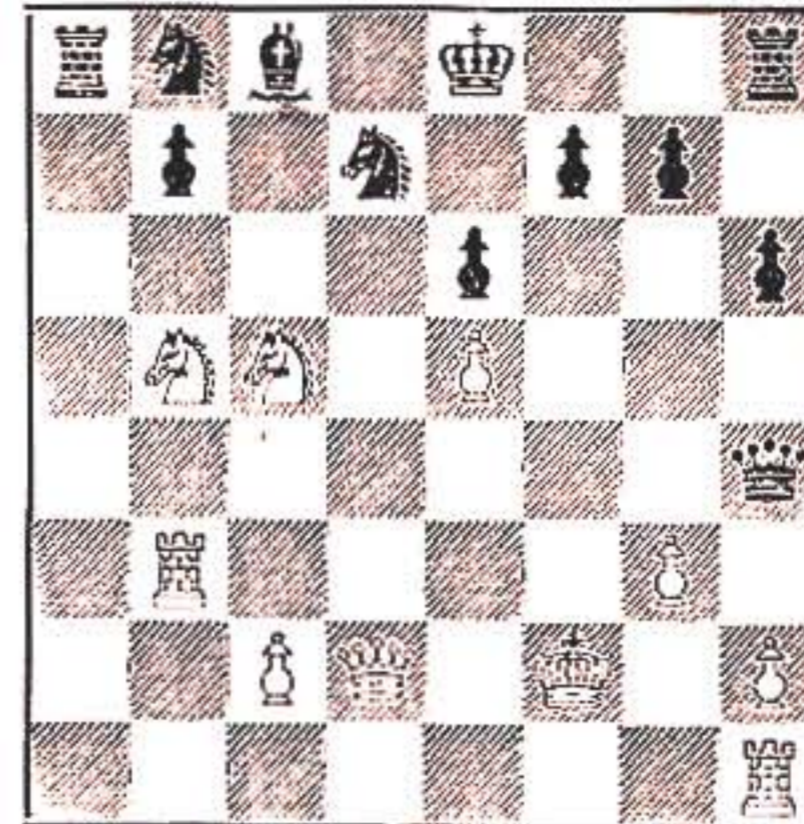
Unfortunately, Black appears to have no adequate defense. If 18., B-B4ch; 19. K-N3, K-B1; 20. R-KB1 wins. Or if instead 19., O-O; 20. N-B6ch wins the Queen.

If 18., N(2)-B4; 19. R-Q1!! (unclear is 19. N(4)-Q6ch, BxN; 20. NxPch, K-Q2; 21. QxPch, K-B3), NxNch; 22. QxN and wins; e.g., B-B4ch; 23. K-N3. White still has the double threat of either R-Q8 mate—or QxQ.

Will someone please find a good defense here for Black!

If 17., N-R3 is refuted, then apparently he has to fall back on

17., B-B4ch; 18. NxP, QxBch; 19. P-N3.

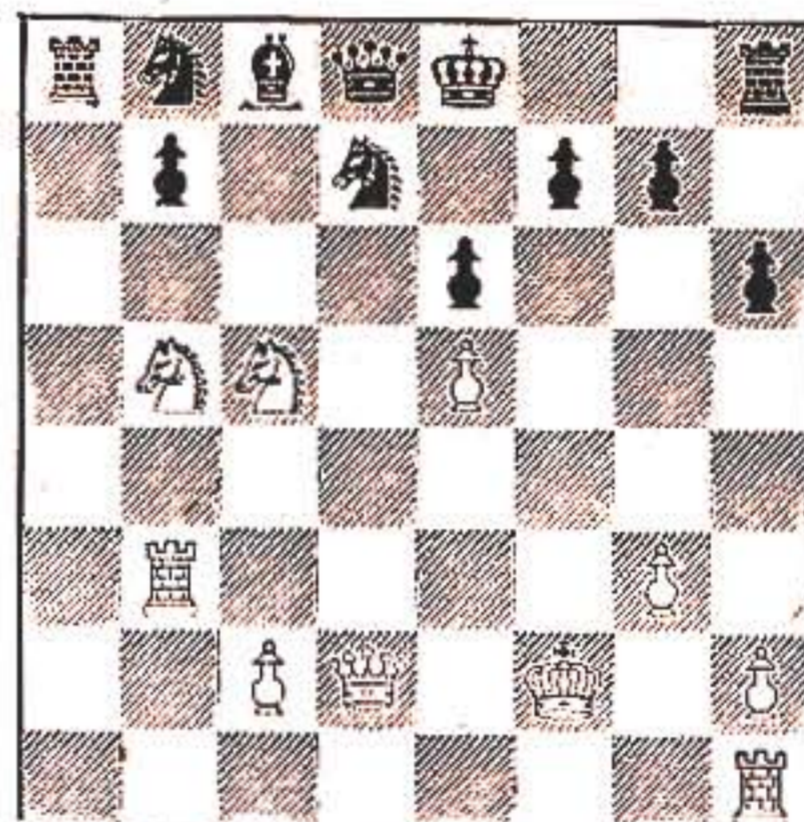


Position after 19. P-N3

19., NxN? fails to 20. N-Q6ch, K-B1; 21. PxQ.

Against 19., Q-K2 the winning move is 20. NxN!! (not 20. N-B7ch, K-Q1; 21. NxN, KxN!; 22. R-B3ch, N-B3), QxN (on any other capture 21. N-B7ch); 21. R-Q3!, Q-K2; 22. N-Q6ch, K-B1; 23. NxP, Q-B4ch; 24. K-N2 and White wins.

So by the process of elimination, Black's only move appears to be 19., Q-Q1.



Position after 19., Q-Q1—who wins?

In our previous article we had dismissed this defense perfunctorily because of 20. Q-Q6, but after NxN!; 21. N-B7ch, QxN; 22. QxQ, N(1)-R3! Black stands well.

Again, we must ask a question of our readers. This time, perhaps, the final one: How does White continue? 20. N-Q6ch appears best, but does he have enough for the sacrificed piece?

If White wins this line also, then for the time being the curtain must fall on this variation for Black.

WITH THE CLUBS

The YMCA Chess Club of Kansas City, Mo., is sponsoring an "Amateur Open" on Nov. 1 and 2: a 5 round Swiss, directed by George Koltanowski. One section for Juniors under 16, one for seniors who are not USCF members, and—if anyone wants it—a rated section for USCF members. Entry fees, \$2., \$3., and \$4. respectively, with trophies, medals and books to section winners.

Join the USCF! It is always a sound opening move.

Thanks to Plainfield (N. J.) Chess Club NEWSLETTER No. 3, for a full page devoted to CHESS LIFE's attractions, and to its place in OPERATION M. We're sure that this plea to your club members will result in more USCF members and we appreciate the friendly tone of your letter.

Members of Vass-Barden Chess Club, Raleigh, N. C., entertained wives and family at dinner August 25. Special guest was Miss Annie Smeedes Vass, daughter of founder of Club. Karl Lichtman was toastmaster.

Paul Newton, tournament director, gave special recognition to David Steele, who recently won Boys' National Championship at Homestead, Florida, and to Kit Crittenton for his outstanding play at Washington, D. C. Kit is now classed as a master, and is the only player in North Carolina who now holds that rank.

Officers for the new year were elected as follows:

- President—Dr. A. M. Jenkins
- Vice-President—J. Jordan Beale
- Secretary-Treasurer—H. E. Springer
- Publicity—Ed Blanchard and Jack Wardlaw

Tournament Director—Paul Newton

The Club meets Thursday evenings at Pullen Park and each day during noon hours at YMCA.

An Intercity Chess Match between Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio was held on Saturday, September 27, 1958 at Dayton. Cincinnati won with a score of 10 W, 4 D, 8 L.

The 22-board match was promoted by the Dayton Chess Club with the co-operation of the Parkway 'Y' Chess Club of Cincinnati. Fourteen chess clubs were represented, seven from each city. The match was held at Kuntz Cafe, headquarters of the Dayton club.

The teams were evenly matched, with Cincinnati's victory being decided on the top boards.

