

# Chess Life



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## PFC. ARTHUR FEURSTEIN & CAPT. JOHN HUDSON TIE IN ARMED FORCES CHAMPIONSHIP

The first Armed Forces Chess Tournament, co-sponsored by the American Chess Foundation and the United States Chess Federation, played in the USO in Washington, D.C. between May 15 and May 21 ended in a tie for first place between Private 1st Class Arthur Feurstein, Seine Area Command (France) U.S. Army, and Captain John Hudson, Chennault Air Force Base (Louisiana), after each had scored 10-1 in a round-robin tournament with 12 competitors from three branches of the Armed Forces. Both men were undefeated in the grueling event, having drawn their individual game. Feurstein drew with 7th-place Michel Robinson of the Army, while Hudson conceded a half-point to Robert Grande of the Air Force, each winning his other nine games.

Edmund Czapski, George Krauss, and Robert Grande, all from the Air Force, shared an unbroken tie for 3rd-5th places, after scoring 6-5.

The four-point gap between the scores of the co-winners and the three runners-up indicates how completely the two top men dominated the field. Feurstein was one of the promising young masters of the New York area at the time he entered military service, while Captain Hudson, U.S. Amateur Champion in 1956, has been rated as one of the country's top experts for several years.

The success of the first tournament of this kind guarantees increasing enthusiasm for and emphasis upon chess, as the various branches of the Armed Forces continue to prepare and qualify their representatives for the annual championship event, the generous prizes for which have been provided in perpetuity through the Thomas Emery Armed Forces Awards. A slightly ironic note was furnished by the fact that the Marine Corps, in which Mr. Emery served in World War I, was unrepresented in this first Armed Forces Championship.

### Final Standings

	Place	Score
Arthur Feurstein, Pfc. USA, Seine Area Command, France	1-2	10-1
John A. Hudson, Capt., USAF, Chennault AFB, Louisiana	1-2	10-1
Edmund Czapski, Major, USAF, Lincoln AFB, Nebraska	3-5	6-5
George Krauss, Jr. SSgt. USAF, Forbes AFB, Kansas	3-5	6-5
Robert Grande, TSgt., USAF, Bolling AFB, D.C.	3-5	6-5
Henry Giertych, Captain, USAF, Keesler AFB, Mississippi	6-7	5-6
Michel Robinson, SP4, USA, Fort Gordon, Georgia	6-7	5-6
Charles D. Mott, Captain, USN, Bureau Naval Weapons, D.C.	8	4½-6½
Richard Moran, A/3C, USAF, Dreux AFB, France	9	4-7
Eugene Sobczyk, Cmdr., USN, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard	10	3½-7½
Robert W. Walker, A/3C, USAF, Lowry AFB, Colorado	11-12	3-8
Peter A. C. Leuthold, A/3C, USAF, Sembach AFB, Germany	11-12	3-8

## PUC AND PACHMAN TIE IN YUGOSLAV MASTERS TOURNEY

An international masters tournament played in Sarajevo (the small city in Yugoslavia in which World War I was triggered) saw Yugoslav master Puc and Czech grandmaster Pachman tie for 1st place with 7½-3½ scores. Third was Matulovic; fourth, Trifunovic; fifth and sixth, Ivkov and Udovic; Toran, in seventh place broke even with 5½-5½; with grandmasters Larsen and Pirc emerging with minus scores, tied at 5-6 each.

## McCAULEY WINS NEW ORLEANS CITY TITLE

With a perfect score of 7-0 A. L. McAuley took the 1960 city championship. Gary Erdal took the second spot with 4-3, after winning a fine game from Al Buckland, the defending champion, who finished in 4th place with an even 3-3 score. Frank Chavez was 3rd with 3½-3½.

## BYRON DOUGLAS WINS SOUTH TEXAS OPEN

The South Texas Open, sponsored by the Texas Chess Association and the South Texas Chess League, was played in mid-May at Kingsville, Texas, with Byron Douglas of Dallas scoring four wins and a draw to take top honors with 4½-½. R. B. Potter and Juris Jurevics, both of Dallas, placed second and third respectively on median points after each had scored 4-1. Henry Davis of San Antonio and Jack D. Moore of Robstown placed fourth and fifth on S-B points, after each had scored 3½-1½.

The tournament, directed by Chaplain L. Randall Rogers, USN, was a qualification event, on the regional level, to qualify the two highest scoring residents of Region VII of the TCA for the Texas Candidates Tournament in San Antonio this fall. Fifth place Jack Moore and sixth place E. F. Weaver of Corpus Christi were the two regional residents who qualified.



L to R: Capt. John Hudson, USAF; Col. Gunderson, USAF; Col. T. Bell, USA; PFC Arthur Feurstein, USA holding Thomas Emery Trophy, jointly won by Hudson and Feurstein, for Chess Championship U.S. Armed Forces. (U.S. Army Photograph.)

## U.S. STUDENT TEAM TO LENINGRAD

One of the strongest student teams ever to represent the United States will play in the World Student Team Championship tournament in Leningrad, USSR, July 16, Aug. 2, 1960.

Co-sponsored by the ACF and the USCF, with the financial assistance of the Bureau of International Cultural Relations of the US Department of State, the United States team will consist of the following players:

William Lombardy, St. Philip Neri Seminary, Boston  
Charles Kalme, U. of Pennsylvania  
Edmar Mednis, N. Y. University  
Raymond Weinstein, Brooklyn College  
Anthony Saidy, Cornell Medical College

USCF President Jerry Spann will accompany the team as manager.

## FRANETT WINS INLAND EMPIRE OPEN

Mike Franett, Seattle high school student, edged out Spokane City champ Gordon Cornelius (2nd) and Donald Turner (3rd) on median points to win the Inland Empire Open, played at Spokane late in April. The event drew 46 entries, as compared with 25 in 1959. Franett, Turner, and Cornelius each scored four wins and 2 draws, without meeting each other in the 6 round event. 4th through 7th, as listed, each with 4½-1½, were Jim McCormick, Richard Schultz, Frank Ashley, and David Groenig. Mike Conway directed the tourney.

## LOCKETT TAKES JACKSON OPEN

Andrew Lockett, Jr. won the 1959 Jackson (Mississippi) Open with a 4½-½ score. Lockett who was 1937 New Orleans and Louisiana Champion, but who has been inactive in chess for several years, says today's players are tougher than his opponents of twenty-odd years ago. Details concerning other prize winners are lacking, except that Frank Chavez of New Orleans took third place.

## JIM SMITH WINS PHOENIX OPEN

The 1960 version of the Phoenix Open, a six-round Swiss, played in April in the National Life and Casualty Insurance Building in Phoenix, Arizona, attracted 24 entrants from four states. Although the California State Champion, Tibor Weinberger, was the pre-tournament favorite to win, and although he won his first five games in a row, the final round provided an exciting upset, when home town boy, Jim Smith, the former Arizona Junior champion (and now only 18) came from behind to defeat Weinberger, and gain a first-place tie in game scores, Smith, Weinberger, and Morgan each scoring 5-1. S-B points gave the title to Smith; although he had conceded two draws, he was the only undefeated player, Morgan having lost to Weinberger. Morgan took 2nd place, while Weinberger placed 3rd. Jim Christman of Phoenix was 4th, and Hector Fabella of El Paso, Texas, finished 5th. Fabella, and David Gollub, who won the Junior trophy, were the two players to draw with winner Smith.



# Operation M = 5000 MEMBERS By July 1960

## IDEAS FROM NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

From: Lowell O. Tullis, Northern California Membership Chairman  
To: All USCF Members in Northern California

We have been complacently sitting back, watching total California membership grow, until we became the largest state. But a check shows 104 members in Northern California and 427 in the South!

A heavy load is on our shoulders . . . we must each find four new members, to catch up!

Needed desperately: County chairmen to coordinate local efforts, and to assist fellow members in convincing Tournament Directors that the up-coming tournament should be USCF-rated. Needed also: Club membership chairmen, to convince local players to join USCF, to help keep California in first place, if for no other reason.

Let's make the coming 15 months before the San Francisco US Open OPERATION MC (1000 members in California)! Impossible? California doubled during the first year of OPERATION M: let's do it again, prove our maiden effort wasn't a fluke.

### HOW TO START

You say you don't know how or where to start? The next time you sit down at a chess board, look up . . . is he a USCF member? Offer him a national rating, and challenge him to a 5-game match. The cost . . . \$5.25 for him, 25c for you . . . the price of a pack of cigarettes, and you have enrolled your first member. Then after the evening is over, make out a check payable to USCF for \$5.50, and mail it with the full name and address of the new member. He will begin receiving Chess Life within two weeks. When the match is over, notify me by postcard and I'll see that it's rated. If each of you now use this method to enroll two additional members, you're ready for the next step in the plan . . .

The four of you have a USCF-rated invitational tournament. Since Chess players don't like to be left out of anything, several more memberships will be obtained. With 7 or 8 potential members, it shouldn't be too difficult to convince the club directors that the club should become a USCF-affiliate and keep the 20% commission for themselves.

Hey, we got 8 new members! We've doubled our quota, and it was easy too, wasn't it?

This is but one ladder to success. I'm sure you can find many more ways to get chess players to "help foot the bills" of organized chess. But again, what works for one may not necessarily work for everyone; please send me the details of your successes (and failures) and I'll spread the word so we may all benefit from your experience. My address is 59 Stoneybrook Avenue, San Francisco 12, California.

## THE UNITED STATES TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

The idea of conducting a team championship open to all clubs, cities, states and regional associations has long been an attractive one for many USCF officials. After much discussion and planning, definite details are now being made to conduct the first United States Team Championship ever held in this country. USCF President Jerry Spann has given the go-ahead signal and his official stamp of approval on this tournament, and USCF Vice-Presidents Eliot Hearst and Norman Hornstein together with USCF Business Manager Frank Brady have been working to accomplish the many details that must be performed before the match becomes a reality. It is anticipated that this event will have even more participants than the U.S. Open Championship and will fast become one of the most popular of the many national championships conducted by USCF. Though some of the details may be changed in the future, plans are now being made to conduct this championship over the weekend of July 14, 15 and 16, 1961 and the city of Raleigh, N.C. has already offered to be its first host. Teams of four players (and one alternate) will be eligible for entry and they must represent a USCF Affiliated Chapter. Any affiliate, whether it be a city, state, regional association or chess club will be eligible to submit a team.

The affiliate may use any basis of selection that it wishes in selecting its strongest team but it is strongly suggested that a tournament be conducted to determine which players will represent any one team. In this way, the entry fees can be used to defer the travelling expenses of the participating team. Tournament organizers should begin making plans to conduct their U.S. Team Championship Preliminary now.

Officials of affiliates planning to enter should begin now to seek the aid of private business in their local areas to help meet travel expenses for their teams.

More exact details will appear in CHESS LIFE in the very near future.

Address all suggestions and inquiries to

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

Original Limerick by Esther Koch, Azalea, Oregon.

HIS CHESS PLAYS HAD GREAT DEPTH, THEY WERE KEEN.  
ERE HE MATED, HE GAVE UP HIS QUEEN.  
ONCE HE MADE A FOE CRUMBLE,  
AND UNHAPPILY MUMBLE,  
"YOU SMART ALEC!" TO SMART ALEKHINE

## GEM CITY OPEN WON

### BY KELLNER

The Second Annual Gem City Open Tournament, sponsored by the Dayton Chess Club, was held at the Dayton, Ohio YMCA on the weekend of February 20 and 21, 1960.

