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**The
Mystic
Mr.
Fischer**



"I can see in your palm, Mr. Tal, that the next World Champion will be . . ." (Turn Page)



"... Bobby Fischer!"

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"Many A True Word"

The picture that appears on the cover and the one shown at left were taken only seconds apart by German photographer, K. H. Muller. The captions indicate not what "might" have been said but the actual comment by U.S. Champion Bobby Fischer to World Champion Mikhail Tal at the closing ceremonies of the Leipzig Olympiade. We suggest that our readers study these two fascinating photos carefully, since on closer inspection some interesting and important aspects about the directions and personalities of the two main characters can be learned. Fischer had been previously reading the palms of other players and on-lookers at the tournament banquet that evening, before attempting to look into the future of the World Champion. (Among his many talents and abilities, the young prodigy studies palmistry and owns an extensive library on the subject.)

On the cover photo we see a very serious Fischer and a somewhat incredulous Tal. A great rivalry exists between these two great Grandmasters—somewhat similar in intensity but lacking the pettiness of the Capablanca-Alekhine feud of years ago—since Fischer openly aspires to be World Champion and since the perceptive Tal is very much aware of the genius from Brooklyn as possibly his most dangerous of all contenders.

In the photo at left, after Fischer's startling (and to all, highly humorous) reading we can see the faintest hint of seriousness in his expression. It is basically this underlying seriousness and determination that has earned Fischer his many victories to date and will be the instrumental factor to his success if and when he gains the world title.

Framed between Tal and Fischer, we see in both photos, American Masters Lombardy and Weinstein—who in their own right are very definite rivals of Fischer on a national level and in the case of Lombardy, fast becoming potential World Championship caliber. The attractive lady in the foreground is Mrs. Vassily Smyslov, wife of the former World Champion. The gentleman at the extreme left, "bursting at the seams" is Tal's trainer and second, A. Koblentz. The other men are not identifiable but are believed to be correspondents and reporters.

We have included these rare photographs in this issue of CHESS LIFE because of their pertinency—Tal is now defending his title at the Variety Theater in Moscow against Mikhail Botvinnik, the former Champion. The match began on March 15th—Tal needs only 12 points to retain his title but Botvinnik must score 12½ to re-capture it. A maximum of 24 games will be played. As we go to press, two games have been played—the first a win for Botvinnik and the second a win for Tal. (All of the Tal-Botvinnik games will appear in CHESS LIFE). If Tal retains his championship, then there is a great possibility that we will see the two rivals shown at left playing a match in 1963—the year of the next world title defense.

By the look of confidence and self-assuredness on Fischer's face, we wonder if in fact, he did "see" himself as the next world champion. We also wonder what Tal thinks of our champion's chances in the near future. Our readers should preserve these historically important photographs — and glance at them again over the period of the next five years. Time will tell whether Fischer was right—as Americans we sincerely hope he was.



WEINBERGER WINS WESTCHESTER OPEN

Defeats Evans In Final Round

Tibor Weinberger of Glendale, California, won the first place trophy at the Open tournament at the Westchester Chess Fiesta, with a score of 4-1, which included a thrilling last round win over International Grandmaster Larry Evans, now residing in Santa Monica. A field of 47 players made up one of the strongest regional tournaments held in the history of the State. Weinberger's score included two draws—to Kenneth Grover and Irving Rivise. Leslie Simon of Los Angeles also scored 4-1 but was considerably behind Weinberger in Solkoff tie-breaking points. Tied at 4½-1½ were Zoltan Kovacs, Larry Evans and Jerome Hanken. They placed in that order after ties had been broken. Rivise and Grover headed a field that tied at 4-2. Others with that score were Jack Kliger, Ronald Gross, Eugene Rubin, Allen Troy, Robert Jacobs and Saul Yarmak. The fiesta was staged at Loyola University under the sponsorship of the Westchester Chess Club and Westchester Chamber of Commerce. The Tournament Committee, headed by Fred Hazard and including Al Pannebakker and Fred Howard, announced their plans to make the Fiesta an annual event. It was capably directed by International Grandmaster Isaac Kashdan with Herbert T. Abel, Leroy Johnson and Richard P. Herson assisting. Following is the last round encounter between Evans and Weinberger:

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Evans-Weinberger. 1. P-K4, P-QB3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. PxP, PxP; 4. P-QB4, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, N-B3; 6. N-B3, B-N5; 7. PxP, KNxP; 8. Q-N3, BxN; 9. PxP, P-K3; 10. QxP, NxP; 11. B-N5ch, NxB; 12. Q-B6ch, K-K2; 13. QxN(N), Q-Q2; 14. N-Nch, PxN; 15. Q-K2ch, K-B3; 16. B-K3, B-N5ch; 17. K-Q, P-Q5; 18. Q-R6ch, K-K2; 19. B-Q2, KR-QN; 20. B-B4, R-N4; 21. P-QR4,



Larry Evans (left) playing Tibor Weinberger in the final round. Grandmaster Isaac Kashdan referees.

R-KB4; 22. B-N3, K-B; 23. R-QB, P-Q6; 24. R-B4, R-QR4; 25. Q-QB6, QxQ; 26. RxQ, RxP; 27. B-B4, R-R7; 28. B-Q2, RxP; 29. BxBch, RxB; 30. K-Q2, R-Q; 31. R-Q, R-N7ch; 32. K-K, P-QR4; 33. R-B3, R-Kch; 34. K-B, R(1)-K7; 35. R(1)xP, RxPch; 36. K-K, P-N3; 37. R-N3, R(N)-K7ch; 38. Q-K, RxRP; 39. R-R3, P(K)-KN7; 40. K-B, R-N8ch; 41. R-Q, RxRch; 42. K-R, R-R4. Black won.

RUSSIANS INVITED

The U. S. Chess Federation has formally challenged the USSR Chess Federation to a match to be held in New York City this June. FIDE Vice-President Jerry Spann tendered the invitation recently, detailing the specifics of such a match: Four rounds with 8 players and two alternates in addition to a match between the USSR Woman's Champion V. Borisenko and the U. S. Woman's Champion Lisa Lane. Historic TOWN HALL in New York City has been selected as the match site and the dates of June 17-18-20-22 have been selected and reserved.

The match will be conducted under the supervision of the U. S. Chess Federation with the cooperation of the American Chess Foundation and SPORTS ILLUSTRATED magazine. Attempts are now being made to secure the strongest American team as it has been reported that the Soviet entourage will include both Tal and Botvinnik. As to date, formal acceptance of this invitation has not been received by Spann. The latest communique from Moscow came from the General Secretary of the USSR Chess Federation, Lev Abramov: "... Our Fed-

eration will give favorable consideration to your proposal and communicate with you on it in the near future." Spann believes that a final decision will be made within 30 days.

Bolton Tops Connecticut Event

James A. Bolton of New Haven is the new Connecticut State Amateur Champion. Scoring 5½-½ without the loss of a game, Bolton topped a 23-player six round Swiss at New Britain last month, to take clear first. A "dark horse" unrated player, John Bell, a student at Yale, dominated the second place spot with an unequalled 5-1. His only loss was to Bolton. Ricard Egan, of Jackson Heights, N.Y., drew with Bolton in the last round and lost to Richard Rapuano of Hartford but managed to take third with 4½-1½, also with an unequalled score. Sponsored by the USCF in cooperation with the Connecticut State Chess Association and the New Britain Chess Club, the weekend contest was directed by Frank Brady. USCF Vice-Presi-

dent William H. Newberry won the highest Class A medal and his son Kenneth took the C award. Edward Westing of Flushing, N.Y. was the highest scoring B player and Al Holden and John Bell received special prizes as the top unrated players.



James Bolton

Chessathon In Minnesota

182 Players Compete

One of the largest chess tournaments ever conducted in the United States was held recently at the university of Minnesota, primarily to determine the Minnesota State Champion. D. B. Terrell of Minneapolis took the title as the highest scoring Minnesota resident, though two players scored higher than he, they were not residents of the State. Charles Weldon of Milwaukee, a very promising Junior, scored $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ to take clear first while Gerald Ronning of Birmingham, Alabama was second with 6-1. At $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ were Terrell, George Kenny and Kris Pedersen—all of Minneapolis. Three tournaments were held simultaneously with 94 entries in the Major event, 65 entries in the Minor tournament and 23 entries in the "Jones Sunday Tournament." Tournament favorite, Curt Brasket, was upset in the last round by losing to Ronning and ultimately placed 6th with a 5-2 score. Also at 5-2 and in order of tie-breaking were William Kaiser of St. Paul, 7th—George Barnes of Minneapolis, 8th—Sheldon Rein and Roger Gleason,—both also from Minneapolis, 9th and 10th respectively. David Tykwinski of Minneapolis scored 6 points to take first place in the Minor tournament though tied with Carl Silver. He was ahead by half a median tie-breaking point. Third in the Minor tournament was Robert Johnson with $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. The event was organized by Sheldon Rein and competently directed by Lewis Geroge. The first Class A trophy went to Roger Gleason; and Class A to Kenneth Grant; 1st Class B to Odmund Aarhus and 2nd Class B to Harry Fruchtman. Over 40 new players joined USCF in this highly successful event.

Kause Conquers Gem City

Richard Kause of Garfield Heights, Ohio won five games and lost none in the Third Annual Gem City Open to take first place on Solkoff points, though tied with Jack Witeczek who also produced 5-0. The tournament was sponsored by the Dayton Chess Club and directed by Harvey B. McClellan. 52 players were attracted from several states. A five-way pile up for 3rd to 5th place of the 4-1 point group saw the following places determined after ties had been broken: James Schroeder, 3rd—Duane Bellinger, 4th — Lester Brand, 5th — George Berry, 6th—Thomas Lajcik, 6th. Played during a raging blizzard, the snow delayed one contestant and sent others home early with a few failing to return the second day of play. Kause faced a strong field defeating, Berry, Bellinger, Blossom, Schroeder and Zukatis as did Witeczek, who faced Eads, Hayes, Barnhiser, Ling and Whitaker.



Charles Weldon (left) playing in semi-final round



USCF President Fred Cramer watches USCF Public Relations Chairman (George Barnes) play his second round game in Minnesota.

ROSE BLOOMS IN FLORIDA EVENT

It may have been a cold January in the rest of the country, but in tropical Florida the flowers were shining brightly; and the brightest of all was in Homestead, where Frank Rose blitzed the Dade County Experts tournament with a 5-0 score.

USCF Vice-President Bob Eastwood was second with 4-1, losing only to the Fort Lauderdale chess editor, Morton Delman, now of Miami, was third with $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Armstrong (Duke) Chinn of Miami topped the Class A players, Paul Ber-

valdi of Homestead AFB conquered the juniors, and Mrs. Adele Goddard of Miami continued to outclass the ladies.

Jayson Jordan, home on furlough from Fort Sill, Okla., captured the amateur division with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Danny Peskoe, 15, also of Homestead was second with $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Morrill Goddard of Miami and Gene Haynes of Homestead shared third place. Haynes topped the Class B players.

Gib Kuett tallied 5-0 in the Class C event, but only after beating his wife, Pat, in the final round. Both had perfect scores, and the director finally had to pair them. Mike Blakley, 12, was third. His dad, Tom Blakley, topped Class D.

Homestead, winner of 6 out of 10 titles, counted the team crown among its honors.

Bob Eastwood promoted and directed

the program as usual. Total attendance again established a new record for the program.

TRI-CITY MATCH

An informal two-round three-city match between Phoenix, Tucson, and San Manuel (Arizona), held under the generous auspices of the San Manuel Chess Club resulted in the following scores: Phoenix 10-6, Tucson $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$, and San Manuel, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $11\frac{1}{2}$. David Gollub and Ballard of Tucson were top scorers with 2-0. Other top scorers were: Elmer Burlingame, Phoenix; William Fox, Phoenix; Frank Leffman, Tucson; Charles Morgan, Phoenix; Dale Baker, Tucson; and Bogner, Tucson, all with $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Director was W. G. Cisler of San Manuel.



The Phoenix, Arizona, Chess Club believes it may have scored a 'first' in Chess Tournaments by its use of deputies to the Tournament Director to supervise contests played by two handicapped members at their homes. When the Club announced its 11-12 February Rating Improvement Tournament it received two entries from U.S. Chess Federation members whose physical condition precluded their attendance at the site of the event. William Fox, Club Tournament Director, designated two deputies to accompany the members scheduled to play at the homes.

Pictured here is Eugene F. Engelhard, Jr., of 6810 E. Cheery Lynn, Scottsdale, Arizona, a paraplegic who is unable to leave his bed. Gene has been a postal chess player for some time and decided to launch forth on regular tournament play to earn a USCF rating. His opponent is Miss Shirley Palchik also of the Phoenix Chess Club. The other handicapped entrant was James H. Aden, Jr., of 7249 E. Coronado Road, Scottsdale. Jimmy is a polio victim, but is able to play most of his games from a wheel chair during periods out of his chest respirator. Both Jimmy and Gene would enjoy hearing from Chess Players interested in postal matches.

Youth Tops El Paso Event

Henry Davis of San Antonio, scored $5\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ to take the Second Annual El Paso Open, sponsored by the El Paso Chess Club. Davis has been described as having exceptional talent for his years and boasts a win against International Master James Sherwin in the US Open at St. Louis last year. Tied at $5\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ with Charles Morgan of Phoenix, Arizona, Davis was considerably ahead with Solkoff tie-breaking points. In the third place spot were James Christman of Scottsdale, Arizona and Park Bishop of El Paso at 5-1. John Freeman was next with $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$. He is also a resident of El Paso. The tournament was directed by International Master George Koltanowski and conducted at the Hilton Hotel in El Paso. Forty-nine players competed.



Henry Davis (center) receives first place trophy from Tournament Organizer, Park Bishop. Tournament Director, George Koltanowski (left) looks on.

Operation MM = More Members, That's All

Greetings, membership chairmen and members. First—a 21 gambit salute to the new Chess Life—an inspiring achievement that should rekindle flagging ardor and infuse the USCF with new energy and life.

As of now, Operation MM is launched, "to sail away for a year and a day" with the hope that we can take in tow as many new members as the line can pull. Chess, at the rate it is going, with its ever-growing popularity, its increasing recognition as an art form and as an educational mental discipline, needs only strong organization leaders and supporters—plus a carefully laid-out campaign.

AN EXPLANATION OF OPERATION MM

MM means More Members to help the USCF promote more and better chess; More Members to help USCF sponsor bigger and better chess events; More Members to enable USCF to discover and develop talent; More Members to enable USCF to sponsor teams abroad; in other words, Operation MM means exactly what it says,—MORE MEMBERS, that's all.

There are several tried and true methods of getting More Members. One of the simplest ways I know of (and this method is suggested only to the general membership) is merely to ask your chess-playing friend or kibitzer, to join the Federation, to help achieve the aforementioned objectives. You'd be surprised how many of these fine people will accommodate you by joining. There are other methods, amazingly simple, though requiring a little more organizing; but these will be discussed in correspondence directed to the membership chairmen.

But all of us—and I mean all of us love chess, who want to see it grow, who would like to see it—uh huh—rival baseball, football and television—must actively support our nation-wide crusade for More Members, and help us build our membership to at least 6000.

LINA GRUMETTE

General Chairman of the Membership Committee

DETAILS FOR U.S. OPEN SET

Plans for the 62nd Annual U.S. Open Championship have been announced by the Tournament Committee and indications point to one of the most successful Opens ever conducted. The site has been selected to be the world-famous Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco and the dates are August 14 to 27. International Master George Koltanowski will direct the two-week event and USCF Vice-President Henry Gross has already appointed some important key committees:

Finance—Henry Gross, Charles Bagby, William Stevens, Charles McGinley and Dan McLeod.

Housing—Spencer Van Gelder.

Foreign Players—George Koltanowski and Guthrie McClain.

Entertainment—Mrs. Florence Stevens and Mrs. Charles McGinley.

Publicity—Robert Burger.

Over 300 players are expected to compete in this tournament, making it the largest attended Open in 62 years. Invitations have been sent to some of the world's leading Masters, which will guarantee one of the strongest tournaments ever conducted on American soil.



At right is Dick Long, Arkansas State Champion

Long Wins Arkansas Championship

Richard Long, a freshman at Southern Methodist University, and Arkansas' only rated Expert, won all of his games in the recent Arkansas State Championship and topped a 22 player field with an unequalled score of 5-0. Conducted by the Arkansas Chess Association and directed by Dennis Sims, the tournament was reported to be one of the most keenly battled tournaments in the history of the event. Captain Charles Rosburg, the defending champion placed second with 4-1 though tied with Ira Gilmore with the same score. He was slightly ahead on tie-breaking points. Sims, the Director was clear 4th with 3½-1½. The event was staged in Little Rock and received much local publicity.

USCF INCOME RISES BUT EXPENSES GO UP FASTER

By Frank R. Brady, USCF Business Manager

USCF lost \$1,573.43 during October, November, and December, 1960, according to the financial statement submitted by our auditors. This compares with a profit of \$103.84 in the same quarter in 1959.

Revenue from membership was off slightly from a year ago, reflecting perhaps a relaxation in recruiting effort with the formal completion of OPERATION M last August and the delay in appointment of a new membership chairman. (Lina Grumette was not named General Membership Chairman until early January.)

Revenue from book sales was off sharply, reflecting preoccupation of the business office with the details of arranging the last-minute expedition to Leipzig, and a shortage of space in Chess Life for advertising of books and equipment. The Leipzig activity also accounts for the rise in miscellaneous administrative expenses, which includes the costs of special fund-raising, as well as the rise in donations.

Although revenue from tournament activity rose sharply, compared with the previous year, expenses rose even faster for tournament prizes and expenses.

The loss suffered by USCF during the quarter reflects the grave financial situation of the organization. Between its income and expenses there exists a very delicate balance which may easily be disturbed. So slight an item as relaxation in membership recruiting effort will throw USCF into red ink. A major project which absorbs time and effort in the business office can hurt us financially, even beyond the direct cash outlays for the project.

With almost 5000 members, recovery of the quarter's loss should be fast and simple. Each member should try to add at least one new member, first and foremost. Of course, book and equipment purchases, while providing fine values for the members, also help USCF balance its financial books.

The comparative statements for the fall quarter this year and last year follow.