Bd.	Cincinnati	Dayton		
1.	Heising	1	Ling	0
2.	Warner	1	Kuhn	0
3.	Hayes	1	Teres	0
4.	McCready	1/2	Fink	1/2
5.	Hanken	1	Herbon	0
6.	Riesenbeck	0	Taylor	1
7.	Lajcik	1/2	Zukaitis	1/2
8.	Weidner	0	Wolford	1
9.	Molos	1/2	Barnhiser	1/2
10.	Yaffe	0	McClellan	1
11.	R. L. Smith	0	Crider	1
12.	Bahr	1	Blossom	0
13.	Simpson	0	Hollender	1
14.	Eger	1	Kasishke	0
15.	Friederich	0	C. Argabright	1
16.	Floyd	1	Vok	0
17.	Schroeder	1	Fritz	0
18.	Mende	0	King	1
19.	Gil	1	V. Argabright	0
20.	Miller	1/2	Redman	1/2
21.	Winters	0	Bellinger	1
22.	Thomson	1	Norris	0

The Irving Park Chess Club (Chicago) Championship, Class A, was won by Frank Scoff, who came out of a 10-player double round-robin with twelve wins, four draws, and two losses, his 14-4 score topping second-place Nlnus Aronson by a full point and a half. Third place was taken by Matt Koenig, with 11 1/2-6 1/2. Gerhart Bierlich and Harold Stanbridge tied for fourth-fifth with 10 1/2-7 1/2, and Mrs. Eva Aronson (who posted a fine 6 1/2-5 1/2 score in the 1958 U.S. Open) scored 9 1/2-8 1/2 for the only other plus score in this event.

The Class B tournament, a 13-player single round-robin, was won by David Dupee, with a 10 1/2-1 1/2 score. He won ten, drew one, and lost one to second-place Walt Pleiss, who won nine and lost 3 for a 9-3 score. Frank Ahrens, Ron Schuetz, and John Tyler tied for third-fifth with 8-4, while Irene McCloud and Ed Brodball, each with 7 1/2-4 1/2, furnished the only other plus scores.

The Dr. Sigmund Putzman Memorial Tournament, sponsored by the Boylston Chess Club of Boston, Mass., was won by Warren Boucher, who scored 5-1 to top the 15 entry field. Jeffrey Goldstein and Gediminas Sveikauskas finished second and third, respectively, after their 4 1/2-1 1/2 tie was broken. David Ames and James O'Keefe placed fourth and fifth, after each had scored 4-2, while Mike Verbitzki, with 3 1/2-2 1/2 took sixth place with the only other plus score.

Published twice a month on the 5th and 20th by THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION. Entered as second class matter September 5, 1946, at the post office at Dubuque, Iowa, under the act of March 9, 1879.

Editor: FRED M. WREN

POSTMASTER: Please return undeliverable copies with Form 3579 to Kenneth Harkness, USCF Business Manager, 80 East 11th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Kibitzer's Mailbox

Reader A. H. Kessel (Ham radio operator K4DAS) of 6321 N. W. 1st Court, Miami, 50, Fla., writes in search of radio chess competition:

I have found that my hobby of Chess is very compatible with my other hobby of Amateur Radio.

In the past few weeks I have had several matches over the air with great success. As a matter of fact I have a match set up for Friday of this week with a fellow amateur in Syracuse, N.Y.

I have also found that there are being held some chess tournaments on the air and I believe that there is a tournament going to be held in January 1959 that will have chess players from all over the Eastern U.S. in it.

We use the Standard American System of notation in case some problems arise.

I have also read in QST, our official Amateur Radio magazine, that some amateurs are holding matches with stations in Russia and many other countries in the world. This does have great possibilities and more work will be done to it to improve it. Our biggest problem is finding enough players.

Thank you for your interest and I will write you when I get further details on the upcoming tournament.

The following exposition of the Chinese chess and checker situation has been received from Bret Paul Leith, with reference to news item appearing in Col. 4, Page 9 of CHESS LIFE for Sept. 20:

"Dear Editor:

Which I write to explain, for to me it's quite plain, that both father and number one son got lost in the Chinese forest of boards and pieces.

Number one son says that "what they call chess" in Taiwan "isn't chess at all". That I can understand for Henry A. Davidson, author of "A Short History of Chess" writes: "Watch such a game in progress and you will see no resemblance to chess." But he goes on: "The real touchstone of chess is there, the 'ma' meaning 'horse'." Tracing the descent of chess from India, its birthplace, he states: "Throughout all these migrations, both eastward and westward, the one piece that remained constant in name and style of movement was the Knight". So, the Chinese game of "tseung-ki" is really chess.

Number one son also writes about this game the Chinese call chess: "It's an ancient, complicated Chinese game which bears about the same relationship to chess as their Chinese checkers bears to our game of checkers or draughts." Not so fast, number one son. Their checkers, "wei-ki" is considered the highest form of checkers; while their chess, according to a letter from a native of China, is "on the whole, similar to Western chess without the 15th century innovations such as queening and castling".

Father dutifully accepted number one son's conclusions. So, if Chinese chess wasn't chess, and surely not checkers, he asks if Chinese chess is the game of "igo". But the latter (or as we call it, "go") was the Japanese name given to "wei-ki", when the Japanese learned this checker game from the Chinese people.

For chess is chess, not checkers or draughts,
And never the twain shall meet;
Even though Chinese games, to alien eyes,
May seem so incomplete.

Which I hasten to add: What's going on in Taiwan, I do not know. But on the mainland, chess moves on. The First All-China (Tseung-ki) Championship was held in December 1956, with about 1,000 to 1,500 spectators daily. Representatives from 32 cities met in three groups in the preliminaries, with two from each group entering the finals. In the same year, eight cities competed in a team tournament, with Shanghai emerging first, Peking second and Canton third. The best individual record was made by a 19-year-old student, Tsi-Ten-Li from Shanghai, and second best was a 15-year-old student, Liu-Ven-Tse from Peking.

As to our style of play, which they call "international chess", it is making some progress. During the First All-China (Tseung-ki) Championship, in another part of the building, "international chess" was being played by residents of Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking. Timur from China was one of the players at the International Tournament at Ulan Bator, Mongolia in 1956.

At the 27th FIDE Congress (Moscow 1956), Vice-Presidents Marcel Berman of France and Yaroslav Sajtar of Czechoslovakia both expressed the hope that China would soon join FIDE. When tens of millions of Chinese learn "international chess", forecasters of results of Interzonal and Candidates' Tournaments will have to learn how to spell Chinese names.

Greetings to number one son. Maybe he should teach "international chess" to the Chinese he meets.

Sincerely,
Paul Leith"

MORE NEWS FROM MUNICH

In the second round of the finals against Argentina, it looked like another drawn match. Reshevsky-Pilnik was adjourned after 40 moves, with draw expected. Panno-Lombardy drew in 33 moves, Bisguier-Eliskases in 22 moves, and Sanguinetti-Rossolimo in 30 moves. Round 3 saw West Germany's Unzicker defeat Reshevsky, and a draw between Rossolimo and Pfeiffer, in the only completed games, Evans adjourning with a probable win over Schmid, and Bisguier with an expected draw against Torger. In Round 4 Reshevsky and Bisguier won from Alexander and Penrose, respectively; Rossolimo drew with Clarke; Evans and Golombek adjourned after 41 moves with Evans favored to make it 3½-½ against England. After four rounds: Yugoslavia—11-5; Argentina—10-5; Czechoslovakia—9-5; USA and USSR tied with 9-6; Spain—8½-7½; W. Germany—7½-7½; Bulgaria—5-9; Switzerland—4½-9½; England—4½-10½; E. Germany—4-11.

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From the Editor's Mailbox

With all major problems solved, or in the process of being solved, or neatly tucked under the rug awaiting Jerry Spann's return to this country, we shall devote this column to a discussion of varied subjects raised by correspondents—some telling us off, some dropping a word of praise or encouragement, and some, in their innocence, asking our advice.

To the two in Portland, Oregon, who informed us (one with chagrin) that the Golden Rose Open is not a Seattle event, as was indicated in our Sept. 20 editorial, but a part of Portland's famous Rose Festival, our apologies. (We'll see your chagrin, and raise you one red face!)

From Florida comes a letter telling of a tournament which was officially opened by a religious (Christian) invocation, causing some non-Christians to leave the room in protest, while others stayed, preferring not to make an issue of it, even though they thought it out of place. Our correspondent asks, "Don't you think this practice should be stopped, and that there should be a ruling forbidding the mixing of religion with chess?" We have listened to dozens of invocations of faiths different from our own; we have contented ourselves with steak on Friday while watching our Catholic friends eat fish; we have eaten countless ham sandwiches while our Orthodox Jewish friends consumed kosher food; all of this without harm to either party, and all simply because there was no ruling across the board binding upon both of us. So, to answer your question directly, we believe that there should be no ruling of the sort you recommend. We also believe that your official's childish insistence upon the invocation, against the protests of several of the players, was no more (and no less) insulting than the action of those who left the room rather than listen to it. After a close association with chess players for more than thirty years, we have yet to find one who would be hurt by a minute or two of prayer.

A reader in Alabama wants us to stop boasting about the accomplishments of Fischer and Reshevsky, and to pay more attention to "the other more humble grandmasters." O.K., Alabama. Your name appears in the list of high scorers in the Alabama Open, reported in this issue of CHESS LIFE. Send us some of your best games.