George Kellner, of Lima, O., took first place in this six-round swiss with a score of 5 points and 23 tiebreaking points. Karl Zangerle, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was second with 5 and 22, and Duane Belling-er, Dayton Chess Club Treasurer from Fairborn, O., placed third with 5 and 21.5. Due to the three-way tie in game points, the first three prizes (\$40, \$20 and \$10) were divided equally between the top three players.

Other prize winners were: Top Class A, \$5.00 divided between Fred Bahr, Cincy and Dave Wolford, Dayton. Top Class B, \$5.00 divided between Carl Goldsberry, Springfield and Phil Rothman, Columbus. Top Class C, \$5.00 awarded to Al Frost, Columbus. Top unrated, \$5.00 won by Vincent Zukaitis, Dayton, who also won a moral victory by having the most Solkoff points of anyone in the tourney, 24.5.

John Phythyon, student at Oakwood High School, Dayton, finished with 3.5 points and headed up the list of five juniors in the USCF rated event, and receives an award of the book of his choice. He has selected Fine's "Basic Chess Endings."

In the separate unrated Dayton Tournament, there were ten entrants, all students in local high schools. This event was won by Marvin Turner of Fairborn High School, with 5 points. He lost the 5th round game to George Purcell of Oakwood H. S. Second place was taken by Russell Kemp of Fairview H. S., with 4.5 points, having lost to Turner and drawn with Allan Worth of Oakwood H. S.

Another fine job by TD, Dr. Harvey McClellan, ably assisted by Allan Schwartz. This year's Gem City Open was attended by 44 USCF members, 10 of whom were new members and 3 renewed their memberships. Most of the entrants were from Ohio, of course, but neighboring states were represented by 1 from Ky., 2 from Ind., 3 from Mich., and a carfull (5) from Illinois.

### WITH THE CLUBS

The Birmingham (Ala.) Chess Club team defeated the University of Alabama team 13½-1½ in a match played in February. Two games were played on each of seven boards, while on the other board only one game was played to permit a University team member to leave early.

University of Alabama		Birmingham Chess Club	
Board No.	Pts.		Pts.
1 Ken Williamson	0	Brad Gambrell	....2
2 Jack Mallory	....0	Fred Kemp	.....2
3 Don Whaley	....0	Gordon Bates	.....2
4 Hugh Gilbert	....1	Chas. Cleveland	..1
5 Jim McGuire	....0	Ernest Cockrell	..1
6 Pete Snyder	....1	Dr. Wm. Myer	..1
7 Martin Dorn	....0	John Addington	..2
8 Gene Loftin	....0	John Dohne	.....2
	<hr/> 1½		<hr/> 13½

+	n	+	+	+	+	b
+	P	+	P	+	+	R
R	+	+	N	+	+	k
+	+	+	B	K	+	P
+	+	+	+	P	+	+
+	+	P	Q	P	+	B
+	P	p	P	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Two chess experts found the above diagram on a table in a chess club. At first they couldn't see why anybody would type out such a position, but at last one of them said: "Oh, I see what it is. It's a problem in which capital letters are used for white and small letters for black, n stands for knight, and WHITE IS TO PLAY AND MATE IN ONE MOVE! I can prove that there is one, and only one, solution."

The other expert studied the position for some time and then replied: "Well, I think I see what you have in mind, but I don't believe you can prove any such thing from the diagram alone. However, if the diagram were to be considered to represent a position in a game in which Black made a capture before his 31st move, your claims would become reasonable."

Which expert, if either, is correct, and what led the experts to their respective conclusions?

Original problem for Chess Life, by Theodore M. Edison, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J. Mr. Edgar T. McCormick, of the Independent Chess Club, East Orange, N. J., discovered the defect in the original claims that led to the inclusion of the second paragraph above, March 19, 1960.

Solution on page 8.

## ATTENTION—CHESS PLAYERS IN U.S. ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE

Too late for the "Tournament Life" column was received the following notice: A special Practice Tournament (to sharpen you up for the coming European Championship Events) will be held in the Service Club, Vogelweh Housing Area of Kaiserslautern, Germany, July 2, 3, and 4. Registration 0900 hours Saturday, July 2 on the spot. Open to all U.S. servicemen stationed in Europe who are, or who will become USCF members. Event will be USCF rated, and will be a 5 round Swiss. Bring sets and clocks. Tournament director, Robert Karch, Postamt 1 Postlagernd, Oberammergau, Germany. Entry fee, \$1.75, with 1st prize winner taking the whole entry-fee pot. In case of tie or ties for first place, monies will be equally divided.

### Korn's "All's Well That Ends Well" (Continued from col. 4, page 4)

wins. Thus we have restored the variation with the fork. Next in our search we re-examine 1. Bc3, Rh5; 2. Bb4, Rg5ch; 3. Kh8 and conclude that here, too, White's win has not been impaired. However, now we begin to ponder why we need the Black P on h6. Let's try: 1. Bc3, Rh5; 2. Bb4, Rg5ch; 3. Kf8, Rh5 draws. Hence, the Pawn on h6 must remain. The final "revision" may be shown in Diagram 80 but I recommend that every reader now goes out on his own to "improve" or better "bust" the suggested amendment.



# WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES FROM MOSCOW

The first ten games from the Botvinnik-Tal match were presented in the May 20 issue of CHESS LIFE. Here are the other eleven games of the match which ended in a 12½-8½ victory for Tal, when the drawn 21st game made it impossible for Botvinnik to overcome the young challenger's lead inside the scheduled twenty-four game limit.

## GAME 11

Tal White		Botvinnik Black	
1. N-KB3	N-KB3	37. Q-R6	Q-K2
2. P-KN3	P-KN3	38. R(5)xRP	N-Q4
3. B-N2	B-N2	39. Q-Q2	N-B3
4. O-O	O-O	40. R-R6	Q-Q3
5. P-B4	P-B4	41. R-B4	Q-B1
6. P-N3	N-K5	42. Q-K3	N-Q4
7. P-Q4	P-Q4	43. RxR	QxR
8. B-N2	B-K3	44. Q-K5	N-B2
9. QN-Q2	NxN	45. Q-QB5	Q-B6
10. QxN	N-R3	46. BxPch!	RxB
11. QR-B1	Q-Q3	47. Q-N5ch!	K-R1
12. N-K5	KR-Q1	48. Q-Q8ch	K-N2
13. KR-Q1	QR-B1	49. RxRch	KxR
14. Q-R5	PxP	50. QxNch	K-N3
15. NxQBP	Q-B2	51. QxNP	Q-K5
16. Q-K1	Q-N1	52. Q-R6	Q-N8ch
17. P-K4	BxN	53. K-N2	Q-K5ch
18. RxR	N-B2	54. K-B1	Q-N8ch
19. B-KR3	P-K3	55. K-K2	Q-B7ch
20. B-QB1	Q-R1	56. K-B3	Q-B4ch
21. B-N5	R-K1	57. K-K3	Q-N4ch
22. Q-Q2	P-KB4	58. K-K2	Q-R4ch
23. B-R6	BxB	59. K-Q2	K-B3
24. QxB	R-K2	60. QxBP	Q-R4ch
25. R-K1	R-B1	61. Q-B3	QxPch
26. R-B5	Q-Q1	62. K-K3	K-B2
27. R-K5	R-N2	63. P-Q5	PxP
28. Q-Q2	Q-Q3	64. Q-B7ch	K-K3
29. B-B1	R-Q2	65. Q-B6ch	K-K2
30. PxP	RxP	66. QxP	Q-R8
31. R(5)-K4	R-B3	67. Q-K4ch	K-B2
32. P-KR4	K-N2	68. K-B4	Q-B8ch
33. P-R5	PxP	69. K-N4	Q-QR8
34. R-R4	K-N1	70. Q-Q5ch	K-B1
35. B-Q3	R-N2	71. K-B5	Q-N8ch
36. R-K5	R(3)-B2	72. K-B6	Resigns

## Game 12

### ENGLISH OPENING

Botvinnik White		Tal Black	
1. P-QB4	Kt-KB3	37. Q-Q3	P-R4
2. P-Q4	P-K3	38. R-B	Q-K3
3. Kt-KB3	P-Q4	39. PxP	RxR
4. Kt-B3	P-B4	40. KxR	PxP
5. P-K3	Kt-B3	41. P-QR4	Q-QKt3
6. P-QR3	B-Q3	42. K-B2	Q-Kt5
7. PxBP	BxBP	43. K-K3	QxP
8. P-QKt4	B-Q3	44. K-B4	Q-R7
9. B-Kt2	O-O	45. Q-K3	QxP
10. PxP	PxP	46. Q-K5ch	K-B
11. QKt-Kt5	B-Kt	47. Q-Q6ch	K-Kt2
12. B-K2	P-QR4	48. QxP	Q-B7ch
13. PxP	KtxP	49. KxP	P-B4ch
14. O-O	R-R3	50. K-Kt5	QxPch
15. B-K5	BxB	51. KxP	Q-Kt3ch
16. KtxB	R-K	52. K-B4	Q-B3ch
17. Kt-Q3	Kt-K5	53. K-K3	K-B
18. Kt-B4	R-K4	54. K-Q3	Q-B8ch
19. R-B	R-R3	55. K-K4	Q-Kt7ch
20. Kt-Q4	Kt-QB3	56. K-K5	Q-Kt4ch
21. P-Kt3	P-KKt4	57. K-K6	Q-K2ch
22. Kt-Q3	R-K	58. K-B5	Q-B2
23. B-Kt4	BxB	59. Q-R8ch	K-K2
24. QxB	KtxKt	60. Q-K4ch	K-Q
25. PxKt	Q-B3	61. Q-R4ch	K-B
26. Kt-K5	Kt-Q7	62. Q-R8ch	K-Kt2
27. KR-Q	RxKt	63. Q-K5	Q-B2ch
28. RxKt	R-K5	64. K-K4	Q-Kt3ch
29. Q-B8ch	K-Kt2	65. Q-B5	Q-Q3
30. QxP	Q-K3	66. Q-B7ch	K-B
31. R-B	R-K8	67. Q-B5ch	K-Q
32. Q-Kt5	Q-R6	68. Q-R5ch	K-K
33. P-B3	Q-K3	69. P-Q5	K-Q2
34. R-KB2	R-B3	70. Q-R7ch	K-Q
35. RxR	QxRch	71. Q-R8ch	K-Q2
36. K-Kt2	P-Kt5	72. K-B5	Drawn

## Game 13

### ENGLISH OPENING

Tal White		Botvinnik Black	
1. P-QB4	P-QB4	9. Q-R4	P-KR3
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	10. Kt-Q5	P-K3
3. P-KKt3	P-QKt3	11. KtxKtch	QxKt
4. B-Kt2	B-Kt2	12. QxQ	BxQ
5. O-O	P-Kt3	13. R-Kt	Kt-R4
6. P-Q4	PxP	14. P-Kt3	B-K5
7. QxP	B-Kt2	15. B-Kt2	BxB
8. Kt-B3	Kt-B3	16. RxR	Drawn

## Game 14

### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Botvinnik White		Tal Black	
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12. B-Q3	B-R3
2. P-QB4	P-K3	13. KR-QB	Kt-B3
3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	14. QR-Kt	K-K2
4. P-QR3	BxKtch	15. P-B5	BxB
5. PxR	Kt-K5	16. KxB	QR-QKt
6. Kt-R3	P-QB4	17. R-Kt5	PxP
7. P-K3	Q-R4	18. KRxP	P-QR3
8. B-Q2	PxP	19. RxR	RxR
9. BPxP	KtxB	20. K-B2	R-QB
10. QxKt	QxQch	21. Kt-B4	P-Q3
11. KxQ	P-QKt3	22. P-B3	P-Kt4
DRAWN			