USCF COMPARATIVE OPERATING STATEMENTS

For October-November-December

Income	1959	1960
Individual Membership Dues.....	\$ 4,791.59	\$ 4,374.80
Affiliated Organization Dues.....	458.00	312.25
Chess Life Advertising.....	102.00	379.56
Chess Life Non-Member Subscriptions....	92.25	107.00
Sales of Chess Books and Equipment.....	6,214.97	4,342.31
Tournament Entry Fees.....	791.82	1,763.00
Rating Fees	328.45	367.55
Donations	202.10	789.05
Total	\$12,981.28	\$12,435.52
Expenses		
Membership Promotion and Retention....	\$ 222.22	\$ 336.13
Chess Life Printing and Mailing.....	2,320.25	2,393.22
Chess Life Editorial Fees and Expenses....	973.45	1,250.08
Cost of Books and Equipment Sold.....	3,643.35	2,627.45
Shipping Supplies and Expense.....	99.78	76.27
Catalog Printing and Mailing.....	65.90	132.48
Parcel Post and Freight.....	345.96	406.45
Tournament Prizes and Expenses.....	874.41	1,836.98
Travel Expense	7.55	.....
Rating System Expense.....	68.50	104.00
Business Mgr. Salary and Commissions....	517.48	1,435.22
Office Salaries	2,240.00	1,430.00
Rent	330.00	330.00
Stationery, Printing, Office Supplies.....	309.64	366.39
General Postage .....	.....	52.00
Telephone and Telegraph.....	168.07	207.73
Accounting and Legal.....	150.00	125.00
Taxes	91.60	86.88
Insurance	100.42	80.42
Miscellaneous Administrative Expense....	348.86	732.25
Net Profit or (Loss).....	103.84	(1,573.43)
Total	\$12,981.28	\$12,435.52

Above figures extracted and developed from quarter statements submitted by Ralph Rosenblatt, Certified Public Accountant.



E. STOCKHOLD



CHESS KALEIDOSCOPE

by U. S. Master ELIOT HEARST

Your reporter is happy to share the following commentary by world champion Tal with the readers of CHESS LIFE. It is unquestionably one of the most provocative and revealing chess articles ever to come to my attention. The material was first published in the Latvian popular magazine "Zvaigzne" ("STAR") late in 1960 and was translated for CHESS LIFE readers through the assistance of U.S. Master Charles Kalme.

CHESS: AN ART OR A SCIENCE?

by Mikhail Tal

Individual Styles of Play; Fearless Creation

Some people tend to divide chessplayers into two classes, those who play combinational attacking chess and those who play positional chess. And I must admit that I, too, speaking of some players, have said: "Yes, he loves to play in the combinative style" or "He's a superb positional player", without really comprehending the precise meaning of these phrases.

Indeed, is it actually possible to find a strong player who can expertly take advantage of a weak point in his opponent's position, but who is not capable of a beautiful combination? Chess history does not reveal such a one-sided player.

If, however, we accept the viewpoint that there are two classes of players, either combinational or positional, and that there is no third style, then everything seems very simple. At one end of the pole sit the strategists, at the other end the tacticians, and every player, after going through a christening, gets either into heaven or hell. Let us say that in the chess heaven the places are reserved for the so-called positional players. Then heaven will be reached by Botvinnik, Smyslov, Petrosian, and Gligoric, while roasting in hell will be Korchnoi, Geller, and Spassky. There will even be a place there for me also.

However, you will say, and rightly so, that you can easily distinguish between Botvinnik's and Smyslov's games, even though they are both played in the "positional" style.

Each player has his own favorite positions which he can play with seeming inspiration. For instance, Botvinnik takes excellent advantage of the strength of the isolated center pawn. To convince yourself of this you have only to see the games Botvinnik-Batujev (Leningrad 1931) and Botvinnik-Vidmar (Nottingham 1936).

Smyslov is a virtuoso in simple positions. Most of his moves seem natural, just asking to be made, and yet a devilish force dwells within them. I myself was to feel this in the first round of the Candidates Tourney. An ending which seemed to be a sure draw, after a few "simple" moves became distasteful to me. Soon I felt real danger but there was nothing to do, and finishing off with absolute precision, Smyslov secured the victory.

It is certain that Botvinnik and Smyslov are both universal chessplayers, but each of them has his own unique spark. To consider them as players of the "same" style is in my opinion almost insulting.

But how about those who like to "mix it up"? Usually Korchnoi and Tal are considered typical combinational players. I hope Victor Korchnoi will forgive me, but I would refuse 75% of the positions which he plays with great delight (and wins, too!). I feel also that Korchnoi would not like many of the positions which frequently occur in my games. The thing that unites us is that we both like to balance on the edge of disaster.

Of course, others prefer a different type of play, which we cannot classify in such narrow terms as combinative or positional.

It is unrewarding, in the present state of chess development, to play "as someone else plays", just as it is unrewarding to sing just like someone else, or write just like someone else.

A player playing a la Botvinnik or a la Petrosian is doomed in advance to esthetic as well as practical failure. Of course every developing chessplayer has to familiarize himself with previously developed ideas, but he should not be overly restricted by these ideas.

Each of the masters of today has his own particular handwriting and I would like to advise every young player to play in his own style, for to quote Krilov, "'tis better to sing well as a sparrow than badly as a nightingale."

Is it possible to play chess without mistakes?

During competitions many players follow a rule not to read reviews of the games in order to avoid irritation and distraction. Alekhine complied with this view and Botvinnik has expressed the same thought. Personally, driven by inborn curiosity, I always study chess writeups with great interest right at the time of tournaments or matches in which I may be competing. I simply dissociate myself from the tournament and with a cold mind read all the various comments on my games and tournament progress, even the most unpleasant ones.

In tournaments where there are many games played each day, individual games are not too much analyzed. However, it is different in matches. Here we have to analyze only one game per day at the most and thus we see on the one hand greater care in analysis and on the other hand more subjectivity in the commentary. Subjectivity is necessary in chess and it is very typical to note that one critic wishes the players to play carefully and try not to commit errors, while another calls for the stage to be drenched with blood.

I will confess that I was greatly pleased by the exceptional press coverage during the world championship match. This fact gives added, though by now no longer necessary, proof of the great interest chess has stirred up in our country. However I would like to differ with the reporters on a few questions.

For instance, in one publication the critic stated that "in the 4th match game the players did not exhibit strong ambitions." The pressbox is about 100 meters from the stage and I do not think that the best-known commentator or clairvoyant could from such a distance enter the players' inner self and measure precisely the depths of their "ambitions."

Another very profound comment was the criticism, "such play cannot be tolerated in world championship matches." The

suggestion of course is very deep, but it would be even more profound if the author were to point out exactly how one is supposed to play in such a situation.

The participants in the match were especially criticized for their mistakes. In some critical eyes there seemed to be sympathy for the errors, but others considered them completely beyond the scope of understanding. The standard expression was: "It is beyond understanding how Botvinnik (or Tal) who . . . (here followed a paragraph complementing the talents and capabilities of the particular player) . . ., failed to see the move which was seen even by Volodya Tscherbakov, a 6th grade student in the Sokolnik district 217th school in Moscow." And indeed the move was not a difficult one to find, and I am sure I would also have found it when I was in the 6th grade!

Chess enthusiasts, who do not have experience in tournament play, may wonder how it is that men who make so many obvious mistakes, men whose moves are decorated more with question marks than with exclamation marks, sit in Chess Olympics and battle for the world championship. Could they really play so weakly?

It would not even be necessary to delve into the details of these questions if it all did not stem from the belief of those who raise such questions that in the world championship, as well as other big tournaments, the contestants have to exhibit only finished, flawless examples of chess. Otherwise they have to be "spanked", as we were by the critics.

To fully understand this question we must remember the following. Not too long ago we could count on the fingers of our two hands the really good players who were well-versed in the theory of the game, and it was really no contest when these giants met with opponents who were considerably weaker and much less familiar with theory. In such cases it is easy to play a "flawless" game and create an immortal masterpiece. It is the same in other games. Take soccer, for instance. When a strong team meets a considerably weaker one, its passing is always precise, and its shots often reach the goal. But when two evenly-matched teams struggle, even though they may be very good, the number of mistakes multiplies considerably.

That is what happens in chess. The popularity of chess, the large available literature, the teachings of the great players, have enabled everyone to become familiar with the theory of the game. No good player will voluntarily create a weakness in his camp without some compensation. But even more—all the great players have more or less become great psychologists, whereas there were very few of these some time ago.

In the beginning of this article I cited one of Botvinnik's favorite positions and referred to games played by him in 1931 and 1936. Now it is impossible to find a game by Botvinnik where he uses the isolated QP to advantage. Why? Because his opponents know of this preference and do not choose to play such variations.

Because of these considerations the game now has a completely different character. If neither opponent has a great desire to win the combatants play "correctly" (in the best or perhaps actually the worst connotation of the word). In this case the number of errors is minimal and it is very easy for the contestants also; everything proceeds smoothly and after 18 to 20 moves this "truly flawless" game reaches a conclusion desirable to both participants (a grandmaster draw).

But what if it is essential for one side to win. Should he try to mate his opponent? But his opponent will defend and may secure the attack. Should he try to take advantage of the weakness in opponent's camp? But his opponent has no intention of creating such weakness. It is precisely because of this that nowadays in many games one or maybe both players will intentionally abandon the accepted canons and enter into the unknown, treading such a narrow road that only one of the players can emerge safely. Today everyone knows not only the arithmetic of chess but also the calculus, and to win one may sometimes have to prove that two times two is five.

It is self-evident that in such games the number of errors automatically increases, since this type of game calls for not only a broad knowledge, the ability to use all of modern chess strategy and tactics, but also great physical and mental

strength and I would say a tremendous amount of "nervous energy." But it is precisely this sort of chess which gives the players and spectators much greater joy and satisfaction than the flawless "grandmaster draw."

Let us look into the last world championship match. Only two games (13th and 14th) were conducted peacefully without mistakes. But the spectator who came to the Pushkin Theater to observe the play during those rounds was justifiably disappointed, since it does not take a grandmaster to play such games. Almost all the moves could have been predicted by any qualified players.

It is characteristic that these two games were in a way a reaction to the very interesting, creative and aggressive 12th match game (even though there were many errors in that struggle), after which I think both players were extremely tired. In this, the 12th game, one can see the players' different approaches in evaluating one and the same position. To oppose my attempts to obtain an attack on the king-side, Botvinnik, disregarding the weak points in his own position, chose a sharp defense, showing a deep positional insight. All the way up to the time control, he succeeded in beating back the attack. Then followed a series of mistakes by both sides, caused by the severe tension present in the early part of the game. Yet I must admit that of all the match games, the twelfth, which ended in a draw, gave me the greatest creative joy, because the number of mistakes was considerably less than the number of moves made, and the creative ideas and possibilities considerably more.

Let me cite another example. Without exception the commentators on the 17th match game gave my move **12. P-KB4** a large and juicy question mark. That is why I would like to share with the reader my subjective experiences in this game, . . . share with you the thoughts which sometimes had nothing to do with chess, but which motivated me in this game.

After the following moves we reached the critical position (Tal was white! EH) **1. P-K4, P-QB3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. N-QB3, PxP; 4. NxP, B-B4; 5. N-N3, B-N3; 6. B-QB4, P-K3; 7. KN-K2, N-B3; 8. N-B4, B-Q3; 9. NxB, RPxN; 10. B-KN5, QN-Q2; 11. O-O, Q-R4.**



Position after 11., Q-R4

Here I played **12. P-KB4**. Objectively speaking, it is indeed a bad move and the commentators correctly pointed out the bad points of the move, namely that it weakens the black squares as well as the white king position and shuts out white's **QB** from the game.

To my mind it is very difficult to comment on other players' games. I enjoy commenting only my own games; and by analyzing one's own thoughts during the game, and not only the moves as such, one can give the reader a complete picture.

Therefore, if Grandmaster Tal were to comment here on someone else's game, where in the above position **12. P-KB4** was played, he would, I assure you, find the same weakness in the move. If this game were played by a third-category player, Tal would suggest that the player of the white pieces look into some chess book where he would undoubtedly discover the undesirability of such moves. But when such a move is made by a grandmaster, who presumably has examined such books long ago, there must be other considerations which motivated the choice of this move. What these were can only be illuminated by the player himself.

After **11., Q-R4** I first thought that the game would quickly end in a draw (which would be the sixth draw in a

row). The quickest way to reach such a peaceful conclusion would be via 12. Q-Q2. I looked at my watch; I wanted to see if I could still get to the theater with my wife if the game were drawn at this point. This "variation" cost me two minutes; I wonder if variations like this one do not lead many players into time pressure!

However, that evening I wanted very much to play, so I decided to search for another continuation. This was not too difficult. The bishop on KN5 was under attack by the black queen. To retreat or exchange on KB6 would be quite antitheoretical, to defend with 12. Q-B1 not very esthetic, to defend with 12. P-KR4 suicide . . .

Then I saw 12. P-KB4. At first sight its weaknesses are evident and I felt a little embarrassed that I even considered it. However, soon other thoughts entered my mind. It became clear that I could not dismiss the move so simply. To take immediate advantage of the weak aspects of this move, black would have to look forward to an eventual P-K4 or P-QB4, in both cases quite risky, and judging from Botvinnik's tactics in this match, I felt that it was unlikely that he would enter into complications, especially in view of the provocative character of the move.

Furthermore, if black wishes to take advantage of the white king's unstable position, he will have to castle on the Q-side. In that case I would have the opportunity for an attack with my Q-side pawns. Only time will tell who gets there first, but, most important, the fight will take a new direction.

The game continued 12., O-O-O; 13. P-QR3, Q-B2. Had black opened the game with the immediate 13., P-QB4, after 14. P-QN4, PxNP; 15. PxP, QxP; 16. B-K2! white's open QR and QN files would mean more than black's open KR file. After a long period of thought, Botvinnik selected the most peaceful plan: slowly to improve the position of his pieces. A forceful player probably would have preferred 13., QR-K1 so as to move the N from KB3 and "hunt" the B with P-KB3 and P-KN4. In that case it is true that the black KP would be weakened, which could lead to some tactical play against it. But, as I have already stated, that was not Botvinnik's plan nor was it psychologically characteristic of him.

After black played 13., Q-B2, the game continued 14. P-QN4, N-N3; 15. B-K2, B-K2. It was very tempting to play 15. . . ., P-K4 and go immediately for the attack. However, such a move meant entering into a tactical battle and permitting white to realize the aim he had sought when he played 12. P-KB4. Furthermore, after 16. BPxP, BxKP; 17. B-N4ch, K-N1; 18. P-QB3 black's attack is stalled.

After black's 15., B-K2; 16. Q-Q3, KN-Q4 followed. Black has achieved his positional aim, to deprive white of the advantage of the two bishops. White has secured a psychological advantage in that black has given up any idea of trying to trap white's misplaced bishop. Incidentally, there was the possibility of interesting complications with 16., P-QB4; 17. NPxP, RxQP; 18. PxN, RxQ; 19. PxQ, B-B4ch; 20. K-R1, RxN; 21. B-B3 and though the black rook is active on KN6 it can easily get trapped. Botvinnik, however, continues to solve his problem by strategic means, an approach characteristic of him.

The game continued: 17. BxB, QxB; 18. P-B4, N-B3. It is interesting to note that white after his artificial 12th move has chosen a rather simple and almost forced continuation, whereas black has always had many good continuations to choose from. For instance, here he might have tried the sacrifice 18., QNxBP; 19. QxN, Q-R5 with an interesting fight. Of course this sacrifice does not lead to a forced win, so Botvinnik never tried it (would Tal have played it, if he were black?—EH)

It appears now that white has no more problems, since his pieces occupy active posts. However, it soon turned out that the advanced white pawns became weak, again showing the depths of Botvinnik's positional judgment. During the game I thought at this point that white has the better chances, even though it was very difficult to conduct the attack.

To change the subject slightly, Korchnoi once wrote that defense in a chess game is a very exciting thing, even though

it is much more difficult to defend than to attack (Reuben Fine, in several of his books, has echoed the same sentiment—EH). A player who attacks, Korchnoi continues, can afford the luxury of making an inaccuracy or transposing moves and often not lose anything by it. He who defends, however, has continuously to find the only move with which to stall the attack.

Is that exciting? Of course! But is it harder than to attack? Certainly, I myself would much rather attack. I like to grasp the initiative and not give my opponent peace of mind. I will not hide the fact that I love to hear the spectators react after a sacrifice of a piece or pawn. I don't think that there is anything bad in such a feeling; no artist or musician is indifferent to the reactions of the public.

Yet I have always felt that it is much easier to defend than to attack, and here is why. The player who holds the initiative always has a great many continuations from which to choose and in analyzing the various possibilities he often selects the least dangerous one. Usually the player who defends has no such problem. He mostly has to defend against concrete threats with the only possible moves.

But let us now return to the game. I feel that from the psychological viewpoint the rest of the game is not of interest. I will only say that with sharp-pointed moves Botvinnik exploited white's positional weaknesses and obtained a material advantage of two pawns. However, all this maneuvering demanded much time on the clock and, what is more important, a lot of energy; on the 39th move Botvinnik overlooked a simple combination and lost. Those chess enthusiasts who admire the cold, logical power of the mind will feel that this was a bad game. Those who admire the psychological possibilities, interesting variations, and the, so to speak, "behind the scenes" developments, will find it fascinating.

What is chess?

In a lecture in Riga I had to answer a question that was stated as follows: "Please tell me, what is chess, an art or a science?" We might answer that chess is indeed these things but also a sport and a recreation.

If, during the lunch hour, workers play a game of chess, it is a pleasant and good recreation. If an experienced player sits down in the last round of a tourney with the intention of getting a quick draw to clinch third place, then we have a bit of sport and a lot of professionalism. When Grandmaster Averbach analyzes countless variations in a Q and P ending to state when it is a draw and when a win, then chess is a science. But when tournament players sit on a great stage and their games are followed by thousands of spectators who fill the theaterhall and by millions of radio listeners with pencils in their hands, when each new plan draws a reaction from all those present, then it is an art, and although characteristic in its own way, still resembles drama, music and the fine arts.

The main thing that makes chess approach art is the unique excitement and feeling that grasps both the creator and the spectator. And though not all games are worthy of immortality, the same can be said of books, paintings, etc.

You may say: we all know that a player competing in a tournament tries to win first place, or one competing in match tries to win it, and therefore chess is first of all a sport.

To answer this point I have only to remind you that each year there are competitions for pianists or singers, and exhibits for artists where each pianist, singer or artist tries to gain first place and yet it does not detract from his artistic contribution.

These, of course, are my subjective views. I know that there are many that think of chess as a sport, or as a struggle, or as a science or exclusively as an art.

No matter what chess may be, one thing is certain: it has many aspects! In conclusion I would like to say: let everyone love the game in the way he pleases and let there be many more styles of play than we have been accustomed to in the past.

A. Buschke

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NEW YORK

1924

The great 1924 New York chess tournament is remembered as one of the most brilliant tournaments of all time. The greatest players of the day were there, and the play was magnificent. There was Jose R. Capablanca, World Champion, known as the Chess Machine, since he had the fabulous record of losing only one game in 95 tournaments and matches, over the past ten years. There was Dr. Emanuel Lasker, whose fighting spirit and chess profundity had ruled the world for 28 years; there was Alexander Alekhine, soon to be the next world champion; Frank Marshall, whose wiliness had won him many otherwise lost games, and Dr. Tartakower, Geza Maroczy, Richard Reti, E. Bogojubow, F. Yates, Edward Lasker, and Janowski.

The situation was also remarkable: for the first time the chess modernists were facing, en masse, the old guard in chess. Dr. Lasker, before the tournament, said, "How can we old-timers win any more?" The moment of crisis came when Capablanca, badly out of condition, failed to win game after game, and then lost to Reti—Capablanca's first loss in more than five years. The onlookers sat in stunned silence. And then

Dr. Lasker, despite his advanced age, gradually drew ahead of the rest of the field. Capablanca, shocked into form by his loss, fought desperately to gain the lead. It was the most exciting tournament of the decade.