A letter from USCF Secretary Marshall Rohland, saying that he has driven from Milwaukee to Oak Park, to obtain from your former editor the USCF Membership File which he has been holding. The file was then shipped to us by express, and has now arrived, thus putting us in possession for the first time of that which should have come to us nine months ago. Thanks, Mr. Rohland, for your kindness, and for the trouble and expense which you went to on our behalf.

Among the more impressive correspondence items was your editor's first letter from a ghost which began, "I drowned in Hurricane Helene and was washed away and am not here any more. This is my ghost writing to you—I suppose that even a hick editor like you has heard of ghost writers, haven't you?" We are sure that all CHESS LIFE reader will be glad to learn that Col. Morphy Holstein, the Sage of Southport, N.C., managed to grab his portable typewriter just before he was washed away, and that his inimitable and immortal prose will continue to grace our columns.

We shall close on a more sombre note in keeping with the sad news which trickled through from Rochester pertaining to USCF CHESS BY MAIL. We are told that the project is definitely shelved for the present, but that it will undoubtedly appear as a "must" item on the agenda of the 1959 Annual Meeting of the USCF at Omaha.

(OPERATION M—Continued from Page 1)

"Mr. Fred Cramer
General Membership Chairman

"As President of the Connecticut Association, I would normally delegate such an assignment to someone else, but this one is so important that I am going to work on it myself.

"As per your letter to Mr. Bone of September 19, I shall follow the plans set forth in CHESS LIFE. I note that you have made available copies of the current USCF membership list . . . We shall handle it with utmost care, and I do believe it will make our task easier.

"We already know that there are now less than 100 members in the State, and a substantial increase ought to be possible."

Very truly yours,

Bill Newberry"

233 Elm Street, West Haven, Conn.
1 October 1958

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CHESS TACTICS FOR BEGINNERS

By U. S. Expert DR. ERICH W. MARCHAND
(1958 U.S. Amateur Champion)

Dr. Marchand will answer beginners' questions on this page, if of sufficient general interest. Those wishing a personal reply should enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address: Dr. Erich W. Marchand, 192 Seville Drive, Rochester 17, N.Y.

1. Answers to Readers' Questions

Frederick Townsend, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has two questions. Firstly he would like to know what White's procedure should be in the Ruy Lopez after 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-N5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4, P-QN4; 5. B-N3, P-Q3. **Answer:** Curiously enough this variation, seldom played by masters, yields White little tangible advantage. A reasonable procedure would be 6. P-B3 with P-Q3 to follow with a slow but strong buildup. A mistake would be 6. P-Q4, PxP; 7. NxP, NxN; 8. QxN, P-QB4; 9. Q-Q5, B-K3; 10. Q-B6ch, B-Q2; 11. Q-Q5, P-B5 winning a piece. This is one form of the famous Noah's Ark trap.

Townsend's second question deals with an irregular development by White against the French Defense. How should Black proceed against 1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. N-KB3, P-Q4; 3. PxP, PxP; 4. P-Q4? **Answer:** Comparison with any opening book will show that the opening has transposed into a standard position of the Exchange Variation, which usually is reached by 1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. PxP, PxP; 4. N-KB3. Black can now play 4., N-KB3 or 4., B-Q3 or 4., B-N5.

2. Organize Your Thinking

In most positions there are one or two (or perhaps three) moves which at first glance appear playable and satisfactory. How should a player organize his thinking in deciding on his move? Probably he should consider in turn the above-mentioned "obvious" moves, each of which may, of course, involve several subvariations. He should naturally try to make an evaluation in his mind of the relative merits of the various moves.

After considering the "first glance" moves, the player should then look around for less obvious alternatives and likewise analyze these if any are found. What next? Should the player now immediately play the best of the moves he has considered? No! There are still two things to be done. He should look around for any really unexpected possibilities. Is there some brilliant sacrifice possible? Or some crazy looking move that seems at first glance to be entirely out of the question but on closer examination appears to be quite sound? One is reminded of the famous "gold pieces" move of Frank Marshall. He made such a surprising move, putting his Queen en prise simultaneously by three of the opponent's pieces. The move was so brilliant and unexpected that the spectators immediately showered the board with gold pieces!

When one sees what looks like a brilliant move, it is most important to check it and double-check it for correctness. Nine times out of ten the first-glance move was right all the time. Simple chess is usually best and should be adopted when in doubt. Our point here is that one must not always be content with the obvious reply. It is actually possible, to some extent, to teach oneself to be brilliant. And, what is more, all masters know that certain types of brilliancies have to be used as part of their routine working tools. Sometimes a positional advantage

can only be made to count if one adds to it some clever combinational device.

In organizing one's thinking, one thing more must always be remembered. Before making a move you must check and double-check that it is not a blunder. Larry Evans has written that one should think at least a minute on even the most obvious recapture of a piece. This is perhaps too long but illustrates the idea. And one last word about brilliancies, one must sooner or later learn to spot them when they are coming at you. When you have selected a move (in your mind), include in your last minute checkup some thought as to what your opponent's probable replies are and see if he may have any brilliancies up his sleeve.

Now how can one do all this thinking before every move? This takes time. Yes, that is true, and that is exactly the answer. To play good chess you must take time. Most beginners try to play too fast. In social chess or skittles one is duty-bound to be reasonable. My suggestion then is to think hard even when it is not your move. As Nimzovitch has said, one can analyze the "terrain" and especially think over the long-range aspects of the game. In tough tournament games lasting four or five hours, to be sure, one must spend some time walking around (while his opponent is thinking) in order to relax and to circulate the blood.

3. A Brilliancy Prize Game

In the recent New York State Tournament an 83-year old youngster pulled off a number of surprising wins with clever combinations. This youngster is none other than Harold M. Phillips of New York City, a former President of the United States Chess Federation and long a prominent player, promoter and organizer on the American chess scene. To Mr. Phillips went the Laura Race Brilliancy Prize for the following game.

SICILIAN DEFENSE New York State Tournament Cazenovia, 1958

H. PHILLIPS White W. EPP Black

1. P-K4 P-QB4 2. P-KB4
3. N-KB3 P-KN3 4. B-K2
5. P-B3 P-Q4 7. O-O KPxP

Normally Black would avoid this move until White had developed his QB. Otherwise White can recapture without losing a move. Here Black's intention is probably 8. BxP, P-Q5 with a good grip on the center. White, however, thwarts this plan.

It is normally better to castle on the K-side for greater safety of the King. Here this is especially true because Black's QB has been advanced and also White's B(B4) bears down dangerously on the Q-side. Incidentally some beginners do not know that Black is permitted to castle here even though White's B controls the N square, over which the R passes.

A fine move. It helps to protect the backward QP, prepares for B-B3 and also enhances the future of White's R(KB1).

12. Q-K3 13. Q-R4!?



Position after 13. Q-R4!?

It has sometimes been said that a move like this is a sacrifice if it wins but a blunder if it loses. As will soon appear, there is a clever idea behind the offer of the piece, but it actually is unsound.

13. QxB 14. QxP
15. Q-R8ch K-Q2 19. QxP B-B3
16. QxPch K-K1 20. R-B3 B-N4
17. QxNch K-B1 21. BxNch
18. B-Q6ch N-K2
21. BxB 23. NxQ R-Q4
22. Q-K5 QxQ 24. P-Q4 K-N2

25. N(1)-Q3 R-QB1 27. N-KB4 RxN
26. P-KN4 B-K3

A desperate attempt to muddy the waters.

More precise is 34. R-B2 preventing the loss of a second Pawn. However, the advantage of one Exchange is still sufficient to win for White.

34. B-R6 43. P-QR4 P-N4
35. R-K1 BxNP 44. P-K6 PxPch
36. K-B2 BxR 45. KxP P-R4
37. KxB K-B1 46. K-B5 B-K6
38. K-B3 K-K2 47. K-N6 P-R5
39. R-K2 B-Q5 48. R-KN2 K-N3
40. K-K4 B-N8 49. P-R3 K-R4
41. K-Q5 K-Q2 50. RxPch K-R3
42. R-QN2 K-B2
50. BxR (or 50., KxP; 51. R-N4ch, K-N4; 52. RxP); 51. KxB, KxP; 52. KxP wins easily.
51. K-R5 B-B7 53. RxP Resigns
52. R-N4 K-R4

Swap Shop

Robert McGuigan, 520 Orchard Lane, Winnetka, Illinois offers Weaver Adams' *White to Play and Win*, and Horowitz and Reinfeld's *Chess Traps, Pitfalls & Swindles*. He will give both books for a copy of Evans' *Bronstein's Games*, or for tournament books.

