

Chess Life



America's Chess Newspaper
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Vol. XV, No. 7

Monday, December 5, 1960

15 Cents

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.

CHESS KALEIDOSCOPE September 1960

U.S. Student Team Captain Jerry Spann may have pulled a boner when he assigned me the task of reporting the U.S. team's upset victory over the Russians on their home grounds. For I hardly know where to begin or what to emphasize about our trip to Leningrad—shall it be games and match reports or the status and mechanics of chess in the USSR, or just an American tourist's impressions of Russia and its people? I've decided to focus on the latter alternatives and leave game scores and tournament statistics for other columns in CHESS LIFE.

Captain Spann, Bill Lombardy and Ray Weinstein arrived in Moscow via jet from Amsterdam a few days before the rest of the team set foot in Russia. In Moscow our advance contingent had a chance to "politick" a bit and Captain Spann left the USSR capital with a major feather in his cap: the definite scheduling of a USA-USSR match in New York next May, with Tal, Botvinnik and eight other grandmasters comprising the Russian team. Student team players Lombardy and Weinstein recall with pleasure their drive around Moscow with chess organizer and grandmaster Kotov and a few five-minute games at the Moscow Central Chess Club with David Bronstein. We were to hear from many others in Russia that Bronstein seems to have lost his touch in chess and that his recent lack of success has made him moody and introverted, at times even very eccentric.

Mednis, Kalme and I arrived directly in Leningrad, the site of the tourney, via Amsterdam and Helsinki. The reception committee at the airport could hardly have been friendlier—from engineering student Natasha, a brilliant and attractive girl who was soon adopted as one of the U.S. team's official mascots, to Raia, a USSR woman candidate master who was to referee (very efficiently) most of our matches in the tourney, to Volya, a USSR medical student who knew more jazz talk and Dixieland tunes than anyone on the U.S. team. All spoke English well and described the beauties of the USSR as we traveled from the airport along Moskovsky Boulevard and eventually onto famed Nevsky Prospect, where our hotel and the tournament rooms at the Palace of the Pioneers were both located, within a few blocks of each other.

The hospitality of our hosts persevered throughout the tournament. Our official interpreter Svetlana, a newlywed who was majoring in English literature at the University of Leningrad (though the only "recent" American authors available to read in English were Jack London and Mark Twain!), was in charge of arranging for all our side-trips, shopping excursions and meal tickets. One of the team's greatest achievements, we thought, was teaching Svetlana to play chess; amidst all the Russian chess enthusiasts it was the Americans who first introduced her to checks and checkmate.

Svetlana never appeared to be keeping an eye on us. So far as we were able to determine, we were completely free to come and go as we pleased and our team members often took unescorted walks all over the city.

We were impressed and even overwhelmed at times by the curiosity and warm feelings of all our acquaintances. Many were surprisingly critical: "we know that most of what we read in the papers is just propaganda"; "we have at least as many spies as you do"; "we're not so sure that Khrushchev wasn't responsible for the summit failure"—these are some comments I recorded from chance conversations. The English-speakers commented often on how much they enjoyed the Voice of America, whose English language broadcasts are apparently

(Continued on page 2)

LEIPZIG STATISTICS

The following information was relayed to CHESS LIFE by Frank Brady, who received it from the United States Team's non-playing captain, Kashdan.

COMPLETE FINAL STANDINGS

1. Soviet Union	34 -10	7. Argentina	20½-23½
2. United States	29 -15	8. West Germany	19½-24½
3. Yugoslavia	27 -17	9. East Germany	19 -25
4. Hungary	22½-21½	10. Holland	17 -27
5. Czechoslovakia	21½-22½	11. England	16½-27½
6. Bulgaria	21 -23	12. Rumania	16½-27½

MATCH RESULTS (Top six teams)

	Won	Lost	Drew		Won	Lost	Drew
1. Soviet Union	11	0	0	4. Hungary	5	4	2
2. United States	8	2	1	5. Czechoslovakia	4	3	4
3. Yugoslavia	8	2	1	6. Bulgaria	2	3	6

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS IN TWO TOP TEAMS (USA names and scores in parentheses)

Player	Board	Preliminaries	Finals	Percentage
Tal	1	4½-1½	6½-2½	73%
(Fischer)	(1)	(5 -2)	(8 -3)	(72%)
Botvinnik	2	5½-½	5 -2	81%
(Lombardy)	(2)	(5½-1½)	(6 -4)	(68%)
Keres	3	5½-½	5 -2	81%
(Byrne)	(3)	(5½-1½)	(6½-1½)	(80%)
Korchnoi	4	5 -1	5½-1½	77%
(Bisguier)	(4)	(6 -1)	(5½-3½)	(72%)
Smyslov	Alternate	5½-½	6 -1	88%
(Rossolimo)	(Alternate)	(3 -1)	(1½-1½)	(58%)
Petrosian	Alternate	6 -0	6 -1	92%
(Weinstein)	(Alternate)	(4 -0)	(2½-1½)	(81%)

Fischer's score of 8-3 in the finals came from six wins, four draws, and a single loss to Gligoric in the 4th round. Lombardy's 6-4 came from three wins, six draws, and one loss. Byrne emerged the only undefeated player on the American team, having won five and drawn three in the finals.

CORRECTION

The October 20 issue of CHESS LIFE carried a page 1 item to the effect that Dr. Erich Marchand was the first player living outside New York City to win the New York State Championship Chess Tournament in the past 50 years. This was the un-retouched story as received from a reporter well known in New York State chess circles. Information now reaching CHESS LIFE tells us that our reporter was a bit off the beam, since Hans Berliner, then a resident of Washington, D.C., took the title in 1953, scoring a magnificent 8½-½, finishing 1½ points ahead of Sherwin, and 2 points above Mengarini, who placed 2nd and 3rd, respectively. (Story appears on Page 1, CHESS LIFE, Sept. 20, 1953) Sorry, Hans!

SICILIAN DEFENSE H. Davis v. J. Sherwin

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-QR3; 6. B-QB4, QN-Q2; 7. P-QR3, P-KN3; 8. P-KR4, P-KR3; 9. P-B3, B-N2; 10. B-K3, N-K4; 11. B-N3, B-Q2; 12. Q-Q2, R-QB1; 13. O-O-O, N-B5; 14. BxN, RxN; 15. P-KN4, P-QN4; 16. P-N5, PxP; 17. PxP, N-R4; 18. N-Q5, P-K3; 19. N-N6, QxN; 20. N-B5, KPxN; 21. BxQ, O-O; 22. QxP, KR-B1; 23. P-B3, B-K3; 24. B-Q4, R/5-B3; 25. Q-R2, B-B1; 26. B-B6, P-R4; 27. K-N1, PxP; 28. PxP, P-N5; 29. RPxP, PxP; 30. PxP, R-R3; 31. B-B3, B-N6; 32. R-Q7, R-K1; 33. Q-N2, R/3-K3; 34. R-R4, R-R3; 35. Q-B3, R/1-R1; 36. K-B1, B-Q3; 37. RxN, PxR; 38. Q-B6, B-B5ch; 39. QxB, R-R8ch; 40. K-Q2, R-Q8ch; 41. K-K2, RxR; 42. Q-B6, K-B1; 43. Q-R8ch, K-K2; 44. QxR, Resigns.

SICILIAN DEFENSE Santasiere v. L. Lane

1. N-KB3, P-P-QB4; 2. P-KN3, P-KN3; 3. B-N2, B-N2; 4. O-O, N-KB3; 5. P-Q3, O-O; 6. P-K4, P-Q3; 7. P-B3, N-B3; 8. P-KR3, B-Q2; 9. B-K3, R-B1; 10. QN-Q2, R-B2; 11. N-R4, Q-B1; 12. K-R2, P-K4; 13. P-KB4, N-K2; 14. N-B4, N-K1; 15. P-R4, P-N3; 16. P-KN4, B-QB3; 17. N-B3, PxP; 18. BxP, R-Q2; 19. Q-K1, Q-R3; 20. P-N3, N-B1; 21. R-B1, B-R1; 22. Q-N3; 23. KR-K1, P-Q4; 24. PxP, BxP; 25. KN-K5, BxB; 26. QxB, N-K2; 27. N-B6, NxN; 28. QxN, N-B3; 29. P-N5, R-B1; 30. Q-B3, N-K1; 31. R-K7, R-Q1; 32. B-K5, P-B3; 33. PxP, NxP; 34. R-KB1, N-K1; 35. R-KB7, N-B3; 36. RxBch, KxR; 37. BxNch, K-N1; 38. Q-K4, Q-B1; 39. N-K5, Q-N1; 40. Q-B4ch, Resigns.

not often jammed, though the Russian language broadcasts frequently are. All of us on the U.S. team became embroiled in political discussions on one occasion or another, but the lack of hostility with which our beliefs were received was quite unexpected. Most of us had more or less decided beforehand to steer clear of political topics and just play chess.

Russian curiosity about the United States and its customs, salaries, and habits was insatiable. A typical conversation would include a comparison of the price of automobiles in the USSR and USA (Russian cars cost approximately \$4000, without the possibility of paying in installments, so that no "average" citizens even entertain the dream of owning one), questions about the availability of higher education in both countries, and a debate on the merits of television (none of the TV sets in our Hotel Baltiskaya rooms worked!).

Absent from the streets of Leningrad were the large billboards and advertisements so characteristic of a USA metropolis. The most provocative sign in Leningrad might be one advising readers to "Buy Soap!" or "Use Taxis!", slogans which hardly meet the criteria set up by American advertising men.

The city of Leningrad itself was quite beautiful (a constant question from our hosts was whether we thought Moscow or Leningrad was more beautiful; there appears to be kind of a Minneapolis-St. Paul feud between these two cities). The old Czarist palaces, statues, cathedrals and art galleries, the broad boulevards, the numerous bridges and canals, the intermingling of Greek, Roman, Byzantine and eclectic architecture, all make Leningrad as historic and interesting a city to visit as Paris or Rome. However, the more recent apartment buildings and other structures, except for the new and luxurious subway system, do not impress the American visitor. These new buildings are drab and monotonous, and appear to have been built solely for more living space, with little imagination going into their planning.

The same quality of drabness could be used to describe the inside of most stores, the dress of the people and the food served at the dining hall frequented by the chessplayers. For Americans used to that extra added something, these characteristics of Russian life were very hard to adjust to.

More than a few Soviet acquaintances commented to us on how they never would have had the courage to associate with Americans four or five years ago. Despite this apparent gain in personal freedom, they often complained about the impossibility of their traveling abroad (without leaving a relative behind in Russia) and the lack of non-Communist books and periodicals in Russia. To obtain literature in English, German or French, many were eager to achieve. Most of us Americans returned to the U.S. with a list of American books requested by the Russians; which ranged from murder mysteries and science-fiction to dictionaries and scientific and legal treatises. In exchange we were promised the latest in Russian chess books, an attractive offer for our chessplayers even though most Russian chess literature now is available in the West.

Of course, comments critical of the current Soviet regime were not characteristic of the majority of our Russian contacts, but rather were much more prevalent among chessplayers and the better-educated people who were most likely to frequent the chess tournament rooms. The maids in the hotel, the elevator men, the taxi-drivers, while still treating us personally with great hospitality and warmth, echoed the familiar theme that there are only a few people in the U.S. who have political power and these tyrants are interested only in wars and money. It was common for us to discover that the only English words a Soviet citizen might know were "Wall Street" and "Pentagon". We didn't try very hard, but it was obvious that no amount of counter-argument on our part could change their well-conditioned beliefs on these matters.

A few words about the chess tournament might now be in order! Boris Spassky, the Russian grandmaster, No. 1 chessplayer-student, and recently a father for the first time, has mastered the English language since we last met in Iceland in 1957. A true gentleman and a fine sportsman, he and Bill Lombardy have developed a strong friendship over the course of competing together in several student tournaments. It must have been quite a blow for Spassky to lose so rapidly to Bill in his own home town and in such an important match, but his gracious resignation and objective post-mortem analysis set an example most American masters could not approach.

While on the subject of sportsmanship, the battle between Kalme of the USA and Vukchevich of Yugoslavia for top score on second board ought to be mentioned. Both combatants entered the final round tied for the lead with 11-1 (Kalme's only loss was to Vukchevich), but the American player took an early draw against Bulgaria in a very promising position in order to help clinch the title for the USA. When Vukchevich heard about this draw, he himself offered a draw to his East German opponent, even though the Yugoslav had a strong position. Vukchevich didn't want to win the board prize on the basis of Kalme's title-clinching draw. So both the Yugoslav and the American shared the prize.

Playing in a tourney in the USSR is an exciting experience. The organization of the tournament was virtually perfect. Each match of four games had its own referee, most of whom were of master or candidate-master strength. Among these referees were several women, the best known being Mm. Larissa Volpert, a charming lady who is

Leningrad's best female master and probably one of the top five lady players in the world. She is soon to obtain an advanced degree in French from the University of Leningrad and in her spare moments could usually be observed perusing some classic French novel.

