

Chess Life



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Wednesday, July 20, 1960

15 Cents

LAST CALL FOR U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT—JULY 29-AUGUST 5

MANHATTAN TAKES MET LEAGUE TITLE

Successfully defending its title for the second year in succession the Manhattan Chess Club won the Metropolitan Chess League Championship by defeating its perennial rival the Marshall Chess Club by a decisive score 6½-3½. As usual the competition was hot and heavy and both clubs had their best possible teams competing with exception of the lower boards on the Marshall Club. The match was conducted at the Marshall C.C. and Jack Stuppler and Everett Raffell acted as referees.

The results:

BOARD MARSHALL

1. Raymond Weinstein1
2. Edmar Mednis½
3. James Sherwin½
4. Anthony Saidy0
5. Sidney Bernstein0
6. Anthony Santasiere1
7. Carl Pilnick0
8. Jack Collins0
9. John Westbrook0
10. Stuart Margulies½

3½

MANHATTAN

- Pal Benko0
- Arthur Bisguier½
- William Lombardy½
- Samuel Reshevsky1
- Arnold Denker1
- I. A. Horowitz0
- A. DiCamillio1
- Karl Burger1
- Harold Sussman1
- George Shainswit½

6½

TOURNAMENT REMINDERS

- July 29, 30, 31—CAROLINAS OPEN, Charleston, S.C. (CL-7/5/60)
 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—ARKANSAS OPEN, Hot Springs, Ark. (CL-6/5/60)
 31—VALLEY OF THE MOON FESTIVAL, Sonoma, California (CL-6/5/60)
 August 8-19—U. S. OPEN, St. Louis, Missouri (CL-5/20/60 and 6/5/60)
 27-28—PAN HANDLE OPEN, Lubbock, Texas (12/20/59)
 Sept. 3, 4, 5—SOUTHWEST OPEN, Albuquerque, N.M. (CL-5/5/60)

PHILADELPHIA QUARTERMASTER DEPOT HOSTS MASTER EMERITUS RUTH

The active chess club of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, U.S. Army, recently enticed USCF Master Emeritus Bill Ruth to attend one of their weekly meetings, where he gave a lecture, and took on all comers in simultaneous exhibition. The photograph below shows Mr. Ruth at left, playing Mr. Leo Paquin, president of the club. Center left, Lt-Col. R. G. D. Buckeridge, visiting British Liaison Officer; center right, Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (U.S. Army) General Anderson.



MORE PRIZES FOR THE U.S. JUNIOR

AS ANNOUNCED IN THE JULY 5 ISSUE OF CHESS LIFE, THE YOUNGSTERS WHO COMPETE IN THE U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP THIS YEAR WILL ENJOY SOME FINE PRIZES (BOTH CASH AND TROPHIES) AND AS WE GO TO PRESS, EDGAR MCCORMICK HAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE AMERICAN CHESS FOUNDATION IS DONATING \$100 FOR 2nd PLACE, AND THE N.J. STATE CHESS FEDERATION \$50 FOR THIRD PLACE. (THE WINNER WILL RECEIVE \$200 PLUS TRANSPORTATION TO THE U.S. OPEN, PROVIDED BY E. FORRY LAUCKS).

AH, TO BE A JUNIOR AGAIN!

LUTES WINS AMATEUR ANNOTATION CONTEST

Wendell Lutes of the King's Gambit Chess Club in Elkhart, Indiana has been declared the winner of the annotation contest announced in the April 20 issue of CHESS LIFE. His presentation of the Spassky-Bronstein game appears elsewhere in this issue.

Dr. Graydon Lee Schrieber of Timonium, Maryland was a close second, and appears well qualified to take over Mr. Lutes' annotations whenever the latter goes on tour with his Indianapolis King's Gambiteers. In third place came W. E. Stevens of Laramie, Wyoming. Honorable mention must be made for several other entries: David R. Stevenson of New Haven, Conn., who submitted the most complete and attractive annotation of all, and who was ruled out as one of the three finalists only because his game and notes would have taken up nearly an entire page of CHESS LIFE; H. L. Marks, West Virginia, whose comments up to and including move 12 were excellent, and who then refrained from comment on the crucial moves which followed one another in quick succession; Captain Edwin F. O'Brien of Springfield, Missouri, and James Rider of Irving, Texas, each of whom questioned White's 15. N-Q6 and Black's 15. N-B1, but who both got lost in the intricate alternate variations; and James Yee of Marysville, California.

And we must not forget the veteran Dr. Theodore Bullockus of California, now of Lexington, Mass., whose entry was received too late to be eligible for the competition, but whose fine analysis, mentioned elsewhere in this issue, is causing some well-known professional commentators considerable concern. To all these, as well as those others whose entries have remained unmentioned, our thanks for having made this first amateur annotation contest so interesting and so successful. We'll try it again someday soon.

FOUR U.S. GRANDMASTERS NOW PLAYING IN ARGENTINE TOURNAMENT

Bobby Fischer, Samuel Reshevsky, Pal Benko, and Larry Evans are now playing in an invitational master tournament, sponsored by the Argentine Government—a master tournament in which thirteen of the twenty participants are international grandmasters! They will play for a solid month—June 23 to July 23.

Eight national champions are competing: Fischer, USA; Korchnoi, USSR; Gligoric, Yugoslavia; Pachman, Czechoslovakia; Szabo, Hungary; Wexler, Argentina; Unzicker, West Germany; Uhlmann, East Germany. In addition to these are Reshevsky, Benko, and Evans from the USA; Taimanov, USSR; Ivkov, Yugoslavia; Olafsson, Iceland; R. G. Wade, of N. Zealand and England, and Eliskases, Rosetto, Guimard, Bazan, and Foguelman, all of Argentina.

DON'T FORGET

U. S. Junior Championship

July 29-August 5

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

U. S. Open Championship

August 8-19

Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel
 St. Louis, Mo.

For full details concerning these major events in U.S. Chess, see CHESS LIFE, May 5, 1960, concerning the Junior, and May 20, about the Open. And please note that for either event advance entries should be addressed to Frank Brady, USCF Business Manager, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N.Y., rather than to the playing sites, or to the local promotion committees, as previously announced.

Operation

M = 5000 MEMBERS
By July 1960

THE "CALIFORNIA SIMUL"—AND HOW IT IS USED TO BUILD MEMBERSHIP

From: Harry Borochoy, Southern California Membership Chairman
To: Fred Cramer, General Membership Chairman

Western Chairman Lena Grumette has coordinated and done the work as to organization of the Wednesday evening simul and lectures by masters and experts at the Herman Steiner Chess Club. Each Wednesday we pick up two, three, or four for USCF and a like number for HSCC—that's over 100 per year!

The success of these events lies in part in the efficient advance planning and promotion. Each event needs a special "come-on," such as the performer's 40th birthday, which would call for 20 boards at \$2.00. Or the 50th birthday could be used—for 25 boards, or any other anniversary. (Only our small HSCC quarters prevented me from trying for my 62nd birthday!) Incidentally, call it a birthday even if the actual day is a few months away. (This is Hollywood showmanship, perfectly legitimate!)

The advance announcement, featuring the "come-on" and all the details, should go out to a good mailing list. Friends of the performer, roster of the club, and additional names suggested by individuals, will form a list that gets good results. A typical advance announcement is one HSCC used May 11:

"Dear Friend: We hereby invite you to attend the "Double-Header" event at the Herman Steiner Chess Club, rear of 108 North Formosa, Los Angeles, Wed. May 18, 1960 at 8:00 p.m. Harry Borochoy, USCF Master Emeritus, Vice President, and Southern California Membership Chairman has thru his tenacity and diligence* put California in first place, ahead of New York, in the membership drive, and we would like to keep it that way!

"Thus, as a wind-up of OPERATION M and in celebration of Harry's 42nd year in organized chess in Southern California, he will take on 21 players in simultaneous, at \$2.00 per board. However, if a player joins the USCF, or the HSCC, or wins from Harry, the fee will be waived.

"Please reserve as soon as possible, for players are limited to 21. Call Mrs. Grumette at OL 6-3670. Sincerely yours, Gene Rubin, President, HSCC."

*Complimentary verbiage is Mrs. Grumette's, not mine!

Surely masters elsewhere in the country can assist in this sort of exhibition, for the good of chess promotion, even if they sacrifice a fee—for any advancement in chess will certainly seep down to

the true professionals in time. But even the fee need not be sacrificed: in some instances the performer can be allowed \$1.00 a board, and let the memberships go via club chapter at \$4.00. We collect the extra \$3.00 from HSCC members for USCF membership, or extra \$9.00 for two-year memberships, and sometimes sell half the participants! Those already a member of one and not the other generally join the other. Those who want to join both can get two exhibitions free.

My own pitch is that anyone who beats me gets a free USCF membership. (We take it out of the till from those who didn't join.) All surplus money goes to the chess club. Where a master is dependent upon chess for a living, perhaps he'll play for the surplus as his fee—there certainly always is a surplus. New York is ripe for 40 and more board simul—and it could bring 1000 new members into USCF for the third year of OPERATION M!

Hans Berliner has demonstrated that this type of exhibition can succeed outside of California, and I understand that his shows have been very important in the terrific membership record set by Colorado. But let's see this in more places, many more places!

The Austin CC (Chicago) recently took a 13-board match from the Chicago Industrial League All Stars, winning 7½-5½. Austin winners were Jim Warren, John Nowak, Ed Buerger, Paul Adams, Frank Haubold, Walt Alberts, and Bob Stein. All Star winners were Lazarevich (of the League's 2nd place Motorola team) Vikrikas and Puto (of the League's champion Western Electric team) Mejzr and McCluskey (of the 1st National Team).

The new Central YMCA C.C. (Chicago, Ill.) recently lost two close team matches. The strong Oak Park team won by a 7-6 score, while the Knights CC team won 8-6. No quarter was given or asked, as only 2 draws in 27 games would indicate. Winners for Oak Park were Koblish, Herzog, Barnes, Brotski, Adams, Neilson, and Major, while Central Y scored with wins by Rosen, Wheeler, Tyler, Muench, Ptacek, and Christensen. In the match with the Knights, Rosen, Ptacek, Christensen, Salatorius and Kitsmiller won for Central, with Wheeler and Bikulis drawing their games with Adams and Dudek. Winning Knights were Voltz, Meyer, Vandertuin, Buttney, McGregor, Kraynak, and Caspar.

The Vass-Barden C.C. of Raleigh, N.C. has found its 1960 champions—three of them. David Steele (16), Dr. A. M. Jenkins, and Dr. N. M. Hornstein, each of whom scored 4-1 in the round robin finals, will share the 1960 title. Another youthful finalist, Doug Moretz, 16, placed 4th with 2-3. John Speights, 16, and Ed Blanchard tied for the cellar spot with ½-4½. The event was directed by co-champ Dr. Jenkins.

WANTED

THE CHESS ARCHIVES, by Dr. M. EUWE in English. Describe condition and state price asked to

Stanley E. Kaimowitz
841 Elm St.
Camden 2, New Jersey

The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

A New Approach to Chess Mastery.

