

Chess Life



America's Chess Newspaper

Copyright 1960 by United States Chess Federation



Vol. XIV, No. 17

Thursday, May 5, 1960

15 Cents

FISCHER-SPASSKY CO-WINNERS AT MAR DEL PLATA BOBBY WINS 13, DRAWS 1 – (13½) – BORIS WINS 12, DRAWS 3

CHESS KALEIDOSCOPE

By

U.S. Master Eliot Hearst

Contributions to this column are welcomed and may be of almost any form: comments on the passing chess scene, questions for readers' comment, original analysis of unusual or critical positions and openings, etc. Particularly welcome are references to interesting analyses and commentaries in foreign chess journals; we'll try to have the most provocative of these suggestions translated for the benefit of all our readers, if the contributor himself does not feel qualified to undertake the complete translation task. Send all material to Eliot Hearst, Arlington Towers J-1125, Arlington, Va.

The Volcanic Tal: Last month we devoted a good deal of space to the intriguing controversy raging in chess circles over Mikhail Tal's real talents and his probable place in chess history. To complete the record, we continue this discussion with additional comments on the Latvian terror, derived primarily from a recent article by Grandmaster Szabo in *MAGYAR SAKKELET*.

Szabo compares Tal's emergence as world champion challenger to the eruption of a long-suppressed volcano—a reaction against the cautious, positional-logical style of most current grandmasters—and believes there is a good possibility that Tal's victories signal the threshold of a new era in chess. Szabo points out, as have others, that quite a few of Tal's bold, tactically-inspired combinations in the Challengers' Tournament were found in post-mortem analysis to be objectively quite unsound and in many cases very obviously so. This observation has led some commentators to endow Tal with supernatural attributes and other more sophisticated critics to call him just plain lucky! Grandmaster Ragozin of the USSR states ambiguously that "rather than moving the chess pieces with outstretched fingers, Tal seems to propel them with a magic wand." Szabo is reminded of the words of Dr. Tarrasch, who finally admitted that Emmanuel Lasker might not be just a favorite of Lady Luck (but only after Lasker won and later held the world championship for 27 years!)

A very interesting comment about Tal is that of Grandmaster Bronstein, whom Szabo quotes in full:

"Subtle maneuvering in the opening almost completely disappeared in the Challengers' Tournament; most of the fighting was done with wide-open helmets. The other contestants, even Smyslov, were forced to use Tal's style against him."

"A typical Tal position includes three or even five open lines and about a dozen weaknesses. It is not important where these weaknesses are, but they are indispensable to Tal's attack. This all serves to make Tal's games wonderfully exciting."

Bronstein continues (a bit maliciously, thinks Szabo): "The distinguishing characteristic of a strong player is his ability to win without risking defeat. Risks are for the children of kindergarten age, who are notoriously successful at that sort of thing!"

(Continued—Col. 1, Page 2)

Operation **M** = 5000 MEMBERS
By July 1960

MICHIGAN NEW NATIONAL TITLIST

Michigan takes the OPERATION M national honors for the three months ended March 5, adding 37 members to bring their total up to 197, just 3 short of the 200 target set for June 5. Dr. Howard Gaba took the Michigan State Membership Chairmanship from Ed Dickerson when Ed moved to St. Louis. Gaba inherited a smooth-functioning machine, with an outstanding Local Chairman in Dan Napoli, Lansing, supported by Local Chairmen Don Bohley, Grand Rapids; Art Derduin,

(Continued—Col. 1, Page 2)

Bobby Fischer, 17 year old chess champion of the United States, won his last-round game from Bernardo Wexler, Argentine champion, while Boris Spassky, USSR grandmaster, was held to a draw in his final game with Luis Marini of the Argentine. Fischer's dogged determination and brilliant play enabled him to overcome the handicap under which he had been struggling for 13 rounds—he lost to Spassky in the 2nd round—and to finish the tournament a co-winner with the brilliant young Soviet grandmaster. The loss to Spassky, and a draw with another Soviet grandmaster, David Bronstein, were the only point concessions made by the American school-boy during a strenuous fifteen rounds of top-drawer competition. Spassky won twelve games—one less than Fischer—but he was held to a draw on three occasions. Complete final standings will be published when received. In the meantime CHESS LIFE and all American chess players join in saluting the kid from Brooklyn for such magnificent representation.

Tal Still Leads Botvinnik

Although World Champion Botvinnik rallied strongly in the 24-game match now being played in Moscow for the title, winning games 8 and 9 from challenger Tal, thereby closing the score to Tal—5, Botvinnik—4, the young Latvian held grimly to his advantage, drew the 10th game, and won the 11th, to maintain a two point lead at press-time with a score of 6½-4½.

MAX PAVEY MEMORIAL AWARD

(In view of the splendid contributions made by the late Max Pavey to American Chess and to the United States Chess Federation, CHESS LIFE is glad to publish the following letter which is being circulated throughout chess and contract bridge circles in this country.)

"Dear Friend,

Many friends and admirers of the late Max Pavey have indicated their desire to participate in some tribute to his memory. Max had many friends in the chess and bridge worlds; his activities in these games and his devotion to their interests are being commemorated appropriately by his wife and former colleagues in the American Chess Federation and the American Contract Bridge League.

However, for those who knew Max personally, even casually, it was not his acknowledged proficiency in these games that is most memorable. It was rather that Max possessed a unique mixture of qualities: a superb intellect, a highly developed sense of objectivity and truth, a spirited sense of humor and overall, a sweet gentleness and kindness. It was these characteristics that surrounded Max's presence with a warmth enjoyed by many of us and the loss of which is felt keenly by all of us.

To commemorate these qualities in some small measure, we propose to establish the Max Pavey Memorial Award at the City College of the City of New York. This award will be given annually to a graduating student in the department of chemistry who exhibits in the opinion of the department both proficiency in chemistry and a broad humanistic interest. Max Pavey himself was a graduate of City College and lost his life as a result of injuries incurred at his work as a radium chemist.

May we count on your support? Contribution in any amount may be sent to:

Sol Berson
159 Yale Street
Roslyn Heights, New York

Jacques Dutka
39 Claremont Avenue
New York 27, New York

OPERATION M—

(Continued from page 1)

Jackson; Tom Jenkins, Huntington Woods; Al Baptiste, Yipsilanti; Tom Limperis, Inkster; Lucille Kellner and Harry Schecter, Detroit; Jack O'Keefe, Ann Arbor; and Bob Snuske, Flint.

Ohio, lead by Chairman Steven Markowski, made its first substantial gain with 24 members, bringing its total to 208, in sight of the 250 target. Colonel Jack Matheson lead his Virginia Committee to the heights of 89 members, only 11 off their 100 target. Other fine gains in the three months were shown in New York, where Jose Calderon and Company added 17 net, in Illinois, (John Nowak, Chairman) with 14 net, in Wisconsin (Frank Inbusch, Chairman) with 13 net, and in South Carolina (Lanneau Foster, Chairman) with 12 net added.

Targets set for June 5 were already shattered in the inter-mountain area. Montana moved from 3 members to 17, putting it way over its 10 target. Colorado hit 51, just 1 over its target of 50. The Colorado story, featuring Juan Reid, Chairman, ran in this column several weeks ago. Dick Vandenburg of Idaho, altho still below his target of 20, has doubled his membership, from 6 to 12.

In the other end of the country another target was hit, George Bart, New Hampshire Chairman, moving his state to 11 members, on a target of 10. A very remarkable gain shows in Alaska, with an 800% increase, thanks to Tony Schultz, State Chairman!

High praise for the spirit, time, and results of these Membership Chairmen came from Fred Cramer, General Membership Chairman. "We can't let these outstanding people down," he pleaded. "OPERATION M must go over the top, nationwide. So many people are doing such fine work in so many places, it is just unthinkable that the rest of us will not pitch in now with our full contribution to the target."

"It will take some doing," Cramer added. "We now stand only at about 4200, and our target is 5000. That calls for effort from everyone. We need a net gain of only 800 between now and June; we need it badly. USCF is not over the hump financially. We need more members, to put out a better Chess Life, to improve our tournament work, to improve our rating system work, and to do all the myriad good things chess players want of us. And above all we'd like to give Jerry Spann the graduation present of 5000 members, which we promised him. We are calling upon every USCF member to do his part, and to do it now, so it can be counted before June 5. USCF is on its way, if you, dear reader, can get us just one new member this month!"

CHESS KALEIDOSCOPE—

(Continued from page 1)

Russian master and writer Romanovsky recalls the strong critics who termed Alekhine's play against Bogolubov in their world-championship match "an adventurer's game." These critics completely misunderstood Alekhine, insists Romanovsky, and mistook "experiment" for "adventure"; Alekhine's successful experiments opened new progress for chess in the 1930's. "It's too early to speak about Tal as an experimenter," declares Romanovsky, "but it would be incorrect to confuse his brave and sincere play with that of a chess adventurer."

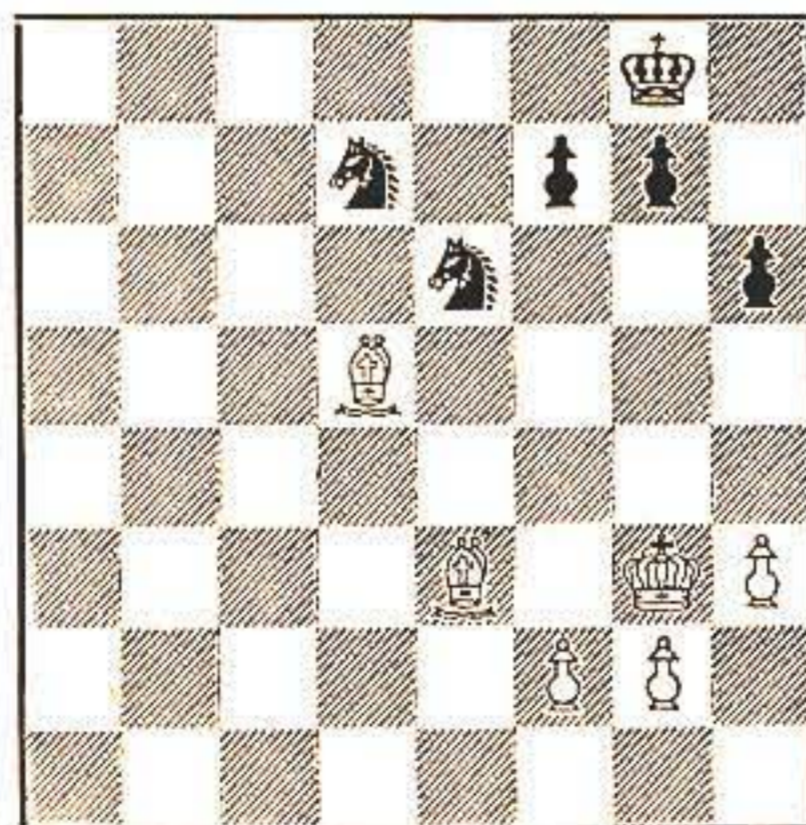
Szabo refuses to commit himself one way or the other as to his personal opinion on Tal's chess stature, but hints that the goddess Caissa may be in the process of selecting a new prince to sit on her throne.

Tal vs. Fischer: From published reports and personal communications it is clear that our 17-year-old champion does not believe that Tal is worthy of his powerful position in the chess world. Though Bobby admits that Tal is the most "booked-up" player in the world, it is well known that Fischer holds players like Botvinnik, Smyslov, and Petrosian in much greater respect (but not awe!) In this connection it is interesting to note Tal's comments on Fischer's play in the Challengers' Tourney, as taken from SHAKHMATY V SSSR (Dec., 1959, p. 354):

"Fischer, at the outset, dreamed of being champion of the world. But he would have had better chances in playing first for the junior championship. There, without a doubt, he would have won!

However, Fischer showed himself to be a high-class player, and in the near future will be a serious opponent."

And again, in annotating Fischer's game with Larsen in the Zurich 1959 tournament book (incidentally, certainly the most artistic, best-produced, and best-annotated tournament book to come to this reporter's attention in a long time), Tal comments after white's 50th move in the following position:



Fischer

"What's the matter? Why is the game not drawn here?", the reader might rightfully ask. Well, Bobby continues woodpushing for another 40 moves. The young American assumes somewhat naively that we in Europe could lose such endgames with black. We give the rest of the game without comment."

And, after the game was finally drawn on the 92nd move: "A painful game for the players, for the tournament director, for the annotator, but especially for the poor reader!"

As a result of these cynical comments it ought to be even more exciting to watch the outcome of future Tal-Fischer contests!

The Strange Case of Sultan Khan: The early 1930's saw the appearance on the chess scene of Sultan Khan, who was a serf on the estate of a wealthy Indian maharajah and who accompanied his master to Europe in 1929. The mysterious Sultan Khan did remarkably well in many first-class tournaments, winning the British Empire Championship three times, and defeating Tartakower in a match by 6½-5½ when the latter was admittedly at the peak of his career. Tartakower wrote that "his adversary demonstrated a peerless tenacity and imagination."

Rueben Fine comments on Khan's play in the Folkestone Olympics in 1933 and mentions the visit of the American team to Sultan Khan's master in London. While the maharajah boasted of his lineage and exploits to the captive Americans, Sultan Khan, the servant, performed his duties; Fine comments how peculiar the Americans felt being waited on at the table by a chess grandmaster.

In 1933 Sultan Khan returned with his master to the Orient and was not heard of again—at least until Kurt Dreyer of the SOUTH AFRICAN CHESS PLAYER made a chance discovery and learned that Sultan Khan now lives in Durban and is a professional concert singer. The Indian clerk of Dreyer's spoke to Khan and received the information that he had not played chess for a very long time.