Because the referee to game ratio was no higher than 1:4 (compare this to U.S. tourneys where the ratio may even be over 1:100), time pressure disputes were very efficiently handled. The referee or his deputies kept score themselves when fierce time pressure prevented the players from maintaining an accurate record of their moves.

The leading match of each round was scheduled for the stage of the auditorium in the Palace of the Pioneers (the "Pioneers" are analogous to our Boy Scouts). Wallboards in the auditorium followed the progress of these four games and spectators were quick to boo affectionately if one of the young chessplayers responsible for manning the boards happened to drop a piece or make an illegal move. The other matches were held in four or five rooms adjacent to the audi-

(Continued on page 4)

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

Mastering the End Game

By **WALTER KORN, Editor of MCO**

AMERICANA VII

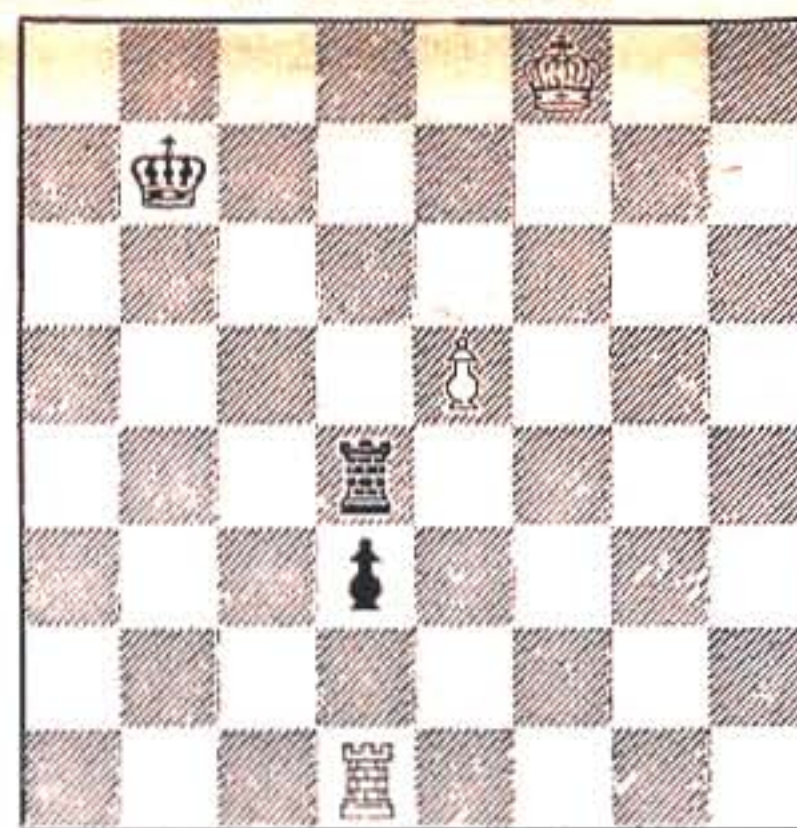
Diagram 84 shows a more ambitious and somewhat more complicated piece by Edmund Peckover again—but it contains a large variety of different and interesting tries and false leads which make the study very rewarding and intriguing.

As a piece of background, Edmund attaches a comment that on perusing a Chess Magic column in Chess Review he discovered that Troitsky had once composed an ending anticipating the King manoeuvre shown in Diagram 84, but that the antecedent lacked a variation and Peckover's deceptive "near cook."

I tried to pinpoint the Troitsky study referred to by the author but cannot identify it; maybe, because I do not have Troitsky's collected studies on hand in my present location.

However, just because Troitsky's illustrious name has been brought up, I will next time reproduce some other of his famous Rook endgames (and possibly one of them could be what Peckover had in mind.)

Diagram 84
V. E. PECKOVER



White to play and win

Diagram 84

A. 1. P-K6, K-B2; 2. P-K7, R-B5ch; 3. K-K8, R-Q5; 4. K-B7! R-B5ch; 5. K-K6, R-K5ch; 6. K-B6, R-B5ch; 7. K-K5, R-B6; 8. K-K4, R-B7; 9. KxP (9. RxP? R-K7ch; 10. R-K3, RxRch; 11. KxR, K-Q2 (draw), K-Q2; 10. K-K3 dis ch wins.

If 4. R-KB1, P-Q7ch!; 5. K-B7! R-B5ch; 6. RxR, P-Q8=Q; 7. R-B4ch; K-N2 (if 7. P-K8=Q, Q-R4ch wins the Rook in two more moves); 8. P-K8(Q), Q-R4ch; 9. K-B1, Q-R1ch; 10. K-K7, Q-K4ch; 11. K-Q8, Q-R4ch; 12. K-K7, Q-K4 perpetual check!

B. 1. P-K6, K-B2; 2. P-K7, R-B5ch; 3. K-K8, R-B6; 4. R-B1ch, K-Q3; 5. K-Q8, R-K6; 6. R-B3! P-Q7; 8. RxR, P-Q8=Q; 9. P-K8=Q, K-B4 dis ch; 10. Q-Q7 wins.

If 1., P-Q7; 2. P-K7, R-B5ch; 3. K-N7, R-K5; 4. K-B7, R-B5ch; 5. K-K6, R-K5ch; 6. K-Q6, R-Q5ch; 7. K-K5, R-Q6; 8. K-K4 wins.

RAGAN WINS HEART OF AMERICA OPEN

John V. Ragan again topped the field in the Heart of America Open, played at Kansas City, Mo. early in September. The 48 player event was sponsored by the Kansas City YMCA C.C., and directed by James M. Wright. Ragan won five and drew one for a 5½-½ score. John Allen was 2nd, with 5-1. 3rd to 5th, each with 4½-1½, in the order listed, were Dan Allen, W. Schaetzle, and J. R. Beitling. It is reported that Ragan was never in trouble, and that he conceded the draw in the last round only after his tournament win was indisputable. Schaetzle, with a pre-tournament Class C rating, furnished the surprise of the event by finishing ahead of several rated Experts and Class A players.

MARKS WEST VA. CHAMP

H. Landis Marks won five and drew one for 5½-½ in the six-round, eighteen-player West Virginia Championship Tournament played at Parkersburg on Sept. 3-4-5, 1960, taking the state championship by a full point over second-place Dr. S. Werthammer, who had three wins and three draws for 4½-1½. The two top prize winners are from Huntington. The next three to place 3rd to 5th respectively, were Ed Foy, Harry McKinney, and John Scherer, each with 4-2 score, and each from Charleston. The Junior championship was won by Robert Hendricks of Parkersburg, while the Vincent S. Hayward Memorial Trophy was won by W. W. Moyer, also of Parkersburg. Sponsored by the West Va. Chess Association, the event was directed by Dewey Hart, of Waverly, West Va.

Comparative Operating Statements for Fiscal Years Ended June 30

Income	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Individual Membership Dues	2,970.00	2,918.50	4,371.00	3,861.50	9,065.34	9,496.78	9,825.53	8,912.21	9,138.04	12,353.10	18,506.81	20,981.66
Affiliated Organization Fees						561.00	1,139.00	1,237.00	1,249.00	1,355.00	1,816.00	1,459.25
Chess Life Advertising				85.04			131.40	21.94	33.60	34.05	136.36	256.20
Chess Life Non-Member Subscriptions	986.43	522.69	535.65	461.20	372.38	1,896.14	1,149.42	601.99	705.96	1,279.71	541.21	505.25
Sale of Chess Books and Equipment	478.62	(198.20)		2.50	2,162.49	10,208.85	12,123.80	10,984.96	11,432.65	12,283.58	16,398.16	19,961.43
Foreign Magazine Subscriptions		3.45	.36	12.16	60.23	(22.51)	47.86	31.32	55.86	(8.87)	45.70	10.33
Tournament Entry Fees						1,118.50	1,170.00	1,600.30	1,441.03	1,927.49	4,170.00	5,074.32
Rating Fees				52.50	147.25	405.90	812.80	910.70	1,027.35	1,044.25	1,274.85	1,672.75
General Donations	545.25	148.25	173.50	577.10	1,185.03	834.76	169.74	83.73	118.08	642.68	175.53	116.42
Earmarked Donations									870.75	263.65	135.25	232.75
Miscellaneous Income	508.50	310.13	243.85		44.62	234.25		30.64	48.65			
Total Income	5,485.80	3,704.82	5,324.36	5,052.00	13,037.34	24,773.67	26,569.55	24,414.79	26,120.97	31,174.64	43,199.87	50,267.66
Expenses												
Membership Pr & Ret, Printing & Mailing						1,734.90	1,663.82	1,296.89	1,213.67	856.97	572.01	1,503.73
Membership Pr & Ret, Newspaper Advert'g					1,331.36	1,737.70	1,127.68		326.79	1,140.08		
Chess Life, Printing and Mailing	3,467.92	3,611.65	4,472.08	4,384.23	4,709.43	5,790.92	6,252.03	5,756.28	5,644.98	6,531.19	6,825.24	7,483.15
Chess Life, Editorial Fees & Expenses	657.13	593.29	580.92	576.42	570.48	949.73	1,489.51	1,564.10	1,537.34	2,249.08	2,841.75	2,831.15
Cost of Chess Books and Equipment Sold				1.50	1,247.78	5,665.08	7,597.98	6,630.79	6,702.76	8,658.47	10,102.82	13,981.61
Book & Eq: Shipping Supplies & Expenses					67.61	109.23	45.25	77.08	578.95	556.23	723.32	329.20
Book & Eq: Catalog Printing and Mailing							404.54	573.59	725.66	576.92	1,403.43	202.43
Book & Eq: Postage and Freight						211.10	866.77	683.31	634.67	510.76	829.42	1,172.47
Tournaments, Prizes and Expenses	569.00				741.68	485.30	1,026.48	1,098.21	1,006.76	1,006.76	3,952.82	3,897.16
Tournaments, Travel Expenses	314.22				470.00	467.58	635.63	383.17	169.20	150.00	533.30	533.30
Rating System, Clerical Expense			300.00	300.00		28.00		513.73	576.69	637.43	98.50	
Business Manager's Commissions					2,325.60	2,795.88	2,508.90	3,067.68	2,626.09	3,433.72	3,879.43	3,258.14
Office Salaries	300.00	60.00					120.00				3,886.00	8,600.16
Rent					330.00	660.00	810.00	960.00	1,230.00	1,320.00	1,320.00	1,320.00
Stationery, Printing and Office Supplies	201.71	482.38	249.21	183.27	573.01	1,122.47	255.86	207.37	190.71	245.27	608.80	1,030.02
General Postage	313.32	398.32	245.87	245.08	454.14	1,014.87	137.77	244.69	267.22	296.95	501.76	209.58
Telephone and Telegraph	205.15	249.52	174.02	26.02		16.96	203.47	162.35	216.99	182.11	230.15	417.11
Accounting and Legal	50.00				175.00	175.00	456.25	200.00	300.00	225.00	500.00	425.00
F. I. D. E. Expenses						377.76	211.80	180.00	303.30	470.18	271.52	602.83
Taxes						64.80	51.62	40.74	120.54	131.88	97.75	134.42
Insurance												
Miscellaneous Administrative Expenses	124.94	49.49	112.38	72.84	291.46	760.43	831.92	765.04	719.21	1,103.62	1,554.81	988.67
Commissions to State Chapters						213.73	117.20					
Depreciation, Furniture and Equipment							14.60	29.21	31.72	31.72	41.15	95.78
Net Income (Loss)	(717.59)	(1,739.83)	(810.12)	(737.36)	961.47	121.33	421.70	313.56	755.26	901.84	1,843.61	519.54
Total Expenses and Net Income	5,485.80	3,704.82	5,324.36	5,052.00	13,037.34	24,773.67	26,569.55	24,414.79	26,120.97	31,174.64	43,199.87	50,267.66

