# FISCHER WINS U．S．TITLE FOURTH STRAIGHT YEAR Lombardy Second－Weinstein Third 

By Frank Brady

By winning the United States Championship for the fourth time in succession，Bobby Fischer， 17 year old International Grandmaster from Brooklyn，has carved an indelible impression in the historic cycle of American chess and has proven without a doubt that he is both the greatest player that this country has ever produced and one of the strongest players in the world．Fischer has not lost a game in an American tournament since 1957. In this tournament，conducted in New York City＇s Empire Hotel under the joint auspices of the United States Chess Federation and the American Chess Foundation，his score was 7 wins and 4 draws for a total of $9-2$ which
equalled exactly his score of last year．However，he man－ aged to out－distance his closest rival，William Lombardy， by a full two points．

Lombardy，recently named International Grandmas－ ter，who performed brilliantly both in Leningrad and in Leipzig last year，lived up to expectations by taking the second place award．His score consisted of five wins， four draws and two losses－to Fischer and Weinstein．He took second place in a hair－raising game with Charles Kalme in the final round．Lombardy made 15 moves in less than one minute，in a complicated position and man－ aged to come out a piece ahead．
（Continued on next page）


Fischer Playing Reshevsky in Fourth Round
Harkness

## Fischer Wins U. S. Title Fourth Straight Year

## Championship Games



## (Continued from cover)

The surprise of the tournament was Raymond Weinstein, 19 year old student at Brooklyn College. He defeated three Grandmasters-Bisguier, Lombardy and Reshevsky and an International Master, Robert Byrne. His win against Reshevsky was in the all-deciding final round. He lost only two games out of eleven-to Fischer and Anthony Saidy, the current Canadian Open Champion.

All three players qualify to represent the United States in the next Interzonal Tournament in the Cycle for the World's Championship. The surprising upsets of the tournament were Reshevsky, who ended in a three-way tie for 4th to 6th place; Benko, who managed only to score $4 \frac{1}{2}$ points-though he was fourth place last year; Byrne, who also scored only $41 / 2$ points though he had been a close second to Fischer in 1959. Byrne's trouble seemed to be lack of concentration whereas Benko's loss to Sherwin on a blunder in time pressure in the second round "ruffled" him so much that he played a dis-interested type of game for the rest of the tournament.

In the early rounds, International Grandmaster, Arthur Bisguier was in close contention with Fischer and for two rounds they were tied for first place.

However, an unexpected loss to Weinstein lessened his chances to move into the "top three circle." Paired in the last round with Fischer, he needed only a draw to be assured a tie for third place and though Fischer had clinched the first place spot, he played for a win and emerged with two rooks and a knight for Bisguier's Queen. Bisguier resigned on the 43 rd move.

Fischer gained a great deal by winning this tournament-officially named the Lessing J . Rosenwald Tournament for the United States Championship and Frank J. Marshall Trophy. A $\$ 1000.00$ first prize was awarded to him in addition to the much-coveted right to compete in the World Interzonal Championship. His name was inscribed for the fourth time on the famous Frank J. Marshall trophy, along side of all the previous winners dating back to the first American champion-Paul Morphy.

The tournament had many exciting and hard fought battles most of which you will see published in CHESS LIFE in this issue and the next. Frank Brady and Hans Kmoch co-refereed the tournament and over 1,000 spectators watched the games as they were in progress, during the two and a half week span it took to play eleven rounds. Youth dominated this tournament more than any other American Championship since its beginning in 1857. With Fischer at 17, Weinstein at 19, Lombardy at 23 we have the makings of the super chess team of the future. We may now, optimistically for the first time in years, entertain great hopes for the domination of chess throughout the world by our American players.

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1. Fischer, R. ...w............................
2. Lombardy, W
3. Weinstein, R.
4. Bisguier, A.
5. Reshevsiky, S
6. Sherwin, J.
7. Kalme, C.
8. Benko, P
0. Berliner, H
11. Saidy A
12. Seidman, }\ddot{H
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SICILIAN DEFENSE
LOMBARDY
White

LOMBARD
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## A New Frontier

This is an historical issue of CHESS LIFE. Following the growth and progress of our organization since 1938 we see the pattern changing-from a disorganized group of chessplayers to a more organized one printing its own 8 page newspaper to a highly organized group with a professional business staff servicing its needs and publishing an attractive and informative monthly magazine.

The picture of the USCF is changing because the picture and attitude toward chess in general is changing in the minds of the American people. We are as a people becoming more cultured-more interested in things that stimulate and interest our minds and our aesthetic values and therefore the one game that is noted above all others as a prime intellectual and cultural endeavor is bound to experience a newfound popularity.

The popularity of chess expresses itself in many ways. We see USCF grow from less than 2,000 members to almost 5,000 in less than three years. We also see more tournaments, more chess classes in high schools and adult education centers, more interest in seeing the United States represented in International events abroad. Business, ever aware of trends in consumer interest, has become enthusiastic and alert to the money-making possibilities of chess and chessplayers so that we see more and more advertising displaying chess sets and chess figures or references to the "Royal Game." A chess set manufacturer reports over $\$ 2,000,000$ in sales of sets alone in 1960. A paper-back book company is now in preparation of its 30th title on chess-all 30 books published within the last three years. Business spent more money on advertising in this one single issue of CHESS LIFE than combined in all 320 issues spanning 14 years that came before it.

However, it must be clearly understood that the state of affairs of chess in this country is not all sweetness and light. Far from it! We are beginning to embark on a new frontier (the fact that this issue of CHESS LIFE is published on Presidential inauguration day is purely coincidental!) and henceforth our "work" may become even harder. We will be more often in the public eye, the business eye and the cultural eye, and therefore must give a good accounting for ourselves. And where is this new frontier going to lead us? To a more effective organization; to a better chess magazine; to more and better conducted regional and national tournaments; to topstrength American representation in International events; to finally a respect of chess as a worthwhile and "legitimate" cultural pastime in the minds of all Americans. Every chessplayer can and should promote, organize and inform, in any way that he can, so that the general public becomes more aware of the game of chess and of USCF in particular.

This particular îssue of CHESS LIFE would not have been possible without the advice, encouragement and hard work of many people involved in chess and in USCF. The editorial staff of CHESS LIFE thanks Fred Cramer, Whitney Harris, Eliot Hearst, Lisa Lane, Paul Leith, Ellen Stockhold, Joe Reinhardt, Ken Harkness, Roberta Brady, Edward Lasker and Saul Rubin for their help in making the first step in the new frontier.


International Master George Kol!anowski during an exhibition held recently at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco, in which he played 56 persons, blindfolded at 10 seconds a move, thereby breaking his own world record for such a feat. Score: Won 50, Drew 6, Lost 0!!

## Columbia Wins Intercollegiate

A powerful team of one Master and three Experts from Columbia University won five and drew one of their matches to take the 1960-61 Intercollegiate Team Championship which was held at Princeton University over the Christmas vacation.

Thirteen teams competed in this bi-annual event conducted by the joint efforts of the Intercollegiate Chess League of America and the United States Chess Federation. Toronto University added an international flair to the match and their team came a very close second in the final standings. Columbia won all of their matches except one-a draw with Toronto, which also won five matches though it was slightly behind in total game points which was the determining tie-breaker.

Robin Ault, the current U.S. Junior Champion, played first board for Columbia and his brother Leslie, the U.S. Individual Intercollegiate Champion was on second. Michael


All thirteen teams competing in Madison Hall

Valvo, a 17 year old Freshman, was on third board and performed brilliantly without the loss of a game. Captain Joseph G. Rosenstein, a Math senior, played fourth board, also without the loss of a game.

In the third place standings Harvard University scored a total of $31 / 2$ match points-losing to Toronto and Columbia and drawing with Boston University. They scored a total of 15 game points. Also at $31 / 2$ were Pennsylvania State University ( 12 game points) and Boston ( $111 / 2$ game points).

Columbia also romped through the Intercollegiate Speed Championship conducted for individual players and Michael Valvo was first at $81 / 2-21 / 2$. The second place standings were tied by Robin Ault and Joseph Rosenstein who both scored $7^{1 / 2} \cdot 3^{1 / 2}$.

Peter Berlow of Princeton was elected ICLA President at the Annual Business Meeting conducted during the tournament and Andy Schoene of Carnegie Tech was elected VicePresident. Berlow appointed Frank Brady, the Tournament Director, as ICLA Treasurer.

CHESS LIFE will publish more detailed results in the next issue.


Wayne State (left) plays the victorious Columbia team

## Kovacs Wins California Championship

Zoltan Kovacs of Los Angeles, formerly a Hungarian national, won the 1960 California title in a tournament held in San Francisco over the Thanksgiving week end. Kovacs now holds both State titles, having won the California Open in September.

Kovacs was undefeated, winning five games and allowing four draws to score 72 in the ten-player tournament. Sven Almgren of Los Angeles was second, 61/2-21/2. The veteran Almgren had a fine tournament, notable for a sparkling sacrificial win over former champion Irving Rivise of Los Angeles, but suffered a critical defeat by William G. Addison of San Francisco. Addison, who lost no games but had no less than six draws, tied with Rivise for third place. Julius Loftsson, University of California student from Iceland, finished fifth and Tibor Weinberger of Glendale, 1959 Open and State champion, finished sixth.

Kovacs won $\$ 100$ and custody of the perpetual trophy. Almgren won $\$ 60$ and the other players shared in the total prize list of $\$ 290$. The players were the finalists of a series of qualifying tournaments which seeded eight from geographical areas of the State, plus the 1959 State champion and the 1960 Open champion.

The tournament was held at the Mechanics' Institute and was directed by Guthrie McClain. The cross-table:

## 1960 CALIFORNIA STATE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Kovacs, Z. ...................................................x | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 -2 |
| 2. Almgren, S. ............................................... $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\mathbf{x}$ | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 61.21 |
| 3. Rivise, I. ..................................................... ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 0 | x | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 2 | 1 | $6 \cdot 3$ |
| 4. Addison, W. ...............................................12 | 1 | 1 | x | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 6 -3 |
| 5. Loftsson, J. ............................................... 0 | 2 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $x$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 41.41 |
| 6. Weinberger, T. ............................................ 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | x | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 41.41 |
| 7. Blackstone, J. ............................................ ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\mathbf{x}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | $3{ }^{1} \cdot 5 \cdot 5$ |
| 8. Hufnagel, F. ............................................... 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | x | 1 | 1 | 3.6 |
| 9. Deisen, C. ................................................... 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | x | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 21.62 |
| 10. Dasteel, H. ................................................... 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $x$ | 1.8 |

## Czapski Captures Midwest Contest

Lt. Col. Edmund Czapski finished in front of a 40 player field to win the annual Midwest Open held at the Lincoln, Nebraska Air Force Base, and tiebreaking placed Walter Grombacher of Chicago second, and Mohammed Masoom of Lincoln, third. All had five points in a Swiss tournament.

Czapski was also declared the Nebraska State title-holder. The fine finish of Grombacher was a mild surprise, whereas the talented Masoom, playing in his first regional tournament, from the very outset left no doubt in the minds of the gallery relative to his eventual high finish.

Refreshments were provided throughout the tournament at no cost to the players, and excellent lodging was available at ridiculously low prices.

The Midwest Women's Open Championship was won by Maria Chapman of Lincoln. The Midwest Speed title was won by Charles Weldon of Milwaukee, 10-0!

Sponsors: The U.S. Air Force, the Lincoln Chess Club and the Nebraska Chess Association.

WEINSTEIN TAKES NORTH CENTRAL
Raymond Weinstein, of Brooklyn, N.Y., a member of the student team which took the world championship in Leningrad, won the Seventh North Central Open championship at Milwaukee over Thanksgiving weekend although tied in game points with Lajos Szedlecsek, Cleveland, Ohio, and Richard Fauber, Madison, Wis., at 6-1. The North Central junior title was won by Richard Verber of Chicago with a score of $41 / 2-21 / 2$ and Douglas Grant, also of Chicago, was runner-up with 43 .

A total of 92 players competed in this event and 22 of them shared in the $\$ 800$ guaranteed prize fund. The Class A prize was won by Melvin Semb, Winona, Minn.; Class B went to Michael Garner, Merion Station, Pa.; and Class C was shared by Jack Cook, Loves Park, Ill.; Walter Cronk, Sterling, Ill.; and John Ranheim, South Milwaukee, Wis. The unrated prize was won by Will Hammerschmidt of Chicago.

In winning the title Weinstein won from Peter Kneip, Donald Hallman, Sam Cohen, Angelo Sandrin and Robion Kirby, all of Chicago, and drew with Szedlecsek and Curt Brasket, St. Paul, the defending champion who finished fifth behind Hans Berliner, Littleton, Col.

Szedlecsek made a strong bid for the title by winning from Juris Zvers and Arpad Elo of Milwaukee; Ray Ditrichs, Iowa City, Iowa; Milton Otteson, Duluth; and Povilas Tautvaisas, Chicago; in addition to drawing with Berliner and Weinstein.

Fauber, a student at the University of Wisconsin with a Class A rating, was a surprising third finishing ahead of six masters and nineteen experts. He won from Walter Otteson, Milwaukee; Jack Cook; and Claude Hillinger, Marvin Rogan and Robion Kirby of Chicago. He was held to draws by Mark Surgies, Milwaukee, and Russell Chauvent, Silver Spring, Md.

Several players acted as road blocks for their opponent's hopes. Harry Mayer, Chicago, jolted Brasket by winning in their first-round game, defeated Alexander Liepnicks, Lincoln, Nebraska, and Jack Spence, Omaha, Nebraska, and drew with Mark Surgies. Oliver Hutaff, Jr., Wilmington, N. C., won from Henry Meifert, Milwaukee, and then drew with three masters: Chauvenet; John Tums, Chicago; and Mitchel Sweig, Chicago. Alexanders Zujus, Chicago, won from Michael Robinson, Chicago; Charles Weldon, Milwaukee; and Chauvenet.

The following shared in the prize fund: Weinstein, 6.0272; Szedlecsek, 6.0262; Fauber, 6.0237; Berliner, 5.5237; Brasket, 5.5230; Otteson, 5.0215; Chauvenet, 5.0210; Cohen, 5.0197; Kirby, 5.0195; Tautvaisas, 5.0190; Fred Zarse, Milwaukee, 5.0185; Hillinger, 5.0181; Meifert, 5.0180; Robinson, 5.0172; and Semb, 5.0170.