The SOUTH AFRICAN CHESS PLAYER is trying to get more information about its illustrious inhabitant, and this reporter is sure we have not heard the last of this almost legendary figure. Botvinnik, Tal and Fischer: take note!

Russian Research: SHAKHMATNY BULLETIN, a monthly journal published for Russian chess experts and available the past few years outside the Iron Curtain, always includes at least 175 games every issue, plus theoretical articles of a high caliber. We give two exciting and very original games from the 1959 Moscow Championship which appeared in a recent issue (Simagin 12-3 won the tourney, Liberson 10½-4½ was second, Bronstein 10-5 third and Chistyakov and Yuchtmann 9-6 tied for fourth).

BAKULIN-CHISTYAKOV: 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, N-KB3; 3. P-K5, N-Q4; 4. P-Q4, PXP; 5. QXP, P-K3; 6. B-QB4, N-QB3; 7. Q-K4, P-Q3; 8. PXP, N-B3; 9. Q-KR4, BXP; 10. O-O, P-QR3; 11. N-B3, P-QN4; 12. B-N3, B-N2; 13. B-N5, B-K2; 14. QR-Q1, Q-B2; 15. KR-K1, N-QR4; 16. B-Q5, N-B3; 17. BXP, PxB; 18. BxN, BxB; 19. N-Q5, Q-B2; 20. NxBvm, PxN; 21. R-Q6, O-O; 22. R(6)xP, QR-Q1; 23. P-KR3, K-R1; 24. Q-KB4, R-Q8; 25. RxR, QxR; 26. R-Q6, Q-K2; 27. N-R4, N-K4; 28. N-B5, Q-KB2; 29. P-QN3, Q-N3; 30. N-N3, Q-N4; 31. Q-Q4, R-KN1; 32. Q-N6, B-K5; 33. QxRP,

Q-B8ch; 34. K-R2, Q-B8; 35. NxQ, RxPch; 36. K-R1, RxPch; 37. K-N1, R-N7ch; 38. K-R1, RxPch; 39. K-N1, N-B6ch; 40. K-R1, N-N4ch and mate next.

YUCHTMAN-BRONSTEIN: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-KN3, P-Q4; 3. B-N2, P-B3; 4. N-KB3, B-B4; 5. O-O, QN-Q2; 6. QN-Q2, P-K3; 7. N-R4, P-KR4; 8. NxB, PxN; 9. P-QB4, P-R5; 10. BPxP, BPxP; 11. Q-N3, N-N3; 12. P-R4, PXP; 13. RPxP, R-QN1; 14. P-R5, N-B1; 15. N-B3, B-Q3; 16. B-N5, N-K2; 17. BxN, PxB; 18. P-K3, K-B1; 19. N-Q2, K-N2; 20. N-N1, R-R3; 21. N-B3, Q-R1; 22. N-N5, Q-R2; 23. NxB, R-R8ch; 24. BxR, R-R1; 25. K-N2 Drawn by perpetual check.

Conundrum Corner: In our last (first) column we quoted the chess conundrum which appeared recently in CHESS (British): "What can a king, rook, bishop, knight, or pawn do that a queen cannot?" Answer: Discover check.

(Thanks are due to R. C. Stephenson and S. Szara for help in the translation of some of the Russian and Hungarian literature quoted above).



MASSOTH WINS FIRST RANDOLPH INVITATIONAL

Frank Massoth of San Antonio took top honors in the first Randolph Invitational Chess Tournament with a perfect 4-0 score. The second place trophy went to high school student M. K. Brame, also of San Antonio, who scored 3-1.

There were nine civilian and seven military players in the sixteen-man entry. High finisher among the military was A/3C Robert P. Eamon of Lackland Air Force Base.

The recently formed Randolph Chess Club, a new USCF affiliate, hosted the event. Club Director S/Sgt. Roy M. Rouse scored 2½-1½ and was the highest scoring Randolph man. The tournament was a 4-round Swiss, played at Randolph Air Force Base on March 26th and 27th.

TULLIS TAKES PRECITA VALLEY CHAMPIONSHIP

The annual Precita Valley (California) championship was won by Lowell Tullis, CHESS LIFE contributor, and founder of the Order of Chessalunatics. Tullis played it straight in this event, scoring 6-1 in a round-robin, with Ted Wong and Tournament Director Jim Fletcher in an unbroken tie for 2nd and 3rd places, each having scored 5-2.



TIDBITS OF MASTER PLAY

By International MASTER WILLIAM LOMBARDY

World Junior Champion—1957-1958

"The Mighty Do Fall And Quite Often At That"

In 1957 before the usual three year cycle of competitions began for the World Championship many chess authorities thought that Boris Spassky was a likely candidate to gain that long coveted title of Mikhail Botvinnik. In the Soviet Championship of 1958 Spassky failed to fulfill the expectations of the experts and did not qualify for the Portoroz interzonal event.

Time did not stand still and there flashed on the scene one of the greatest chess sensations of all time, Mikhail Tal. Tal achieved his fame with a rapid series of successes: 1st 1957 and '58 USSR Championships; 1st in Portoroz 1958; 1st in Zurich 1959 and finally 1st in the World Championship Challengers Tournament in Yugoslavia in 1959! The seemingly invincible Tal overshadowed all.

The fact that Spassky should make his reappearance through the mighty Tal is rather curious. In a recent tournament in Riga, Latvia, Spassky finished first with two and a half points more than the fourth-place Tal who garnered a mere 9-4.

One of the games lost by Tal was to V. Mikenas, a master of long standing but certainly not in a class with tall Tal. Here the titan snatches a pawn in the opening and for this accepts a cramped end game. Then he misses a chance for equality, makes a desperate attempt for safety, and failing in this he loses a long but infinitely simple ending.

Against the same opponent, on the other hand, Spassky has no trouble and with consummate ease dispatches him in a quickly decisive king side attack. May I suggest that soon Spassky will once again be a force with which to reckon.

B. Spassky White
V. Mikenas Black

1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. P-QB4 P-K4

When's the last time we saw this in master play—The Albin Counter Gambit?

3. PxKP P-Q5
4. P-K4

A move of great theoretical significance. On numerous occasions White has met with disaster after 4. P-K3, B-N5ch; 5. B-Q2, PxP!; 6. BxB, PxPch; 7. K-K2, PxN=Nch!; 8. K-K1, Q-R5ch; etc.

4. N-QB3
5. P-B4 P-KN4
6. P-B5 NxB

Black has regained his pawn but as you shall see he shall have some difficulty with his development.

7. N-KB3 B-N5ch
8. QN-Q2 N-QB3
9. B-Q3 P-N5
10. O-O!



Position after 10. O-O!

One is reminded of the days of old when nights were bold. The Muzo Gambit if you please!

10. PxN
11. NxB B-Q3

Perhaps with very accurate defense

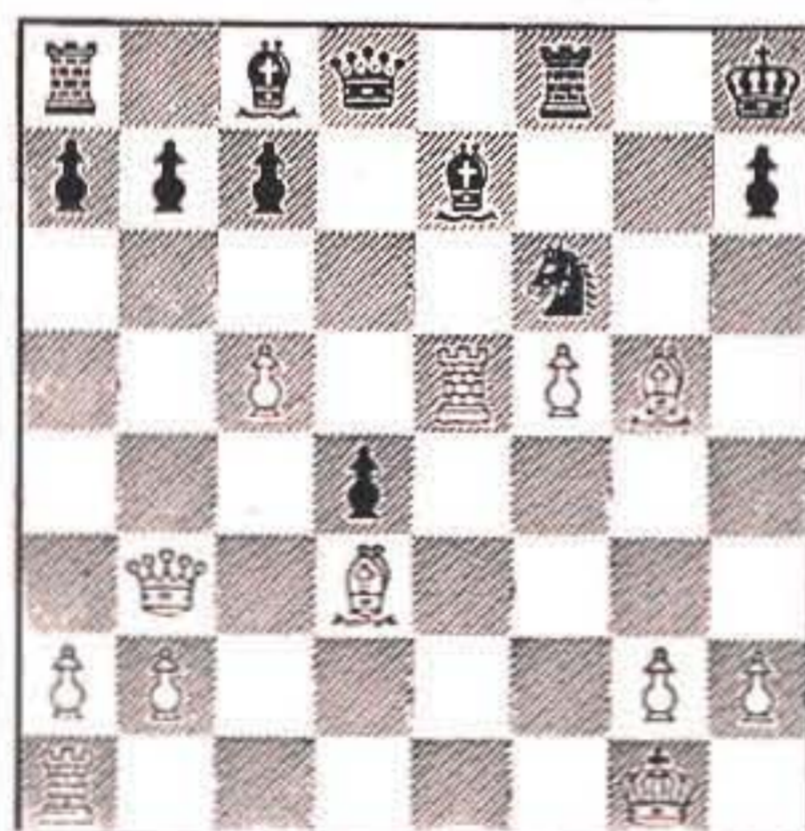
the position can be held. 11. P-B3!; 12. P-K5, PxP; 13. P-B6, NxP; 14. N-N5, O-O; 15. NxP, NxN; 16. BxNch, KxB; 17. Q-R5ch, K-N1; 18. Q-N6ch, K-R1; 19. B-R6, R-KN1; 20. Q-R5, B-N5; 21. B-N7ch, KxB; 22. QxBch, K-R3; 23. Q-R3ch, K-N3; 24. R-B5 (Q-B5ch and perpetual check) Q-N4; 25. RxQch, KxR and White will eventually take a perpetual check. Or 18. B-R6 and wins.

One wonders if before entering all these complications the simple 14. B-N5 might not be sufficient. 15. Q-B2, Q-K2!

12. P-K5 NxP
13. R-K1 P-KB3
14. P-B5! B-K2
15. NxN PxN
16. RxP N-B3
17. B-N5 O-O

As is quite clear, in this variation Black has conceded White a pawn and a very strong attack for a mere knight in shining junk, er... I mean armor.

18. Q-N3ch K-R1



Position after 18. K-R1

19. QR-K1 KBxP

Black hardly has a move in this position. 19. R-K1; 20. Q-B7 or 20. RxB!

20. RxB

Another possibility is 20. R-K8, RxR; (or 20. Q-Q3; 21. Q-B7, B-Q2; 22. RxQR etc.) and (21. N-N5; 22. RxRch, QxR; 23. R-K8 etc.) 21. RxRch and White wins.

20. Q-Q3
21. R(5)-K5 N-N5
22. B-KB4 B-Q2
23. B-N3 B-B3
24. KR-K4! Resigns

For those who may have some interest I give a few moves of the Mikenas-Tal encounter.

V. Mikenas White
M. Tal Black

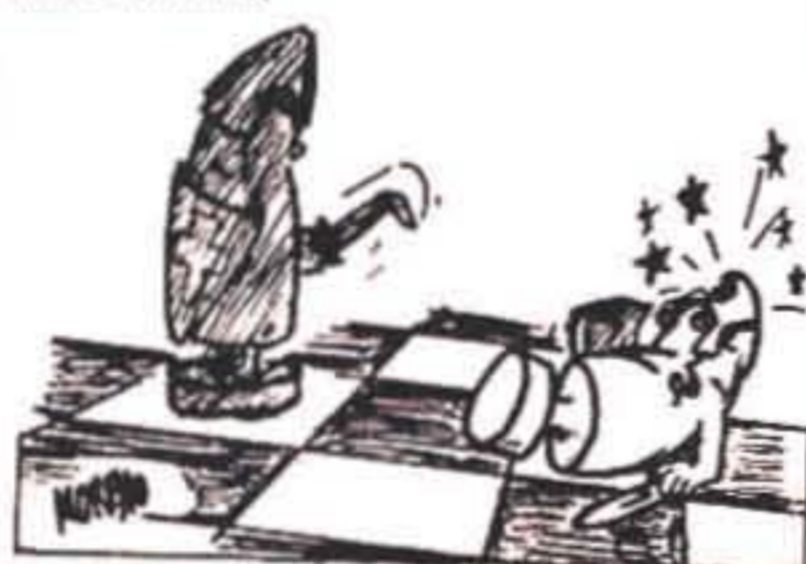
1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. N-KB3 P-Q3
3. P-Q4 PxP
4. NxP N-KB3
5. N-QB3 P-QR3
6. B-KN5 P-K3
7. P-B4 P-R3
8. B-R4 Q-N3

9. Q-Q3 QxP
10. QR-N1 Q-R6
11. P-K5 N-Q4
12. NxN QxQ
13. BxQ PxN
14. P-K6! N-B3
15. NxN PxN
16. PxPch KxP
17. R-N6 P-B4
18. P-B4 P-Q5
19. O-O R-QR2

B-K2 was better.

20. R-K1 R-N2
21. RxR BxR
22. P-B5! B-B3
23. K-B2 P-QR4
24. P-N3 B-R1
25. P-N4 B-B3
26. B-B2 P-Q4
27. B-Q3! B-Q2
28. R-K5 B-B1
29. RxP B-K2
30. BxB KxB
31. RxBP

And White won after some thirty more moves.



POPEL WINS GLASS CITY OPEN

Stephan Popel, former Champion of France, now residing in Detroit, scored 4½-½ to win the Third Annual Glass City Open at Toledo, Ohio in January. Tied in game score by Al Sandrin of Chicago, Ross Sprague of Lakewood, Ohio, and Jack O'Keefe of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and in Solkoff tie-breaking points with Sandrin, the Detroit master topped the latter by ½ a median point, and thus squeezed out a tight tournament victory.