By Fred Reinfeld. Garden City, New York: Hanover House. 168 pp., 86 diag. \$2.95

The latest device in do-it-yourself instruction is move-by-move analysis, as in the Logical Chess of Irving Chernev. Reinfeld's new book conforms to this type, but with major differences deriving from his method in his earlier text Chess Mastery by Question and Answer. In the new approach he provides eight games, annotating the moves first with questions and then, repeating the game score, with answers. The eight chapters deal in this fashion with the principles of development, mobility, attacking undeveloped positions, attacking constricted positions, and the like. Each affords opportunities for instructive questions and clear application of principles in the answers. As readers of this column will know, the reviewer recommends the use of two boards with this, or indeed, any kind of chess book: one for the main line, the other for variations. And as we knights of the flat hat have known since the time of Socrates, the ability to ask the right questions is the mark of a great teacher. Reinfeld's questions are the right ones because they require immediate attention to questions of strategy as well as of tactics, and they enforce the return to principles. This book is aimed at the intermediate player, and except for some introductory matter which may be thought unnecessary to one of that level, the book is a success.

WITH THE CLUBS

The eighth annual Bankers Athletic League Chess Tournament Dinner was held on April 28 at the New York Times Service Dining Room in New York City. About seventy attended. The dinner culminated the activities of the BAL Chess League which had been in competition during the winter. Final standings of the league were as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| First National City Bank | 10 - 2 |
| Irving Trust Co. | 9 - 3 |
| Chase Manhattan Bank | 6½ - 5½ |
| Chemical Bank New York Trust Company | 5½ - 6½ |
| Bankers Trust Co. | 5½ - 6½ |
| Morgan Guaranty Trust Company | 4 - 8 |
| Bank of New York | 1½ - 10½ |

A trophy was awarded to the winning team by Chauncey D. Gemmill of the Irving Trust Company, President of the Bankers Athletic League. Prizes were awarded to the player from each team with the best seasons record. They were:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Joseph Kulpa, Chase Manhattan Bank | 10 - 1 |
| Fred Dorn, First National City Bank | 10½ - 1½ |
| Ted Lorie, Bankers Trust Company | 9½ - 2½ |
| Peter Andina, Chemical Bank New York Trust Company | 8½ - 2½ |
| Paul Bordwell, Irving Trust Company | 9½ - 1½ |
| Jack Ruch, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company | 5 - 2 |
| Dolf Gelber, The Bank of New York | 4½ - 2½ |

Frank Brady, Business Manager of the United States Chess Federation was the featured speaker. His subject was "The United States Chess Federation."

The evening concluded with the annual rapid transit Chess Tournament in which 62 participated. The winners were:

| |
|---|
| First, Peter Andina of Chemical Bank New York Trust Co. |
| Second, Michael Shannon, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company |
| Third, Alexander Farago, First National City Bank |

Shamokin (Pa.) defeats Sunbury in two chess team matches. A team of four woodpushers from Shamokin won their first venture in chess fisticuffs by defeating a game team from Sunbury at Sunbury 2½ to 1½. A return match in Shamokin on April 3 resulted in a triumphant score of 5 to 2 for the Shamokin team in a seven board team match. Shamokin and Sunbury team captains: Rev. G. C. Bingham and Frank Karniol.

Chess instruction is given by members of the Shamokin Chess Club in the Public Library each Wednesday evening. A group of twenty players are sharpening their chess wits. Plans call for competition on a greater scale in the fall season.

The Denver YMCA CC team won the Colorado State Chess Association championship by edging out the Boulder CC to take 1st place in the five-team league. Denver and Boulder each finished with 3 wins, no losses, and 1 draw in the team matches. Denver has 19 won games, as compared to Boulder's 15, and only 3 losses, while Boulder sustained 6, gave Denver the tie-breaking push to the top. In third place came the Colorado Springs C. C. with an absolutely even score—2 wins and 2 losses in matches, and 10 wins and 10 losses and 4 draws in games. The other two teams, Fort Collins and Pueblo, finished in that order. Feature of the last-round match between Denver and Boulder was Al Hulmes' (Denver) 123 move win over Kenneth Mundt, a game which took 7½ hours.

The Class B Tournament of the Golden Gate C.C. (San Francisco) was completed in May, with 14 players competing in a 5 round Swiss. Co-champs are Carl Huneke and Dan McLeod, each with 4-1. Irving Frank, with 3½-1½, was third. Another unbroken tie developed for 4th-5th places, after Gary Council and Henry King had each scored 3-2. Lowell Tullis directed the event, which is reported to have been the first USCF-rated event of this kind in the San Francisco area. Five new members were added to USCF rolls.

LASKER vs PILLSBURY

Edited by

Dale A. Brandreth

All 14 of the great fighting games contested between them. Very copious annotations by Tarrasch, Marco, Lasker, Pillsbury, Steinitz, Mason, a.o. Match and tournament records, biographies, etc. Spiral bound.

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A limited edition tournament book of a previously unpublished Alekhine tourney 120 games, spiral bound. Price: \$3.00

CHESS—AN ESSAY

by U.S. Master Anthony E. Santasiere
Part IV

We will start with Rubinstein—because I have finished a close examination of one hundred of his games—Rubinstein, the great Akiba Rubinstein—one of the idols of my youth. And I was sadly disillusioned.

Here was a master who, I had been made to understand, had been the equal of Lasker, a giant of the chess world, a personality to be approached with awe. Only, it seemed, the lack of opportunity had cheated him of the world's championship. Now I know better. Rubinstein, at his best, would never have conquered Lasker. He was definitely smaller in stature—not as a strategist or tactician, for in these technical fields he was at least Lasker's equal. Nor was he inferior as a dreamer; he was, in truth, the greater artist. But it was as a fighter that he could not equal Lasker. To ever so small a degree, Rubinstein possessed the fear which Lasker knew not.

Lasker embraced life, plunged into it boldly; Rubinstein was somewhat not so strong, so passionate.

No matter from what angle we consider Lasker—Dr. Emanuel Lasker, world's champion for almost thirty years—we must respect and admire him. Only Alekhine, in my opinion, reached greater heights. But Lasker was without doubt the outstanding player of his generation. On a background of profound knowledge he built magnificent edifices with psychology and courage. Even as an almost old man, he remained a formidable competitor. In his prime, he was without a peer.

But to have said this for Lasker—and less, in all justice, one may not say—does not mean that we must ignore the weaknesses of his personality. We are seeking the truth; therefore we must look below the surface.

Lasker was not a poet—he was not a lover. Chess inevitably became for him a necessary medium of expression; but it expressed mostly his mind, his will, not his heart. If he really loved anyone or anything, it was himself. This was his great weakness. And that is why, for instance, I would place Nimzovitsch or Marshall or Alekhine **above** Lasker in that immortal firmament of Spirit. Lasker was essentially a materialist. He was a cold thinker. He was not so much a creator, as a most expert and quick solver of a long series of problems wherein his search was for clarity, and (with reason as a tool) a profitable solution, the goal. Dr. Reuben Fine was a profound student of Lasker's style, and I quote from an opinion wherein he does not ignore sex:

"The search for clarity would for Lasker be specifically tied up with the wish to deny or 'regulate' his sexual impulses. We may recall his statement that when he married he

became husband, father and grandfather all in one stroke. It is perhaps no accident that the two opening variations which bear his name (the exchange variation in the Ruy Lopez and Lasker's Defense in the Queen's Gambit Declined) both involve an unusually early exchange of queens; that is, to clarify the situation he gets rid of women."

But despite the fact that Lasker was a thinking materialist, it was mostly because he was a great fighter that he was enabled to reach the material heights, and to stay there for so long. Nonetheless, he was fearless. Though without fear, still he hated to lose; he approached real risk with profound distaste. His mind (will) so overshadowed his heart that he could never "let go" spiritually; he could never accept loss with a smile; he could never put beauty first, and the point second. His wonderful mind saw to it that material success should be his.

Not so with Nimzovitsch or Reti (passionate for new roads of beauty), not so with Marshall or Spielman (with joy in the attack), not so with Mieses, Tschigorin, Duras, Tartakower (delightfully insane), Pillsbury, Janowski (the fierce artist)—and of course, Alekhine! All these contemporaries of Lasker were, in my opinion, in one very important respect, greater than Lasker. With them the heart was loving enough to put aside the grosser material considerations, to rise somewhat beyond vanity.

Only a lover can ignore loss, can afford to experiment, to dream! Only a lover can find his reward outside of material success. In the last analysis, only a lover, even though he suffer terribly, enjoys life. And when we look up to the stars, we shall surely see how the lovers outshine all the rest. This they have earned; they have deserved.

Lasker was not a lover; still less so were Dr. Tarrasch and Capablanca.

It is revealing that I don't think of writing "Tarrasch"; I must write "Dr. Tarrasch". To that extent did he impress the world—even a world that knew him not personally—with his not genius, but God-like genius. We were simply not in his category, not fit to breathe the air he did. Dr. Tarrasch was a supreme egotist, a self-made Prussian God. He was the worst kind of a materialist—talented, yes—a great mind, yes—knowledge, yes—a great master, of course; But he was bankrupt spiritually. He had no understanding of the word "humility", and no concern for the word "love". And there is no doubt that a mind lacking such a foundation must face the crises with little of the strength that can be drawn only from the deep wells of "faith". And the accomplishments of such a mind can never touch infinity, must always know the cold and even cruel lim-

itations which grow, like cancers, out of self-love. That is what I mean when I say that Dr. Tarrasch was bankrupt spiritually. And yet, he was a profound student of our beloved game; he was a great teacher, even though his theories were dogmatic.

Now Capablanca! the great Capablanca (how well he knew it!), the perfect machine, the fiery temperament with (especially in his younger days) the cold, selfish heart, the incredible, insane conceit—Capablanca.

And yet, there is more to be said, for this was a magnificent personality. The spiritual world was never to Capablanca's taste, but he always had at his command simple, forceful ideas—and youthful, too! Alas! that even he is among the dead! Only to have been in his presence was to have known the vibrant, joyous quality of all that is eternally young, to have known an atmosphere charged with electricity, to have suffered a stimulation too penetrating to be earthly. We salute the great Capablanca!

But as he grew older, he deteriorated sadly. The degenerate trend was more spiritual in nature, than physical. I really believe he was insane—i.e., incapable of recognizing an equal competitor—including of course Alekhine in his prime, and Botvinnik in his youth. There never was, and there never will be an egotist quite so extreme as Capablanca. His self-love was so extraordinary as to become a thing of wonder, of charm; even before he died, he was a legend.

And yet, how much more noble is true humility, true love, true greatness! We have only to think of Franz Schubert or Abraham Lincoln or Albert Einstein to know the genius of Capablanca in its own unique lack of light. As a chess master he was an ultra-materialist, and even by such standards, overrated. He stimulated the world of chess, and (most unfortunate result) actually inspired a whole generation of masters to imitate his cold, efficient, technical style (for instance, Kashdan — "der kleine Capablanca"). It was Capablanca who was mostly responsible for the so-called "grandmaster draw", the natural result of scientific "perfection" divorced from emotion, "will-to-win" or creative power. Finally it was Capablanca who stated in public print that the game of chess, if not dead, had at least reached the end of the road; and he advocated changes in the rules or even pieces!

Capablanca stimulated, darkly inspired the world of chess, but he loved it not; he loved only Capablanca. And the world will understand and remember—or forget.