The chess played in these games was remarkable, and for years players have studied these games and played them over and over. The tournament book has long been a rare collector's item, greatly prized because of the marvellously imaginative and complete annotations of Alexander Alekhine, the best chess analyst, perhaps, of all time.

This volume contains all of the 110 games played, fully annotated by Alekhine; these notes are not simply limited to alternate moves, but consider fully chess ideas and their values. Alekhine also added a 21-page discussion of the theory of openings developed in the tournament. This essay is one of the most important pieces of modern chess literature.

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CHESS LIFE



The 11th International Chess Master Tournament held at the Alamac Hotel, 71st Street and Broadway, New York City, N.Y., March 15th to April 17th, 1924.

Left to Right standing:

F. J. Marshall

United States

Frank J. Marshall

H. N. Alekhine

Russia

A. Alekhine

Dr. S. Tartakower

Austria

Dr. S. Tartakower

Richard Reti

Czecho-Slovakia

R. Reti

G. Maroczy

Hungary

G. Maroczy

E. Bogoljubow

Ukraine

E. Bogoljubow

Left to Right seated:

J. D. Yates

England

J. D. Yates

E. Lasker

United States

Edward Lasker

J. R. Capablanca

Cuba

J. R. Capablanca

Dr. E. Lasker

Germany

Em Lasker

F. Janowski

France

F. Janowski

The above photograph and collection of autographs of all the participants of New York 1924 are rare indeed, and were loaned to CHESS LIFE for its exclusive use by the only living participant of that tournament, Dr. Edward Lasker.

PETROSIAN WINS USSR TITLE

International Grandmaster Tigran Petrosian, a resident of Moscow, is the new Soviet Champion. In a twenty-player field, Petrosian scored 13½ points which is one of the highest scores ever achieved in this event. Defending champion Victor Korchnoi of Leningrad, placed a very close second with 13 points—only a draw behind Petrosian. Former Champion (1955) Ewfim Geller of Odessa and Leonard Stein, champion of Ukrania, tied for third place at 12 points each.

All four players earn the right to compete in the Interzonal Championship this year as the Soviet Championship, like the U.S. Championship, is the Qualification tournament for that region. It is remarkable to note that such Grandmasters as Spassky, Smyslov, Auerbach, Taimanov and Bronstein did not qualify, though Smyslov will automatically qualify into the Candidates tournament in 1962 based on his performance in that tournament in 1959. As in every Soviet championship, fighting chess was the rule rather than the exception and there were few "Grandmaster draws" registered. Many of the fine games originating from this event will be found on accompanying pages and will appear in next month's CHESS LIFE.

THE FINAL STANDING

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Petrosian	13½	5½	Furman	9½	9½
Korchnoi	13	6	Boleslavsky	9	10
Geller	12	7	Bronstein	9	10
Stein	12	7	Gufeld	8	11
Smyslov	11	8	Lutikov	7½	11½
Spassky	11	8	Cherepkov	7½	11½
Auerbach	10½	8½	Tarasov	7	12
Polugaevsky	10½	8½	Borisenko	6½	12½
Simagin	10	9	Khasin	6½	12½
Taimanov	10	9	Bannik	6	13



Sovfoto

A view of the second round of the XXVIIIth USSR championship held at the Railway Workers Central House of Culture.



Sovfoto

Looking a bit tired but happy over their results in the championship are (left to right) Tigran Petrosian, Ewfim Geller, Leonard Stein and Victor Korchnoi.

GAMES FROM THE XXVIII USSR CHAMPIONSHIP MOSCOW 1961

ENGLISH OPENING

PETROSIAN White			SMYSLOV Black		
1. P-QB4	Kt-KB3	17. B-B3	Q-Kt		
2. Kt-QB3	P-K3	18. Q-R4	KR-Q		
3. Kt-B3	P-QKt3	19. Q-K4	P-Kt3		
4. P-Q4	B-Kt2	20. Q-KKt4	P-KR4		
5. P-QR3	P-Q4	21. Q-R3	P-B4		
6. PxP	KtxP	22. B-B4	RxRch		
7. P-K3	B-K2	23. RxR	K-B2		
8. B-Kt5ch	P-QB3	24. P-K4	Q-B5		
9. B-Q3	P-QB4	25. R-K	Q-Kt5		
10. KtxKt	QxKt	26. PxP	QxB		
11. PxP	QxP	27. PxNP+	K-K		
12. B-Q2	Kt-B3	28. P-Kt7	P-K4		
13. R-QB	Q-Q3	29. QxPch	K-Q2		
14. Q-B2	R-QB	30. R-Qch	B-Q3		
15. Castles	P-KR3	31. BxP	Kt-Q5		
16. KR-Q	Castles	32. KtxKt	Resigns		

RUY LOPEZ

GELLER White			LUTIKOV Black		
1. P-K4	P-K4	22. Kt-Q2	Q-R4		
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23. P-KR3	QR-K		
3. B-Kt5	P-QR3	24. P-QB4	P-B3		
4. B-R4	P-Q3	25. Q-R4	P-K5		
5. P-B3	P-B4	26. QPxP	KtxP		
6. PxP	BxP	27. PxP	KtxKt		
7. Castles	B-Q6	28. BxKt	QxQ2		
8. R-K	B-K2	29. B-B3	P-KR4		
9. Q-Kt3	P-QKt4	30. RxR	RxR		
10. Q-Q5	Q-Q2	31. R-Q	B-B4ch		
11. QxB	PxB	32. K-R	Q-Kt4		
12. Q-B2	Kt-B3	33. QxBP	R-K7		
13. QxQRP	Castles	34. P-B4	Q-Kt6		
14. P-Q3	Kt-Q5	35. Q-Q5	R-KB7		
15. Q-Q	KtxKtch	36. QxPch	K-Kt		
16. QxKt	Kt-Kt5	37. R-Q8ch	B-B		
17. Q-Q5ch	K-R	38. Q-Q5ch	K-R2		
18. P-B3	Kt-B3	39. Q-Q3ch	QxQ		
19. Q-Kt3	Q-B4	40. RxQ	RxBP		
20. Q-B2	P-Q4	41. P-KKt3	Resigns		
21. B-K3	B-Q3				

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

SPASSKY White			LUTIKOV Black		
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	23. R-K	Kt-Kt5ch		
2. P-QB4	P-K3	24. PxKt	QxP		
3. Kt-QB3	B-K2	25. Q-R5	Q-Kt6ch		
4. Kt-B3	Kt-KB3	26. K-B	R-R		
5. B-Kt5	Castles	27. Kt-Q2	Q-Kt		
6. P-K3	P-KR3	28. Q-B3	R-R8ch		
7. B-R4	Kt-K5	29. Kt-Kt	B-Kt3		
8. BxB	QxB	30. P-KKt3	Q-R2		
9. KtxKt	PxKt	31. PxP	Q-R7		
10. Kt-Q2	P-KB4	32. Q-B2	RxP		
11. P-QB5	P-K4	33. R-Kt	B-B4		
12. Q-Kt3ch	K-R	34. R-K3	RxP		
13. Kt-B4	PxP	35. B-K2	Q-R		
14. PxP	Kt-B3	36. Q-B3	Q-KB		
15. Castles, Q	P-QKt4	37. B-B4	K-R2		
16. QxP	B-Q2	38. P-Kt4	R-R5		
17. P-Q5	QR-Kt	39. P-Q6	PxP		
18. Q-R4	Kt-Kt5	40. B-Kt3	R-R2		
19. P-B6	B-K	41. P-Kt5	P-Q4		
20. P-QR3	Kt-R7ch	42. Q-Q4	R-R4		
21. K-B2	P-B5	43. R(3)-Kt3	B-Kt3		
22. QxP	B-R4	44. RxB	Resigns		

BENONI COUNTER GAMBIT

FURMAN White			STEIN Black		
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22. B-Kt2	QR-Q		
2. P-QB4	P-QB4	23. Q-Q2	Kt-K2		
3. Kt-KB3	PxP	24. P-K4	KR-K		
4. KtxP	P-K3	25. R-KKt	Q-R3		
5. P-K3	Kt-B3	26. R-KR	Q-Kt3ch		
6. B-K2	P-Q4	27. K-B2	K-R		
7. Castles	B-Q3	28. R-KKt	Q-R3		
8. PxP	PxP	29. Kt-K2	Kt-Kt3		
9. P-QKt3	Q-B2	30. Q-B3	RxB		
10. Kt-Kt5	BxPch	31. R-KR	R-Q6		
11. K-R	Q-Kt	32. RxQ	RxQ		
12. P-B4	P-QR3	33. BxR	RxP		
13. Kt(5)-B3	B-Kt6	34. K-B3	R-K		
14. R-B3	B-R5	35. R-R	K-Kt		
15. P-Kt3	B-Kt5	36. R-Q	P-KR4		
16. PxP	BxRch	37. Kt-Q4	Kt-R5ch		
17. BxB	Castles	38. K-Kt3	Kt-Kt3		
18. KtxP	KtxKt	39. Kt-B5	R-K5		
19. BxKt	Q-Q	40. R-Q8ch	K-R2		
20. Kt-B3	QxPch	41. R-Q4	R-K7		
21. K-Kt2	Q-B3	42. R-Q2	Resigns		

RUY LOPEZ

STEIN White			GELLER Black		
1. P-K4	P-K4	22. B-Kt	PxP		
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23. KtxP	R-B4		
3. B-Kt5	P-QR3	24. R-K3	Q-R		
4. B-R4	Kt-B3	25. Kt-B3	Kt-QB		
5. Castles	B-K2	26. Kt-R2	B-R		
6. R-K	P-QKt4	27. Kt-Kt4	Kt-K4		
7. B-Kt3	Castles	28. KtxKt	R(4)xKt		
8. P-B3	P-Q3	29. R-QB3	R(4)-K2		
9. P-KR3	Kt-Q2	30. R(3)-B	B-K4		
10. P-Q4	Kt-Kt3	31. P-B4	B-KB3		
11. QKt-Q2	B-B3	32. P-B5	B-K4		
12. Kt-B	R-K	33. B-B4	Q-R2ch		
13. Kt-Kt3	P-Kt3	34. K-R2	Q-Kt3		
14. B-R6	B-QKt2	35. BxB	RxB		
15. Q-Q2	Kt-R4	36. Q-R6	K-R		
16. B-B2	Kt(4)-B5	37. R-B	P-Q4		
17. Q-B	Kt-Q2	38. PxQP	Q-K6		
18. P-Kt3	Kt(5)-Kt3	39. Q-R4	BxP		
19. Q-Q2	PxP	40. PxP	BPxP		
20. PxP	P-B4	41. BxP	R(4)-K2		
21. QR-Q	QR-B	42. BxR	Resigns		

ENGLISH OPENING

SMYSLOV White			KORCHNOI Black		
1. P-QB4	P-QB4	15. B-Q3	R-B		
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16. QR-Q	P-QR3		
3. P-Q4	PxP	17. P-B4	P-QKt4		
4. KtxP	P-KKt3	18. P-KB5	PxQBP		
5. P-K4	Kt-B3	19. PxP	PxB		
6. Kt-QB3	KtxKt	20. PxPch	RxP		
7. QxKt	P-Q3	21. RxR	KxR		
8. B-K2	B-Kt2	22. QxQP(3)	K-Kt		
9. Castles	Castles	23. QxP	K-R		
10. Q-Q3	B-K3	24. Q-Q3	Q-R4		
11. B-Q2	Kt-Q2	25. R-KB	R-B3		
12. P-QKt3	Kt-K4	26. Kt-K2	Q-QB4		
13. Q-Kt3	Kt-B3	27. B-K3	Resigns		
14. K-R	Kt-Q5				

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

SPASSKY White			BRONSTEIN Black		
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16. Kt-Kt5	R-Q		
2. Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	17. Q-B4	P-K4		
3. P-KKt3	B-Kt2	18. QxP	P-KR3		
4. B-Kt2	Castles	19. P-K4	B-B		
5. Castles	P-Q3	20. KtxP	KxKt		
6. Kt-B3	P-Q4	21. R-K3	K-Kt		
7. B-Kt5	P-B3	22. B-B	R-Q2		
8. R-K	Kt-K5	23. Q-K8ch	K-Kt2		
9. KtxKt	PxKt	24. R-B3	Q-B4		
10. Kt-Q2	P-K6	25. R-Q	P-KR4		
11. QBxP	BxP	26. RxRch	KtxR		
12. BxB	QxB	27. R-B7ch	K-R3		
13. P-QB3	Q-B4	28. Q-R8ch	K-Kt4		
14. Kt-K4	Q-Kt3	29. P-R4ch	Resigns		
15. Q-Q2	B-B4				

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

POLUGAVESKY White			KHASIN Black		
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	18. Q-R3	RxP		
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	19. P-B3	P-KR3		
3. P-QB4	P-K3	20. BxKt	BxB		
4. Kt-B3	P-QB4	21. B-K4	QxB		
5. PxQP	KtxP	22. RxQ	BxR		
6. P-K3	QKt-B3	23. Kt-Q7	B-B7		
7. B-Q3	B-K2	24. KtxBch	PxKt		
8. Castles	PxP	25. R-QB	K-Kt2		
9. PxP	Castles	26. P-Q5	PxP		
10. R-K	Kt-B3	27. Q-Kt4ch	K-R		
11. B-KKt5	P-QKt3	28. Q-Q4	R(1)-QB		
12. Q-K2	B-Kt2	29. QxPch	K-Kt		
13. QR-Q	Kt-QKt5	30. QxRP	P-Q5		
14. B-Kt	R-B	31. P-KR4	P-Q6		
15. Kt-K5	Kt(5)-Q4	32. P-R5	R(6)-B4		
16. Q-Q3	KtxKt	33. R-K	R-Q		
17. PxKt	Q-Q4	34. Q-B6	Resigns		

RUY LOPEZ

BOLES LAVSKY White			SMYSLOV Black		
1. P-K4	P-K4	39. B-K3	Q-B2		
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	40. Q-B6	P-R5		
3. B-Kt5	P-QR3	41. Kt-B	Kt-R4		
4. B-R4	Kt-B3	42. QxQch	BxQ		
5. Castles	B-K2	43. K-Q3	B-Q		
6. R-K	P-QKt4	44. K-B3	Kt-Kt6		
7. B-Kt3	Castles	45. KtxKt	PxKt		
8. P-B3	P-Q3	46. KxP	K-Q2		
9. P-KR3	Kt-QR4	47. P-Kt4	P-Kt4		
10. B-B2	P-B4	48. K-R4	K-B		
11. P-Q4	Kt-B3	49. B-Q2	K-Kt2		
12. P-Q5	Kt-R4	50. B-R5	B-K2		
13. QKt-Q2	B-Q2	51. K-Kt4	K-B		
14. P-QKt4	Kt-Kt2	52. B-Kt6	K-Kt		
15. P-QR4	P-QR4	53. K-R4	K-B		
16. PxBP	QKtxP	54. K-R5	K-Kt2		
17. B-R3	Q-B2	55. P-B3	P-R3		
18. PxP	BxP	56. B-B2	B-Qch		
19. P-B4	B-K	57. K-R4	K-B		
20. Kt-Kt3	KtxKt	58. P-R4	K-B2		
21. BxKt	Kt-Q2	59. P-R5	K-Kt2		
22. B-R4	Kt-B4	60. B-K	B-K2		
23. BxB	KRxP	61. B-R5	K-Kt		
24. Q-B2	KR-QB	62. B-Kt6	K-B		
25. KR-Kt	QR-Kt	63. K-R5	K-Kt2		
26. R-Kt5	RxR	64. B-B7	KxB		
27. PxR	Q-Kt	65. K-R6	K-Kt		
28. R-Kt	Kt-Q2	66. K-Kt6	B-Qch		
29. Q-R4	Q-Kt3	67. K-B6	B-B2		
30. R-QB	RxRch	68. P-Kt6	B-Q		
31. BxR	Kt-B4	69. KxP	BxP		
32. Q-B4	P-B3	70. K-K7	K-B2		
33. B-R3	Kt-Kt2	71. P-Q6ch	K-B3		
34. Kt-Q2	K-B	72. P-Q7	K-B4		
35. Kt-Kt3	B-Q	73. K-B7	K-Q3		
36. K-B	K-K2	74. K-K8	K-B4		
37. K-K2	B-B2	75. K-B7	K-Q3		
38. B-B	B-Kt		Drawn		



Former World Champion Vassily Smyslov (left) battles L. Polugavetsky in the second round.

