Duchamp

See Page 168
THE FIRST UNITED STATES TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
JULY 14-15-16, 1961
Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, N.C.

TEAM ELIGIBILITY:
Open to any team in the United States that is or becomes affiliated with the U.S. Chess Federation as an authorized chapter. Teams from cities, states, boroughs, regions, associations and chess clubs are eligible to play. Groups of players formed into a team expressly to compete in the Team Championship are eligible to play if they become affiliated with USCF.

TEAM PERSONNEL:
Every team will have a minimum of four players and a maximum of two alternates. Team captain may be player, alternate or non-player. Every team (including captain and alternates) must be or become an individual member of USCF.

TYPE OF TEAM MATCH:
Six round Swiss system conducted on four boards for each team. 50 moves in two hours with adjudications after four hours of play. Title and prizes awarded to team with largest number of team match points. Ties will be broken by total number of game points. One round played Friday evening, three on Saturday, two on Sunday.

PRIZES AND AWARDS:
Winning team is awarded title of U.S. Team Champions and receives permanent trophy for its possession plus possession of Team Championship trophy for one year. Every member of the winning team will receive a special engraved trophy. Trophies also awarded to 2nd and 3rd place teams. Medals awarded to highest 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th board scorers in team match.

ENTRY FEE:
$20.00 per team plus $10.00 Affiliation fee to non-affiliated teams. Individual team members who are not members of USCF must pay $5.00 USCF annual dues.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS:
Excellent hotel accommodations are available at the Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, N.C., from $6.00 up for room and bath. The Sir Walter Hotel is Raleigh’s finest and largest hotel and is fully air-conditioned. Make your reservations now.

HOW TO ENTER:
Entries will be accepted at the Sir Walter Hotel from 3 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. on July 14th. First round begins at 8:00 P.M. sharp. Paid advanced entries and inquiries should be sent to: USCF, 80 East 11th St, New York 3, N.Y.

DIRECTOR:
Frank R. Brady.

$500.00 IN CASH PRIZES—WINNING TEAM $150.00

Second Place .......................$100.00
Third Place ........................... 80.00
Fourth Place ........................... 50.00
Highest scoring 1st board player ...............$25.00
Highest scoring 2nd board player ............. 15.00

Fifth Place ...........................$ 35.00
Sixth Place ........................... 20.00
Seventh Place ......................... 15.00
Highest scoring 3rd board player ............... $10.00
Highest scoring 4th board player ............. 10.00

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ONE YEAR: $5.00
TWO YEARS: $9.50
THREE YEARS: $13.50
SUSTAINING: $10.00 (becomes Life Membership after 10 payments)
LIFE: $100.00

Family Dues for two or more members of one family living at the same address, including only one subscription to CHESS LIFE, are at regular rates (see above) plus the following rates for each additional membership: One Year: $2.50, Two Years: $4.75, Three Years: $6.75. Subscription rate of CHESS LIFE to non-members: $4.00 per year.

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OFFICE OF PUBLICATION,
Chess Life, 845 Bluff St., Dubuque, Iowa.
Make all checks payable to:
THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION
CHESS LIFE
Chess Life “Past”

Not much comment has been made by the new Editor of CHESS LIFE, in its new format, about the work of the previous editorial staffs that have managed to publish over 350 copies of CHESS LIFE which was born in 1946. This was done not out of ingratitude but simply because we were too busy looking forward, to look back.

CHESS LIFE’s (or is it CHESS LIVES?) first Editor was Montgomery Major, a resident of Oak Park, Illinois. Major worked for a veritable plethora of a salary in those very first days of USCF growth and has produced an excellent newspaper. His greatest fault (if he had any) was a vitriolic pen, often aimed at various chess personalities and organizations. In 1956 he resigned and the Ole’ Woodpusher, Fred M. Wren, of Perry, Maine took over the helm. Wren’s greatest forte was his ability to write well and in this editor’s opinion, he was and is still now the most interesting and gifted chess writer in the United States. His wit and sincerity will be long remembered by CHESS LIFE readers.

As the expenses of USCF rose and the projected new format came into view, the question of the Editor’s salary (which was still a pittance) and the great distance between the editorial office and the printing plant loomed into view. It was at this point that the new format was born and the USCF Business Manager was named as Editor — with operations being switched to the New York office.

Chess Life “Present”

Since the appearance of the “new” CHESS LIFE over 1,000 letters have been received from every one of our 50 states and as far away as the Soviet Union and from almost every country in the world praising the “new look.” In addition to this, many letters have been received giving suggestions for new columns and articles, comments on material that has appeared and a few comments on what this particular reader did not like about the new CHESS LIFE.