To follow with Marshall is to compare night with day. Marshall lived always with love. He knew well how to accept—nay, welcome—danger. And therefore, he was often intimate with material loss. Always he loved the game more than Marshall, more even than his team or country. This is the love that surpasses all loves. In the world of chess, Marshall advanced with the heart; almost he despised

and laughed at the mind! To win or lose meant nothing compared to the love and the fight. He did win, and he did lose—losses that hurt deeply, but could not dim the sunshine. His material success was not outstanding; but his spiritual success was magnificent. America and the whole world respects the memory of Frank J. Marshall, and yields to him the love he gave. (Editorial comment: Marshall fans will be glad to learn that author Santasiere, in a future instalment of this ESSAY, has several interesting and original reminiscent anecdotes dealing with Marshall. The current instalment, and the next few to follow, in which the author gives his opinion of the merits and failings of several of the greatest masters in chess history, contains some of the material referred to in the italicized introduction in the issue of April 20, 1960. If any reader believes that one of his heroes is being treated too roughly, or that another chess great is being given too much praise—let him remember that it's Santasiere writing, and that he'd be pleased to receive your comments at 620 Trinity Ave., New York 55, N.Y.)

And now the greatest genius the chess world has ever known—Alekhine. It is unfortunate that I should write about him now rather than before the last war. Then, almost without exception, chess lovers respected and admired his great talent, his creations. But now certain alleged writings of Alekhine have caused unhealthy emotions to dominate the thinking of some chess players. Hatred, if it could, would darken even everlasting beauty. So that, before I discuss Alekhine, I must plead with you to realize that beauty (genius) is eternal, while hatred is only very temporary and fundamentally false.

The world is still rich with intolerance, and quick with persecutions. Even with the best of intentions, we are none of us quite equal to the great courage needed to accept the "Sermon On The Mount" into our hearts, and into our daily living.

Especially for chess, any theory of racial superiority is so much nonsense,—and more so when concentrated on the followers of a religion. At that time I had to express myself as follows: "Steinitz, Reti, Spielman, Nimzovitsch — to mention only a few of the great spiritual Jewish chess masters — were all bold, passionate experimenters, ardent with an urge to beauty, disdaining personal material gain as the more important motivating force. Chess will always be indebted to their original and brilliant creations." And so, I simply cannot understand why Alekhine, as reported, wanted to think otherwise. The facts are not known. He claimed a defense, but died before he could present it.

(Continued—Col. 1, Page 7)

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Editor: FRED M. WREN

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COLUMNISTS AND REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS

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Reference is made to our recent annotation contest, reported elsewhere in this issue, in which amateur annotators commented on the game score of the King's Gambit game between grandmasters Spassky and Bronstein. Since the same game had received the critical attention of several of the world's best-known professional annotators, we had a fine assortment of criteria against which to judge the weak and strong points of our amateurs. The results were astounding to your editor, in that so many of our contestants turned in annotations which were just as good qualitatively, and in several cases, more complete than those published by the professionals.

The most amusing fact developed—again, in your editor's opinion—was the praise heaped upon Spassky's 15th move by two professionals—Hans Kmoch in the May issue of "CHESS REVIEW," and Leonard Barden in the "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN"—and the criticism of the same move by one of our amateurs. To Spassky's 15. N-Q6, Kmoch added two exclamation points, and commented, "Magnificent!" Barden wasted no exclamation points but commented, "A brilliant conception, which is certainly equal to anything which the Founding Fathers of this opening ever produced." Imagine your editor's surprise, therefore, when Dr. Ted Bullockus of Lexington, Mass. submitted an annotation in which 15. N-Q6 received a question mark, and the comment, "A mistake. 15., BxN, and Black escapes." Ted's copious analysis was forwarded to our USCF master-collaborator on judging the annotations, who reported "He seems to analyze the crucial point extremely well, giving the correct analysis which all the others miss, including Kmoch." Well done, Dr. Bullockus. Too bad your entry was too late for consideration in our little contest.

Here is the prize-winning annotation of the Spassky-Bronstein game, as submitted by Wendell Lutes of Elkhart and Indianapolis, Ind. See also announcement on Page 1, and Bullockus analysis at right.

KING'S KNIGHT'S GAMBIT Abbazia Defense Leningrad USSR CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT, 1960

B. Spassky White D. Bronstein Black

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

A very ingenious and complicated opening designed to open the KB file and obtain a strong command of the center at the cost of a Pawn. It is rarely seen in modern master play because of the "better defensive techniques" of today's chess players.

2. PXP

Safer is 2., B-B4, while 2., P-Q4 (Falkbeer's Counter Gambit) 3. PxQP, P-K5; 4. P-Q3, N-KB3; 5. N-Q2! is still as yet an analytical unknown.

3. N-KB3

The King's Knight's Gambit, 3. N-QB3 Q-R5ch; 4. K-K2 is Keres' Gambit. The Russians have recently tried: 3. Q-B3 (Breyer's Gambit) N-K2 (a new try, 3., N-QB3! is best) 4. B-B4, P-Q4; 5. PxP, N-N3; 6. N-K2, B-Q3; 7. O-O, O-O; 8. P-Q4, N-R5; 9. Q-B2, P-KN4. Buyakin-Syerebyakoff, USSR 1954.

3. P-Q4

The Abbazia Defense, recognized as far back as Philidor, it is so called

from its having gained prominence at the Abbazia Gambit Tournament of 1912.

4. PxP

Best. Other alternatives are 4. N-QB3, N-KB3! 5. PxP, NxP; 6. NxN, QxN; 7. P-Q4, B-K2! (Tarrasch); 8. P-B4, Q-K5ch; 9. K-B2, B-KB4; 10. P-B5, O-O! (The Margate Variation. Weaker is 10., N-B3; 11. B-N5, Q-Q4; 12. R-K1! B-K5; 13. Q-K2, P-B4; 14. BxP, O-O; 15. QR-Q1 etc., the Stuttgart Variation.) 11. B-B4, B-B3; 12. R-K1, Q-B7ch; 13. QxQ, BxQ; 14. BxP, N-B3; 15. N-K5, QR-Q1; 16. P-Q5, N-R4; 17. QR-B1, BxN; 18. BxB, NxB; 19. RxB, NxB; 20. RxN with about equal chances. Milner-Barry-Sergeant, Margate 1939. Also 4. P-K5? (Thorold's Attack) P-KN4! (4., B-K2; 5. B-K2, B-R5ch; 6. K-B1, B-K2! 7. Q-Q4, P-KN4. Thorold-Fedden, match 1867.) 5. P-KR3, N-KR3; 6. P-Q4, N-KB4, is playable, but Black gets the best of it.

4. B-Q3

Staunton's Variation, 4., N-KB3; 5. N-B3, NxP etc. as in the preceding note is best. 4., B-K2 (4., QxP? 5. N-B3 is weak.) 5. B-N5ch! P-QB3; 6. PxP, PxP; 7. B-B4, B-R5ch; 8. P-KN3 (8. K-B1 is also good, Nimzovitch.) PxP; 9. O-O, PxPch; 10. K-R1. (Morphy-Lichtenhelm, New York 1857) is rather wild.

5. N-B3

A new twist! The older book line listed by Staunton ran: 5. P-Q4, P-KN4; 6. P-QB4, P-QB3; 7. B-Q3.

5. N-K2

The Russians have been experimenting with this move in many variations of the King's Gambit Accepted . . . from here the Knight observes the squares KN3, Q4, and KB4. Whether it is an improvement over Duras' 5., N-KB3; 6. B-K2 (6. B-QN5ch, QN-Q2! or

6. B-QB4, O-O; 7. O-O, QN-Q2; 8. P-Q4, N-N3; 9. B-N3, B-KN5=, MCO 8th.) O-O; 7. O-O, QN-Q2; 8. P-Q4, N-N3; 9. N-K5, QNxP; 10. NxN, NxN=, (Auerbach-Duras, Abbazia 1912) is a mute point.

6. P-Q4

White wishes to await the development of his KB until Black commits himself. In some cases the "deacon" is best at QB4, or Q3, while occasionally K2 is correct.

6. O-O

Rather premature. Since the Black KN is absent from the square KB3, the wide open Black King and weak KR2 will greatly benefit White. 6., B-KB4! to prevent 7. B-Q3 and N-K4 was correct. 7., N-KR4? (on 6., B-KB4!) P-KN4! 8. NxB, NxN is inferior for White.

7. B-Q3! N-Q2

It is necessary to immediately begin preparations for the covering of KR2. The N intends KB3, but a wiser method of procedure was 7., B-KB4! robbing White of his terrible Bishop.

8. O-O P-KR3?

The text move which decisively weakens the K-side Pawns is not to be recommended, but then 8., N-KB3; 9. N-K5! N/2xQP (probably better 'is 9., B-KB4; 10. QxBP.) 10. NxN, NxN; 11. P-QB4 and now 11., N-KB3 seems best . . . on 11., N-K6? 12. BxN, PxP; 13. RxBP! BxN (13., RxR; 14. BxPch, K-B1; 15. N-N6ch, K-K1; 16. B-N8, R-B7; 17. Q-R5 or 14., KxB; 15. Q-R5ch with a quick win on R-KB1 and N-N6.) RxRch, QxR; 15. Q-R5 with a complicated struggle.

9. N-K4 NxP

10. P-B4 N-K6

In view of White's attack, it might have been better to abandon the Pawn by 10., N-KB3.

11. BxN PxP

12. P-B5 B-K2

13. B-QB2 R-K1

The position is becoming desperate . . . Bronstein is collapsing under the classical form of King's Gambit attack.

14. Q-Q3 P-K7

15. N-Q6! N-B1

If now 15., PxR/Qch; 16. RxQ, BxN; (16., PxN? White mates in two.) 17. Q-R7ch, K-B1; 18. PxP! PxP (18., N-KB3; 19. Q-R8ch, N-N1; 20. N-K5.) 19. Q-R8ch, K-K2; 20. R-K1ch, N-K4; 21. QxNP and wins. Black's other try on his sixteenth move is 16., N-KB3? which the Gambit crushes as follows: 17. NxBP! KxN (otherwise 18. KN-K5 and RxN is murder) 18. N-K5ch, K-N1 (18., K-B1; 19. B-QN3 wins quietly) 19. Q-R7ch!! NxQ 20. B-N3ch, Q-Q4; 21. BxQch, B-K3; 22. BxBch, K-R1; 23. N-N6 Mate.

16. NxBP! PxRch=Q

It gets messy after 16., KxN; 17. N-N5 dblch. K-N1 18. B-N3ch Q-Q4 19. BxQch B-K3 20. BxBch K-R1 21. RxNch B or RxR 22. Q-R7 Mate.

17. RxQ B-B4

Desperation.

18. QxB Q-Q2

19. Q-KB4 B-B3

20. KN-K5 Q-K2

21. B-QN3 BxN

Hastening the end, but there is no longer any defense. White threatens several nasty discovered checks . . . like 21. NxRP dbl.dis.ch. . .

22. NxB dis.ch K-R2

22., N-K3 23. Q-KN4 is crushing.

23. Q-K4ch Resigns

If now 23., K-R1 24. RxNch RxR (24., QxR 25. N-N6ch K-R2 26. NxQch K-R1 27. Q-R7 Mate.) 25. N-N6ch K-R2 26. NxRch K-R1 27. Q-R7 Mate. Also 23., N-N3 (23., P-KN3 24. RxN mates or wins the Queen.) 24. QxNch K-R1 25. N-B7ch QxN 26. RxQ R-KN1 27. B-B2.

We thought this issue was going to contain a ratings supplement, but no luck. We are, however, promised that ratings of USCF rated events through June, 1960, will appear in the August 5 issue.

"Magnificent!" Says Kmoch
"Brilliant!" Says Barden
"Mistake!" Says Bullockus

Bronstein—Black



Spassky—White

Position after 15. N-Q6 !! or ??