## Game 15

### CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Tal White		Botvinnik Black	
1. P-K4	P-QB3	22. R-R3	Kt-Q2
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	23. P-QB3	KtxKt
3. Kt-QB3	PxP	24. RxKt	P-QKt3
4. KtxP	B-B4	25. KR-K3	QR-B
5. Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	26. B-B4	R-B2
6. B-QB4	P-K3	27. P-QKt4	K-B
7. Kt-Kt2	B-Q3	28. P-Kt4	B-Kt
8. P-KR4	P-KR3	29. B-Kt3	B-R2
9. Kt-B4	BxKt	30. P-KB4	B-Kt
10. BxB	Kt-B3	31. K-Q2	B-R2
11. Q-Q2	QKt-Q2	32. P-R5	KR-B
12. O-O-O	Kt-Q4	33. B-B2	B-Kt
13. QR-K	QKt-Kt3	34. P-KKt5	P-B3
14. B-Q3	KtxB	35. QR-K4	P-QB4
15. QxKt	Kt-Q4	36. B-Kt3	PxQP
16. Q-K5	Castles	37. PxQP	RPxP
17. Kt-K4	Q-Kt	38. PxP	PxP
18. Kt-Q6	R-Q	39. R-Kt3	R-B2
19. Kt-B4	Kt-Kt3	40. RxKtP	R-B7ch
20. QxQ	QRxQ	41. K-K3	Drawn
21. Kt-K5	B-R2		

## Game 16

### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Botvinnik White		Tal Black	
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21. Kt-Q5	R-KB
2. P-QB4	P-K3	22. Kt-B7	RxRch
3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	23. BxR	Q-B2
4. P-QR3	BxKtch	24. Q-Q6	B-B
5. PxR	Kt-K5	25. Kt-R6	Q-B5
6. Q-B2	P-KB4	26. Q-Q5ch	K-R
7. Kt-R3	P-Q3	27. QxBP	B-K3
8. P-B3	KKt-B3	28. Kt-B7	B-Kt
9. P-K4	PxP	29. Q-B2	QxP
10. PxP	P-K4	30. Kt-K8	Q-Kt3
11. Kt-B2	O-O	31. Q-B8	P-K5
12. B-K2	P-B4	32. Kt-Q6	Kt-K4
13. PxKP	PxP	33. P-B5	Kt-Q6
14. O-O	Kt-B3	34. Kt-B5	Kt-K4
15. B-Kt5	Q-K	35. Kt-K7	Q-B2
16. Kt-Q	Q-Kt3	36. QxQ	BxQ
17. BxKt	RxB	37. K-B2	B-B5
18. Kt-K3	RxRch	38. BxB	KtxB
19. RxR	B-K3	39. P-B6	PxP
20. Q-Q3	R-Q	40. KtxP	P-QR4
DRAWN			

## Game 17

### CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Tal White		Botvinnik Black	
1. P-K4	P-QB3	22. P-QR4	R-R5
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	23. P-R5	Kt-B
3. Kt-QB3	PxP	24. Q-K3	Kt-K2
4. KtxP	B-B4	25. Q-K5	KR-R
5. Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	26. P-Kt5	PxP
6. B-QB4	P-K3	27. QxKtP	P-R3
7. Kt-Kt2	Kt-B3	28. Q-Kt2	R-Q2
8. Kt-B4	B-Q3	29. P-QB5	K-R
9. KtxB	RPxKt	30. B-B3	Kt-B3
10. B-KKt5	QKt-Q2	31. BxKt	QxB
11. O-O	Q-R4	32. R-B3	Q-R5
12. P-B4	O-O-O	33. KR-Q3	R-QB
13. P-QR3	Q-B2	34. R-Kt	QxRP
14. P-Kt4	Kt-Kt3	35. P-Kt3	Q-B2
15. B-K2	B-K2	36. Q-R3	K-R2
16. Q-Q3	KKt-Q4	37. R-Kt6	QxBP
17. BxB	QxB	38. Kt-K2	Q-K5
18. P-B4	Kt-B3	39. Q-QKt3	Q-Q4
19. QR-Kt	Q-Q2	40. RxRPch	K-Kt
20. QR-Q	K-Kt	41. Q-R4	Resigns
21. Q-Kt3	Q-B2		

## Game 18

### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Botvinnik White		Tal Black	
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	39. RxQRP	R-B7ch
2. P-QB4	P-K3	40. K-B	K-B2
3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	41. P-K4	R-Q7
4. P-QR3	BxKtch	42. K-K	R-KKt7
5. PxR	Kt-K5	43. R-Kt3	K-K2
6. Q-B2	P-KB4	44. Kt-Kt7	KtxPch
7. Kt-R3	Castles	45. RxKt	RxP
8. P-B3	Kt-KB3	46. Kt-B5ch	K-K3
9. P-B5	P-QKt3	47. Kt-Kt3	P-R4
10. PxP	BPxP	48. KtxP	RxPch
11. P-K3	Q-B2	49. K-B2	K-K4
12. B-Q2	Kt-K	50. K-Kt3	R-KR5
13. P-QB4	B-R3	51. Kt-Kt7	R-KB5

Tal White		Botvinnik Black	
15. Q-R4	Q-B3	52. R-R3	R-Q5
16. QxQ	KtxQ	53. R-R6	R-Q3
17. B-Kt4	KtxB	54. R-R7	R-Q5
18. PxKt	BxP	55. P-KB7	R-KB5
19. BxB	KR-B	56. R-K7ch	K-B3
20. BxPch	PxB	57. R-R7	R-K5
21. K-K2	K-B2	58. Kt-R5ch	K-Kt3
22. Kt-B4	P-QR4	59. K-B3	R-QKt5
23. PxP	PxP	60. Kt-Kt3	R-B5ch
24. K-Q3	P-R5	61. K-K3	R-B2
25. RxR	RxR	62. R-R5	R-B3
26. R-R	Kt-B5	63. Kt-K4	R-B4
27. R-Kt	P-R6	64. R-R6ch	K-Kt2
28. R-Kt7ch	K-B3	65. Kt-Kt3	R-K4ch
29. R-R7	P-Kt4	66. K-Q4	R-Kt4
30. Kt-R5ch	K-Kt3	67. K-K4	K-B2
31. P-Kt4	Kt-Kt7ch	68. Kt-B5	R-Kt5ch
32. K-Q2	Kt-B5ch	69. Kt-Q4	P-Kt8
33. K-Q3	Kt-Kt7ch	70. Kt-B3	R-Kt5ch
34. K-Q2	Kt-B5ch	71. Kt-Q4	R-Kt8
35. K-K2	R-B3	72. Kt-B6	K-Kt3
36. P-R3	P-K4	73. Kt-K5ch	K-R4
37. QPxP	PxP	74. R-R5	R-K8ch
38. RPxP	KtxP(4)	75. K-B3	R-B8ch
DRAWN			

## Game 19

### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Tal White		Botvinnik Black	
1. P-QB4	P-KB4	22. BxKt	P-QKt4
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	23. P-Kt3	PxP
3. P-KKt3	P-KKt3	24. QxP	R-B
4. B-Kt2	B-Kt2	25. QxKtP	R-Kt3
5. P-Q4	P-Q3	26. Q-K3	RxR
6. Kt-B3	B-K3	27. BxR	B-Kt2
7. O-O	O-O	28. B-R2	B-Q4
8. Q-B2	Kt-B3	29. BxB	PxB
9. R-Q	Q-K2	30. BxP	P-R5
10. R-Kt	P-QR4	31. R-Q3	Q-B4
11. P-QR3	Kt-Q	32. B-K5	R-B3
12. P-K4	PxP	33. Q-K2	R-B
13. KtxP	KtxKt	34. R-KB3	Q-R6
14. QxKt	Kt-B2	35. B-B7	B-B
15. B-R3	Q-B3	36. Q-Kt5	Q-K3
16. B-Q2	P-Q4	37. B-K5	Q-QB3
17. Q-K2	PxP	38. Q-R5	R-R
18. B-B4	Kt-Q3	39. Q-Q2	R-B
19. Kt-Kt5	R-K	40. K-Kt2	Q-Q2
20. B-Kt2	R-R3	41. P-R4	Resigns
21. Kt-K4	KtxKt		

(In an after-the-match interview Tal is reported to have chosen the 19th game as "my best game of the match." Ed.)

## Game 20

### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Botvinnik White		Tal Black	
1. P-QB4	Kt-KB3	15. BPxP	Kt-Kt5
2. P-Q4	P-K3	16. P-R3	Q-B7ch
3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	17. K-Q2	QxQ
4. P-QR3	BxKtch	18. BxQ	Kt-B7
5. PxR	Kt-K5	19. KR-KB	KtxB
6. P-K3	P-KB4	20. RxRch	KxR
7. Q-R5ch	P-KKt3	21. KxKt	B-K3
8. Q-R6	P-Q3	22. Kt-Kt3	Kt-Q2
9. P-B3	Kt-KB3	23. Kt-B	P-QR3
10. P-K4	P-K4	24. B-B2	K-Kt2
11. B-Kt5	Q-K2	25. Kt-Q2	R-KB
12. B-Q3	R-B	26. B-K3	P-Kt3
13. Kt-K2	Q-B2	27. R-QKt	Kt-B3
14. Q-R4	BPxP		
DRAWN			

## Game 21

### QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Tal White		Botvinnik Black	
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	10. P-Kt3	B-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-K3	11. B-Kt2	P-Q3
3. Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	12. QR-Q	Q-K2
4. P-KKt3	B-Kt2	13. Kt-K	BxB
5. B-Kt2	B-K2	14. KtxB	Kt-B3
6. O-O	O-O	15. Q-B3	Q-Q2
7. Kt-B3	Kt-K5	16. Kt-B4	QR-K
8. Q-B2	KtxKt	17. P-Q5	Kt-Q
9. QxKt	P-KB4		
DRAWN			



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## Some Ancient History

In the January 20, 1960 issue of CHESS LIFE Frank Brady told us that Lisa Lane, at 22, was the youngest U.S. Woman's champion. Almost immediately after the article appeared Carl F. Houdek of Muscatine, Iowa, wrote to inform Frank (and all CHESS LIFE readers) that "Mrs. Jean (Moore) Grau, of Muscatine (now living in Rapid City, S. Dakota) won the woman's championship in Chicago in 1937, at the age of 21." Apparently she came from a chess-minded family for Mr. Houdek went on to say, "I remember a tournament here in Muscatine when she came in first in a field of 27. Her brother was second, I was third, and another older brother of hers was third." Editor's decision: You are both right. Mrs. Grau was the youngest we know of to win the U.S. Woman's Open Championship, and Miss Lane was definitely the youngest to win the biennial invitation U.S. Woman's Championship.

In this column and under this heading we also appropriately include comment from Bill Slater of New York, received long ago, just after Fischer had taken the U.S. Championship for the third time: "The recent U.S. Championship (Rosenwald, New York, 1959-1960) ended with twelve players having different scores—not a single tie! Has this ever happened in a major tournament of this kind before? Perhaps some mathematically inclined reader would care to work out the probabilities." Editorial comment: Perhaps!