## Pinneo L.I. Champ

The Long Island Amateur Championship, held at the Brooklyn YMCA, was won by Jack Pinneo of New York City, $51 / 2$ (6). Jack Straley Battell of Brooklyn, Executive Editor of Chess Review, was second, with five points. Third place went to Sanford Greene of Elmsford, N.Y., $41 / 2$. Suitable trophies were awarded them in this thirty nine player, six-round Swiss.

Additional prize winners were: 1 st A-H. Wallach of Brooklyn, N. Y.; 2nd A-H. Herbst, New York City; 1st BWm. R. Schneider, Woodhaven, N. Y; 2nd B-Julius Goldsmith, Rego Park, N. Y.; 1st C-Cecilia Rock, Beckett, Mass.; 2nd C-John Milne, New York City; top unrated-James M. Young, Brooklyn, N.Y.; 2nd unrated - Wayne Farnham, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Frank Brady directed and Pal Benko adjudicated unfinished games.

## Walker's Finest Score

Robert Walker hit the bull's-eye with a perfect score of $6-0$ in the Boulder (Colorado) Open. Fourteen players appeared for this six-round Swiss. After the usual, Samuel Priebe found himself in second place, Robert Shean third, and E. Victor Traibush fourth, all with $4-2$. Traibush, as the top resident player, is the Boulder County Champion of 1960.

The tournament was sponsored by the Colorado Chess Association, in cooperation with the Boulder Chess Club and the University of Colorado Chess Club. Tournament Director: E. R. Kalmbach.

## Perfect Score For McAuley

A. L. McAuley scored 8-0 in the 1961 New Orleans City Championship, held in picturesque New Orleans recently. Gary Erdal was second with $61 / 2$ and Lonnie Moore third with 6 . Tie-breaking of a 5-3 score put Richard Dean in fourth place, A. M. Lockett in fifth, and Frank Chavez in sixth. Frank Bert Moore was declared Junior Champion.

Sponsored by the New Orleans Chess Club. Tournament Directors: Frank Chavez and I. L. McAuley. 8 round Swiss; 24 players. The crosstable:


Weinstein at Milwaukee

## Leipzig Collection Breaks Record

The USCF in the first direct-mail campaign for funds in its entire history, collected the grand total of $\$ 3,042.19$ from almost 2,000 individual contributors for the recent XIVth World Chess Olympiade.

Cooperating with the People-To-People Sports Committee and the American Chess Foundation, the USCF had originally pledged only $\$ 1,000.00$ toward the $\$ 7,500.00$ in expenses, but when the final returns of its fund-raising efforts had been tallied, the USCF stepped into the position of the largest single contributor.

Since the cost of acknowledging each contribution individually would be prohibitive, USCF hereby acknowledges and thanks its membership for such unprecedented response. The fact that the United States managed to win the second place award-the highest standing we've achieved in years-will no doubt, make each contributor especially proud of his part in sending the team abroad.

New Orleans City Championship, 1960


## SPASSKY ON FISCHER

Several articles of especial interest to American Chess fans have appeared recently in SHAKHMATY V SSSR, Russia's monthly national chess magazine. In one of these, Grandmaster Boris Spassky comments on his trip to the Mar-del-Plata tourney in Argentina last spring, and puts U.S. champion Bobby Fischer, co-winner of the tourney with Spassky, under his journalistic magnifying glass:
"Bobby is ready to play chess any time, day or night, and often plays blitz-chess after an exhausting evening of serious tournament play. The champion of the U.S.A. plays with pleasure and excitement. There is only one thing Fischer does in chess without pleasure: lose! Then the pieces are instantly set up anew for a return match. If the revenge match does not turn out well, Fischer becomes noticeably nervous. He rushes his moves and, trying to calm himself, constantly repeats over and over to himself that he has an easy win. Bobby has an enormous knowledge of chess and his familiarity with the chess literature of the USSR is immense.

Once, meeting us in our room, Bobby noticed our copies of the bulletins of the last USSR championship. His eyes lit up and he said, "Here's what I need!" He asked permission to take the bulletins and disappeared. Bobby told us he examines USSR publications avidly to see which of his own games appear. His favorite player is Capablanca."
Spassky goes on to discuss Bobby's style of play with examples from the American's games at Mar-del-Plata. Our U.S. champion basks in the public limelights all over the world, even in chess-sophisticated Russia.

## RUSSIAN OPINION

Russian reaction to the U.S. Student Team victory over the USSR last summer was summarized in an article by Ya. Rohlin, one of the organizers of the team tournament.
"From the sporting point of view, the success of the U.S. chess players was well-deserved. The Americans gained the lead in the first round and won 11 and drew 1 match out of 13. As Captain Jerry Spann explained, their achievement was due to the fact that the U.S. players studied theory industriously and were physically wellprepared. Not unimportant was their analysis and study of Russian books and journals.

Looking over the games, we observed that in openings and endgame technique the USSR only slightly exceeded the other teams. This was true also in the analysis of adjourned games, which was too often incorrect or faulty." (Note: Grandmaster Averbach was responsible for ad¡ournment analysis.)
"Some of our players, namely Nicholaevsky and Gurgenidze came to Leningrad 'on a boat to a ball' (that is, illprepared), and were not well-rested and not in good form. The playing schedule was very severe. Boris Spassky's play in the last half of the tourney was disappointing and it was at this stage he met his strongest competition.

There have been definite shortcomings in the organizational work with our young players. Even now we do not have one master below the age of 20 . Our grandmasters and masters do not teach the game seriously and have very few students. Dilettantism and lack of organization still exist in sections of youth chess and chess programs are not implemented. These shortcomings we are obliged to overcome quickly, not with flashy players or magicians but with scientific training and research.

Preparation for the 8th Student tourney at Helsinki in 1961 must begin now! We must have the assistance not only of grandmasters but also of members of the methodological committee of the Study Training Commissions in the individual republics."
The fine showing of our youthful Olympic team at Leipzig seems to be additional evidence that the younger players in the U.S.A. are at least as promising as their Russian counterparts. This observation pinpoints one of the few areas in which American chess is on equal footing with the Russians-but unfortunately it is a very important one!

## TAL SPEAKS

After winning the world title, Mikhail Tal granted an interview to the glamor girl of European chess, Milunka Lazarevi of Yugoslavia. We present some excerpts from their conversation. Tal in his answers displays the same sort of alertness and wit as can be found in many of his most decisive combinations.
Q. What binds a chessplayer to the chessboard?
A. A man sees a girl with beautiful eyes, a well proportioned figure and a promising smile. Forever is he atfracted to this girl. Just as one's imagination is stirred by the girl's smile so is one's imagination stirred by the possibilities of chess. One recognizes the harmonious interplay, the beauty of combinations and thus is drawn to the chessboard.
Q. What is the source of your sudden ideas in chess?
A. Most certainly in the black coffee I drink before each game.
Q. Was the Candidates tourney or the Botvinnik match more trying for you?
A. Both were a pleasure for me. I like chess and I will never go through a "chess martyrdom".
Q. Were you anxious during the play?
A. I will be honest. I was a bit frightened for the first time before the 21st game, the last game of the match. My trainer Koblenz asked me before each game "Are you frightened?", and I answered to be funny "And how!" When I really become scared, my trainer said, "Tell it to the referee!"
Q. Do you think a return match worthwhile?
A. Yes, each player had to go a long way for the title and no loser should be refused the chance for revenge.
Q. What gave you security during the play?
A. My trainer, my mother and my wife, because they were forbidden to make comments during the games.
Q. Who will be your most interesting sparring partner?
A. Victor Korchnoi (against whom Tal up to now has never won; 5 wins, 5 draws for Korchnoi).
Q. What plans can a 24 year old World Champion have?
A. To beat the next challenger.
Q. What were the first words of your trainer after Botvinnik conceded the match?
A. "Mischa, now we can go to sleep."
Q. What was the secret of your training methods?
A. My trainer told me a new joke before each game.
Q. What did you do in your spare time during the match?
A. I sat down and listened to congratulations over the phone.
Q. What game made the greatest impression on you?
A. That's easy, the game with my young wife, when I was 23 years old!

## STARTLING STATISTICS

Pierre Dierman recently presented to FIDE his findings on the popularity of chess in different member nations, as measured by the number of chess players (per 10,000 inhabitants) who are members of each national chess federation. The U.S.A. does not rank very highly, as the following table indicates; 26 member nations responded to the questionnaire.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Country | 10,000 Inhabitants |
| USSR | 62.50 |
| Iceland | 50.63 |
| Monaco | 15.60 |
| Danemark | 15.50 |
| Holland | 14.21 |
| Yugoslavia | 14.21 |
| East Germany | 13.80 |
| Luxemburg | 13.68 |
| Sweden | . 13.05 |
| Switzerland | 8.62 |
| West Germany | 8.60 |
| Finland | .. 5.86 |
| Austria | . 5.40 |
| New Zealand | ... 3.88 |
| Spain .... | .. 1.77 |
| Belgium | .... 1.60 |
| Philippines | ..... 1.46 |
| France . | ...... 1.25 |
| Rumania | ... 0.90 |
| Canada | ...... 0.86 |
| South Africa | .... 0.59 |
| Malaya | ... 0.41 |
| Brazil . | .... 0.39 |
| Italy | .... 0.32 |
| Portugal | .. 0.29 |
| USA ..... | . 0.21 |

After a study of these data, I hope each USCF member resolves to increase his recruiting activities in 1961 and obtain ten new members this year!
(Thanks are due to George Serbinoff and Irwin Sigmond for help in the translation of the Russian material quoted above).

Send all comments, games and foreign articles, pertinent to this column to Eliot Hearst, J-1125 Arlington Towers, Arlington, Va .

## ATOMIC EXPERTS HURL BOMBS

After a terrific battle in the 1960 New Mexico Open, at Los Alamos, New Mexico, the three top players emerged with $41 / 2$ points each, with identical W4, L1, D1. Tie-breaking gave the nod to Max Burkett, followed by Loyd Kile, and Mark B. Wells. Tie-breaking of a 4 point score gave Sidney H. Brower fourth place, ahead of Michael S. Wertheim. Sixteen players were in this six-round Swiss.

Medals were won by Jack Shaw (highest Class A); by Brower (highest Class B); and by Wertheim (highest unrated).

An odd circle: Burkett beat Kile; Kile beat Wells; Wells beat Burkett. Kile was the dark horse in the Southwest Open (CL, Oct. 20, 1960).

The 1960 New Mexico Open is the first USCF-rated tournament ever held in Los Alamos, the "atomic city".

Sponsored by the Los Alamos Chess Club. Tournament Directors: Sidney H. Brower and Roger B. Lazarus.

We wonder if the Los Alamos participants, all scientists, look upon chess as a science or as an art?

## IN SUNNY PALO ALTO (O.K. Florida?)

One hundred and twenty seven players took part in all sections of the Palo Alto (Cal.) Open Tournament, held recently. The total prize fund was $\$ 1,000$ (of this, $\$ 400$ for the Expert Tournament.) William Addison of San Francisco, who paid New York City a long visit last year, won the Expert Tournament, with 5 points. It was a six-round Swiss, with 32 players. After a four way tie for second place got the usual breaks, Saul Wanetick was second; and then in order, Erik Osbun, Jerome Hanken and Rex Wilcox, all with $41 / 2$.

Winners in the other sections were: Group A-John Blackstone of Saratoga, Cal.; Group B-Dale Gillette of Davis, Cal.; Group C-Jack Powell of Hayward, Cal.; Sunday tournaments: Ernest Anders and Sam Bettencourt, both of San Francisco.

Worthy of note was the award to each of ten players of the Twenty Dollar entry fee to the USCF Open Championship, San Francisco, Aug. 14-27th, 1960. We wonder if this practice is being followed in other states. Shouldn't it be?

Sponsored by the Palo Alto Junior Chamber of Commerce and Chess Friends of Northern California. Tournament Di-rector-International Master George Koltanowski.

To all tournament reporters: When you report any Open tournament, be sure to indicate the home town of each player. This tells us how open the Open is.

## MOTOR CITY

Only two local players were among the first five in the Second Annual Motor City Open, held in Detroit. Ross F. Sprague of Lakewood, Ohio, won with $51 / 2$. Tie-breaking put Stephan Popel of Detroit, in second place, followed by Ronald Finegold, also of Detroit, and Ronald Rosen of Ann Arbor, Michigan; all with 5 points. Paul Poschel of Ann Arbor was fifth, with $41 / 2$. Fifty-two players were in this six-round Swiss, sponsored by the University of Detroit Chess Club. Tournament Director: Dr. William A. Henkin.

## Youngster Wins Tourny

Raymond Fasano, fifteen years old, the youngest player in the South Jersey Amateur Open, won with 5 points, in an eighteen player, six-round Swiss tournament held at Camden, N.J., Robert Lincoln was second with $41 / 2$. At $4-2$, Anthony C. Drago came in third, and Lawrence Wagner fourth.

Prizes: Class A-Wagner; JuniorYehl; Class B-Albin Bielawski; Class C - Lawrence Hooley. Sponsor: South Jersey Chess Association. Tournament Director: Lewis E. Wood.

The first Greenville, Miss., Open was won by W. Troy Miller, 4-1. In the reserve section, the winner was Dennis Murphree, $41 / 2-1 / 2$. It brought nine new members to the USCF rolls. It was staged at the Greenville Air Force Base, where the participants were luxuriously housed for $\$ 1$ per night! Sponsored by the Miss. Chess Ass'n; organized by Major Les Chaffin, president of the Greenville Chess Club; and directed by $L$. Peyton Crowder.

## HOW CHESS GAMES ARE WON <br> America's most renowned player illustrates the technique of victory

by International Grandmaster SAMUEL RESHEVSKY


## Important Variation

Chess openings and chess variations are changing from day to day. What was considered good yesterday might be considered unplayable today. This is brought about by constant research, especially by the Russian experts. Since most chess masters in Russia are professionals, they have an excellent opportunity to devote their entire time to research of the openings, as well as of the end-game. This fact gives the Russian players a distinct advantage over the players of the capitalistic countries.

Petrosian, one of the leading Russian grandmasters, recently introduced an improvement for white against the King's Indian Defense. He had many successes with this new variation against his countrymen and outsiders. This particular innovation was so powerful and effective that it threatened the whole defensive set-up by black.