Here is the position on which the annotators' opinions differ. How does it look to you? Spassky has just played 15. N-Q6, causing the diverse comments of the heading above. Bullockus says, "Best is 15. QxP, as White then has control of the center plus the open KB file. After 15. QxP, if N-B3; 16. NxNch, BxN; 17. Q-Q3, P-KN3; 18. N-R4! BxN; 19. RxP, KxR; 20. QxPch, and mate in a few unless Black sacrifices Queen and Bishop." Our USCF master points out that in the suggested line, 18. N-R4! fails against Black's QxPch, but agrees that 15. QxP appears better than 15. N-Q6. Bronstein then played 15., N-B1. Kmoch makes no comment on this move. Bullockus gives it two question marks, and comments, "A blunder! He suggests '15., BxN; 16. Q-R7ch, K-B1; 17. PxP, PxP; 18. KR-K1 (if 18. Q-R8ch, K-K2; 19. QxNP, PxR/Qch; 20. RxQ, N-B3, and Black escapes) N-B3; 19. Q-R8ch, K-K2; 20. RxPch, K-Q2; 21. RxR, NxR; and Black is a pawn ahead. If 22. B-B5ch, K-B2; 23. R-B1ch, K-N3; White is handicapped by the bottled Queen. If 24. Q-R2, BxB; 25. QxB, Q-B3; 26. Q-Q3, P-R3 and Black is out of danger, and a pawn plus." Barden agrees that Bronstein's 15., N-B1 was not best and says, "Black could and should have accepted the sacrifice by 15., PxR/Qch; 16. RxQ, BxN" but this transposition of Bullockus' line leaves the King file open, and it is difficult to see how Black could escape after 17. Q-R7ch, K-B1; 18. Q-R8ch, K-K2; 19. QxNP. Bullockus also gives this line: 15., BxN; 16. Q-R7ch, K-B1; 17. KR-K1, N-B3; 18. Q-R8ch, K-K2; 19. RxPch, K-Q2; 20. B-B5ch, K-B3; 21. P-Q5ch, KxBP; 22. R-B1ch, K-N3 and Black escapes. It is strange that experienced master annotators like Kmoch and Barden and B. H. Wood (editor of CHESS) should have overlooked, as they apparently did, Bullockus' saving line for Black. If you can cook his analysis, send your rebuttal of 15., BxN to Dr. Theodore Bullockus, P. O. Box 223, Lexington, Mass.

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LARRY EVANS ON CHESS

By International Grandmaster **LARRY EVANS**

MY MOST BRILLIANT GAME

To the average player, bedazzled by brilliancies, positional chess seems dull. He does not realize that the essence of modern chess is freedom from gross error. The player on defense generally sees brilliancies long before they are hatched. Most of the action takes place in the notes and in the minds of the players rather than over-the-board.

Winning sacrifices are impossible unless an error has been made somewhere along the way. Every so often, however, a brilliant win comes along where the annotator fails to perceive where the loser made an outright blunder. Such a game is this—played when I was fifteen years old. With the bravado of youth, and no reputation to preserve, I was eager to flirt with danger (in the form of a zero). The result is a series of gorgeous sacrifices and stunning preparatory moves.

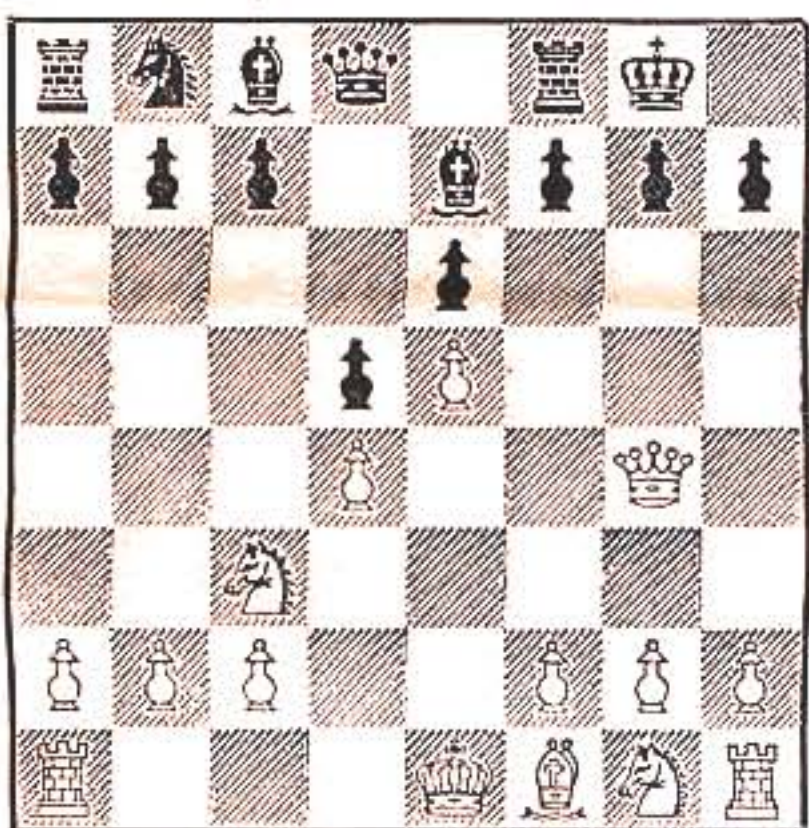
OPENING: FRENCH DEFENSE Marshall Chess Club Championship Finals, 1947

Larry Evans White
Carl Pilnick Black

1. P-K4 P-K3
2. P-Q4 P-Q4
3. N-QB3 N-KB3
4. B-N5 B-K2
5. BxN

It is not customary to voluntarily give up the 2 Bishops, but I choose this little-known variation because my standing in the tournament forced me to play for a win at all cost.

5. BxB
6. P-K5 B-K2
7. Q-N4 O-O!



(Position after 7., O-O!)

Castling into it! But Black has nothing to fear. He has created no weaknesses, lost no tempi, so he goes about completing development in the calm assurance that White's premature attack should be repulsed.

8. O-O-O P-QB4
9. P-KR4

White is committed to this violent course since he cannot stop to defend on the Q-side.

9. PxP
10. QN-K2 N-B3
11. P-KB4 Q-R4
12. K-N1 P-Q6!
13. PxP

Not 13. RxP?, Q-K8+ followed by QxB. 13. B-Q2

14. R-R3 QR-B1

Here 14. P-KB4! is called for—a key defensive move in this variation. Black becomes too intent on his counterattack.

15. R-N3 P-KN3
16. P-Q4 P-QN4
17. P-R5 N-N5

To induce a weakness in White's Q-side. Now the race is to get there "fustest with the mostest."

18. P-R3 N-B3
19. PxP BPxP
20. N-QB3!

To untangle the pieces. At this point White had to foresee the sacrifice coming at move 24.

20. P-N5
21. B-Q3

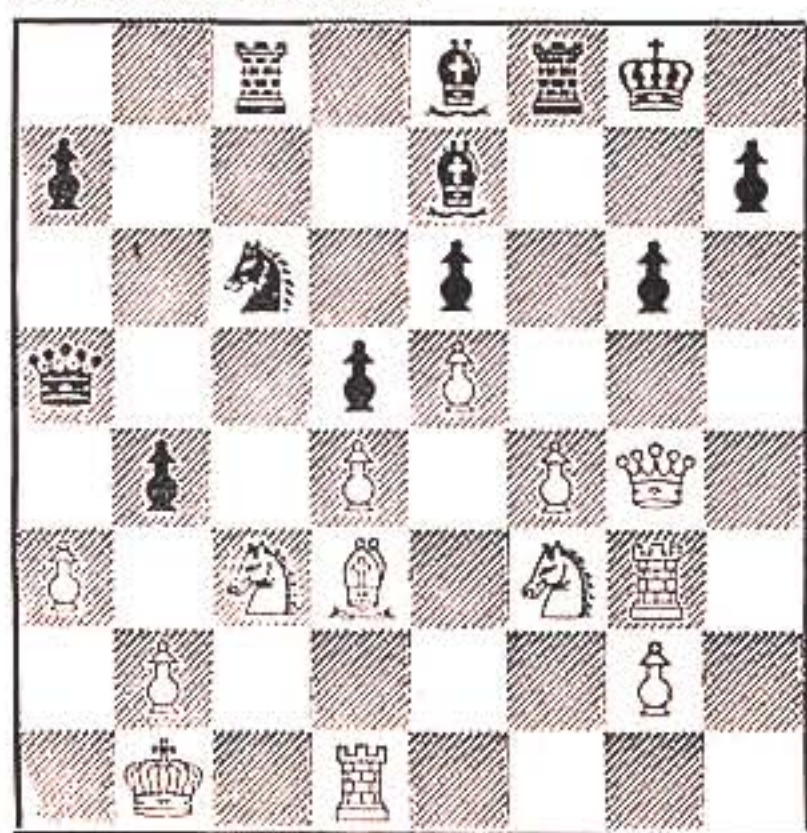
Whenever possible make a threat with gain of time. Now White threatens BxP, shattering Black's K-side.

21. B-K1

A stronger defense is 21. R-B4!

22. N-B3!!

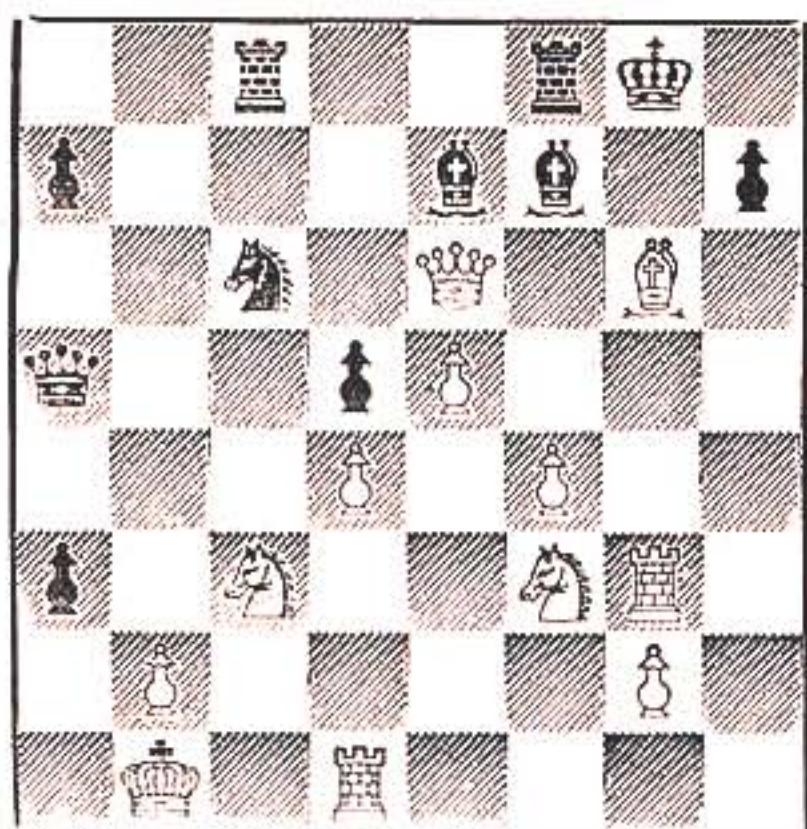
A gorgeous preparatory move which clears the first rank.



(Position after 22. N-B3!!)