## Two Heidenfeld Forecasts

The South African master, W. Heidenfeld, came the closest to calling the shot in the late Botvinnik-Tal match, so far as the forecasts which have come to my attention are concerned. In the March "South African Chessplayer" he wrote, "Unlike the Smyslov matches this match should see the challenger in the attack from the word go; Botvinnik, it is very much to be feared, will be on the defensive even more than his position as 'defender' forces him to. But then two world wars have taught us that the fiercest attacks can be beaten back. My own forecast: Tal to win by 12½-10½ (two up and one to play.) Tal's win with 12½-8½ (four up and three to play) places Heidenfeld in the successful forecaster's spot occupied by Fischer just after the 1959 match in which Botvinnik regained his world title from Smyslov.

The other forecast indicated in the heading, although following a personal blast at 'chess circles' in the U.S.A. in general, and Bobby Fischer in particular, is also one which at the moment, coincides with my own. Heidenfeld writes, "Meanwhile another young man is gradually growing to world championship stature: Boris Spassky. In the shadow of Tal, he has not drawn much attention to himself lately, but this should not be allowed to hide his amazing consistency during the past year: 2nd and 3rd with Tal in the USSR Championship, 1959; joint 1st with Smyslov and Bronstein at the International Tournament, Leningrad, 1959 (with Olafsson and Larsen among others, among the 'also rans'); best first board result at the Moscow Peoples' Festival (3½ out of 5—Botvinnik and Geller 2½, Tal 1½!)—and now the convincing win at the International Tournament at Riga, with 11½ out of 13 (Tal 9!). Personally, I regard Spassky as the best 'darkish' horse for future world championship elimination contests." As of right now I must reluctantly agree with Mr. Heidenfeld. In the six games which Tal and Fischer have played Bobby has lost four and drawn two. In the single game which Fischer and Spassky have played, Bobby lost, although he tied Spassky for 1st place at Mar del Plata, 1960. Spassky, on the other hand, has defeated Tal on numerous occasions, and as pointed out above, has finished either equal to him or above him in several important events. On the other hand, if Bobby Fischer continues to mature at the rate reported currently by our New York spies, and if his health holds out under a mental and physical strain which has probably never before fallen upon the shoulders of a boy of his age,

it is probable that by the time the next Challengers' Tournament is staged Mr. Heidenfeld may be well advised to revise his forecast of March, 1960.

## What You Can Do With \$1000.

In case you think \$1000 wouldn't go far toward the promotion of a state championship chess tournament, here are a few facts which you can present to a prospective patron when approaching him for a tax-deductible donation.

For several years Mr. Raymond A. Smith, owner of "Harold's Club" in Reno, has contributed generously to chess promotion in Nevada. This year he laid \$1000 on the line in advance, to underwrite the expenses of the Nevada State Championship tournament.

Harold Lundstrom, chess columnist of Salt Lake City's "Deseret News and Telegram" reports on the items covered by this donation.

"It paid for a beautiful, large, and airy tournament room in the Mapes—Reno's largest hotel. (It was a four-day tournament). It provided coffee and rolls for all the players at every session. It provided a \$7.50-a-plate steak banquet for players and officials at the end of the tournament. It provided for my expenses for the round trip Salt Lake City to Reno and back (about 1100 miles) to direct the tournament, and to take care of the minor items of expense connected with the tournament administration. It provided USCF membership fees for all participating students. And, after all this had been taken care of, there was \$200 left to be applied to extra cash prizes for various tournament class winners, every one of the first fifteen players receiving a cash prize."

No wonder the players from Nevada, Utah, Idaho, and California joined in a rousing cheer when it was announced that the popular Mr. Smith had, for the first time in his chess career, placed among the prize-winners (14th) with a 3½-3½ score.

## ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

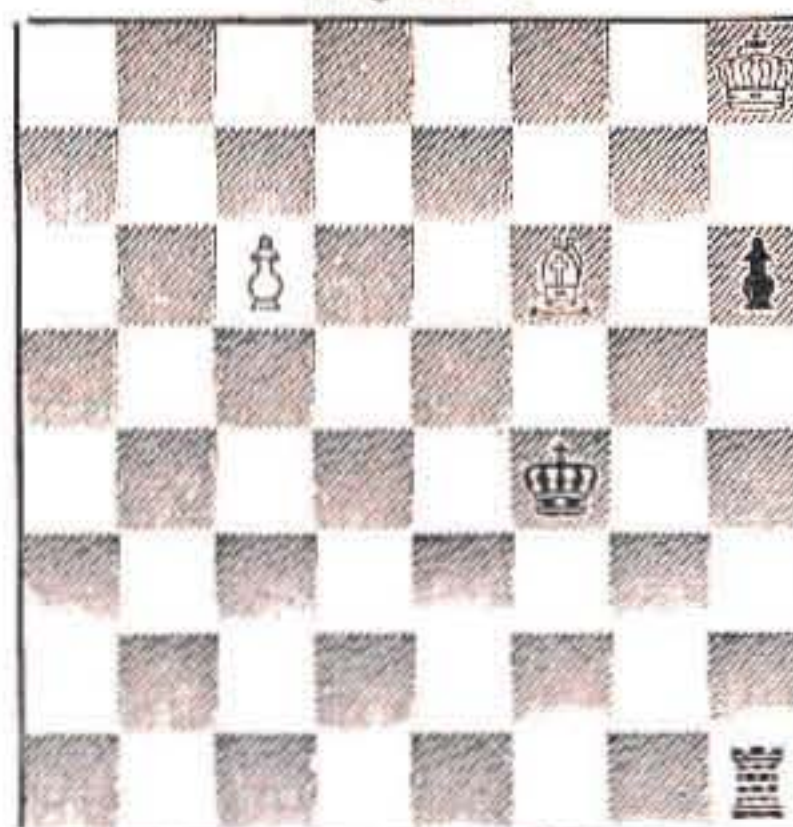
### Mastering the End Game

By WALTER KORN, Editor of MCO

#### RECONSTITUTING A DRIED EGG

An ancient venerable classic was recently found "cooked" (faulty, defective, incorrect) and what surprised me was the fact that through several decades of reproduction, reading and solving the flaw was not discovered or exposed in print. The study in question is an exquisite little gem by Villeneuve-Esclapon, published in 1909 in the illustrious "L'Echiquier de France."

Diagram 79

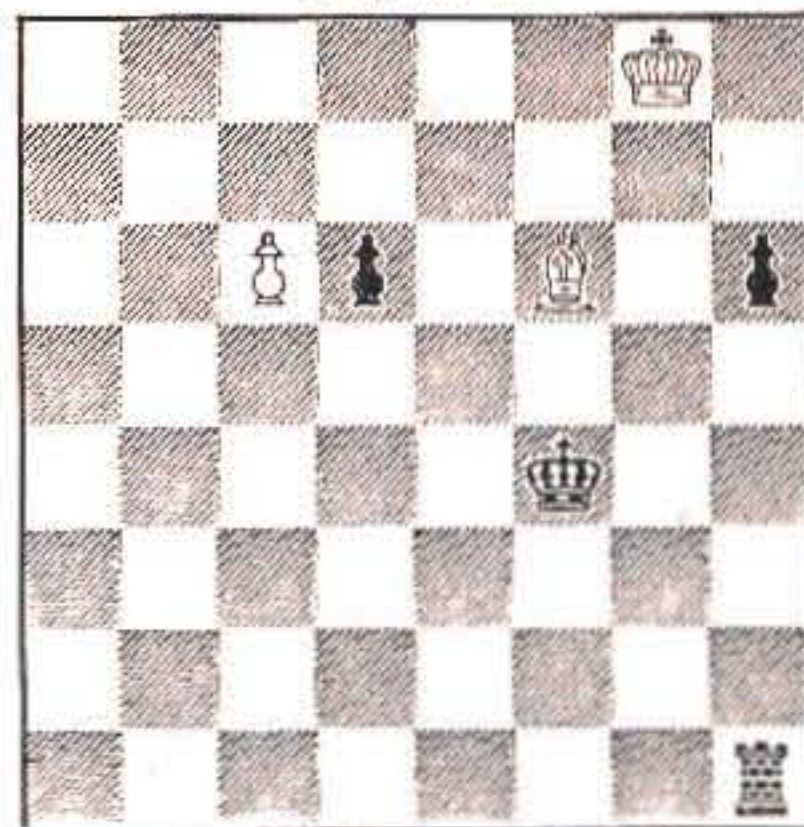


White to move and win?

The caption is "White to move and win" and White achieves this result economically and elegantly by 1. Bc3, Rc1?; 2. Bd2ch winning the rook or 1. .... Rh5; 2. Bb4! Rh2; 3. Bd6ch winning (As our audience may quickly notice at this point, we are quietly moving on to a "novelty" which is not only not new, but highly overdue in any topic connected with endgame study—to wit: the use of the algebraic notation. After a very short while you will prefer the chance for rapid and exact location of the one and only square determined by a precise notation. Now to continue with the subject.)

But lo, and behold, the old solution is "cooked," now after 51 years, because of 1. Bc3, Rc1!; 2. Bd2ch, Ke5;

Diagram 80



"Reconstituted" White to move and win.

3. BxR, Kd6! with a draw. The fork Bd2ch turns out to have been an optical illusion all the time.

With the vast treasury which we now possess in all kinds of End Game studies, one more cook should not matter but analytical ambition makes one ask—"is there a remedy?"

First, I placed an additional Black Pawn on d6 so as to block Black's march Kf4-e5-d6, e.g. 1. Bc3, Rc1; 2. Bd2ch, Ke5; 3. BxR and 3. ...., Ke6 is the only stopper. But a stopper it still is, because of 4. Kg8, d5; 5. Bf4, Ke7 drawing.

Therefore, (in Diagram 80) we place the White King on g8 instead of h8, to win that valuable tempo 4. Kf8, d5; 5. Bf4, d4; 6. KE8, d3; 7. c7 and White

(Continued—Col. 4, page 2)

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# 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.

**Botvinnik's Number:** Dr. F. Bohatirchuk of Canada has achieved something that no one else in the chess world, past or present, is ever likely to equal: an 80% score in encounters with World Champion Botvinnik. The former Russian master, now a Professor of Radiology at Ottawa University, discusses in CANADIAN CHESS CHAT his five struggles with Botvinnik and in the course of this discussion makes some revealing comments about the world champion's strengths and weaknesses.

The two opponents first met across the chessboard in 1927, when Botvinnik was a 15-year old Leningrad boy wonder. Even at that age, says Bohatirchuk, Botvinnik exhibited characteristics of a future world champion: was not scared to compete against anybody, played equally well with weak and strong opponents, and did not hesitate to play any opening system he believed to be sound. Botvinnik's knowledge of the openings and the stubborn persistence which brought about this competence impressed everyone. Bohatirchuk does not remember the entire game, but remarks that after 1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. N-QB3, B-N5; 4. P-K5, P-QB4; 5. P-QR3, BxNch; 6. PxB, N-QB3; 7. Q-N4 Botvinnik played K-B1, losing eventually to a strong king-side attack.

Their next meeting took place three years later in the final rounds of the Russian Championship with Botvinnik in first place and Bohatirchuk well down in the standings. Botvinnik had improved immensely in the intervening years and Bohatirchuk felt the younger master's only weaknesses to be: over self-confidence (i.e. the belief that no unforeseeable "miracles" could occur in chess) and dogmatism in his treatment of openings and middlegame. Botvinnik "believed in the existence of an absolute chess truth," always stubbornly pursued his plan, and made little use of tactical thrusts and parries. Bohatirchuk's strategy for the game involved looking for an unexpected tactical device, while permitting Botvinnik to carry out his positional plan. At the crucial stage Bohatirchuk's strategy worked and the score was 2-0 over the future Grandmaster.