In the following game against Weinstein I followed Petrosian's idea. My opponent was obviously not disturbed; he was expecting this variation, and was quite ready to meet it. He had found a continuation that gave him a playable game. On his 14 turn, however, he went astray, and soon found himself in difficulties.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE MCO: Page 310, Column 18
Rosenwald Tournament New York, 1959-60

| Reshevsky <br> White |  | Weinstein <br> Black |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 1. | P-Q4 | N-KB3 |
| 2. | P.QB4 | P-KN3 |
| 3. | N-QB3 | B-N2 |
| 4. | P-K4 | P-Q3 |
| 5. | N-B3 | O-O |
| 6. | B-K2 | P-K4 |
| 7. | P-Q5 | N-R3 |

More usual is here 7. ........, QN-Q2, but Black has a new idea of development, as became apparent from his 9 th move.

## 8. B-N5

This is Petrosian's innovation. Its purpose is to provoke P-KR3 and P-KN4, weakening Black's KB4 square.

$$
\begin{array}{llr}
\text { 8. } & \text { 〒..... } & \text { P-KR3 } \\
9 . & \text { B-R4 } & \text { Q-Q2! }
\end{array}
$$

Refusing to weaken himself with 9. ........, P-KN4. Black found another way of getting out of the nasty pin. Ineffective would have been 9 . $\qquad$ Q-K1, because he would not have been able to effectuate P-QB4. After P-QB4, Black would have had an isolated queen-pawn, if White chose to capture e.p.
10. N-Q2

Otberwise, 10. ........, N-R4-B5 would have been embarrassing.

## 10.

N -KI
Preparing for P-KB4.
11. 0.0
P-QB4

Making it more difficult for White to advance his pawns on the queen-wing.

## 12. P-QR3

I was considering the possibility of playing here 12. PxP, e.p., but found it unsatisfactory. For example: (1) 13. N-

N3, KN-B2; 14. P-B5, P-Q4! with a fine game. (2) 13. P-QR3 (in order to play PQN4), P-QB4; 14. QR-N1, QR-N1; 15. N-Q5,P-B3 followed by QN-B2 with a satisfactory position. Unfortunately, White is unable to continue with 16. P-B4, on account of 16. ........, PxP; 17. NxP (B4), P-N4 winning a piece.
12. ........
P-B4
13. PxP
PxP

Capturing the pawn with any other piece would have enabled White to command his K4 square advantageously.
14. P-B4

14. P-B4

Otherwise, Black continues with P-B5 controlling too much space.

> 14. ....... PxP

Obtaining an isolated KBP. Wiser would have been 14. ........, P-K5, and my task would have been much more difficult.

This bishop, it is true, is now coming into active play. Weinstein has, however, over-estimated the role this piece was going to have. This fact could have been responsible for his previous move.

| 16. R-KB1 | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 17. Q-B2 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |

With the serious threat of N-N5.

| 18. P-R3 | N-B2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 19. QR-K1 | B-Q2 |
| 20. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | B-B5 |

Black can't afford to lose this Bishop, his most aggressive piece.
21. B-Q3
QR-K1
22. RxR
........

The bishop pawn can not be captured. For if $22 . \mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{RxR} ; 23 . \mathrm{RxR}, \mathrm{BxB} ; 24$. QxB, KNxP with a good position.

## 22. <br>  <br> 23. B-B2

KNxR
........
White is now going to concentrate on his opponent's weakness-the king-bish op pawn.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 23. ....... } \\
& \text { 24. } \mathrm{K} 4
\end{aligned}
$$

N-B3

24. N-KR4

Black is now in real trouble, as he can not adequately protect his pawn.
24. ........ P.N4

A desperate attempt to stave off defeat. The only other possibility is 24 . ........., N-KR4. This also is insufficient as fol lows: (1) 25. NxP, BxN (if 25. ........, Q

N4; 26. P-KN4) 26. BxB, N-N6; 27. B-R7 ch, QxB (if 27. ........ K-R1; 28. R-K1, QxB; 29. QxQch, KxQ; 30. R-K7ch, etc.) 28. QxQch, KxQ; 29. BxN, B-K6ch; 30. B-B2, with a clearly won end-game. (2) 25. BxP, N-N6; 26. B-R7ch, QxB (26.

K R1; 27. N-N6ch, KxB; 28. NxRch, K-N1; 29. BxN, QxB; 30. Q-N6ch) 27. QxQch, KxQ; 28. BxN, B-K6ch; 29. B-B2, with a won game.

## 25. BxP

Unclear and complicated is 25 . PxP. There would have followed: 25 . ........., $\mathrm{KNxP} ; 26 . \mathrm{NxN}, \mathrm{NxN}$; 27. NxP (if 27. $\mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 6$. If 27. B-B4, B-K3; 28. R-K1, B-K4 with a tenable position) BxN; 28. $\mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 6 ; 29 . \mathrm{BxN}$ (forced, for if 29. Q-N3ch, P-B5 winning the exchange) BxB ch, and although White is a pawn ahead, it would be difficult to translate it into a win. I, therefore, chose the text-move.

26. N-N6

Although White seems to have much the better of it, yet it is difficult to find a promising continuation. $26 . \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ is met by 26 . $\qquad$ B-N4; 27. BxB, NxB; 28. QxP, N-N3 followed by NxP. 26. BxP fails, on account of 26. $\qquad$ , Q-N6! The move I made was for the purpose of making the position more complicated.
26. B-K6

R-B2
........
White is unable to win any material. For instance: 27. NxB, BxB; 28. QxB KNxP; 29. Q-B8ch, R-B1 followed by NxN with the better game. On the other hand. 27. BxB, NxB; 28. NxB, RxN certainly gives White no advantage. The textmove, at least, gives my opponent some problems by complicating matters.

$$
27
$$

BxB
27. ........, NxB; 28. PxN wins a piece.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 28. PxB } & \text { NxP } \\
\text { 29. Q-B5 } & \text { B-Q7 }
\end{array}
$$

29. ........, N-Q5 fails on account of 30 . Q-B8ch, followed by NxB. Relatively best was 29. ........, N-B2, and if 30. NxB, Black regains the piece with 30 . ........, KN-Q4 with a fairly good position. However, I intended to reply with $30 . \mathrm{QxB}, \mathrm{QxN}$; 31. QxQP, R-N2; 32. P-KN3 with the better chances, because of the fact that Black's pawns would have been too weak.
```
30. QxN(K6)
31. N-Q5
```



Black is now in a very unpleasant pin! In addition, Mr. Weinstein had gotten himself into serious time trouble.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 31. } & \text { K-..... } \\
\text { 32. } \mathrm{N} \text {-K7 } & \text { Q-K5 }
\end{array}
$$

This loses quickly. There was, however, no saving continuation. If 32 . Q-N4; 33. N-B5ch, K-N3; 34. B-R4, Q-R4; 35. P-KN4! and the queen is trapped.

| 33. N-B5ch | K-N1 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 34. $Q \times R c h$ | KxR |
| 35. $N \times Q P c h$ | K-K3 |
| 36. $N \times Q$ | NxN |
| 37. R-Q1 | K-Q4 |

A blunder caused by extreme time trouble, but the position was, anyhow, lost.

| 38. B-K3 | P-B6 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 39. PxP | K-B5 |
| 40. BxB | K-N6 |
| 41. BxP | Resigns |

## USCF Progress

USCF membership in December again hit an all-time high, with progress shown in every one of the eight USCF Regions. Sensational gains were posted in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, and Nebraska; and in Louisiana, New Mexico, and Alaska.

First spot is still held by California with 610 members, a new all-time high, ahead of second place New York. A terrific race has developed for third place, with six states very closely bunched: Ohio 246, Illinois 244, New Jersey 244, Pennsylvania 243, Texas 241, and Michigan 232.
Massachusettes stands alone in ninth place with 154 members, but another tight "six-pack" follows contesting for tenth place: Wisconsin 114, Maryland 113, Connecticut 108, Florida 107, Minnesota 106, and Virginia 103.
"Again we ask all USCF members to maintain and increase their personal recruiting," pleaded Fred Cramer, USCF President. "Our service to chess depends upon continued growth in membership, and the best way to get new members is through the existing members. I hope each one of our 4700 members will remember the need for recruiting and make some contribution, by talking to his friends, or by getting non-rated tour-
naments to be rated tournaments, or by helping a junior with his membership fee, or otherwise, soon, and regularly. Such help is badly needed."

The Regional membership totals on Dec. 5, 1960, and on Dec. 5, 1959 are as follows:

USCF Membership as of Dec. 5 19591960

19591960

| REGION I |  | REGION VI |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MASS. ....... 145 | 154 | ILL. ............ 162 | 244 |
| CONN. ........ 108 | 108 | WIS. .......... 100 | 114 |
| R. I. ............. 17 | 28 | MINN. ........ 94 | 106 |
| MAINE ........ 10 | 13 | NEBR. .......... 35 | 61 |
| N. H. ........... 9 | 12 | IOWA ......... 33 | 40 |
| VT. ......-...... 3 | 2 | MONT. ........ 6 | 18 |
|  |  | S. D. .......... 2 | 8 |
| 292 | 317 | N. D. ........... | 6 |
| REGION II WYO. |  |  |  |
| N. Y. ........... 495 | 561 | 442 | 602 |
| N. J. ......... 237 | 244 |  |  |
|  |  | REGION |  |
| 732 | 805 | TEXAS ........ 254 | 241 |
| REGION III |  | MO. ............ 64 | 93 |
| PENN. ......... 227 | 243 | LA. ............. 46 | 62 |
| MD. .............. 67 | 113 | COLO. .......... 53 | 61 |
| VA, ............ 71 | 103 | N. M. ......... 32 | 49 |
| D. COL. ..... 47 | 59 | OKLAS | 41 |
| W. VA, ....... 28 | 35 | ARK. ........ 20 | 24 |
| DEL. ........... 6 | 6 |  |  |
| 446 | 559 | 550 | 612 |


| REGION IV |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| FLA. ........ 118 | 107 |
| N. C. ......... ${ }^{53}$ | 53 |
| TENN. ........ 27 | 51 |
| ALA. .......... 37 | 40 |
| MISS. .......... 49 | 35 |
| S. C. ........... 18 | 28 |
| KY. ............ 21 | 25 |
| GA. ............ 22 | 23 |
|  |  |
| 345 | 362 |
| REGION V |  |
| OHIO ........ 184 | 246 |
| MICH. ......... 160 | 232 |
| IND. ........... 79 | 77 |
| 423 | 555 |


| REGION V | N VIII |
| :---: | :---: |
| CALIF. ....... 531 | 610 |
| WASH. ........ 38 | 35 |
| ARIZ. .......... 36 | 34 |
| NEV. ............ 11 | 27 |
| ORE . ........... 28 | 25 |
| UTAH .......... 19 | 23 |
| ALASKA ... 6 | 18 |
| IDAHO ........ 12 | 14 |
| HAWAll ...... 2 | 2 |
| 683 | 788 |
| FOREIGN .... 88 | 90 |
| TOTAL ..... 4001 | 4690 |



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# GAMES BY <br> <br> USCF MEMBERS 

 <br> <br> USCF MEMBERS}


## THE BREAK

Black scores with imaginative attacking play after White overlooks the win of a Pawn on his 14th and 15th moves.

## 2nd Chess Friends of Northern California: Experts Tourney ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

## D. Sutherland <br> White

E. Osbun $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1. } & \text { P-K4 } \\ \text { 2. } & \text { P-K5 } \\ \text { 3. } & \text { P-Q4 }\end{array}$
White adopts the Modern Line. Also promising is 3 . P-QB4, N-N3; 4. P-Q4, P-Q3; 5. PxP, KPxP; 6. B-K2, P-Q4; 7. P-B5, N/3-Q2; 8. N-KB3.
3.

P-Q3
4. P-KB4

Pas
A turn toward the Four Pawns Attack. 4. N-KB3, B-N5; 5. B-K2, P-K3; 6. P-B4! is a continuation of the Modern Line.

| 4. | $\ldots \ldots$. | PxP |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 5. | BPXP | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ |
| 6. | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | $\ldots . .$. |

6. P-B4, N-N3 (6. ........, N/4-N5? 7. PQR3!) 7. B-K3 holds to the Four Pawns.
7. 

B-N5
8. 0.0
Q-Q2
7. B-K2
P-K3
9. P-B3

Due to the timing and sequence chosen, White cannot comfortably play the normal 9. P-B4. Thus 9. P-B4, N-N3; 10. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 3, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-0$ and the threat of $11 . \ldots . .$. BxN and 12. ........, NxQP forces 11. P-B5, weakening Q5.
10. P-N4
$\underset{\text { P-B3 }}{\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}}$

It becomes a Q -side attack vs. a K -side attack affair.

| 11. PxP | PxP |
| :--- | ---: |
| 12. P-QR4 | P-KR4 |
| 13. P-R5 | B-R3 |

A developing move which requires more than casual evaluation.
14. P-N5

Stronger is $14 . \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{RxB} ; 15$. Q-Q2, RR2; 16. P-N5. Now 16. ........, N-N1 is forced because if 16. ........, $\mathrm{N} / 3$-K2; 17. P-B4, BxN; 18. BxB, N-N5; 19. R-Q1 (19. QxN? QxP ch wins P-QB4; 20. PxP, and White has a Pawn.

> 14. ....... N/3-K2?

To avoid the loss of a Pawn, Black should play 14. BxB or 14 . N -N1.
15. Q-N3?

This allows Black to drive his Knights into the game. Correct is 15 . BxB, as in the note to 14. P-N5, winning a Pawn.


Position after 19. ........, NXP!
The KN-file is opened by putting both Knights on the sacrificial altar.

## 20. KxN

If $20 . \mathrm{PxN}, \mathrm{BxN}$ (or 20 . ........, NxR) wins for Black.

$$
\text { 20. ....... } \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N} \text { ch? }
$$

There is a flaw in this. A sure win is possible with 20 . ........, B-R6 ch! 21. KR1 (21. KxB, P-K
$\qquad$ B-R6 ch! 21 . K. mate) B-N7 ch; 22 . K-N1, BxN ch; 23. K-B2, BxB.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 21. KxB } & \text { P-K4! } \\
\text { 22. K-B2 } & \ldots . . .
\end{array}
$$

If 22. $\mathrm{PxN}, \mathrm{Q}$-R6 ch wins.
22. ....... N-B5

Threatening 23.
QxP ch. 23. P-Q5 R-N7 ch 24. K-K3

If $24 . \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{R} / 1-\mathrm{N} 1$ wins.
24
25. B-B3

If $25 . \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ ch wins and if 25 . NB3, P-K5 wins.

```
25.
N-K3
26. PxN ?
```

The aforesaid flaw is 26. P-N6! and Black discovers he has a King too!