In the editor’s opinion the major fault of the new CHESS LIFE is that it is published too late every month. Actually the news in any one issue is as fresh as it can be but the psychological effect of receiving an issue dated “May 20” on about June 15th is certainly a definite drawback. Editors have complained about a lack of chess problems but the total response received upon the deletion of this department has been minimal. The problem department was cut out for just this reason — there simply did not seem to be enough interest in problems by USCF members.

Chess Life “Future”

There are still new ideas and improvements (believe it or not) that will be coming to the CHESS LIFE reader within the next few months. Starting with the July issue CHESS LIFE will be mailed in strong 9 x 12 envelopes so that issues can be preserved without getting damaged in the mails. Master Leonard Barden of England, one of the world’s foremost analysts, will contribute a regular column of annotations from recent games played in international tournaments. U.S. Master Raymond Weinstein, who is considered by many American Masters as knowing more about opening play than any other in the United States, will contribute a column on the Openings—which many readers have been asking for. Dr. Erich W. Marchand, whose popular column “Chess Tactics for Beginners” has appeared in CHESS LIFE for years, reports that he will switch the content of his column starting August and give a complete course in Endings. More amusing and interesting articles by Fred Wren are now in the process of being written and will appear shortly. Feature articles written by the Editor and by famous personalities in and out of the chess world are now being scheduled. On top of feature material, methods are being worked out whereby news will be fresher, more complete and with thorough coverage of events primarily held in the United States but also results of American players in international events and foreign events themselves. Finally, every attempt will be made to speed up the delivery of CHESS LIFE so that in the near future readers will be playing over games from any one issue on the first day of every month.

How You Can Help

There are many things that USCF members can do to help build a better CHESS LIFE:

1. If you spot anything in any magazine, newspaper, trade journal, or on television or radio that has anything at all to do with chess — whether it be just a brief mention or a cartoon or a tie-in with chess in some way (perhaps, chess in advertising), clip it out or send the source to the editor of CHESS LIFE. Very often stories, articles or promotions are better than this.

2. If you have anything to do with any chess activity at all — a tournament or a match or a simultaneous, make sure that the Editor of CHESS LIFE receives a full report (with pictures or snap shots if possible) giving complete details and interesting sidelines if any occurred. Sending in full and prompt reports of chess activities will guarantee that full and prompt coverage will appear in CHESS LIFE.

3. Finally, every attempt should be made to build USCF membership — recruit new members — for as the membership grows so will the opportunities of producing and maintaining the best chess magazine in the entire world, the most efficient and well-tooled rating system, the more and better conducted local, regional and national tournaments, the knowledge that the United States will be represented in tournaments and matches abroad — and that the USCF will be able to exert influence and help to our youth, to our hospitals and possibly to our penal institutions on a large national scale.
McCORMICK WINS U.S. AMATEUR

Amidst bathing beauty contests and the plush surroundings of the brand new Empire Motel in Asbury Park, New Jersey, Edgar T. McCormick of East Orange, New Jersey, won the 141 player six round Swiss over Memorial day weekend with a score of 5½–¾. He was tied in game points by Walter Harris of New York City but was a full median point ahead. Fourteen states were represented in what is considered one of the most popular of all the national championships conducted in the United States. Third place honors went to Edward T. Vano of New York City who compiled a score of 5–1. Supplementary trophies were awarded to the following: Top A — Jeffrey Harris, 2nd A — William Lukowiak, Top B — Herbert A. Wright, 2nd B — E. R. Westing, Top C — Albin Bielawski, 2nd C — Herbert Rinzel, Top Unrated — Arthur Saut Ambrogio, 2nd Unrated — Paul Schreiber. Defending woman's champion, Mrs. Greta Fuchs of Kent, Connecticut, successfully reclaimed her title from a field of six women. A special Master only event was won by Dr. Ariel Mengarini of New York City. George Meyer of Washington, D. C. placed second while Ivan Romencenko of N.C. took third and Brian Owens of Great Neck, Long Island took fourth.

The tournament was directed by Frank Brady and Joseph Reinhardt with kind assistance from Peter Berlow, Gary Sperling, Roberta Brady and Venice Rock. U.S. Master Jack Collins was chief adjudicator and Masters Bill Ruth and Bernard Zuckerman assisted.

Famed kibitzer's included Larry Evans and Eliot Hearst and the "nationalism" of the event was increased with the participation of Ken Smith of Dallas, Texas, William Scott of Atlanta, Georgia and E. E. Stearns of Cleveland, Ohio.