Two Games From Portoroz

RUY LOPEZ

White-Fischer (USA)		Black-Matanoic (Yugoslavia)	
1. P-K4	P-K4	19. NxN	BxN
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	20. PxP	P-B5
3. B-N5	P-QR3	21. P-KN3	N-N2
4. B-R4	N-B3	22. K-N2	N-B4
5. O-O	B-K2	23. R-R	P-B3
6. R-K	P-QN4	24. B-K3	R-KB
7. B-N3	O-O	25. QR-Q	RxR
8. P-B3	P-Q3	26. RxR	R-Q
9. P-KR3	N-QR4	27. BxN	QxB
10. B-B2	P-B4	28. RxRch	BxR
11. P-Q4	Q-B2	29. Q-Q	B-N3
12. QN-Q2	B-Q2	30. Q-Q2	K-B
13. N-B	KR-K	31. P-R4	K-K2
14. N-K3	P-N3	32. P-N5	BPxP
15. PxBP	PxP	33. QxPch	K-B2
16. N-R2	QR-Q	34. Q-Q2	K-B3
17. Q-B3	B-K3	35. PxP	PxP
18. KN-N4	NxN	36. B-Q	Drawn

BIRD'S OPENING

White-Larsen (Denmark)		Black-Petrosian (USSR)	
1. P-KB4	N-KB3	22. N-B4	P-QN4
2. N-KB3	P-Q4	23. Q-N2	R-Q
3. P-K3	B-N5	24. P-N4	N-K5
4. B-K2	QN-Q2	25. PxP	P-N3
5. N-K5	BxB	26. N-QP	NxN
6. QxB	P-K3	27. QxN	NxBP
7. O-O	B-Q3	28. RxQ	NxQ
8. P-Q4	O-O	29. R-R6	R-Q6
9. N-Q2	P-B4	30. RxRP	R-K
10. P-B3	R-B	31. N-N2	P-N4
11. P-KN4	N-K	32. R-B	R-Q3
12. QN-B3	QN-B3	33. P-KR4	QRxP
13. B-Q2	N-K5	34. R(1)-B7	N-Q3
14. B-K	P-B3	35. RxP	R-QB
15. N-Q3	B-K2	36. KR-N7ch	K-R
16. P-B5	Q-Q2	37. P-R5	N-K
17. N-R4	N-B2	38. KR-KB7	N-Q3
18. B-N3	B-Q3	39. R-R7ch	K-N
19. BxB	QxB	40. P-R6	N-K
20. QR-Q	QR-K	41. KR-KB7	Resigns
21. QPxP	NxP(4)		

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HARMONY

Allen Kaufman, a New York City music teacher, is the North Carolina Open Champion. Vacationing with his wife Sara, he scored 5½-½ (one draw with Eliot Hearst) to take the men's title, while she scored 3-3 to take the women's championship! A unique husband and wife accomplishment. Jerry Sullivan, No. 2 in the tournament, and Tennessee champion, provides the notes to one of Allen's best games.—JWC.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: page 151, column 147 (a:A:4)

North Carolina Open
Championship
Fayetteville, 1958

Notes by Jerry Sullivan

O. HUTAFF White A. KAUFMAN Black

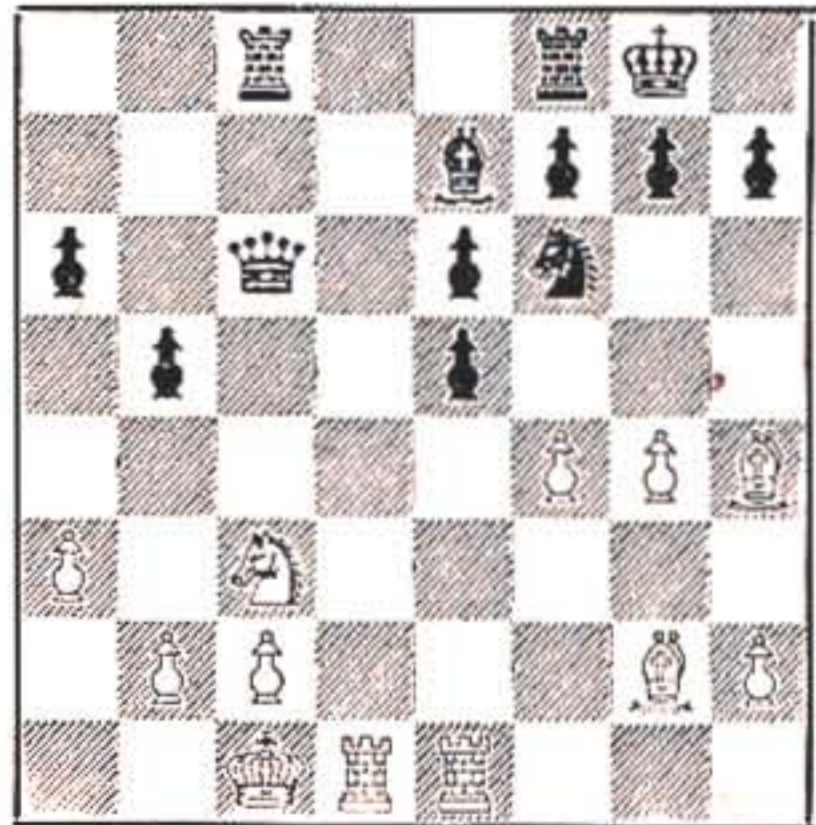
- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 | 7. P-B4 | B-K2 |
| 2. N-KB3 | P-Q3 | 8. Q-B3 | Q-B2 |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP | 9. O-O-O | N-B3 |
| 4. NxP | N-KB3 | 10. P-KN4 | B-Q2 |
| 5. N-QB3 | P-QR3 | 11. B-N2 | ..... |
| 6. B-N5 | P-K3 | | |

I feel this Bishop belongs on Q3, to both defend the QBP and to help in the king-side attack. Perhaps better, then, is 11. N-N3 with 12. B-Q3 to follow.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 11. | R-QB1 | 13. P-QR3 | O-O |
| 12. KR-K1 | P-N4 | 14. P-K5 | ..... |

Due to his choice on move 11, White appears to have nowhere to go. Some sort of attack by 14. B-R4 and P-N5 seems obvious, but if 14. B-R4, NxKP 15. BxB (on 14. R or QxN, BxB; 16. P-N5, P-B3 and the Black Bishop eventually frees itself), NxN; 16. BxR, NxR; 17. RxN, NxN and Black wins. White gives up the middle-game entirely and forces a poor endgame for himself.

- | | |
|----------|-----|
| 14. | PxP |
| 15. NxN | BxN |
| 16. QxB | QxQ |



Position after 16., QxQ

16., Q-R4 is spectacular and unsound after 17. Q-B3, BxP; 18. N-N1, Q-R5; 19. R-K2, and Black must go back, since he cannot go forward.

- | | | | |
|---------|------|----------|-------|
| 17. BxQ | RxB | 19. BxB | NxB |
| 18. PxP | N-Q4 | 20. N-K2 | ..... |

If 20. R-Q7, N-N3, White has two choices: 1) He may relinquish the Q-file by 21. R-R7 in order to get counter-pressure on the QRP, in which case Black plays 21., R-Q1 and sneaks a Rook in via Q5; 2) He can stand fast on the Q-file, whereupon Black can play 21., R-R1 with the mighty threat of 22., R-B4. On 20. N-K4 Black plays somewhat as in the game; first the Q-side push for Rook-room and then pressure against the White K-side.

- | | | | |
|----------|------|----------|-------|
| 20. | N-Q4 | 22. P-B3 | R-Q1 |
| 21. N-Q4 | R-B5 | 23. K-Q2 | ..... |

White must play 23. K-N1, but Black still has much the better of it. One line might be: 23. K-N1, P-QR4; 24. P-R3 (not 24. NxNP, R-N1; 25. N-Q6, RxNP and wins), R-N1; 25. R-Q2, P-N5; 26. RPxP, PxP; 27. PxP, R/lxP; 28. N-B3, N-B6 ch and wins. There are simply too many weaknesses for White to be able to take care of them all adequately: the Q-side, the KP and even, in some instances, the KNP.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 23. | P-QR4 | 26. K-Q3 | R-B4 |
| 24. K-K2 | P-N5 | 27. PxP | NxPch |
| 25. RPxP | PxP | 28. K-K2 | ..... |

If 28. K-K4, R-B5; 29. K-K3, R-Q4 and neither the Knight or the King can move to guard the KP.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|---------|-----|
| 28. | RxPch | 30. KxR | RxN |
| 29. K-B2 | RxR | Resigns | |

PIRC DEFENSE

MCO 9: Page 238, Column 61a

Pennsylvania State Championship
Pittsburgh, 1957

Notes by U.S. Expert Don Define

F. FOREMAN White D. SCHROEDER Black

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-Q3 |
| 2. P-Q4 | N-KB3 |
| 3. B-Q3 | P-KN3 |

3., P-K4; 4. P-QB3, B-K2; 5. N-K2, O-O; 6. O-O, N-B3; 7. P-Q5, N-N1; 8. P-KB4, PxP; 9. BxP, QN-Q2; 10. N-N3, N-K4 (Soto Larrea-Najdorf, Acapulco 1951) seems a good way to meet White's 3rd move.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 4. P-KB4 | B-N2 |
| 5. N-KB3 | O-O |
| 6. P-B3 | P-B4 |
| 7. P-Q5 | P-QR3 |
| 8. O-O | P-QN4 |
| 9. B-K3 | P-B5 |

This seems bad as it cedes the square Q5, and for what reason? The White Bishop is better placed at B2 and the White Queen has more mobility. Festina Lente.