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SICILIAN DEFENSE				NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE				ENGLISH OPENING			
SPASSKY				KORCHNOI				KHASIN			
White				Black				White			
1. P-K4	P-QB4	22. P-QB3	P-B4	1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22. Q-Kt5	RxR	1. P-QB4	Kt-KB3	31. RxR	P-R3
2. Kt-KB3	P-QR3	23. K-B	B-B3	2. P-QB4	P-K3	23. RxR	Kt-B	2. Kt-QB3	P-QB4	32. R-Kt6	K-Kt2
3. Kt-B3	P-K3	24. P-KKt3	RxRch	3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	24. PxP	PxP	3. Kt-B3	Kt-B3	33. P-B3	R-K2
4. P-Q4	PxP	25. BxR	P-B5	4. P-K3	Castles	25. B-Q4	Kt-Q4	4. P-Q4	PxP	34. P-R4	B-B3
5. Kt-P	Kt-QB3	26. K-K	P-Kt4	5. B-Q3	P-Q4	26. Q-B	Kt-KKt3	5. Kt-P	P-K3	35. PxP	RPxP
6. B-K3	Kt-B3	27. B-K2	R-Q	6. Kt-B3	P-B4	27. Q-R3	Kt(3)-B5	6. Kt(4)-Kt5	B-Kt5	36. P-B4	P-Kt5
7. B-Q3	Q-B2	28. P-QR4	P-QR4	7. Castles	QPxP	28. Q-Kt4	P-KR4	7. P-QR3	BxKtch	37. P-B5	P-R4
8. Castles	Kt-Kt	29. R-Kt3	PxRP	8. BxP	QKt-Q2	29. Q-B3	Kt-Q6	8. Kt-B	P-Q4	38. B-B4	P-R5
9. BxKt	B-B4	30. R-Kt6	B-Q2	9. Q-Q3	Q-K2	30. R-KB	R-KB	9. P-K3	Castles	39. B-Q6	R-K7ch
10. B-K2	P-Q3	31. P-B3	PxP	10. P-QR3	R-R4	31. QxP	R-B4	10. PxP	PxP	40. K-B	B-Q6
11. BxB	QxB	32. PxP	P-R4	11. PxP	Kt-P	32. Q-K2	Kt-K4	11. B-K2	B-B4	41. R-Kt7ch	K-Kt
12. Q-Q3	P-QKt4	33. R-Kt6	R-QKt	12. Q-B2	BxKt	33. P-B4	Kt-QB3	12. Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt3	42. R-QR7	R-QR7
13. QR-Q	K-K2	34. RxP	K-B3	13. QxB	B-Q2	34. B-Kt2	Q-KB2	13. Castles	P-QR3	43. R-R8ch	K-B2
14. P-QR3	B-Kt2	35. P-KB4	RxP	14. P-QKt4	Kt-R5	35. B-Kt	R-R4	14. Kt-Q4	Kt-Kt	44. R-R7ch	K-K
15. R-Q2	QR-QB	36. RxKP	P-R6	15. Q-K5	Kt-Kt3	36. R-B2	Kt(3)-K2	15. QxKt	QxQ	45. B-K7	BxP
16. KR-Q	KR-Q	37. B-B4	P-R7	16. B-R2	B-B3	37. R-Kt2	Kt-B4	16. PxQ	QR-B	46. BxP	P-R6
17. Q-Q4	QxQ	38. BxP	RxB	17. B-Kt2	BxKt	38. BxKt	QxB	17. R-Q	KR-K	47. K-Q	B-Q6
18. RxQ	P-K4	39. RxKRP	P-R5	18. PxP	QR-B	39. P-K4	Kt-BP	18. K-B	B-B7	48. R-K7ch	K-B
19. R-Kt4	P-Q4	40. R-R5	B-K3	19. QR-B	KR-Q	40. PxQ	Kt-Qch	19. R-K	B-Kt6	49. R-QR7	R-R8ch
20. PxP	Kt-P	Resigns		20. P-B4	P-KR3	41. RxKt	Resigns	20. B-K3	P-QKt4	50. K-Q2	P-R7
21. Kt-Kt	BxKt			21. P-B5	QKt-Q2			21. KR-B	B-B5	51. KxB	R-Q8ch

SICILIAN DEFENSE				RUY LOPEZ			
GELLER				SPASSKY			
White				BLACK			
1. P-K4	P-QB4	23. Kt-Kt3	PxP	22. BxP	R-K8ch	26. P-KKt3	P-Kt4
2. Kt-KB3	P-Q3	24. PxP	Kt-Q2	23. K-Kt2	K-B	27. P-Kt3	BxP
3. P-Q4	PxP	25. Q-Q2	Kt-B4	24. R-B7	K-K	28. K-Q2	B-B5
4. Kt-P	Kt-KB3	26. R-R	B-R3	25. B-K3	R-Q8	29. PxP	RxKtP
5. Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	27. Kt-K	Kt-K3	26. P-QR4	B-Q5	30. KR-QKt	RxR
6. B-K3	B-Kt2	28. Kt-B3	Kt-B5	27. B-Kt5	P-R3		
7. P-B3	P-QR3	29. P-Q4	B-Q6ch	28. B-B	B-Kt3		
8. Q-Q2	QKt-Q2	30. K-R	R-B7	29. R-B2	R-Q4		
9. Castles	P-QKt4	31. Q-K3	B-K7	30. R-Kt2	B-B2		
10. P-KR4	P-KR4	32. PxP	BxR	31. B-K3	K-Q2		
11. B-Q3	B-Kt2	33. RxR	Kt-Kt7	32. R-Kt5	R-Q6		
12. KR-K	R-QB	34. Q-Q3	Q-B2	33. R-Kt4	P-R4		
13. K-Kt	Kt-K4	35. K-Kt	R-B	34. R-Q4ch	RxR		
14. B-Kt5	Castles	36. Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt	35. BxR	P-Kt3		
15. B-R6	P-Kt5	37. Kt-K2	PxP	36. B-B3	K-B3		
16. BxB	KxB	38. Kt-R3	P-R5	37. P-R3	K-B4		
17. Kt(3)-K2	Q-Kt3	39. P-R5	P-R6	38. K-B	K-B5		
18. Q-K3	K-R2	40. RPxP	RxPch	39. B-Q2	B-Q		
19. P-Kt4	Kt-B	41. K-R	RxKt	40. K-K2	P-Kt4		
20. PxKt	P-K4	42. PxPch	K-Kt2	41. P-B4	P-Kt5		
21. Q-Kt5	Q-Q	Resigns			Resigns		
22. Kt-B2	P-R4						

War Between the States

A team match held between the States of North Carolina and South Carolina saw the latter as victors by a narrow margin of 6½-4½ on an 11 board effort. Tournament Director Stuart Noblin reports that the match was held at Charlotte, North Carolina and was sponsored co-jointly by the chess associations of the two respective States. This was the first win for South Carolina in the current annual series between the two States.

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Smith Wins Texas Championship

U.S. Master Kenneth R. Smith, of Dallas, is the new Texas State Champion. This was his first victory in this annual event though he has played it for many years and thereby breaks his "jinx"—he had long been the favorite to win the contest as Texas' only Master. Smith won three games and drew two to take the first place with 4 points—an unequalled score, in the six-player five round-robin. The six players are chosen from the previous year's champion or co-champion in addition to enough qualifiers from the Texas Candidates Tournament to make up the six. William A. Bills, of Houston, took second with 3-2—Eric Bone of Baytown, third with 2½-2½ and Stephen Jones of Austin and Morley Patinsky of San Antonio tied for 4th with scores of 2-3. Fred Tears of Dallas scored 1½ points and took 5th prize. Sponsored by the Texas Chess Association, the event was directed by Robert F. Jolly. The crosstable:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Smith	X	½	1	½	1	1-4	-1
2. Bills	½	X	1	½	0	1-3	-2
3. Bone	0	0	X	½	1	1-2½-1½	
4. Jones	½	½	½	X	½	0-2	-2
5. Patinsky	0	1	0	½	X	½-2	-2
6. Tears	0	0	0	1	½	X-1½-2½	



The Vienna

by Weaver W. Adams

Alekhine once said that he favored the Vienna except for the defence, 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-QB3, N-KB3; 3. B-B4, NXP. The reason is that after 4. Q-R5, N-Q3; 5. B-N3, N-B3; 6. N-N5, P-KN3; 7. Q-B3, P-KB4; 8. Q-Q5, Q-K2; 9. NXPch, K-Q1; 10. NXR, and Black is a Rook down. But experience has shown that he has ample compensation in the form of superior development, White's N at R8 is trapped, and the White Q at Q5 is exposed to attack by Black's QB. The chess world has accepted Alekhine's dictum, with the result that no one plays the Vienna. Consequently no one has troubled to become familiar with its numerous variations. The opening is about as dead as the Center Game, the Scotch Game, the Four Knights' Game, and other openings which in the course of time have been found wanting. But times have changed! Note that while tactically attractive (it wins material) white's 6. N-N5 is nevertheless a violation of fundamental principles. It moves an already developed piece a second time. Is there a better move? What about 6. P-Q4!? Contrary to 6. N-N5 this move has all the qualifications of development, sharp attack, and the opening of the lines. Its only disadvantage is that it sacrifices material. It is soon found, however, that if Black captures and tries to hold the second pawn, he is hopelessly lost. For instance, 6., PXP; 7. N-Q5, B-K2; 8. B-KB4, O-O; 9. O-O-O, N-K1; 10. N-KB3, N-B3; 11. N-Nch, BxN; 12. N-N5, BxN; 13. BxB, Q-K1; 14. KR-K1, and the game is about wrapped up. Therefore, it remained to but examine the lines contingent on 6., NXP, and 6., P-KN3. This I proceeded to do, and published them in "Simple Chess," 1958 edition. To the best of my belief they are all quite sound, and in three years it is reasonable to assume that if there were a defence, it would by now have come to light. Many players have tried, but have not succeeded. The net result is that we now have a brand new opening with considerable power. It seems unavoidable that it will not soon appear in master practise. My friends tell me that many players are looking into it.

To play the Vienna the white player must be prepared for many defences, and that is the reason for this article. After losing to me in the National Championship tournament at So. Fallsburg, N. Y. in 1948 Isaac Kashdan asked me what he had done wrong. I had to tell him that his mistake was to allow me to play P-K4. The game is a rather typical Vienna: 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-QB3, N-KB3; 3. B-B4, B-B4; 4. P-B4, P-Q3; 5. N-B3, N-B3; 6. P-Q3, B-KN5; 7. N-QR4, N-Q5; 8. NxB, PxN; 9. P-B3, N-Nch; 10. PxN, B-R4; 11. R-KN1, N-Q2; 12. Q-K2, PXP; 13. BxB, Q-R5ch; 14. B-N3, Q-B3; 15. BxB, R-QB1; 16. B-KN3, BxB; 17. Q-K3, B-R4; 18. K-Q2, O-O; 19. QR-KB1, Q-K2 (At this point Kashdan's clock registered 1 hour and 20 minutes, my clock 15 minutes. White has excellent development and two Bishops. With his own fondness for Bishops Kashdan must have been already demoralized.) 20. P-QR3, N-N3; 21. B-R2, KR-Q1. (Black also has the makings of an attack. There is no time to lose. But this is characteristic of the Vienna. Every move is critical.) 22. R-B5, B-N3. (If 22., P-B5; 23. RxB! RXPch; 24. QxR, PxQ; 25. B-K5, P-KN3; 26. RXPch!, K-B1; 27. RxP, QxB; and white mates in two.) 23. B-K5, P-B5, (If 23., BxR; 24. BxB, B-N3; 25. RxR, PxR; 26. Q-R6, Q-R5; 27. QxQ, KxB; 28. P-K5 and wins.) 24. B-Q4, BxR; (else 25. R(5)-KN5,) 25. RXPch, K-B1; 26. Q-R6, K-K1; 27. PxB, K-Q2; 28. RxRP. and white won, although the remainder of the game was not all that could have been desired. Correct was 28. BxN, PxB; 29. BxB, and black can almost resign.

I have a friend in my home town, Boston, Mass., who has long contended that Black errs in playing 4., P-Q3. His

name is Herbert Gates, and he is one of the better players in Boston. We have been playing by correspondence for a year or more. Because his contention is not unreasonable, and for many other reasons, I feel that these games are worth presenting. They afford an excellent idea of what the usual Vienna is like, the usual complications, the liveliness of the play, and the fact that white should have a demonstrable advantage in about thirty moves. They also illustrate my system for selecting moves. I look for the move which affords a maximum increment of power to the piece moved. I evaluate the usefulness of the square vacated by the piece moved, as well as the squares traversed in reaching its new post. The best post for the piece moved must be presently determinable. The move must not be obstructive, and it must not incur an intolerable weakness. It will be seen that each move conforms to these conditions.

The games are presented in the order played. All games opened as follows: 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-QB3, N-KB3; 3. B-B4, B-B4; 4. P-B4, P-Q4; 5. KPXP, P-K5; (Here the position resembles the position reached in the Falkbeer Counter Gambit, the difference being that Black has played 4., B-B4 instead of the probably stronger move 4., P-B3) 6. KN-K2, O-O; 7. P-Q4, PXP, e.p.; 8. QxP, P-B3; 9. P-QR3, (9. PXP, won't do because of 9., Q-N3;) Resignation, in some cases, merely means that the line was abandoned as insufficient.

Game I, 9., P-QR4; 10. PXP, Q-K2; 11. P-B5, NXP; 12. Q-R3, N-K4; 13. B-QN5, P-KN3; 14. B-N5, Resigns.

Game II, 9., R-K1; 10. PXP, Q-N3; 11. P-QN4, B-N8; 12. B-N2, P-QR4; 13. O-O-O, B-K6ch; 14. K-N1, PxNP; 15. N-Q5, N-N; 16. QxN, B-K3; 17. Q-KN5, Resigns.

Game III, (Same as Game II through 12. B-N2,) 12., PXP; 13. O-O-O, B-K6ch; 14. K-N1, QN-Q2; 15. N-R4, Q-Q1; 16. B-K5, NxB; 17. QxQ, NxB; 18. Q-Q3, B-R3; 19. N-N2, N-Q7ch; 20. RxN, BxQ; 21. RxR, Resigns.

Game IV, (Same as Game III through 15. N-R4,) 15., Q-N2; 16. Q-N3, N-N3; 17. N-N, PxN; 18. BxN, PxB; 19. P-N5, B-K3; 20. QxB, BxB; 21. Q-N3ch, K-R1; 22. N-Q4, Resigns.

Game V, (Same as Game II through 12. B-N2,) 12., Q-B7ch; 13. K-Q1, NXP; 14. RxR, B-N5; 15. K-B1, BxN; 16. NxB, RxN; 17. QxR, QxRch; 18. Q-B1, QxRP; 19. BxN, PxB; 20. K-N2, R-Q1; 21. R-K1, R-Q5; 22. P-N5, N-Q1; 23. R-K3, Resigns.

Game VI, (Same as Game II through 10. PXP,) 10., Q-K2; 11. B-Q2, NXP; 12. O-O-O, B-KN5; 13. Q-N3, QR-Q1; 14. KR-K1, BxB; 15. PxB, QXPch; 16. K-N1, Q-N5ch; 17. B-N3, BxN; 18. N-Q5, QxBch; 19. PxQ, RxN; 20. B-B3, RxRch; 21. RxR, N-R4; 22. Q-K1, N-B3; 23. R-Q2, B-Q6ch; 24. RxR, RxQch; 25. BxR, P-KR3; 26. B-B3, Resigns.

Game VII, (Same as Game VI through 18. N-Q5,) 18., Q-Q3; 19. B-B3, N-KR4; 20. Q-R4, BxR; 21. RxR, NXP; 22. Q-N4, N-N3; 23. N-B6ch, PxN; 24. RxQ, RxR; 25. P-KR4, N-K4; 26. Q-N3, K-R1; 27. P-R5, N-B1; 28. BxN, RxR; 29. BxB, R-N3ch; 30. K-B1, R-KN4; 31. Q-QR3, Resigns.

In closing I should like to take this opportunity to refer to an article which I contributed to Chess Life of June 20th, 1960, entitled "Let's clear up this Sicilian business." In it I recommended 6. B-K3 in the position, 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, B-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PXP; 4. NXP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-KN3. This was a mistake. 6. B-QB4 is the better move. White has time for this move, if Black has omitted, N-QB3. Otherwise White should play 6. P-KR3, followed later by P-KN4 with possibilities of B-KN2 depending on circumstances. As I said, "Black can always play differently, in which case he merely loses differently." This is but another example.

GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS



Annotated by
U. S. Master
JOHN W. COLLINS

MOST MEMBERS STATE

An entry from the State with the most USCF Members.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE California Junior Championship

MCO 9: p. 314, c. 40, (n:A)

S. Mann White **T. Lux** Black

1. P-K4 P-KN3

This is an increasingly frequent reply to 1. P-K4, 1. P-Q4, and 1. P-QB4. Transpositions usually result.

2. P-Q4 B-N2

3. P-QB4

O'Kelly recommends 3. N-QB3, P-Q3; 4. P-B4, KN-B3; 5. N-B3, O-O; 6. B-K2, P-B4? (6., P-B3!) 7. Pxp! Q-R4; 8. O-O! QxP ch; 9. K-R1, with advantage for White.

3. P-Q3

4. N-QB3 N-KB3

5. P-B3

White arrives at the Samisch Variation of the King's Indian Defense.

5. O-O

6. B-K3

Byrne-Benko, U. S. Champ., New York, 1960-61, went: 6. KN-K2, QN-Q2; 7. B-K3, P-B4; 8. N-N3? Pxp; 9. Bxp, N-K4! 10. B-K2, B-K3; 11. N-Q5, R-B1 with the better game for Black.

6. QN-Q2

Tal-Gligoric, Challengers Tournament, Yugoslavia, 1959, continued: 6., P-K4; 7. KN-K2, P-B3; 8. P-Q5, Pxp; 9. BPxp, P-QR3; 10. Q-Q2, QN-Q2. Here 10., N-K1 and 10., N-R4 are good too.

7. Q-Q2 P-B4

8. P-Q5

Or 8. KN-K2.

8. P-QR3

Or 8., R-K1, to meet the positional threat of 9. B-R6.

9. O-O-O

With Black able to open the QN file, White's King is unsafe on the Q-side. 9. B-R6, 9. N-R3, and 9. P-KN4, are all promising.

9. P-QN4!

This pawn-sacrifice is part of the Benoni complex.

10. Pxp

The three moves mentioned in connection with 9. O-O-O are still advisable.

10. Pxp 13. B-R6 Q-R4

11. Bxp B-QR3 14. BxB KxB

12. BxB RxB 15. KN-K2 R-QN1

The pressure of the heavy pieces and the threat to maneuver the QN to QB5

or QR5, via QN3, provide Black with a telling attack.

16. P-QN3?

Weakening. Better is 16. P-KR4.

16. Q-B2

Or 16., P-B5; 17. N-Q4, N-B4.

17. Q-Q3 R/3-N3

18. N-R4

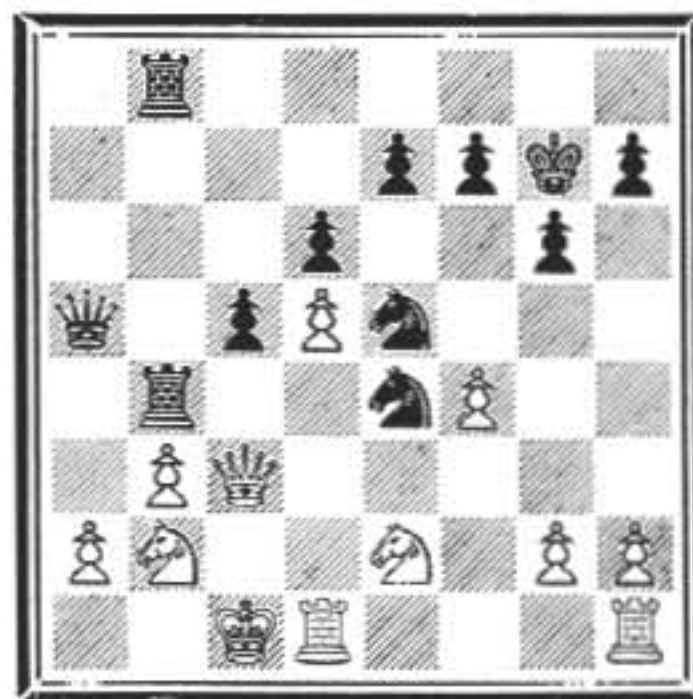
White tries to prevent . . ., P-B5, but 18. R-Q2 defends better.

18. R-N5 20. Q-B3 Q-R4

19. N-N2 N-K4 21. P-B4?

White cracks under the strain. 21. K-N1 and 22. N-B1 is the necessary bolstering.

21. NxKP!



Position after 21., NxKP!

A Pawn is won and all the lines of attack are cleared.

22. Q-B2 QxP

23. PxN

Asking to be shown.

23. RxP

24. Q-N1 Q-R6

Naturally 24., QxN ch and 24., RxN also win.

25. R-Q3 RxR

26. R-B1

If 26. QxR, QxN ch; 27. K-Q1, N-B7 ch; 28. K-K1, NxQ ch ends it.

26. R-Q7

27. Resigns

LEAGUE MATCH

League matches are always good sport and usually produce fascinating games—like this one.

Metropolitan League Match

Boston, 1961

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Calhamer White **Vilkas, Jr.** Black

1. P-K4 P-QB4

2. N-QB3 N-QB3

3. N-B3

3. P-KN3, P-KN3; 4. B-N2, B-N2; 5. P-Q3, is the Closed System.

3. P-Q3

4. B-B4 N-B3

5. P-KR3

A shy reply. 5. P-Q4 is "Fischer's Variation."