## 26. <br> ........ <br> Resigns

QxRP!
If $27 . \mathrm{BxR}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 5 \mathrm{ch} ; 28 . \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 2$, RxN mate.

## PRESIDENT AND PLAYER

Saul Rubin of Queens Village, a lawyer, U.S.C.F. adviser, and the president of the Marshall Chess Club, romps to victory in this game from one of his Club's popular annual events.

# Annotated by U. S. Master JOHN W. COLLINS 

## Marshall Amateur New York, 1960 <br> KING'S GAMBIT <br> ``` MCO 9: p. 

6```}
S. Rubin White
T. Lorie Black
```

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

P-KN3
2. P-Q4 transposes into the King's Indian or the Pirc.
2. ........ P-K4
4. B-B4
PxP
3. N-KB3 P.Q3
5. P-Q4
.......

Now the opening is a King's Gambit, with Black having deviated with a fian chetto.

\section*{5. ....... P-QB3}

Weakening and time wasting.

\section*{6. BxP B-N2 8. \(0.0 \quad 0.0\) 7. P-B3 N-K2 9. QN-Q2 P.QN4?} This and the next two moves further weaken the Q -side. Best is 9 . ........., P-Q4, plus development, although White's imposing development and center bode ill for the future.
10. B-QN3 P-QR4
13. R-B2
Q-B2
11. P-QR4 PxP
14. N-N5

\section*{12. \(\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}\) \\ B-QR3}

Threatening 15. NxBP, RxN; 16. BxR ch, KxR ; 17. BxP ch winning the Queen.
14.
5. R-R1
B-N4
N-B1

There is no other way to defend the KBP.
16. Q-B3
R-R2
17. Q-R3
........

With threats against QB8, KB7, and
KR7.


Position after 18. NxP!
An overwhelming position explodes a combination.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { If 18. } \\
& \\
& \\
& \text { 18....... } \\
& \text { 19. } \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{R} 2 ; \\
& \mathrm{ch} \\
& \mathrm{ch} \\
& \mathrm{NxRP} \text { wins. } \\
& \text { QxB }
\end{aligned}
\]

If 19. ........, \(\mathrm{KxB} ; 20 . \mathrm{BxQP}\) ch wins.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
20. \(Q \times N c h\) & \(Q-B 1\) \\
21. \(Q-K 6 c h\) & \(Q-B 2\) \\
22. \(Q \times Q c h\) & \(K \times Q\)
\end{tabular}

Already the exchange and a Pawn behind, and the QRP or QP going, it hardly matters that this loses the Knight.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 23. BxQPch & K-K3 & & RxP & \(\mathbf{R x P}\) \\
\hline 24. BxN & R-N2 & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{27. R-R7!}} \\
\hline 25. B.N3 & B-Q6 & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Wins another piece!} \\
\hline 27. ....... & B-B3 & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{30. R-Q7ch K-K3} \\
\hline 28. P-Q5ch & PxP & & R×B & signs \\
\hline 29. PxPch & K×P & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{LASSOED}

John Irwin lassos the Co-Champion of his State.

Houston Chess Club Team Match, 1960 RUY LOPEZ
MCO 9: p. 28, c. 19
\begin{tabular}{lrrrr} 
J. Irwin & & & & W. Bills \\
White & & & & Black \\
1. & P-K4 & P-K4 & 3. & B-N5
\end{tabular} P-QR3

This is the solid Steinitz Defense Deferred.

\section*{5. P.B4}

White grips Q5 with Duras Variation. Keres favors it, most other modern masters go for 5. P-B3.
\[
\begin{array}{llr}
\text { 5. } & \ldots \ldots . . & \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 2 \\
\text { 6. } & \mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{~B} 3 & \mathrm{KN} \cdot \mathrm{~K} 2
\end{array}
\]

Black's idea is to overprotect the KP and to work the KN into KB5. But the more forthright 6. ........, N-B3 and 6. ......... P-KN3 are preferable.
\begin{tabular}{llrrr} 
7. & O.O & N-N3 & 9. & B-K3 \\
8. & P-Q4 & B-K2 & 10. & Q-Q2 \\
To prevent & 10. & \(\ldots . .\). & B-N4.
\end{tabular}

Also in White's favor is 10 .
P-R3
........ 11. P.Q5, N-N1. 12 B-B2 B-N5. 13., O-O, 11. NxP

Better are 11. \(\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}\) and 11. B-B3
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
12. \(B \times B c h\) & \(Q \times B\) \\
13. \(Q \times N\) & \(\ldots . . .\).
\end{tabular}

Or 13. BxN and 14. P-B4.
\begin{tabular}{lr} 
13. \(\ldots \ldots .\). & \(\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 3\) \\
14. Q-Q2 & \(\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{K} 4\)
\end{tabular}

Safer is 14. ........, BxN; 15. QxB, P-KB3
15. Q-K2 Q.B3

As this does not turn out to be a real threat, 15. ........, 0-0 is better advised. Actually, Black now becomes so occupied he never does castle.
16. N-Q5!
N-Q2

If 16.
,
QxP? 17. QxQ, NxQ; 18. NxP
ch wins the exchange, and if 16. \(\qquad\)
NxP? 17. QR-B1 wins a piece.

\section*{17. P-QN4!}

Threatening to win the Queen with 18 P-N5, PxP; 19. PxP.
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 17. ...... } & \text { P-QN3 } \\
\text { 18. QR-B1 } & \text { QR-B1 }
\end{array}
\]

Castling is out. If 18 . ........, 0.0 ; 19. PN5, Q-N2; 20. Q-N4, threatening 21. QxN and 21. BxRP. And if 18 . ........, 0-O-O; 19. Q-B2, followed by 20. P-QR4 and 21. P-R5, are too strong for White.

\section*{19. Q-N4}

White plays both sides of the board.
19.
P.KR4
20. Q-B5

Not 20. NxB ch, PxN; 21. Q-N7, K-K2 and Black obtains a counter-attack with ........., QR-KN1.
20. .......
Q-N2
21. B-N5!
B-Q5

If 21. ........, BxB? 22. QxB, menacing 23. Q-K7 mate and 23. QxNP, wins.
22. QR-Q1
P-B4
23. B-R4 QR-N1

Black holds better with 23. ........., N-B1, but after the blast-sacrifice 24 . P-K5, QPxP; 25. RxB, or the power build-up; 24. K-R1 and 25. P-B4, White maintains a distinct advantage.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
24. Q-N5 & B-B3 \\
25. NxBch & PxN \\
26. Q-N7? & \(\ldots \ldots .\).
\end{tabular}

White is laboring under a peculiar misapprehension. Correct is 26 . Q-B4.
26. ........ K-K2

Despite White's last move, Black is "busted". Nevertheless, he threatens to win the Queen with 27. ........, QR-N1. 27. P-K5??


Position after 27. P-K5??
Whereas White believed this to be the winning move, it is the losing one. Although jeopardized by 26 . Q-N7?, the win can still be had with 27 . Q-N3.

\section*{27. \\ QR-N1!}

And should win.
28. BxPch
K-K1
29. QxR
K

After having played so well, and playing so well hereafter, how odd White does not realize he can be mated!
If 29 . PxP, RxQ; 30. KR-K1 ch, K-B1 wins for Black.
29. ........ R×Q??

And how odd Black does not see 29. QxP mate!!

\section*{30. BxR}

Now White is back on his winning ways.
\begin{tabular}{lr} 
30. \(\ldots . . .\). & P×KP \\
31. \(\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}\) & PxP \\
32. \(\mathrm{R} \cdot \mathrm{Q} 5\) & Q -N5
\end{tabular}

White wins after 32. ........, P-B3; 33. KRQ1 too.

\section*{33. KR-Q1 \\ N-B1 \\ 34. RxP ch \\ \(\qquad\)}

Now Black is caught in a cute, unexpected mating net.
34. .......
35. B-B6

N-K3
ing 36. R-Q8 mate.
35. ........ K-B
36. \(R \times R P\)

Threatening 37. R-R8 mate.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
36. & \\
37. R-R8 & Kh \\
38. R-Q8 & mate \\
N-B1
\end{tabular}

There were big lapses, true enough, but by and large a pretty good game.

WIN
Naturally somebody must win (this time in only sixteen moves) when Irwin and Derwin (Kerr) meet.

\section*{North Jersey League}

Team Match, 1960
SICILIAN DEFENSE MCO 9: page 121
P. Irwin

\section*{(Independent)} White

\section*{1. P-K4 P-QB4 \\ 2. N-KB3 \\ P-KN3}

This is an accelerated version of the Accelerated Variation-the latter going 2. ........, N-QB3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, P-KN3.
3. P-Q4
PxP
4. \(\mathrm{NxP} \quad \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3\)

Better is 4. ........, N-QB3.
5. N-QB3

Not 5. P-K5? Q-R4 ch 6. N-B3, QxP chan old pawn-loss.
\begin{tabular}{rrr} 
5. & \(\ldots\) & \\
6. & B-K3 & B-N2 \\
7. & P-B3 & O-O \\
& P-Q4
\end{tabular}

This is, apparently, Black's opening idea.
8. P-K5

An alternative on the previous two turns too.
8.
\(\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 1\)
9. P-B4
N-B2
10. P-KR4!
y, White will
Wit play.

\section*{10.}

N-B3
If 10. ........, P-KR4, White can mount a sharp attack with 11 . B-K2, 12. Q-Q2, 13. O-O-0, 14. QR-N1, and 15. P-KN4.
11. P-R5

P-B3
Very loosening. There is nothing better than 11. ........, NxN and 12. ........, N-K3.
12. RPXP BPxP?

Fatal, a must is 12. ........, RPxP.
13. RxP!!


\section*{Position after 13. RxPII}

Sacrificing a piece or two. It is the opening of the KR.file, and the exposing of the Black King, which counts, not material.

\section*{13. ........ \\ PxN \\ 14. Q-R5 \\ ........}

Two pieces and a Pawn are enough to force mate. The threat is 15 . R-R8 ch, BxR; 16. Q-R7 mate.
14.
R-B2

If 14. ........, R-B3; \(15 . \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 8 \mathrm{ch}!\mathrm{BxR} ; 16\). Q-R7 ch, K-B1; 17. QxB mate. Nice!
15. PxR ch
16. Q-N6I

K-B1
Resigns

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\section*{FRENCH DEFENSE}

MCO 9: p. 99, c. 25 Intra-Club Match Lancaster, 1960
H. Huffman
T. Hurst White
Black
\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 1. } & \text { P-K4 } & \text { P-K3 } & \text { 3. } & \text { N-QB3 } & \text { N-KB3 } \\ \text { 2. } & \text { P-Q4 } & \text { P-Q4 } & \text { 4. } & \text { B-N5 } & \text { B-N5 }\end{array}\) This, the MacCutcheon Variation, which fights for control of K5, is theoretically favorable to White.
5. P-K5
6. B-R4
P-KR3

Not best. Strongest is 6. B-Q2!, e.g., BxN; 7. PxB, N-K5; 8. Q-N4, P-KN3; 9. B-Q3, NxB; 10. KxN, P-QB4; 11. N-B3! followed by 12. KR-QN1! and 13. P-QR4!
\begin{tabular}{llr} 
6. & \(\cdots . .\). & P-KN4 \\
7. & B-N3 & \(\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 5\) \\
8. & \(\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2\) & NxB ?
\end{tabular}

Black simplifies prematurely. Better is 8. ........, P-QB4 (strike at the center!) 9 . P-QR3, BxN ch 10. NxB, Q-R4; 11. Q-Q3 (11. PxP, N-QB3!) N-QB3; 12. PxP, B-Q2; 13. O-O-O, NxQBP; 14. QxN, QxQ; 15. PxQ, R-QB1, and Black has the superior pawn-structure.

\section*{9. \(\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}\) ?}

Dubious. Indicated is \(9 . \mathrm{RPxN}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB4}\); 10. P-R3.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 9. } \\
& \text { 10. P-QR3 } \\
& \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{Q} 4 \\
& \mathrm{ch}
\end{aligned}
\]

White secures a distinct advantage after 10. ........, PxP; 11. PxB, PxN; 12. PxP, Q-B2; 13. Q-Q4, N-B3; 14. B-N5, B-Q2; 15. BxN, BxB; 16. O-O.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
11. PxB & Q-R4 \\
12. Q-Q2 & \(\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B3}\)
\end{tabular}

\section*{Way Down South Carolina}

Play for the 1960 South Carolina Closed Championship in Sumter at the Y.M.C.A. resulted in a three-way tie for first place on the part of Alex Edelsburg, Lanneau L. Foster and Peter Grant. As no tie-breaking system was used, they were declared co-champions. Each had a score of 4 wins and 1 game lost. The match took place last Nov. 25,26 and 27 . Grant is the only one of the three who has not previously held the state title. 18 contestants were entered in the event.

Ernest E. Hoenck of North Charleston, S.C. is the winner of the Charleston, South Carolina 1960 Championship.

\section*{China Lake Open}

An Open tournament was held at China Lake, Cal., on Tharksgiving Day. It was a six-round Swiss, with 18 players. Richard Schultz won with \(51 / 2\). Imre Barlai and Charles Walker had \(41 / 2\). The report put Barlai in second place, but says nothing about tie-breaking. How come? Was the tie not broken? We urge all tournament directors to be careful about this, when they send in their reports. Carl Bitzer was fourth with 4; Al Raymond fifth with \(31 / 2\). Run by the China Lake Chess Club, the Tournament Director was Joseph J. Atkins.

\section*{13. PxP}

Else 13. ........, PxP; 14. PxP, QxQ ch; 15. \(K x Q\), NxQP.
13.
NxP

Surer is 13 .........., \(\mathrm{QxBP} / 4\) and the KP falls next.
14. Q-Q4
N-N3
15. B-Q3

Foreboding 16. BxN, PxB; 17. QxR ch.

> 15. ....... R.KN1?

If 15. ........, \(\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 16 . \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{PxB} ; 17.0-\mathrm{O}\), and White has the better of it. But this is the best Black has.

\section*{16. N-R5 P-K4?}

This should lose. Black's position is very bad, but he can hold on with 16. ........, K-B1.
17. N-B6 ch
K-B1
18. QxQP??
-

White commits the common \(\sin\) of pawngrabbing. Here the magnitude of the act is increased by the fact that he can reunite his pawn-chain, win material, and force a won ending with \(18 . \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{QN} 4\) ! QxQ (18. ........, Q-B2; 19. NxR wins) 19.

BPxQ, R-R1; 20. NxP.
18. ........
QxP ch
........

If 19. K-Q1, QxR ch; 20. K-Q2, Q-Q5.

\section*{19. ........ N-B5 ch}

Resigns

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\section*{Eastern Open, 1960 \\ ENGLISH OPENING \\ Notes by Eliot Hearst}

\section*{E. Hearst \\ M. Robinson \\ 1. P-QB4 N-KB3 \\ 2. \(\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{QB} 3\) \\ P.B4}

One of many alternatives, this answer is often classified as the "Nimzo-Eng. lish." Nimzovich was fortunate that his name could be easily converted into a catchy prefix; have you ever heard of an Alek-French or a Botvi-Dutch?

\section*{3. P-KN3}

P-Q4
Most likely best. 3. ........, P-K3 is also common'y played.
4. PxP
NxP
5. B-N2
NxN

The "simplest" reply, according to opening authorities Pachman and Euwe; 5. ........, N-B2 leads to a more complex game and is equally playable.
6. NPxN
P-KN3
7. R-QN1
7. ........

Q-B2
8. Q-R4 ch

Not an original idea, but somewhat irritating for Black. If he answers 8. ......., B Q2 then 9. RxP, QxR; 10. BxQ gives White a winning position.