Sandrin, Sprague, and O'Keefe finished in that order, 2nd to 4th, with George Baylor, CHESS LIFE's new collegiate columnist a close 5th, with 4-1.

The tournament was directed by Donald Hilding who reports that among the 76 entrants were four masters, 17 experts, with such well-known players as Paul Poschel, Lajos Szedlacsek, Charles Weldon, Richard Kause, Wesley Bugar, James Warren, Andrew Schoene, George Eastman, David Spiro, and Morrie Weidenbaum finishing outside the first five. Mr. Hilding also asks if this was perhaps the largest five-round, two-day tournament ever held in the United States. If you know of a bigger one please drop your editor a postcard, giving details as to place, date, name of event, and number of players.

THE 15TH ANNUAL UNITED STATES JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP JULY 29TH TO AUGUST 5TH, 1960

sponsored co-jointly by
The U.S. Chess Federation
and the
Log Cabin Chess Club

TOURNAMENT SITE:

Log Cabin Chess Club, 30 Collamore Terrace, West Orange, N.J.

WHO CAN PLAY:

Open to all chessplayers who are under twenty-one years of age on July 29th, 1960. No entry fee required—forfeit fee of \$2.00 must be posted and will be refunded at the completion of all games.

AWARDS:

Winner is recognized as U.S. Junior Champion and receives engraved trophy and transportation to U.S. Open at St. Louis (provided by USCF Vice-President E. Forry Laucks) plus \$200.00 for living expenses at the Open. It is anticipated that the winner will also be invited to play in the U.S. and Zonal Championship to be held in NYC in 1960, as have the previous 3 winners. Other prizes and trophies will be announced.

TYPE OF TOURNAMENT:

9 Round Swiss-system conducted under USCF Tournament Rules. Time limit: 50 moves in 2½ hours and 20 moves per hour thereafter.

DIRECTOR:

To be announced.

ACCOMMODATIONS:

Some free sleeping accommodations will be available for those players that request them first. (Preference will be given to those players from outside of the New York-New Jersey area.) Other accommodations are available at: The Orange Y.M.C.A., 125 Main St., Orange, N.J.

It is anticipated that some cars will be available to furnish free transportation to 12 or more Juniors direct from New Jersey to the Open at St. Louis, at the conclusion of the U.S. Junior.

HOW TO ENTER:

Entries will be accepted at the Log Cabin Chess Club, 30 Collamore Terrace, West Orange, N.J. at 6 P.M. July 29th, 1960. Entries in advance and requests for accommodations should be addressed to: Frank R. Brady, Business Manager, U.S. Chess Federation, 80 East 11th St., New York, 3, N.Y.

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 Frank Brady, USCF Business Manager, 80 East 11th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

COLUMNISTS AND REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS

Weaver Adams	Arpad Elo	Walter Korn	Samuel Reshevsky
George Baylor	Larry Evans	Paul Leith	Anthony Santasiere
Frank Brady	Nicholas Gabor	William Lombardy	David Spiro
John Collins	Eliot Hearst	Erich Marchand	Irwin Sigmond
Fred Cramer	Robert Karch	Edmund Nash	Kester Svendsen
	K. F. Kirby	Ernest Olfe	

Albuquerque Players Dig Deep To Play in Southwest Open

In order to insure the success of the Southwest Open at Albuquerque (Sept. 3-5, 1960) members of the local organization have chipped in \$25 each to be applied to the guaranteed prize fund and other tournament expenses. One might think that such generous local backing might entitle the backers to gratis or reduced fee entries into the event. Not so. While the USCF member from Texas or California (or anywhere except Albuquerque) registers for \$10.00, the entry fee for the local boys is also \$10, which with his USCF membership, and his previous contribution, amounts to an even \$40.00. No wonder they can put on a good tournament there, with such generous support from the players, themselves. And, as the word gets around, no wonder that this tournament draws strong players from the several adjoining states. It's the old story of that often-neglected phase of salesmanship, through which the salesman's enthusiasm and faith in his product is transmitted to the potential customer. If Albuquerque weren't so darned far from Maine we'd grab our bag—always packed with a set, board, and assorted king's gambits—and have a whack at that Southwest Open. Not that we'd win any games from those Southwestern sharpies—but we might win a Navajo blanket prize for the player traveling the greatest distance to attend. (Here we must state that no such prize is offered to date. The idea, however, is not bad, and if you like it, Albuquerque, it's yours!)



Kibitzer's Mailbox



With reference to the tentative claim of the University of Pennsylvania's chess team to be the first accorded varsity status, Virgil M. Kimm, editor of CHESS COURIER, writes:

"Just to set the matter straight, so far as I know, the first college team to have varsity recognition was the chess team of the US Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. That was in 1925. Lt. Williston B. Palmer was coach and officer in charge of chess activities. Faculty advisors were Professors Echols (Mathematics), Holt (English) and Chaplain Wheat, later Professor of English. We had a regular training table in the mess hall, same as football, and functioned as did the athletic teams. I was team Captain. Lt. Palmer, I noticed in the news reports recently, was appointed by President Eisenhower to Chief of Staff, or some other position of national importance. He is now a Lieut. General.

Also, the first Intercollegiate INDIVIDUAL championship was held in New York, Manhattan Chess Club, April 1927. Chevalier of Harvard won. He now edits a column in the Christian Science Monitor. See American Chess Bulletin, April, 1927."

To The Editor:

Perretz Z. Miller's suggestion seems to be more idealistic than realistic. Borrowing his phraseology, I, too, "do not wish to comment upon the issues involved." However, as a chess addict in the hinterlands I should like to give his proposal a try—to prove a point if for nothing else. If his idea doesn't result in the demise of American chess within three generations, then he has hit the nail on the head. If it does kill off chess, the amateurs can save their book and travel money, let alone the uncompensated time expended to teach lesser amateurs, and the professionals can get the compensation they seek in other pursuits.

Yours truly,
Norman Cantor

Mr. George L. Hadley, 115 Fairmount Avenue, Chatham, N. J. writes:
"Dear Mr. Wren:

I enjoyed the Jan. 5, 1960 issue of Chess Life very much and I would like to express my vote for issues like this.

I should also like to cast a vote in favor of USCF rated postal chess as was suggested in an earlier issue of Chess Life. I believe that someone said that the CCLA was in charge of postal chess but I would say that you could hold tournaments as long as they didn't conflict with the CCLA's. I would like to suggest a USCF rated Herman Helms Memorial Tournament in honor of the Dean of American Chess. This to be held in conjunction with the resolution passed by the annual Membership Meeting in Omaha last year. This would be the tourna-

USCF Membership Dues including subscription to Chess Life, periodical publication of national chess rating, and all other privileges:

ONE YEAR: \$5.00 TWO YEARS: \$9.50 THREE YEARS: \$13.50 LIFE: \$100.00
SUSTAINING: \$10.00 (Becomes Life Membership after 10 payments)

A new membership starts on 21st day of month of enrollment, expires at the end of the period for which dues are paid. Family Dues for two or more members of one family living at same address, including only one subscription to CHESS LIFE, are at regular rates (see above) for first membership, at the following rates for each additional membership: One year \$2.50; two years \$4.75; three years \$6.75. Subscription rate of Chess Life to non-members is \$3.00 per year. Single copies 15c each.

ment held by the USCF while other clubs are holding theirs. It would also be another chance to advertise these tournaments."

In regard to the games section, I should like to cast my vote for the 'old system' because all other games I have ever seen are printed that way and I find that when playing over the games I frequently leave out the even numbered moves.

In regard to the letter by Mr. Miller in the Feb. 20, 1960 issue, I am thoroughly against it. I won \$17.50 in the recent Independent Open and I would much rather have won this than a trophy as I probably would have done under Mr. Miller's proposal. Also this would radically cut down attendance at tournaments. How many of the top masters of New York would go to the middle west for the chance to pick up a trophy in the U.S. Open? Citing an example from the Independent Open, would Larry Gilden travel from Washington to New Jersey to pick up a trophy? I doubt it. Also I would enjoy the chance to play one of these so-called professionals. Moreover Mr. Miller's statement that the amateurs compete for enjoyment as much as money may be true for the lower ranked players like myself, but I do not think that the top masters who are amateurs according to these classifications compete for enjoyment."

William C. Thornton of San Diego, Cal. writes:

"The following letter may be published should you wish to give the subject publicity.

It has occurred to me that, at this time, when so much emphasis is being placed on getting new members, you might be interested in a brief explanation of why this two-year member is not going to renew his membership, or sign up any new members.

I was recruited for the U.S.C.F. on the usual basis; I would receive a national rating, and I would be supporting the national organization. So I joined, played in rated events, helped Mr. Newton Grant run those events, and was instrumental in getting about a dozen new members. I was also responsible for the fact that the Convair Chess Club ordered clocks and books from the U.S.C.F. It is easy to see that the U.S.C.F. benefited from this activity; now let's see how I made out.

First of all, almost a year passed between the time I won my first "rated" tournament and the receipt of my rating. I won the tournament without loss of a game, defeated one expert and drew with another, only to have Harkness use his crystal ball to adjust the scores so that I ended up with a rating of 1985. The real embarrassment came when the people I had recruited complained that they had not received their ratings. I apologized for the U.S.C.F. until I was sick of it—and explained that I was just as disappointed as they were. When my letters to the Federation went unanswered I had Mr. Grant write—his letter didn't get answered either.

Meanwhile, I played a "rated" match with Tom Lux of San Diego (3-0, my favor), took part in a "rated" Labor Day tournament (tie for first with Grant, without loss) and helped sign up some more members. This time the Federation didn't even send the new members their cards, nor their subscription to Chess Life. Since it is impossible to get the New York office to acknowledge a letter, and since Grant was going to be in New York, I asked him to take it up with Brady in person. He did, and it was agreed that Grant would wait until the Christmas rush was over and submit all the tournament data, names of the people who had paid dues but had not received their cards, etcetera. This was done, and I understand that the new members received their cards.

The other day I ordered a rating certificate (the only way to get a reply) and received my rating—the same initial rating that I had been given for the 1958 tourney!

A final point concerns the clocks the club bought. They are about the poorest merchandise I have ever seen. The flags stuck when the clocks were new; when they were a year old they weren't running at all.

In closing I would like to point out that the U.S.C.F. gives satisfactory service in only one instance: if you know which books to buy, (which means that you ignore 90% of the trash recommended) delivery is reasonably prompt.

Chess went from nothing in San Diego to a point where we had as many as fifty players in one room at one time, exhibitions by Masters, and regular scheduled instruction at the Convair Chess Club. The greatest single factor contributing to the lessening of interest in this locality is the fact that the U.S.C.F. is dead on the seat of its pants."

(Editorial Comment: We'll let Frank Brady answer Mr. Thornton's complaints about the ratings and the clocks. With reference to the trash which we recommend in the book line, we simply quote a message received from another member, Carl J. Sloan, of Chester, Virginia: "Your last few issues of CHESS LIFE have been excellent—especially the honest* comments on chess books. Please keep up the good work." Never forget, Mr. Thornton, that the "trash" you deprecate is the foundation on which beginners and weak players build the structures which occasionally surmount the clouds of skittles and coffee-house chess, bursting through into the rarified atmosphere of 2200 ratings. And, if after buying from our New York office any book which Professor Svendsen, or Frank Brady, or I have recommended, you are dissatisfied with it, please return it at once, requesting the refund which will be promptly made. F.M.W.)

*Underlining was done by Mr. Sloan.

TOURNAMENT BOOKS

22nd USSR Championship by H. Golombek. Geller, Smyslov and Botvinnik, 1st, 2nd and 3rd. All 197 games of the tournament. Index to openings, players, games; progressive scores and commentaries on each round. \$2.00

24th USSR Championship by P. H. Clarke. One of the strongest Russian championships ever held. Tal 1st, Bronstein 2nd, Keres 3rd and Spassky 4th. Nine Grandmasters competing. All 231 games have brief and interesting introductions. Short biographical sketches of each player. \$3.00

1958 Interzonal Championship—Portoroz, Yugoslavia. Tal 1st, Gligoric 2nd, Benko-Petrosian 3rd-4th, Fischer-Olafsson 5th-6th. 210 games. Fully indexed. \$2.00

Only a limited number of the above books are available. Order your copy now, direct from

U.S. CHESS FEDERATION, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N. Y.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Four weeks' notice required. When ordering change please furnish an address stencil impression from recent issue or exact reproduction, including numbers and dates on top line.

Send membership dues, subscriptions, tournament reports for rating, rating fees, and changes of address to FRANK BRADY, Business Manager, 80 East 11th, New York 3, N. Y.

Send only news items and communications re CHESS LIFE editorial matters to FRED M. WREN, Editor, Gove House, Perry, Maine.

Make all checks payable to: THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

CHESS—AN ESSAY by U.S. Master Anthony E. Santasiere Part II

At the risk of some redundancy, I should like to consider more fully the facts and the implications of the material versus the spiritual issue in chess. Here the values can be sharply and startlingly spotlighted, because everyone seems to realize that chess is a medium of the intellect, and so few understand that it can and should nevertheless be played with feeling and from the heart. It is so very important that all chessplayers should be convinced that the aim in chess (as in anything else) is not to win, but to love! A religious person will understand the distinction at once. An irreligious person, if not influenced by this essay, will nevertheless learn from (bitter) experience.