U.S. Amateur Champions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Champion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>E. S. Jackson, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Dr. Ariel Mengarini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>E. S. Jackson, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Paul Ellis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Clinton L. Parmelee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Capt. John Hudson</td>
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<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Harry Lyman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Dr. Erich W. Marchand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>L. Russell Chauvenet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Raoul L. Benedito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Edgar T. McCormick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Dead Horse Alive

Sparked by the indefatigable energy of Jose Calderon, Operation "Deadhorse" — the eradication of the long standing printing deficit of CHESS LIFE, has been booming from contributions from USCF members. The results of the campaign show a definite interest in attempting to eradicate this bill but the results "are much too slow—at this rate the debt will not be paid off until 1972" complains Calderon. As to date, $825.11 has been collected from the following members:

Jose Calderon
Mary D. Selensky
Walter Benz
Victor Kozerski
Vivian Nestrow
Fred S. Clute
Walter Shipman
Narcel Jourard
Stephen Dimino
Stephen Jacobs
Donald Young
Jesse Tuggle
Emil Roethler
amos Knack

Goldrue and Co.
Jacques Cee
Maurice J. Kasper
Saul Rubin
Gisela K. Gresser
Harold Silverson
Emil Suda
Jules Zell
Alfred Schroeder
S. Wolff
Bernard Yenzer
Lina Grenette
Victor Calderon
Edward Lasker
George Tempel
Dr. Edward Kupka
Randy Jackson
E. V. Traibush
Harry Lyman
Dr. Arthur Drake

Help buy the Deadhorse—send in a contribution now! USCF, 80 East 11th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

Philip Bell
Robert Blatt
Jack Reese
R. McIntyre
William Fox
Anonymous
Jerry Spann
Allen Mayfield
C. S. Pennington
S. Balch
Broward County Chess Club

Vas You Effer In Zinzinotti?

Tom Lajic was. He won the Cincinnati Championship at the Central Parkway YMCA which was concluded last month. Racking up a fabulous score of 8½–¾ in a ten round Swiss, Lajic was a full point ahead of the field. Since Lajic is also Parkway Chess Club Champion he has been deemed "King of the Hill" in the city of Cincinnati. Bert Edwards compiled a credible score of 8½–1½ which netted him the second place trophy. A clear third was also determined: Al Margolis at 7½. Rea Hayes and Fred Bahr took fourth and fifth respectively after ties had been broken of their 5½ 3½ scores. The tournament directors were Mike Thayer and Howard Goodrich—and in between pairings Thayer managed to produce a respectable score to award himself the top Junior prize. 19 USCF members competed in this annual event.

CHESS LIFE
Armed Forces Tournament Set

Through the perserverance of Col. John D. Matheson, the Chairman of the USCF Armed Forces Committee and Sidney Wallach, Executive Director of the American Chess Foundation, this year's Thomas Emery Armed Forces Chess Championship has been recognized officially by the Department of Defense. The amount of service publicity, promotion and organization has already been more than chess has ever received in connection with American Armed Forces. A special communique sent by the Department of the Army to all of the Commanding Generals in every military sector in the world stated all of the specific details:

Dates: September 23—October 1, 1961
Site: Washington, D.C.
Number of participants: 12
Prizes: $2,000.00 total
Sponsors: U.S. Chess Federation, American Chess Foundation, United Service Organizations.

Last year's tournament, held in May, saw a tie for first by SP4 Arthur W. Feuerstein and Capt. John A. Hudson at 10-1. Both were a full four points ahead of the field.

Interested servicemen should contact their Special Services officer or write to Col. John D. Matheson, 1512 North Highland St., Arlington 1, Virginia.

Great Tournament At Great Lakes

70 strong players gathered on Memorial Day weekend to compete in the 4th Great Lakes Open which was held at the La Grange Illinois YMCA and Robert Byrne and Albert Sandrin topped the field at 6-1 each in the seven round Swiss. Byrne edged out Sandin on S-B tie-break points for the title. Each player received $250 for his effort.

Donald Byrne, playing in his first tournament after recovering from a lengthy illness, scored 5½-1½ and tied for third with Paul Poschel and Robion Kirby who had the same score. Entering the last day's play, Stephan Popel held a clear lead with 5-0 and Paul Poschel was a clear second with 4½-1½. Poschel took the lead when he won from Popel in the 6th round. In the final round, Robert Byrne won a hard fought game from Poschel. At the same time, Albert Sandrin was winning from Popel, thus bringing about the 6-1 tie with R. Byrne. Previous winners of this exciting tournament have been: 1954—Arturo Pomar and Robert Steinmeyer (co-champions), 1955—Robert Steinmeyer, 1960—Stephan Popel.