Comparative Balance Sheets, June 30

Income	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Assets												
Cash on Hand and in Bank			399.77	218.14	681.87	665.77	427.47	417.43	659.36	658.73	1,189.30	1,031.92
Accounts Receivable							69.52	41.90		112.23	274.34	293.48
Inventory, Chess Books and Equipment					888.62	2,186.14	2,214.79	1,849.24	1,659.94	1,670.76	2,648.15	3,931.65
Inventory, Supplies					300.00	684.10	1,046.83	536.45	440.20	543.90	1,297.82	1,016.00
Security Deposits							80.00	80.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
Prepaid Expenses							20.00	136.29	102.00	102.00	266.45	
Furniture & Equipment, less Depreciation							277.51	240.20	241.67	209.95	263.09	713.66
Total Assets			399.77	218.14	1,870.49	3,536.01	4,136.12	3,309.61	3,218.17	3,412.57	6,054.15	7,101.71
Liabilities												
Account Payable—Telegraph Herald			4,342.73	4,898.46	4,580.98	4,393.35	3,931.93	3,602.50	2,515.28	2,624.80	2,405.25	2,435.70
Accounts Payable					241.05	1,224.64	953.34	372.85	1,347.07	1,312.61	1,886.59	2,331.16
Taxes Payable						108.36	153.93	130.63	171.49	172.06	299.60	565.62
Expenses Accrued					767.31	818.40	646.14	777.09	741.33	506.22	717.70	537.90
Miscellaneous Items Payable						63.70	516.00	29.00		2.04	106.56	73.34
Payables Discovered After Closing Books						520.08		709.80				
Loans Payable							1,130.00	550.00	550.00			
Net Worth (Deficit)	(1,393.01)	(3,132.84)	(3,942.96)	(4,680.32)	(3,718.85)	(3,597.52)	(3,175.82)	(2,862.26)	(2,107.00)	(1,205.16)	638.45	1,157.99
Total Liabilities and Net Worth			399.77	218.14	1,870.49	3,536.01	4,136.12	3,309.61	3,218.17	3,412.57	6,054.15	7,101.71

Miscellaneous June 30 Data

Site of U.S. Open	Omaha	Detroit	Fort Worth	Tampa	Milwaukee	N. Orleans	Long Beach	Okla. City	Cleveland	Rochester	Omaha	St. Louis
Number of Players, U.S. Open	70	120	98	76	181	109	156	101	175	138	135	171
USCF President	Wagner	Giers	Phillips	Phillips	Phillips	Phillips	Graves	Graves	Graves	Spann	Spann	Spann
USCF Membership				1127	1496	2183	2408	2220	2100	2668	3820	4579
USCF Annual Dues	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00

USCF Comparative Financial Statements

A fascinating ten-year story of growth and change is reflected in the USCF comparative financial statements. Where we are, how we got here, and in which direction we are headed all may be seen from the figures, assembled here so that the USCF membership may see its problems, past, present, and future, so that greater participation in the solution of these problems, in the forward march of USCF, will ensue.

Never before have "comparative" financial statements been published for the membership. Single period, audited financial statements have been published in Chess Life since 1952, and these, with certain adjustments to make them comparable, together with some calculated data for years prior to 1952, form the basis of the twelve-year panorama presented here.

The romantic USCF history breaks into three periods: 1. Before Tampa; 2. Tampa to Cleveland; and 3. Since Cleveland. (Cities are used when speaking of USCF history: thus "Tampa" means the meetings held in conjunction with the US Open at Tampa in the summer of 1952, etc.)

The "Pre-Tampa" Era

USCF organizational life was extremely simple in the pre-Tampa era. There was no office, no rent, no salaries; what items do show on the financial statements were small—as, indeed, was the membership, the dues, and the income. The financial statements used in those days were the simple "cash book" type, used by many organizations. Only the yearly cash received and the yearly cash paid out were reported. And this always looked good.

There was, however, one factor operating which did not show on the early statements. This was an "account payable," then growing steadily at Dubuque for the printing of Chess Life, the new chess newspaper which had been bravely and romantically begun in the fall of 1946. The steady yearly losses incurred by USCF prior to 1953 are shown on the financial statements, as is the mounting year-end deficit—but these did not appear on the cash-book type of statement used at the time.

The "Tampa to Cleveland" Era

The era came to a close as concern finally developed over how the printing bill was to be paid, and a second era was begun at Tampa with the adoption of the Harkness Promotional Plan. As the nature of USCF had been changed in 1946 with the beginning of magazine publishing, so it was changed even more with the adoption of the Harkness Plan, which called for establishing USCF in its own headquarters, with a Business Manager, who would work to improve membership, to develop the new rating system, to expand tournament activity, and to expand generally chess activity and sources of revenue therein.

Study of the financial statements for the years between Tampa and Cleveland show the beginnings of office rent (and how it grew!), of business manager's (very small) commissions, and of a myriad of other expenses, including substantial sums for membership promotion and retention. This was indeed an active period. Membership, both in numbers and in revenue, grew very substantially. And the yearly losses of the earlier era now became small yearly profits. The standing deficit was now going down. USCF seemed to have turned a corner, to be on its way.

(Continued on page 4)

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

Editor: FRED M. WREN

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

CHESS KALEIDOSCOPE—By Eliot Heart

(Continued from page 2)

torium and another room was left free for kibitzers and post mortems. Russian kibitzers are, incidentally, much more vociferous than their American counterparts (is this possible?); not only will they scream out suggestions but very often they'll adroitly maneuver a hand through a crowd of spectators and actually make the move they feel deserves attention. No adverse reactions from the crowd or analysts were noted on an occasion like this, especially since there was an excellent probability that the move was a reasonable one—the level of chess in the USSR being what it is.

The generosity of our hosts and fellow chessplayers was almost embarrassing at times. We were bombarded with presents of chess books, souvenirs, even sputnik pins. I happened to give a ball-point pen to one of the referees when she misplaced her pencil. On each of the next three days I was brought a different gift (chess score books, theoretical volumes by Keres), supposedly to match my great generosity. Fortunately I was able to retaliate with gifts of chewing gum, a much sought after prize even among adults in Russia.

The exchange of lapel pins was a constant practice and the USCF pin a very popular one, so much so that at the halfway mark in the tourney Captain Spann cautioned us not to give away any more to casual acquaintances. The mutual exchange of pins was the first order of business as the clocks in each match were started, and we only had enough left for the opponents still remaining in the tourney.

Though obviously saddening some of the Russian chess bigwigs and politicians, our victory was well received by the rest of the players in the tournament. We almost had the feeling throughout the contest that many of the Russian satellite countries' players were rooting for us to win over their Soviet hosts. The Star-Spangled Banner was unexpectedly played as our team gathered on the stage to receive the first prize, and this was a moment those on the U.S. team will not soon forget.

Next year the World Students' Tournament will be held in Helsinki, which we visited for two days after our trip to Leningrad. Captain Spann has asked your reporter to be responsible for raising money for the trip. So when the time comes I hope all USCF members will reach into their pockets and give generously to enable the U.S. team to defend its title next July. The Russians will really be out to get us, and therefore a victory next year could mean even more than that of 1960.

RUTH WINS SOUTH FLORIDA OPEN

USCF Vice President and Master Emeritus William Ruth of Collingswood, New Jersey, went undefeated through the 5 round Swiss, conceding a single draw, and won the South Florida Open at Palm Beach, Fla. in October. His score was 4½-½. An unbroken tie for 2nd and 3rd places was shared by Frank Rose of Fort Lauderdale and Eugene Dreher of West Palm Beach. Each had 4-1. In 4th place came tournament organizer and director, and USCF Vice President, Robert Eastwood, of Homestead, Fla., who scored 3½-1½.

An Amateur tournament run concurrently with 9 entrants, found Charles Wirtanen of Merrill Island, and Lt. F. E. Torregrosa of Patrick Air Force Base tied for 1st and 2nd places with 4-1. 3rd to 6th, each with 3-2, were Roland Bjorkland of Lake Worth, Charles MacMahon of North Miami, Morrill Goddard of Miami, and Peter Boylball of West Palm Beach.

Games From Leipzig

The following game scores from the chess Olympics in Leipzig (preliminary qualifying sections) are presented as they appeared in the "New York Times."

RETI OPENING			
Botvinnik	Russia	Kostjoerin	Monaco
White		Black	
1. P-KKt3	P-K4	15. K-R2	P-QR3
2. P-QB4	Kt-KB3	16. Kt-K3	P-KKt3
3. Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	17. P-B4	KB-B3
4. B-Kt2	P-Q3	18. Kt-Kt4	PxP
5. P-Q3	B-K2	19. KtxBch	KtxKt
6. R-Kt	B-Q2	20. PxP	P-KR4
7. P-QKt4	Q-B	21. Q-K	K-R2
8. B-Q2	Castles	22. P-KB5	Kt-Kt2
9. P-KR3	Kt-Q	23. Q-R4	Kt-Kt
10. P-K3	B-B3	24. P-B6	Q-Q
11. P-K4	Kt-K3	25. Kt-Kt3	R-K
12. KKt-K2	Kt-R4	26. P-Q4	R-K3
13. Kt-Q5	B-Q	27. B-Kt5	Resigns
14. Castles	B-Q2		

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE			
AARON	India	EUWE	Holland
White		Black	
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	28. KtxKt	KtxKt
2. Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	29. KPxKt	Q-B
3. P-B4	B-Kt2	30. P-B5	QR-Kt
4. Kt-B3	P-K3	31. P-B6ch	K-B2

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS By USCF President Cramer

(Continued from page 3)

But all was not well in this era. There was personal friction and dissention, particularly associated with the content and editorial policy of Chess Life; there was a lack of harmony and working together, and a closer study of the financial statements will show that little progress was made in the years after 1954. The forward push initiated at Tampa had ground to a halt under the weight of controversy and intra-mural fighting. And so the second era came to a close with the beginning, at Cleveland, of the third era.

The Present Era—Since Cleveland

Jerry Spann was elected President at Cleveland and proceeded immediately to make changes to relieve the internal friction, to permit the forward-drive to move on again. The effects of these changes are shown in the statements. Membership and revenues associated with membership (such as book sales) began to rise sharply. And many expenses associated with this increased activity began to rise. But the annual profit continued to appear, and the deficit finally disappeared when the 1959 statement at last showed USCF with net worth in the black.

Early in Spann's administration, both the Editor of Chess Life and the USCF Business Manager were replaced, and in both cases the replacement resulted in substantially increasing the USCF annual payroll. Additionally, extra personnel was required in the Business Office to handle the rating system and the increased activity from memberships, renewals, book sales, and other affairs. This was the third change in the nature of USCF: it now has become an organization with a truly professional staff, properly paid, and with all the capacity and potential of such a staff, as well as the costs and obligations thereof.

Present Status and Problems

Thus, as we conclude 1960, you find USCF organized and operating on a \$50,000.00 annual basis, ten times what it was ten years ago—the whole thing a sheer bootstrap operation if ever there were one! USCF is strong, stronger than ever—but it needs revenue and membership, more membership than ever, if it is to continue on its present basis, or to grow further.

"Where do we go from here? What shall our course be? How can our present operation be bettered?" These questions were put to the membership by Fred Cramer, new USCF President. "Surely among our 4500 members there are many competent business men, engineers, attorneys, CPA's, students, leaders, who can contribute suggestions, answers, assistance. Let them study the mass of data in these statements, analyze it, and then I hope to hear from any and all members who can tell us how to go forward. Surely with millions of chess players, with the growing interest in leisure time and in our great game we have a magnificent future for USCF: now how best shall we proceed toward it?"

5. B-Kt5	P-KR3	32. P-R5	PxP	8. B-K2	B-K3	23. Q-Q2	Q-Q5ch
6. B-R4	B-K2	33. Q-R4	K-Q	9. B-B3	Castles	24. Kt-B2	QxP
7. P-K3	P-Q3	34. QxPch	Q-B2	10. B-K3	QKt-Q2	25. Kt-K2	KtxB
8. B-Q3	P-KKt4	35. QxP	QxQ	11. Castles	Kt-Kt3	26. KtxKt	RxP
9. B-Kt3	P-Kt5	36. BxQ	B-Kt4ch	12. BxKt	QxB	27. Q-Q	RxKt
10. Kt-Q2	BxP	37. K-Kt2	K-K2	13. P-R5	Q-B2	28. QxR
11. R-KKt	B-Kt2	38. P-Kt5	R-QR	14. Q-Q2	QR-B1	White resigned	
12. P-K4	P-K4	39. RxB	RxB	15. KR-K	P-R3		
13. P-Q5	QKt-Q2	40. P-Kt6	R-QR5				
14. P-B3	P-KR4	41. P-Kt7	R-QKt				
15. B-K2	PxP	42. R-QR	R-Kt5ch				
16. KBxP	Kt-B	43. K-B3	QRxP				
17. Q-K2	Kt-Kt3	44. PxR	RxP				
18. Castles	B-QB	45. R-KR5	R-B2ch				
19. Kt-B	P-R5	46. K-Q3	B-Q2				
20. B-K	Kt-B5	47. RxRP	B-B4ch				
21. Q-QB2	B-R6	48. B-K4	BxBch				
22. Kt-K3	Q-Q2	49. RxB	R-B4				
23. B-B2	Castles	50. R-R7ch	K-B3				
24. P-R4	K-Kt2	51. R-K2	RxPch				
25. P-Kt4	P-B4	52. K-K3	K-K3				
26. PxP, e.p. ch		53. R-Q2	R-Kt4				
		54. R-R6	R-Kt6ch				
		55. K-B2	Resigns				
27. QKt-Q5	KKtxKt						