Here I wish to place in bold print a deep personal love for God. Nowhere, more than in chess, is there a greater crying need for this love, for chess symbolizes for many the crowning superiority of man's mind, and seemingly, if not the ignorance of God, then the lack of real dependency on Him. But in truth, man's mind is as nothing, is as dry as most "Queen's Gambiteers," beside inspiration—the Divine Grace which can and does operate in chess wherever the superbly trained ego can relax into love of God.

The standard is not to be cold, efficient and self-sufficient—all of that is dust, and creates if not hatred, hydrogen bombs. The standard is simple Love. Then even failure is altogether rewarding!

The heart and the mind are not even often cooperative; rather are they often proponents of opposite points of view, and, in truth, bitter enemies. In chess, as in everything else, the heart should be the master, should predominate; yet, paradoxically, for the clearest thinking, emotion should be almost non-existent. Any turmoil in the sub-conscious will surely impair the ability to think. Well then, by all means allow such ability to be impaired! (rather than deliberately to crush feeling). For such a person, if he build up his spiritual resources, the day will come when he will still retain great feeling and also be able to think clearly. This will of course result in magnificent creations.

The most successful intellectual machines in chess have been cold-blooded, keen-thinking masters. These profit materially, but are the first to succumb to the wintry blasts of (material) disillusionment. An American philosopher, David F. Swenson (who probably does not play chess at all) writes:

"Life teaches that noble enthusiasms are seldom born out of the calculations of the understanding." And—"in the perspective of eternity, success is nothing and failure is nothing, but the spirit of endurance in suffering and loyalty in striving for a good cause is everything."

As a critic of chess play, or to use the terminology of the chess public — "annotator" — I have achieved a certain success and reputation. I have much in sympathy with Bernard Shaw who wrote:

"A criticism written without personal feeling is not worth reading. It is the capacity for making good or bad art a personal matter that makes a man a critic." When people do less than their best, and do that less at once badly and self-complacently, I hate them, loathe them, detest them, long to tear them limb from limb and strew them in gobbets about the stage or platform. In

the same way, really fine artists inspire me with the warmest personal regard, which I gratify in writing my notices without the smallest reference to such monstrous conceits as justice, impartiality, and the rest of the ideals. When my critical mood is at its height, personal feeling is not the word; it is passion!"

To that I can add, as applying especially to chess, that a good critic can stimulate and teach; he can raise the moral standards of his followers everywhere; he can expose the meretricious, the material; he is a powerful incentive to greater joy. All of this he accomplishes with understanding and love, though love of God is for him the most important.

What kind of chess do I like to see? And what kind hate? You already have some idea, but I will go into greater technical detail here.

It has been assumed by some individuals who do not know my soul that I am inclined to worship at the altar of brute force, of bombastic chess and fireworks. But the truth is that I love and can appreciate as well as anyone the strongly intellectual, positional type of "play"—providing always that it is motivated by enterprise and courage. I have one hatred, and that is for the chess master who sits back (in security) and waits for his opponent to make the first mistake. There are some such chess masters; but they do not deserve to be called masters—they should be called egotistic-cowards. And yet, perhaps, I judge too harshly, for as Maxim Gorky said: *"In his own hole there's nothing wrong with a skunk."* Nevertheless I feel so strongly about these matters that I yield to the necessary in my nature—the same necessity as in the quatrain:

*"Last night I slew my darling wife;
Stretched her on the flooring.
I was loath to take her life—
But I had to stop her snoring."*

However, let us return to chess and to a somewhat higher level of expression—a peak reserved for chess romanticism. In this game the great masters have always dared to dare, to pose the question, to go about their constructive business. They never looked upon their opponent as a prospective poor victim, but as a partner in a labor of love, as an individual whose efforts should command respect.

Here is one of my annotations to a game between Euwe and Botvinnik (1938).

"... for gallantry such as this was chess intended—in such an atmosphere it lives and breathes, blooms and glows like a fragrant flower in the month of May—a thing of loveliness, of warmth.

Scientific chess, chess of security nev-

er was and never can be chess for spirits that soar!"

In this connection that wise man of science, C. G. Jung, says:

"Scientific method must serve; it errs when it usurps a throne." And our greatly respected Lewis Mumford ("The Human Prospect") comments most sharply on the worth of "security": "Not tame and gentle bliss, but disaster, heroically encountered, is man's true happy ending."

Always, we repeat, the basic issue is that of intellect versus life. Of course, in chess, we sometimes have intellect and life together, though it is quite rare. But we are here concerned with those extremists who preach the triumph of a cold intellect divorced from life. And I say to them and to you, again and again, let there be life! Take Intellect off its throne—let there be life! In his excellent, fair and stimulating book, "The House of Intellect" Jacques Barzun helps us, by way of definition, to understand more clearly exactly what is involved:

"Intellect, stiff, angular, unchanging; life, flowing and adaptive. Intellect, the blade that carves and separates forever; life, a perpetual mixing and joining, fusion and confusion. Intellect, the watcher, life, the participant."

Especially appealing to me, in chess play, is that realm of fantasy where imagination reigns supreme—that land of romance whence, to the delight of mankind, have emerged all that is queer and novel, charming and bravely speculative, challenging and rich in spiritual values. This type of chess master will never hesitate to throw his dreams at his opponent—and to do so lovingly and joyfully.

Now let me explain to the non-chessplaying public that, like Gaul, all chess is divided into three parts: the beginning (called the "opening"), the middle game and the end game. The opening, in my opinion, is the most important, for, like any embryo, it implies all of that which may follow. It may interest you to know that I have invented one of the latest new openings (after the "Reti Opening") and called it "Santasiere's Folly." It was revealing and amusing that, at a recent team match, a friendly observer remarked that all the openings I play should be called "follies."

That "Santasiere's Folly" is a new opening may be doubtful, for, really, nothing can be new—we can only meditate anew on the old. But it is rich spiritually by which I mean that it constitutes a challenge to the middle game abilities of both players; and further, it is romantic, by which I mean that it leaves far behind the "safe and sound" chains of chess for the clean laughing freedom of daredevil adventure. As to my lack of modesty in the name, it is a tradition (with regard to naming openings) to respect the one who has longest explored the possibilities, and suffered with (loved) it in theory and practice. And I do hope this discussion will remind you to read or reread that most wise and delightful volume by Desiderius Erasmus entitled: "In Praise Of Folly."

Now we will consider the "middle game" briefly. I was once asked for a definition of it, and came up with: "While the general idea is that the middle game begins after the first ten or dozen moves of a game, the more sophisticated opinion is that it may begin much earlier—i.e. even in the 'opening.' The middle game should include the inauguration of a profound strategical plan of attack or defense. The rising tension will move on to a climax which may result in checkmate or a clear winning advantage for one player, or the contest may carry over into a close 'end game.' The personality of chess masters is most clearly indicated by their conduct of the middle game. Here daring, imagination and fantasy can reign, or, as so frequently with modern masters, fearful super-science. The middle game should be a field of battle, not a mirror for self-love."

(To be continued)

SOULES NEW HAVEN CHAMP

The 1959-60 New Haven (Conn.) Open Championship was won by George Soules, a graduate student at Yale University. Soules finished the eight round Swiss with a score of 7½-½, drawing only with James Bolton. Bolton, also undefeated, finished second with a score of 6½-1½. Bolton drew with Richard Friedenthal of Bridgeport and Ivan Schaffel, as well as with Soules. Friedenthal was third with 5½-2½. Friedenthal lost to Soules, drew with Bolton, Schaffel, and Peter Gran.

CORTEZ TAKES EL PASO OPEN

The First El Paso Open attracted 48 players from six states, plus one from Mexico, to the Hilton Hotel in El Paso, Feb. 20-22. Jose Cortez of Albuquerque, N. M. won four and drew two for a 5-1 score and the 1960 title. In a seven-way tie for 2nd-8th places, after each had scored 4½-1½, the following players placed as listed: Warren Miller of Albuquerque; Henry Davis of San Antonio; Max Wilkerson, Albuquerque; John Freeman, El Paso; Jerry Milburn, Lubbock, Texas; Donald Thompson, El Paso; David Gollub, Phoenix, Ariz. Other prizes and trophies awarded: Larry Beckwith, best unrated player trophy; Mike Brame, Jr., best Junior trophy; Dan Denny, best B player trophy; Mrs. Mabel Burlingame and Mrs. W. B. Compton, tied best woman player trophies, Joaquin Lovato, 9 year old junior from Mexico, book prize. The Tournament was directed by International Master George Koltanowski.

The following clubs have been organized and are operating in the Chicago area:

Varo Chess Club, 2030 W. Taylor St., Chicago 12.

Hilton Chess Club, 720 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5.

Poor Gordon's Chess Club, 1543 N. Sedgwick St., Chicago 10.

Highland Park Chess Club, c/o Library, Highland Park, Ill.



GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

Annotated by Chess Master JOHN W. COLLINS

USCF MEMBERS: Submit your best games for this department to JOHN W. COLLINS, Stuyvesant Town, 521 East 14th St., New York 9, N. Y. Space being limited. Mr. Collins will select the most interesting and instructive for publication. Unless otherwise stated notes to games are by Mr. Collins.

WINNER ANNOTATES

The tourney winner annotates one of his pretty efforts.

1959 Gateway Open CENTER COUNTER GAME

MCO 9: p. 162, c. 1

Notes by David Spiro

E. Caravacci White D. Spiro Black

1. P-K4 P-Q4

The Center-Counter or Scandinavian Defense, whose reputation is just what it deserves.

2. PXP QXP

The alternative is 2., N-KB3; which is quite satisfactory and may even be better.

3. N-KB3 N-KB3

4. N-B3 Q-QR4

The risky alternative was 4., Q-KR4? which can be simply refuted by 5. B-K2, B-N5; 6. O-O, N-B3; 7. P-KR3! when black must retreat and lose space and time.

5. B-K2 N-B3

6. O-O B-N5

7. P-QR3

In many openings such loss of time is insignificant, but here it is costly.

7. O-O-O

8. P-Q3 P-K3

9. B-Q2 Q-R4

Energizes the position In this formation with which I have been experimenting black occasionally develops a sudden king-side attack. It is so unexpected because after all, we are still in the opening!

10. N-K?

Unnecessarily passive. Better was simply 10. P-R3. After the text black gains 3 quick tempi—but only one at a time.

10. B-Q3

11. P-KN3 N-Q5

12. BxB NxB

13. P-KR4 P-K43

Ordinarily, one would not expect that black would have the "time" to start a pawn-roller. The alternative was 13., P-KN4; 14. BxP, KR-N1.

14. N-K4 P-KN4

The "can-opener"! (KMOCH)

15. N-N2 PXP

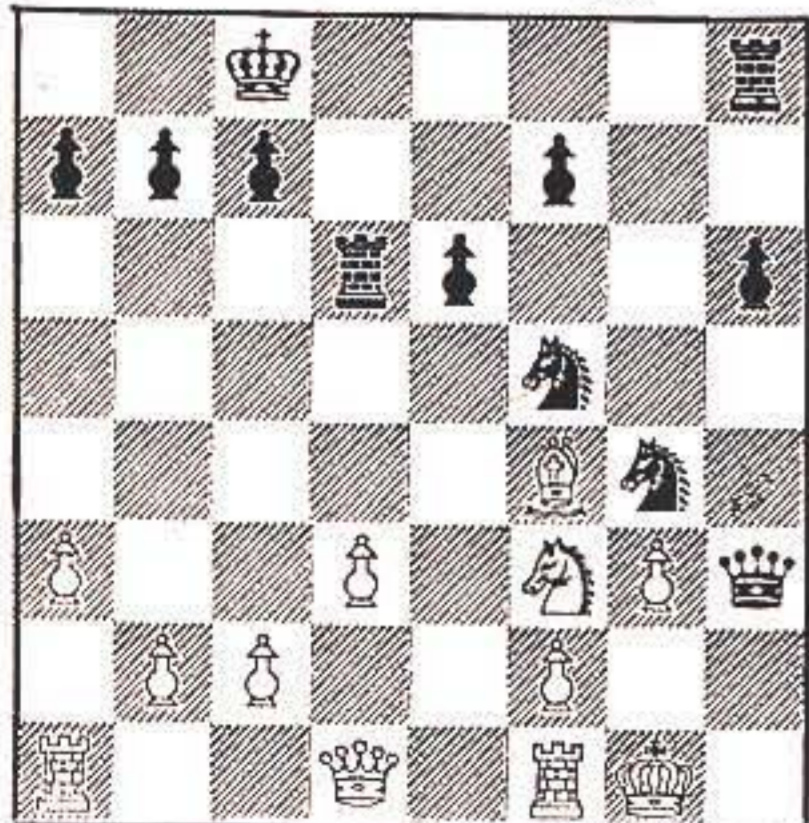
16. NxB ch RxN

17. NxP N-B4

18. N-B3 Q-R6

Important! Black must prevent the freeing maneuver: 19. K-N2, followed by R-KR, saving his game.

19. B-B4



Position after 19. B-B4

The diagrammed position: Here is where you have got to imagine some way of continuing the attack.

19. R-N!!

Of course, the rook cannot be taken.

20. BxR

"Don't you believe me?"

20. N-R5

The clincher. The threat is 21. NxN ch followed by Q-R7 mate. Actually, the

white knight is over-loaded. The position is all set to blow up.

21. PxN N-K6 ch

BOOM!

22. B-N3 Q-N7 MATE

FROM PENNSYLVANIA

A victory of the Pennsylvania State Champion with notes by the former USCF Treasurer.