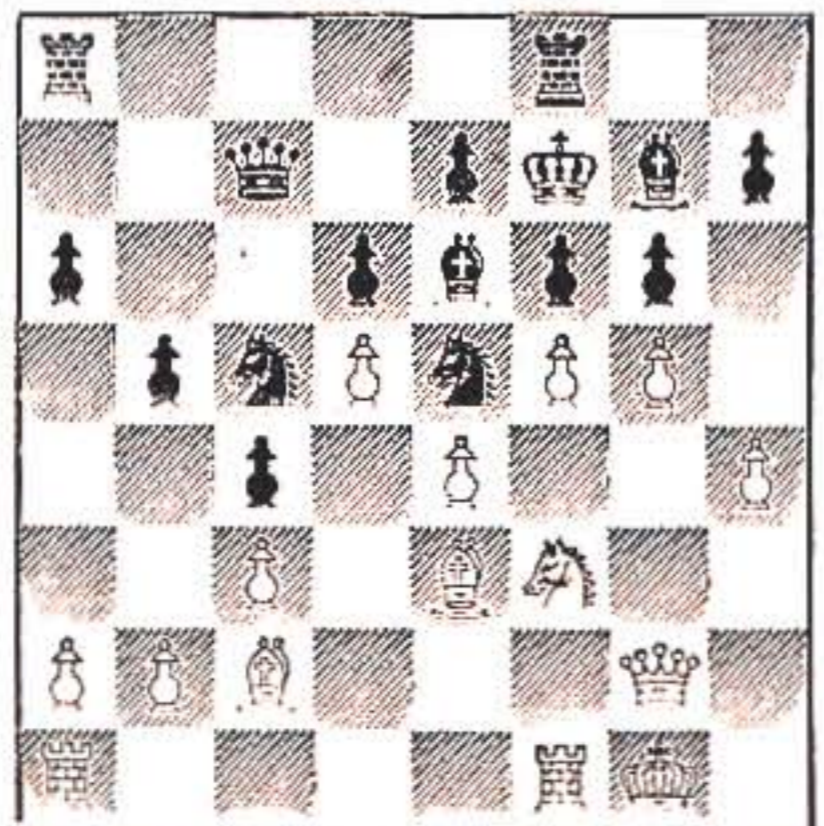
- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 10. KB-B2 | QN-Q2 |
| 11. N-Q4 | B-N2 |
| 12. N-Q2 | N-B4 |
| 13. P-KN4 | Q-Q2 |
| 14. P-B5 | B-B2 |

14., P-K4 looks interesting here. If the Knight retreats, Black has 15., NxNP. So 15. QPxP e.p., BPxP or 15. BPxP e.p., PxP and in either case Black seems to get scope for his Bishops plus pressure on White's KP and KNP at the expense of a weak QP.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 15. P-N5 | N(3)-Q2 |
| 16. Q-B3 | N-K4 |
| 17. Q-N2 | P-B3 |

The horses are at their posts! This move just does not look correct and leads to the ensuing Black difficulties. Evidently Black wishes to prevent 18. P-B6, PxP; 19. PxP, B-R1; 20. N-B5! (20., BxBP; 21. N-R6ch or 20., R-K1; 21. N-K7ch).

- | | |
|-------------|------|
| 18. P-KR4 | B-B1 |
| 19. N(2)-B3 | K-B2 |
| 20. N-K6 | BxN |



Position after 20., BxN

- | | |
|------------|------|
| 21. BPxBch | K-K1 |
| 22. N-Q4 | K-Q1 |
| 23. Q-R3 | K-B1 |

"I am a weary . . . and a lonesome traveler!"

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 24. P-R5 | PxRP |
| 25. QxP | K-N2 |

The Hegira is over. Now 26. QxP, R-R1; 27. QxB, or KN1 would force 28. QxR/R8.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 26. P-N4 | PxP e.p. |
| 27. PxNP | R-KN1 |
| 28. P-B4 | P-N5 |
| 29. Q-K2 | PxP |
| 30. R-B5 | ..... |

Of course not 30. BxP, B-R3.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 30. | P-N5 |
| 31. R-Q1 | QR-KB1 |
| 32. K-R1 | Q-Q1 |
| 33. N-B6 | Q-K1 |

On 33., NxN; 34. PxNch, KxP; 35. RxNch.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 34. BxN | RxR |
| 35. PxR | Q-R4ch |
| 36. Q-R2 | QxQch |
| 37. KxQ | PxB |
| 38. NxKP | R-K1 |

The three White passed Pawns carry the day.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 39. P-Q6 | B-B3 |
| 40. B-K4ch | K-N1 |
| 41. P-Q7 | R-Q1 |
| 42. N-Q5 | NxQP |
| 43. NxB | Resigns |

KIESERITZKY GAMBIT

Capital City Open Tournament
Columbus, 1958

MCO 9: Page 66, Column 12 (e)

Notes by Wendell Lutes

WENDELL LUTES White WM. HART Black

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2. P-KB4 | ..... |

So much has been said about the principles of Steinitz and those of Nimzovitch that one sometimes forgets about the existence of the Romanticists. Some notable greats who advocated Romance were Ponziani, Sarratt, Lewis, Capt. Evans (who discovered the Evans Gambit), Anderssen, Morphy, and Tchigorin. The Romantic school was founded in the 1500's and still exists today. Its fundamental idea is the maintenance of the maximum amount of liberty for the pieces. These pieces are placed as speedily as possible in the positions in which they will exert most pressure upon the more vulnerable points of the enemy array . . . at first KB2. No importance is attached to the formation of center Pawns; except as a means of opening a path for the major pieces, it is discouraged. The main use of the Pawns is to drive back the opponent's pieces from their best positions in order to gain more ground for the player's own men. The object, then, is to attack, . . . no matter what the odds. The most natural opening to adopt is the King's Gambit, because in it the development of the pieces is most direct, and the attack upon KB2 is in view from the second move.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 2. | PxP |
| 3. N-KB3 | ..... |
| 3. | P-KN4 |
| 4. P-KR4 | ..... |

The purpose of this move is to break-up, or force a weakening of Black's K-side Pawn structure.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 4. | P-N5 |
| 5. N-K5 | ..... |
| 5. | P-KR4 |

The Classical Defense, 5., N-KB3; 6. B-B4, P-Q4; 7. PxP, the Philidor Defense, was to be considered.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 6. B-B4 | N-KR3 |
| 6., R-R2; 7. P-Q4, P-B6; 8. PxP! | |
| P-Q3; 9. N-Q3, B-K2; 10. B-K3, BxPch; | |
| 11. K-Q2! PxP! with wild chances for both sides. | |

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 7. P-Q4 | P-Q3 |
| 8. N-Q3 | B-K2 |
- If 8., P-B6; 9. PxP, B-K2; 10. B-K3 White obtains a strong game,

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 9. BxP/4 | BxPch |
| 10. P-N3 | B-N4 |
| 11. Q-Q2 | ..... |

11. RxP is usual.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 11. | BxB |
| 12. QxB | P-KB4 |

On 12., B-K3; 13. BxB, PxP; 14. RxP Black's game is in shambles.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 13. RxP | Q-B3 |
| 14. P-K5 | Q-N3 |
| 15. R-N5 | Q-R2 |
| 16. N-B3 | ..... |

Picking up stray Pawns by PxP is not in the spirit of the Tchigorin.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 16. | N-B2 |
| 17. BxNch | QxB |
| 18. O-O-O | ..... |

Now the threat of PxP and R-K1ch is very strong.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 18. | P-Q4 |
|----------|------|

Apparently the saving reply to White's attack.