SICILIAN DEFENSE			
AGUERRE	Ecuador	LOMBARDY	U.S.A.
White		Black	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	16. B-Q	Q-B3
2. Kt-KB3	P-Q3	17. P-B3	KR-Q
3. P-Q4	PxP	18. B-K2	P-Q4
4. KtxP	KKt-B3	19. B-Q3	PxP
5. QKt-B3	P-QR3	20. KtxP	Kt-Q4
6. P-QR4	P-K4	21. Kt-B	Kt-B5
7. Kt-Kt3	B-K2	22. Q-B3	Q-Q4

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE			
BISGUIER	U.S.A.	MITITELU	Rumania
White		Black	
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19. R-Q	Q-K
2. P-QB4	P-K3	20. Q-Q3	Kt-Q2
3. Kt-KB3		21. BxP	BxB
	B-Kt5ch	22. QxKt	Q-QB
4. QKt-Q2	P-Q3	23. B-R5	P-R3
5. P-K3	Castles	24. BxP	PxP
6. B-Q3	Kt-B3	25. PxP	RxP
7. Castles	BxKt	26. Q-Qch	BxQ
8. BxB	P-K4	27. BxP	R-B7
9. PxP	PxP	28. R-Q8ch	K-R2
10. Q-B2	Q-K2	29. P-R4	P-R4
11. Kt-Kt5	P-KR3	30. P-Kt6	B-R3
12. Kt-K4	R-Q	31. R-QR8	R-B4
13. QR-Q	KtxKt	32. B-Q4	R-B8ch
14. BxKt	Q-B4	33. K-R2	B-Kt2
15. P-QKt4	Q-K2	34. R-R7	B-Q4
16. P-Kt5	Kt-Kt	35. R-R5	B-B3
17. B-Kt4	Q-K	36. RxPch	K-Kt
18. RxR	QxR	Black resigns	

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HOW CHESS GAMES ARE WON

By International Grandmaster **SAMUEL RESHEVSKY**

Creating a Weakness

Grandmasters and also masters of today are well versed in the opening. Seldom has it been my good fortune to get a winning position in the opening phase of the game. I was, therefore, usually confronted with the problem of outmaneuvering my opponents. My main objective in even positions is to attempt to create some kind of weakness in my opponent's set-up. That is usually a difficult task, requiring great patience.

In the following game, a Nimzowitch Defense, I resorted to my favorite way of handling this variation, by playing 5. KN-K2. After playing the inferior 13. B-N2, Mr. Bisguier had little difficulty in equalizing. My problem was to make something out of nothing. I had been confronted with such a problem many times during my chess career. On my 20th turn I hit on the idea of advancing my king-rook pawn, in order to create some sort of weakness of my opponent's king's position. After the sacrifice of a pawn, my opponent's defense crumbled.

Nimzowitsch-Indian Defence

MCO: Page 273, Column 44, Note (N)
Rosenwald Tournament
New York, 1959-60

S. Reshevsky White
A. Bisguier Black

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|----------|-------|
| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3. N-QB3 | B-N5 |
| 4. P-K3 | O-O |
| 5. KN-K2 | P-Q4 |
| 6. P-QR3 | B-K2 |
| 7. PxP | PxP |
| 8. P-QN4 | |

This weakens somewhat White's QB4 square. If, however, White is to gain any opening advantage, he must prevent P-QB4. The only course available is 8. N-B4. Posting the knight on this square, leads to a different type of position, however.

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| 8. | R-K1 |
| 9. N-N3 | B-B1 |
| 10. B-Q3 | N-B3 |

Developing the knight here instead of at Q2 is a novel attempt. The knight is headed for K2-KN3, where it will be utilized on the king-wing. My feeling is that this piece would be more useful on the queen-side.

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| 11. O-O | N-K2 |
| 12. Q-B2 | P-QR3 |

I don't see the need of this move at this time. 12. N-N3 or 12. P-QN3 was more to the point.

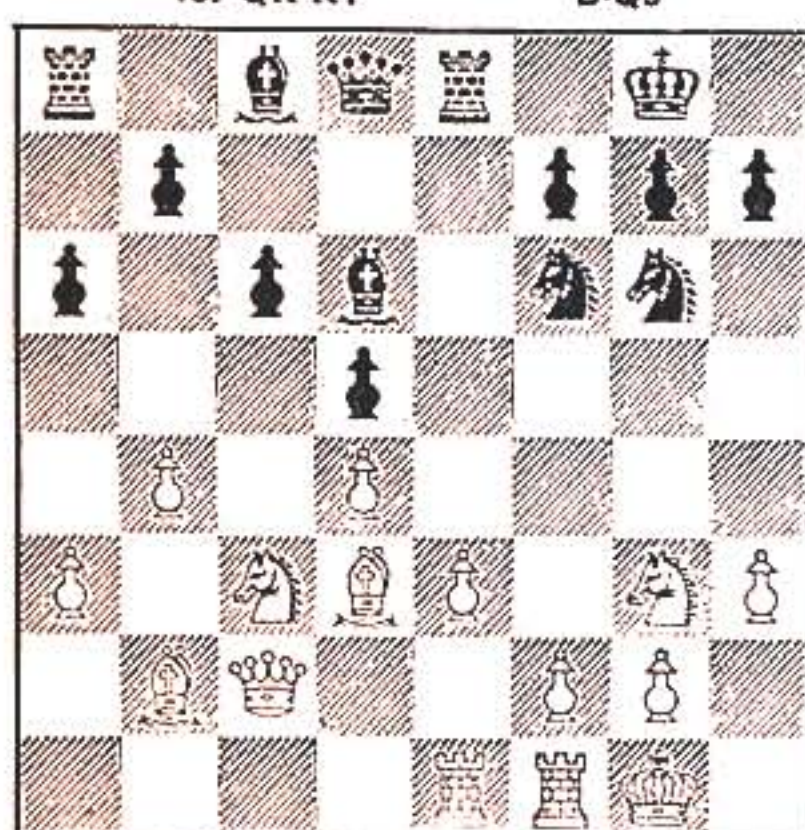
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| 13. B-N2? | |
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A positional misjudgment. White's main objective in this position is to effect P-K4. In preparation for this, White must first play P-B3, in order to recapture with the pawn on K4. This in turn, requires temporary protection of the king-pawn. Therefore, it was more logical to play 13. B-Q2, where the bishop would give the necessary protection of the KP. Also, the bishop at Q2 can more easily become activated via diagonal, Q2-N5, or K1-R4.

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| 13. | N-N3 |
| 14. P-R3 | |

Preventing N-KN5, but more prudent was 14. QR-K1, followed by P-B3.

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| 14. | P-B3 |
| 15. QR-K1 | B-Q3 |



Position after 15. B-Q3

Preventing P-B3. By losing valuable time, White has lost the opportunity

to carry out his plan of P-B3, followed by P-K4. If White should persist in carrying out this plan by playing 15. QN-K2, Black would counter with 15. Q-B2; 16. N-B5 (16. N-R1, B-R7 mate!) 17. BxB, N-K5; 18. P-B3, N-N6; 19. NxN, BxN; 20. R-K2, B-B2, followed by Q-Q3 with good prospects. White is faced with the serious problem of finding a plausible and promising continuation.

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| 16. P-K4 | |
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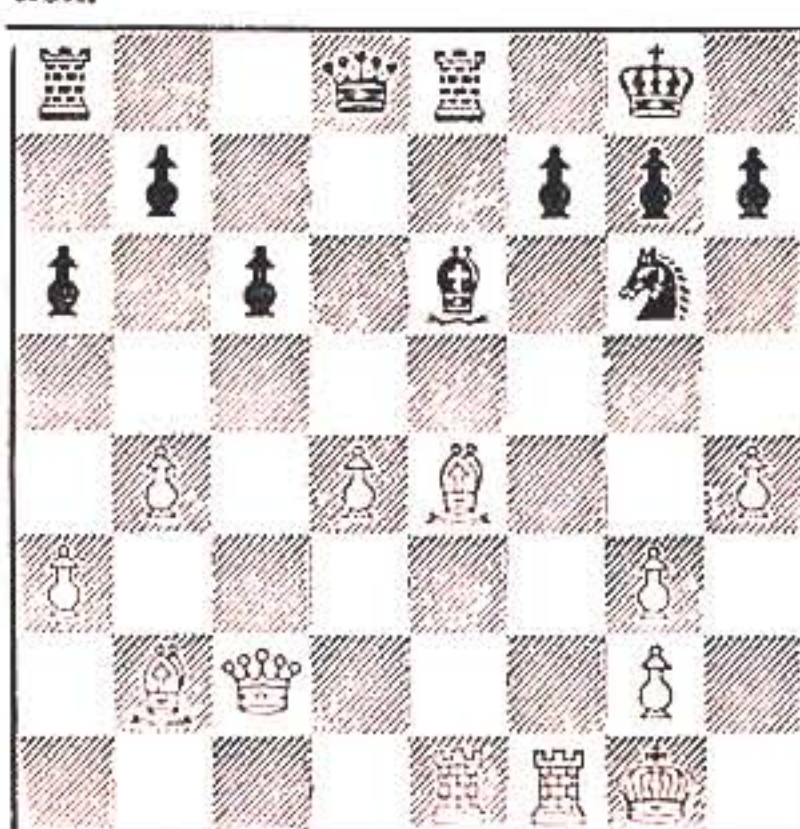
The only other possible continuation was 16. P-B4, but that would have weakened the king-pawn unnecessarily. Black could have continued with 16. B-Q2, followed by Q-B2, R-K2 and QR-K1, exerting pressure on White's king-pawn. I would not have been able to continue with 17. P-K4, on account of 17. PxP; 18. KNxP, NxN; 19. NxN, BxBP; 20. N-B5, RxR, and I would have had nothing for the pawn.

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| 16. | BxN |
| 17. PxP | PxP |
| 18. NxP | NxN |

18. N-Q4; 19. Q-KB2, B-K3; 21. N-B5 or 21. P-KR4, with better chances than in the game. White's knight is more useful than Black's.

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| 19. BxN | B-K3 |
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The position is approximately even. Although White has the two bishops, Black is compensated by the fact that White's queen-bishop is immobile, and by White's relatively weak pawn position.



Position after 20. P-KR4

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| 20. P-KR4 | |
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White's only chance of making headway is to try to weaken the opponent's king-position. The purpose of the text-move was to do just that—to get the king-rook pawn to KR6.

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| 20. | B-Q4 |
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Correct was 20. N-B1. If 21. P-R5, Q-N4 with a perfectly safe position; and if 21. P-Q5 (This was the variation Mr. Bisguier feared, as disclosed by him after the game) BxP; 22. Q-B3, P-B3; 23. BxBch, QxB; 24. RxR, RxR; 25. RxP, PxR; 26. QxKBP, N-K3; 27. Q-R8ch, K-B2, and the best white has is the perpetual check with 28. Q-B6ch.

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| 21. P-R5 | N-B1 |
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If 21. BxB; 22. RxR, RxR (22. N-B1; 23. P-R6 leads to the same thing)

23. QxR, N-B1; 24. P-R6, P-N3 (if 24. Q-Q4; 25. Q-K7 is difficult to meet) 25. Q-B4 or 25. Q-K5 wins.

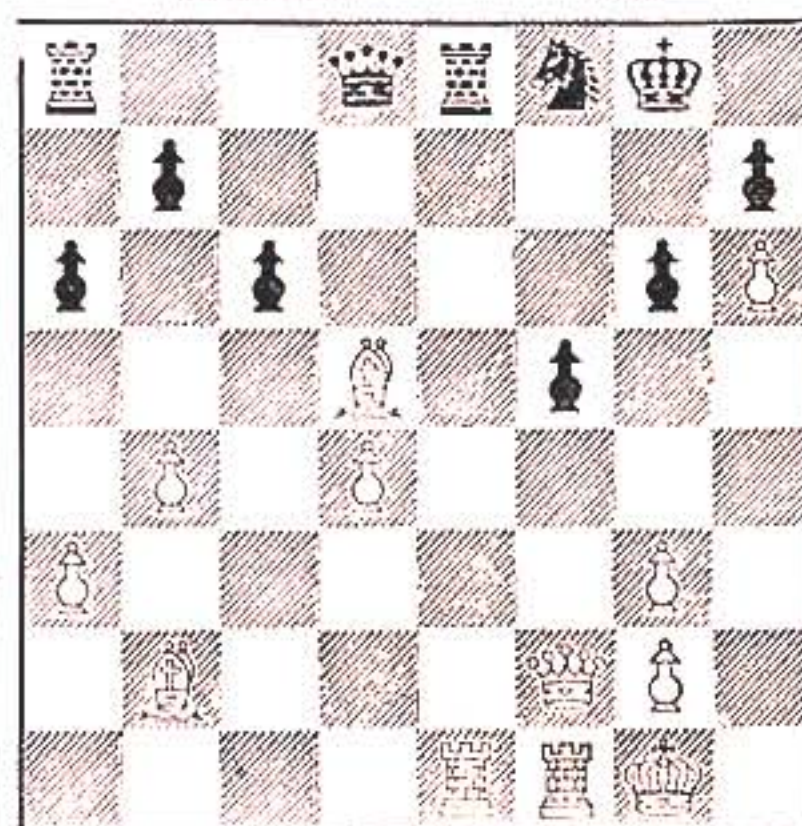
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| 22. P-R6 | P-KN3 |
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22. PxP could have been met by 23. B-B1 with good play for White.