Pennsylvania Championship Lancaster, 1959

GRUENFELD DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 299, c. 5 (n:A)

Notes by William Byland

J. Shaffer White

W. Byland Black

1. P-QB4 N-KB3

1. P-QB4 N-KB3

2. P-Q4 P-KN3

3. P-KN3 B-N2

4. B-N2 P-Q4

5. PXP NXP

6. P-K4 N-N5

7. P-QR3

Neither with 7. P-Q5, P-QB3; 8. P-QR3, Q-R4; 9. N-QB3, PXP; 10. B-K3, P-Q5; or 7. Q-R4ch, QN-B3; 8. P-Q5, P-QN4; can white secure any advantage.

7. KN-B3

8. P-Q5 N-Q5

9. N-QB3 P-K4

The alternative is 9., O-O; 10. P-R3, P-QB4 but the text is sharper.

10. KN-K2 B-N5

11. O-O N-B6 ch

12. K-R1 Q-B3

13. Q-Q3

And not 13. P-R3, P-KR4 with a winning attack.

13. P-KR4

14. N-KN1 N-Q5

Thus far as in my game with Shaffer at Altoona, 1958, which here continued with the unsound 14., NXP?; 15. KxN, P-R5; 16. B-R3, BxB; 17. NxB, PXPch; 18. PXP and wins. The text gives black a good game, for if 15. P-B3, B-Q2; 16. P-B4, Q-R3 or 16. P-R3, O-O or 16. KN-K2, P-R5.

15. N-N5

A new and sharp try, which forces black's reply.

15. Q-N3

16. NxN PxN

17. P-N4 N-Q2

18. B-N2

Here he under-estimates black's reply, but the urge to complete his development and put pressure on the advanced QP is understandable. 18. P-B4 seems premature because of 18., N-B3 and if 19. P-R3, B-Q2; (threatening B-N4) or 19. P-K5, B-B4; 20. Q-N3, N-K5; 21. N-B3 or K2, P-Q6 or 21. BxN, BxBch and R-Q1.

18. P-QB4

19. PXP e.p.

Practically forced in view of 19. P-N5, N-K4 or 19. Q-Q2, P-B5.

19. PXP

20. P-B3

Here 20. Q-Q2 seems more accurate as 20., P-R5; 21. P-R3 leads to nothing for black.

20. B-K3

21. P-B4 P-QB4

22. P-K5 R-Q1

23. N-B3 N-B1?

(See diagram top next column)

The losing move. Black has a perfectly good game with 23., O-O (or even 23., P-R4); 24. Q-Q2, R-N1 etc. The text is inspired by the vague hope of the knight reaching K3, but the loss of time is fatal. Black still toys with the idea of P-KR5—a Lorelei in this variation—and hence keeps the king in the center.

24. Q-Q2 N-Q2

25. PXP NxBP

26. BxP Q-R3

27. Q-K3 N-N6

28. QR-Q1 QXP

29. N-N5



Position after 23. N-B3

Opening the fatal diagonal of the KB. It is now too late to castle: 29., O-O; 30. NxB, PxN; 31. R-B3, R-QN; 32. R-QN1 wins a piece. Shaffer concludes neatly and mercilessly.

29. Q-R3

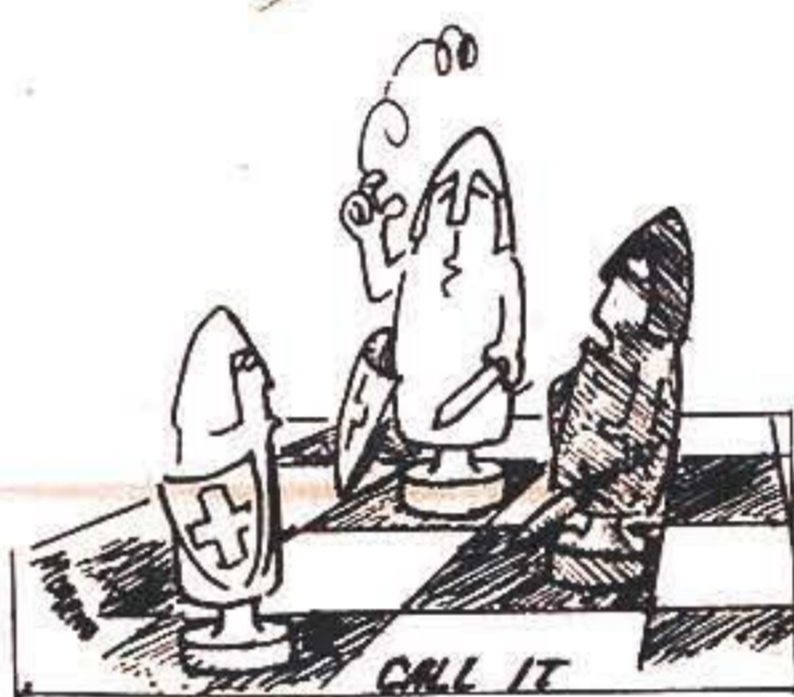
30. NxB QxN

31. B-B5 R-QB1

32. B-Q6 R-B7

33. QXP Q-B1

34. Q-K7 MATE



KALME RETAINS LATVIAN NORTH AMERICAN TITLE

Charles KALME, Philadelphia, won the second Latvian Championship of North America tournament in Cleveland.

Thus, he retained the title he first won in 1957 in Chicago.

He scored 5½ points in the 6 round event, conceding draw in the last round to John M. Tums.

Edmar Mednis, N. Y., John Tums, Chicago, and Heinrichs Kalnins, Kalamazoo, each 4½-1½, were second, third and fourth in order of the tie-breaking points.

A. Zuntaks, Toronto, and E. Stephens, Cleveland, 4-2, shared the 5th and 6th places.

E. Mednis, closest rival to Kalme, did not seem to be in form and lost to Kalme in the 4th round and drew with A. Lidacis of Toronto.

23 Players from Canada and U.S. participated. Missing were such strong performers as A. Rankis, L. Dreibergs and N. Kampars.

PERSONAL SERVICE

The Editor of this Department, a former New York State Champion, and Co-Reviser of "Modern Chess Openings," 9th Edition, will play you a correspondence game and give critical comments on every move for a \$15 fee.

THIRD 1960 CANADIAN OPEN

The biennial Canadian Open, one of the North American continent's major chess events, will be played this year in Kitchener, Ontario, from August 27 to September 4. This gives the top American and Canadian players a week to rest up after the U. S. Open's final round at St. Louis, on August 19.

The playing site will be the K-W Concordia Club, 429 Ottawa St. South, in Kitchener. It will be a ten round Swiss, with a round a day except Sunday, Aug. 28, when two rounds will be played. Time limit: 50 moves in first 2½ hours, 20 moves an hour thereafter. Every adjourned game must be completed before next round can start. Final round games to be played to finish without adjournment. Entry fees: \$10. for members Canadian Chess Federation—\$12. for non-members. Open to all. Prizes: \$400. guaranteed minimum for First prize. Nine other cash prizes on commensurate scale contemplated, with amounts of all prizes depending upon entries and financial campaign now under way. As attractions for non-players, and players in off hours, the promoters mention the nearby Stratford Shakespearean Festival, public golf courses where clubs may be rented, public tennis courts, swimming, boat trips, city tours, art gallery, etc. For advance entry or further information address: S. A. Schmitt, 114 Church St., Kitchener, Ontario. Opening banquet at 2 P.M., August 27, at Concordia Club.

The First Canadian Open was played in Montreal in 1956, with Larry Evans topping a host of American and Canadian masters and experts. The Second Open at Winnipeg in 1958 saw Hungarian refugee, Dr. Macskasy of Vancouver (who was an "also-ran" in the U. S. Open at Rochester a few days before) win out over the defending champion, who placed second. The former whiz-kid of Canadian chess, D. A. (Abie) Yanofsky, competed in both events, but failed to hit the form which made him an international master at the age of fifteen. This year, however, after having recently won the Canadian championship for the 6th time with a perfect 11-0 score, Winnipeg chess fans are predicting a Yanofsky landslide in the Canadian Open, favoring him to take first place, with brother Harry a close second.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Manufacturers of chess equipment, booksellers, chess clubs and anyone who wishes to reach the chess market will be surprised to find the low cost of advertising in CHESS LIFE. 4000 circulation—much higher total readership. Flat rate, straight copy: \$.25 per agate line (14 agate lines per inch.) Contact:

USCF NEW YORK OFFICE

PART III PROGRESS REPORT ON RATING SYSTEMS

by Prof. Arpad E. Elo
Chairman USCF Rating Committee

The application of the basic rating formula is shown for the following examples of single encounters and for a tournament of 8 rounds:

Examples:

The application of the rating formula will be first illustrated for a single game between two players:

Assume player A with an original rating of 2150
plays B with an original rating of 1970

The difference is: 180

If A wins A's new rating becomes: $2150 + 16 + 5\%(-180) = 2157$

B's new rating becomes: $1970 - 16 + 5\%(180) = 1963$

If B wins A's rating becomes: $2150 - 16 + 5\%(-180) = 2125$

B's rating becomes: $1970 + 16 + 5\%(180) = 1995$

In case of a draw A's rating becomes: $2150 + 5\%(-180) = 2141$

B's rating becomes: $1970 + 5\%(180) = 1979$

It is seen that A risks losing 25 points for a gain of 7 points. This is just about right from the probability aspect for A with 180 more rating points has about .8 probability of winning.

Next assume player C with a rating of 2240 plays player D with a rating of 1820. The actual difference in the ratings is 420 but the adjusted difference as required by the system is limited to 300. Therefore:

If C wins C's rating will become: $2240 + 16 + 5\%(-300) = 2241$

D's rating will become: $1820 - 16 + 5\%(300) = 1819$

If D wins C's rating will become: $2240 - 16 + 5\%(-300) = 2209$

D's rating will become: $1820 + 16 + 5\%(300) = 1851$

In case of a draw C's rating will become: $2240 + 5\%(-300) = 2225$

D's rating will become: $1820 + 5\%(300) = 1835$

The application of the formula will next be demonstrated for three players who finished respectively 1st, 51st and 101st in the 1959 Western Open. The original ratings are those of February, 1959.

Player No. 1—Original Rating: 2496			Player No. 51—Original Rating: 1914			Player No. 101—Original Rating: 1649		
Score: 7½-½; W-L=7			Score: 4-4; W-L=0			Score: 2½-5½; W-L=3		
Opp.	Opp. Rat.	Adj. Diff.	Opp.	Opp. Rat.	Adj. Diff.	Opp.	Opp. Rat.	Adj. Diff.
A	1914	-300	I	2496	300	Q	1989	300
B	2053	-300	J	1734	-180	R	1810	161
C	2179	-300	K	1675	-239	S	1880	231
D	2250	-246	L	1790	-124	T	1500	-149
E	2346	-150	M	1650	-264	U	1605	-44
F	2409	-87	N	1653	-261	V	1865	216
G	2253	-243	O	1737	-177	W	1652	3
H	2225	-271	P	1992	78	X	1566	-83

$\Sigma D = -1896$

$\Sigma D = -871$

$\Sigma D = +635$

$R_n = 2496 + 16(7) + 5\%(-1896) = 2518$

$R_n = 1914 + 5\%(-871) = 1870$

$R_n = 1649 - 3(16) + 5\%(635) = 1633$

The revised formulae, in the opinion of the rating committee, are self consistent and have a sound logical basis. They yield realistic results in application and are expected to make improvements in the ratings along the following lines:

1. Fluctuations in the ratings will be reduced to a minimum and will be due mainly to the variation of the individual performances rather than to the vagaries of the system.
 2. The uncertainty in the ratings will be reduced by a factor of about three.
 3. There will be no delayed action due either to a good or bad performance, rather the effect of such a performance will be immediately reflected in the new rating.
 4. With the limiting feature of the formulae high rated players will be protected from losing rating by winning games. At the same time a high rated player cannot get undue advantage at the expense of low rated players alone.
 5. Rating calculations should be simplified. A player himself should be able to compute his own rating after every event since he does not need past data.
 6. Because of the handicap feature a misrated player may still quickly effect a correction to his rating by means of a reasonably small number of participations in tournaments.
- These formulae will supercede the formulae and methods of evaluating ratings as described on pages 344ff of the Blue Book. A three year trial period is contemplated after which the efficacy of the proposed equations will be re-assessed.

(To be continued)

R. H. Horner of Margate, N.J. writes:

Views expressed by other chessplayers and my own observation have convinced me that there is need for a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Chessplayers. Such a Society could take effective action against the barbarous practice of obliging chessplayers to play three tournament games in one day in some of these week-end tournaments. It is true, of course, that any chessplayer is privileged to stay at home. However, these tournaments are held for the pleasure and satisfaction of chessplayers, and a good attendance is desired. How many chessplayers, young or old, can play as much as twelve hours of tournament chess in one day without experiencing that tired feeling which even the Masters admit to now and then? Last April I attended as a spectator the last day of the New Jersey Amateur Tournament at Hammonton, N.J., and found experienced and formidable chessplayers taking No-Doze pills and making in some cases weak and ineffectual moves. Surely two tournament games of chess in one day, consuming as much as eight hours, are enough. The Society suggested above might succeed in bringing the eight-hour day to chess."

Mate The Subtle Way!