22. PxP
Now the defense 22. R-B4 falls after 23. BxR, KPxB; 24. QxP!
The main variation runs: 22. PxN; 23. QxKP+, B-B2; 24. BxP!! and we enter the next diagram with the difference that Black is a Knight ahead and his Pawn is on B6 instead of R6.

23. QxKP+ B-B2
24. BxP!!



(Position after 24. BxP!!)

24. PxP
Admirable nonchalance! The main variation is acceptance of the Queen sacrifice: 24. BxQ; 25. BxP+, K-R1 (if 25. K-B2; 26. B-N6+, K-N2; 27. B-K8+, K-R1; 28. R-R1 and mate next); 26. R-R1!, RxP (forced); 27. B-B2 dis. +, B-R5; 28. NxR, with a winning attack.

25. BxP+ K-R1
26. Q-R6 Q-R8+

Black is left with a few spite checks.

27. K-B2 P-N8=Q+
28. RxQ N-N5+
29. K-Q1 Black Resigns

Black's checks have petered out and mate cannot be averted.

The Finger Lakes (New York) Chess Society team took a seven-board match from the Bath CC by a 4½-2½ score. R. LaBelle, J. Van Buren, W. Vail and A. Brailow won for Finger Lakes, while M. Long and R. Conz scored full points for Bath. M. Quinn and F. Kiff drew.

RANDOLPH OPEN HONORS TO PAYNE, STEEN

Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, was the site of the First Annual Randolph Open Chess Tournament, a 5-round Swiss played June 3rd through 5th. Twenty-five players participated in the event, which was divided into Open Championship and Reserve Sections.

The Open Championship Trophy was well earned by John Bob Payne of San Antonio, who scored three wins and two draws. The decisive game was his fourth round win over Blake Stevens of San Antonio. Morley Pastinsky, Henry Davis, and Blake Stevens tied for second through fourth places with 3½-1½ tallies. The second place trophy was awarded to Pastinsky on Median tie-breaking points. Lt. George Kawas of Lackland Air Force Base came in 5th and took home a trophy as highest placing military finisher.

In the Reserve Section, top honors went to Morris Steen of San Antonio. Steen scored four wins and one draw. Henry Dove and Mike Brame tied for second and third with 4-1. Henry took the second place trophy by one-half point on the Median tie break. S/Sgt. Roy M. Rouse, Randolph Air Force Base, received the trophy as highest scoring military contestant in this section, while Lt. Kenneth Atkins (as highest scoring newcomer) took home the rating achievement trophy. It's interesting to note that of 17 contestants in this Section, the top 4 places went to juniors.

The tournament was directed by Major E. B. Edmondson, and picked up four new USCF members for Texas in its Operation M drive.

WRIGHT WINS MISSOURI OPEN

James M. Wright of Kansas City came from behind to win his last round game, and to take the tournament honors in a 44 player field, with 9 states represented, at the Missouri Open played in St. Louis over the Memorial Day weekend. Wright, a former Kansas City champion, scored 4½-½ in the 6 round event. William Batchelder, Indiana University player, won four in a row, lost his 5th round game, but won the last round game from Jack Hardy, Washington University student, to take 2nd place with 5-1. Leonard Carmody, St. Louis University student, Charles Sponagle of Denver, Colo., and Robert Potter of Dallas, Texas, tied with 4½-1½. Tied with 4-2: Hardy, Goodness, Vollmer, Dan Allen, Define, Jacobs, and Godbold. Goodness of St. Louis and Godbold of Chicago shared the Class A prize. Stephens, Edwards, Taylor, and Rev. Horgan tied for Class B honors. Porter and Huch tied for Class C. Robert Jacobs of Louisville won the Junior title; Dorothy Williams took the women's title; Paul Taylor was Missouri Junior champ; while a special prize for determination and perseverance went to Edward Soderstrom, 14. The event was directed by C. M. Burton. \$305 (of \$308 collected in entry fees) was awarded in prizes.

FINAL STANDINGS (Plus scores only)

| | Game | Tie-break |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------|
| 1. Wright, J. M. | 5½-½ | 21 |
| 2. Batchelder, W. | 5-1 | 21 |
| 3. Carmody, L. | 4½-1½ | 23 |
| 4. Sponagle, C. E. | 4½-1½ | 19 |
| 5. Potter, R. B. | 4½-1½ | 17 |
| 6. Hardy, J. | 4-2 | 23 |
| 7. Goodness, P. | 4-2 | 22 |
| 8. Vollmar, R. W. | 4-2 | 21 |
| 9. Allen, D. | 4-2 | 19.5 |
| 10. Define, J. D. | 4-2 | 18.511 |

MIDWOOD HIGH WINS N.Y. INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE TITLE

After a series of Saturday morning matches, held at Larry Evans' Chess Studio in Manhattan, Midwood High emerged victor with 23½ (of 32); 2nd and 3rd, Jamaica and Stuyvesant, each with 20½; 4th, Lincoln, 20½; 5th, Brooklyn Tech, 18½; 6th, Morris, 15; 7th, Far Rockaway, 13; 8th, School of Industrial Art, 12; 9th, Fort Hamilton, 11; 10th, Haaren, 7½. The first four players on the first four teams received book prizes, donated by the Optimists Club of Brooklyn, an organization which also furnished two qualified representatives each week to help the old maestro Milton Hanauer in his direction and administration of the various matches. Milton says, "Also give credit to our gracious hosts, Larry Evans and Arnold Rothman." At the final ceremonies the USCF came into the picture as ten USCF memberships were presented by our New York office, to the individual high scorers of the ten teams. Receiving these prizes were: Robert Bruch, Morris HS; Kenneth Collins, Stuyvesant HS; Stephen Gruen, Jamaica HS; Lawrence Stoller, A. Lincoln HS; Walter Strach, School of Industrial Art; Alan Forster, Haaren HS; Martin Harswick, Fort Hamilton HS; Arnold Guardagnini, Brooklyn Tech; Roy Velshin, Far Rockaway HS; Victor Schoenbach, Midwood HS.

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Game Tie-break

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|--------|
| 11. Jacobs, R. | 4-2 | 18.510 |
| 12. Godbold, E. | 4-2 | 15 |
| 13. Miskin, A. J. | 3½-2½ | 25 |
| 14. Spies, C. J. | 3½-2½ | 21.5 |
| 15. Buckner, J. | 3½-2½ | 21 |
| 16. O'Neal, N. | 3½-2½ | 19 |
| 17. Ragan, J. V. | 3½-2½ | 18.5 |
| 18. Lew, Harry | 3½-2½ | 16.59 |
| 19. Banker, G. E. | 3½-2½ | 16.57 |



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.

MARSHALL CO-CHAMPIONS

James T. Sherwin of New York, a lawyer, and Raymond A. Weinstein of Brooklyn, a psychology major at Brooklyn College, are co-champions of the Marshall Chess Club. Each scored 12½-1½ in the club's major tournament. Neither lost a game, they drew with each other, Sherwin drew with Westbrook, Weinstein with Harris, and both drew with Collins. A former New York State Champion, and third prize winner in the 1957 and 1958 U. S. Championship, this is the first time Jimmy has won his club's title. Ray was the 1958 U. S. Junior Champion, took second in last year's club Championship, and finished 6th in the 1959-60 U. S. Championship. The co-champions are powerful positional players and both excell at rapid-transit and blitz chess. The best game of each follows.—JWC.

Marshall Championship
New York, 1960

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 145, c. 117

Notes by James T. Sherwin

| White | Black |
|------------|---------------|
| H. Schneid | J. T. Sherwin |
| 1. P-K4 | P-KB4 |
| 2. N-KB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4. Nxp | N-KB3 |
| 5. N-QB3 | P-K3 |

Black adopts a sequence of moves designed to discourage the B-QB4 system by White. Smyslov beat Keres with this order of moves in the Candidates Tournament and should have beaten Tal, but was swindled.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 6. B-K2 | P-QR3 |
| 7. O-O | QN-Q2 |
| 8. B-K3? | |

8. P-B4 should be played immediately to allow for 9. B-B3 without blocking the KBP.

| | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|------|
| 8. | P-QN4 | 11. Q-K1 | B-K2 |
| 9. P-QR3 | B-N2 | 12. Q-N3 | O-O |
| 10. P-B3 | Q-B2 | | |

Now 13. B-R6 can be met with 13., N-R4 or 13., N-K1 and 14., K-R1.

| | |
|------------|------|
| 13. B-Q3? | |
| 13. | K-R1 |
| 14. QR-Q1? | N-K4 |
| 15. K-R1 | N-B5 |

Admitting the error of his ways.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| 17. | N-B5 |
| 18. P-B4 | P-N5 |
| 19. P-K5? | |

19. N-Q1 was better. White has visions of a mating attack.

| | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|------|
| 19. | N-R4! | 22. Q-R6 | PxP! |
| 20. Q-R3 | PxN | 23. BxKNP | |
| 21. QxN | P-N3 | | |

23. BxQNP, NxN; 24. BxNP, PxN; 25. NxP, is met by BxP ch, a Queen check, and R-B2.

| | |
|----------|-----|
| 23. | PxB |
| 24. NxP | |

24. BxP is still relatively better, as in the previous note.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 24. | B-N4! |
|----------|-------|

(See diagram top next column)

Not as clear is 24., R-B2; 25. NxQ, P-N8=Q.

25. PxB
25. QxB is met by PxB=Q. 26. NxQ, Q-Q7, but not 25., Q-KB2; 26. BxP, NxN (not 26., QxN; 27. PxP ch) with difficult problems.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 25. | RxR ch |
| 26. RxR | Q-B2!! |
| Resigns | |



Sherwin

Schneid
Position after 24., B-N4!
RETI-LIKE POSITIONAL PLAY
Reti Opening
U. S. OPEN
OMAHA, 1959

MCO 9: p. 345, c. 25R
Notes by U.S. Expert Don Define

| White | Black |
|----------|-------------|
| A. Saily | O. Ulvestad |

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. N-KB3 | N-KB3 |
| 2. P-KN3 | P-Q4 |
| 3. B-N2 | P-B3 |
| 4. P-N3 | P-KN3 |

Benko-Trifunovich, Budapest, 1948 continued 4., B-N2; 5. O-O, QN-Q2; 6. B-N2, P-K3; 7. P-B4, B-K2; 8. N-B3, BxN; 9. BxB, PxP.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 5. B-N2 | B-N2 |
| 6. O-O | QN-Q2 |
| 7. P-B4 | O-O |
| 8. Q-B2 | P-K3 |

In conjunction with the following moves, (an attempt—which is thwarted—to play P-K4) perhaps an immediate 8., R-K1 is preferable or perhaps 8., Q-B2—although there are ways of meeting this.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 9. P-Q3 | R-K1 |
| 10. N-B3 | N-R4 |

10., P-K4 would seem to be the logical move here.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 11. QR-B1 | P-KB4 |
| 12. P-K3 | N-N3 |

Against the intended 13. P-Q4

| | |
|-----------|------|
| 13. PxP | KPxP |
| 14. P-QN4 | |

An analogous move to the so called "minority attack" in the exchange variation of the Queen's Gambit declined.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 14. | B-Q2 |
| 15. N-K2 | P-R4 |
| 16. BxB | NxB |

On 16., KxB; 17. PxP, N-B1 (forced)

| | |
|------------|----------------|
| 18. Q-N2ch | K-N1; 19. QxP. |
| 17. R-N1 | P-R5 |
| 18. P-N5! | PxP |



Ulvestad

Saily
Position after 18. P-N5!