The next two games between these masters were drawn, as Bohatirchuk again followed the plan of looking for tactical devices to offset his foe's preoccupation with positional goals.

Their final game occurred in the Moscow International Tourney of 1935. We reproduce the game here, including only those comments of Bohatirchuk which indicate the psychological aspects of his opening and middlegame strategy:

## Four Knights'

Bohatirchuk White	Botvinnik Black
1. P-K4	6. P-Q3
2. N-KB3	7. PxB
3. N-B3	8. R-K1
4. B-N5	9. B-N5
5. O-O	10. B-QB4
11. N-Q2	12. B-R4
13. B-K3	14. R-PxN
15. B-N3	16. P-Q4
17. N-B1	18. P-QB4
19. N-K3	20. R-K2
21. P-KB3	22. R-Q2
23. R-QP	24. B-K1
25. B-B3	26. Q-Q3
27. P-KB3	28. R-KP
29. PxB	30. N-Q5
31. N-B6ch	32. P-Q
33. N-Q5ch	34. P-KN4
35. B-B1	

"This is a dogmatic move, typical of Botvinnik at that time. Its intention is to get rid of my two bishops, which he considered to be my slight advantage. Botvinnik had lost an endgame recently to Flohr in which Flohr wonderfully used his two bishops against Botvinnik's two knights. But this loss was due, not to the two bishops, but because the position was more favorable for their activity than for that of the knights. In the middlegame, this advantage is more than problematic. Of course, now is the last opportunity to effect an exchange, because after my next P-Q4, the KB will retreat to B1."

"An important move. With anyone but Botvinnik, I should play 12. BxN securing for me in the endgame a knight against a bishop. However, in accordance with my plan I presented to Botvinnik the possibility of realizing his intentions."

"I would prefer BxB, because the knight could be used more easily for both the attack and defense. But Botvinnik does not like to make any retreats from his plan."

"Now Botvinnik has achieved everything he liked, he wins a pawn . . . but the chess "miracle" happens which overturns all of his calculations."

27. R-KB1 PxB 31. N-B6ch K-B2  
28. R-KP RxB 32. P-Q R-Q1  
29. PxB QxP 33. N-Q5ch N-B4  
30. N-Q5 QxQ 34. P-KN4

And White won a few moves later.

Bohatirchuk considers this game the best in his chess career. With regard to Botvinnik's "style" (as described by Bohatirchuk for the younger Botvinnik), your reporter wonders whether Tal, another believer in chess "miracles," expects to follow a similar psychological plan in his world-championship match with Botvinnik. And Tal doesn't even need to win 80% of the games!

**Capablanca in Russia:** A few years back the Russian chess fraternity decided that the great Alekhine, a native Russian who became a Nazi sympathizer during the war, was basically a Russian player "destroyed by Capitalism." After his rehabilitation the practice of praising Alekhine at Capablanca's expense was intensified, and Capablanca was continuously described in the Russian chess literature as a mechanical and shallow player. The Cuban revolution, though, has changed the party line! The Jan. 1960 issue of SHAKHMATY describes the tribute paid to Capablanca at a joint Russian-Cuban

ceremony in Moscow where Panov's recent book on Capablanca was presented to each member of the Cuban delegation. A Cuban poet was awarded the Leningrad International Prize for verses of his about Capablanca, the entire text of which was translated into Russian for SHAKHMATY. Since the poem visualized Capablanca on a white chess horse as a symbol of revolutionary Cuba's indomitable spirit, Mr. R. C. Stephenson (who translated for us this news of Capablanca's return to favor) suggests that Cubans might better wear chess buttons than beards!

We note, as a further consequence of Russia's common utilization of chess as a propaganda device, the recent transatlantic trip of Paul Keres who spent a week in Cuba giving instruction and exhibitions.

**Tal Explains All:** Since none of Tal's self-annotated games have to our knowledge appeared in English, we feel it appropriate to include the following game from the Zurich 1959 tournament book. In addition to showing Tal's method of approaching the task of annotation the notes reveal a good deal about his tactical approach to chess.

## Sicilian Defense

Tal White	Nievergelt Black
1. P-K4	7. Q-Q2
2. N-KB3	8. BxN
3. P-Q4	9. O-O-O
4. NxP	10. P-B4
5. N-QB3	11. B-K2
6. B-KN5	

So far identical with a number of other games, among them Gligoric-Nievergelt two rounds before, where 11. K-N1, Q-N3; 12. B-B4, NxN followed, with the exchange of queens. I prefer to play with the queens on the board!

11. . . . . P-KR4  
Correct—Black cannot permit B-R5.  
12. K-N1 Q-N3 16. B-B1 K-N1  
13. N-N3 O-O-O 17. R(3)-Q3 B-QB1  
14. KR-KB1 B-K2 18. P-QR3 P-R5  
15. R-B3 QR-N1

Nievergelt has developed himself according to well-known examples. In many games black had success with this opening, while in other games black—even in some games of Botvinnik—ended up unsuccessfully. In my opinion white stands better; one has to search for something to let the black king relax a little and then surprise him with a "tickle." But how to do this? Answer: One must play chess aggressively and in this respect the coming middlegame is interesting.

19. Q-K1  
Objectively better was the positional treatment: 19. N-R4, Q-B2; 20. Q-K3, in all events quieter.

19. . . . . R-N5! 22. PxN BPxP  
20. N-Q5 PxN 23. N-R5  
21. PxP N-K4

Something has to be done; passive play by White would be destructive, since Black would start action very fast.

23. . . . . B-Q1 25. R-QN3 Q-B2  
24. N-B6ch K-R1  
Best. Weak was 25. . . . . Q-B4 because of 26. NxP!

26. R-QB3?!

After NxB, QxN White has no attack and Black would be in a better position. Therefore I decided to sacrifice a piece. Because of this sacrifice I was criticized considerably and heard: "It was incorrect"—"Tal had luck"—"It was a bluff"—"Tal was dead lost," etc.—but I could not see at what point I was dead lost; and concerning the other accusations of the wise critics, I console myself with pleasure that the chess fan, the spectator and the reader are only happy when the grandmaster risks than just "pushes wood."

26. . . . . PxN 27. RxB Q-N2!  
Nievergelt defends well. With this move he intended after 28. BxP or RxBch to sacrifice his queen with QxB or R—which would be bad business for White.

28. RxQP R-R5

Again well-played. Here began a nerve-shattering "time-pressure-concert." Can it be held against Nievergelt and myself that we did not always find the best move in such a complex position?

29. R-Q3

In the heat of the battle QxKP did not look good because of B-B2.

29. . . . . B-B2

Many believed that Black could win by B-K2, but this is not true. There follows: 30. R-QB6, B-Q2; 31. R-QN3, BxR; 32. RxQ, BxR; 33. QxKP, R-K1; 34. P-QN4 (not 34. P-Q6, R-K5) and it is not clear who wins! Another wild variation occurs after 29. . . . . B-K2; 30. R-QB6, B-KB4; 31. QxKP, R-QN1; 32. R-B7, B-Q3!

30. R-KB6

Here came the most doubtful moment of my "incorrect" combination. "Obviously 30. . . . . P-K5 won," but after 31. R-QB3, B-K4; 32. KR-B6, BxR; 33. QxB, R-Q1; 34. R-B7 White in my opinion does not have to lose (here 34. . . . . RxRP fails to Q-B5).

31. R-B6

Nievergelt had placed his hope in this zwischenzug.

33. Q-K3

On the surface everything appears to be in order. But it only appears to be . . .

34. Q-R6!!

A giant surprise! If White had risked less, such a beautiful position would have hardly been created. Lasker and Alekhine have taught us that chess is a fight!

34. . . . . R-Q1 36. Q-B6 Q-Q2  
35. BxP B-Q7 37. BxB Resigns

## DISCOVERED CHECKS:

"Reshevsky's failure in the U.S. Championship is surprising, but no player, however great his natural talents, can hope to preserve his form without practice and of all the great masters of the day Reshevsky has most cut himself off from international chess" (BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE) . . . "Fischer has no idea how the Caro-Kann Defense should be met or else has such a powerful contempt for the real plan and handles the whole opening very ineptly" (H. Golombek, BCM) . . . Capsule Interview with Tal: "How much of your time do you devote to chess? "100 plus one per cent!" "What do you do when you are not playing chess?" "I think about it!" (S. Krivec, Swiss Chess Magazine) . . . M. Botvinnik (on being invited in the fall of 1958 at the Munich Olympics to compete in the great international tourney in Zurich in 1959, with the reason that "The world champion should be present under all circumstances"), replied with a friendly smile, "I am sorry that I can't accept your invitation because of professional reasons, but that doesn't matter. Why don't you simply invite the future world champion?" And with that comment he reached over and patted affectionately the shoulder of his teammate Mikhail Tal, who was standing nearby (Swiss Chess Magazine) . . . Psychoanalytical literature on chess is surprisingly large, ranging from a study of Paul Morphy by Freud's biographer Ernest Jones to a monograph by psychologist-grandmaster Reuben Fine. A recent article in the International Journal of Psycho-Analysis by Dr. N. Reider reviewed this literature and presented some of the author's own ideas on "Chess, Oedipus and the Mater Dolorosa." We hope to discuss some of this literature in a future CHESS LIFE column . . . (Continued—Col. 1, page 8)





# 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.

## THE WISER SEX

In the last few months, Miss Lisa Lane of Philadelphia has won both the Amateur and National U.S. Woman's Chess Championship. In the following game, she proves that mere man can no longer dominate the chessboard.

RUY LOPEZ

MCO: p. 48, col. 119

U.S. AMATEUR

Asbury Park, 1959

Notes by Norman M. Hornstein, M.D.

L. LANE R. FASANO

White Black

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-K4  | P-K4  |
| 2. N-KB3 | N-QB3 |
| 3. B-N5  | P-QR3 |
| 4. B-R4  | N-B3  |
| 5. Q-K2  |       |

The Wormald Attack is a branch of the Ruy with its own special problems.

5. .... B-B4  
Even certain masters have made this error. 5. .... P-QN4 must precede this move.

6. P-B3  
Arthur Bisguier has called attention to the fact that 6. BxN, QPxN; 7. NxB, Q-Q5; 8. N-Q3 gives White a pawn plus the superior position.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 6. .... | O-O   |
| 7. O-O  | P-QN4 |
| 8. B-B2 |       |

The question of the optimum square for the bishop is not answered correctly. 8. B-N3 is better.

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 8. .... | P-Q3 |
|---------|------|

Black fails to take advantage of the bishop being on the wrong square. 8. .... P-Q4 gives Black easy equality at least. If 9. PxB, QxP!

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| 9. R-Q1 |  |
|---------|--|

This move is to enforce P-Q4. The stereotype, P-Q3, is more effective.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 9. .... | B-KN5 |
|---------|-------|

After this move, Black lands in permanent difficulties. Correct is 9. .... Q-K2 with a game somewhat similar to Gurgendze-Nezmetidnov (1957 Russian Champ.). Then B-QN2 with easy equality.