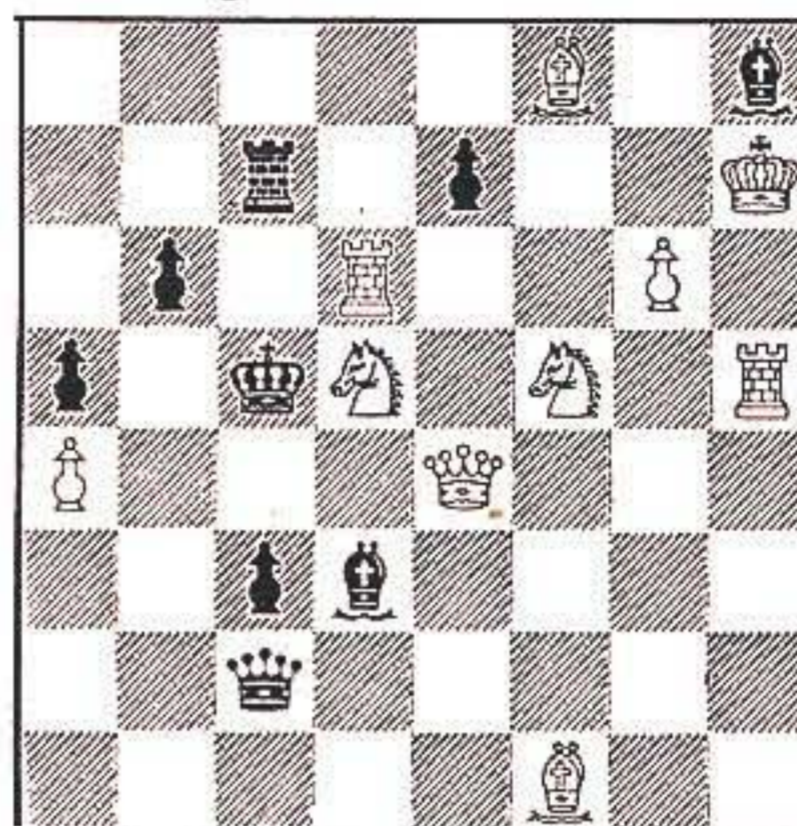
by Nicholas Gabor

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.

In Memoriam: C. S. Jacobs

Problem No. 1073

By Saul Spiegel,
The Bronx, New York
Original for Chess Life

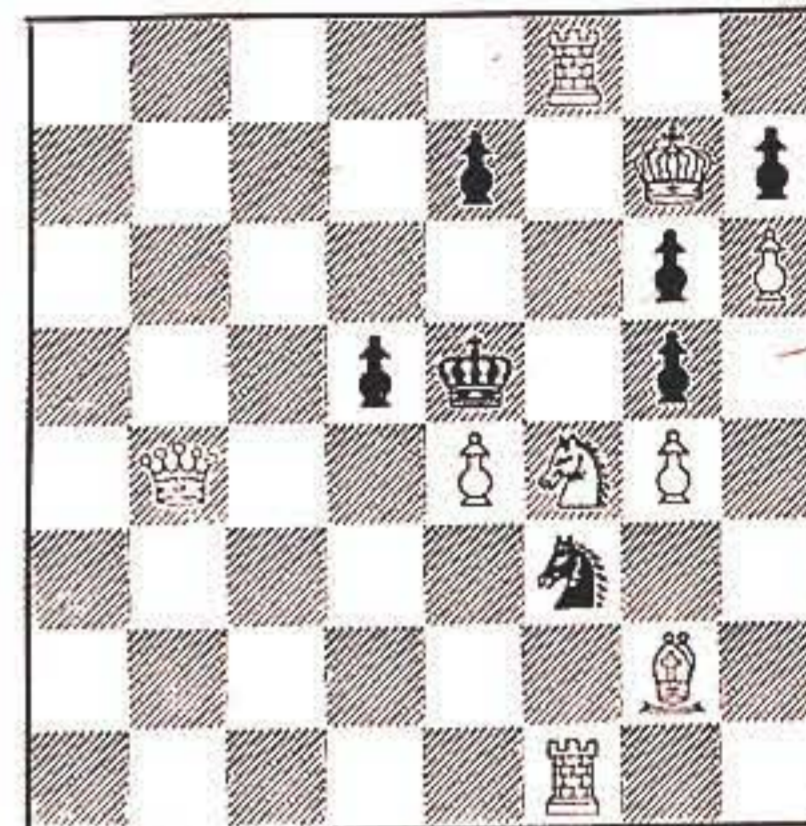


Mate in two moves.

In Memoriam: C. S. Jacobs

Problem No. 1074

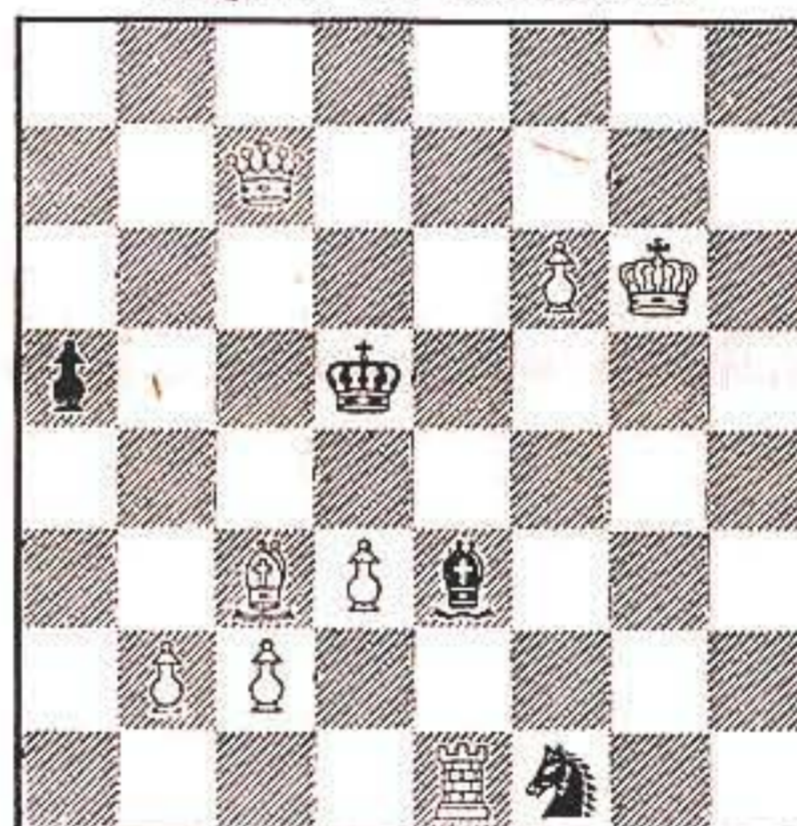
By W. E. Frank Fillery
Vancouver, Canada
Original for Chess Life



Mate in two moves.

Problem No. 1075

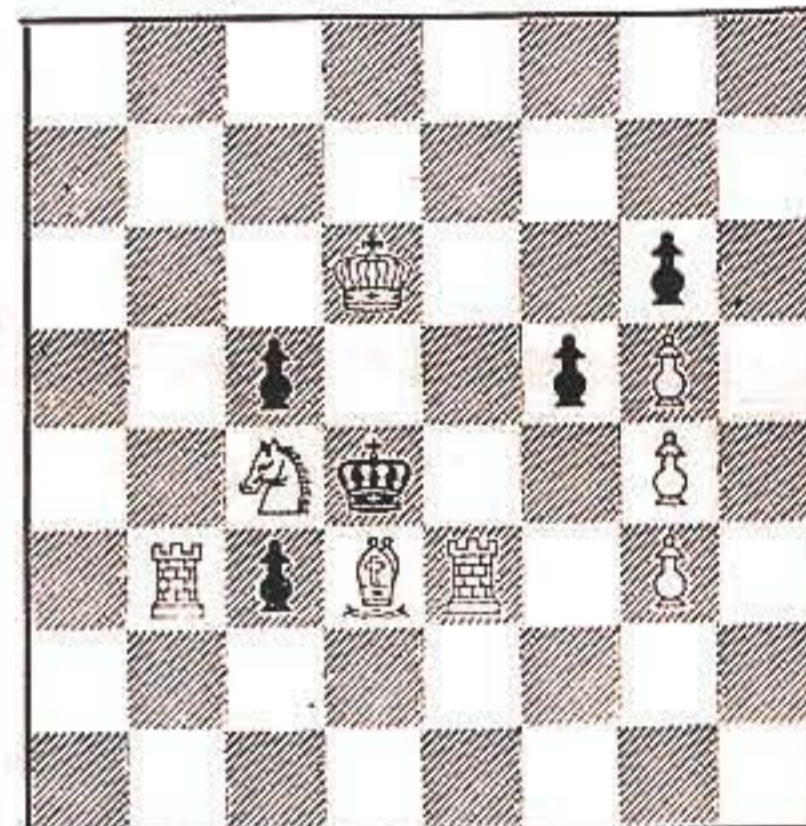
By John Xenakis
Eatontown, N. J.
Original for Chess Life



Mate in two moves.

Problem No. 1076

By Ronald O'Neil
Norristown, Pa.
Original for Chess Life



Mate in three moves.

Solutions to "Mate the Subtle Way"

No. 1061 Petkow: key 1. R-B4 waiting. 1. KxR, 2. Q-B6. 1. NxR, 2. P-Q4. 1. N other, 2. Q-Q4. 1. BxR, 2. B-N7. 1. B other, 2. Q-N5. 1. P-B3, 2. Q-Q6. No. 1062 Tura: apparently, if 1. QxP, 2. RxP; if 1. BxP, 2. NB4-Q3. Try 1. R-R4 defeated only by 1. N-Q3. Key 1. N-R5 threat 2. R-K4. Two changed mates. No. 1063 Bakcsi: (This is a three-mover!) Key 1. K-N5 with double threat 2. N-N3ch! and N-Q6ch! to be followed by 3. B-B5 mate. The 2 thematic defense moves are 1. P-N5 and/or NPxP, pinning the threat-piece. These moves separate the 2 threats: 1. P-N5, 2. BPxKP and 3. N-B6 mate. Or 1. NPxBP, 2. KPxBP and 3. N-N3 No. 1064 Marysko: intention 1. P1K4 waiting. If 1. P-B5, 2. Q-K3ch!-P-B4 and 3. Q-R6 mate. If 1. P-N7, 2. Q-KNsq! P promotes-3. QxP mate. Subtle intention, but the stipulation should be: "How Many solutions?" Full of cooks. (All, if given, brought extra credit-points.)

Just in a "glossary" fashion, we give here a few more hints as to what characteristics a good keymove may possess, in the language of problemists all over the world as they developed it during the past century. A good keymove may be surprising and hidden, a move the least expected and not obvious for an average practical chessplayer; it may possess piquancy, flavor, wit, humor. It may grant flights to the B1K while it may take away other escapes; it may free B1 pieces and at the same time paralyze pieces; in general, it may seem to be detrimental for Wh and beneficial for Black. It never captures a B1 piece stronger than a pawn and it never gives check to the Black K, unless it is a "Cook". Look into this 2 two-mover: S. Boros, II Problema 1932: 1b6/8/2K2Rp1/p3p3/4k1N1/1R2Prr1/4Nqp1/2n4B Solution will be given in 2 weeks, in our next column.

(To be continued.)

BILLS WINS IN HOUSTON

William Bills scored 5-0 to take the Houston (Texas) CC's 1960 championship a full point and a half above second-place Tommy Nard, whose 3½-1½ nosed out Billy Patteson, who placed third with 3-2, for the only other plus score. Joe Kelly, M. D. Blumenthal and John Irwin placed 3rd to 6th as listed after each had scored 2½-2½. The tournament was directed by Robert Brieger.

The Pittsfield YMCA Chess Club drubbed the Precita Valley Chess Club of San Francisco by a 10½-5½ score in a postal match. The results were as follows:

Bd.	PITTSFIELD	PRECITA VALLEY
1	H. Niedzienski.½	L. Allen1½
2	A. Donable1	N. Renaud1
3	Dr. Hirschm'n.1	J. Gibson1
4	W. Singer1	J. Reynolds1
5	F. Townsend2	L. Tullis0
6	H. Rock1	R. Blakemore1
7	E. Kotski2	D. Lundmark0
8	J. Semeniw2	M. Kramer0

Tournament Life

Tournament organizers wishing announcements of their forthcoming USCF rated events to appear in this column should make application at least five weeks before the publication date of the issue of CHESS LIFE in which you wish to have the announcement appear. Special forms for requesting such announcements may be obtained either from USCF Business Manager Frank Brady, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N. Y. or from your editor, but the completed request forms should be mailed only to Editor CHESS LIFE, Gove House, Perry, Maine.

May 28, 29, 30

3rd Great Lakes Open

To be held at the LaGrange YMCA, 31 East Ogden Street, LaGrange, Illinois. 7 round Swiss, open to all, with a time limit of 50 moves in 100 minutes. Entry fee is \$9.90. Special entry fee to Juniors under 19 years of age is \$3.00. Prizes include 1st—\$200; 2nd—\$150; 3rd—\$100. Class A and B; 1st—\$25 Chess Set; 2nd—\$15; 3rd—\$10; 4th—\$5. Longest Distance Player Award, Highest Expert, Highest Junior, Highest Woman, Highest Unrated, and Brilliance Game Award. For full information and Advance registration contact Charles Brokaski, 3222 Sunnyside, Brookfield, Illinois.

June 11 & 12

Indiana State Championship

To be held at The Captain Logan Hotel, Logansport, Indiana. Six round Swiss, 3 rounds on Saturday and 3 on Sunday, starting Saturday at 11 a.m. Open to all residents of Indiana, out-of-state residents may enter providing they are bona fide members of a recognized Indiana Chess Club. Entry fee is \$3.00 for members of the USCF. Non-members must pay \$7.50. Prizes include \$25—1st; \$15—2nd and \$10—3rd. Please bring sets and clocks.