\section*{8 . .......}

N-Q2
On 8. N-B3

3 is promising for White.

> 9. P-R4

Fouseeing the possibility of P-R5 and Q-KR4 if Black plays B-N2 and 0.O.

\section*{9.}

P-KR4
Though the text move is a typical retort to an eariy P-KR4 by White, 9.
P-KR3 was more prudent and incurred less of a weakness.
\begin{tabular}{lr} 
10. N-B3 & B-N2 \\
11. 0.0 & O-O \\
12. P-Q4 & N-N3
\end{tabular}

Black attempts to free his queen-side. If 12. ........, P-K4; then 13. PxKP, NxP; 14. B-B4 gives White strong pressure (e.g. 14.
13. Q-R5
B-B4
14. R-N5
PxP

The only move, but it seems quite possible. If White continues 15. PxP, Black after 15. ........ B-K5 is not badly off.
15. RxB !?

A speculative sacrifice of the exchange, which appeared dictated in this position. In return for White's investment he obtains one pawn by force, the two bishops, and a powerful center, while in addition Black's King-side pawn formation is permanently weakened. No final statement can be made as to whether this sacrifice was "sound" or "unsound." Considering the fast time-limit and the necessity of playing for a win, White felt his best chances lay in this offer.

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The threats of \(\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5\) and QxRP force Black to bring his Knight over to defend the king-side. 16. ........, Q-Q2 would not suffice, since after 17. QxRP, PxP; 18. N-N5, Q-B4 White has 19. BK4!
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 16. ...... } \\
& \text { 17. }
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{Q2}
\]

White is more interested in solidifying his center than in removing Biack's KRP. Indeed, after 17. QxRPN-B3 Black would be out of danger.

\section*{17.}

N-B3
Black now drives the menacing queen, from his king-side, but White is prepared to regroup his pieces for sorties in the center and on the queen-side.
\[
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 18. B-B4 } & \text { Q-Q2 } \\
\text { 19. Q.Q3 } & \text { KR-Q1 } \\
\text { 20. R-N1 } & \text { I..... }
\end{array}
\]

Eyeing a possible N-K5, with a double attack on Black's QNP.
20.
N - Q
21. B-Q2
22. P-K4
QR-QB1
22. N-N5 is strong, too, but Black could play 22. .........N.B3 with an attack on White's QP. White wants to force his pawn to K5 before venturing on N-N5, i.e., if Black now answers 22 ........., N-B3.
\[
\text { 22. P-K5 } \quad \text { N-N3 }
\]

Black hopes to take the sting out of \(\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5\) by preparing QB7. If 23. P-K3; 24. N-N5, N-Q4; 25 . BxN! is crushing with Q-R7ch and B QN4 in the offing.
24. P-K6!

If Black is given enough time for Q-B7 or Q-B5 he may weather the storm.

\section*{24. \\ ........ \\ Q-B7}
24... ........, PxP would be answered by 25... Q-N6. If Black then plays Q-B7; 26. QxKP ch, K-R1; 27. R-N5 leaves Black defenseless. (on 26. ........., K-B1 in this variation, 27 . N-N5 is one of several winning alternatives).

> 25. P×P ch K-B1
25. ........, KxP may have been better, though after 26. Q-N5 (attacking Black's KRP, with check) attack remains pressing.

\section*{26. Q-BI}

The only move to avoid the exchange of queens and protect the rook on QN1. 26. Q-N5 could be effectively met by R-Q4!
26. ........

N -B5?
Better was 26. ........., BxP. After which there appears to be no clear win for White. Moves like B-N4, B-KR3, B-R6 ch, R-K1 or even NxB all seem very promising for White. I wonder which I would
have chosen! Even in the quiet of the post-mortem room, it is difficult to decide on the best of these possibilities and to decide whether or not Black can still hold the game.

\section*{27. B-N4}

Now on 27. ........, BxP; 28. R-K1, B-B3; 29. \(\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{N} 5\) is strong. It is possible (after 27. ........, BxP) that 28. N-N5, BxP ch; 29. QxB, QxR ch; 30. K-R2, Q-N3; 31. B-K4! wins also. The position is so full of possible attacks and counter attacks that the reader might enjoy trying other attempts for White, maybe some of them are stronger (or weaker) than the two mentioned.
27. .......
N-Q3
28. N-N5
QxRP

Preventing \(\mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{K} 6 \mathrm{ch}\).

\section*{29. R-KI}

Now N-K6ch, regaining the exchange cannot be stopped. 29. P-Q5 was similarly effective.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 29. & B-B3 \\
\hline 30. N-K6 ch & KxP \\
\hline 31. NxR ch & RxN \\
\hline 32. Q-Q3 & ........ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Material is now theoretically equal, but biack's weakened king-side and White's numerous threats made the position very difficult for Biack to hold.
32. ........

K-N2

33. P-Q5!

A difficult decision although this move blocks the diagonal of White's KB, it has the great advantage of cutting Black's queen off from the king-side defense, viz Q-KB2.
33. ........ P-R4

What else is there? On 33. ........, R-QB1; 34. BxN, PxB; 35. Q-B5 threatens B-K4 as well as the KRP and rook. If Black's tries 33. ........, Q-B5; 34. QxQ, NxQ; 35. BxP is most likely sufficient to win.
34. B-QB3

The major threat is RxP ch. On 34. ........, R-Q2 White intended 35. Q-B3! again threatening RxPch.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 34. & N-B2 \\
\hline 35. RxP & R-Q3 \\
\hline 36. \(\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}\) & BxB \\
\hline 37. QxB ch & R-B3 \\
\hline 38. Q-N2 & Q.R5? \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

A last minute blunder, but after 38. ........., QxQ; 39. RxQ White would have a won endgame.
39. R-N6

Resigns

A "CHEAP TRAP"
In this brief encounter, Black experiments with an original and rather bizarre opening strategem. As a result, White falls into what he aptly described after the game as a "cheap trap"!

\section*{\(\sqrt{ }\) New York State Championship Cazenovia, 1960 \\ Notes by Sidney Bernstein \\ M. Saltzberg \\ White \\ S. Bernstein Black \\ \begin{tabular}{llr} 
1. & N-KB3 & N-KB3 \\
2. & P-B4 & P-KN3 \\
3. & P-Q4 & P-B4 \\
4. & N-B3 & P×P \\
5. & NxP & N-B3 \\
6. & P-K4 & Q-R4
\end{tabular}}
7. P-B3
B-N2
8. B-K3
P.Q3
9. B-K2
P-R4

In this standard "Maroczy Bind" position, Black decides to try to weaken the dark squares in the enemy camp by exchanging White's "better" Bishop. The routine 9. ........, O-O is unattractive, as White would then be able to prepare for a Pawn-storm by P-KN4, etc.

\section*{10. O-O}

If 10. Q-Q2, P-R5 with the idea of ........, Q-R4 and then ........, B-R3 anyway. White would not be able to attack the Black Queen profitably at KR4 by P-B4, because of Bishop interposition at KN5.
(Continued on page 21) -

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\section*{BY INTERNATIONAL GRANDMASTER WILLIAM LOMBARDY}

\section*{"THE SECRET TO SUCCESS"}

\section*{Olympic team tournament, Leipzig, 1960}
"Congratulations," Grandmaster Donner of the Netherlands exclaimed as he shook my hand, "your team did very well." "Didn't you think we had an outside chance for second place?", I retorted. "Well", Donner thought, "frankly, no."

Moments later I chanced upon Grandmaster Stahlberg of Sweden. "You had a very good success.", he offered. "Thank you.", said I. "I want you to know", he continued, "that I'm one of the few who seeded your team second in the drawings." "Oh", I was surprised, "Weren't there any others who had confidence in a team headed by five international grandmasters?" (In the five I include Byrne who, although he doesn't officially have the title, certainly is well qualified.) "No.", Stahlberg said simply, "They really haven't seen enough Americans in international competitions to gauge their true strength." I pondered over this. Stahlberg had a point.

A flashback of the tournament indicates that the United States deserved every measure of its success in finishing second. Usually the runner-up of a tournament is completely forgotten, but we cannot permit this to be the case.

In the Leipzig Olympics, as in every other team tourney in which the U.S. participated, we were confronted by a team of six Russian grandmasters, the best in the world. Why are they the best? Because they are professionals subsidized by their government, and can thus devote all their time to Chess.

What is the situation in our case? All the members of the U.S. team are either gainfully employed or studying at some institution of higher learning, often both. Is it any wonder that there is little time for 'warm-up' matches? The United States sent amateurs to the Olympics, and finished behind Russia alone. We outdistanced Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, etc., whose teams are likewise subsidized. This merits commendation.

The true reason for our success, and assuredly it was a brilliant success, was the fighting spirit of the team. We were out to win, and let everyone know it. We weren't conceding a thing. The typical attitude of the tournament competitors was Russia first, Yugoslavia second, and the rest take pot luck. We were not subscribing to any such 'ideal.' Admittedly we didn't even get a smell of first place, but we tried. Fighting our way to second place, we stayed there. Had we our team at full strength, (Reshevsky, Evans, D. Byrne, and Benko were not available.) or had those on the team been playing in true form, who knows what might have happened. Can you supply the missing link? What, amateurs beat professionals! Voila, some fighting Chess!

It becomes wearisome seeing the same player's games all the time, but this next, a miniature masterpiece certainly will not bore anyone.
R. Letelier (Chile) R. J. Fischer (USA)

White
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
1. & P-Q4 \\
2. & P-QB4 \\
3. & N-QB3 \\
4. & P-K4 \\
5. & P-K5?
\end{tabular}

Black

For a long time theory has held this move to be weak, but rarely has such a pretty refutation been seen, as in this game. Of course the move 5. P-K5 has not been tested too often in tournament practice.
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
5. & \#..... & N-K1 \\
6. & P-B4 & P-Q3 \\
7. & B-K3 & \(\ldots . .\).
\end{tabular}

N-KB3 is safer, although White cannot lay claim to an initiative of any kind.
7. \(\qquad\) P.QB4!

Now the artificially constructed White center begins to crumble.

\section*{8. PxBP \\ N-QB3}

Black rapidly develops his pieces while White nurtures his own dreams with his ill-gotten gains.
9. \(B P \times Q P\)
PxP
10. N-K4
........

A move that meets with almost immediate disaster. More realistic would have been N -KB3.
10.
B-B4
11. N-N3
-......
11. \(N x P, N x N ; 12 . ~ Q x N, ~ Q x Q ; 13 . ~ P x Q\), BxP; 14. R-Q1, B-B7; 15. R-Q5, N-N5; 16. R-QN5, B-B5ch leaves Black with far too much compensation for the pawn, 17. K-B2, B-K5!
11. ........
B-K3
12. N-KB3
........

White is more than willing to return the pawn in order to catch up in his development and to reduce material. But
12. ........

Q-B2!
Naturally Black has no intention of exchanging queens at this point. That White is headed for a fall becomes more and more apparent.
13. Q-N1

Incredible! White continues his 'attack'.
13. Px?
14. P-B5
P-K5!

An unexpected shot that sends White spinning. The point: \(15 . \mathrm{QxP}, \mathrm{PxP}\); 16. NxP, Q-R4ch etc.
\begin{tabular}{lr} 
15. \(P \times B\) & \(P \times N\) \\
16. \(P \times P\) & \(P-B 4!\)
\end{tabular}

The pawn on K 6 can be ignored in favor of the attack.
\begin{tabular}{lr} 
17. P-B4 & \(\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3\) \\
18. B-K2 & \(\mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{K1}\) \\
19. K-B2 & RxP
\end{tabular}

White finally returns the sacrificed pawn... with interest.
20. R-K1
QR-K1
21. B-B3

There may be someone interested in sui-mate (helpmate) problems.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
21. & R×..... \\
22. & \(\mathbf{R \times R}\) \\
23. \(K \times R\) & R×R \\
& \(\ldots \ldots .\).
\end{tabular}

For those who enjoy the ordinary type problems . . . Black to play and win. For solution please turn to page ...... o well!
23. \(\qquad\) QxPch!!
Resigns

If 24. KxQ, B-R3 mate. 24. K-B2, N-Q5; 25. Q-Q1 or R1, N-N5 ch etc.
L. Szabo (Hungary) White
R. J. Fischer (USA) Black
\begin{tabular}{llr} 
1. & P-Q4 & N-KB3 \\
2. & P-QB4 & P-KN3 \\
3. & N-QB3 & B-N2 \\
4. & P-K4 & O.O \\
5. & B-N5 & .......
\end{tabular}

White is preparing his abdication papers.
\[
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { 23. ...... } & \text { P.QR4 } \\
\text { 24. P-KR4 } & \text { P.R5 }
\end{array}
\]

White resigns. Surprising? Most imperative if he's going to catch that five o'clock stage. The crop failed this year, for all White's queen side pawns must fall like ripe apples.

Grandmaster Lombardy is now making plans for a cross-country tour giving simultaneous exhibitions with a lecture-sometime in March. Interested parties may write William Lombardy, 1600 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y.

\section*{Weaks Tops Mid-South Open}
L. Hunter Weaks took top honors at the Mid-South Open, held at the Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., with five points, W4, L0, D2. W. Troy Miller was second, W5, L1. Gunars Veveris was third and Robert S. Scrivener fourth with \(41 / 2\). Peter Lahde was fifth with 4.

Book prizes were given to the five highest scoring Juniors: Eddie Middleton, Mark Gilley, Michael Nash, Dennis Murphree and Ben Wells.

Sponsored by the Memphis Chess Club. Tournament Director: Joseph Spiegel. Six round Swiss; 31 players.

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\begin{tabular}{lr} 
17. ...... & BxB \\
18. P-B5 & P-N4 \\
19. P-QN3 & Q-R4!
\end{tabular}

The point of Q -N3. Now White can not play N -B3.