The event was sponsored by the Great Lakes Chess Association and directed by Eric V. Gutmanis.

Views From The Wisconsin Championship

Former champion Richard Kujoth (left), Milwaukee, who finished 4th with 5½-1½, faces Dr. Laurence C. Young, Madison, in crucial last-round game, eventually drawn. Young finished 3rd with 5½-1½.

New Champion Arpad Elo (left), 6-1, faces defending champion Henry Melfert (5-2) in 5th round. Melfert resigned after 14 moves, one piece down, without compensation. (Both Milwaukee)

Four women contested. Champ is Lois Housfeld, Milwaukee.

USCF Secretary and former champion Marshall Rohland, Milwaukee, is typically attentive in this study. Rohland, by virtue of brilliant last-round victory over Charles Weldon, finished 7th with 5½-1½.

Final round, USCF President Fred Cramer (right) wrestles violently with deep and nearly sound combination, vs. Juris Zvers. Cramer won the game, finished 12th with 5-2.

Wisconsin's own rating-point bank, Charley Weldon, who left on the Racine battlefields nearly 100 of his hard-earned out-of-state garnered rating points, reflects less than full satisfaction with his 15th place 4½-2½ finish.
Smyslov and Vasiukov
Best in Moscow

Former World Champion Vassily Smyslov and C. Vasiukov, both of the Soviet Union, scored 7½-3½ in the international tournament conducted in Moscow which ended this month. Twelve participants from six countries competed which ended this month. Twelve participants from six countries competed and the American representative, Grandmaster Arthur Bisguier, tied for fifth with Lajos Portisch of Hungary. Held at the Moscow Central Chess Club, the tournament was conducted under the auspices of the USSR Chess Federation. Bisguier’s performance marked the establishment of the first American entry in an international tournament in the Soviet Union—in nearly 20 years.

The final standings of the players:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Player</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>L</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smyslov</td>
<td>7½</td>
<td>3½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasiukov</td>
<td>7½</td>
<td>3½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olafsson</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aronin</td>
<td>6½</td>
<td>4½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisguier</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortisch</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakulin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Golden ’Gators

The San Francisco Golden Gate Chess Club Championship, recently concluded, proclaimed Walter Pafnutieff its winner and Peter Dahl and Jules Kalisch close seconds. Pafnutieff scored 8½ points in 10 rounds. Both Dahl and Kalisch tied at 7½ each. 26 players competed in the event which was capably directed by USCF Vice-President Henry Gross. Curtis R. Wilson won a trophy for highest scoring participant rated under 2000. $100 in cash prizes were awarded and the event was the largest attended in the club’s history.

Operation MM = More Members, That’s All

By Linda Grumette
General Membership Chairman

An honest-to-goodness, down-to-earth success story was sent in by Lowell Tuilis. Pioneer stuff, if you know what we mean. We thought it inspiring and, at the risk of giving us all guilt feelings, worthy of publication.

China Lake, a sandbucket town in the windblown heart of the Mojave Desert, had a population five years ago (and still has) of 5000—including one chess player. With the closest town about 50 miles across the desert, it was easier to find uranium than a chess opponent. However, our lone chess player was also enterprising; and working on the theory that if you can’t reach ‘em, teach ‘em, he embarked on a ‘good neighbor policy’ program and started a social club.... And, as Lowell tells the China Lake Story—

"... After a few months, the now five-man club got bored playing one another. So each one went out and found (taught) another chess player, and the club continued on this basis for some time. Eventually, another meeting place was found and the five men became the officers of the newly-formed China Lake Chess Club. They wrote a set of by-laws, obtained publicity in the local paper and opened up shop.

“In due course, the officers discovered that certain essentials were left out of the by-laws. Adjusting them at a private session, they then presented them to the membership for approval and acceptance. Within five minutes every member was back again to the important business at hand, his game of chess. This method of ironing out difficulties has been adopted ever since, thus eliminating lengthy harangues and discussions.

“When the club activities become routine, the officers bring out old reliable—the Blue Book—and find more ideas than they can use.

“The China Lake Chess Club’s monthly intra-club team match regularly draws at least 32 participants. CHINA LAKE HAS ONE USCF RATED TOURNAMENT EACH YEAR, WHICH BRINGS SOME PARTICIPANTS AS MUCH AS 250 MILES FOR A WEEK-END OF CHESS.”