July 2-4

Colorado Open

To be held at the Denver Central YMCA, 25 East 16th Avenue, Denver, Colorado. Six round Swiss, open to all, with a time limit of 45 moves in 2 hours. Entry fee \$5.00. Title restricted to residents of Colorado. Prizes include trophies for Open Champion, 2nd place, 3rd place, Colorado Champion and Junior Champion. Cash prizes depending on income. Address entries and inquiries to Alfred Hulmes, 455 South Bryant Street, Denver 19, Colorado.

September 3-5

Southwest Open

To be held at the Hilton Hotel, 2nd and Copper, N. W., Albuquerque, New Mexico. 7 round Swiss, open to all, with a time limit of 45 moves in first 2 hours, 24 moves an hour thereafter. Entry fee to USCF members is \$10.00. Special entry fee for Juniors under 21 is \$7.00. Texas players must show current TCA membership. \$400.00 prize money guaranteed (\$150 first prize) plus 20 trophies including 1, 2, 3 Junior and 1st Women. Tournament Director will be George Koltanowski. Address entries and inquiries to Don E. Wilson, 724 Washington, N. E., Albuquerque, New Mexico.

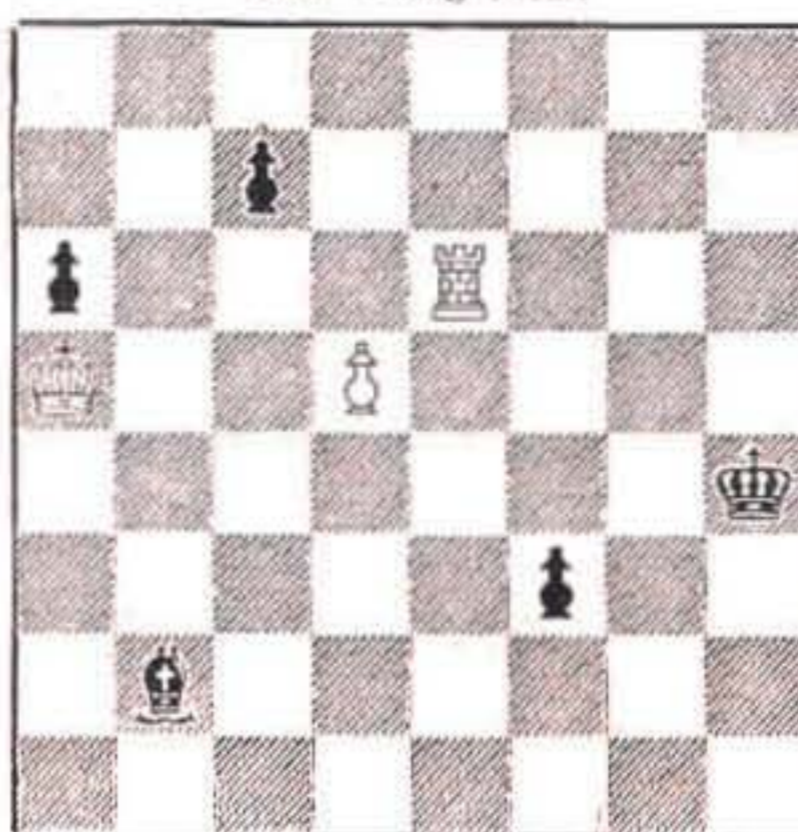
Finish It The Clever Way! by Edmund Nash

Position No. 239(259)
KORCHNOI vs. SIMAGIN
USSR, 1960



Black to play and win.

Position No. 240(260)
by OSCAR WEINBERGER
New York, N.Y.



White to play and draw.

Position No. 239 occurred in the sixth round of the 27th U.S.S.R. championship tournament, held in Leningrad during January and February. Black sacrificed four times within 13 moves before White resigned.

No. 240 is a very tantalizing original composition that I enjoyed very much in solving. White's big problem is how to meet Black's moves P-B7 and B-B6ch and B-K8.

For solutions, please turn to lower left this page.

Send all contributions to this column to Edmund Nash, 1530 28th Place, S.E., Washington, 20, D.C.

(The two numbers for each Position diagram above are explained by Ed Nash as follows: Many months ago, when setting up Position No. 229, he mistakenly numbered it 209, and went on consecutively from there. The error was not caught by the editor or by any of the usually-keen-eyed readers, and was discovered only recently by Mr. Nash. Thus the Position No. 239(259) and 240(260) above should really be 259 and 260, and the series will carry on from those numbers in subsequent issues of CHESS LIFE.)

Meifert Milwaukee Champ

Henry Meifert finished in front of a 42 player field to win the 26th Annual Milwaukee Championship in a nine round Swiss, followed in second position by Fred Zarse. Arpad Elo, who had held the title on many previous occasions was sole possessor of third place, while Orville Francisco, Alfred Wehrley, Dr. O. M. J. Wehrley, Fred Cramer and Marshall Rohland tied for fourth position.

In winning the title Meifert won from Michael French, Alfred Groves, Ralph Abrams and Zarse, drew with Elo and Francisco, and won from defending champions Charles Weldon, Fred Pfister and Cramer. Standings of the leaders:

Meifert 8.0437; Zarse 7.0360; Elo 6.5365; Francisco 6.0305; A. Wehrley 6.0290; Dr. Wehrley 6.0281; Cramer 6.0280; Rohland 6.0265; Pfister 5.5295; Abrams 5.5250; Zvers 5.5230.

FROST WINS COLUMBUS OPEN

Al Frost won four and drew one to take the Columbus (Ohio) Open for 1960. Professor Walter Meiden, who scored the draw with winner Frost, won three and drew two for a 4-1 score and second place. Vadim Vospresensky and Chuck Holmes shared an unbroken tie for third place, each with 3½-1½. Tournament was directed by James Schroeder.

SPASSKY—THE GRANDMASTER GAMBITEER

In the "Woodpusher's Scorebook" column of the April 20 issue of CHESS LIFE we gave you the score of a King's Gambit which Spassky won from Bronstein in the 1960 USSR Championship Tournament—only one of three king's gambits which he played in that important event. In Bill Lombardy's column in this issue, you will find a game which Spassky played and won from Mikenas (who had just beaten Tal) in a recent tournament in Riga—won by Spassky, with Mikenas 2nd, and Tal 4th. This game, which started out as an Albin Counter Gambit, turned into a Muzio on the 10th move, thus giving Spassky the unique if doubtful honor of offering two recognized gambits in one short game. So you have seen two of Spassky's daring gambit games. Here is a third, fresh from Mar del Plata, where, as mentioned in April 20 CHESS LIFE, Spassky won a second-round Kieseritsky-tinged King's Gambit from U. S. Champion, Bobby Fischer.

KING'S GAMBIT

SPASSKY
White

FISCHER
Black

1. P-K4	P-K4	16. Q-N3	PxP
2. P-KB4	PxP	17. QR-K	K-R
3. N-KB3	P-KN4	18. K-R	KR-N
4. P-KR4	P-N5	19. BxP	B-B
5. N-K5	N-KB3	20. B-K5ch	NxB
6. P-Q4	P-Q3	21. QxNch	R-N2
7. N-Q3	NxP	22. RxP	QxPch
8. BxP	B-N2	23. K-N	Q-N5
9. N-B3	NxN	24. R-B2	B-K2
10. PxN	P-QB4	25. R-K4	Q-N4
11. B-K2	PxP	26. Q-Q4	R-B
12. O-O	N-B3	27. R-K5	R-Q
13. BxNP	O-O	28. Q-K4	Q-R5
14. BxB	RxB	29. R-B4	Resigns
15. Q-N4	P-B4		

(In the May 20 issue of CHESS LIFE this game will be repeated with copious and instructive annotations by USCF Master Tony Santasiere, whose fine work was received too late to be plugged into this issue.)

MORE GAME SCORE CORRECTIONS

CHESS LIFE, March 20, page 6, Denker-Bryne game: Correct Black's 32nd move, 32., RxN. On page 8 of the same issue, Feldheim-Levelle game: An entire move was left out—half of the 23rd and half of the 24th. Correct is: 23. P-KN4, R-R2; 24. K-Q2, QR-KR1. The rest of the score is correct except for the numbering of moves; make 24 the 25th move, and so on with final move No. 29. Oh yes—one ambiguity in this game—13., R-N1 should be R-KN1.

DIPLOMACY

the new, virtually chance-free strategic game in which ANY deception is legal. Price \$6.95 by mail from Box 1253, Boston 9, Mass., or over the counter from: BRENTANO'S, New York, Washington, Falls Church. REISS BROS., New York City. FOWLER BROS., Los Angeles, Cal. G. FOX & CO., Hartford, Conn. LEAULT & PIERCE, Cambridge, Mass. STUDENT SUPPLY CO., Iowa City, Iowa. M. G. HURTIG & CO., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. CHINOOK BOOK STORE, Colorado Springs. GLESMAN'S, South Hadley, Mass.

SPECIAL BOOK OFFER TO USCF MEMBERS THE WORLD'S GREAT CHESS GAMES

Edited by Reuben Fine

Grandmaster Fine annotates over 100 games and as many positions from the greatest efforts of Alekhine, Botvinnik, Capablanca, Euwe, Lasker, Marshall, Morphy, Rubinstein, Steinitz, Tarrasch, Tartakower and many others. Cloth bound. 287 pages.

SPECIAL PRICE TO USCF MEMBERS: \$2.50

WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP 1954

by H. Golombek

All 24 games of the first Botvinnik-Smyslov match with complete annotations, plus all 20 of the previous encounters. Special section on theoretical contributions made in the openings. Photographs, diagrams and tables. Foreword by Botvinnik and postscript by Smyslov. Cloth bound. 184 pages.

SPECIAL PRICE TO USCF MEMBERS: \$1.00

SMYSLOV AND HIS 120 BEST GAMES

by A. Liepnies and J. Spence

A few copies still left in stock of a complete volume of games of the ex-world champion. Complete annotations, photos, diagrams and cross-tables. Originally listed at \$4.00.

Cloth bound. 184 pages.

SPECIAL PRICE TO USCF MEMBERS: \$2.50

Send your order today to

U.S. Chess Federation

80 East 11th St.

New York 3, N.Y.

ALL BOOKS SHIPPED WITHIN 24 HOURS

Solutions To Finish it the Clever Way:

Position No. 239: 1., R-B3i 2. P-N4, PxRch; 3. N-N4, PxRch; 4. R-N4, PxRch; 5. N-N4, PxRch; 6. N-N4, PxRch; 7. R-N4, PxRch; 8. N-N4, PxRch; 9. R-N4, PxRch; 10. R-N4, PxRch; 11. R-N4, PxRch; 12. R-N4, PxRch; 13. R-N4, PxRch; 14. R-N4, PxRch; 15. R-N4, PxRch; 16. R-N4, PxRch; 17. R-N4, PxRch; 18. R-N4, PxRch; 19. R-N4, PxRch; 20. R-N4, PxRch; 21. R-N4, PxRch; 22. R-N4, PxRch; 23. R-N4, PxRch; 24. R-N4, PxRch; 25. R-N4, PxRch; 26. R-N4, PxRch; 27. R-N4, PxRch; 28. R-N4, PxRch; 29. R-N4, PxRch; 30. R-N4, PxRch; 31. R-N4, PxRch; 32. R-N4, PxRch; 33. R-N4, PxRch; 34. R-N4, PxRch; 35. R-N4, PxRch; 36. R-N4, PxRch; 37. R-N4, PxRch; 38. R-N4, PxRch; 39. R-N4, PxRch; 40. R-N4, PxRch; 41. R-N4, PxRch; 42. R-N4, PxRch; 43. R-N4, PxRch; 44. R-N4, PxRch; 45. R-N4, PxRch; 46. R-N4, PxRch; 47. R-N4, PxRch; 48. R-N4, PxRch; 49. R-N4, PxRch; 50. R-N4, PxRch; 51. R-N4, PxRch; 52. R-N4, PxRch; 53. R-N4, PxRch; 54. R-N4, PxRch; 55. R-N4, PxRch; 56. R-N4, PxRch; 57. R-N4, PxRch; 58. R-N4, PxRch; 59. R-N4, PxRch; 60. R-N4, PxRch; 61. R-N4, PxRch; 62. R-N4, PxRch; 63. R-N4, PxRch; 64. R-N4, PxRch; 65. R-N4, PxRch; 66. R-N4, PxRch; 67. R-N4, PxRch; 68. R-N4, PxRch; 69. R-N4, PxRch; 70. R-N4, PxRch; 71. R-N4, PxRch; 72. R-N4, PxRch; 73. R-N4, PxRch; 74. R-N4, PxRch; 75. R-N4, PxRch; 76. R-N4, PxRch; 77. R-N4, PxRch; 78. R-N4, PxRch; 79. R-N4, PxRch; 80. R-N4, PxRch; 81. R-N4, PxRch; 82. R-N4, PxRch; 83. R-N4, PxRch; 84. R-N4, PxRch; 85. R-N4, PxRch; 86. R-N4, PxRch; 87. R-N4, PxRch; 88. R-N4, PxRch; 89. R-N4, PxRch; 90. R-N4, PxRch; 91. R-N4, PxRch; 92. R-N4, PxRch; 93. R-N4, PxRch; 94. R-N4, PxRch; 95. R-N4, PxRch; 96. R-N4, PxRch; 97. R-N4, PxRch; 98. R-N4, PxRch; 99. R-N4, PxRch; 100. R-N4, PxRch; 101. R-N4, PxRch; 102. R-N4, PxRch; 103. R-N4, PxRch; 104. R-N4, PxRch; 105. R-N4, PxRch; 106. R-N4, PxRch; 107. R-N4, PxRch; 108. R-N4, PxRch; 109. R-N4, PxRch; 110. R-N4, PxRch; 111. R-N4, PxRch; 112. R-N4, PxRch; 113. R-N4, PxRch; 114. R-N4, PxRch; 115. R-N4, PxRch; 116. R-N4, PxRch; 117. R-N4, PxRch; 118. R-N4, PxRch; 119. R-N4, PxRch; 120. R-N4, PxRch; 121. R-N4, PxRch; 122. R-N4, PxRch; 123. R-N4, PxRch; 124. R-N4, PxRch; 125. R-N4, PxRch; 126. R-N4, PxRch; 127. R-N4, PxRch; 128. R-N4, PxRch; 129. R-N4, PxRch; 130. R-N4, PxRch; 131. R-N4, PxRch; 132. R-N4, PxRch; 133. R-N4, PxRch; 134. R-N4, PxRch; 135. R-N4, PxRch; 136. R-N4, PxRch; 137. R-N4, PxRch; 138. R-N4, PxRch; 139. R-N4, PxRch; 140. R-N4, PxRch; 141. R-N4, PxRch; 142. R-N4, PxRch; 143. R-N4, PxRch; 144. R-N4, PxRch; 145. R-N4, PxRch; 146. R-N4, PxRch; 147. R-N4, PxRch; 148. R-N4, PxRch; 149. R-N4, PxRch; 150. R-N4, PxRch; 151. R-N4, PxRch; 152. R-N4, PxRch; 153. R-N4, PxRch; 154. R-N4, PxRch; 155. R-N4, PxRch; 156. R-N4, PxRch; 157. R-N4, PxRch; 158. R-N4, PxRch; 159. R-N4, PxRch; 160. R-N4, PxRch; 161. R-N4, PxRch; 162. R-N4, PxRch; 163. R-N4, PxRch; 164. R-N4, PxRch; 165. R-N4, PxRch; 166. R-N4, PxRch; 167. R-N4, PxRch; 168. R-N4, PxRch; 169. R-N4, PxRch; 170. R-N4, PxRch; 171. R-N4, PxRch; 172. R-N4, PxRch; 173. R-N4, PxRch; 174. R-N4, PxRch; 175. R-N4, PxRch; 176. R-N4, PxRch; 177. R-N4, PxRch; 178. R-N4, PxRch; 179. R-N4, PxRch; 180. R-N4, PxRch; 181. R-N4, PxRch; 182. R-N4, PxRch; 183. R-N4, PxRch; 184. R-N4, PxRch; 185. R-N4, PxRch; 186. R-N4, PxRch; 187. R-N4, PxRch; 188. R-N4, PxRch; 189. R-N4, PxRch; 190. R-N4, PxRch; 191. R-N4, PxRch; 192. R-N4, PxRch; 193. R-N4, PxRch; 194. R-N4, PxRch; 195. R-N4, PxRch; 196. R-N4, PxRch; 197. R-N4, PxRch; 198. R-N4, PxRch; 199. R-N4, PxRch; 200. R-N4, PxRch; 201. R-N4, PxRch; 202. R-N4, PxRch; 203. R-N4, PxRch; 204. R-N4, PxRch; 205. R-N4, PxRch; 206. R-N4, PxRch; 207. R-N4, PxRch; 208. R-N4, PxRch; 209. R-N4, PxRch; 210. R-N4, PxRch; 211. R-N4, PxRch; 212. R-N4, PxRch; 213. R-N4, PxRch; 214. R-N4, PxRch; 215. R-N4, PxRch; 216. R-N4, PxRch; 217. R-N4, PxRch; 218. R-N4, PxRch; 219. R-N4, PxRch; 220. R-N4, PxRch; 221. R-N4, PxRch; 222. R-N4, PxRch; 223. R-N4, PxRch; 224. R-N4, PxRch; 225. R-N4, PxRch; 226. R-N4, PxRch; 227. R-N4, PxRch; 228. R-N4, PxRch; 229. R-N4, PxRch; 230. R-N4, PxRch; 231. R-N4, PxRch; 232. R-N4, PxRch; 233. R-N4, PxRch; 234. R-N4, PxRch; 235. R-N4, PxRch; 236. R-N4, PxRch; 237. R-N4, PxRch; 238. R-N4, PxRch; 239. R-N4, PxRch; 240. R-N4, PxRch; 241. R-N4, PxRch; 242. R-N4, PxRch; 243. R-N4, PxRch; 244. R-N4, PxRch; 245. R-N4, PxRch; 246. R-N4, PxRch; 247. R-N4, PxRch; 248. R-N4, PxRch; 249. R-N4, PxRch; 250. R-N4, PxRch; 251. R-N4, PxRch; 252. R-N4, PxRch; 253. R-N4, PxRch; 254. R-N4, PxRch; 255. R-N4, PxRch; 256. R-N4, PxRch; 257. R-N4, PxRch; 258. R-N4, PxRch; 259. R-N4, PxRch; 260. R-N4, PxRch; 261. R-N4, PxRch; 262. R-N4, PxRch; 263. R-N4, PxRch; 264. R-N4, PxRch; 265. R-N4, PxRch; 266. R-N4, PxRch; 267. R-N4, PxRch; 268. R-N4, PxRch; 269. R-N4, PxRch; 270. R-N4, PxRch; 271. R-N4, PxRch; 272. R-N4, PxRch; 273. R-N4, PxRch; 274. R-N4, PxRch; 275. R-N4, PxRch; 276. R-N4, PxRch; 277. R-N4, PxRch; 278. R-N4, PxRch; 279. R-N4, PxRch; 280. R-N4, PxRch; 281. R-N4, PxRch; 282. R-N4, PxRch; 283. R-N4, PxRch; 284. R-N4, PxRch; 285. R-N4, PxRch; 286. R-N4, PxRch; 287. R-N4, PxRch; 288. R-N4, PxRch; 289. R-N4, PxRch; 290. R-N4, PxRch; 291. R-N4, PxRch; 292. R-N4, PxRch; 293. R-N4, PxRch; 294. R-N4, PxRch; 295. R-N4, PxRch; 296. R-N4, PxRch; 297. R-N4, PxRch; 298. R-N4, PxRch; 299. R-N4, PxRch; 300. R-N4, PxRch; 301. R-N4, PxRch; 302. R-N4, PxRch; 303. R-N4, PxRch; 304. R-N4, PxRch; 305. R-N4, PxRch; 306. R-N4, PxRch; 307. R-N4, PxRch; 308. R-N4, PxRch; 309. R-N4, PxRch; 310. R-N4, PxRch; 311. R-N4, PxRch; 312. R-N4, PxRch; 313. R-N4, PxRch; 314. R-N4, PxRch; 315. R-N4, PxRch; 316. R-N4, PxRch; 317. R-N4, PxRch; 318. R-N4, PxRch; 319. R-N4, PxRch; 320. R-N4, PxRch; 321. R-N4, PxRch; 322. R-N4, PxRch; 323. R-N4, PxRch; 324. R-N4, PxRch; 325. R-N4, PxRch; 326. R-N4, PxRch; 327. R-N4, PxRch; 328. R-N4, PxRch; 329. R-N4, PxRch; 330. R-N4, PxRch; 331. R-N4, PxRch; 332. R-N4, PxRch; 333. R-N4, PxRch; 334. R-N4, PxRch; 335. R-N4, PxRch; 336. R-N4, PxRch; 337. R-N4, PxRch; 338. R-N4, PxRch; 339. R-N4, PxRch; 340. R-N4, PxRch; 341. R-N4, PxRch; 342. R-N4, PxRch; 343. R-N4, PxRch; 344. R-N4, PxRch; 345. R-N4, PxRch; 346. R-N4, PxRch; 347. R-N4, PxRch; 348. R-N4, PxRch; 349. R-N4, PxRch; 350. R-N4, PxRch; 351. R-N4, PxRch; 352. R-N4, PxRch; 353. R-N4, PxRch; 354. R-N4, PxRch; 355. R-N4, PxRch; 356. R-N4, PxRch; 357. R-N4, PxRch; 358. R-N4, PxRch; 359. R-N4, PxRch; 360. R-N4, PxRch; 361. R-N4, PxRch; 362. R-N4, PxRch; 363. R-N4, PxRch; 364. R-N4, PxRch; 365. R-N4, PxRch; 366. R-N4, PxRch; 367. R-N4, PxRch; 368. R-N4, PxRch; 369. R-N4, PxRch; 370. R-N4, PxRch; 371. R-N4, PxRch; 372. R-N4, PxRch; 373. R-N4, PxRch; 374. R-N4, PxRch; 375. R-N4, PxRch; 376. R-N4, PxRch; 377. R-N4, PxRch; 378. R-N4, PxRch; 379. R-N4, PxRch; 380. R-N4, PxRch; 381. R-N4, PxRch; 382. R-N4, PxRch; 383. R-N4, PxRch; 384. R-N4, PxRch; 385. R-N4, PxRch; 386. R-N4, PxRch; 387. R-N4, PxRch; 388. R-N4, PxRch; 389. R-N4, PxRch; 390. R-N4, PxRch; 391. R-N4, PxRch; 392. R-N4, PxRch; 393. R-N4, PxRch; 394. R-N4, PxRch; 395. R-N4, PxRch; 396. R-N4, PxRch; 397. R-N4, PxRch; 398. R-N4, PxRch; 399. R-N4, PxRch; 400. R-N4, PxRch; 401. R-N4, PxRch; 402. R-N4, PxRch; 403. R-N4, PxRch; 404. R-N4, PxRch; 405. R-N4, PxRch; 406. R-N4, PxRch; 407. R-N4, PxRch; 408. R-N4, PxRch; 409. R-N4, PxRch; 410. R-N4, PxRch; 411. R-N4, PxRch; 412. R-N4, PxRch; 413. R-N4, PxRch; 414. R-N4, PxRch; 415. R-N4, PxRch; 416. R-N4, PxRch; 417. R-N4, PxRch; 418. R-N4, PxRch; 419. R-N4, PxRch; 420. R-N4, PxRch; 421. R-N4, PxRch; 422. R-N4, PxRch; 423. R-N4, PxRch; 424. R-N4, PxRch; 425. R-N4, PxRch; 426. R-N4, PxRch; 427. R-N4, PxRch; 428. R-N4, PxRch; 429. R-N4, PxRch; 430. R-N4, PxRch; 431. R-N4, PxRch; 432. R-N4, PxRch; 433. R-N4, PxRch; 434. R-N4, PxRch; 435. R-N4, PxRch; 436. R-N4, PxRch; 437. R-N4, PxRch; 438. R-N4, PxRch; 439. R-N4, PxRch; 440. R-N4, PxRch; 441. R-N4, PxRch; 442. R-N4, PxRch; 443. R-N4, PxRch; 444. R-N4, PxRch; 445. R-N4, PxRch; 446. R-N4, PxRch; 447. R-N4, PxRch; 448. R-N4, PxRch; 449. R-N4, PxRch; 450. R-N4, PxRch; 451. R-N4, PxRch; 452. R-N4, PxRch; 453. R-N4, PxRch; 454. R-N4, PxRch; 455. R-N4, PxRch; 456. R-N4, PxRch; 457. R-N4, PxRch; 458. R-N4, PxRch; 459. R-N4, PxRch; 460. R-N4, PxRch; 461. R-N4, PxRch; 462. R-N4, PxRch; 463. R-N4, PxRch; 464. R-N4, PxRch; 465. R-N4, PxRch; 466. R-N4, PxRch; 467. R-N4, PxRch; 468. R-N4, PxRch; 469. R-N4, PxRch; 470. R-N4, PxRch; 471. R-N4, PxRch; 472. R-N4, PxRch; 473. R-N4, PxRch; 474. R-N4, PxRch; 475. R-N4, PxRch; 476. R-N4, PxRch; 477. R-N4, PxRch; 478. R-N4, PxRch; 479. R-N4, PxRch; 480. R-N4, PxRch; 481. R-N4, PxRch; 482. R-N4, PxRch; 483. R-N4, PxRch; 484. R-N4, PxRch; 485. R-N4, PxRch; 486. R-N4, PxRch; 487. R-N4, PxRch; 488. R-N4, PxRch; 489. R-N4, PxRch; 490. R-N4, PxRch; 491. R-N4, PxRch; 492. R-N4, PxRch; 493. R-N4, PxRch; 494. R-N4, PxRch; 495. R-N4, PxRch; 496. R-N4, PxRch; 497. R-N4, PxRch; 498. R-N4, PxRch; 499. R-N4, PxRch; 500. R-N4, PxRch; 501. R-N4, PxRch; 502. R-N4, PxRch; 503. R-N4, PxRch; 504. R-N4, PxRch; 505. R-N4, PxRch; 506. R-N4, PxRch; 507. R-N4, PxRch; 508. R-N4, PxRch; 509. R-N4, PxRch; 510. R-N4, PxRch; 511. R-N4, PxRch; 512. R-N4, PxRch; 513. R-N4, PxRch; 514. R-N4, PxRch; 515. R-N4, PxRch; 516. R-N4, PxRch; 517. R-N4, PxRch; 518. R-N4, PxRch; 519. R-N4, PxRch; 520. R-N4, PxRch; 521. R-N4, PxRch; 522. R-N4, PxRch; 523. R-N4, PxRch; 524. R-N4, PxRch; 525. R-N4, PxRch; 526. R-N4, PxRch; 527. R-N4, PxRch; 528. R-N4, PxRch; 529. R-N4, PxRch; 530. R-N4, PxRch; 531. R-N