5. P-QR3

6. B-N3 P-QN4

Threatening to win the KB with 6., P-B5, the Noah's Ark Trap.

7. P-Q3 P-K3

8. B-N5?

White should keep control of Q4 with 8. B-K3, 9. N-K2, and 10. P-B3.

8. B-K2

9. O-O N-Q5!

Black has achieved an opening plus.

10. NxN

What is to be done? The text-move gives Black an advantage on the QB-file, but other moves leave the Black QN dominantly posted. If 10. N-K1? (in order to play 11. N-K2 without incurring doubled KBPs), Black wins a Pawn with 10., NxKP! 11. BxB, NxN; 12. BxQ, NxQ; 13. RxN, KxB.

10. PxN

11. N-K2 Q-N3

12. P-QB3

In view of, P-QR4-5, this is necessary some time.

12. PxP

13. Pxp

13. NxP avoids pawn-weaknesses.

13. B-N2

14. K-R2?

Black's alert response is overlooked. Best is 14. B-K3! with 14. K-R1 second best.

14. N-N5 ch!

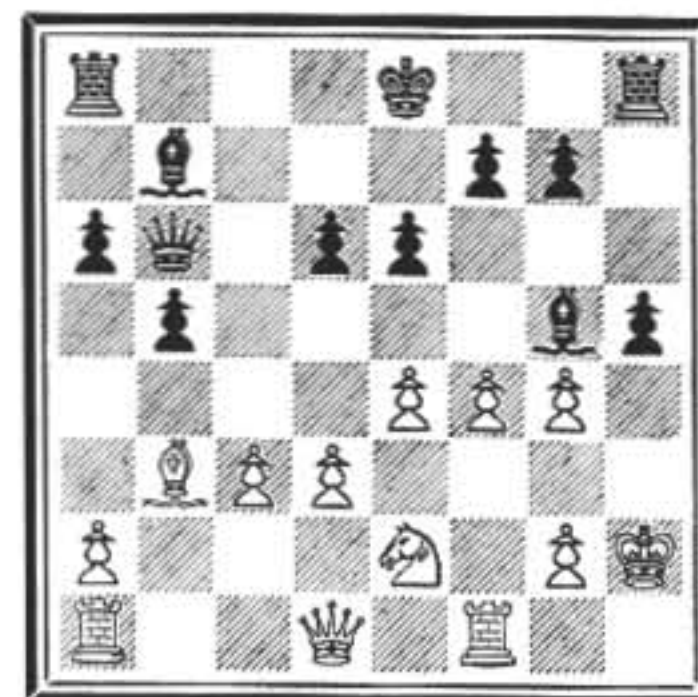
This secures the two Bishops and further weakens White's pawn-formation.

15. PxN BxB

16. P-KB4?

Ruinous. Correct is 16. N-N3.

16. P-KR4!!



Position after 16., P-KR4!

An attractive, sound piece sacrifice.
 17. PxB PxBch 19. KxP P-B4ch!
 18. K-N3 Q-K6ch 20. PxB e.p.
 If 20. PxB, BxP! wins, the threat being
 21., B-R6 mate.
 20. PxB
 Threatening 21., R-N1 ch; 22. K-R4, Q-R3 mate.
 21. BxP B-B1!
 Another nice point to 16., P-KR4.
 22. N-B4 BxBch
 23. NxB K-K2
 Less clear is 23., R-N1ch; 24. K-B5.
 24. Q-B3 QR-N1 ch
 25. K-B5 R-N4ch
 26. Resigns
 Or 26. NxR, QxN mate. A cute game.
 Mr. Calhamer played for the Sylvania C. C. and Mr. Vilkas for the Lithuanian C. C.

CITY AND STATE CHAMPION

Twenty-eight players entered the Ohio Junior Championship. The competition was tough and the winner was George Baumanis, who had previously won the Cleveland Junior Championship.

Ohio Junior Columbus, 1960 CARO-KANN DEFENSE

MCO 9: page 84

G. Baumanis White J. Townsend Black

1. P-K4 P-QB3
 2. P-QN3

This is an irregular second which is sometimes used against the Sicilian too.

2. P-Q4 and 2. N-QB3 are book.
 2. P-Q4 6. B-K2 P-K3
 3. PxB PxB 7. O-O B-Q3
 4. B-N2 N-KB3 8. P-Q4
 5. N-KB3 B-N5

White secures lasting control of K5.

8. O-O
 9. QN-Q2 QN-Q2

Preferable is 9., N-B3.

10. P-B4 R-K1

More logical is 10., R-B1.

11. P-KR3 B-R4

12. N-K5 BxB

13. QxB R-K2?

Naturally, Black would like to dislodge White's Knight at K5 with 14., N-K1 and 15., P-B3. But the Rook is awkwardly placed at K2 and interferes with the action of other pieces. Better are 13., R-QB1 and 13., N-B1. Another feasible regrouping is 13., B-B1, followed by P-KN3 and B-N2.

14. P-B4 N-K1
 15. P-QB5 B-B2
 16. B-R3

Threatening to win the exchange with 17. P-B6.

16. NxN

If 16., P-B3; 17. P-B6 (17. NxN wins also) PxB; 18. PxB, RxP; 19. BPxB and the threat of 20. R-B8 mate wins.

17. BPxB R-Q2

18. R-B2

Or 18. Q-N4!

18. Q-R5

19. N-B3 Q-K5

20. Q-Q2

Of course not 20. QxQ?? PxB and the tables are turned.

20. B-Q1 22. R/1-KB1 R-B1
 21. R-K1 Q-N3 23. P-QN4 P-N4

In addition to his advantages in the center and on the K-side, White is given a passed QBP. The best practical policy is 23., P-B3.

24. B-B1 P-QR3

25. Q-B3 R-B3

26. N-R2 P-B3

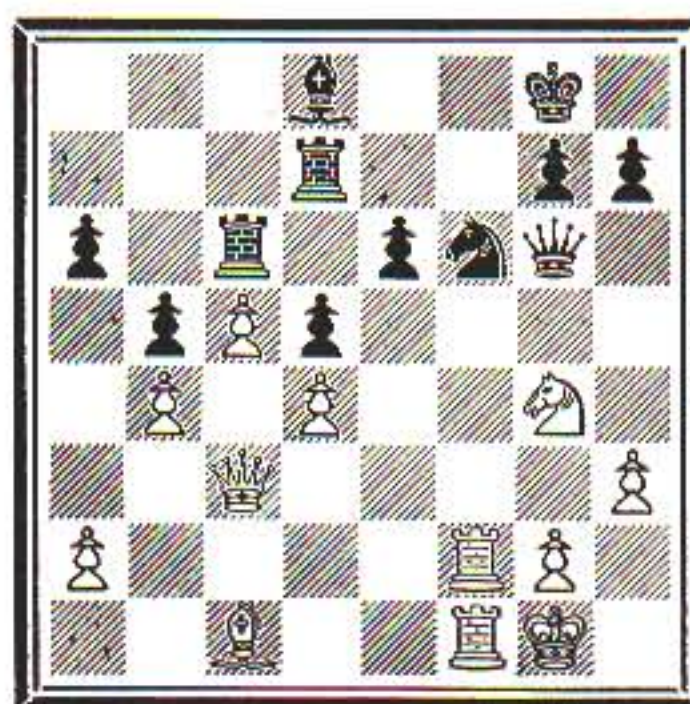
"If it's bad, it's bad." The only alternative is a passive, waiting course.

27. PxB NxP?

This loses material. Best is 27., PxB to keep White's Knight from its K5 and to enable, R-KN2.

If 27., BxB; 28. N-N4, P-KR4; 29. NxB ch, NxN; 30. Q-K1, N-K5; 31. R-B8 ch, K-R2; 32. Q-R4 and White has a distinct advantage.

28. N-N4!



Position after 28. N-N4!

Strangely effective!

28. B-B2

Everything fails. If 28., NxN? 29. R-B8 mate. If 28., B-K2; 29. N-K5, N-K5; 30. NxQ, NxQ; 31. NxB ch, RxB; 32. R-B8 mate. And if 28., R-KB2; 29. N-K5, N-K5; 30. NxQ, RxR; 31. RxR, and White wins.

29. N-K5 BxN

30. PxB P-Q5

31. Q-QN3 R-KB2

Black drops a piece as a Knight move allows 32. R-B8 mate.

32. PxB Q-K5

33. Q-KB3 QxQ

34. RxQ P-K4

The two connected passed-pawns are no match for the Bishop.

35. PxB RxR

36. PxB KxP

And Black resigned without waiting for White's reply.

DR. EPP THE WINNER

Dr. Edward Epp of New York, a physicist at Sloane-Kettering Institute, won the Philadelphia Amateur Championship. Here is his pivotal win from the semi-final round.

1960 Philadelphia Amateur KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 314, c. 37

L. Snyder White

Dr. E. R. Epp Black

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 4. P-K4 P-Q3

2. P-QB4 P-KN3 5. P-B3 O-O

3. N-QB3 B-N2 6. B-K3 P-K4

Black prefers the original line, rather than the more modern 6., QN-Q2

and 7., P-B4, as in the preceding game.

7. P-Q5

If anything, Black's game is preferable after 7. PxB, PxB; 8. QxQ, RxQ.

7. P-B3

8. Q-Q2 PxB

9. BPxB P-QR3

Saidy-Weinstein, Canadian Open, 1960, proceeded: 9., N-R4; 10. O-O-O, P-B4; 11. PxB, PxB; 12. B-Q3, and White stands better.

10. O-O-O?

Stronger is 10. P-KN4! (the main idea behind 5. P-B3) N-K1; 11. O-O-O, P-B4; 12. NPxB, PxB; 13. K-N1! P-B5; 14. B-B2, B-B3; 15. P-KR4, N-N2; 16. B-R3, N-Q2; 17. B-K6 ch, K-R1; 18. N-R3, Q-K2; 19. N-N5! with good attacking chances.

10. QN-Q2

Golombek-Gligoric, Moscow, 1956, continued 10., N-R4! 11. K-B1 (11. P-KN4? N-B5! 12. BxN, PxB; 13. QxP, P-B!) P-B4; 12. PxB, PxB; 13. B-R6, N-Q2; 14. KN-K2, N-B4; 15. BxB, NxB; 16. N-B1, B-Q2; 17. N-Q3, R-B1 and Black has greater space control.

11. KN-K2

White refuses to play his ace (P-KN4) throughout the game. As a result, his opponent has a free hand on the Q-side.

11. Q-R4

12. K-N1 P-QN4

Simply threatening to win the QN with 13., P-N5.

13. P-QR3

Weakening. Sounder is 13. N-B1, P-N5; 14. N/3-K2.

13. R-N1 15. N/3-R2 N-B4

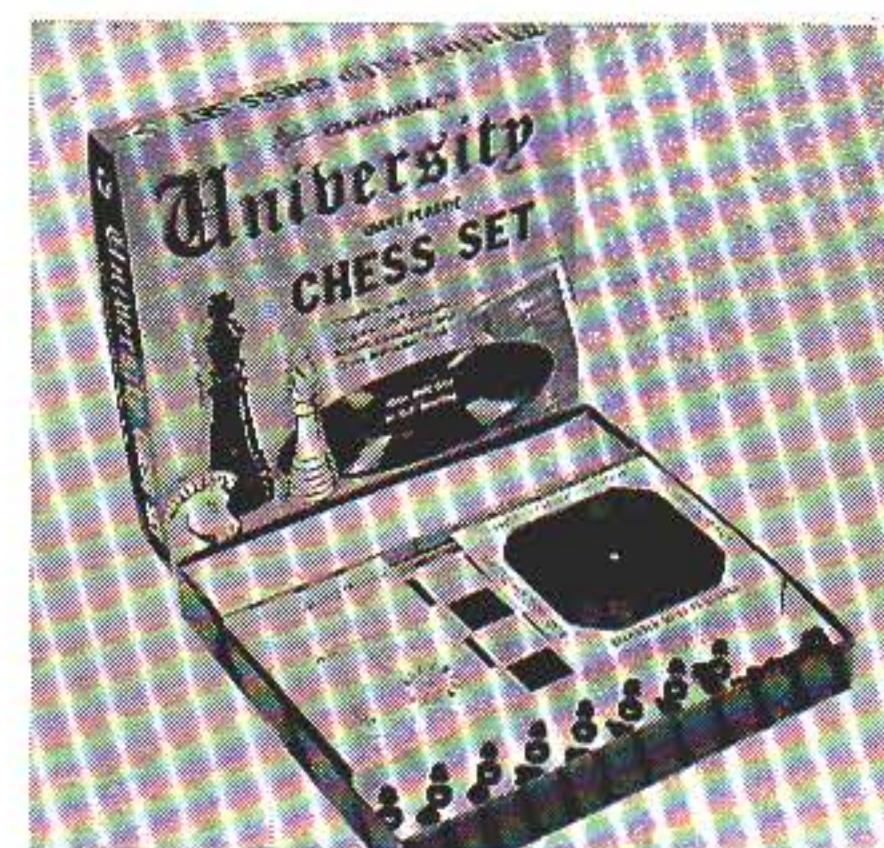
14. N-B1 Q-B2 16. N-Q3

White should develop (16. B-K2) or start his K-side pawn-roller moving with P-KN4 and P-KR4.

16. N-R5

17. R-B1 Q-N2

18. Q-R5!



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Threatening to win the Queen with 19. R-B7, Q-R1; 20. R-R7. But Black has threats too. Safe are 18. B-K2 and 18. N/3-N4.

18. NxQP!?



Position after 18., NxQP!?

The sacrifice of the Knight for two Pawns and the attack is very aggressive, but not quite sound. Confronted with the threats of 19. R-B7 and 19. P-QN3, however, Black's decision is a practical one.

19. PxN QxP
20. N-B3

Seemingly adequate, a sturdier defense than this is 20. N/2-N4, Q-N6 (what else?) 21. B-K2 (threatening 22. B-Q1) B-B4; 22. R-B2, KR-B1; 23. KR-QB1.

20. NxN ch
21. QxN B-B4
22. B-K2

Simpler is 22. K-R1.

22. P-K5
23. PxP?

Because of the unattached Bishops, this loses. 23. N-B4! wins, e.g., 23., PxP ch (23., BxQ; 24. NxQ, PxP ch; 25. K-R1, BxP ch; 26. KxB, PxP; 27. B-R6, KR-Q1; 28. N-K7 ch, K-R1; 29. B-N5 wins); 24. K-R1, Q-K5; 25. BxBP.

23. QxP

With a decisive double attack on the Queen and QB.

24. Q-Q2 KR-K1
25. B-R7

If 25. KR-K1, QxB; 26. QxQ, RxQ and Black has a winning two-pawn plus.

25. QxB!
26. QxQ RxQ
27. Resigns

For if 27. BxR, BxN ch; 28. K-R1, BxP ch; 29. K-R2, BxR ch; 30. K-N3, B-B5 ch; 31. K-B3, BxP wins.

DEVOTION PAYS OFF

Jude F. Acers, a sixteen year old member of the New Orleans Club, who says he "lives, eats, sleeps, and breathes chess", submits this wild and woolly one he won from James E. West of the Baton Rouge Club, holder of the Louisiana Junior and Southern Junior Championships.

Team Match New Orleans, 1960 TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 18, c. 18, (h:B:2)

J. F. Acers
White

J. E. West
Black

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. B-B4 N-B3

The Two Knights is a lively rejoinder to the quiet Giuoco.

4. N-N5 B-B4

A speculative variation—the Wilkes Barre. Usual is 4., P-Q4; 5. PxP, N-QR4; 6. B-N5 ch, P-B3; 7. PxP, PxP.

5. NxBP

If 5. BxP ch, K-K2! 6. B-N3, R-B1; 7. P-Q3, P-Q3. If 5. P-Q4, QNxP; 6. NxP, Q-K2; 7. NxR, P-Q4.

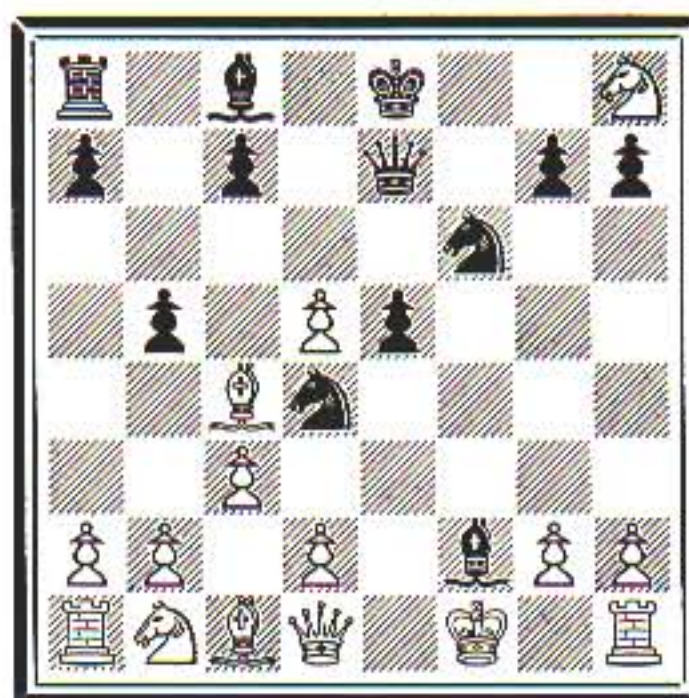
5. BxPch
6. K-B1?

6. KxB, NxPch; 7. K-N1, Q-R5; 8. P-KN3, NxNP; 9. PxN, QxP ch; 10. K-B1, R-B1; 11. Q-R5, P-Q3; 12. N-B3, B-N5; 13. Q-R2, Q-B6 ch; 14. K-N1, N-Q5; 15. Q-B2, with an involved position, probably favoring White, is the recommended line.

6. Q-K2
7. NxR P-Q4!
8. PxP

Or 8. B-K2, B-N3 and Black has enough attack for the exchange.

8. N-Q5
9. P-B3 P-QN4?



Position after 9., P-QN4?

Black's attack peters out as a result of this. Best is 9., B-N5! 10. Q-R4 ch, N-Q2! 11. KxB, Q-R5 ch with a driving attack.

10. PxN PxB 12. K-N1 Q-R5
11. KxB N-K5ch 13. Q-B1

Mate is prevented and 14. Q-B7 ch menaced.
13. N-N4
14. P-Q3 N-R6 ch

If 14., QxQP ch; 15. Q-B2 breaks the attack. So, in desperation, Black sacrifices again.

15. PxN BxP
16. Q-B7ch

Once having taken the initiative, with so much material in hand, White scores easily.

16. K-Q1
17. Q-B8ch K-Q2
18. QxPch Resigns

For if 18., K-B1 (18., K-Q3; 19. PxP ch wins) 19. Q-N3, QxP ch; 20. B-K3, QxNP; 21. QxB ch, K-N2; 22. N-B7 and White wins.