(Ed. Note) With a population of 5000, China Lake boasts an approximate 1% membership in a chess club, and almost as much in USCF.... Hang our heads in shame!

From our ACT Files:

From Charles T. Morgan, Sec. Phoenix Chess Club: “... We have been sponsoring an ACT membership drive of our own. A USCF rated event has been completed or held every month of this year. Thirty-six members, including 12 renewals have been signed up since Jan. The Phoenix Chess Club claims to be the largest affiliated club in the United States with 100% membership. We have 57 members. We have been conducting a chess school which has had 40 to 60 students each session—potential USCF members!”

And again from Charles Morgan: “... Thanks to Mabel Burlingame, USCF Membership Chairman in Arizona, Col. Webb, Elmer Burlingame, Joe Hrirot, William Fox, we have signed up sixteen new USCF members since March 20 (twenty since March 1) plus seven renewals.”

Vice-Pres. Bill Newberry writes: We do one thing in

Above are five of the participants of the International Tournament held in Moscow recently. They are (left to right), L. Pachman of Czechoslovakia, Arthur Bisguier of United States, David Bronstein and Vassily Smyslov of the Soviet Union and Frederic Olafsson of Iceland.

Connecticut that I would recommend for consideration by other states... We have a "paid" executive secretary whose duty it is to maintain a card file of expiring memberships and follow them up. The "pay" is two bits out of the state's one-dollar commission for each renewal collected. Today it is only nominal—but when we get our membership to where it ought to be, and can afford to raise the percentage of the "pay"... we shall have paved the way for a part-time job worth the attention of, for example, a retired person....

(ED'S NOTE: STATES, CLUBS, LEAGUES—PLEASE COPY)

Allen D. Carter, Sec. of South Bay Chess Club writes: "... this (3 new members) constitutes a total of 31 USCF memberships obtained by the South Bay Chess Club in 1961, all of them being first-time members... With six members already affiliated with USCF, all 37 members of our club are USCF dues-payers... a 100% record!!"

Col. Paul Webb, Pres. Phoenix Chess Club, sends his article IT TAKES TWO TO CHECK published in the Arizona Woodpusher. Following are excerpts from the article: "... It is a challenge from each of us, master to muffer, to interest some others in the game. Arizona has an active and growing Chess citizenry, and several clubs now exist in the state. ... 1. Actively encourage and teach others to play—within your church, your club, and established community social organizations; offer to instruct groups, particularly of the younger folks.... 2. Unite with others in a local Chess Club or community association and support it by your own playing and attendance. 

CHESS CLUBS, PLEASE NOTE: Owing to previous tournament-schedule dates in numerous USCF clubs, our ACT drive is being extended to Sept. 25, to allow these clubs to participate.

1961 MORE MEMBERS IN 1961
Art Innis at left playing Max Burkett in the Albuquerque Open. Burkett placed first with 4½-½ and Monty Mir-Hosseini of Iran took second. The event was directed by Walter Dorne and conducted at the Albuquerque Chess Club.

Lombardy At Zurich

International Grandmaster William Lombardy, of New York's City, tied for fourth place with Lothar Schmid of West Germany in the recently concluded Jubilee International Tournament held in Zurich, Switzerland. Paul Keres of the Soviet Union took clear first place with an outstanding score of 9-2. USSR Champion Tigran Petrosian was second with 8½-2½, just one half point behind his countryman. Svetozar Gligoric, the Yugoslavian Grandmaster, was clear third with 7-4.

The final results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>W</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keres</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrosian</td>
<td>8½</td>
<td>2½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gligoric</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lombardy</td>
<td>6½</td>
<td>4½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schmid</td>
<td>6½</td>
<td>4½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larsen</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matulovic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kupper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walther</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>7½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhend</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>7½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cristoffel</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>9½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Without 1. N-QR3

Robert T. (1. N-QR3) Durkin tied with Leonard Birns for the South Jersey Chess Association Championship from a field of 18 players at Woodbury, N. J., with a score of 6-1. Durkin conspicuously did not play his favorite opening—1. N-QR3—which some people might argue, helped him to place in a tie for first! Ewald Carlson was third with 5½-1½ and Lewis Wood, the Tournament Director, John Worrall and Tom Jorgensen split the third place tie. No tie breaking points were used in awarding prizes. Three players, therefore, received a B prize award: C. Plank, D. McCarrin and P. Tanner. The event was sponsored by the South Jersey Chess Association.