- |           |      |
|-----------|------|
| 10. P-KR3 | B-R4 |
| 11. P-Q3  |      |

A more consistent attack is insured by 11. P-KN4, B-N3; 12. P-Q4.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 11. .... | N-Q2 |
|----------|------|

Q-K2 was still possible although Black's position is embarrassing.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 12. P-KN4 | B-N3  |
| 13. QN-Q2 | P-KR4 |
| 14. N-B1  | Q-B1  |

This blunder for the sake of a mild trap enables one to improve on the famous Horowitz adage, "He who says 'A' must also say 'B'". In this case Mr. Fasano should also say 'C'. 14. .... PxB; 15. PxB, N-N3 and pray.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 15. N-R4! | PxB   |
| 16. QxP!  | N-B3  |
| 17. Q-N2  | N-KR4 |
| 18. N-N3  |       |

Miss Lane has now concocted a pungent traditional Ruy attack.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 18. .... | N-B5 |
| 19. BxN  |      |

The attractive player of the White pieces displays a sense of economy. The Bishop, which has not moved, is exchanged for a Knight on its fifth trip.

- |          |     |
|----------|-----|
| 19. .... | PxB |
|----------|-----|

## PERSONAL SERVICE

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

- |            |      |
|------------|------|
| 20. N/3-B5 | Q-K1 |
| 21. B-N3!! |      |
- Clever manipulation. A thematic continuation is 21. P-Q4, B-R2; 22. K-R2 to build up pressure on the KN file.
- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 21. ....  | K-R2  |
| 22. Q-N5  | P-B3? |
| 23. QxRch | QxQch |
| 24. NxB   | KxN   |
| 25. B-Q5! |       |



Position after 25. B-Q5!

With this move, the new Woman's Champion establishes an overwhelming material superiority and goes on to trounce her opponent soundly.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 25. .... | N-R2 |
| 26. BxR  | RxB  |
| 27. P-Q4 | B-N3 |
| 28. K-R2 | K-B2 |

The pessimist might think that the age of chivalry is really dead since Mr. Fasano does not resign. Not so! He actually refuses to rob Miss Lane of the pleasure of gathering her windfall.

- |           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| 29. R-KN1 | P-N4    |
| 30. R-N4  | N-B3    |
| 31. K-N2  | N-Q1    |
| 32. P-KR4 | N-K3    |
| 33. PxB   | PxB     |
| 34. R-R1  | Resigns |

Ful craftier to play she was

Than Athalus, that made the game

First of the chess: so was his name.

Chaucer: "The Book of the Duchesse"

## RAPID INFILTRATION

White infiltrates before his opponent can mobilize.

FRENCH DEFENSE

Massachusetts Championship

Boston, 1959

MCO 9: p. 103, c. 42

J. VILKAS, JR. A. CALHAMER

White Black

- |          |      |          |       |
|----------|------|----------|-------|
| 1. P-K4  | P-K3 | 4. P-K5  | P-QB4 |
| 2. P-Q4  | P-Q4 | 5. P-QR3 | BxNch |
| 3. N-QB3 | B-N5 | 6. PxB   | N-K2  |
- More elastic than 6. .... Q-B2, although Botvinnik stuck to the latter in the first game of his Championship Match with Tal.

Fischer favors 7. P-QR4.

- |         |     |
|---------|-----|
| 7. .... | PxP |
| 8. B-Q3 |     |

Less analyzed, this has surprise value. But the better known 8. QxNP, R-N1; 9. QxP, Q-B2; 10. N-K2 remains preferred stock.

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 8. .... | Q-R4   |
| 9. N-K2 | QN-B3? |

Konstantinopolski gives 9. .... O-O! 10. P-KR4, QN-B3; 11. B-KR6, N-N3; 12. BxP, KxB; 13. P-R5, NxB; 14. QxQP, Q-N3; 15. PxB, QxQ; 16. RxB ch, K-B3; 17. PxB, NxB ch; 18. PxB, KxB with good play for Black.

- |                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 10. O-O                  |     |
| 10. QxNP! is strong too. |     |
| 10. ....                 | PxP |

If 10. .... O-O; 11. PxB with a dis-

tinct advantage for White. And if 10. .... NxB; 11. QxNP, N/4-N3; 12. PxB with the same evaluation.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 11. QxNP | R-KN1 |
| 12. Q-B6 |       |

White proposes to win on the dark squares.

- |                            |       |
|----------------------------|-------|
| 12. ....                   | N-N3  |
| 13. B-KN5                  | QNxB? |
| Fatal. Correct is 13. .... | B-Q2. |
| 14. N-B4                   |       |

Threatening 15. NxB, NxB; 16. BxN, RxB; 17. Q-K7 mate.

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 14. ....  | N-Q2 |
| If 14. .... NxB; 15. NxB/6, Q-B2; 16. N-K7! wins. |      |

15. B-N5!  
Threatening 16. NxB and 17. Q-K7 mate.

- |                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 15. ....                        | K-B1    |
| If 15. .... QxB; 16. Q-Q8 mate. |         |
| 16. NxBch                       | K-K1    |
| 17. N-Q8!                       | Resigns |

A neat finish, the threat being 18. QxP mate. If 18. .... R-B1; 19. KR-K1 ch and mate next move.

## SCORING A POINT

White wins the Queen Pawn and beats off a desperate counter-attack to score his point.

Southwest Open

Fort Worth, 1959

Nimzo-Indian Defense

MCO 9: p. 273, c. 45

R. MILLER J. FREEMAN

White Black

- |          |       |         |     |
|----------|-------|---------|-----|
| 1. P-Q4  | N-KB3 | 4. P-K3 | O-O |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-K3  | 5. N-K2 |     |
| 3. N-QB3 | B-N5  |         |     |

This was the way Rubinstein played his Variation. Currently, 5. B-Q3, P-QPxB, NPxB; 10. BPxB, BPxB; 11. RxB, P-PxB; 12. B-K2, N-B3; 13. P-N5, N-QR4; 14. B-R3.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 5. ....  | P-Q4 |
| 6. P-QR3 | B-K2 |

White has the two Bishops and the better pawn-formation after 6. .... BxN; 7. NxB, P-QN3; 8. P-QN4, P-B4; 9. QPxP, NPxB; 10. BPxB, BPxB; 11. RxB, P-PxB; 12. B-K2, N-B3; 13. P-N5, N-QR4; 14. B-R3.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 7. PxB  | PxB   |
| 8. N-B4 | P-QN3 |

More solid is 8. .... P-B3.

- |           |       |          |        |
|-----------|-------|----------|--------|
| 9. B-Q3   | B-N2  | 13. R-B1 | B-N2   |
| 10. O-O   | R-K1  | 14. Q-N3 | P-B3   |
| 11. P-QN4 | B-KB1 | 15. B-N1 | QN-Q2? |
| 12. B-N2  | P-N3  |          |        |

This loses the QP. Essential is 15. .... P-QN4, preventing White's next move, and intending QN-Q2, N-N3, and N-B5.

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| 16. P-N5!   | N-B1 |
| If 16. .... PxB; 17. QxNP, P-QR3; 18. Q-N3 wins the QP. |      |
| 17. PxB   | BxB  |
| 18. B-R2  | Q-Q2 |
| 19. QNxB  |      |

The passed QP means a won game.

- |              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| 19. ....     | NxN   |
| 20. NxN      | QR-Q1 |
| 21. N-B6 ch! |       |



Position after 21. N-B6 ch!

A very useful simplifying combination.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 21. .... | BxB  |
| 22. RxB  | B-N2 |

If 22. .... QxR? 23. QxPch, K-R1; 24. Q-N8 mate.

- |          |      |          |       |
|----------|------|----------|-------|
| 23. R-Q6 | Q-K2 | 26. Q-N5 | B-R3  |
| 24. RxB  | RxB  | 27. R-B6 | N-B4! |
| 25. R-B1 | N-K3 |          |       |

Black lets go with his counter-attack.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 28. P-R3  |  |
| Not 28. PxB? R-Q8 ch; 29. Q-B1, RxB ch; 30. KxR, Q-Q2! 31. R-Q6, Q-N4ch and Black wins. |  |

- |                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| 28. ....                       | BxB    |
| A nice try, but it won't work. |        |
| 29. PxB                        | QxPch  |
| 30. K-R2                       | Q-B5ch |
| 31. K-R1                       | N-K5   |

If 31. .... R-K1; 32. RxB ch, PxB; 33. QxR ch, K-N2; 34. PxB ch wins.

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 32. Q-K5!  |        |
| By occupying the KR2-QN8 diagonal, White beats off the counter-attack. |        |
| 32. ....   | N-N6ch |
| 33. K-N1   | Q-B8ch |
| 34. K-R2   | N-K7   |

Threatening 35. .... Q-N8 mate.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 35. Q-K3  | P-KR4 |
| 36. BxPch |       |

Forceful. 36. B-R4 is one of several other winning moves.

- |                           |      |
|---------------------------|------|
| 36. ....                  | KxB  |
| If 36. .... QxB; 37. QxN. |      |
| 37. R-B7ch                | K-B1 |

If 37. .... K-N1; 38. Q-K6 ch forces mate and if 37. .... K-B3; 38. Q-K5 mate.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 38. Q-K7ch  |  |
| About to be mated, Black over-stepped the time limit. |  |

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

MCO 9: p. 170, c. 22

U. S. Open

Omaha, 1959

H. BERLINER J. DONOVAN

White Black

- |           |       |           |          |
|-----------|-------|-----------|----------|
| 1. P-Q4   | P-Q4  | 9. P-N4   | PxP e.p. |
| 2. P-QB4  | PxP   | 10. PxP   | P-QN3    |
| 3. P-K4   | N-QB3 | 11. P-N4  | N-N2     |
| 4. N-KB3  | B-N5  | 12. QxPch | Q-Q2     |
| 5. B-K3   | N-B3  | 13. B-QN5 | K-Q1     |
| 6. N-B3   | BxN   | 14. P-Q5  | R-B1     |
| 7. PxB    | N-QR4 | 15. RxB   | RxQ      |
| 8. Q-R4ch | P-B3  | 16. PxR   | Resigns  |

1. P-Q4 P-Q4 9. P-N4 PxP e.p.

2. P-QB4 PxP 10. PxP P-QN3

3. P-K4 N-QB3 11. P-N4 N-N2

4. N-KB3 B-N5 12. QxPch Q-Q2

5. B-K3 N-B3 13. B-QN5 K-Q1

6. N-B3 BxN 14. P-Q5 R-B1

7. PxB N-QR4 15. RxB RxQ

8. Q-R4ch P-B3 16. PxR Resigns



The following article by Weaver Adams, the well-known American master and writer, ("White To Play And Win", "Simple Chess" and "Absolute Chess") who has won the New England championship on nine different occasions, as well as Ventnor City, 1945, the U.S. Open, 1948, and the New Jersey Championship, 1958, will be of interest to all players and students of the game.

## Let's Clear Up This Sicilian Business

Of late years the Sicilian Defence has become immensely popular, accounting for almost fifty percent of the games in which White has opened 1. P-K4. This can scarcely be due to the intrinsic merit of the move, 1. ...., P-QB4. Theoretically 1. ...., P-K4; 1. ...., P-K3; or even 1. ...., P-QB3; should be quite as strong. So I suggest that the popularity of 1. ...., P-QB4 is due to the fact that chess players generally are a very practical class of people, and, playing Black, if they find that 1. ...., P-QB4 affords them an opportunity to obtain a better game than any other move, they will play it come hell or high water. The point or half point on the score board outweighs all other considerations. And, indeed, they are quite right, since the record shows that there is wide divergence of opinion as to what white should play in many subsequent positions, much more so than against other defences to 1. P-K4. In this confusion lies Black's opportunity. Since it is not probable that in these positions one move is as good as another, let us see just what it all adds up to.