WELDON TUNES 88 KEYES

Charles Weldon of Milwaukee, Wisconsin scored 4½ points and tied with three other players, but took the first place trophy in the 4th Annual Glass City Open recently. Weldon topped a field of eight-eight players in this popular 5-round Swiss, held at the Toledo Central YMCA. Tied with 4½ and in order of standing were, Lajos Sledlacsek, Morris Weidenbaum and Jack O'Keefe. Richard Kause placed 5th with 4-1. The surprise of the tournament was John Petrisson, however, who went undefeated until the last round when he finally succumbed to the veteran Master Sledlacsek in an exciting game. He received a prize of \$13.00 as the highest unrated player. The Junior prize went to Richard Verber for a fine 4-1 record. Seven players shared in an unbroken tie for the Class B award. The Toledo YMCA Chess Club awarded a total of \$235.00 in prizes to the record entry. Tournament Director Barry Schuller officiated at the two-day event.

Machine Breaks Down

Many USCF members who have competed in rated events recently have been wondering when the next rating supplement will appear. It had been scheduled for this issue of CHESS LIFE but Rating Statistician Joe Reinhardt became ill just before deadline date and hence—no rating this issue. The April "Chess Llife" will definitely contain a rating list that will include all events received by March 20th. Thereafter, rating supplements will appear in the June, August, and October issues, with the big, annual list appearing, as usual, in December.

Tribute to Puzzle King

Sam Loyd (1841-1911) one of the most famous problemists of all time will be honored by the Soviet Union by a problem-composing tournament commemorating the 50th year since his death. The competition will be conducted in two sections: 3-movers and 4-6 movers and valuable prizes will be awarded. The deadline date for problems is June 30th, 1961 and each problem must be sent in duplicate on diagrams with detailed solutions and marked with a motto. The address for inquiries and for submitting material is:

Moskva G-19
Gogolevskii bul'var 14
Redaktsiii zhurnal
"Shakhmaty v SSSR"

Envelopes must be marked on the outside: "Na konkurs pamiati Loyda" (For the competition in Loyd's memory).

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THE MASTERS' FORUM

Top Masters Annotate Their Own Games

United States Chess Championship RUY LOPEZ

Notes by Raymond A. Weinstein
R. Weinstein White W. Lombardy Black

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2. N-KB3 | N-QB3 |
| 3. B-N5 | P-QR3 |
| 4. B-R4 | N-B3 |
| 5. O-O | B-K2 |
| 6. R-K1 | P-QN4 |
| 7. B-N3 | P-Q3 |
| 8. P-B3 | B-N5 |

An attempt to avoid the usual Tchigorin defensive system of N-QR4 and P-QB4. Rossolimo has used this idea in former years.

9. P-Q3
.....

White avoids any weakening pawn moves on the King-side. Matanovich-Rossolimo, Staunton Centenary Tournament, 1951 continued: 9. P-KR3, B-R4; 10. P-Q3, P-R3; 11. P-N4, B-N3 and Black obtained active counterplay.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 9. | P-R3 |
| 10. QN-Q2 | N-QR4 |
| 11. B-B2 | N-R2 |

This unusual maneuver is the point of Black's system.



Position after 11., N-R2

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 12. P-QN4 | N-QE7 |
| 13. P-QR4 | N-N4 |
| 14. B-N3 | NxNch |

After 14., R-QN1, White can force a draw with 15. NxN, BxQ; 16. BxPch, K-Q2; 17. B-K6ch. To avoid this possibility, Lombardy released the tension on the King-side, but objectively, 14., R-QN1 was best.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 15. NxN | O-O |
| 16. B-Q5 | B-Q2 |

16., Q-Q2; 17. P-R3, B-K3 (17., B-R4; 18. NxP) 18. Q-N3 maintains White's advantage. A possible plan for White then is R-R2 followed by R(2)-K2.

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 17. P-Q4 | B-B3 |
| 18. PxKP | PxKP |
| 19. R-K3! | R-N1 |
| 20. R-Q3 | Q-B1 |

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 21. PxP | PxP |
| 22. B-K3 | R-Q1 |
| 23. B-B5 | B-K1 |

White has systematically strengthened his position and now decides to embark on a King-side attack. 24. R-R2! R-R1; 25. R(2)-Q2 was also tempting, but White preferred the most direct method.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 24. P-R3 | R-R1 |
| 25. RxR | QxR |
| 26. N-R2 | Q-R5 |
| 27. Q-R5! | ..... |

Also possible was 27. Q-B3, but the text move which involves the sacrifice of a pawn is more direct. If now 27., Q-R8ch, then 28. R-Q1! QxP; 29. N-N4, B-N4 (29., B-K2; 30. BxB, NxR; 31. BxPch); 30. P-R4, B-B8; 31. N-B6 ch! PxN; 32. Q-N4ch! (Not as good would be 32. Q-N6ch, K-R1; 33. QxBPch; K-N1; 34. R-B1, threatening BxN, because of 34., R-Q3! as suggested by Lombardy.) 32., K-R1; 33. B-B8, B-N4; 34. PxR with a decisive attack. For example, 34., B-Q2; 35. Q-R4!

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 27. | Q-B7 |
| 28. N-N4! | B-N4 |

28., QxR; 29. NxRch, K-R1 (29., PxN; 30. Q-N6ch, K-R1; 31. QxRP ch, K-N1; 32. B-B8); 30. NxR and wins.

29. R-B3
.....

An extremely interesting situation has arisen. White's position looks overwhelming, but actually the position is very delicately balanced.

What happens if Black now plays 29., K-R2? Because of the threats of, P-KN3 and, P-B4, White must play 30. BxP, and there might follow: 30., Q-B8ch; 31. K-R2, B-B5ch; 32. P-N3, R-Q8; 33. Q-B5ch! (33. PxR? R-R8ch; 34. K-N3, PxPch; 35. RxP, Q-N8ch; 36. K-B3, Q-Q8ch and draws.) 33., K-R1; 34. PxR, PxP; 35. RxP, R-R8ch; 36. K-N3, Q-N8ch; 37. K-R4, P-N4ch; 38. K-R5, RxPch; 39. K-N6 and wins. Or here 36., R-N8ch; 37. K-R4, P-N4ch; 38. K-R5, BxBch; 39. QxB, QxR; 40. Q-K8ch, K-N2; 41. Q-N6ch, K-R1; 42. QxPch, K-N1; 43. Q-N6ch, K-R1; 44. K-R6 and mate follows.

These variations show the importance of 33. Q-B5ch! which frees the KR5 square for White's King and controls the KB4 square. Should Black play 29., K-R1, White cannot get his Queen to KB5 with check, and would lose after 30. BxP, Q-B8ch; 31. K-R2, B-B5ch; 32. P-N3, R-Q8; 33. PxR, PxP. There is a win possible after 29., K-R1. It begins with 30. N-B6!! If now 30., PxN; 31. RxP, Q-B8ch (31., K-N2; 32. BxP) 32. K-R2, BxR; 33. B-K3, Q any,

34. QxPch, K-N1; 35. Q-N6ch, K-B1; 36. QxB and wins. 30., PxN; 31. RxP, RxR; 32. RxPch, BxR; 33. QxBch, K-N1; 34. B-B8 also wins.

It would have been interesting to see if White could have analyzed in thirty minutes what it took him several hours to find after the game. At this point, however, Black had only a minute left on his clock and sacrificed the exchange.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 29. | RxB |
| 30. PxR | Q-Q8ch |
| 31. K-R2 | QxP |
| 32. P-R4 | P-K5 |

If 32., B-Q7; 33. B-K3. Or 32., B-Q1; 33. NxPch.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 33. R-N3 | Q-K4 |
| 34. NxQ | Resigns |

Himber Masters Experts

Alan Himber, one of the University of Florida's sharpest Gators, again chewed up high level competition to capture first place on tie-breaking this time in the Central Florida Experts Championship at Winter Park, Fla.

John Pfister, brilliant 17 year old from St. Petersburg, grabbed second in his first important tournament. State Champion Bob Ludlow of Orlando was relegated to third on tie-breaking, as all three undefeated collegians tallied 4-1.

Himber tied with the other two. Pfister was held to a draw also by Expert Ted Lewis. However, Ludlow was dealt the unkindest cut of all. In the final round, needing only a win to clinch the title, Ludlow was held even by his own roommate, Dean Zes.

Zes, who lost only to Himber, took fourth with 3½-1½. Ray Wallace, also of Orlando, was fifth with the same score.

Charles Stallings promoted and directed the 22 player tournament that added ten members to the USCF rolls.

E. Perry Coe of Orlando, who has been playing only a short while, made a brilliant debut by topping the Central Florida Amateur, for those estimated to be below 1800, with a neat 4½-½ score.

Second to fourth with 3½-1½ were Charles Wirtanen of Merritt Island, Morrill Goddard of Miami, and C. Sutphin of Orlando. Sixteen competed.

Total attendance of 38 not only topped the previous record for this program, but more than doubled it.

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Young American Masters

By Charles Henin

There is no doubt that the rise of the United States to the No. 2 spot in world chess has been due mainly to the emergence in recent years of some very talented young players. Along with the spectacular rises of Fischer and Lombardy have been those, less spectacular but no less important, of several other young masters.

One among these is Charles Kalme of Philadelphia. That city's leading player for several years, Kalme is a former U.S. Junior and U.S. Intercollegiate titleholder, having won the former title twice, in 1954 and 1955, and the latter in 1957. He tied for 1st place in the strong North Central Open in 1957, in which he defeated Fischer, a feat which has not since been duplicated in an American chess tourney. Charley has competed twice on the U.S. student team, and his most outstanding success was in the recent student team tournament in Moscow, where his dazzling score of 12½-1½ on board 2 helped in no small way to bring the United States its first international team title in over 25 years. In the recent U.S. Championship event Kalme scored a respectable 5:6, good for 7th prize in a powerful field. Only a loss in a rather wild last round game with Lombardy prevented a really fine result, for if Kalme had won that game he would have tied for 3rd place, so close was the finish.

Kalme was born in Riga, Latvia, home of many fine chessplayers including the present world champion. Just after the war his family fled to Germany, where they lived for several years in Displaced Persons Camps in the Allied zone. It was here that Charley learned chess, though he didn't play seriously until his

high school days in Philadelphia, where he and his family came to settle in 1951. His rapid development to master strength he attributes mainly to his association with the veteran master Attilio DiCamillo, who also schooled Lisa Lane to fame. Kalme is currently completing his B.S. in electrical engineering at the University of Pennsylvania, and plans to continue graduate work to obtain a Ph.D. in mathematics.

Tall, thin, and blond, Kalme presents a physical picture of ease and relaxation. He is in fact known for his nonchalance, and I am told that in a recent tourney, half an hour after the first round was scheduled to have begun, into the playing room leisurely strolled



Charles Kalme

Kalme and asked "Where do I register?"

When it comes to chess though, Charley becomes very serious. He has a complex style which often leads him into difficult and complicated positions in which he fights intensely. With regard to his part in the student team victory he says, "For many reasons, some best understood only by me and my native country Latvia, this was the greatest thrill of my life. I do not think there has been anything in my life that I wanted more than for our team to win the title, and it was definitely the most determined effort ever put into chess by me. That is not to say that the quality of my play was so high but that the effort was great. Generally I seldom find the effort to sit through 40 or so moves and try to make every one of them to the best of my ability. In the Student's Team Tournament however I did so in 13 of the 14 games played. The one exception was in the 5th round against Yugoslavia. With the U.S. leading by some 4 or 5 points over the field (including Russia) I left a piece in take in an even position, after having played rather carelessly throughout. We lost the match by ½-3½ and this enabled Russia later to catch up with us and even move ahead. After this disaster I walked around sulking till 5 A.M. next morning, only then feeling convinced that there was no reason for us still not to win the championship!"

The following pretty game offers a fine example of Kalme's complex, dynamic play. A slip by his opponent offers him a chance for attack which he utilizes brilliantly and forcefully.

U. S. Seeded Championship Log Cabin Chess Club, 1959 KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

James Cross White Charles Kalme Black

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-QB4 | N-KB3 |
| 2. P-Q4 | P-KN3 |
| 3. N-QB3 | B-N2 |
| 4. N-B3 | O-O |
| 5. B-N5 | P-KR3 |
| 6. B-R4 | P-B4 |
| 7. P-K3 | P-Q3 |
| 8. B-K2 | B-B4 |
| 9. O-O | ..... |

White's system offers a safe if rather harmless departure from routine lines.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| ..... | N-B3 |
| 10. P-Q5 | N-QN5 |
| 11. P-QR3 | N-R3 |

Black's loss of time is not cause for alarm, as the position remains closed. Meanwhile White has been forced to

commit himself in the center.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 12. N-Q2 | P-KN4 |
| 13. B-N3 | N-B2 |
| 14. P-K4 | B-N3 |
| 15. P-B4 | ..... |

Certainly logical. White opens lines in order to profit from the freer placement of his pieces.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| ..... | PxP |
| 16. BxP | P-K3 |
| 17. PxP | ..... |

But this is a serious positional error which frees Black's game and cedes the initiative. Correct is 17. Q-K1 followed by Q-R4 or Q-N3 with good chances for White.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| ..... | N(2)xP |
| 18. B-N3 | R-K1 |
| 19. B-R4 | N-N4 |
| 20. B-Q3 | Q-N3 |
| 21. Q-B2 | N-N5 |

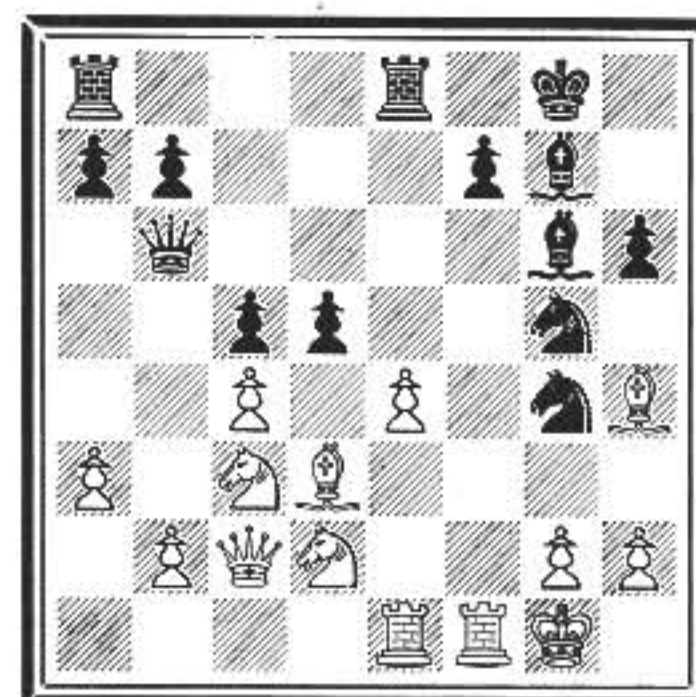
The unique formation of pieces on the

KN file has considerable force, as will be seen!

22. QR-K1

Anticipating B-Q5ch, 23. K-R1, N-K6; 24. RxN, BxR; 25. N-Q5! But ...

..... P-Q4!!



Position after 22., P-Q4!!

In this issue CHESS LIFE herewith continues with its series on young American masters. Charles Henin, former Chicago master now residing in New York, is well acquainted with the country's leading masters both on and off the chessboard. In this series he will attempt to better acquaint chess fans with some of their top young players.

The "bolt from the blue", unleashing a sparkling combination the many points of which were by no means obvious.

23. NXP
Of course not KPXP, N-K6, nor BPXP, P-B5ch.

..... Q-Q3!
24. B-N3 B-K4
25. BxB RxB
26. P-KN3

If 26. N-KB3, NxNch; 27. PxN, NxP! 28. QxN, R-N4ch; 29. K-R1, R-R4 and wins.

..... N-R6ch
27. K-N2 R-R4
28. N-B3 N-N4!
29. P-KR4 NxN
30. RxN RxP!!
31. P-K5?

White has defended well but is probably dazed by now, and blunders. After 31. PxR, Q-R7ch; 32. K-B1, Q-R8ch; 33. K-K2, Q-N7ch; 34. K-Q1, QxRch; 35. Q-K2 he seems to have fair chances for survival.

..... R-R7ch
32. K-N1
Or K-B1, RxQ; 33. PxQ, N-R7ch.
..... NxP!

The final stroke, winning material and clinching the ball game. That White chooses to give up his queen indicates he was short of time, but there was no salvation.

33. N-B6ch K-R1
34. RxN? RxQ
35. R-Q5 R-B8ch
36. B-B1 Q-K3
37. R-Q2 QxP
38. R-R2 Q-Q5ch
39. K-N2 R-B7ch
40. K-R1 RxRch

41. White made the time control, and so—Resigns. An inspired game.

The following game would perhaps not qualify for a "best" collection, for it contains many errors and inaccuracies on both sides. It is a good example of fighting chess, however, and as it had an important bearing on the outcome of the tournament, there was a lot of sweat put into it by both players.

**World Student Team Tournament
Leningrad, 1960**

For the notes I am indebted to C. Kalme.
Charles Kalme Nikitin
(USA) (USSR)

1. N-KB3 P-Q4
2. P-KN3 P-KN3
3. B-N2 B-N2
4. P-Q4 N-KB3
5. P-B4 PxP
6. O-O KN-Q2!

Charley says the text move "caught me flatfooted." Black stands well.

7. N-R3 N-N3
8. P-K3

8. NxP, NxN; 9. Q-R4ch, N-B3!, 10. QxN, B-K3; 11. Q-N5, B-Q4 is good for black.

..... O-O
9. Q-K2 N-B3
10. NxP NxN
11. QxN P-K4

The natural follow-up to Black's previous play. Lively complications now ensue.

12. P-Q5 N-K2
Not., N-R4; 13. Q-R4, QxP; 14. R-Q1, Q-B4; 15. P-QN4, Q-B6; 16. B-Q2.
13. R-Q1 P-QB3!
14. P-Q6 B-K3
15. Q-B5 N-Q4
16. P-K4 Q-N3!
17. Q-R3 N-N5
18. B-K3 N-B7
19. BxQ NxQ
20. B-B7?

Kalme claims he had a blind spot when analyzing this whole variation. He thought he was winning material and now proceeds blindly to make his intended move, overlooking the simple and obvious reply. Correct is B-B5.

..... N-N4
Of course. Now White will have to fight to hold the position.

21. N-N5 B-N5
22. B-B3 B-Q2
23. P-QR4!

Well timed, before Black can get in R-B1.

..... N-Q5
....., NxB, 24. PxN leaves Black wondering what to do about his QB.
24. E-N2 B-N5
25. P-B3 B-Q2

Black threatens P-KR3, winning the KBP. White's game has become very difficult and so . . .

26. RxN!? PxR
27. P-B4 QR-B1

Here Charley says, "It was very difficult for me to throw away an exchange in a position that could possibly be held without such desperate measures, especially with so much hanging on the game. However evidently it served its purpose, for it took Black completely by surprise, and he meekly returns it." More enterprising was 27., KR-K1 with threat of P-KR3.

28. P-K5 RxB
29. PxR R-B1
30. R-Q1 RxP
31. RxP

White now has the edge, for his actively placed pieces more than compensate for Black's two bishops.

..... P-QB4
32. R-Q2 P-KR3
33. N-K4 BxRP
34. R-Q8ch K-R2?