20. R-QB1

Sad, but there is nothing to do. 20. PQR4, B-Q5!; 21. K-R1, R-K6; 22. Q-Q1, QR-K1 followed by B-B6 and White must collapse.
\begin{tabular}{lr} 
20. \(\ldots \ldots .\). & QxP \\
21. \(R-B 2\) & \(R-K 6!\) \\
22. \(Q \times R\) & \(Q \times R\) \\
23. \(K-R 1\) & \(\ldots . . .\).
\end{tabular}

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New York State Champion


\section*{A Curious Opening and a Difficult Ending}

In the following game White tries his own recipe for meeting the Sicilian Defense. It consists of an early storming of the K-side with Pawns. This idea is by no means easy to refute. However, when such a Pawn-rush fails to crash through, the usual sequel is that the venturesome player's King is left dangerously exposed, as proves to be the case in this game.

\section*{SICILIAN DEFENSE \\ New York State Championship Cazenovia, 1960}
A. Mengarini White
\begin{tabular}{lllr} 
21....... & B-B5 & 25. N-N1 & QN-K4 \\
22. N -B6 & R×R & 26. R-Q1 & N-B5 \\
23. \(N \times R\) & BxB & 27. Q-KB2 & \(\cdots . .\). \\
24. \(Q \times B\) & Q-N6 & &
\end{tabular}

There appears to be no way to prevent the loss of material. Among other things the threat of \(R-R 7\) is ominous.
27. ........ \(Q \times Q c h \quad\) 28. \(K \times Q ~ N(5) \times P c h\) Another way was 28. ........, R-R7; 29. KN3, RxBch; 30. KxN, N-N3ch; 31. K-B3, RxQNP.

\section*{29. K-N3 \(N \times N P \quad\) 30. \(N \times B \quad N(4) \times P\)} A bit of greed which practically throws the win away. Not \(30 . \ldots \ldots .\). NxR; 31. NxN. But 30. ........, NxN leaves Black two Pawns ahead with no problems. 31. R-KB1 KxN 32. RxPch K-Q3 Worse is 32. ........, K-B3; 33. P-K5ch, KN3; 34. RxPch.
33. RxP
P-R4
36. NxKP
K-Q3
34. N-B3 K-B3
37. \(N \times N \mathrm{Nch}\)
........ 35. R-K7 P-K4
11. P-N5 RPxP 12. BPxP B-K4
An important in-between move (Zwisch-en-zug). The Bishop move would involve a loss of time if played after 12 .
PxP; 13. NxP.

\section*{13. QN-K2 P-Q4}

Achieving more power in the center with a gain of time since White \(N(N 3)\) is now attacked by both B and Q.
14. R-R3 NPxP 15. \(\mathrm{NxP} \quad 0.0 .0\) It seems clear that Black has obtained at least equality from the opening. White must attempt to castle Q -side bu: will require three moves to do so since the QB cannot abandon the NP just yet.
\(\begin{array}{llll}\text { 16. P-B3 } & \text { P-Q5 } & \text { 18. B-Q2 } & \text { R-R2 } \\ \text { 17. P-B4 } & \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3 & \text { 19. N-N1 } & \text {....... }\end{array}\)
Preparing to answer 19. ........, QR-R1 with 20. Q-B3. But Black has a small surprise which helps him to disrupt White's position.
19.
B-N6ch
20. K-B1

Or 20. NxB, RxR or 20. RxB, RxN; 21 . QxR, QxRch allowing Black to penetrate the K-side.
20.

\section*{QR-R1}
21. P-R3

White's game is difficult. With the text he hopes to mount some kind of counteroffensive on the \(Q\)-side.

At this point the game was adjourned, White sealing his next move. Black offered a draw since he evidently had the worst of things in view of his material inferiority. The adjourned position was extensively analyzed by both players as well as several other persons who were keenly interested in the outcome of the tournament.
The position resembles a composed problem with some delicate variations. Apparently Black has drawing resources in every line and winning chances in some.
46. K-B3
46. ........ R-B6ch 47. K-B4

On 47. K-B2 Black could claim a draw since 47 . ........., R-B7ch would repeat the same position a third time with the same person to move. On 47. K-K2, PQ6ch wins the \(N\).
47. ........ P-Q6 48. N-K3 K-B1 Not 48. ........, P-Q7; 49. N-Q5ch, K-B1; 50. NxR stopping the QP. It seems best in this ending for Black to keep his King back insiead of forward. Otherwise various checks by White Pieces and Pawns would be embarrassing.

\section*{49. K-K5}

One of the few variations Black had not analyzed during the adjournment. He expected something like 49 . N-Q5, R-N6; 50. K-K3, P-B5; 51. K-Q2 (51. K-Q4, P-Q7; 52. B-K2, R-Q6ch! or 52 . N-B3, RxN), RN7ch; 52. K-B3?, R-B7ch; 53. K-Q4. (53. K-N4, R-B8; 54. N-K3, R-K8), P-Q7; 54. B-K2 (or N-K3), P-Q8(Q); 55. BxQ, RQ7ch.

\section*{49. ........ R-B8}

Tempting but inadequate is 49. ........, P-Q7; 50. N-Q1, R-B8; 51. B-K2, P-B5; 52. K-Q4, K-N2; 53. N-B3.
50. B-R3

Not 50 . BxP, R-B6 and not 50 . K-Q5, PQ7; 51. B-K2, R-K8.
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
50. ....... & R-K8 & 51. K-B4 & R-B8 \\
Or \(51 . \ldots . .\). \\
52. B-K7; & P2. & B-N4. & \\
P-Q7 & 53. B-N3 & \(\ldots . . . .\).
\end{tabular}

A fatal error since it loses one precious tempo! Correct was 53 . B-N4, P-B5; 54. N-Q1, P-B6; 55. K-K3, P-B7; 56. KxP, PxN (Q)ch; 57. BxQ drawing.
53. ...... P-B5 54. B-R4

Or 54. B-Q1, P-B6; 55. K-B3, RxB; 56. NxR, P-B7.
54. ........ P-B6 56. K-K2 R-K8ch 55. K-B3 P-B7

The clincher! 56.
NxQ PxN(Q)ch (57 P-Q8(Q)ch, 57. 58. BxQ draws. 57. Resigns

\section*{Readers' Questions}
H. Kaye, New York, New York, asks about a good defense against the King's Gambit 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. P-KB4. For instance an attempt to avoid this gambit with a Sicilian Defense may be met with 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. P-KB4 with a similar type of game. Answer: Firstly, the Sicilian Defense is quite different from the King's Gambit. Secondly, a good fighting defense which Black can adopt is the Falkbeer Counter-Gambit 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. P-KB4, P-Q4; 3. PxQP, P-K5 with lively chances for both sides.
D. Myrho, Sylmer, California, asks what White's best procedure is after the King's Gambit Variation 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. P-KB4, P-Q3; 3. N-KB3, P-KB4. Also what is White's best line after 3. B-B4, B-K3? Answer: My vote after 3. N-KB3, P-KB4 is for 4. P-Q3. After 3. B-B4, B-K3; 4. BxB, PxB; 5. P-Q3 I think White's game is satisfactory but not 5. PxP (hoping for 5. ........, PxP; 6. Q-R5ch, P-N3; 7. QxKP), Q-R5ch and QxKP by Black.

\section*{MASTERS' FORUM}
(Continued from page 15)
\begin{tabular}{lr} 
10. \(\ldots \ldots \ldots\) & B-R3 \\
11. BxB & RxB \\
12. \(\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R1}\) & \(\ldots \ldots \ldots\)
\end{tabular}

To avoid the pinning of his N on Q4.
12.
P-R5
13. N-Q5
N-R4

White's control of the center is illusory, as his Knights can be chased away or exchanged. If now 14. N-N5, K-B1.

\section*{14. P.QN4}

Q-Q1
The only good move. 14. ........., NxP? loses a piece after 15 . Q-Q2 attacking two pieces while 14. ........, Q-R6 is refuted by Q-Q2 (but not 15. N-N5? Q-N7 threatening 16. ......... N-N6ch; 17. PxN, PxP dis. ch.; 18. K-N1, R-R8ch followed by 19. ........, Q-R1ch and mate.)
15. Q-Q2
\(\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}\)
16. axN

Or 16. QxR, NxB; 17. P-B4 (17. Q-K3, N (4)-N6ch and Black emerges a Pawn ahead), B-K3; 18. P-KB5, BxN; 19. PxP, BxBP; 20. QxN, PxP; 21. QxPch, K-Q2; 22. Q-N4ch, K-B3; 23. QxP, Q-R1 with advantage despite White's two passed Pawns. In view of what happens to him now, White should have chosen this line . . .


Triumph on the dark squares! The final position is remarkable in that Black suffers from a practically total lack of de-velopment-yet White must concede defeat.

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

\title{
New York State Championship Cazenovia, 1960 \\ \section*{White}
}

Sidney Bernstein
Black
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
1. & P-K4 \\
2. & N-KB3 \\
3. & N-B3
\end{tabular}

Ariel Mengarini P-K4
N-QBS
N-B3

Transposing back into the Scotch game, and thereby avoiding the variation's (3) P-Q4, PxP; (4) NxP, B-B4; (5) B-K3, Q-B3! which seizes the initiative for Black.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 4. } \quad \mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} \\
\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{NS}
\end{array} \\
& \text { 5. } \mathrm{NXP} \quad \mathrm{P} \quad \mathrm{PP}
\end{aligned}
\]

On the other hand, Black gets this convenient pin, which is not available after (3) P-Q4, PxP; (4) NxP, N-B3; (5) B-Q3, However the pin is promptly nuilified by castling, and if Black then plays Bx.V the resultant isolated doubled pawns are counted far less in modern dynamic chess than White's bishop-pair on an anticipated open board.
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 6. } N \times N & N P \times N \\
\text { 7. } & \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 3
\end{array}
\]

Improvision, on the assumption that Sid had a reliable drawing line after the standard P-Q4. At this stage of the tournament I was trailing him by half a point and since a draw would put the quietus on my chances, I decided to shoot the works. Though this game was worth it, as it turned out I shot my bolt instead. The rationale for the text move: Why rush to give White his open (Continued on page 23)

\section*{College Chess Life \\ \section*{by George Baylor}}

The University of California at Riverside continues to have both an active chess program and effective submission of results to your columnist. With my thanks to Joe Titone, UCR reports that it defeated the San Bernardino Chess Club with a score of \(3 \frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2}\). A quick rematch netted the same result but even more decisively with a final tally of \(6-3\) in favor of UCR. Hopefully this activity will continue to grow under the new administration: Ed Chang, president; Ken King, vice-president; Jerry E. Cook, secretary-treasurer; Joe Titone, team captain.

Switching to the results from a much maligned but faithful reporter on the East Coast, Leslie Ault reports on the all-powerful Columbia Team when it defeated the Morningside Chess Club to a score of 6-4.

Penn State and Carnegie Tech met for a twelve-board club match at the Pennsylvania State University that ended in a \(6-6\) tie. Due to the varsity status of the Penn State team, the first five boards were declared the official team match-with Penn State emerging with a narrow lead of 3-2!

Due to the varsity status of the Penn State team, the first five boards were declared the team match with a Penn State narrow 3 -2 edge emerging!

Penn State has readily become a chess school which supercedes its former reputation as a football school. As substantiation for this enthusiasm Cathy Bell and Richard Somerville have composed chess cheers. We can't quite envision cheer leaders at chess tournaments, but with the above authoress as squad captain our minds could easily be swayed!

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\title{
Larry Evans ON CHESS
}

\author{
by International Grandmaster LARRY EVANS
}


\section*{A Positional Crusher}

An amazing thing happens in this game. Gligorich, one of the world's leading opening theoreticians, makes a fatal error with the White pieces on move ten! Gligorich is thrown on the defensive and never recovers. The interesting aspect of the game is the manner in which Black presses his advantage. He is constantly tempted with attractive, albeit inferior, continuations. How does Black make his way through the slush? What principles guide his decisions?

This game reinforces the philosophy which this author propounds in New Ideas in Chess: an advantage in any element, however slight, can never be lost assuming perfect play thereafter. Time and space are transient elements and they have a tendency to evaporate. A material advantage is a self-evident example of a permanent advantage. Less obvious, but equally permanent, is an advantage in Pawn-Structure. This is the element which Black presses home in this encounter.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Svetozar White & Gligorich & Larry Evans Black \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{Buenos Aires International} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Tournament, 1960} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED} \\
\hline & 1. P.Q4 & P.Q4 \\
\hline & 2. P.QB4 & P.QB3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

A problem confronting the grandmaster in this country is that his opponents are constantly on the look-out for simplifying lines and drawing continuations. I daren't play the Slav against a strong but weaker player because of the Exchange Variation 3. PxP, PxP; 4. N-KB3, where the symmetrical Pawn-formation and move-in-hand render it virtually impossible for White to lose unless he commits a gross blunder.

Gligorich, however, is most assuredly not playing for a draw; so it is not necessary to evade theoretical high-roads in order to introduce an early imbalance.
3. N-KB3
N -B3
4. N-B3
P-K3

The order of Black's moves is important. If White now plays 5 . B-N5 it involves the risk of PxP leading into the complicated Botvinnik Variation. If White tries to simplify with the exchange variation, 5. PxP, Black has the option of 5 ........., BP or KPxP.
\[
\begin{array}{lrrr}
\text { 5. } & \text { P-K3 } & \text { QN-Q2 } \\
\text { 6. } & \text { B-Q3 } & \text { B-N5 }
\end{array}
\]

This is the move Black was hoping to test. It had worked in Bronstein-Evans, USA-USSR Match, Moscow, 1955-where White narrowly escaped with a draw. It failed in a later game at this same tournament, Pachman-Unzicker, which continued: 7. P-QR3!, B-R4; 8. 0-0, 0-0; 9. \(\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2 ; 10\). B-Q2, PxP; 11. BxP, P. K4; 12. B-R2, B-Q3? and Black lost quickly.
7. B-Q2

Posed with a variation with which he is not too familiar, Gligorich reacts too tamely. Correct is 7. P-QR3! followed by 0.0 as in the above-quoted game.
7.