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| 23. Q-KB2 | P-KB4 |
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Capture of the bishop leads to immediate mate.

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| 24. BxBch | |
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Position after 24. BxBch

This might be considered the crucial point of the game. How should Black recapture the piece? Fortunately for me, my opponent made the wrong decision, making my task much easier.

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| 24. | QxB |
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After 24. PxP, it would have been very difficult for me to have made substantial progress. The problem would have been to get my bishop into active play. 25. RxR, QxR; 26. P-N4 fails, because of 26. PxP; 27. Q-B6, Q-K6ch, followed by QxKRP stopping the mate threats. And if 25. P-N4, RxR; 26. RxR (26. QxR is met with 26. PxP; 27. Q-K5, Q-Q2 with a safe position) PxP; 27. R-KB1, Q-K2, and White can't make any further progress. White's best course would have been 25. B-B1, with the intention of getting the bishop to K5 via KB4. A long positional struggle would have resulted.

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| 25. P-N4 | |
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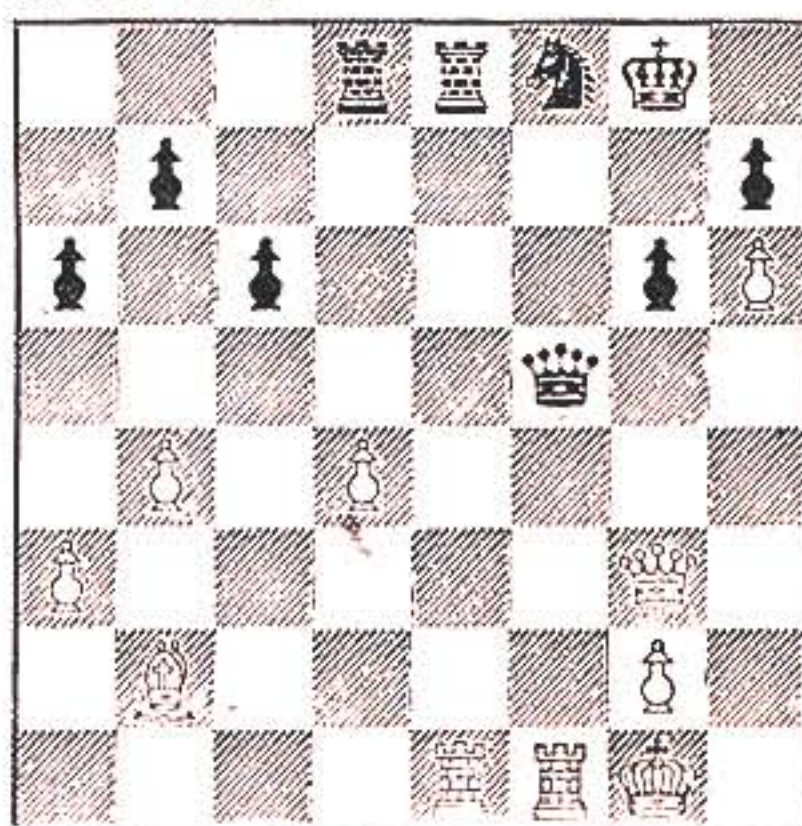
Now, Black is in trouble. The threat of opening the KB file is of considerable concern to Black.

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| 25. | QR-Q1 |
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25. PxP loses to 26. Q-B6, Q-Q2; 27. P-Q5 with mate to follow. 25. RxR; PxP; 27. R-K7 also loses quickly.

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| 26. PxP | QxBP |
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Equally bad was 26. PxP, on account of 27. Q-R4 with the threat of Q-B6, or simply 27. RxR, RxR; 28. QxP winning a pawn. 26. RxR; 27. QxR, PxP; 28. Q-K7, R-Q2; 29. Q-N5ch, N-N3; 30. RxP wins.



Position after 27. Q-N3

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| 27. Q-N3 | RxR |
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There is nothing better. For if 27. Q-Q2, White wins with 28. P-Q5, followed by Q-QB3; and if 27. Q-Q4; 28. Q-B7, Q-Q2 (28. R-Q2; 29. RxR winning) 29. RxR! RxR (if 29. QxQ; 30. KRxN mate) 30. RxN ch, winning.

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| 28. QxR | Q-Q2 |
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28. Q-Q4 is inadequate, because of 29. Q-K7, Q-Q2; 30. RxNch.

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| 29. Q-R4 | |
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29. Q-K5 would have given my opponent a chance to save himself with 29. R-K1; 30. Q-B6, Q-K2.

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| 29. | N-K3 |
|----------|------|

29. R-K1 is unsatisfactory, on account of 30. P-Q5! PxP (if 30. QxP; 31. Q-B6) 31. Q-Q4.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 30. P-Q5 | |
|----------|-------|

The winning move.

- | | |
|----------|-----|
| 30. | PxP |
|----------|-----|

30. QxP loses to 31. Q-B6.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 31. Q-B6 | P-Q5 |
|----------|------|

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 32. R-K1 | |
|----------|-------|

The key move to White's plan. The knight can't move, because of the decisive R-K7.

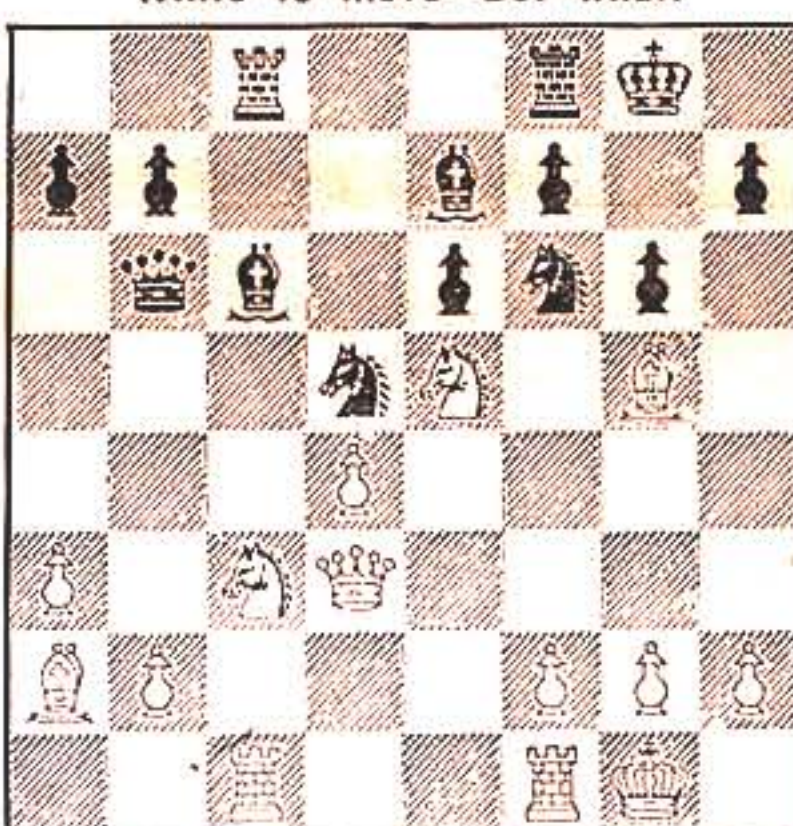
- | | |
|----------|------|
| 32. | R-K1 |
|----------|------|

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 33. BxP | Resigns |
|---------|---------|

GRANDMASTERS EVALUATE POSITION

Pretend you are White, and that it is your move in the position given below. Start your clock, and time yourself in reaching your decision on what move to make. Then turn to Page 8 and compare your decision and the time you have expended, with those of Keres, Alekhine, Flohr, Fine and Euwe. Ready? Punch your clock, and (assuming that you can afford a maximum of twenty minutes without getting into serious time trouble) GO!

White to move—But what!



SWAP SHOP

Mr. Vincent Homolka, 1051 Villa View Drive, Pacific Palisades, California, offers the following chess books for swap:

DuMont's "Basis of Combination in Chess."

Prins' "Master Chess."

Reinfeld's "Treasury of Chess Lore."

Edward Lasker's "The Adventure of Chess."

Em. Lasker's "Common Sense in Chess." (Revised by Reinfeld)

Beheim-Schwansbach's "Knauer's Schachbuch" in German.

Mr. Homolka wants: "The Soviet School of Chess," by Kotov and Yudovitch; "Selected Games," by Mikhail Botvinnik; tournament and match books, also books on opening theory, in English or German, not over 20 years old.

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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.

SURPRISE!

A series of surprise moves make the difference in this meeting between two former N. Y. State Champions.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 131, c. 55

New York State Championship
Cazenovia, 1960

Notes by August E. Rankis

A. E. RANKIS M. SALTZBERG

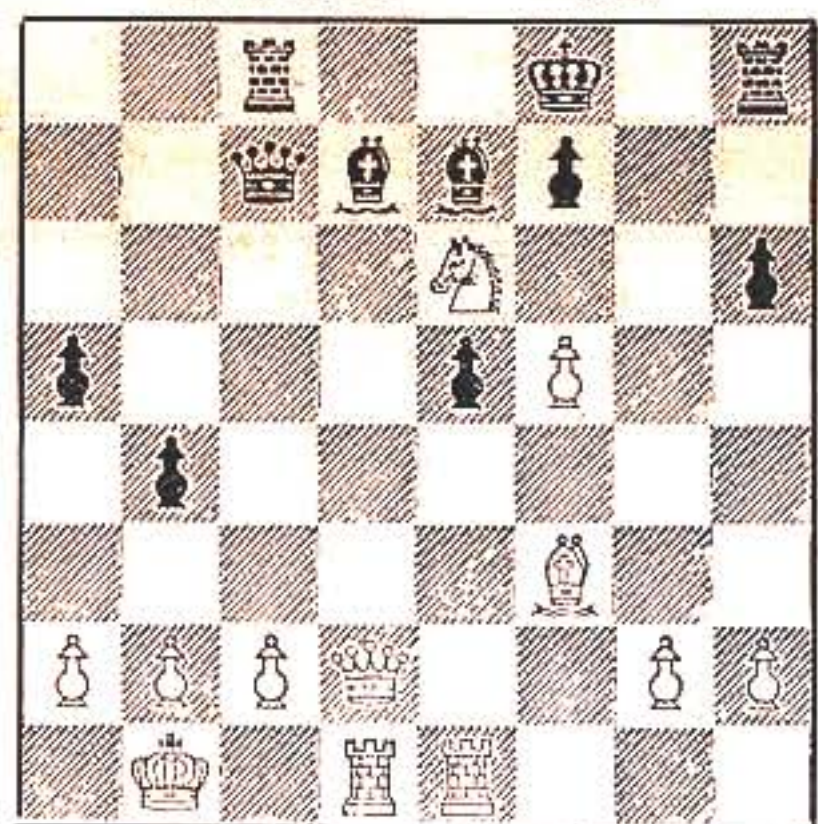
White Black

1. P-K4 P-QB4 10. P-B4 Q-B2
2. N-KB3 P-Q3 11. N-N3 P-N4
3. P-Q4 PxP 12. B-B3 QR-B1
4. NxP N-KB3 13. K-N1 P-R3
5. N-QB3 N-B3 14. B-R4 P-N5
6. QB-N5 P-K3 15. N-K2 P-QR4
7. Q-Q2 B-K2 16. BxN PxP
8. O-O-O P-QR3 17. N/3-Q4 NxN
9. B-K2 B-Q2 18. NxN P-B4

The decisive error. Black wants to open gates for his Bishops, but his King gets exposed.

19. PxP P-K4
20. KR-K1!
First surprise! If 20., PxN then 21. P-B6, B-K3 22. P-B5, BxP/3 23. PxP, B-N4 24. PxP ch, and White should win.

20. K-B1
21. PxP PxP
22. N-K6ch!!



Position after 22. N-K6ch!!

Second surprise—and a bigger one. If now 22., PxN 23. QxB, QxP ch 24. K-R1, PxP 25. B-K4!! PxP 26. R-B1 ch and mate follows.

22. BxN
23. PxP P-B4

After the more cautious 23., P-B3, White would have penetrated Black's King's position at a much slower pace.

24. Q-Q3!

Third surprise! A Bishop sacrifice is a-coming!

24. P-K5
25. BxP PxP
26. Q-B1 ch!

This regains the Bishop without losing the momentum of the attack.