- | | |
|------------|------|
| 19. P-K6!! | BxP |
| 20. R-K1 | K-Q1 |
| 21. Q-K5 | R-R3 |

If now 21., R-K1; 22. N-N5! preventing 22., B-Q2 or 22., N-Q2.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 22. R-N7 | N-Q2 |
|----------|------|



Position after 22., N-Q2

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 23. RxQ | NxQ |
| 24. NxN | R-R1 |

Partial acceptance of the inevitable. If 24., BxR; 25. NxBch, the rook falls, and Black is really "busted"—nearly as completely as he was when he actually resigned eighteen moves later. Resignation would have been equally justified here.

UPCOMING UNRATED EVENTS

Nov. 1 and 2

The 2nd Green Mountain Chess Congress—an Open 6 round Swiss—will be played at the Madison Street Recreation Center, Rutland, Vermont. Entry fee \$2.00 with trophies and cash awards to 1st through 4th place winners.

Nov. 8 and 9

New Jersey Open Amateur Championship, 5 rd. Swiss, open to all except USCF-rated masters. At Independent Chess Club, 102 N. Maple Ave., East Orange, N.J. Prizes, trophies, and club memberships to class winners. Entry fee \$5 (\$3 for juniors under 21). For details write or phone Weaver Adams, East Orange Hotel, E. Orange, N.J.

Nov. 15

5th Annual Raleigh 30-30, at Pullen Park Community Center, Raleigh, North Carolina. Five or six rounds—30 moves in 30 minutes. 1st prize—\$25. Other cash prizes. Entry fee: \$3.00 plus membership in N.C.C.A. (\$2.00). Details from Dr. Stuart Noblin, Route 1, Garner, N.C.

BOOST AMERICAN CHESS

Join the USCF and get unity in American chess.

ACF ASKS FOR VOLUNTEERS

Many of the readers of **CHESS LIFE** are chess enthusiasts as well as chess players. No doubt all of them would want to see the game of chess more widely played in the United States with its natural development of superior and perhaps champion players. All of them would have every satisfaction in an expansion of interest in the game and recognition of its gratifications and stimulations.

Many, too, are no doubt able to teach chess, and to give talks on chess (the history of the game and analysis of classic plays). Still others are capable of giving chess exhibitions: simultaneous play, blindfold play and other varieties of the game that could be of interest to the general public.

Those chess players are badly needed: to join with the American Chess Foundation in its rapidly expanding program to bring chess to ever-widening circles of the American public.

The American Chess Foundation has, for example, worked out a program with the Department of Defense to stimulate the playing of chess among all of the Armed Forces, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marines. This program will take the form of teaching chess, of lectures and demonstrations, exhibits, and inter-service and intra-service tournaments.

This program is certain to bring numerous values to the Americans serving in the Armed Forces and to the American chess world in general.

But, — it can be carried on only as there are enough volunteers from individual players and from chess clubs to take part in the program. Men and women are needed as volunteers to be available for the military installations in their own vicinity and to help the men and women in uniform to know chess, play chess and to derive the many satisfactions that chess playing offers.

A similar program is under way for hospitalized veterans and for youth and old-age groups in the various communities.

This, then, is a Bugle Call for the enlistment of volunteers pledged to help with the Armed Forces, the hospitalized veterans, and the youth and old-age groups whose interest is being steadily enlisted.

If you can render any of these valuable services, won't you please fill in the coupon below and send it on to—

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Armed Forces Chess
by Robert A. Karch

Please send news concerning chess clubs and chessplayers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marines to Robert A. Karch, 16025 Paseo del Campo, San Lorenzo, California.

Guest Column by Don Halgren, Vogelweh Chess Club, Germany

With organized chess in the Armed Forces just getting a start, Bob Karch figures he can stimulate things by letting us "locals" get into print. Knowing Bob's instinct for promotional techniques, I allowed myself to be coerced into making this first contribution from the field.

I've been asked to quote from our experience here in Vogelweh, as an aid to others who want to organize clubs in the military. Actually, it can all be summed up in two words: it's easy! All it takes to get a club going in a military unit is the initial push. A soldier, sailor, airman or marine has the perfect medium all set up for him—free advertising on the unit bulletin board, free Special

Service equipment for mimeographing the chess club paper, free club space, and often free chess equipment! How can you beat that for a setup?

One thing should be pointed out here, however. An organizer cannot expect to find more than a sprinkling of serious chess players in the average military organization; he must expect that most of his new club members will be barely past the fundamentals, many of them being completely unaware of such details as capturing en passant, or even of castling! With a little patience, however, the gaps are soon smoothed over, and competitive activity can begin.

The brief history of our club here in the Vogelweh Housing Area has been exactly representative of both assertions: getting it started was easy, and the result is strictly "grass roots". With someone to handle all the club jobs (at first) and to settle disputes and provide basic advice, our members quickly settled into the chess habit. A few soon began to show real acumen, needing only that long experience and book study that will put them into the tournament class. Ours is, and always will be, just a crackerbarrel club—tyros all—but the spirit is there, and we're doing our bit to spread devotees around the Army.

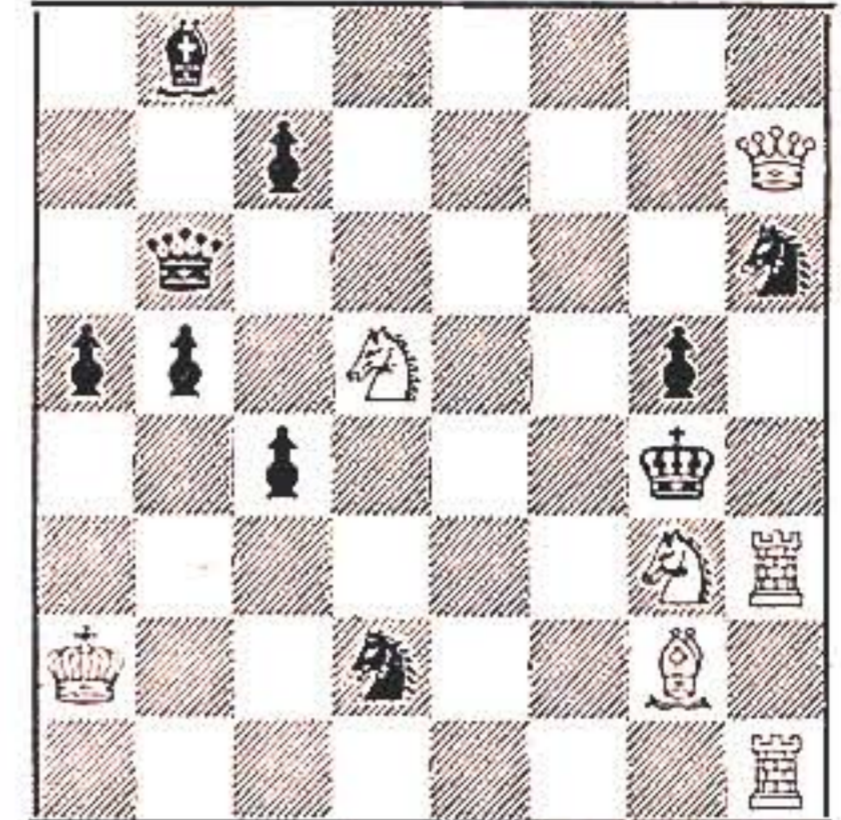
One thing we found out early is that inexpensive, but many, trophies are a

Mate The Subtle Way!

by Nicholas Gabor

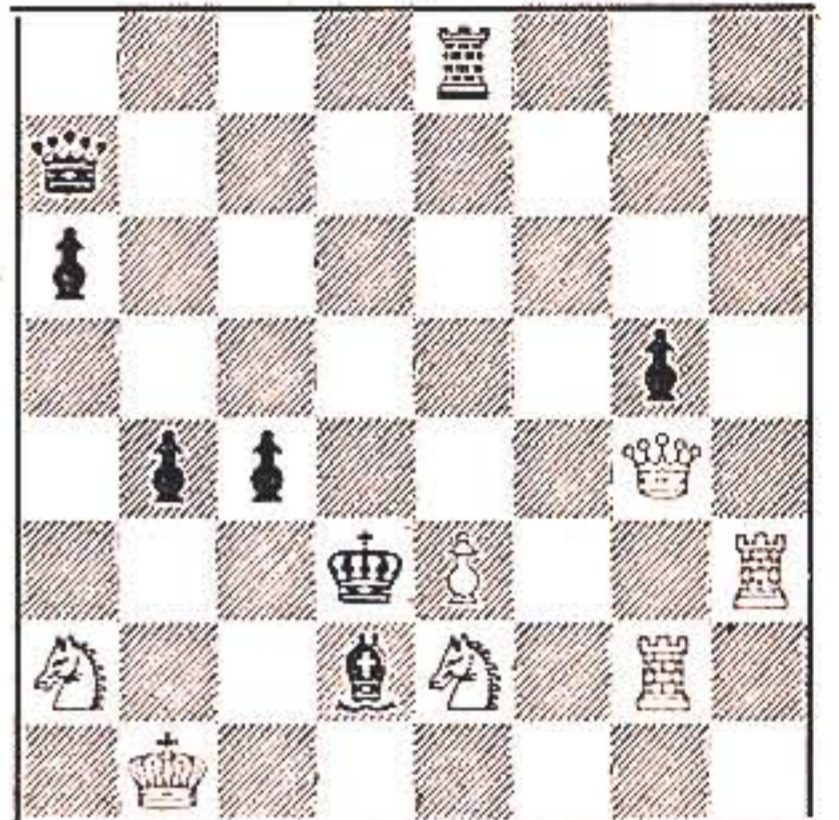
All communications concerning this problem-column, including solutions as well as original compositions for publication (two- and three-mover direct mates), from composers anywhere should be sent to Nicholas Gabor, Hotel Kemper Lane, Cincinnati 6, Ohio.