0.0
8. Q-B2
........

Another time-waster. 8. 0.0 and/or P. QR3 is better.
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 8. } \\
\text { 9. } B \times P & \text { PxP } \\
& Q-K 2
\end{array}
\]

The point of this variation: Black strives for an early center-break with P-K4.
10. N-K5?


Position after 10. N-K5
White tries to prevent P-K4 but exercises a bad error of judgment by permitting Black to double his Pawns. True, 10. P-QR3 is no longer effective because Black can retreat immediately to B-Q3 (instead of around the horn via B-R4-B2). Instead of the ultra-sharp text, White should permit Black to equalize by 10 . 0-0, P-K4.
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 10. ...... } & \mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N} \\
\text { 11. } \mathrm{PxN} & \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{Q} 2
\end{array}
\]

Gligorich had intended to answer 11. ........ N-Q4; with 12. N-K4-and the text with 11. P-KB4.
12. Q-K4

Forced. Now Gligorich sees that 12. P-B4 is met by NxP!; 13. PxN, Q-R5+; 14. PN3, QxB. 12. P-QR3 is refuted simply by NxP.
12. -.......

N -B4
This is the first decision Black is called upon to make. He rejected 12. KB4; 13. PxP e.p., NxP; 14. Q-R4.
13. Q-N4

R-Q1!

This prevents \(14.0-0\) and threatens ......... N-Q6+; winning the two Bishops. 14. 0.0.0

A desperate choice. 14. P-K4 is met by R-Q5! 14. Q-K2, P-QN4! is none too palatable. And, finally, if 14. R-Q1, N-Q6+; 15. BxN, RxB; Black has the initiative and better Pawn-formation. White tries to attack, but it never gets started.
14. ........

\section*{P.QN4}

Black starts his Pawn-storm on the Qside.

\section*{15. в-к2}

B-N2!
A star move. Black takes advantage of the lull to continue his development. 16. QxB?? loses to N-Q6-; 17. BxN, QxQ.


The text is an important decision. It permits White to keep the two Bishops, which were available by 15 . ........, NQ6+.
16. K-B2
P-QR4
17. P-KR4
........

White's first free breath, but little more than a posture. We see now why Black's 15th move represented such an important decision-instead of winning the two Bishops he is prepared to give them up after 17. P-QR3, BxN; 18. BxB, N-R5!; with the powerful threat of ........, NxB followed by Q-B4+picking off the KP. 17. ........ N-R5!

Another vital decision! Black voluntarily doubles his Pawns-temporarily.

\section*{18. \(\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}\)}

PxN
Suddenly White's King is denuded and he must face the devastating threat of Q-B4+.

\section*{19. BxB}

Straightening out Black's Pawns-an unpleasant but necessary choice.
19. Q-N5!

\section*{PxB}

With this move Gligorich felt he had achieved near-equality.
20. ....... Q-B2!

An unexpected and powerful reply. After 20........., Q-B4+; 21. K-N1, RxR+; 22. RxR, P-R3; 23. R-Q8+, K-R2; 24. BQ3+, White stands well. Black must keep the Queen on the board in order to exploit his advantage.
21. B-B4
P.QB4


Black has a fine position: his Bishop commands a free diagonal, White's Queen is out-of-play, and the threat is B-Q4. It is now apparent that White is, in effect, a Pawn down because of his doubled King Pawns. Each exchange benefits Black since it brings him nearer to a winning King and Pawn ending.
22. R-Q6(?)

Gligorich finally cracks under the strain and gives up a Pawn in order to get some counterplay. He thought over an hour on this move and evidently rejected 22. RxR+, RxR; 23. R-Q1, RxR; 24. KxR, P-R3!; 25. Q-N3 (forced, else he loses a Pawn), Q-Q2+ followed by B-Q4 with a powerful endgame.

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It is hard to suggest anything constructive for White. If 22. P-B3, B-Q4; 23. BxB, PxB; Black's mobile \(Q\)-side Pawn steamroller leads to strong attacking chances.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 22. & R×R \\
\hline 23. PxR & QxP \\
\hline 24. R-Q1 & Q-B2 \\
\hline 25. P-B3 & P-R3 \\
\hline 26. Q-B4 & Q-K2! \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Black avoids all technical problems. After 26. ........, QxQ; 27. PxQ, White invades on the Q-file. Now 27. Q-Q6 is met by QxP.
27. B-N5

An attempt to forestall 27..........., R-Q1?;
28. RxR, QxR; 29. BxP. With his next move Black insures victory.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 27. & B.Q4 \\
\hline 28. K-NT & P-R6 \\
\hline 29. P-QN3 & R-Q1 \\
\hline 30. R-QBI & P-K4 \\
\hline 31. Q-B5 & QxP \\
\hline 32. Q-B2 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
32. RxP loses to \(\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 7\); 33. \(\mathrm{Q} \cdot \mathrm{B} 2\), B-K5!; 34. PxB, R-Q8+; 35. QxR, Q-N7 mate. 32. ........ B-K3
33. B.Q3

Again, if


He would have resigned sooner, had Black not been in time-pressure for the last 12 moves.

\section*{MASTERS' FORUM}
(Continued from page 21)
board and scope for the KB? If now (8) O-O, N-N5 is annoying, then if (9) P-KR3, N-K4 equally so. Besides, Black retains P-Q4 as a future possibility after White has discontinued it as such.
8. B-KN5
Q.K2

Naturally, Black must clarify the situation on the K side rather than commit his King with O-O.

\section*{9. Q-B3 \\ \(\mathrm{BxN}+\)}

At the right moment, for if (9)
Q-K4; (10.) B-Q2. White maintains a compact position and then prepares to embarrass Black's exposed \(Q\) with a general advance in the center.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 10. PxB & Q \\
\hline BxN & B \\
\hline 12. 0.0 & B-K3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Not QxBP; (13) P-K5, BPxP; (14) Q-B6, R-KB; (15) P-KB4.
13. QR-N

K-Q2
Now we know where we stand. The fight for the QN file will be decided in Black's favor in virtue of his shorter supply lines and the outfront at QN3.

\section*{14. B-R6 \\ QR-QN \\ 15. Q-K3}

Heretofore White has held out his Q side pawns as bait, but those weaknesses are finally beginning to tell. Now he must stake all his prospects on a direct attack.
\begin{tabular}{lr} 
15. ...... & R-N3 \\
16. P-KB4 & Q-QR4 \\
17. B-K2 & QxRP \\
18. R-R & QxP \\
19. KR-QB & \(Q-N 7\)
\end{tabular}

Black's \(Q\) is incarcerated, but most of White's forces are committed to keeping her there. I had calculated that White's Q alone would be incapable of effecting a break through. Meanwhile the passed QRP nags at White.
20. P-B5

B-R7
As per plan Frank Brady was watching us at the time, and after the game he pointed out the possibility I never saw: (20) regaining the piece. Unfortunately though (or fortunately for the esthetic values of the game) White replies (21) Q-B3, and after B-K3; (22) QxP Black's K position is breached, e.g., QxB!? (23) QxR, R-N7; (24) Q-N7, B-R6! (25) QxP+, K move; (26) Q-B3 most likely wins the endgame. A nice messy position indeed, which would have cost me considerable clock time to evaluate. Paradoxically it is not always desirable to see all the trees in the forest.
21. B-B
P-B4
22. Q-R6

Another motif, which reappears later, first occurs in the notes: (22) P-K5 gave intriguing (though still insufficient) chances: BPxP.... (23) Q-K4, B-N6! etc.
22.
22. .......
K-K2

Bafflement. But if (23) Q-N7, QR-N followed by P-KR4 and the wide ranging \(Q\) stands to get mouse trapped.
\begin{tabular}{lr} 
23. & \\
24. P-N3 & R-KN \\
25. Q-R6 & P-KR4 \\
26. Q-R8 & R-KN4 \\
27. & P-K5
\end{tabular}


Black announced checkmate in seven. Resians

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Greenville Open-1960
Championship Division


Texas Candidates Tournament-1960
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & Score \\
\hline & Smith, K. & W9 & 12 & W12 & W8 & D3 & 31211 \\
\hline & Tears, F. & W14 & W1 & D8 & D4 & D6 & \(3 \frac{1}{2}-1 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline & Sills, M. & D12 & D4 & W7 & W10 & D1 & \(3 \frac{1}{2}-1 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline & Bone, E. & D5 & D3 & W9 & D2 & D7 & 3-2 \\
\hline & Davis, H. & D4 & D7 & 113 & W12 & W10 & 3-2 \\
\hline & Pastinsky, M. & D7 & D12 & D10 & W11 & D2 & \(3-2\) \\
\hline & Devine, J. & D6 & D5 & L3 & W14 & D4 & 21-21 \\
\hline & Stevens, B. & W13 & D10 & D2 & \(L 1\) & D9 & 21-21 \\
\hline & Potter, R. & L1 & W14 & 14 & W13 & D8 & \(2 \frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline & Brieger, Bob & W11 & D8 & D6 & 13 & 15 & 2-3 \\
\hline & Weaver, \(F\). & L10 & D13 & W14 & 1.6 & D12 & \(2-3\) \\
\hline & Smith, G. & D3 & D6 & \(L 1\) & \(L 5\) & D11 & \(1 \frac{1}{2}-3 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline & Moore, J. & L8 & D11 & W5 & L9 & L. 14 & 12-31 \\
\hline & Hyde, H. & L2 & L9 & L11 & \(L 7\) & W13 & 1.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Texas Amateur Open-1960}


Palo Alto Open-1960
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Addison, W. & \[
\begin{gathered}
1 \\
W 26
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
2 \\
\mathbf{W} 21
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
3 \\
\text { W9 }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
4 \\
\text { D10 }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
5 \\
\text { W3 }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\stackrel{6}{D} 4
\] & Score \(5-1\) \\
\hline & Wanetick, S. & W16 & W5 & W4 & 1.3 & D9 & W10 & \(4 \frac{1}{2}-1 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline & Osbun, E. & D11 & W22 & W7 & W2 & LT & W6 & 412-1 \\
\hline & Hanken, J. & W27 & W6 & L2 & W14 & W10 & D1 & \(4 \frac{1}{2}-1\) \\
\hline & Wilcox, R. & W31 & L2 & D13 & W24 & W21 & W9 & \(4 \frac{1}{2}-1 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline & Krause, D. & W17 & L4 & W18 & W8 & W7 & L3 & 4-2 \\
\hline & Smith, P. & W30 & W29* & \(L 3\) & W20 & L6 & W18 & 4.2 \\
\hline & Mortz, J. & W13 & L9 & W11 & L6 & W20 & D12 & 31-2 \\
\hline & Gross, H. & W23 & W8 & 1. & W25 & D2 & L5 & \(3{ }^{1}-2 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline & Simon, L. & W19 & W25 & W20 & D1 & L4 & 12 & 31-21 \\
\hline & Ruys, Dr. & D3 & W15 & 18 & W17 & 112 & W26 & 31.21 \\
\hline & Hyder, & L20 & D23 & D22 & W28 & W11 & D8 & 31.21 \\
\hline & Lorber, R. & L8 & W30 & D5 & D15 & D14 & W21 & 31-21 \\
\hline & Hoppe, R. & W18 & 120 & W19 & L4 & D13 & D16 & \(3-3\) \\
\hline & Sutherland, & D22 & LT1 & D23 & D13 & D17 & W24 & 3-3 \\
\hline & Stevens, W. & 12 & W31 & D24 & L21 & W23 & D14 & 3-3 \\
\hline & Rosenbaum, & L6 & W27 & D21 & L11 & D15 & W28 & 3-3 \\
\hline & Bogas, E. & 114 & W37* & L6 & W22 & W25 & 17 & 3-3 \\
\hline & Hill, \(L\). & 110 & W28 & L14 & W30 & D26 & D20 & 3-3 \\
\hline & Pawlow, J. & W12 & W14 & \(L 10\) & \(L 7\) & L8 & D19 & 21-31 \\
\hline & Firfaroff, K. & W24 & \(L 1\) & D17 & W16 & L5 & 113 & 21-3! \\
\hline & Edelstein, H. & D15 & L3 & D12 & L18 & W27 & D25 & 21.31 \\
\hline & Henry, R. & L9 & D12 & D15 & D26 & L16 & W31 & 21-3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline & Cuneo, R. & 121 & W26 & D16 & L5 & W31 & L15 & 21-31 \\
\hline & Tresz, Dr. S. & W28 & L10 & W39 & L9 & L18 & D22 & 21.31 \\
\hline & Kalisch, J. & L1 & L24 & W31 & D23 & D19 & L11 & 2.4 \\
\hline & Huneke, C. & L4 & L17 & L30 & W29 & L22 & Bye* & \(2-4\) \\
\hline & McClary, R. & \(L 25\) & \(L 19\) & Bye* & L11 & W30* & \(L 17\) & \(2-4\) \\
\hline & Lee, Dr. R. & W32 & L7* & L25 & L27 & Bye* & & 2.4 \\
\hline & Wilkerson, M & L.7 & \(L 13\) & W27 & L19 & L28* & & \(1-5\) \\
\hline & King, H . & L5 & L16 & L26 & Bye* & L24 & \(\underline{23}\) & \(1-5\) \\
\hline & Lee, Lr. P. & \(L 29\) & L18* & & & & & \(0=0\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{IN THE UNITED STATES}

Donald W. Johnson, Librarian at Creighton University in Omaha, Nebraska , on behalf of the University Chess Club throws out a challenge for a radio team match on about five boards (two of their members are ham radio operators). The offer is directed to teams at least 500 miles from Omaha, preferably in Colorado, Idaho, Oregon or Washington.

Miss Lucille Kellner, a frequent participant in U.S. Women's Championships, gave a simulfaneous exhibition on seventeen boards af the Detroit Edison Chess and Checker Club. She defeated thirteen men and one woman, while losing three games.

Dr. Ralph E. Kuhns announces that as a result of an article in the magazine "Mental Hospitals", he has received a request from the State Hospital for Mental Diseases at Howard, Rhode Island, for help in starting a chess club. Dr. Kuhns is working on it. Providence Chess Club, please note. We feel compelled to ask: "Why must we wait for requests?" Our clubs should cover their area, taking the initiative.

The USCF and the Canadian Chess Federation have agreed on a USA-Canada team match in 1961. Still open are the date and place.

An historical novel about Paul Morphy has just been published. The author -the noted writer, Frances Parkinson Keyes; the title: "The Chess Players."

President Kennedy's press secretary, Pierre Salinger, is reported to be an avid chessplayer.

In a simultaneous at Penn State, Eliot Hearst won 21, lost 2 and drew 2. William Bickham and Charles Hiber were the winners.

\section*{AROUND THE WORLD}
J. Flesch, a twenty-seven-year-old Hungarian is reported to have broken at Budapest the world record for playing simultaneous blindfold games. He played fifty-two games, winning thirty-one, losing only three, and drawing eighteen. The previous tifle holder was Grandmaster M. Naidorf, of Argentina, who played 45 games in 1947 in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Headlines of threatened invasions and counter-invasions didn't stop the Central American Team Championship from taking place. Nicaragua won with 15 points, followed by El Salvador (13), Costa Rica (12) and Guatemala (10).

Robert Moore, with a perfect score, won the six-round Swiss tournament, run by the Anchorage, Alaska, Chess Club. Three players came from Fairbanks. Tournament Director: Anthony W. Schultz.