Regarding White's first five moves there is little dispute. In nine games out of ten the moves are either (A) 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, N-B3; 5. N-QB3, or (B) 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3.

Let us consider (A). It is Black's move and he usually plays 5. ...., P-Q3. 5. ...., P-KN3 won't do very well because of 6. NxN, NPxN; 7. P-K5, N-Q4; 8. NxN, PxN; 9. QxP, R-QN1; 10. P-K6!, PxP; 11. Q-K5 and White wins a piece. Herewith arises the first difference of opinion. What is White to play in answer to 5. ...., P-Q3? Before taking up this question suppose, instead of 5. ...., P-Q3; Black had played 5. ...., P-K3, somewhat old fashioned, but supposedly quite good. This position occurred in the game, Barry vs. Blackburn, in the cable match of 1905 between New York and London. Barry played 6. P-QR3! (?) After the game some of his friends asked Barry where he got that move. Barry said he didn't know. He just didn't like permitting 6. ...., B-N5, and I believe he was quite right. Assuming 6. P-QR3, suppose now 6. ...., P-Q3, the Scheveningen line. What then? And I suggest 7. P-R3! Time consuming? Why? Black is playing quietly. Why shouldn't White do likewise? Both of his P-R3 moves are useful to White, since they prevent Black from posting a N or B at either of his N5 squares. To restrain the opponent's pieces is equally as important as developing one's own pieces especially, as here, to posts where they accomplish little. I'm not going to continue this game. There are all manner of possibilities. The point is that Black can advance his K and Q pawns one square against which White should advance his QR and KR pawns one square, in the order which Black dictates. Black dictating to White? Indeed, yes. This is a fundamental of chess. White may have the advantage, but he cannot ride rough shod over his opponent. Black can play differently at any point, in which cases he merely loses differently. Why should White complain about that?

Now a popular line in the Sicilian is the Dragon Variation in which Black fianchettoes his KB. In accordance with the principle that if Black plays differently he should lose differently, if the game has opened as per (B) in paragraph two, and Black plays 5. ...., P-KN3 White should answer 6. B-K3, since 6. ...., N-N5 is not to be feared (7. B-N5ch wins material). The game might then continue 6. ...., B-KN2; 7. P-B3, O-O; 8. Q-Q2, N-B3; 9. O-O-O, etc. But if the game has opened as per (A) as above and black plays 5. ...., P-Q3; White must be careful. He doesn't yet know if Black intends the Dragon line, 6. ...., P-KN3, or the Scheveningen, 6. ...., P-K3, or some other move. 6. B-K3 is answered by 6. ...., N-KN5, while 6. P-B3 is out of place against 6. ...., P-K3. Therefore, to prepare for all contingencies White should play 6. P-KR3! so if 6. ...., P-KN3; 7. P-K3, B-N2; 8. Q-Q2, O-O; 9. O-O-O, followed by the normal King side attack, 10. P-KN4, 11. P-B3, etc. Or if 6. ...., P-K3; 7. P-QR3.

An important point which I am coming to is, given the Scheveningen, (A) followed by 5. ...., P-K3; 6. P-QR3, P-Q3; 7. P-R3, or 5. ...., P-Q3; 6. P-KR3, P-K3; 7. P-R3, or (B) followed by 5. ...., N-B3; 6. P-KR3, P-K3; 7. P-R3, or 5. ...., P-K3; 6. P-QR3, N-B3, 7. P-R3, (note that each of these four positions is identical), suppose now that Black plays 7. ...., P-QR3. This move threatens the liberating 8. ...., P-Q4, a threat which can only be met by 8. B-QB4.

Another line which is widely played is (B) followed by 5. ...., P-QR3. Again there is the immediate threat of ...., P-Q4, and, again, White has but one effective way of meeting it, 6. B-QB4. If now 6. ...., P-K3, White should forever stall the advance ...., P-QN4, and ...., P-N5, by 7. P-QR3. Note that the resulting position is wholly consistent with P-QR3 played in other variations.

Admittedly the above suggestions do not constitute a conclusive analysis by means of which a player can be confident of clobbering any opponent who has the temerity to play the Sicilian. But it is a framework which the student would do well to ponder at some length, and which may serve to suppress in some measure the light hearted exuberance with which the Sicilian is currently being played.

## 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 No. 1085 we bring to our followers another "Name-Theme" called the "SchiffmannTheme", after the brilliant Russian composer J. A. Schiffmann. The substance of this mechanism is this: White, in making the keymove, threatens a certain mate. Black, in order to defeat this threat, goes into self-pin with one of his pieces, which, if White would insist in making his threatening second move, would unpin this self-pinned piece, thus ruining the threat. Try it! In 1087 all B1 checking threats with the Q are met with set mates. The actual play will appeal, we are sure. No. 1088 is an "ultra-miniature" by our "Miniature-friend" who specializes in this type of threemovers. (5 pieces!)

(To be continued.)

Problem No. 1085

By Ferenc Fleck

B.C.P.S. Theme Tournament

First Prize, 1937



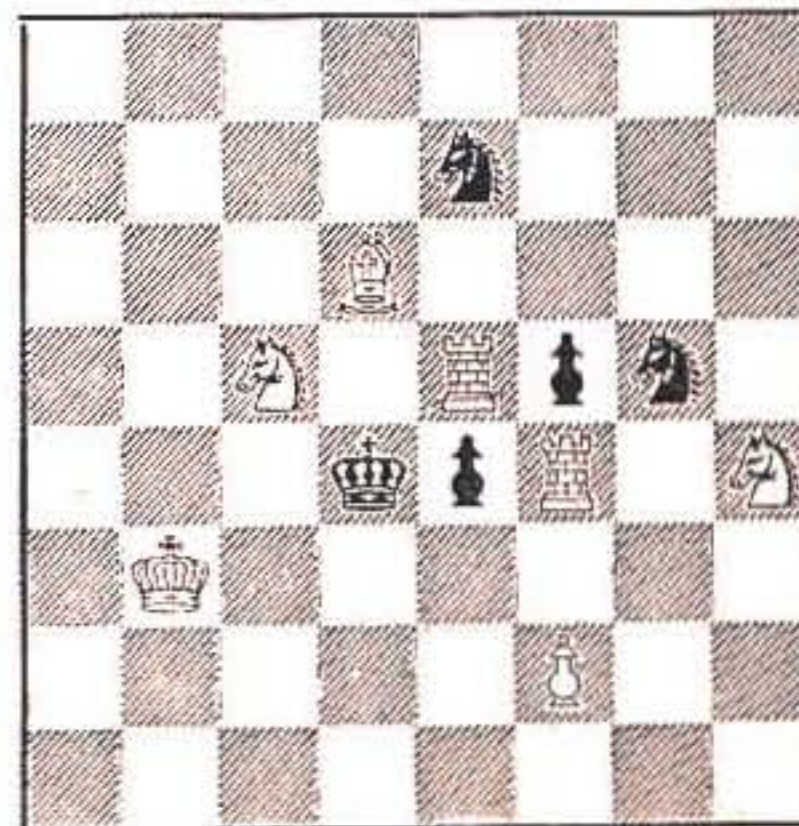
Mate in two moves

Problem No. 1086

By Joseph Korponay

Budapest, Hungary

Original for Chess Life



Mate in two moves

Problem No. 1087

By T. L. Lin, Singapore

Original for Chess Life



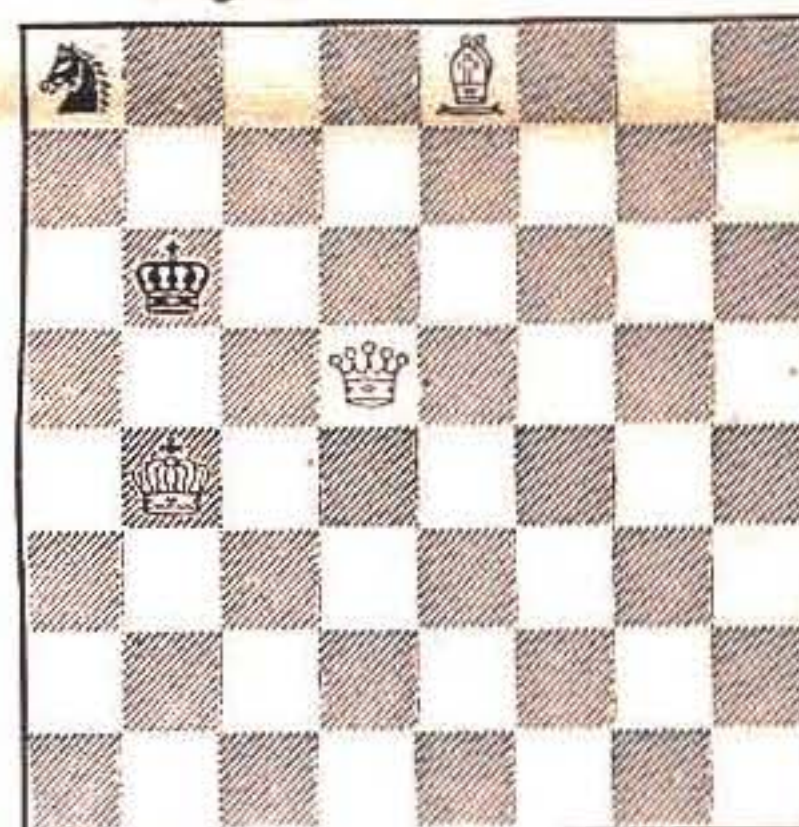
Mate in two moves

Problem No. 1088

By Nathan Rubens

The Bronx, New York

Original for Chess Life



Mate in three moves

## Solutions to "Mate the Subtle Way"

No. 1073 Spiegel: key 1. N-K4 with threat 2. R-Q5. BxQ or PN4: 2. NQR6. PxRch! 2. NN7; PK3 or K4ch! 2. RQ7; PxN 2. QQ5; BQ5 2. QxB; BB5 2. QxB; RQ2 2. RB6; QQR7 2. NxB; Altogether 9 variations. No. 1074 Fillery: key 1. R-B7 waiting. NQ5, 2. QN8; N other: 2. RxP; PQ5 2. QxKp; PxP, 2. QB5; PK3, 2. NQ3; PxN, 2. RxKP. No. 1075 Xenakis: try 1. BK5 is defeated by 1. ...., BB4, BB4. Keymove 1. BQ4 threatening 2. QQ7. BxB, 2. PB4; KxB, 2. QQ6; KK3, 2. QB6; BB5, 2. QB5. No. 1076 O'Neil: the intended solution is 1. R-KB3 threatening 2. B-B2 and 3. R-B4 mate. But as many as 3 other "keymoves" lead to mate, the most interesting being: 1. B-B2 and if 1. ...., KxN, 2. K-K5! Other "cooks" are: 1. R-R3, K-K6 or 1. K-B6. Those who found all, received 16 points.

## BENKO IMPRESSIVE IN MANHATTAN C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP

Pal Benko has just added a good one to the chess titles he has been accumulating since his arrival in this country in 1957—the championship of the star-studded Manhattan Chess Club. Undeclared in the event, he won six and drew two to top defending champion (and U.S. Open Champion) grandmaster Arthur Bisguier with a 6-1 score. Drawing with DiCamillo and Kaminsky, he defeated each of the other finalists, including the following: Bisguier, (who finished in 2nd place), Farkas, Cohen, Shipman, Kevitz, and Dr. Karl Bugar.