Stronger was B-B1. Round about here time pressure is apparent.

35. N-Q6 B-QB3
Not P-N3, 36. B-Q5!
36. B-B1! P-QN4!

It was necessary to prevent B-B4.

37. BxP

Possibly stronger was NxP.
..... BxB
38. NxB R-K2
39. N-B3 R-N2
40. N-K4 P-N4!
41. NxBP

The sealed move. White is a pawn ahead but Black should have little difficulty in drawing due to the simplified nature of the position. That he loses despite having available the leading Russian analysts for consultation is most surprising.

..... RxP
42. R-Q7 PxP
43. PxP K-N3
44. RxRP R-N5
The beginning of a faulty plan. The rook is well placed on the 7th, preventing the approach of White's king. Better is B-B1.

45. N-Q3 R-Q5
46. R-R3 K-B4
47. K-B2 K-K5

Losing valuable time., B-B1 was still called for.

48. N-B1!
The point. Now Black is thrown back, and White's extra pawn becomes a real menace.

..... R-B5
49. N-K2 B-B1
50. R-K3ch K-B4
51. K-B3 B-K2
52. N-N3ch K-K3

Most likely Black's game is no longer tenable. Kalme winds things up, however, with fine precision.

53. R-N3 B-N5
54. R-N2 P-B3
55. PxP KxP
56. R-R2 R-B3
57. K-N4 B-Q3
58. R-Q2!

Threatening RxBch!

..... K-K3
59. N-B5! P-R4ch
60. K-N5 B-K2ch
61. K-N6

Of course not NxB, KxN; 62. KxP, K-B2 leading to a well-known book draw.

..... B-B3
62. R-K2ch K-Q4
63. KxP R-R3
64. N-K7ch K-Q5
65. N-N6 K-Q6
66. R-K8 R-R7
67. P-R4 R-KB7
68. K-N4 R-N7ch
69. K-B5 B-B6
70. P-R5 R-KR7
71. N-K5ch BxN
72. RxB RxPch
73. K-N6 R-R8
74. P-B5 K-Q5
75. R-R5 Resigns

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IN THE UNITED STATES

Col. Paul L. Webb was elected President, Sgt. Joseph Harriot, Vice-President, Charles Morgan, Secretary, Elmer Burlingame, Treasurer and William Fox, Tournament Director of the Phoenix Chess Club.

Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky, on a cross-country tour, gave a simultaneous at the Broadmoor Hotel in Denver in which he played 33 games. His score: won 31, drew 2, lost 0!

Alexander Leipnieks of Lincoln, Nebraska is currently organizing a Midwest Team Championship for the first weekend in May with possible teams competing from Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and Wisconsin. The probable site: Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A great fore-runner for the U.S. Team Championship to be held in Raleigh this July!

Col. John D. Matheson is the Armed Forces Chess Committee Chairman, replacing SFC Bob Karch, who remains on the committee as special deputy chairman for overseas. The other members of this committee: Sidney Wallach, Eliot Hearst, Thomas Emery, Isidor Tur-over and Col. Eugene Ely.

Chess activity in Chicago is reported to be at an all time high. The new Great Lakes Chess Association is the sparkplug behind it with Paul Adams, Charles Brokaski, Eric Gutmanis, Deloris Herzog, Montgomery Major, Tom McCormack, Sheldon Gardner, Walter Pleiss and Past USCF President Elbert A. Wagner, Jr. making up the organization. Their immediate goals: A large regional annual tournament in Chicago and the US Open at Chicago at the earliest open date.

USCF Public Relations Committee Chairman George S. Barnes is working on plans to secure 100 chess supporters who will pledge USCF financial support—not for ordinary chess purposes but for important emergencies, such as the recent Leipzig Team Tournament.

13 year old Jeffrey Harris of Philadelphia, defeated former U.S. Champion Arnold Denker in an off-hand game at the Manhattan Chess Club recently. Harris is another pupil of Attilio DiCamillo.

Arizona State Champion Charles Morgan gave a simultaneous exhibition at the YMCA in Tucson recently and won 14, lost 5 and drew 4. Ten players from Nogales, Mexico competed against him adding an International flair to the event.

Former Penn State student Jerry Eckman, now an engineer residing in Nashua, New Hampshire, reports that his license plate number is—you guessed it—CHESS! He was given a choice between his selection and two other possibilities: P-K4 or e2-e4!

A recent report reveals that our glamorous Ladies' Champion Lisa Lane has other talents besides chess. An all night game of blackjack which lasted until 6:30 a.m. culminated with Bobby Fischer having to borrow carfare to get home!

Bobby Fischer was in California briefly last month and was a guest at Membership Chairman Lina Grumette's home. Lina writes that she arranged a press interview between Bobby and two teenage girls (who were tyro chess-players) and they handled the story in the same fashion as that of a singing teenage idol. Chess seems to be changing these days!

A report from Florida states that organizers are doubling their tournament program and conducting a strong membership and teaching program to build up the state's number of players as well as there quality. Florida is a state to watch.

The "Scarlet Knights," a chess team in the North Jersey Chess League, has been romping through all its league matches with comparative ease. They boast such players as Ralph Hurrten, Weaver Adams, Leroy Dubeck, Norman Hurrten, Mike Raimo, John MacDonald, Edwin Faust and Robin Ault.

In an unusual exhibition at the Herman Steiner Chess Club in Los Angeles, Grandmaster Reshevsky played simultaneous clock games (45 moves in an hour and one half) against 8 of the

leading masters and experts of that city. His score was a remarkable 5-3. He won against Irving Rivise, Kenneth Grover, James Barry and Stephen Sholomson—drew with Robert Jacobs and Saul Yarmak and lost to Jack Moskowitz and Tibor Weinberger.

The highest scoring student of the New York State Regents Scholarship examinations (involving 55,000 students), Michael E. Lesk, is reported to play an excellent game of chess and has a chess-board set up all the time in his room. It is interesting to note that 15 year old Michael lives in Brooklyn and attends the same High School as Bobby Fischer did—Erasmus Hall.

International Master George Koltanowski's new high-fi recording "Koltanowski Teaches Chess—Volume I—My Approach To The Game" is selling well. Produced by Concept Recordings it sells for \$4.98 and contains a brief written supplement.

John Delano Denne and Joan Stuart Mallery were married recently and are residing in Chicago. Denne is the former president of Chicago four-hand chess association and is interested in establishing this organization once again. Interested parties may write to J. D. Denne, 5216 S. Connell, Chicago 15, Illinois.

USCF Vice-President David Hoffman was just elected as President of the Metropolitan Chess League of New York, succeeding Walter Shipman to this important chess post.



Recognize the two chessplayers above? They are TV actors Steve McClure (left) and Anthony George, stars of CBS-TV's mystery series "Checkmate!"

During the recent U.S. Championship held in New York City, two of the busiest people were not even playing. They were USCF President Fred Cramer and FIDE Vice-President Jerry Spann. Both Spann and Cramer devoted most of their time while in New York to making plans for future chess events, talking to players and organizers and spending time at the USCF Business Office in conferences. These two men have and are continuing to spend a great deal of time and money for the benefit of organized chess in the United States.

The new president of the California State Chess Federation is International Grandmaster Isaac Kashdan.

There is a rumor circulating in New York circles that TIME MAGAZINE is considering Bobby Fischer as a possible cover story.

The Cedar Rapids Community Chess Club has been barnstorming every chess team in sight lately. They defeated the University Chess Club, and drew the matches with the Moline Chess Team and the Cedar Valley Chess Club of Waterloo. Team Captain R. L. Richardson is interested in enlarging his club's team match schedule and suggests that other clubs write to him: 428 Fourth Ave. S.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

We sincerely regret the death of Bruno Forsberg, Governor of the Marshall Chess Club. Bruno was one of the charter members of the Marshall Club and at one time held the title of Champion for that club in addition to the once-powerful Brooklyn club and the Staten Island Club. He played chess to the very end—playing in the just-completed Marshall preliminaries.

BENKO SIMUL

International Grandmaster Pal Benko gave a simultaneous exhibition on 41 boards at Mass. State Chess Ass'n's annual meeting in Cambridge. Benko was master almost all the way winning 37, drawing 3, and losing only one. Fred Laurence, Fitchburg, was the winner and Bart King, Dorchester; Jim O'Keefe, Charlestown; and David Scheffer, Cambridge, scored the half points. Benko pushed his first pawn forward at 2:15 p.m. and accepted the final resignation at 9:15 p.m.—thus allowing an average of about 10 minutes per game.

Earlier in the day a sprawling rapid transit tournament was won by Stephen Brandwein, Boston.

At the conclusion of MSCA's annual business meeting George L. Nute was re-elected president. Harold B. Dondis, Belmont, is the new vice president. Lillian Alden, Boston, continues as treasurer, and Wesley Drew, Somerville, has replaced Mr. Dondis as secretary. Dick Tirrell, South Boston, famous title and work collector, not content with being a regional V.P. of USCF, president of Boylston C.C., president of N.E.C.A., has accepted the burdens of MSCA tournament director.

MARCH 20, 1961

WHY POSTAL CHESS?

By Virgil M. Kimm, Director
Courier Postal Chess Club

For the player who is pressed for time to devote to chess; for players who do not have access to any local club; and for players who wish to improve their game, Chess by Mail is ideal. And for those, who, like Alexander the Great, mourn for only a few new worlds to conquer, Postal Chess opens up the whole wide world to conquest. Besides, Postal Chess is overwhelmingly fascinating. One never knows what intriguing situation may come with the next post, nor what interesting bit of information may turn up in the next mail, taking the drabness out of the daily contest to maintain one's place in the sun.

Then, of course, there is the matter of quality. The quality of chess play depends upon the time available for analysis. With this as a firm premise, it follows that Postal Chess must, of course, rank first in quality followed by crossboard chess at the various rates of play, with lightening, speed, or rapid-transit chess at the bottom of the totem pole.

The second USCF Rated Open was placed under way in 1960, thus making this an annual event. The lists for the 3rd USCF Rated Open are now ready for entries. The only requirement is USCF membership and \$1.00 entry fee plus 10c per game rating fee, or \$1.60 per section of six games. Enter as many sections as you like. For full information, including play for prizes, write the tournament director, V. M. Kimm, P.O. Box 104, Terryville, Conn. Deadline for entries, postmark of April 30, 1961.

COURIER CHESS CLUB POSTAL RATINGS

Robert Mencarini, Rating Statistician

	Collate Rating	Master Points		Collate Rating	Master Points
Astapoff, John A.	500	2	Harris, Randall E.	458	1
Banker, Gerald M.	500	1	Heap, David C.	250	0
Bell, Philip D.	833	3	Hingst, Heinz	833	4
Billian, Howard	333	3	Ishkan, John E.	667	2
Chappell, Dr. Alan D.	500	0	Kimm, Virgil M.	1000	4
Coolidge, Warren F.	167	0	McDonough, Jim	833	4
Cunningham, Thomas L.	583	2	Mencarini, Robert	667	3
Cusick, Thomas W.	1000	4	Parsons, Richard W.	667	2
Diana, Sal	833	3	Riesenberg, Nathaniel R.	500	0
Dundatscheck, Ronald	333	0	Schellman, George W.	667	4
Dunn, William H.	000	0	Schroeder, William G.	333	2
Fee, Dr. Eugene A.	167	0	Stevenson, Joseph W.	667	3
Gleason, Richard E.	250	0	Turner, James E.	500	2
Goldsberry, Carl E.	250	0	Wong, Ben	417	2
Goodstein, Myron	000	0			

The foregoing rating list includes the seven sections of the 1959 Open and one section of a one round foursome. And now for an explanation of the ratings.

Postal Ratings are based upon the Master Point system in which Master Points are awarded for winning, placing, or showing, in various events. A Master Point once awarded is never taken away. The accumulation of Master Points over the years is a measure of a player's successes at the ancient and fascinating hobby.

Players with 25, or more, Master Points, are classified as follows:

Expert	25 to 49	Senior Master	200 to 499
Senior Expert	50 to 99	Grand Master	500 and over
Master	100 to 199		

The Collate Rating

In order to classify players with the above ratings amongst themselves, and to classify players with less than 25 Master Points, the Collate Rating has been established. This consists of the ratio of games won to games played.

Players with less than 25 Master Points are classified as follows:

Ranking	Collate Rating	Class B	250 to 499
Class A	500 or more	Class C	Less than 250

Edmondson - Cacerces Tie In Texas

The first Annual Valley Open was held at Harlingen as the first of several Texas Chess Association-sponsored events to be held in southeastern Texas this year and Major Edward B. Edmondson and Artemio Cacerces tied for first place as co-champions with a 3½-1½ score in

the 4 round Swiss. C. E. Garza placed third with 3-1 while David P. Slaughter took 4th with 2½-1½. An even score of 2-2 earned Roy Daniels the 5th place award. Daniels, who is regional Chairman and Edmondson, who is TCA President view this tournament program as a step designed to increase USCF-TCA membership in the area by providing more activity and more benefits for members of these organizations.

Cross Country

FINAL RESULTS OF AMERICA'S LEADING TOURNAMENTS

Salt Lake City Open—1961

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
1. Hunt, S.	W6	W10	W4	L3	W7	D2	W9	5½-1½
2. Clark, F. L.	D8	W6	W9	W4	D3	D1	D5	5-2
3. Heilbut, D.	W10	W7	W5	W1	D2	L4	D6	5-2
4. Chappuis, G.	W11	W9	L1	L2	W6	W3	W7	5-2
5. Fisher, J.	D7	W8	L3	L6	W9	W10	D2	4-3
6. Williamson, C. A.	L1	L2	W12	W5	L4	W11	D3	3½-3½
7. McDaniel, C. C.	D5	L3	W11	W10	L1	W12	L4	3½-3½
8. Sormer, G.	D2	L5	L10	W12	W11	L9	W12*	3½-3½
9. Nilsson, S.	W12	L4	L2	W11	L5	W8	L1	3-4
10. Archbold, J.	L3	L1	W8	L7	W12*	L5	W11	3-4
11. Birrell, D.	L4	W12	L7	L9	L8	L6	L10	1-6
12. Ross, L.	L9	L11	L6	L8	L10*	L7	L8*	0-7

*By default.

South Carolina Closed Championship—1960

	1	2	3	4	5	Score
1. Edelsburg, A.	W15	W4	W6	W7	W2	4-1
2. Foster, L.	L6	W15	W16	W5	W1	4-1
3. Grant, P.	L11	W12	W8	W14	W6	4-1
4. Hoenck, E.	W9	L1	W11	D10	W7	3½-1½
5. Varn, D.	W12	W11	D14	L2	W10*	3½-1½
6. Goad, R.	W2	W14	L1	W9	L3	3-2
7. Brand, R.	W18	W13	W10	L1	L4	3-2
8. Compton, W.	W17	L10	L13	W18	W13	3-2
9. Hanlon, J.	L4	W18	W15	L6	W11	3-2
10. Brown, G.	W16	W8	L7	D4	L5*	3-2
11. Read, T.	W3	L5	L4	W16	L9	2-3
12. Geddings, E.	L5	L3	W17	L13	W16	2-3
13. Venable, A.	L14	L7	W18	W12	L8	2-3
14. Sikes, H.	W13	L6	D5	L3	W15	1½-3½
15. Houston, W.	L1	L2	L9	W17	L14	1-4
16. Alpert, M.	L10	W17	L2	L11	L12	1-4
17. Andrews, C.	L8	L16	L12	L15	W18	1-4
18. Andrews, R.	L7	L9	L13	L8	L17	0-5

NOTE:—The triple tie for first place was not broken.

Jr. Champion—Dewey Varn

Ladies' Champion—Mrs. W. B. Comptom

Alamo Open—1961

	1	2	3	4	Score
1. Stevens, B.	W3	D5	W10	W6	3½-1½
2. Davis, H.	W16	D10	W12	W5	3½-1½
3. Celani, D.	L1	W16	W8	W7	3½-1½
4. Jones, S.	W11	L7	W13	W10	3½-1½
5. Jewell, C.	W15	D1	W11	L2	2½-1½
6. Church, G. W.	W8	W13	D7	L1	2½-1½
7. Edmondson, E. B.	D12	W4	D6	L3	2-2
8. Massoth, F.	L6	W14	L3	W12	2-2
9. Rivera, E.	L10	L12	W16	W15	2-2
10. Dove, H.	W9	D2	L1	L4	1½-2½
11. Wells, W. N.	L4	W15	L5	D15	1½-2½
12. Quinones, J.	D7	W9	L2	L8	1½-2½
13. Aronson, A. R.	W14	L6	L4	D11	1½-2½
14. Brame, M.	L13	L8	D15	W16	1½-2½
15. Hansen, V.	L5	L11	D14	L9	1½-2½
16. Kawas, G.	L2	L3	L9	L14	0-4

Metropolitan Pittsburgh Championship—1961

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Score
1. Byland, W. M.	W26	W8	W5	D3	D10	W9	5-1
2. Betza, R.	W25	W12	L10	W8	W13	W3	5-1
3. Berger, B.	W4	W14	W19	D1	W9	L2	4½-1½
4. Buckwalter, J.	L3	W18	W14	W17	D5	W11	4½-1½
5. Holden, R.	W17	W15	L1	W19	D4	W10	4½-1½
6. Lisac, E.	Bye	L9	L8	W22	W14	W19	4-2
7. Marshall, S. C.	L8	D23	W16	W24	D19	W13	4-2
8. Baughman, J.	W7	L1	W6	L2	W24	D16	3½-2½
9. Spitzer, A.	D12	W6	W13	W10	L3	L1	3½-2½
10. Kaufman, D.	W23	W22	W2	L9	D1	L5	3½-2½
11. Zibrida, R.	D16	L19	W23	W12	W17	L4	3½-2½
12. Delahan, F.	D9	L2	W25	L11	W22	W15	3½-2½
13. Young, J.	W21	W16	L9	W15	L2	L7	3-3
14. Keller, D. L.	W24	L3	L4	W18	L6	W20	3-3
15. Durand, E.	W18	L5	W26	L13	W20	L12	3-3
16. Robinson, P. Jr.	D11	L13	L7	W23	W26	D8	3-3
17. Armstrong, J. E.	L5	W27*	W20	L4	L11	W24	3-3
18. Dorfman, D.	L15	L4	W21	L14	W25	W22	3-3
19. Clary, E. Jr.	W27	W11	L3	L5	D7	L6	2½-3½
20. Lisac, N.	L22	W25	L17	W26	L15	L14	2-4
21. McCarthy, S.	L13	L24	L18	L25	W23	W26*	2-4
22. Sherwin, K. C.	W20	L10	D24	L6	L12	L18	1½-4½
23. Herzog, J. E.	L10	D7	L11	L16	L21	W25	1½-4½
24. Gat, D.	L14	W21	D22	L7	L8	L17	1½-4½
25. Waddell, J.	L2	L20	L12	W21	L18	L23	1-5
26. Anderson, P. C.	L1	Bye	L15	L20	L16	L21*	1-5
27. Schubert, J.	L19	L17*	Withdrew				0-2

Jackson Open—1961

	1	2	3	4	5	Score
1. Crew, W.	W14	W17	W9	D2	W4	4½-1½
2. Scrivener, R. S.	W27	W10	W7	D2	W9	4½-1½
3. Fenner, P.	W21	D4	D8	W15	W7	4-1
4. Chavez, F.	W11	D3	W20	W5	L1	3½-1½
5. Fowler, W.	W22	D8	W19	L4	W16	3½-1½
6. Middleton, E.	W29	L7	W22	D8	W11	3½-1½
7. Poole, J.	W23	W6	L2	W10	L3	3-2
8. Weaks, H.	W20	D5	D3	D6	D13	3-2
9. Miller, W. T.	W26	W16	L1	W23	L2	3-2
10. Marshall, N.	W15	L2	W27	L7	W19	3-2
11. Roberts, B. H.	L4	W21	W25	W19	L6	3-2
12. Williamson, K.	W24	L19	D16	W27	D8	3-2
13. Pipkin, C. M.	L19	L14	W22	W20*	W15	3-2
14. Richard, J. A.	L1	W13	L23	W25	D17	2½-2½
15. Scott, J. P.	L10	W28	W17	L3	L13	2-3
16. Gleason, E. H.	W28	L9	D12	W22	L5	2½-2½
17. Lockett, A.	W25	L1	L15	W29	D14	2½-2½
18. Miazza, L.	Bye	L11	W29	L24	D26	2½-2½
19. Murphree, D.	W13	W12	L5	L11	L10	2-3
20. Felts, E.	L8	W24	L4	L13*	W23	2-3
21. McKee, J.	L3	L11	L13	Bye	W27*	2-3
22. Liddell, J.	L5	W18	L6	L16	W28	2-3
23. Priddy, L.	L7	W29	W14	L9	L20	2-3
24. Cutts, B.	L12	L20	W26	W18		2-3
25. Chaffin, Maj. L. A.	L17	Bye	L11	L14	W29	2-3
26. Creekmore, H.	L9	L27	L24	W28	D18	1½-3½
27. Dick, J. W.	L2	W26	L10	L12*	L21*	1-4
28. Wells, B.	L16	L15	Bye	L26	L22	1-4
29. Parham, F. Sr.	L6	L23	L18	L17	L25	0-5

*Denotes Games Forfeited.