26. B-B3
27. QxBch K-N1
28. P-K7 QxPch

This is the so popular spite check. And then it's all over.

29. K-R1 P-K6
30. R-Q8ch Resigns

Washington State-British Columbia
Match, Seattle, 1960

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 308, c. 8

Notes by R. Schultz

R. SCHULTZ N. DIVINSKY

White Black

1. P-Q4 N-KB3

2. P-QB4 P-KN3
3. N-KB3 B-N2
4. P-K4 P-Q3
5. N-B3 O-O
6. B-K2 P-K4

Not QN-Q2? 7. P-K5!

7. P-KR3 N-B3
8. B-K3

Questionable. P-Q5 was probably best.

8. PxP
9. NxP R-K1!

Black puts pressure on the KP. Now 10. Q-B2 is met by NxP! Or if 10. P-B3 then N-KR4.

10. NxN PxN
11. Q-B2 Q-K2!

Black rightly shuns P-Q4 for 12. R-Q1 B-K3 13. KPxP PxP 14. PxP NxP 15. NxN BxN 16. O-O gives White much the superior game.

12. B-B3?!

Loses a pawn. 12. P-B3 was no better (..... P-Q4!). 12. B-Q3 NxP 13. NxN P-KB4 14. NxP! leads to equality.

12. NxP
13. BxN

Not NxN? B-B4 recovering the piece with a clear pawn ahead. White sees compensation for the pawn in the weak black squares.

13. BxNch
14. QxB QxB

Ah, if I had only castled instead of playing P-KR3! Then 15. B-R6 Q-K4 or P-B3 16. QR-K1 would decide at once.

15. O-O P-QB4

The most plausible defense. 15. Q-K4 16. B-Q4, 15. B-B4 16. P-KN4! BxP 17. B-R6!, and 15. Q-B4 16. B-R6 P-B3 17. P-KN4! are inferior alternatives.

16. B-R6!

Anyway! If instead 16. KR-K1 B-N2 17. P-B3 Q-K4 and White's attack has died.

16. Q-Q5
17. Q-B3 B-Q2

17. R-N1 was inadequate because of 18. QR-Q1 Q-R1 (..... QxNP? 19. R-N1) 19. Q-QB6 R-K2 20. QR-K1 B-N2 (or RxR 21. RxR B-K3 22. QxBP and White stands better) 21. QxB!! RxQ 22. RxR R-N1 23. R(1)-K1 and Black is lost. But 17. B-B4! stops White cold.

18. P-QN3 R-K5

It is understandable that Q-K5 19. Q-B3 Q-Q5 etc., "forcing" the draw is not to Black's taste.

19. QR-Q1 Q-K4
20. R-Q5 Q-K3
21. Q-B3!

Weakening Black's King side and gaining time for the attack.

21. P-KB3
22. P-B4!

The only way to continue the attack.

22. R-K7

This leads to a smashing finish. Relatively best was R-K6 23. Q-R5! P-B3! (not R-K7 or B-B3 24. QxBP winning) 24. P-B5 Q-K2 25. RxQP with drawing chances for Black.

23. P-B5 Q-K5
24. R-B3 K-B2

Or R-K8 ch 25. K-R2 Q-N8 26. QxP R-R8 ch 27. K-N3 Q-K8 ch 28. R-B2 and Black is out of checks.

25. B-N5!! BxP

(See diagram top next column)

The Bishop cannot be taken, for then 26. PxP ch leads to a quick mate.

26. QxPch K-N1

On K-K1 27. Q-R8 ch wins a Rook.

27. B-R6 Q-K2
28. R(5)xB! QxQ

Triumph on the black squares! 28.

29. RxQ R(7)-K1
30. R-B7 P-B3
31. R-N7ch K-R1
32. R(3)-B7 Resigns

Mate cannot be avoided.



Position after 25. B-N5!!

1959 Greater New York Open

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 134, c. 69(m)

Notes by Gerald Wildenberg

G. WILDENBERG J. RAMSEY

White Black

1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. N-KB3 P-Q3
3. P-Q4 PxP
4. NxP N-KB3
5. N-QB3 P-KN3
6. B-K3

White plans to use the Yugoslav System against the Sicilian Dragon. The text is least committal and sets a small trap.

6. B-N2

If 6. N-N5? White wins with 7. B-N5ch.

7. P-B3 N-B3
8. Q-Q2 O-O
9. KB-B4

Other moves seem less strong. E.g. after 9. O-O-O NxN; 10. BxN B-K3; 11. K-N1 P-QR3; 12. P-KR4 P-QN4; 13. P-R5 P-N5 as given in MCO 9, Black has much counterplay. The text was introduced in Lombardy-Reshevsky, 1956. It has since become standard.

9. N-K4
10. B-N3 P-QR3
11. P-N4

This move, which is similar to Ludwig's 9. P-KN4, provokes Black into attempting a refutation. 11. O-O-O is also good or 11. B-R6 or 11. P-KR4 might be tried. 11. P-B4 may be strongest, but White prefers to stick to his original plan. (See note to White's 15th.)

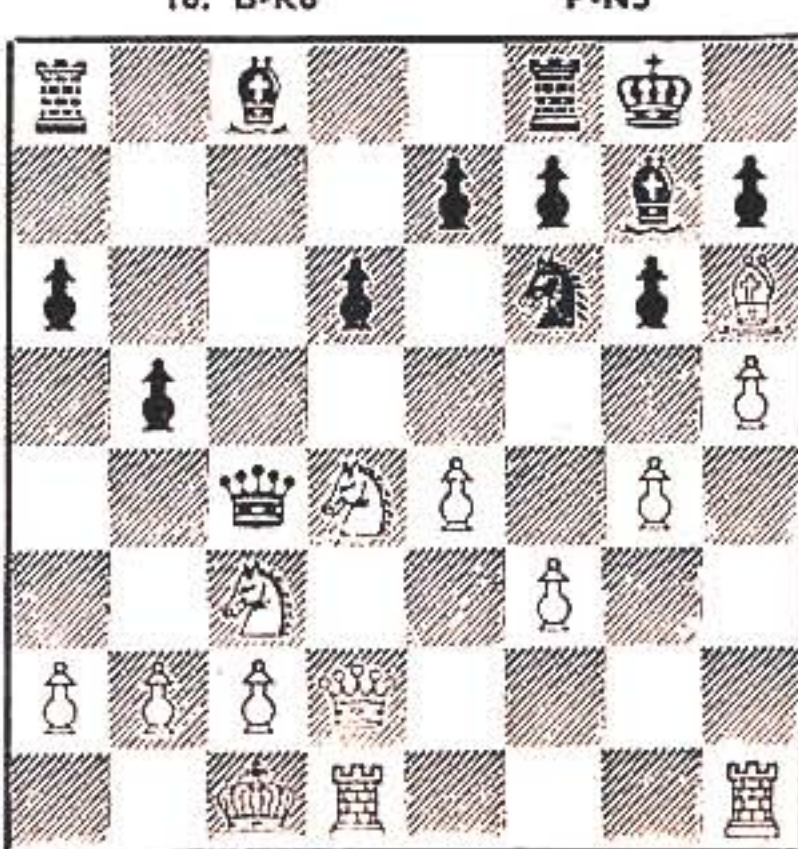
11. Q-N3?

While this does threaten QxN, after White's next Black must simply retreat.

12. O-O-O Q-B2
13. P-KR4 P-QN4
14. P-R5 N-B5
15. BxN QxB

Possibly PxP is better but Black is in trouble anyway. White's last few moves, opening up the KR file, are all part of the Yugoslav System.

16. B-R6 P-N5



Position after 16. B-R6

With The Clubs

Dr. Max Maslovitz won the Speed Championship Tournament (10 seconds per move) of the Gompers Park Chess Club, Chicago, Ill., held on September 16. He swept through his section with a clean 7-0 score, and then defeated the winner of the other section, Frank Skoff, in their playoff game, to take the championship. Seventeen players participated in the chessic melee.

In the A section, Bill Hawley and Peter Wolf tied for second-place honors with 5½-2½ scores; while in the B section Ed Formanek took second with a 6-1 score.

On October 6th, at the annual business meeting, the election of officers produced the following results, at the Pittsburgh Chess Club:

President—Earl Clary Jr.
1st V. P.—Abel R. Bomberault
2nd V. P.—Martin S. Lubell
Treasurer—Paul C. Robinson Jr.
Secretary—George W. Baylor

The new program for the coming year is now in the planning stage.

Report From Washington, D. C.

At its 11th annual meeting the District of Columbia Chess League elected Larry Gilden of the Takoma Park team as President. Executive Secretary and Tournament Director is William Plampin of the Arlington Club; Director for Internal Affairs, Arthur E. Gropp of Pan American; Director for External Affairs, Alexis Gilliland of George Washington University; and Secretary, John T. Gant Jr. of the Paragon club.

There were 14 teams represented at the meeting with several others expected before play gets under way October 21. For various reasons some of the clubs could not meet the requirement of having all of their members join the USCF. Therefore, a separate unrated section is scheduled for those in that category.

The New Jersey State Chess Federation recently elected new officers for the 1960-1961 season.

President Charles A. Keyser
Secretary Robin Ault
Treasurer Leslie F. Ault
Asst. Treasurer E. F. Daigle
Vice-Presidents Lewis E. Wood
Leroy Dubeck, Walter Krell, Harold Crane, Peter Berlow, John MacDonald.

The Irving Park Chess Club of Chicago recently concluded its 1960 Open Tourney, only to find that Roy Mattes and his fellow club-member Leitson had each scored 14½-1½, winding up in a tie for 1st place. In the playoff for the championship, Mr. Mattes, who according to our report "is 71 years young" took the title with a 2-1 score. Muench, with 12½-3½, was 3rd, while Parker and Ahrens, each with 11-5, took 4th and 5th spots.

17. N-N! P-R4
Too late. A better try is R-Q1!. If QxP, White can win exactly as in the text or can play 18. P-N3.

18. PxP BPxP
19. BxB KxB
20. Q-R6ch K-N1
21. P-N5 N-R4

Black has relied on artificially closing the KR file in this way but ..

22. RxN!

... this familiar pseudo-sacrifice opens it.

22. PxR
23. P-N6 R-B2

If 23. PxP, then 24. QxPch K-R; 25. R-R wins.

24. PxPch and White won.

Black resigned on the fiftieth move.

CHess OUTSIDE THE USA

A recent master tournament held in Marienbad, Germany, saw two Czechoslovakian aces tie for 1st place in the 14 player event. Filip and Pachman each scored 8-5, Trifunovic of Yugoslavia was 3rd with 7½-5½. Eisinger and Lehmann of West Germany shared a 7-6 tie for 4th with Gnitescu of Rumania and Jansa of Czechoslovakia.

Miguel Najdorf won a strong master tourney in Buenos Aires just before leaving Argentina with the national Olympic team, now playing in the finals in Leipzig. Najdorf scored 15½-3½ in the twenty player event, drawing five, losing one, and winning thirteen. Julio Bolbochan took 2nd place with nine wins, nine draws, and one loss, for a 13½-5½ score. J. Pelican was 3rd with 12-7, while S. Scherber, E. Reinhardt, and the former Argentine champ, Eliskases, tied for 4th with 10½-8½.

CONGRATULATIONS TO "CHESS" SUTTON COLDFIELD, ENGLAND, WHOSE ISSUE OF OCTOBER 7, 1960 MARKED THIS FINE PUBLICATION'S 25th BIRTHDAY.

The British Championship, played at the University of Leicester in August, 1960, was won by Johnathan Penrose for the third year in succession. P. H. Clarke, reporting the event in B.C.M., remarks, "and so marked is his (Penrose's) superiority that there is no reason why he should not win it again and again." Penrose was undefeated, winning six and drawing five in the 11 round Swiss, for a score of 8½-2½. Second place was shared by C.H.O.D. Alexander, and M. J. Haygarth, each of whom scored 7½-3½. These three at the top tied for 1st place in 1959, with Penrose winning decisively in a round robin playoff. A four-way tie developed for 4th place, with Barden, Clarke, Golembek and Lloyd each scoring 7-4.

An international chess festival at Eastbourne, England, in September, ended with Donner of Holland and O'Kelly de Galway of Belgium sharing the first prize, each having scored eight wins and four draws, for 10-2 scores. Perez of Spain, tied for 3rd place with Rumens and Cafferty of England, each with 8-4.

At the "Northern Open" at Whitby a few days before, O'Kelly de Galway had won eight and drawn two games for 9-1, and top honors. Perez and Donner had tied for 2nd place, each with eight wins, one loss, and one draw, for 8½-1½.

British ratings took a terrible beating in a small but strong 7 round Swiss tournament in Paignton, England, with such well-known internationalists as Clarke, Barden, Mardle, Milner-Barry and Ritson Morry, finishing behind Kottbauer, Bowen, and Girling, who tied for 1st place, each with 5 points. Harris, Clarke and Pratten tied for 4th with 4½ points each, while Barden and Mardle had to settle for a 7th place tie with 4 points.