Problem No. 949
By H. L. Musante, Argentina
First Prize
FIDE International Tourney 1957



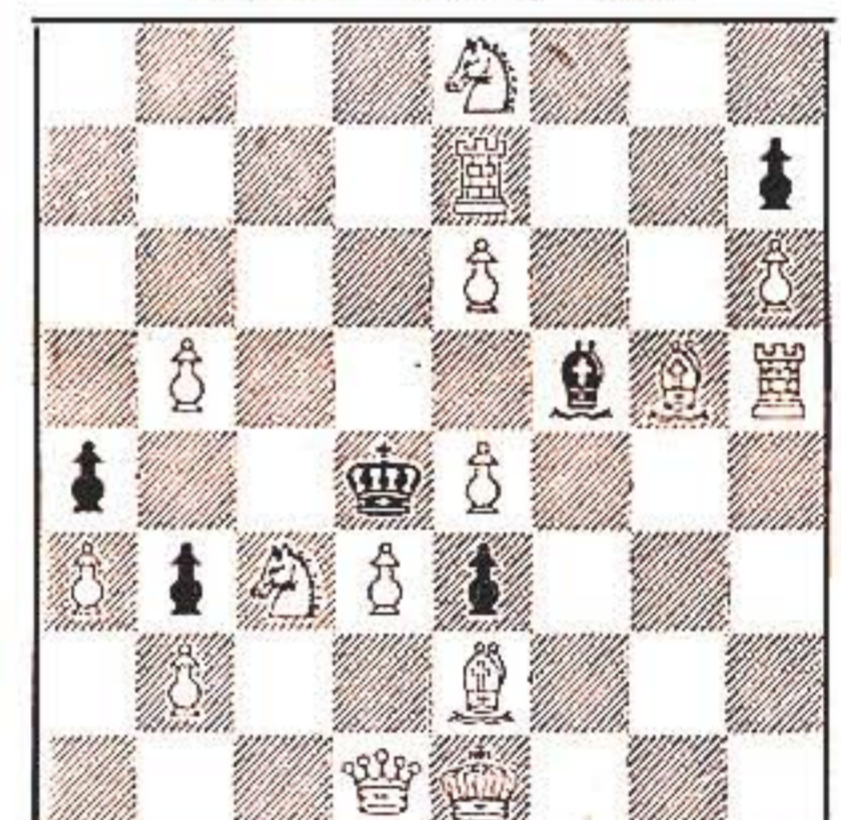
Mate in two moves

Problem No. 950
By M. Wrobel, Poland
First Prize
British Chess Federation
Tourney 1957



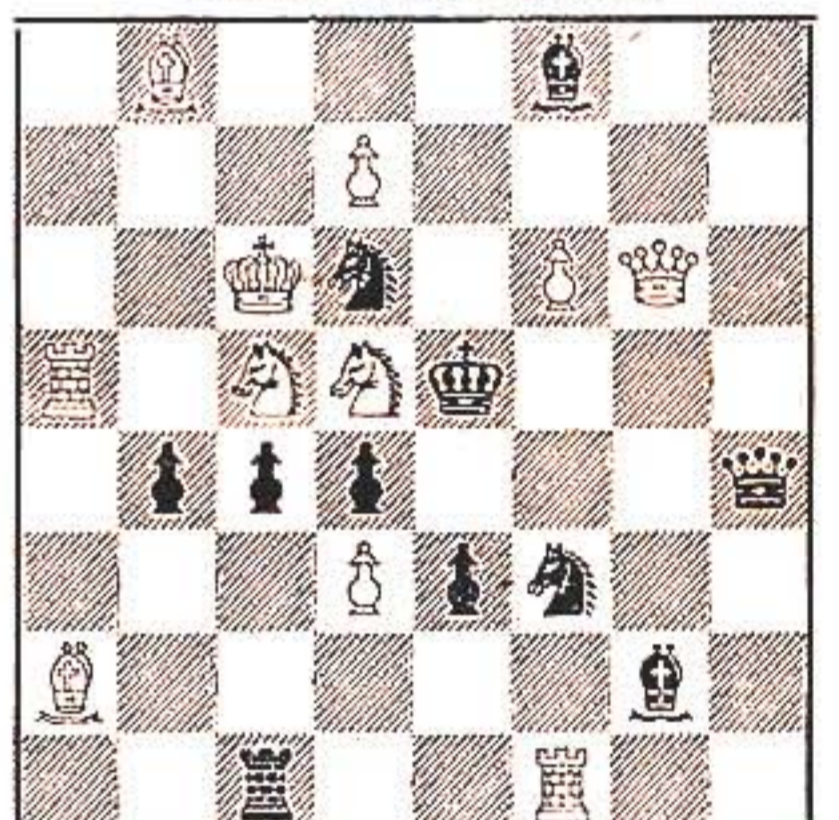
Mate in two moves

Problem No. 951
By Alexander Pituk
First Prize
Tchecoslovak Chess Federation
Theme Tourney 1958



Mate in two moves

Problem No. 952
By Robert Burger and
F. Vaux Wilson, U.S.A.
First Prize
"ToMat" Greece, 1958



Mate in two moves

Careful examination of the 4 problems (all two-movers) presented in today's column may offer interesting details regarding certain modern tendencies prevailing in the two-mover research-works of the day, (close tries, "virtual play" versus "actual play", set mates, etc.) the real values and significance of many of them being still a rather controversial subject. All 4 works have won top honor in various contests. Double points will be given to detailed solutions.

Solutions to "Mate the Subtle Way".

No. 937 VanBeek: set: all 4 moves of the b1 B provoke captures with mate. Key 1. Q-R waiting! the so-called "Albino Theme" (4 different mates with WHP, the maximum) with 3 mates changed. No. 938 Hertmann: 5 set mates following each b1 move. Key 1. N-B6 waiting. 5 changed mates and 1 added mate on the flight. No. 939 Fleck: set: 1...KxN, 2. Q-R3; 1...B any, 2.Q-N8 etc. Key move 1.QxP waiting! 6 changed mates of which 5 mates follow the 5 moves of the B1B by the Queen; a maximum accomplishment. If 1...KxN, 2.N-N5 mate. No. 940 Promislo: Set play: 1...QxB or others, 2.Q-B8; 1...Q-N2, 2.RxQ; 1...N any, 2.N-Q6 or 2.Q-K7 respectively. Key 1.Q-KB5 waiting. 7 changed mates!

master key to attracting tyros into club tournament play. We offered little plaques for practically everything: the Championship, Speed Championship, winning of Candidates Tournaments and of odds and ends called General Tournaments (for the weaker players). No money prizes—a novice wants a permanent symbol of his prowess!

There's much more to be told, but I'm sure the experiences of other clubs will parallel our own; and Bob has already begun lining up other guest columnists. Meanwhile, he wants me to include our latest club news.

Mr. Marry retained his club title, coming from behind to defeat challenger Leach 4-3. The Vogelweh club played its first team match and made a clean sweep of it, losing on all boards but one, and winning none. Gene Albertson got the draw, against a woman. (I must admit my own loss, to Captain Bjorklund of the Landstuhl Army Medical Center, who played board one for the Reichenbach club, a German group.)

As I said, we're strictly crackerbarrel. But we love it!

A scheduled six-game match between George Trefzer and David Shook of Newport News, Va., was cut short by Match Director Claude Bloodgood III, after the 4th game. Shook won games 1 and 2. Trefzer won No. 4. Game 3 was not played, with Shook claiming it on forfeit, and Trefzer protesting the claim.