1961 Dade County Experts—Florida

	1	2	3	4	5	Score
1. Rose, F.	W8	W5	W2	W4	W7	5-0
2. Eastwood, R. C.	W4	W3	L1	WF*	W5	4-1
3. Delman, M.	W7	L2	W8	D5	W4	3½-1½
4. Chinn, A. (Duke)	L2	W7	W5	L1	L3	2-3
5. Bervaldi, P.	W6	L1	L4	D3	L2	1½-3½
6. Robbins, B. D.	L5	L8	W7			1-2
7. Goddard, Mrs. A.	L3	L4	L6	W8	L1	1-4
8. Stephenson, P.	L1	W6	L3	L7		1-3

Central Florida Experts—1960

	1	2	3	4	5	Score
1. Himber, A.	W15	W4	D3	W6	D2	4-1
2. Pfister, J.	W5	D7	W9	W10	D1	4-1
3. Ludlow, R.	W17	W21	D1	W8	D4	4-1
4. Zes, D.	W9	L1	W14	W11	D3	3½-1½
5. Wallace, C. R.	L2	D16	W18	W17	W6	3½-1½
6. Loew, M.	W20	W10	W7	L1	L5	3-2
7. Lewis, T.	W16	D2	L6	W12	D8	3-2
8. Klinger, C.	W18	D11	W12	L3	D7	3-2
9. Hardy, N.	L4	W15	L2	W21	W13	3-2
10. Knox, P. C.	W13	L6	W21	L2	W14	3-2
11. Verrillo, E. A.	D14	D8	D17	L4	W19	2½-2½
12. Wharton, R. F.	W19	D14	L8	L7	W17	2½-2½
13. Lang, C.	L10	D19	W20	W16	L9	2½-2½
14. Bischoff, L.	D11	D12	L4	W22	L10	2-3
15. Miller, S.	L1	L9	LF*	W18	W16	2-2
16. Szeremi, R.	L7	D5	W19	L13	L15	1½-3½
17. Thurlow, E. Jr.	L3	W22	D11	L5	L12	1½-3½
18. Lawhon, G.	L8	D20	L5	L15	W21	1½-3½
19. Fox, Lt. J.	L12	D13	L16	W20	L11	1½-3½
20. Millsaps, W.	L6	D18	L13	L19	W22	1½-3½
21. Paley, R.	W22	L3	L10	L9	L18	1-4
22. Van de Carr, G.	L21	L17	WF*	L14	L20	1-4

East Side Open—Los Angeles—1960

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Score
1. Hultgren, N.	W13	W2	W14	W11	W3	W6	6-0
2. Sarley, M.	W6	L1	W10	W17	W11*	W7	5-1
3. Freed, J.	W16	W14	D7	W4	L1	W8	4½-1½
4. Myhro, R.	L11	W16	W5	L3	W17	W13	4-2
5. Barrett, G.	L14	W13	L4	W9	W15	W12	4-2
6. Kovac, J.	L2	W19	W9	W15	W8	L1	4-2
7. Baldinger, R.	W18	W9	D3	L8	W14	L2	3½-2½
8. Laushkin, N.	W10	L11	W12	W7	L6	L3	3-3
9. Rader, H.	W12	L7	L6	L5	W16	W14*	3-3
10. Hagedorn, R.	L8	W18	L2	L13	W19	W15	3-3
11. Madrid, B.	W4	W18	W15	L1	L2*	(7)	3-2
12. Zuzov, R.	L9	W20	L8	W16	W13	L5	3-3
13. Oganosev, Y.	L1	L5	W20	W10	L12	L4	2-4
14. Gish, R.	W5	L3	L1	W20	L7	L9*	2-4
15. Ifill, D.	W19	W17	L11	L6	L5	L10	2-4
16. Freed, H.	L3	L4	W18	L12	L9	Bye	2-4
17. Swett, C. E.	W20	L15	W19	L2	L4	L18	2-4
18. Barnes, R.	L7	L10	L16	L19	W20	W17	2-4
19. Beck, C.	L15	L6	L17	W18	L10	L20	1-5
20. Baker, A.	L17	L12	L13	L14	L18	W19	1-5

Greater Kansas City Championship—1960

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Score
1. Allen, D. C.	x	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	6-1
2. Beitling, J. R.	0	x	½	1	1	1	1	1	5½-1½
3. Wolfe, J.	½	½	x	1	½	1	1	1	5½-1½
4. Banker, G. M.	½	0	0	x	½	1	1	1	3½-3½
5. Taylor, P.	0	0	0	½	x	1	1	1	3½-3½
6. Parnell, R. C.	0	0	½	½	0	x	1	1	3-4
7. Harris, C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	1	1-6
8. Steiner, H.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0-7

TOURNAMENT LIFE

March 20-21-22-23

ROSSOLIMO CHESS STUDIO OPEN RATING TOURNAMENT

Four-round Swiss system. 50 moves in two hours. Adjudications after 4 hours of play. First round March 20, 2nd March 21, 3rd March 22, 4th March 23. All games start at 8 p.m. Open to all chessplayers who are or who become USCF members. Entry fee: \$5.00. Various trophies and prizes awarded to top placers. Director: International Grandmaster Nicholas Rossolimo. Entries will be accepted at Sullivan and Bleecker Sts., New York City by mail or before 8 p.m. on Monday, March 20th. First of a regular monthly series to be conducted the third week of every month.

March 24-26

USCF EUROPEAN RATING TOURNAMENT

Open to all USCF members. Conducted at Kaiserslautern, Germany. Six round Swiss—50 moves in two hours. \$3.00 entry fee. 1st place winner takes all. If a tie, cash will be split without regard to tie-breaking points. Address inquiries (by Air Mail) to Robert A. Karch, Box 92, APO 108, New York, N.Y.

April 7-8-9

USCF APRIL 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 6th places, engraved trophies. Medals to top Experts, Class A, B and C players. Entries close 7:30 P.M. Friday night, April 7. Address entries and inquiries to Frank Brady, U.S. Chess Federation, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.

April 7-8-9

HURON VALLEY OPEN

Five round Swiss open to all USCF members. 50 moves in 2 hours and 25 moves per hour thereafter. Held at Gilbert House, 227 N. Grove, Ypsilanti, Mich. Entry fee \$5.50 plus \$5.00 additional to non-USCF members. Prizes 1st—60% of entry fees after expenses, 2nd—30%, 3rd—10%. Bring sets and clocks. Address inquiries to Albert S. Baptist, 930 S. Grove Road, Ypsilanti, Michigan. First round starts April 7—8:15 P.M.

April 8-9

HURON VALLEY AMATEUR

Five round Swiss open to all USCF members rated 1951 or under. Unrated players eligible. Held at Gilbert House, 227 N. Grove, Ypsilanti, Mich. Entry fee \$4.00 plus \$5.00 additional USCF dues to non-members. Trophies to Amateur Champion and 1st place in each class. First round starts 9:30 A.M. on April 8. Address inquiries to Albert S. Baptist, 930 S. Grove Rd., Ypsilanti, Mich.

April 7-8-9

NEW JERSEY INTERCOLLEGIATE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Open to all USCF members who are college undergraduates residing in or studying in New Jersey. 5 round Swiss—50 moves in 2 hours. Held at the Chancellor Green Student Center, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. Entry fee \$2.00 plus \$1.00 NJSF dues if under 21 and \$2.00 if over 21. All players must be or become USCF members. Circulating trophy awarded to winner. USCF credit prizes to top 3 players. Entries accepted up to 7:30 P.M. on Friday, April 7. Address inquiries to Peter Berlow, 221 1938 Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

April 8-9

GOLDEN TRIANGLE OPEN

Open to all USCF members. 5 round Swiss—50 moves in 2 hours. 1st place prize: \$100 guaranteed, also cash prizes for 2nd, 3rd and 4th places. Held at the Downton YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Entry fee: \$5.00 to USCF members. Juniors under 18—\$2.50 entry fee. Top junior will receive prize. Registration from 8:30 to 9:30 on April 8. Address entries in advance and inquiries to George Baylor, Box 271, Carnegie Inst. of Tech., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

April 8-9 and 15-16

MARYLAND OPEN

Six round Swiss open to all USCF members at the Dundalk YMCA, 10 Dunmanway, Baltimore, Maryland. Time limit: 50 moves in two hours. Entry fee: \$3.00. Cash awards for 1st, 2nd and 3rd (\$50.00 guaranteed for 1st). Engraved trophies, top Junior and top Maryland resident, who will be recognized as 1961 Maryland champion. Address entries in advance and inquiries to William C. Koenig, 810 Braeside Road., Baltimore, 29, Maryland.

April 9

SO. CALIFORNIA EXPERT CANDIDATES TOURNAMENT

Six-region Swiss open to players rated under 2000. Sections to be held at San Gabriel, Van Nuys, Santa Monica, Downey, South Bay and Steiner Chess Clubs. Finals at Water and Power Chess Club. Approximately \$150 in prizes. Entry fee: \$3.00. Address inquiries to H. D. Rader, 8057 E. Saxon, South San Gabriel, California.

April 14-15-16

EAST ORANGE 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 ½ 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 Independent Chess Club. For further information contact E. T. McCormick, 102 North Maple Avenue, East Orange, N.J. Or 4-8698.

April 14-15-16

HAMILTON OPEN

Five round Swiss open to USCF members rated below 2100. Special speed tournament to be held April 14, at 8 P.M. First round of Open starts 9:30 A.M. on April 15. Time limit varies slightly for each round. 1st prize 30% of entry fees plus trophy. 2nd, 20% and trophy. 3rd, 15% and trophy. Other cash prizes, medals and Calif. Chess Assn. membership to top A, B and C players. Will be held in Bldg. 583, Hamilton AFB (25 miles north of San Francisco on Hy. U.S. 101). Address inquiries and accommodation to A2c Charles Savery, Hq. Sq. Sec. 78th Ftr. Wg., Hamilton AFB, California.

April 15-16

BIRMINGHAM OPEN

Five round Swiss open to all USCF members. Will be held at the Central YMCA, 520 20th St., N., Birmingham, Alabama. Time limit: 50 moves in 2¼ hours. Entry fee: \$3.00. Cash divided for all plus scores. Title of Birmingham Champion to highest scoring resident of Jefferson County. Address inquiries to William Myer, 1232 Greensboro Road, Birmingham 4, Alabama.

April 15-16, 22-23, 29-30

PHILADELPHIA

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP

At the Franklin-Mercantile Chess Club, 133 S. 13th St., Philadelphia 3, Pa. Restricted to residents of the Delaware Valley area. Six round Swiss: each round starts at 2:30 P.M. 50 moves in two hours, adjudications as necessary. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and highest student. Entry fee: \$3.00 to USCF members, \$1.50 to students. Non-members must pay \$5.00 additional USCF dues. Entries accepted Saturday, April 15 until 2:00 P.M. Address entries and inquiries to Arthur Casselman, 301 N. 2nd St., Camden, New Jersey.

April 21-22-23

NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR

At the YMCU, 48 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Six round Swiss—50 moves in two hours. Open to all USCF members except rated Masters. Trophies to 1st, 2nd and 3rd in addition to medals to Top A, B and C. Special books prizes to top two unrated players. Entry fee: \$5.00 plus USCF dues to non-members. First round begins 8:00 P.M., Friday, April 21. Entries close 7:30 P.M. Send inquiries to Frank Brady, Tournament Director, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N. Y.

April 21-22-23

PHOENIX OPEN

Six round Swiss. 45 moves in 2 hours. Round 1 to be held at the Phoenix Chess Club, 2700 N. 15th Ave. and rounds 2-6 at Nat'l Life & Casualty, 2300 N. Central Ave., Phoenix, Arizona. Open to all chessplayers who are or who become USCF members. Entry fee: \$5.00. 1st prize: \$25.00 plus trophy. 2nd, \$15.00 and trophy, 3rd, \$5.00 and trophy. Address entries and inquiries to William Fox, 6313 N. 31st Drive, Phoenix, Ariz.

April 21-22-23

NEW JERSEY AMATEUR

At the Plaza Hotel, 500 Cooper St., Camden, N. J. Open to all USCF members except rated Masters. Six round Swiss—50 moves in 2 hours. Entry fee: \$5.00 plus \$2.00 NJSCF dues. Junior entry fee \$3.00. Trophies to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Class A, B and C. All profits to be used for prize fund for NJSCF Junior Tournament—summer 1961. Address entries and inquiries to Lewis E. Wood, 1425 Sycamore St., Haddon Heights, N. J.

April 28-29-30

FLORIDA GOLD COAST EXPERTS

At Aztec Motel, 15901 Collins Ave., North Miami Beach, Fla. Oceanfront, swimming pool, twin bed rooms available at \$7.00 (\$3.50 each). Registration in person or by phone, 7:15-8:15 P.M. 5 round Swiss. Open to all players who are or who become USCF members. Entry fee \$4.00 for those who stay at motel—\$7.00 for those who do not. Juniors under 21, \$1.00 less. All players must become members of FCL (\$1.00). 1st prize worth \$40 includes trophy, free entry to defend title and \$20 cash. Additional prizes to each with a plus score, highest junior, highest lady and highest rated 1899 or lower. Qualifying event for All-Florida Championship. Extra events: Non-rated "Amateur" for those rated lower than 1849 and "Class C" for those rated lower than 1649. Address inquiries to Bob Eastwood, 304 South Krome Avenue, Homestead, Florida.

April 29-30

LAKE ONTARIO OPEN

At the Central YMCA, 100 Gibbs St., Rochester 1, N. Y. 5 round Swiss, 50 moves in 2 hours. Sponsored by the Rochester Chess & Checker Club. Cash prizes as entries permit (after moderate expense). Entry fee: \$5.00; Juniors: \$2.50. Open to all players who are or who become USCF members. Address inquiries to Erich W. Marchand, 192 Seville Drive, Rochester 17, N. Y.

April 29-30

IOWA CHAMPIONSHIP

At YMCA, 1st Ave. and Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa. Restricted to residents of Iowa. Unrated challengers Division limited to players 1650 or below and unrated Junior Championship held at same time. 5 round Swiss. 40 moves in 2 hours. Trophies for 1st and 2nd. Challengers: Trophy for 1st. Junior: Trophy for 1st. Entry fee: \$5.00—Juniors under 19 \$2.00 in Junior Championship only. Address inquiries to John M. Osness, 606 Longfellow Ave., Waterloo, Iowa.

April 29-30

FOREST CITY OPEN

Sponsored by the Cleveland Chess Association and the Cleveland Chess Center, to be held at the Central YMCA, 2200 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. Open to all USCF members. 5 round Swiss, 50 moves in 2 hours. Entry fee: \$5.00. 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 Carl Johnson, Apt. 5, 22368 Fairlawn Circle, Fairview Park 26, Ohio. Entries close 9:30 A.M., April 29.

May 5-6-7

WISCONSIN CHAMPIONSHIP

Open to Wisconsin residents, past Wisconsin champions and regular members of Wisconsin chess clubs. Seven round Swiss. To be held at the new Racine YMCA, Racine, Wisconsin. Prizes: Trophies for 1st six positions, best junior score and best woman's score. Entry fee: \$5.00. \$3.00 for Juniors. All players must be or become USCF members (\$5.00). Address inquiries to Russell Kime, 520 West Blvd., Racine, Wisconsin.

May 7 and 14

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS CHAMPIONSHIP

Open to all residents of Western Mass. except rated Masters who are or who

become USCF members. To be held at Williston Academy, Plimpton Library, Payson Ave., Easthampton, Mass. Six round Swiss—50 moves in two hours. Entry fee: \$4.00. Prizes dependent on number of entries. Address inquiries to Anthony Kucefski, 60 White St., Westfield, Mass.

Nominations Wanted

The Nominating Committee of USCF requests the help of the membership in suggesting suitable candidates for next year. The offices to be filled are the expiring vice-presidencies in the eight basic regions: I New England, II Eastern, III Mid-Atlantic, IV Southern, V Great Lakes, VI North Central, VII Southwestern and VIII Pacific.

Names of suggested nominees may be sent to any member of the nominating committee listed below. The membership of this committee had to be revised after its announcement in CHESS LIFE (Jan. '61) where the original appointees were found either to be unable to serve or not eligible according to our new by-laws. The new committee:

Dr. Erich W. Marchand
192 Seville Drive, Rochester, N.Y.

William Koenig
810 Braeside Road, Baltimore 29, Md.

Kenneth Grant
1735 Seminole Ave. NW, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Robert Virgin
2716 S. Robinson, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Phil Smith
1331 W. Robinson NE, Fresno, Calif.

1961 NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS

U.S. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP	May 26-27-28	Asbury Park, N. J.
U.S. EXPERT'S CHAMPIONSHIP	July 6-7-8	Miami Beach, Fla.
U.S. TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP	July 14-15-16	Raleigh, N. C.
U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP	July 31-August 5	Dayton, Ohio
U.S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP	August 14-27	San Francisco, Cal.
U.S. INTERCOLLEGIATE	December	

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.

CHESS LIFE

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