boo boos

Any publication is bound to commit blunders of one sort or another and the type that is most frequent is the sin of omission. Three of the most flagrant omissions that CHESS LIFE is guilty of is the failure to report the impressive first place that Harlow B. Daly captured at the New England Amateur Championship held months ago in Boston. Mr. Daly is 77 years old which heightens the prestige of his accomplishment—also the failure to record the brilliant win of Kenneth Clayton of Washington, D.C. at the Baltimore Amateur almost a year ago—and thirdly the failure to report the results and sometimes the announcements of several tournaments conducted, organized, directed and financed (!) by Edgar T. McCormick, the new U.S. Amateur Champion. The Editors of CHESS LIFE plead guilty for their sins and hope for forgiveness. We are now defusing the printing press so that we will be rid of the printing devils and gremlins that have been fouling up some of our news reporting. To all those above: SORRY!
The USCF Rating System

—A Scientific Achievement

BY ARPAD E. ELO

CHAIRMAN, USCF RATING SYSTEM COMMITTEE

(Scientific improvements introduced into the USCF rating system have facilitated the growth in the rating list and have produced greatly increased player acceptance of the published ratings. These improvements were covered in earlier progress reports in CHESS LIFE (3-5-60, 4-5-63, and 5-5-60) and in a report by the Rating System Committee to the USCF Board of Directors at St. Louis last summer, and a current summary of the rating system appears below. It is expected that articles on the new basis of the rating system will shortly appear in international scientific journals. Dr. Max Euwe, after studying the new system, wrote he was most happy that a full scientific study of the problem had finally been made, and that he was forwarding a report in full to FIDE. Members of the Rating System Committee are Arpad Elo, Dr. Erich Marchand, and Guthrie McClain. Elo, the chairman is Professor of Physics at Marquette University in Milwaukee, and seven times state chess champion of Wisconsin, first in 1935, and most recently in 1961.—Editor)

The Objective of the System

The USCF rating system is designed to provide as close an estimate as possible of the current playing strength of an individual chess player as computed from his performances in competition with other players and measured along an arbitrary arithmetical scale.

The Basic Premises of the System

1. The numerical value of the rating of an individual is based upon his percentage score in tournament or match competition. In the evaluation of any performance, however, proper adjustment is made for the strength of the competition.

2. It is assumed that the distribution of the performances of an individual in different encounters may be described by the so-called "normal distribution function," and that the mathematical processes associated with that function are appropriate to the description and analysis of chess performances.

(The normal distribution function, which has wide application in statistical methods, may for this particular application be roughly stated as follows: the performances of an individual occur with the same frequency below the average as above the average, and performances near the average occur more frequently than performances far from the average, etc.)

The Rating Scale

The scale itself is arbitrary. Originally it was designed so that a player who scored 50% in the U.S. Open Tournaments was assigned a 2000 rating and designated a Class A player. With wider participation in this event, that definition of the 2000 rating no longer applies, although this figure is still used as the middle point of the rating scale and the dividing line between Class A and Expert categories.

Currently the rating scale is designed so that its 2000-point center is just ten times the 'standard deviation' of the chess population, which by definition has been set at 200 points.

(The standard deviation is the measure of spread or dispersion of the performances of an individual in single encounters, when measured upon the scale.)

The Percentage Expectancy Curve

From these assumptions and definitions, it is possible by means of well-established probability theory to deduce the probability of either of two contestants winning or losing an encounter, provided the difference in their ratings is given.

By probability of winning here is meant the percentage expectancy of the players in an extended match of more than 20 games.

The relation between the difference in rating and the percentage expectancy is derived from the normal probability function and is expressed by the so-called standard sigmoid curve of statistical theory, presented above.

Conversely, from the respective percentage scores achieved by the players, the difference between their ratings may be established.

The Player Categories

1400 - 1599 Class C
1600 - 1799 Class B
1800 - 1999 Class A
2000 - 2199 Expert
2200 - 2399 Master
2400 - 2600 Senior Master

Six classes of chess players, three on either side of the mid-scale reading, are demarcated in the system. The "Grandmaster" category used in international chess is here considered a sub-class of the Senior Master class and is used for separating players with ratings over 2500 points.

From the probability function it follows that any two players who are separated from their opponents by equal rating intervals have identical probabilities of winning, regardless of the position they occupy on the scale. Thus if a master in the middle of his category has a certain probability of winning from an average expert, then the expert in turn has the same probability of winning from an average class A player, and the class A player in turn has the same probability of winning from a Class B player, and so on.