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 19. N/3-Q4 | R-QB1 |
| 20. Q-N2 | R-B4 |
| 21. KR-B1 | R-B4 |
| 22. RxR | Q-B3 |

Still maintaining the pawn at QN4.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 23. N-B4 | B-B3 |
| 24. R-B5 | |

Now, a triple attack on the QP.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| 24. | R-Q1 |
| 25. Q-B1 | R-Q3 |
| 26. NxQNP | |

White regains the pawn which he gambitted 8 moves ago ... plus an excellent position, as interest.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 26. | BxN |
| 27. RxR | R-B3 |
| 28. Q-N2 | Q-Q3 |

An alternative was 28., QxQ; 29. RxQ, R-B8ch; 30. B-B1, R-B3.

29. NxP! Resigns

For if (a) 29., NxN; 30. BxNch winning the exchange or (b) 29., N-Q2; 30. RxP with the threat of 31. RxN and 32. N-B6ch. If 30., N-K4; 31. N-K7ch. If 30., N-B1; 31. QxN mate. If 30., N-K1; 31. N-K7ch, QxN; 32. BxR, N/1-B3; 33. BxN; NxN; 34. Q-Q4. If 30., K moves. 31. N-B6 wins material, or forces exchange of heavy pieces E.G. 30., K-B1 or K-R1; 31. N-B6, NxN (QxN; 32. QxQ, RxQ; 33. RxN); 32. BxR, QxB; 33. R-N6 or 30., K-B2; 31. N-B6, R-B2; 32. NxN, RxN; 33. RxRch, QxR; 34. Q-N7. Also an alternative to 30., K-B1; 31. N-B6, R-B2; 32. NxN, RxN; 33. RxR, QxR; 34. Q-B6ch, K-N1; 35. P-Q4.

DUTCH DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 244, c. 8

Notes by Raymond A. Weinstein

| White | Black |
|-----------------|------------------|
| R. A. Weinstein | A. E. Santasiere |

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1. P-Q4 | P-KB4 |
| 2. P-KN3 | P-K3 |
| 3. B-N2 | N-KB3 |
| 4. N-KB3 | B-K2 |
| 5. O-O | O-O |
| 6. P-B4 | P-Q3 |
| 7. P-B4 | N-B3 |
| 8. Q-B2 | R-K1 |
| 9. P-Q3 | Q-R4 |
| 10. N-B3 | Q-N3 |
| 11. QR-B1 | Q-N3 |
| 12. P-K3 | Q-N3 |
| 13. PxP | Q-N3 |
| 14. P-QN4 | Q-N3 |
| 15. R-K1 | Q-N3 |
| 16. P-KR4 | Q-N3 |
| 17. Q-Q2 | Q-N3 |
| 18. N-K5 | Q-N3 |
| 19. BxN | Q-N3 |
| 20. RxR | Q-N3 |
| 21. QR-K1 | Q-N3 |
| 22. B-R3! | Q-N3 |
| 23. R-R3 | Q-N3 |
| 24. P-R3 | Q-N3 |
| 25. K-N2 | Q-N3 |
| 26. P-R5 | Q-N3 |
| 27. Q-K3 | Q-N3 |
| 28. B-N4 | Q-N3 |
| 29. Q-K2 | Q-N3 |
| 30. P-B4 | Q-N3 |
| 31. Q-K1 | Q-N3 |
| 32. B-R3 | Q-N3 |
| 33. Q-N4! | Q-N3 |
| 34. K-R2 | Q-N3 |
| 35. Q-K1 | Q-N3 |
| 36. P-B5 | Q-N3 |
| 37. BxR | Q-N3 |
| 38. Q-K2 | Q-N3 |

8., Q-N3 would not serve to prevent 9. P-K4 either. The variation 8., Q-N3; 9. P-K4, NxP; 10. NxN, PxN; 11. RxP, QxR; 12. N-R4, is well-known.

9. P-K4 PxP 12. B-B4 B-B3

10. NxP NxN 13. R-B1

11. RxN N-B3

A line of attack worked out by Keres.

13. B-Q2

14. P-B5 P-Q4

15. R-K1 QR-B1

The disadvantages of Black's position are beginning to show.

16. P-KR4 P-KR3

17. Q-Q2 K-R1

18. N-K5

Deciding to simplify so as to work on Black's weak KP.

18. NxN 21. QR-K1 QR-B1

19. BxN BxB 22. B-R3!

20. RxR R-B4

This move guarantees White the advantage.

22. RxR 28. B-N4 K-N1

23. RxR Q-N3 29. Q-K2 K-B1

24. P-R3 R-B3 30. P-B4 B-B1

25. K-N2 B-N4 31. Q-K1 P-R3

26. P-R5 Q-B2 32. B-R3 B-Q2

27. Q-K3 B-Q2 33. Q-N4!

Forcing ...

33. B-B3

White had long foreseen the desirability of playing Q-N4, but deliberately temporized in the hope of lulling Black into a false sense of security. Had White on his 29th move played Q-K1, the threats on the black-squared diagonal K1-R5 would have become obvious. By pretending to be aimlessly "kvetching around," White forced his opponent into an awkward position.

34. K-R2 K-N1

Loses. The only chance was 34., K-K2; 35. Q-K1, K-Q2; 36. P-QN4 and White would try for play on both wings.

If 34., QxP, then 35. Q-K1, B-Q2 (35., K-K2 36. P-B5, B-Q2; 37. RxP)

36. Q-R5. If 34., Q-Q2; 35. Q-K1, K-B2 (35., K-K2; 36. P-B5); 36. Q-K3!

followed by P-KN4-N5 and wins.

35. Q-K1 B-Q2 39. Q-B3 PxP ch

36. P-B5 RxP 40. KxP QxQ ch

37. BxR PxP 41. KxQ K-B2

38. Q-K2 P-B5?

Santasiere



Weinstein

Position after 41., K-B2

An end game has arisen which is just a matter of technique—but is still difficult! I unblushingly confess that I consulted many experts on this end game to make doubly sure of the point. One Marshall master suggested an interesting winning method, namely: K-K3-Q2-B3-N4-R5. If Black has protected his Q P by P-B3, then K-N6 wins. If by B-K3, then P-B6 wins. If by B-B3, then P-R4, P-N4, and P-N5 wins. In this last variation, P-KN3 is met by PxP ch and R-K7, in the second variation P-KN3 cannot be played at all, and, finally, in the first one the passed KRP is easily stopped and the penetration of the White King insures victory. A very fine concept. My father, Harvey, came up with an equally good winning idea and presented me with two pages full of analysis (sound tool). Hence, the second method was used.

| | | | |
|-----------|------|----------|---------|
| 42. K-B4 | P-B3 | 46. R-N6 | P-N4 ch |
| 43. R-K3 | K-B3 | 47. K-N3 | B-K1 |
| 44. R-QN3 | B-K1 | 48. RxP | P-R4 |
| 45. RxP | BxP | | |

Now White has a problem. Should he push the RP to R5 or free the Rook for immediate action? Strangely enough, R-R8 greatly enhances Black's drawing chances, while keeping the Bishop tied down to the defence of the BP gains two tempi and wins. An interesting variation is 49. R-R8, P-R5 ch; 50. K-N2, B-N3; 51. P-R5, B-K5 ch; 52. K-N1 (52. K-R2, P-N5; 53. P-R5, P-N6 ch; 54. K-R3, B-B4 ch; 55. KxP? P-N7; 56. R-KN8, B-N3) K-N2!!; 53. P-R5, P-N5; 54. R-R5, P-N6; 55. P-R7?? (Necessary is 55. R-R7 ch, K-N3; 56. R-R8, K-N2, drawn) P-R6; 56. R-N8 ch, KxR; 57. P-R8=Q ch, K-N2; 58. Q-N7 ch, K-N3; 59. QxP ch, K-N4 and Black wins.

49. P-R4 P-R5 ch 55. R-B8 ch K-N5

50. K-N2 P-N5 56. P-R7 P-R6ch

51. P-R5 K-N4 57. K-N1 B-B4

52. R-R8 B-Q2 58. RxR KxR

53. R-N8 ch K-B5 59. P-R8 Q

54. P-R6 P-N6 Resigns

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CORRECTION

Please see Diagram 77, in Walter Korn's "All's Well That Ends Well," page 4, May 20, 1960 issue. The solution, Col. 4, Page 5, was thoroughly messed up. Correct is: 1. K-N7, P-R5; 2. K-B6, P-R6; 3. K-K6, P-R7; 4. P-B7, drawing. If 1. K-N7, K-N3; 2. K-B6, P-R5; 3. K-K5, drawing.

CHESS—AN ESSAY—
by A. E. Santasiere
(Continued from Page 3)

It is no easy thing to analyze the human mind and heart. Most of us live not in one world, but in ten worlds. Some of us can be part saint, part devil. We are none of us without weakness.

In the field of music, for instance, we recall how Beethoven insulted even princes. Or consider Johannes Brahms who apparently had a hateful personality. He made many enemies; he deserved to be disliked—but only apparently! Let us go to the music! What a heart! What a superb artist! This, then, was the man—and him we must love.

So with Alekhine. Let us put aside his (our) supposed prejudices. Let us be more rather than less tolerant of his failings in social living as a man, for his true life was only for chess. Let us look at his games, his creative output. The prejudices, a local and not too important disturbance, will die of their own dead weight. Alekhine's games will live, as all true beauty deserves to live.

Alekhine was the greatest spiritual chess master our world has ever known. That his material success, too, was great is not so important. Behind the mind, behind the scenes was a truly kingly heart and soul.

It is so very rare that a great mind is motivated by a great heart. Alekhine, in his chess, had both. He must have worked very hard to attain his incredible knowledge of the game. He was superb in all phases — opening, middle game, ending. But he was superb not so much because of that knowledge, but because of his heart—a heart which I am sure had been well fortified and strengthened by great sufferings bravely borne.

(To be continued).

AVRAM '60 D.C. CHAMPION

Herbert M. Avram topped the 23 player field in the annual District of Columbia championship tournament, and emerged the 1960 champion with 6 wins and a draw, for a 6½-½ score. 2nd and 3rd, after both median and Solkoff tie-breaking systems had been used on their 5-2 tie, came Jack Mayer and C. D. Mott. Median points were all that were needed to give Irwin Sigmond 4th place over Robert Gauntt, who placed 5th, after each had scored 4½-2½. Sponsored by the D. C. Chess League, the event was directed by Alexis A. Gilliland.