Newton Grant and Alexander Keyes, tying for first with \(51 / 2-11 / 2\), hold jointly the titles of San Diego (Cal.) City and County Champion. Twenty-five players took part in this six-round Swiss preliminary and round robin final. Alfred P. Coles III was third with 5-2 held at San Diego this fall. Sponsored by the California State Chess Federation. Tournament Director: Newton Grant.

In a North Jersey League match be. tween the Scarlet Knights and the Jersey City YMCA, Dr. Milton Danon, Club Champion of the latter, at first board defeated Robin Ault, U.S. Junior Champion. At second board, M. Trott of Jersey City, drew with Weaver Adams, former Champion of New England; Trott, as White, played the Vienna Opening!

Twelve visitors, as well as sixteen members, took part in a ten-second Rapid Transit Tournament recently at the Oak Park Chess Club (Stevenson Playground), Illinois.
U.S. Master Stefan Popel of Detroit in a simultaneous exhibition at the Central YMCA in Toledo won 21, lost 2, drew 2. To our masters: an occasional trip out of town won't hurt.

The USCF has set up a Committee on Swiss System Methods, consisting of Arpad Elo, Chairman; Dr. Erich Marchand, Guthrie McClain, Robert C. Eastwood and Edgar McCormick. Its task: to investigate and recommend the best procedure for 1. pairing, including assignment of color; 2. tie-breaking; and 3. setting the player-to-number-of-rounds ratio.

Tahl became World Chess Champion at twenty-three years af age, the youngest in chess history. Amazing? But the new World Checkers Champion is only nineteen! He is V. Tchegolev of Moscow, 1959 USSR Champion. His score against thirteen players from ten countries was 21 (26); W 16, D 10. No, the USA was not represented.

Ex-world Champion Mikhail Botvinnik has decided to avail himself of his right to a return match against World Champion Mikhail Tahl, to be held in the USSR in March, 1961. The International Chess Federation has decided that after 1961 no defeated World Champion is to have any right to a return match.

Kenneth Grant, of Cedar Rapids, USCF Director for Iowa, won the third annual Thanksgiving 30-30 Open Tournament with a perfect score of six wins. It was sponsored by the Cedar Valley Chess Club and held at the Waterloo, Iowa YMCA. Tournament Director: John M. Osness.

The U.S. Naval Academy team beat the University of Maryland by a score of 8-3. Held at Navy's home grounds recently. On the University of Maryland team were two women, Miss Allan and Miss Howard. Henry F. Howe, publicity director for the Naval Academy Chess Club writes: "To my knowledge, this is a first among the teams of the Southern Intercollegiate Chess Association." Have any women ever played on other college teams? Replies welcome.

Carl Freeman won in Class A; and Josiah Lynch in Class B (6-0), of the Greater Boston tournament held at the Cambridge YMCA and the Boylston Chess Club. There were 11 players in Group A and 12 in Group B; both sixround Swiss. Sponsored by the Massachusetts State Chess Association. Directed by George L. Nute.

Mr. Jacques L. Ach, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a tax expert, has been named by USCF President Fred Cramer as head of the "Tax Deductibility Committee." The aim is to make tax deductible all donations to the USCF. A report on how to do this is to be submitted to the Directors' Meeting in San Francisco in August. Incidentally, Mr Ach volunteered for the 'honorary' job.

1960 Rhode Island State ChampionWalter B. Suesman; Junior-William Gould; 30-30-Ray March. The Rhode Island Chess Association has its Class A and B tournaments rated by the USCF.

Veteran Grandmaster Milan Vidmar of Yugoslavia, by letter, raised at the Leipzig FIDE Congress the questions of the use of seconds, and of early drawn games. The FIDE Bureau requested affiliated federations, active grandmasters and judges of the most important FIDE tournaments to submit their opinions to President Rogard before April, 1961.

Dr. Alastair McKinnon of London, England, writing in the medical journal "The Practitioner": "If a middle-aged patient must have a minor vice, he should look around for a healthier one than smoking; for example, peanuts, chess, beer, or a platonic flirtation."

In his Nov. 6th, 1960 column in the Los Angels Times, International Grandmaster Isaac Kashdan describes as "an unusually interesting feature" the exhibition "Chess Through the Ages" at Leipzig. He continues: "This is a series of displays in glass cases along the walls on both playing floors of the team tournament.
"Many unusual and fascinating chess sets have been collected for the exhibition, as well as old books and manuscripts on the game. Many of the participating nations had their own displays of pictures and unusual chess material, ancient and modern.
"Even the sophisticated chess masters frequently take time out for another look at the many displays. These may vary from an Arabic chess problem composed in 1100 to a chess set based on electronic devices."

Your Editor would like to know of any similar exhibitions ever held in this country. We, furthermore, recommend them to tournament organizers, for the interest of players, and the attraction of visitors.

If was announced at Leipzig that by their results in Zonal Tournaments, Lisa Lane, USA and E. Polihroniade, Rumania had automatically won the title of International Woman Master.

There is a radio game being played in the Antarctic with some interesting developments. The game is between an American at McMurdo Sound and an unknown Russian at Mirny base, 1,600 miles across the ice cap. The American is Lt. Cdr. John E. McNearney of Alexandria, Va. Presently he is studying the 118th move of the game, which began last July. It's a strange game-not because it is being played by radio or has gone 118 moves, but because McNearney cannot learn the name of his opponent. The game was set up with the aid of a Soviet glaciologist who wintered at the American base. But the glaciologist is not McNearney's opponent, and rumor has it that a Soviet pilot is making the moves. Nobody knows for sure. The Soviet station simply states in a mysterious manner that " it is Mirny versus McMurdo." In other words, USA versus USSR--it'll be interesting to learn the outcome.

Kaarl S. Ojanen, International Master, won the Championship of Finland FOR THE EIGHTH TIME.

Looking ahead: Next World Student Team Championship at Helsinki, Finland, July 9-24, 1961. We're counting on our remarkable team to keep the title won at Leningrad last year.

Women's Candidates Tournament planned for Portoroz, Yugoslavia, Sept.Oct. 1961. From the USA: Lisa Lane, Gisela K. Gresser.

Men's Candidates Tournament - at Curacao, Dutch Antilles, April 30-July 1, 1962.
F.I.D.E. (Federation Internationale Des Echecs) is the official name, in French, of the International Chess Federation, organized in Paris, France in 1924. The United States Chess Federation is affiliated with it. Since its organization, F.I.D.E. has met almost every year; the most recent Congress, at Leipzig, Oct. 10-14th was the thirty-first. We intend to keep our readers posted on all important decisions of this authoritative, truly world wide organization.
F.I.D.E. President Rogard has drawn up a new Text of Rules for the Men's and Women's World Team Championships, which incorporates changes made by previous Congresses.

\section*{BAYLOR OUT IN FRONT}

George Baylor of Pittsburgh, Pa, won the Ohio Valley Open at Morgantown, W. Virginia. Sponsored by the West Virginia Chess Association, this five round Swiss had a 25 player field. Baylor's score \(41 / 2-1 / 2\). Tie-breaking put H. Landis Marks of Huntington, W. Va. second, and William Byland of Pittsburgh third, with 4-1. Tie-breaking put Anthony Cantone of State College, Pa., ahead of roving Walter Grombacher of Chicago, \(31 / 2\). \(11 / 2\).

Andrew Schoene was declared TriState Junior Champion.

Tournament Director: Thomas O. Bergquist.


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\section*{TOURNAMENT LIFE}

\section*{January \(28-29\) GLASS CITY OPEN}

Sponsored by the Toledo YMCA Chess Club, to be held at the Central YMCA, 1110 Jefferson Ave., Toledo, Ohio. Open to all USCF members. 5 round Swiss, 50 moves in two hours. Entry fee: \$5. First prize- \(\$ 100\). Other cash prizes including prizes for Class A, B and C and Juniors depending on number of entries. Address entries and inquiries to Donald Hilding, P.O. Box 6667, Toledo 12, Ohio.

\section*{February 3.4 .5 \\ USCF FEBRUARY RATING TOURNAMENT}

At the Chess and Checker Club of N.Y., 212 West 42nd St., New York City. 6 round Swiss, open to all USCF members. 50 moves in two hours and 25 each hour after in 1st, 4th and 6th rounds. Adjudications after 4 hours of play in 2nd, 3rd and 5th rounds. Entry fee: \(\$ 5.00\). Prizes: 1st to 6 th places, engraved trophies. Medals to top Experts, Class A, B and C players. Entries close 7:30 P.M. Friday night, Feb. 3. Address entries and inquiries to Frank Brady, U.S. Chess Federation, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.

\section*{February 10-11-12 NORTH JERSEY OPEN}

At the Independent Chess Club, 102 North Maple Ave., East Orange, N.J. 6 round Swiss. Open to all USCF members, 48 moves in 2 hours and 12 moves per \(1 / 2\) hour thereafter. Games may be adjudicated if deemed necessary by the Tournament Committee. Entry fee: \$5. Trophies to top six players and top expert, Class A, B, C and unrated players, in addition to memberships in the In-
dependent Chess Club. For further information contact E. T. McCormick, 102 North Maple Avenue, East Orange, N.J. Or 4-8698.

\section*{February 17-19}

\section*{SECOND EL PASO OPEN}

The Chess Club of El Paso will sponsor the Second El Paso Open Chess Tournament to be held on February 17-19, 1961, at the downtown Hilton Hotel in El Paso, Texas. International Master George Koltanowski: Tournament Director. 6 round Swiss. First round starts at 7 p.m. on Friday, the last round starts at 1 p.m. on Sunday. Time limit: 45 moves in the first two hours, 25 moves per hour thereafter. Open to all and \(100 \%\) USCF-rated. The winner will receive the title of El Paso Open Champion and minimum \(\$ 100\) guaranteed cash + merchandise prize + trophy. Cash for second and third place winners is minimum \(\$ 75\) and \(\$ 50\), respectively. There will be many more prizes worth at least \(\$ 150\) for the best players in all classes, to include best woman player and best junior under 18. Entry fee is \(\$ 6\) for adults, \(\$ 3\) for juniors under 18. USCF membership required. Register before 6 p.m. at the tournament site. Bring sets and clocks. For advance registration or further information write to: Peter K. Cook, P. O. Box 1081, El Paso, Texas.

\section*{February 24-25-26}

\section*{CONNECTICUT AMATEUR}

At the Edward F. Haller VFW Post, Broad and Grove St., New Britain, Conn. Open to all USCF members except rated masters. 50 moves in two hours. Adjudications after 4 hours of play. Entry fee: \(\$ 5\). Engraved trophy and title of

Connecticut Amateur Champion to winner. Trophies to 2nd and 3rd placers. Medals to 1st Class A, B and C players. Other prizes. Entries close 7:30 P.M. Friday nite, February 24th. Address entries and inquiries to Frank Brady, Tmt. Director, U.S. Chess Federation, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.

\section*{February \(25-26\) \\ GEM CITY OPEN}

Sponsored by the Dayton Chess Club to be held at the Central YMCA, Monument Avenue, Dayton, Ohio. 5 round Swiss open to all USCF members. Entry fee: \(\$ 5\). Advanced registration fee of \(\$ 3.50\) must be received by February 22nd. \(\$ 40\) 1st prize. Prize for highest Class A, B and C players plus top unrated and Junior. Other prizes depending on number of entries. Registration: 8:30 A.M. to \(9: 30\) A.M., Saturday, February 25 . Send all entries and inquiries to John Jones, 5763 Tomberg St., Dayton 24, Ohio-BE 3-0608.

\section*{March 11-12 \\ DELTA INVITATIONAL}

At Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi. 5 round Swiss open to all USCF members. Time limit: 45 moves in two hours and 10 moves in 30 min utes. Entry fee \(\$ 5\). Prizes: 1st \(\$ 30\), 2nd \(\$ 20\), 3rd \(\$ 10\) plus trophies for Class A and above. 1st, 2nd and 3rd place trophies, Class B, 1600 to 1799. 1st, 2nd and 3rd place trophies, Class C, below 1600. Special first, second and third place trophies, college students enrolled in either Mississippi, Arkansas or Tennessee schools. Address entries and inquiries to Mr. Jeff Liddell, 618 Inez Street, Greenville, Mississippi.

\section*{1961 NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP...May 26-27-28...............................Asbury Park, N. J.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. EXPERT'S CHAMPIONSHIP...July 6-7-8....................................Miami Beach, Fla.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP...........July 14-15-16..............................Raleigh, N. C.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.......August .....................................Toledo, Ohio} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP...........August 14.27............................... San Francisco, Cal.} \\
\hline & \\
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\end{tabular} America's Chess Periodical

Tournament organizers wishing announcement of USCF rated events should make application at least six weeks before the publication date of CHESS LIFE. Special forms for requesting such announcements may be obtained only from U.S. Chess Federation, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.```