Rating an Unrated Player

A previously unrated player may engage in a match with a rated player. From the unrated player's percentage score,
the difference between his rating and that of his opponent may be taken from the expectancy curve above.

Alternatively, a previously unrated player may participate in a tournament with rated players. His rating in this case may be determined relative to the average rating of his competition, in the same manner as when he engaged in a match.

The rating of an unknown player may be determined by the formula:

$$ R = R_o + 400 \left( \frac{W-L}{N} \right) $$

where:
- $R$ is the rating of the performance;
- $R_o$ is the average rating of the competition;
- $W$ is the number of wins;
- $L$ is the number of losses;
- $N$ is the total number of games in the event.

This formula is derived from the percentage expectancy function, with certain approximations. It may be applied if $N$ is not less than 6 and if the percentage score of the player is between 15% and 85%.

This formula may also be used to determine the performance in any event of a previously rated player.

### Provisional Ratings

The variance of chess performances being what it is, a sampling of around 25 games is required of an individual's play before just his class can be determined with reasonable confidence. Therefore in the application of the methods described, a player's rating is considered "provisional" until data on at least 20 games have been accumulated.

The ratings of established players are not modified by their performances against the provisionally rated players.

### Calculations of New Ratings for Established Players

For a player who has established a rating on the basis of 20 or more games, new ratings are computed after each event (game, match, or tournament) in which he participates.

The new rating is obtained by means of following formula (also derived from the percentage expectancy function):

$$ R_n = R_o + 16 \left( \frac{W-L}{N} \right) + 4\% \times \Delta D $$

where:
- $R_n$ and $R_o$ are the new and old ratings, respectively;
- $W$ and $L$ are the number of wins and losses, respectively;
- $\Delta D$ is the sum of the differences between the ratings of the opponents and that of the player.

There is an important limitation that no one D may exceed 350 points, in making the summation of the D's. Any difference which exceeds 350 is treated as though it were 350.

This protects a player from losing rating points while winning a game from a player far below himself on the rating scale.

This formula in effect provides a new estimate of the average of the performances of the player. The new average rating thus obtained, however, is an adjusted average, as the formula tends to give a greater weight to the most recent performances. The effect of the earlier performances is not obliterated, alto these become less and less significant as a player participates in more and more rated events.

It is also obvious from the formula that in any encounter a player risks losing rating points while expecting to win points. The formula is so designed that the ratio of the points the player expects to gain to the points he must risk is the same as the ratio of his probability of losing to his probability of winning. In other words, the odds are so adjusted that over an extended period the rating of a player should not change materially unless his playing strength actually changes relative to that of the entire chess population.

Also it is seen that for a player to gain rating it is not sufficient merely to obtain a plus score in an event. To advance in rating he must achieve a percentage score which is better than the percentage expectancy determined from the rating of his competition.

### Rating a Group of Unrated Players

The ratings of a large group of previously unrated players may be obtained if there are available a few rated players to engage in competition with the group. The procedure in this case requires that the rated and unrated players participate in a round robin tournament. If the group is large, the event may be run in several sections, with the rated players distributed among the sections. The criterion for adequate sampling here is the same as in the rating of any unknown player.

After the tournament, the percentage scores of the contestants are calculated, and the rating of each member of the group is determined relative to the group average, which at this point is unknown. Next, using the scores of the rated players, the average rating of the group is estimated. If this average of the group turns out to be different when determined from different rated players' scores, then the grand average of the group average may be obtained. Finally, using the average rating of the group as determined, the ratings of the individual members of the group are estimated.

The rated players here serve as the standards of comparison for the unrated players. Even a single rated player may serve in this capacity; however, a minimum of three is recommended for a more reliable comparison. Again, it should be understood that the rating of the established players should not be modified as a result of such a tournament. The logic of this procedure is based on the consideration that a standard should not be changed by the very process of measuring an unknown quantity with the standard. The situation with a rated player meeting another rated player differs, in that the case in this two measured quantities are being compared with one another.

### The Anti-Attrition Factor

As new players enter the rating system and, through gradual improvement, advance in rating, they do so at the expense of established players. Also, as high-rated players withdraw from competition, they withdraw rating points from the general pool of points. To compensate for this natural attrition of rating points, and to provide for player improvement, rating points are added at the end of each year to the ratings of individuals who participated in rated events during that year. One point is added for each event of 6 to 10 rounds and two points for each event of over 10 rounds in which the individual participated.