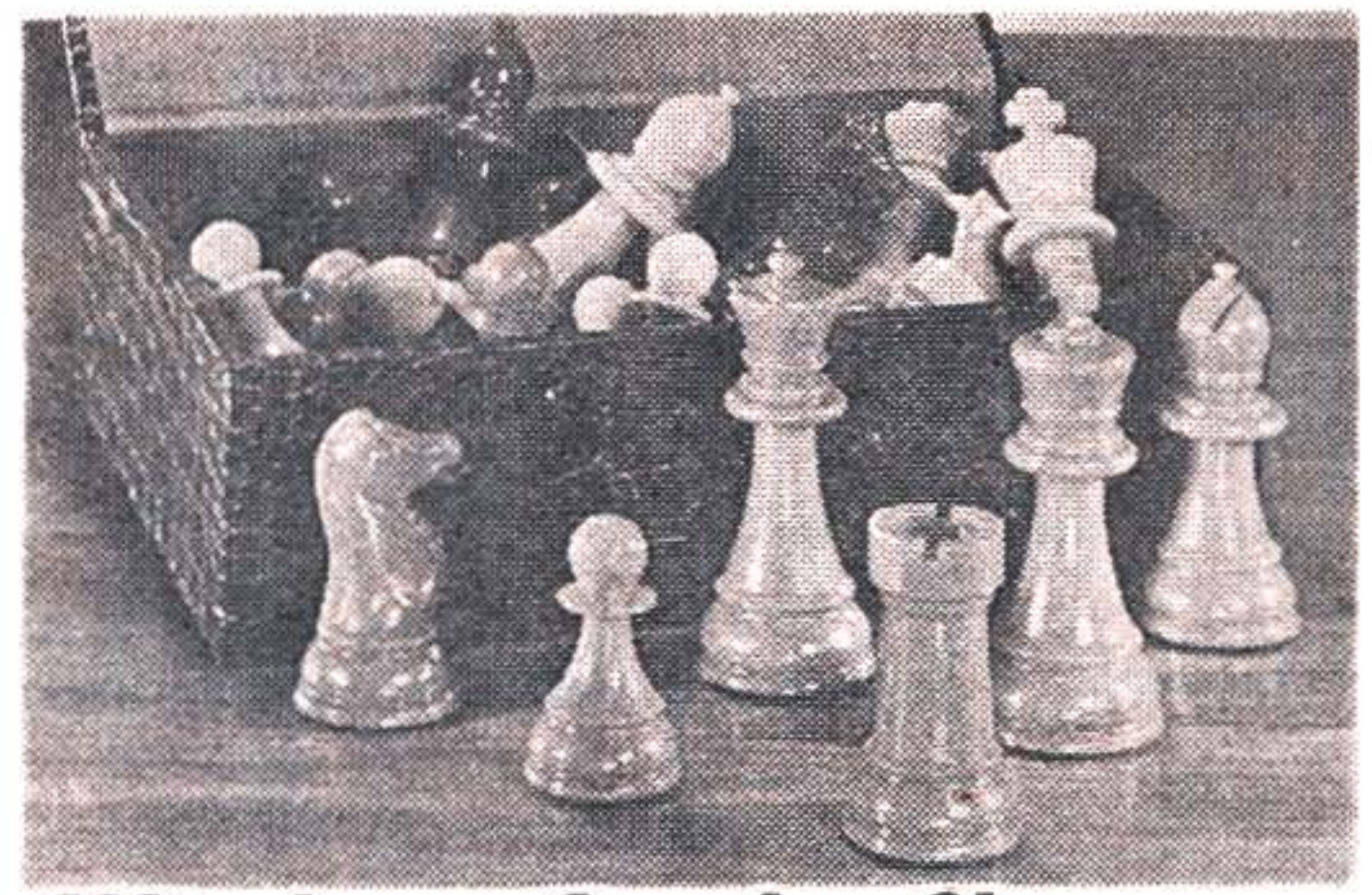
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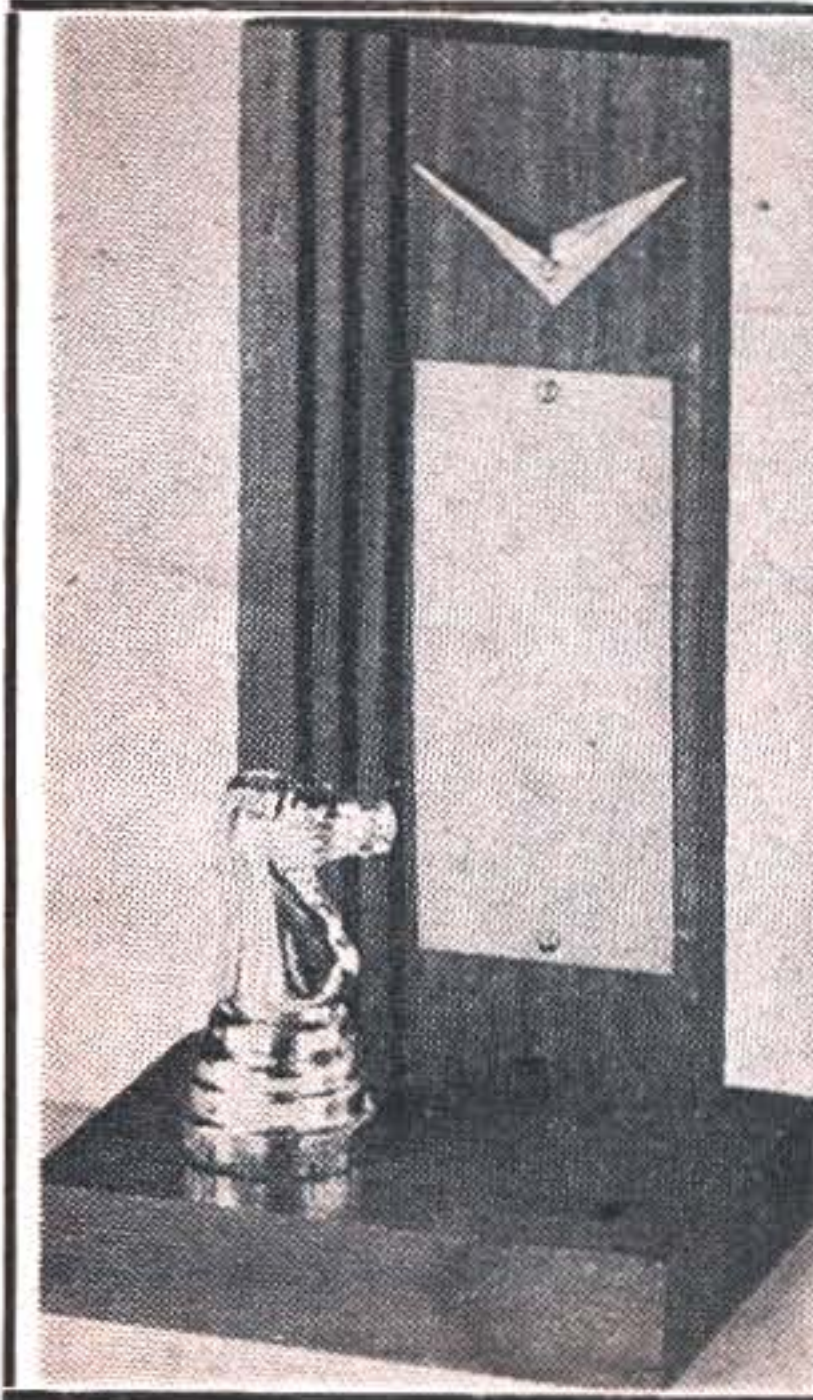
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

Here are a few games from recent events. The first two are from the U.S. Amateur, Asbury Park, 1960, the first being the last round game which you saw being played in the picture on Page 1 of July 5 CHESS LIFE. The Lombardy-Sherwin game is from the recent Manhattan-Marshall match; reported on Page 1 of this issue.

| M. S. Lubell | | J. Falato | |
|--------------|--------|--------------|----------|
| White | | Black | |
| 1. P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 27. K-R1 | N-R5 |
| 2. N-KB3 | N-KB3 | 28. R-N3 | P-QN4 |
| 3. P-QB4 | P-K3 | 29. QR-Q1 | Q-QB3 |
| 4. N-QB3 | P-QB4 | 30. B-B6 | N-B4 |
| 5. P-K3 | N-QB3 | 31. R(1)-KN1 | NxR |
| 6. PxQP | KPxQP | 32. RxN | P-QR4 |
| 7. P-Q3 | P-B5 | 33. B-B3 | PxP |
| 8. B-B2 | B-QN5 | 34. PxP | R-R5 |
| 9. B-Q2 | B-N5 | 35. Q-Q2 | R(1)-QR1 |
| 10. P-KR3 | B-KR4 | 36. Q-Q4 | P-B3 |
| 11. O-O | O-O | 37. R-N5 | Q-K3 |
| 12. P-QN3 | Q-R4 | 38. K-N2 | RxNP |
| 13. Q-K1 | BxN | 39. RxQP | R-N6 |
| 14. PxP | R-K | 40. R-Q6 | Q-K4 |
| 15. P-QR3 | NxQP | 41. R-Q7ch | K-R3 |
| 16. Q-Q1 | BxN | 42. R-R7ch | KxR |
| 17. P-QN4 | Q-N3 | 43. Q-Q7ch | K-R3 |
| 18. BxB | NxB | 44. BxQ | PxB |
| 19. QxN | Q-K3 | 45. P-R4 | R-KN1 |
| 20. K-R2 | N-KR4 | 46. Q-K7 | R-N2 |
| 21. R-KN1 | P-KN3 | 47. QxKP | P-B6 |
| 22. R-N4 | N-N2 | 48. P-B4 | P-N5 |
| 23. Q-N2 | N-B4 | 49. P-B5 | P-B7 |
| 24. B-R8 | P-KR4 | 50. Q-B5 | PxPch |
| 25. R-N5 | K-R2 | 51. K-B3 | R-B6 |
| 26. B-B3 | Q-Q3ch | 52. Q-Q6ch | K-R2 |

| R. L. Benedicto | | J. L. Foster | |
|-----------------|--------|--------------|---------|
| White | | Black | |
| 1. P-K4 | P-K4 | 27. NxQ | NxQ |
| 2. N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 28. Nx8 | N-B3 |
| 3. B-B4 | B-B4 | 29. P-N5 | R-R1 |
| 4. P-B3 | N-B3 | 30. P-K5 | RxP |
| 5. P-Q3 | P-Q3 | 31. P-N6 | PxP |
| 6. P-QN4 | B-N3 | 32. PxP | P-R3 |
| 7. P-QR4 | P-QR3 | 33. K-N1 | K-N1 |
| 8. B-KN5 | B-K3 | 34. R-QB4 | R(1)-K1 |
| 9. QN-Q2 | Q-K2 | 35. R-B7 | R-N1 |
| 10. O-O | O-O | 36. P-B4 | K-B1 |
| 11. Q-K2 | QR-K1 | 37. N-B8 | N-K1 |
| 12. P-R5 | B-R2 | 38. R-Q8 | P-QR4 |
| 13. K-R1 | N-Q1 | 39. R(7)-Q7 | P-R5 |
| 14. QR-K1 | BxB | 40. R-Q3 | R-QB4 |
| 15. Nx8 | N-K3 | 41. R-K3 | P-N3 |
| 16. N-R4 | NxB | 42. R(3)xNch | K-N2 |
| 17. N-B5 | Q-Q1 | 43. N-Q6 | RxR |
| 18. P-B4 | PxP | 44. RxR | R-R4 |
| 19. RxP | P-Q4 | 45. NxNP | R-R3 |
| 20. N-Q2 | PxP | 46. P-B5 | P-R6 |
| 21. NxP | N(4)xN | 47. R-Q1 | P-R7 |
| 22. PxN | R-K3 | 48. R-R1 | K-B3 |
| 23. Q-B3 | N-K1 | 49. N-Q6 | K-K3 |
| 24. R-Q1 | Q-B1 | 50. P-N7 | K-Q1 |
| 25. Q-N4 | K-R1 | 51. P-N8(Q) | |
| 26. N-K7 | N-B3 | | Resigns |

| W. Lombardy | | J. Sherwin | |
|-------------|--------|------------|--------|
| White | | Black | |
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 | 23. Q-K2 | KR-QB1 |
| 2. N-KB3 | P-Q3 | 24. B-K3 | Q-K2 |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP | 25. R-KB1 | N-K4 |
| 4. NxP | N-KB3 | 26. B-N6 | R-B7 |
| 5. N-QB3 | P-KN3 | 27. RxR | RxR |
| 6. B-K2 | B-N2 | 28. Q-Q1 | Q-N4 |
| 7. O-O | O-O | 29. B-K2 | N(4)xP |
| 8. P-B4 | N-B3 | 30. P-R4 | Q-Q7 |
| 9. N-N3 | P-QR4 | 31. QxQ | RxQ |
| 10. P-QR4 | B-K3 | 32. BxN | NxB |
| 11. B-K3 | R-B1 | 33. BxRP | R-R7 |
| 12. B-B3 | QN-N5 | 34. R-Q1 | RxP |
| 13. N-Q4 | B-B5 | 35. B-B3 | N-K4 |
| 14. R-B2 | N-Q2 | 36. RxP | RxP |
| 15. R-Q2 | P-K4 | 37. P-R5 | PxP |
| 16. N(4)-K2 | PxP | 38. R-KR6 | R-K6 |
| 17. NxP | B-K4 | 39. B-Q2 | R-K7 |
| 18. N-Q3 | BxN(Q) | 40. B-B3 | K-N2 |
| 19. PxP | BxN | 41. RxP | P-B3 |
| 20. PxP | RxP | 42. K-B1 | R-K5 |
| 21. B-Q4 | R-B2 | 43. R-R3 | Draw |
| 22. B-B2 | Q-N4 | | |