Correspondent Rea Hayes reports on the Cincinnati-Dayton match played at the Parkway YMCA in Cincinnati, Oct. 23, 1960.

CINCINNATI 13½-10½ DAYTON

1. Tom Lajick	1-0	Howard Fleet
2. Rea Hayes	1-2	Jim Schroeder
3. Phil Morrell	1-0	Vincent Zukaitis
4. Lester Brand	0-1	Richard Ling
5. Fred Bahr	1-2	Luis Vequilla
6. Mildred Morrell	1-0	George Beals
7. Adam Rueckert	1-0	Dave Wolford
8. Jack Graves	0-1	George Berry
9. Bill Wright	1-0	Steve Robinson
10. M. Alexander	0-1	Jim Crider
11. Jack Riesenbeck	1-2	Duane Bellinger
12. Gus Leder	1-0	William Bauer
13. Dave Winer	0-1	Frank Varga
14. Ron Weidner	1-0	Russ Kemp
15. Howard Goodrich	1-0	Floyd Helm
16. Bill Walsh	0-1	Jim Martin
17. Mike Thayer	1-0	Fritz Kasischke
18. Aurelio Luna	1-0	Don Blossom
19. Roger Clark	1-0	Wayne Petran
20. Boyd Casseff	0-1	Leonard Fall
21. David Berger	0-1	R. Olszewski
22. Gil Cook	0-1	Wm. Kennedy
23. Rufus Patrick	0-1	Stever Russell
24. Edward Roach	1-0	

News From Northwest

Here are the results of two recent Chess Matches held in Seattle.

The annual Wood Pushers Chess Tournament was held Sunday, Oct. 2nd, at the Y.M.C.A. Seattle, Wash. This is an annual tournament held especially for the average chess player experts and masters being barred. 18 players participated in the 4 round Swiss. Edwin Simanis was 1st with a score of 4-0. He is from Fort Lewis, Wash. Terry Nelson of Seattle, Wash. was 2nd with 3½-½. Lyman Johnston of Everett, Wash. was 3rd with 3-1. Buz Eddy of Seattle, Wash. was tournament director.

The 3rd annual Washington vs. British Columbia Chess Match was held in Seattle, Wash. on Saturday, Sept. 24th. This event is partici-

pated in by the top chess players of the North West. Washington won by a score of 6½-1½ losing no games, allowing 3 draws. This event was won by Washington in 1958 by 5½ to 2½. B. C. won in 1959 7½ to 1½.

Washington

1. Elmars Zemgallis	1
2. Jim McCormick	½
3. Victor Pupols	½
4. Richard Schultz	1
5. Vesturs Seglins	1
6. Dr. A. A. Murray	1
7. Dan Wade	½
8. Charles Joachim	1

British Columbia

1. E. MacSkasy	0
2. W. Jursevskis	½
3. G. Neufahrt	½
4. W. Divinsky	0
5. F. May	0
6. K. Nielsen	0
7. J. Taylor	½
8. G. Schneider	0

1½

Mate The Subtle Way!

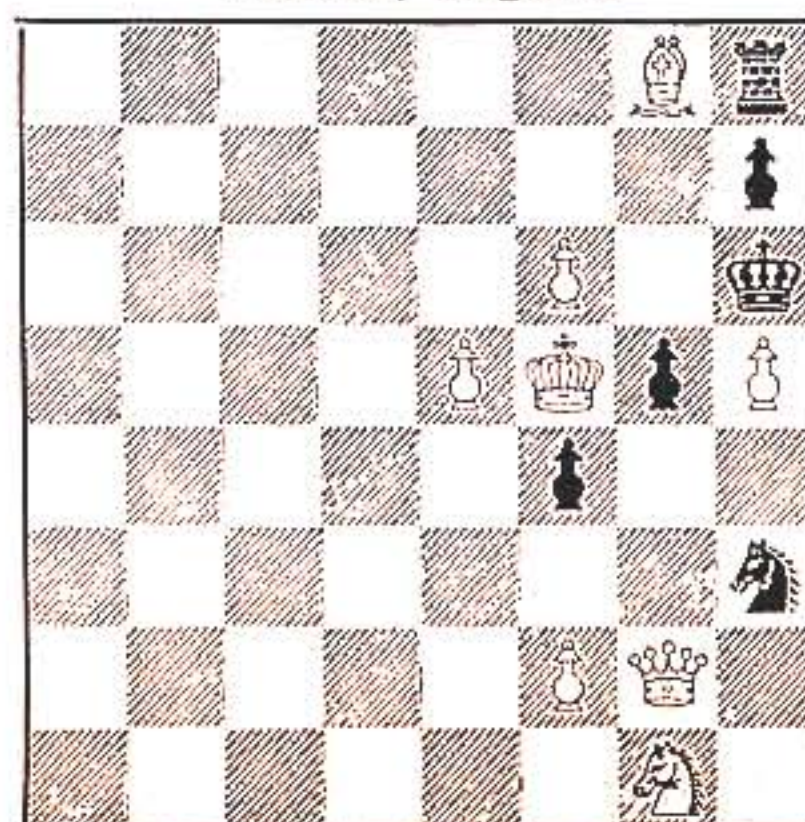
by Nicholas Gabor

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.

The fundamental requirement in every orthodox chessproblem is—as we all know—that: regardless of the stipulation, the position as shown in the problem "could have been arrived at, in an ordinary, regular chessgame," no matter how silly and senseless that certain imaginary game may have been. No. 1113 will inspire in the mind of the solver a question regarding that certain "imaginary game." If you find the answer to that question, you solved the problem. No. 1114 has a stipulation which may sound new to many of our solvers. White retracts (takes back) his last move and instead, mates "on the move!" If the problem is sound, there is only one way to "Mate in 1." The motto may help. And we may also help by adding that of the countless number of moves White may have made, only 1 move exists which, after taking it back, permits mate in 1. And this move also raises the question: "What must have been Black's last move?" Try to solve it. You will enjoy it. . . . We offer 15 extra points on the Ladder for the correct solution of Nos. 1113 and 1114. Nos. 1115 and 1116 are good works of 2 of our distinguished foreign contributors.

Problem No. 1113

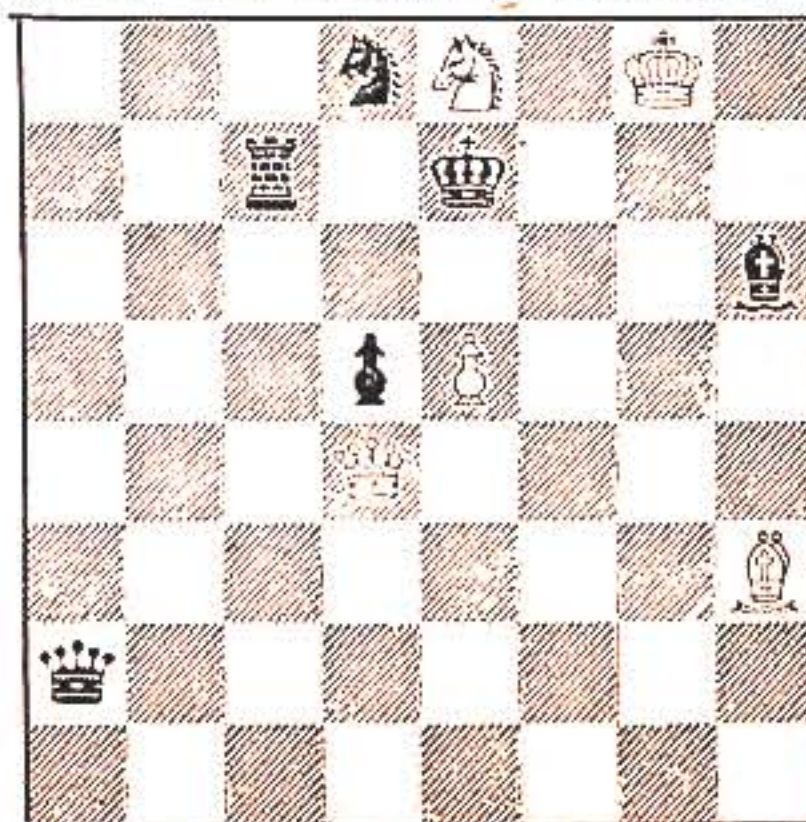
By Col. K. N. Howard
Busmen's Chess Review
London, England



White mates in two moves.

Problem No. 1114

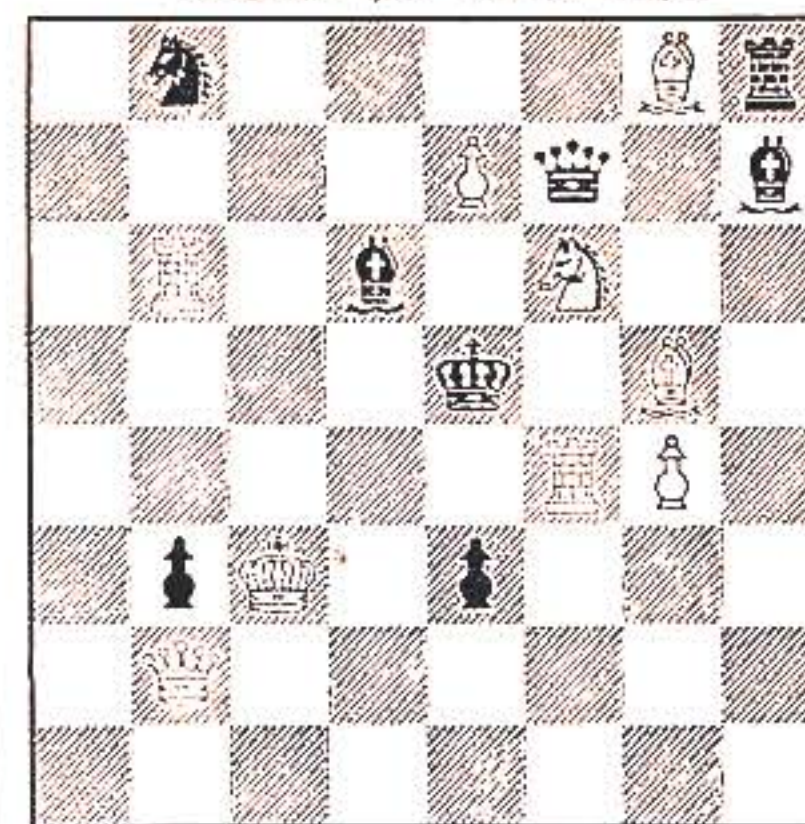
By Saul Spiegel
The Bronx, New York
Original for Chess Life
Motto: "The Kibitzer saw the mate!"



White retracts his last move and instead, mates in 1 (one!) move.

Problem No. 1115

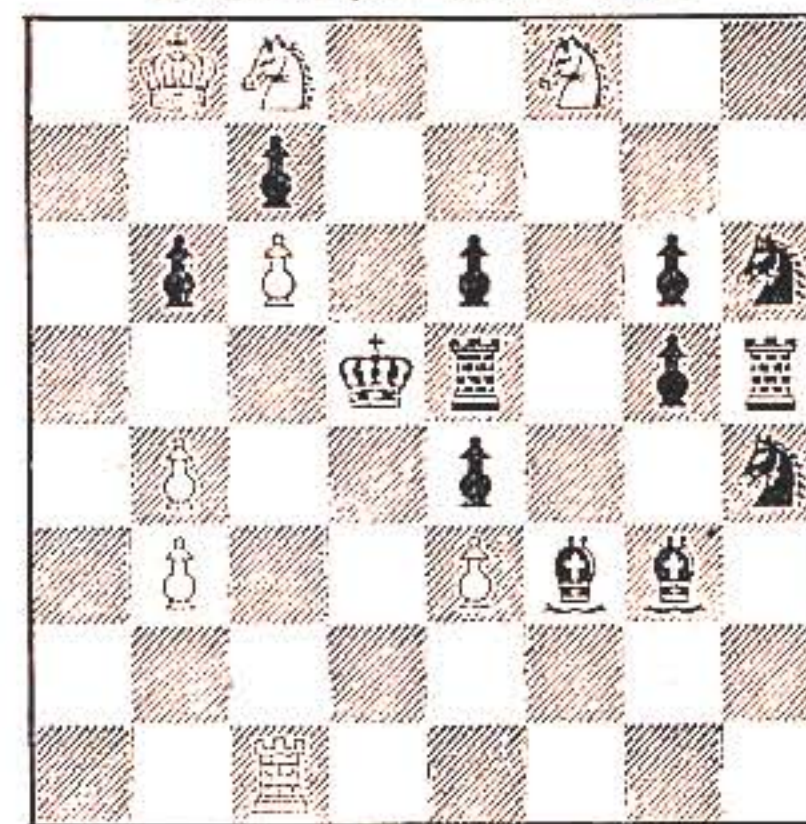
By Pedro Fastosky
Mendoza, Argentina
Original for Chess Life



Mate in two moves.