## DR. JENKINS TOPS NORTH CAROLINA INVITATIONAL

The 1960 version of the North Carolina Invitational tournament, an annual fixture since 1956, was won by Dr. A. M. Jenkins, who won four and drew one for 4½-½. Second place was taken by Dr. N. M. Hornstein, with 3½-1½. Oliver Huttaff and Paul C. Newton finished in an unbroken tie for 3rd and 4th places, each with 3-2. Dr. Stuart Noblin scored 1-4 for 5th place in the six player event, sponsored by the N. C. Chess Association. (Editor's note: We assume that our former correspondent Col. Morphy Holstein, was the sixth.)



## Tournament Life

Tournament organizers wishing announcements of their forthcoming USCF rated events to appear in this column should make application at least six 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 only from USCF Business Manager Frank Brady, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N. Y.

July 1-4

### SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Another sensational two event program is planned for the 39th annual meeting of the Southern Chess Association at the Eola Hotel, Natchez, Miss., home of Miss America and other beauties, where 16 titles and about \$500 will be awarded to contestants. Special low rates at air-conditioned Eola, and at associated Natchez Hotel across the street.

Schedule: two 7 rd. Swiss events, played 2 rds. per day, beginning at 1 p.m., July 1; final rd. starts at 9 a.m., July 4, and finishes early to allow players to return home as soon as possible. Also speed event, between rds. Sat. Time limits: 40 in 2, 55 in 2½, 70 in 3. Plenty of time for rest, relaxation and sightseeing between rds. Please bring clocks, sets, boards.

Registration: in advance, by writing until June 24 to R. C. Eastwood, SCA Sec'y, 304 S. Krome ave., Homestead, Fla., and after that c/o Eola Hotel; or in person, upon arrival at hotel please to avoid delays. Business meeting, 10 a.m. to noon, July 1. If late, please phone in entry by noon.

Transportation: check with travel agent, by plane to city air port, by bus, by train to Brookhaven and transfer to bus; or by car, form car pool and bring city team.

Championship: 1st prize, estimated value of \$100 includes trophy, \$50 cash, etc.; also big prizes to all with plus scores, to highest four rated 1999 or lower, to highest four rated 1899 or lower, and highest four juniors. SCA dues \$2, plus entry fee of \$12, or if jr. under 21 \$8; all must be or become USCF members, offered at bargain rate of \$4. Open to players of any rating. 100% USCF-Rated event.

Amateur: limited to players rated 1799 or lower, or estimated to be that if unrated; 1st prize, estimated value of \$50 includes trophy, \$25 cash contribution to expenses, etc.; also prizes to all with plus scores, to highest three rated 1699 or lower, and to highest three rated 1599 or lower. SCA \$2, plus entry fee of \$6, or if jr. \$4; all must be or become USCF members, offered at bargain rate of \$4. 100% USCF-Rated event.

State Team of 5, and Club Team of 4, among 16 titles awarded. Ladies title

### Hearst's "Chess Kaleidoscope"

(Continued from col. 4, page 3)

You all remember the "eight queens" problem a few months back! The **AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL MONTHLY** in an article by F. Scheid discusses the same problem for the other major chess pieces, i. e. what is the maximum number of queens, rooks, kings, bishops, or knights that can be placed on the chess board without challenging each other? The answers are: 8, 8, 16, 14 and 32 respectively. The author goes on to derive a mathematical system for determining these maxima no matter how many squares wide the board may be. Readers are referred to the March 1960 issue of that journal for further information!

to be decided in the event selected by the ladies.

July 2, 3, 4,

### YUCCA IV OPEN

Downtown YMCA, El Paso, Texas. 6 rd. Swiss, 45 moves 1st 2 hrs., 25 after. Entry fees: \$5.30 (\$3.30 for juniors) plus USCF and TCA membership dues for non-members. Prizes: One half entry fee receipts divided among top three: 50% for 1st, 30% 2nd; 20% 3rd; plus trophies to top three. Two top Texas residents qualify for Texas Challenger event later in year. Further details from Peter K. Cook, P. O. Box 1081, El Paso, Texas.

July 2, 3, 4

### MIDWEST AMATEUR

Seaway room, Secor Hotel, 425 Jefferson Ave., Toledo, Ohio. Open to all players rated below 2000 (USCF ratings) Six separate Class tournaments: Experts, Class A, B, C, Junior, and Unrated. 6 round Swiss, 45 moves in 1½ hours. Entry fee to USCF members: \$7.50, "plus \$2.00 which will be added at the tournament; Juniors (under 21) \$5.00, "plus \$2.00 which will be added at the tournament." Trophy for each of the six class winners, with possible 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th cash prizes, depending on receipts from entries. Tournament Director, Earl Mowery, 2426 Vermont Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

July 12, 19, 26, Aug. 2, 9

### GOLDEN GATE RATING TOURNAMENT

Two sections, one for players with 1900 USCF rating or above, and other for those below or unrated. On successive Tuesdays, at Broadmoor Hotel, Sutter and Gough Sts., San Francisco, California. 5 rounds—one round a week—40 moves in 2 hours, 10 moves each ½ hour thereafter. Prizes: 1st, 50% of receipts from entries after deducting rating fees; 2nd, 35%; 3rd, 15%. Sponsored by Golden Gate CC. Open to USCF and Club members. Entry fees: "\$2.00 club dues if entered in advance—others \$3.00." For details write Lowell O. Tullis, 59 Stoneybrook Ave., San Francisco 12, California.

July 16-17

### PLATTE VALLEY OPEN

At New YMCA, Columbus, Nebraska. 5-rd. Swiss, sponsored by Columbus YMCA and Norfolk CC. Trophies and merchandise prizes for at least one-fourth of total entries. Entry fee: \$2.50, and open to anyone who is or becomes a USCF member. Entries close 9:45 am Saturday, July 16. 50 moves in two hours. TD, Richard McLellan. Bring clocks and sets if possible. For other details, write: Ralph L. Hall, 1001 Elm Ave., Norfolk, Nebraska.

### SPIELMAN DOUBLE WINNER IN SOUTH JERSEY

For the third year in succession Alan Spielman won the South Jersey Junior Chess championship in the annual tournament played at Hammonton, N.J. This year, however, his 6½-½ score also placed him at the top of a 22 player field, winning the Senior as well as the Junior title. Placing 2nd and 3rd after tie breaking (each with 5-2) were Roland Horner and Ewald Carlson. And 4th to 7th in the order listed were George Cade, Lewis E. Wood, Paul A. Tanner and John R. Worrall, each with 4½-2½. Henry Garfield took second junior honors, George Cade was top Class B player, while Ellis Mullen and Charles King finished 1st and 2nd respectively in Class C. The event sponsored by the South Jersey Chess Association was directed by Lewis E. Wood.

### SOLUTION OF T. M. Edison chess problem of March 19, 1960.

(continued from page 2.)

**Argument of the first expert:** White has eight pieces and seven pawns on the board, including two bishops on squares of one color, but no bishop on a square of the opposite color. Therefore, White's missing pawn could not have been captured by Black, as it must have been promoted to a bishop upon reaching the eighth rank; and Black must have made one, and only one, capture, namely the missing white bishop that was on "a square of the opposite color." It follows that the bottom of the diagram cannot be the white side, for then Black's pawn could not have reached Black's QB7 without making a capture on that square, and that is not the right color square for the missing white bishop. Furthermore, the top of the diagram cannot be the white side, for then one of the bishops that is present on the board would have been trapped in its original position behind the pawns at White's N2 and K2.

Since the diagram does not indicate the color of the corner squares, it is possible that the white side may correspond to one or the other of the sides of the diagram. On investigating that possibility, it is found that the right side of the diagram cannot be the white side, because then Black would have had no previous legal last move. For example: the black pawn could not have reached Black's QN3 by PxB, as previously explained; N-R2 is ruled out, because the knight would have had to come from B3, at which square it would have been checking the white king; Black's last move could not have been made by his rook, because immediately prior to a rook move white's king could not have been left in check by Black's bishop; Black's last move

could not have been made by his king from N6 to B7, because the N6 square, controlled by two white pieces, must have been under White control for at least two moves; Black's king could not have moved from Black's B8, because White's rook must have controlled that square for at least two moves; etc.

The only remaining possibility is that the left side of the diagram is the white side, and then, by a process of elimination like that described, it is found that Black's last move must have been P-K4 (from K2). (The pawn could not have moved from K3, because it would then have been checking the white king; and it could not have just captured at K4, because that square is not the color for the missing white bishop.) Therefore, White can end the game with one move: P x P en passant, mate!

The second expert pointed out that the above proof fails, because P-K4 is not Black's only possible last move. The missing white bishop could have been where the black rook appears in the diagram, and Black's last move could have been R x B (from R2 or N3). However, such a possible last move can be ruled out by specifying that Black made a capture before his 31st move, since White cannot reach the position shown in less than 33 moves.

\* \* \*

It is interesting to note how accurately pieces must be placed in a problem of this kind. For example, if the bishop that appears next to the white king had been placed at the end of its open diagonal (in line with the three pawns), the proof would have failed. In that case, the black king might have moved from N3 to B2 after having been double checked by a move of the white knight from K3 to QB4!

### TOURNAMENT REMINDERS

- June 23-26—CALIFORNIA STATE JUNIOR, at Palmdale, Cal. (CL-5/20/60)
- 24-26—NEW JERSEY STATE JUNIOR, Atlantic City, N.J. (CL-5/20/60)
- 24-26—GREATER NEW YORK OPEN, New York, (CL-5/20/60)
- July 1-4—4th WESTERN OPEN, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. (CL-5/20/60)
- 1-4—SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIPS, (SCA Championship and Amateur) Natchez, Mississippi (CL-6/5/60)
- 2-3—WEST TEXAS OPEN, Midland, Texas (CL-12/20/59)
- 2-4—EASTERN OPEN, Washington, D.C. (CL-5/20/60)
- 2-4—COLORADO OPEN, Denver, Colo. (CL-5/20/60)
- 2-4—INDIANA OPEN, Indianapolis, Ind. (CL-5/20/60)
- 2-4—MIDWEST AMATEUR, Toledo, Ohio (CL-6/5/60)
- 29-Aug 5—U.S. JUNIOR, Log Cabin CC, W. Orange, N.J. (CL-5/5/60)
- 30-31—TEXAS JUNIOR, Dallas, Texas (CL-12/20/59)
- 30-31—4th ANNUAL ARKANSAS OPEN, Hot Springs, Ark. (CL-6/5/60)
- 31—10th ANNUAL VALLEY OF THE MOON CHESS FESTIVAL, Sonoma, California (CL-6/5/60)
- Aug. 8-19—U.S. OPEN, St. Louis, Mo. (CL-5/20/60)
- 27-28—PAN HANDLE OPEN, Lubbock, Texas (CL-12/20/59)
- Sept. 3-5—SOUTHWEST OPEN, Albuquerque, N.M. (CL-5/5/60)

Make your plans now to attend one of these top-notch USCF-rated tournaments.

**U.S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP—August 8-19**  
Hotel Sheraton-Jefferson, St. Louis, Missouri.  
**U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP—July 29-August 5.** Log Cabin C.C., West Orange, N.J.  
**GREATER NEW YORK OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP—June 24, 25, 26—New York, N.Y.**