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Tournament Life

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July 22, 23, 24

QUALIFICATION TOURNEY

At Mechanics Institute, 57 Post St., San Francisco, Cal. 5 rd Swiss, 1 game Fri. night, 2 Sat. and 2 Sun. Entry fee, \$2.50 (plus USCF and Cal. State CF dues for non-members). Prizes: all entry fees less rating costs will be returned in prizes. Winner, if California resident, also qualifies for Closed Cal. State Championship tourney in fall. Sponsored by California State Chess Federation. This event is open to all, but is restricted to a maximum of 60 players, so first come, first served. Further information from U.S. C.F. Membership committee, 59 Stoneybrook Ave., San Francisco 12, California.

August 27-Sept. 4

NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

The annual N.Y. State Chess Congress for 1960, at Cazenovia Junior College, Cazenovia, New York. 9 rd Swiss, 1 rd a day, 45 moves in 2½ hrs. Open to all members NYSCA (dues \$2) and USCF (dues \$5). Entry fee, \$10. Prizes: 1st, \$200; 2nd \$100; 3rd, \$50; 4th, \$25. These are guaranteed minimum prizes, and they will be increased and point money added if income from entries permits. State Championship title to highest scoring N.Y. resident. Concurrent experts' tourney. State Rapid Championship, Sept. 3, 8:30 p.m. Genesee Cup matches (N.Y. County teams) Sept. 3 and 4. Entries should be mailed to H. M. Phillips, 258 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Address inquiries as to details to Dr. Edward Epp, 165 East 35th St., New York, N.Y.

USCF RATED SUMMER POSTAL RATING TOURNAMENT

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Sept. 2 to Sept. 5

1960 MICHIGAN OPEN

At the Michigan Union Bldg., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 7 round Swiss, time limit 50 moves in 2 hours. Entry fee for USCF members: \$7.50 (\$5.00 for juniors under 19) Prizes \$100 for 1st, plus 8 additional cash prizes, also trophies and merchandise prizes, plus USCF memberships to five highest-scoring juniors. Michigan State Championship title restricted to highest-scoring Michigan resident. TD: Robert Reibel. For further information write V. E. Vanderburg, 505 W. Lenawee, Lansing 33, Michigan.

September 3, 4, 5

OHIO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Open to all, with state championship titles going to highest scoring Ohioans. 7 rd Swiss; Entry fee: \$8.00, plus membership in USCF and OCA for non-members. Registration, 10 to 12 noon Sept. 3, 1st round starts 1 P.M. No entries accepted after 12 noon. Prizes: 1st, Trophy plus \$50. 2nd, \$25.00. Trophies for highest Class A, B players, and woman's champion. Prize for highest unrated player, with book prizes for 2nd and 3rd highest A and B players. Free banquet, 7 p.m., Sept. 5. Advance registration: James Schroeder, Box 652, Springfield, Ohio—and anyone registering in advance will receive a chess book prize. 2 games Sat., 3 Sunday, and 2 Monday.

Concurrent Ohio Junior Tourney

Open to anyone under 21 years of age, but Ohio Junior title to highest scoring Ohioan. Dates and registration as above. Entry fee: \$1.00 plus USCF and OCA membership. Prizes: 1st, tro-

phy and books, with every entrant receiving chess book prize.

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TOURNAMENT RESULTS

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT CHAMPIONSHIP: Played at Downtown YMCA, St. Louis, Mo. 1st, Robert Steinmeyer, 8½-½; 2nd, Louis G. Stephens, 7-2; 3rd, J. Donald Define, 6½-2½; 4th and 5th, each with 5-4, Raymond W. Vollmar, and Charles M. Burton. Sponsored by the St. Louis Chess League, the event was directed by Charles M. Burton.

SAN BERNADINO OPEN: Played at Norton Air Force Base. 1st, Leslie Simon, 5½-½; 2nd Stephen Matzner, 5-1; 3rd, R. M. Jacobs, 5-1; 4th, Roger Smook, 4½-1½; 5th, Imre Barlai, 4½-1½. Frank Metz took a special prize as highest-scoring Junior. Sponsored by the San Bernadino (Cal.) C.C., the 37-player tournament was directed by Ted Jones.

NORTH CAROLINA OPEN: Played at Warrenton, N.C., June 3-5. 1st, Oliver Hutaff, 4½-½; 2nd, Paul Davis, 4-1; 3rd, Sam Sloan, 3½-1½. These were the only scores reported from the 13-player event sponsored by the N. C. Chess Association, and directed by Paul C. Newton.

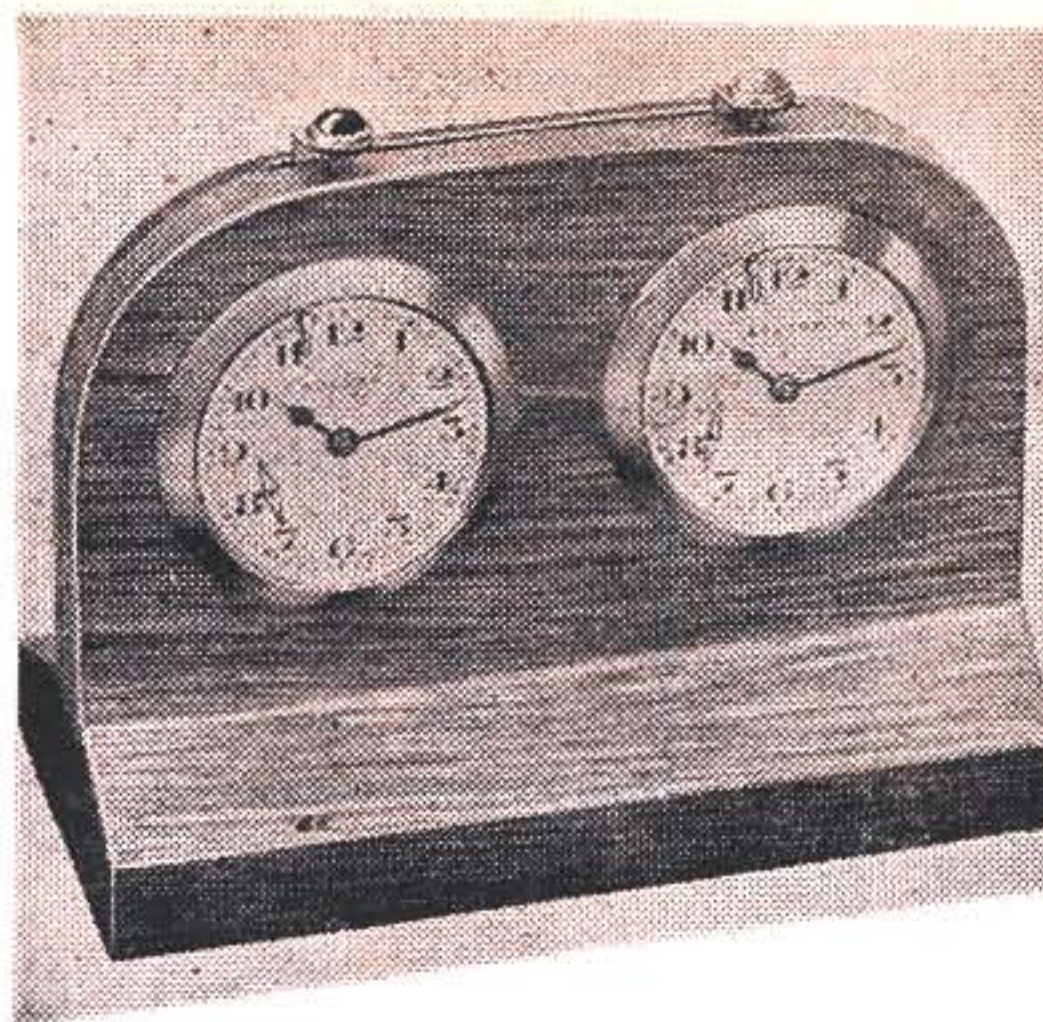
MICHIGAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP: Played at Lansing, May 28-30, the seven-round event drew 49 players. 1st, Lindell Brady of Flint, 6-1; 2nd, Robert Reibel of Royal Oak, 5½-1½; 3rd, Lewis Hamilton of Lansing, 5½-1½; 4th, John Kelly of Lansing, 5½-1½. Sponsored by the Michigan Chess Association, the tourney was directed by Jack O'Keefe.

IDAHO OPEN: Played at YMCA, Boise, Idaho, May 28-29. 1st, Mike Franett of Seattle, Wash., 4½-½; 2nd, Farrell Clark, Salt Lake City, Utah, 3½-1½; 3rd, Donald Turner, Salem, Oregon, 3½-1½; 4th, Gaston Chappuis, Salt Lake City, 3½-1½; 5th (on Solkoff points) Phil Dolph, highest-scoring Idaho resident, 3½-1½. Unrated Class B Section won by Jerry Wolfe of Seattle, with Max Wennstrom of Boise 2nd and Mike Conway of Spokane, 3rd. Wolfe also won the junior prize. Hazel Dolph won Idaho Women's championship. Sponsored by the Idaho Chess Ass'n. the event was directed by Buzz Eddy of Seattle, Washington.

ALBUQUERQUE OPEN: Played at Albuquerque YMCA, May 28-30. 1st, Jack Shaw (on Median points) 5-1; 2nd, Warren Miller, 5-1; 3rd, Max Burkett, 4½-1½; 4th, Roger Haines, 4-2; 5th, Kent Pullen, 4-2. Sponsored by the Albuquerque CC, the tourney was directed by Warren Miller. 18 played in the tournament.

MASSACHUSETTS OPEN, AND MASSACHUSETTS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP, COMBINED. Played at Cambridge, May 27-30. 1st, John Curdo, 5½-½; 2nd, Davis Turner, 5-1; 3rd, Harlow Daly, 4½-1½; unbroken tie for 4th between David Ames, John Cheevers, and Gene Theoharous, each with 4-2. Algis Makaitis, age 14, took a separate Class B event with a clean sweep of 6-0. Sponsored by the Mass. State Chess Ass'n, Inc., the play was directed by Erich Nitzche.

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