NOTICE TO READERS AND CONTRIBUTORS

On November 1, 1958 your editor will be moving to Halifax, Nova Scotia, for a few months. Mail addressed to him in Perry, Maine will be forwarded, but you can save two or three days of transit-time by addressing him after October 28 as follows: Fred M. Wren, 19 Dutch Village Road, Halifax, N.S., Canada.

*Solution To
What's The Best Move?*

Position No. 239

Penrose-Blau, Hastings 1957-58

Penrose played 1. P-K6!, PxP, 2. NxP!, N-B4; 3. BxN, and Blau resigned since 3., NPxB loses the Queen after 4. RxPch. It is remarkable that at Black's second move he cannot capture the unguarded Knight although it is attacked by four Black men. Note, too, that the first two moves of this combination must be played in the above order for 1. NxP, NxN; 2. P-K6 Black can defend by 2., Q-B2. After 1. P-K6!, Q-B2; either 2. PxPch or 2. QxNch wins quickly.

Unfortunately, from the standpoint of a "best move" position, White does have other ways to win. Perhaps the simplest of these is 1. P-KR3; for example, 1., N-R3; 2. P-K6, PxP; 3. QR-Ksq., P-K4; 4. BxN(K7), QxB; 5. RxP, BxR; 6. RxB, etc. Also after 1. P-K6!, PxP; White can play 2. QR-Ksq; for example, 2., P-K4; 3. NxP, N-B4; 4. BxN, PxB; 5. NxP winning easily. Finally, 1. N-N5 is very strong; for example, 1., K-Bsq; 2. P-K6, PxP; 3. QR-Ksq, P-K4 (or PxN); 4. BxKNP with three main threats: Q-B3ch, RxP, and BxNch, QxB; RxP; 4. BxP, P-K5; 5. BxKP; PxB; 6. RxP, etc. We are, therefore, allowing full ladder credit for 1. P-KR3 and 1. N-N5 as well as for 1. P-K6!

On the other hand, the tries by 1. QR-Ksq, Q-K3; 2. Q-Q6, R-QBsq and 1. Q-Q6, R-QBsq seem to give Black too many defensive prospects for "best move" credit.

On this basis, correct solutions are acknowledged from: Forrest Athey Jr., Leslie H. Ault, Robin Ault, Harry Bakwin, George W. Baylor, Donald E. Bengt, M. D. Blumenthal, Joe Bohac, Abel Bomberault, Bill Bundick, Armstrong Chinn Jr., Thomas W. Cusick, K. A. Czerniecki, Henry Davis, Carl Dover, Edmund Godbold, O. Goddard, Sanford Greene, Rea Hayes, R. L. Hewes, Herbert W. Hickman, Donald C. Jones*, David Kornreich, E. J. Korpanty, Richard D. Leonard, F. D. Lynch, Jack Matheson, Ed Nash, Vincent D. Noga*, Kent Pullen, Marion Renwick*, George Ross, Frank C. Ruys, R. M. S., Bob Steinmeyer, Francis Trask, H. C. Underwood, F. J. Valvo, and Joe Weininger. The following also receive ladder credit: George H. Chaney, Robert Cohen, David C. Heap*, Donald C. Hills, Donald W. Johnson, Frank Kohila, M. Ladacki, George W. Payne, Ray Pinson, Edmund Roman, Frank Rose, I. Schwartz, W. E. Stevens, M. F. Walters, William B. Wilson, and Neil P. Witting. The solvers' score against this position is 55-10.

*Welcome to new solvers.

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TWO GOLDEN KINGS CHAMPIONSHIPS

NOVEMBER 28TH, 29TH & 30TH, 1958

1. Third Annual Long Island Amateur Championship—in cooperation with the Civic Center Chess Club—at 157 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (Take BMT to Court St., or IRT to Boro Hall or Clark St., or IND to Boro Hall. Ample parking after 7 p.m.)
2. First Pittsburgh Amateur Championship—in cooperation with the Pittsburgh Chess Club—at Downtown YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Conditions and times of play are the same for both tournaments. Open to all except rated masters. Winner awarded engraved GOLDEN KINGS Trophy. Engraved GOLDEN KINGS medals to 2nd and 3rd place finishers, 1st and 2nd in Classes A, B and C. All trophy and medal winners, plus top two unrated players, awarded chess books as prizes.

Six round Swiss. All entrants play in one event; no division into groups or classes. Every player has chance to win the title. Harkness pairings. 50 moves in two hours. Unfinished games adjudicated. Performances rated by USCF. Directors: Kenneth Harkness (Pittsburgh); Frank Brady (Brooklyn).

Entry Fee \$5 to USCF members. Non-members must pay additional \$5 dues. Mail entry to address below, or register at playing site on Friday, November 28th between 6:30 and 8 p.m. Play starts at 8:30 p.m. sharp. Last round ends about 7 p.m. Sunday.

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80 East 11th Street

New York 3, N.Y.

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To: Fred Cramer, General Membership Chairman
1661 North Water Street, Milwaukee 2

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- Local Committeeman State Chairmanship
 Local Chairmanship The best job you have open

Name
Street
City State

GAMES FROM MUNICH

Here are two of the first U.S. wins from the Chess Olympics in Munich.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White—Bisguier USA		Black—Bickman Norway	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	19. RPxP	Q-B3
2. P-QB4	P-Q3	20. P-B3	B-R3
3. N-KB3	P-KN3	21. B-N4	Q-Q
4. P-KN3	B-N2	22. P-B5	Q-B2
5. B-N2	O-O	23. K-N2	PxP
6. O-O	N-B3	24. P-Q6	NxP
7. N-B3	P-QR3	25. N-Q5	Q-Q
8. P-Q5	N-QR4	26. BxBP	B-B
9. N-Q2	P-B4	27. B-N6	Q-Q2
10. P-K4	R-N	28. BxN	Q-R6ch
11. P-QR4	B-Q2	29. K-N	QxPch
12. R-K	P-K4	30. B-N2	BxN
13. B-B	N-K	31. BxB	B-R6
14. R-N	P-B4	32. B-N4	N-B6
15. P-QN4	PxNP	33. R-QB2	R-B2
16. RxP	P-B5	34. P-R5	R-K
17. B-QR3	Q-N4	35. KR-K2	BxB
18. R-N2	PxP	36. RxB	.....

Black with a completely lost game, overstepped the time limit.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White—Lombardy USA		Black—Book Finland	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	15. Q-Q3	N-QR4
2. N-KB3	P-Q3	16. Q-N3	P-QN4
3. P-Q4	PxP	17. QR-Q	B-N2
4. NxP	N-KB3	18. N-K6!	PxN
5. N-QB3	P-QR3	19. BxB	N-B5
6. B-QB4	P-K3	20. BxN	RxB
7. O-O	B-K2	21. B-N3	P-N5
8. B-K3	O-O	22. N-R4	PxP
9. P-B4	N-B3	23. Q-B2	R-R
10. P-B5	P-Q4	24. QxP	Q-B2
11. KPxP	PxQP	25. P-B3	PxP
12. B-N3	B-B4	26. NxP	R-K4
13. K-R	B-R2	27. NxP!	Resigns
14. B-N	R-K		

Tournament Life

Tournament organizers wishing announcements of their forthcoming USCF rated events to appear in this column should make application at least seven weeks in advance, on special forms which may be obtained from USCF Business Manager, Kenneth Harkness, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N. Y. or from Editor CHESS LIFE, Gove House, Perry, Maine.

Nov. 28-29-30

FIFTH NORTH CENTRAL OPEN

Hotel Astor, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Sponsored by Wisconsin Chess Ass'n. 7 round Swiss; play begins 8 p.m., Friday the 28th. Entry fee: \$10. for USCF members; non-members must pay membership fee. Prize fund guaranteed: \$750. First prize, \$250. Second, \$150. Third, \$100. and \$250. in merit prizes to players scoring 5 points or better. For information write to: Arpad E. Elo, Sec. Wis. C. A., 3935 No. Fiehrantz Drive, Brookfield, Wisconsin.

Nov. 28-29-30

EASTERN STATES OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

At Log Cabin Chess Club, 30 Collamore Terrace, W. Orange, N.J. and Independent Chess Club, 102 N. Maple Ave., E. Orange, N.J. 5 rd Swiss. EF: \$8. (Juniors \$4.) for USCF members. Non-members must pay additional \$5.00 membership fee. Prizes: 1st-\$150. 2nd-\$100. 3rd-\$50. 4th-\$25. 5th-\$10. Highest Expert-\$10. and trophy; highest Class A-\$10. and trophy; highest Class B-\$10. and trophy. Trophy to highest Class C, highest unrated, and highest woman. Highest junior-\$5. and trophy. Trophy to runner-up in each class. For information, write: Weaver Adams, East Orange Hotel, E. Orange, N.J.



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