Problem No. 1116

By J. J. J. P. Seilberger
The Hague, Holland
Original for Chess Life



Mate in three moves.

Solutions to "Mate the Subtle Way".

Correction: No. 1098 Swedowski has no solution. The intention 1. PxP does not work due to 1. . . . R-Q4 unpinning the other Rook which defeats the threat. No. 1101 Xenakis: key 1. B-Q3 threat 2. BxP mate. 1. . . . KxP, 2. BN5; 1. . . . K-B3, 2. QxB; 1. . . . B-B4, 2. Q-Q6. No. 1102 Taliani: key 1. R-Q, threat 2. B-Q5 mate. Several fair variations, mostly obvious. No. 1103 Wurzburg: key 1. R-B waiting! Moves of the 2 Rooks and 2 Bishops mutually interfere with one another, permitting mate. Moves of these pieces to Black's Q2, K3, KB4, K2, Q3, QB4 etc. remind oen of the form of a pipe-organ. Hence: the "Organ Theme," frequently used in the past. No. 1104 Editor: key 1. B-Q7, threatening 2. B-B5ch! and if 2. . . . K-Q4, 3. Q-Q6, while after 2. . . . K-B6, 3. BxQP mate. Main plays: 1. . . . NB7 any, 2. Q-K6ch! -KQ5 and 3. Q-K5 mate. (The R is pinned.) If 2. . . . K-B6, 2. QxP. After 1. . . . R-K7: 2. Q-B5ch! -K-K6 and 3. RxQP mate. (The N is pinned.) If 2. . . . Q-Q5, 3. QxQP. After 1. . . . B-B, 2. R-B4ch! NxR; 3. B-B6 mate.

BENONI COUNTER GAMBIT

J. W. Collins v. R. B. Johnson
1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-B4; 3. P-Q5, P-K4; 4. N-QB3, P-Q3; 5. P-K4, N-R3; 6. B-Q3, P-R3; 7. KN-K2, P-KN3; 8. O-O, B-Q2; 9. P-B4, PxP; 10. BxP, N-R4; 11. P-K5, NxB; 12. NxN, B-B4; 13. BxB, PxB; 14. P-K6, PxP; 15. PxP, Q-B2; 16. QN-Q5, Q-N2; 17. Q-R5ch, K-Q1; 18. P-K7ch! K-Q2; 19. QxPch, K-B3; 20. N-K6, Resigns.

All game scores presented in the paragraph format in this issue are from the 1960 U.S. Open at St. Louis.

BOOST AMERICAN CHESS

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.

Dec. 31, 1960—Jan. 1-2, 1961
**MASSACHUSETTS OPEN AND
MASSACHUSETTS STATE
CHAMPIONSHIP**

One event, 6 rd. Swiss, open to all, but Mass. State Title restricted to highest scoring Mass. resident. At Cambridge YMCA, 820 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 40 moves in 2 hrs. Entry fee: \$10 for Class A, \$5.00 for Class B, plus \$2.00 membership dues Mass. State Ass'n, and \$5.00 USCF dues, for non-members. Prizes: \$100 guaranteed 1st prize in Class A; other prizes depending upon entry fee receipts. Tourney Director, George L. Nute, 201 Hamilton St., Cambridge 39, Mass., to whom advance entries or inquiries may be addressed.

**GRANDMASTERS
EVALUATE POSITION**

(Continued from page 5)

In A. D. de Groot's "Het Denken Van De Schaker" (Thoughts of the chessplayer), we find the previously-named grandmasters thinking out loud as they attack this complicated position. We also find a possible explanation for Keres' long occupation of a top spot in world chess, for after thinking for six minutes, and giving an explanation running to 21 lines of text, he decided to play B x N/Q5. Fine reached the same conclusion after eight minutes, and 24 lines of text. Alekhine took nine minutes and 27 lines of text to make the same decision, qualified by the words "in case of time pressure, I would play B x N/Q5" leaving us to wonder what he would have done in the absence of time pressure. Euwe took 15 minutes and 82 lines of text, checking several variants which, if considered by the others, were unmentioned by them, to agree that B x N/Q5 was the best move. Flohr took only ten minutes and 21 lines to decide to play N x B. He thought that B x N/Q5 was playable, but that it conferred no direct advantage, and that N x B "first" would be best. We wonder how long Tal would spend on this move, and what his move would be.

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

R. Byrne v. C. Brasket

1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, P-Q4; 4. B-B4, B-N2; 5. P-K3, O-O; 6. R-B1, P-B4; 7. N-B3, Q-R4; 8. B-K2, N-B3; 9. O-O, PxQP; 10. KPXP, PxP; 11. BxP, B-N5; 12. P-Q5, QR-Q1; 13. Q-N3, BxN; 14. PxP, N-Q5; 15. QxP, R-Q2; 16. Q-R6, QxQ; 17. BxQ, NxP/Q4; 18. NxN, RxN; 19. P-QN4, NxPch; 20. K-N2, N-R5ch; 21. K-R3, N-B4; 22. KR-Q1, RxR; 23. RxR, B-Q5; 24. K-N2, P-K4; 25. B-N5, R-N1; 26. P-N5, P-KR3; 27. B-B6, P-KN4; 28. R-QB1, N-Q3; 29. P-QR4, N-K5; 30. R-B6, NxP; 31. BxKP, BxB; 32. KxN, BxP; 33. RxP, B-B2; 34. R-QB6, B-N3ch; 35. K-B3, K-N4; 36. R-B8, RxR; 37. BxR, K-B3; 38. K-N4, B-Q1; 39. B-B5, K-K4; 40. P-R5, BxP; 41. KxP, B-Q7ch; 42. K-N4, Drawn.

CHESS—AN ESSAY

by U.S. Master Anthony E. Santasiere
PART VII

Now I would like to share with you a few anecdotes about my beloved friend, Frank J. Marshall. But first let me begin at the beginning.

It was long ago — more than forty years ago; I was a small boy (in height) aged about eleven or twelve. I had been in love with chess for about a year. Somehow I had heard about chess clubs, and especially about Marshall and the Marshall Chess Club. And I was determined — I dreamed about it day and night — not only to see that club with my eyes (through eye-glasses — now after all those years of the necessity of wearing them, I hardly wear them at all, and that is a rare pleasure; I actually read better without them — I suppose that has been one of my rewards, from God, for being a good (?) boy!) but to become a member of it! And of course I had no money, for my family was very poor. But Love always finds a way.

So that sunny Sunday afternoon I went downtown to the Marshall Chess Club for the first time — little did I know that I was to consider that place my home, and visit it many thousands of times!

The club then was in a "Nice" building in a pleasant residential neighborhood on Fifty-first Street in New York. It was in awe of the building, let alone the club; and I did not dare approach it — at first. So I walked up and down the street, some ten or twelve times, never taking my eyes from the building, and afraid to approach it. Finally I did, and where the door sign said "MARSHALL CHESS CLUB", I rang the bell. The door was opened immediately by Frank Marshall, himself! It was our first meeting, and it was love at first sight. He welcomed me in — I was swooning with delight and awe.

Now an interlude — we will return soon to the scene at the club. You will recall that with regard to my young self and that situation, I used the word "awe" twice—an adornment but the simple truth. From the first I looked up to Marshall as if he were a God. And not only Marshall, but also the other great masters on the local scene — among others Kupchik, Jaffe, Hodges, Edward Lasker. That was me, but I have long observed that, generally speaking, today's youth has definitely discarded that "awe", if ever it had any at all. The more prevalent attitude seems to be—"I hope that old guy drops dead, so I can go." And worse! I happened to overhear one brilliant young genius say to another (in a big tournament) — "I hope I play Santasiere — he's a fish!" He was so mistaken, for though I have been many things in my life, and have dreamed of being many more, my aquatic activities have been exactly zero. (Incidentally I was soon privileged to score a victory over that young admirer. Today he has much matured, and I — almost — love him, as he does me.) But

why have the young lost this love and awe for the masters? It is so sad, for it is a great failure on the level of love and respect; and while it darkens a bit the light that does and should surround a master, it steals much more from the inner light of the young egotist — for love, true love, widens the horizons, and floods his own soul with sunshine—if only he can open the door!

But let us return to the scene at the chess club. Standing behind Frank, and sweetly smiling a welcome, was his beloved wife, Carrie. I love her always more and more, though it was not always so, for on occasion we had to agree to disagree. (Especially when I put the chess pieces on the floor.) Today at the club, she carries on magnificently; and she and I can hardly do without each other. If that is not true love, what is?

So, that afternoon more than forty years ago, Frank and Carrie invited me to visit the club at any time; and when I said that I had no money, they said that for awhile I would not have to pay dues. You see Love does open doors. The next year I played for the first time on the team of the Marshall Chess Club, played six games and won them all. At the end of the season, at a meeting of the members I was presented with a purse of money — a complete surprise and delight. (I recall that on that occasion I was still wearing "short pants" — it was the custom in those days for boys to wear short pants until they attained a certain height. Today they wear men's trousers even at the age of three.) Recently I celebrated my fortieth — or forty-first year of playing on Marshall teams by winning in the "World Series" (vs. the Manhattan Chess Club) from Horowitz with a King's Gambit.

Now — the anecdotes:

Frank did not love only chess — he loved other games too, for instance bridge and (even when he died) bingo. Once, with me as an observer, he was Capablanca's partner in a game of contract bridge. In a very difficult hand (which he had to play) he finally went down three tricks. Capa was quite upset — Why didn't you do this? (or that); Frank entered a defense. Capa persisted on a refutation, and he was always more violent, more explosive. Frank countered with a more detailed, and quite plausible defense. Capa, in a sort of despair wherein he could push stupidity aside, delivered a veritable Niagara Falls of argument. Frank was calm but increasingly stubborn. To the unbiased observer his defense was quite correct and nohow to be refuted. Capa lost his temper completely. Waving his cards wildly in the air, he shouted — "All I know is that if I had played the hand, it would not have happened."

Another bridge story—this time Mr. and Mrs. who were partners. For years and years it was known to all the cardplayers, that Frank hated, above all, a "club" bid either

from his own hand or from his partner. On this occasion, Carrie opened the bidding with "one club." Frank, a little annoyed, bid "one no-trump." Carrie bid "two clubs." Frank, dismayed, looked at her quickly at least six times, as if to say, "Don't you remember?" Then he said, "two no-trumps." She, after a long pause, offered "three clubs." He, firmly and coldly and with a sense of finality, and raising his voice just a bid said, "three no-trumps." Carrie, after a prolonged study of her cards, (Frank more and more jittery with every passing second), "Four clubs." This was like the explosion of a bomb; Frank jumped up in his seat; shock and amazement were struggling for mastery as he said loudly, "Four no-trump!" Carrie, rather timidly but really in despair, "Five clubs." Frank glared at her, a piercing look with not a little hatred, and overtones of "Are you crazy?" and very loudly, "Five no-trump!" Carrie, very firmly, very stubbornly, and not a little angry and with a raised voice, "Six clubs!" Frank bent far forward as if he wanted to eat her, with hatred jumping out of his eyes, and yelled, "SIX NO-TRUMP!" She, most defiantly, and with an air of having suffered every blow that life can offer — "Seven clubs!" "SEVEN NO-TRUMP!!!" screamed Frank and threw his cards violently on the table, while showering himself with ashes from a burnt out cigar. (The opponent said, "Double", and Frank went down six tricks.)

But let us return to the chess world. Frank was playing against a great master of international reputation in a very important game. His position was very complicated; it was his move, and there were three or four good possibilities from which to choose. He thought and thought—thirty minutes, forty minutes, fifty minutes. After exactly one hour, he made his move, and came over to me immediately and said, "San, I just made the worst move on the board!" And (outside of an atrocious blunder) that was the precise truth!

At the club, Frank and I sat at adjoining tables just before the start of a team match. He had the white pieces, and leaned over to me and asked, "What should I play?" I, with a bit of a devilish gleam in my eye, replied at once, "P-QR3" (Anderssen's Opening). And so he did!—but on the third move. The opening was P-K4, P-QB4; P-QN4, PxP; P-QR3.

So finally dear Frank had to die. We all knew that during the last few years of his life he had a very serious heart condition; so his death did not come as too great a shock. The manner of his passing was not at all morbid. He had gone to Jersey City, alone, to play there in a game of Bingo. Afterwards, walking on the street, he dropped dead. Thus, for American chess history, there came about the sudden end of more than an era. It was the end, for a generation, of the sparkling of romantic Glory, for America, on the chess stage of the whole world. Frank J. Marshall was dead; and he was both utterly lovable and unique.

(To Be Continued)