### Analytical Supplement

Two additional publications are available to students interested in the system and its application. An "Analytical Supplement" describes the theoretical basis of this and other rating systems, with the full scientific mathematical analysis. "Examples of Computations" contain examples of the use of the formula to calculate ratings for new players and for unrated players, showing step-by-step procedure. Either publication may be had without charge from Arpad Elo, 3945 Fiebrantz Drive, Brookfield, Wisconsin.
The Rise and Fall of Mikhail Tal

For the past few years writers and commentators have delighted in describing the meteoric ascent of Mikhail Tal to the chess heights. The use of the term “meteor” seemed particularly appropriate in Tal’s case, since he entered the world’s chess atmosphere with great velocity, achieved astounding results in a very short period of time, and had a style of play characterized by exceptional brilliancy. Those who described Tal in this fashion can only now really appreciate the aptness of the analogy, since, like a meteor, Tal seems to have lost his sparkle very rapidly in a sudden descent down to earth.

The rise and fall of meteors can be accounted for in fairly logical ways, but how can one logically determine the reason for Tal’s crushing debacle? Before the recent match began, there were only a handful of experts who gave Botvinnik an outside chance to regain his world title. Almost all others felt a victory by Tal was merely a foregone conclusion, a surprising reversal, incidentally, from predictions of the year before when Botvinnik was the universal choice of all the prominent chess crystal gazers. Bobby Fischer, for example, no great admirer of Tal, commented before this year’s match: “I think Tal will win again, because Botvinnik adopts inferior openings with the idea of keeping the game closed. Because of this, Botvinnik cannot show his best qualities. Before the first match I felt differently, but the power of Botvinnik’s play has declined a great deal since the match with Smyslov in 1954. I have studied all of Botvinnik’s games and I believe he has lost his orm. So Tal will win!”

The Australian chess writer, C. Purdy, expressed to Grandmaster Yuri Averbach his strong opinion that Tal would win again. Averbach agreed stating that even if Botvinnik played much better than last year, Tal would not even have to improve on his play to achieve a second match victory. Miguel Najdorf of Argentina flippantly dismissed Botvinnik’s chances and stated that Tal “will win without great difficulty.” Pointing out Tal’s age advantage, last year’s decisive victory, Tal’s ability to think more rapidly than his opponent, and his more imaginative play, Russian author V. Panov predicted another decisive defeat for Botvinnik. Your Chess Kaleidoscope reported confesses, too, that he had no doubt that Tal would score another overwhelming victory.

Of the leading chess authorities, only Sweden’s G. Stahlberg expressed a contrasting view, one which he must be quite proud of now. “All say that Tal will win easily, but I am not of that opinion. The games of the first match proved nothing, since Botvinnik played quite poorly, possibly due to the serious illness of his wife at that time. This year I predict a difficult struggle, favorable to Botvinnik.” Stahlberg’s prognostication was completely vindicated, except for the fact that the struggle turned out to be not very difficult for Botvinnik at least.

The crowds who gathered at Moscow’s Variety Theater, from those who paid 1 ruble, 60 kopecks (about $1.75) for front-row seats all the way back to those who laid out 30 kopecks for their distant vantage points (and additional kopecks for the opera glasses that were then necessary), must have been shocked by what they witnessed. The self-confident, quick Tal of last year described by many viewers as “nervous,” “uncomfortable” and “continuously fatigued.” This year the chess clocks seemed to tick much faster for Tal than for Botvinnik, a surprising contrast from the 1960 match where Botvinnik characteristically used much more time, even hours more on occasion, than his youthful challenger. These overt physical and psychological “symptoms”, in addition to Tal’s numerous errors of judgment in his choice of opening variations and general strategy and tactics, made it appear at times that an entirely different person from last year was facing the veteran Botvinnik. And so is might have been.

The easiest way to get a chuckle out of any chess fan is to suggest that one of the match players was physically ill during the match. “Of course”, the inevitable answer is, “everyone is sick when he’s losing”. In Tal’s case, however, it is certain that he was not physically at his best for this match. His condition prior to the match was so poor that his doctors had cautioned him to postpone the event and the USSR chess federation had gone so far as to forbid him to play until he had sufficiently recovered from the effects of a series of illnesses and accidents which had plagued him over the past year. In characteristic fashion, Tal went over the heads of the Russian chess officials and insisted on playing at the scheduled time. “Who’s playing this match, my doctors or I?”, he insisted. It is of course difficult to know how large a role Tal’s health played in the final results but it cannot be discounted completely.

One thing is certain, however: Botvinnik played far better than last year. In his choice of opening variations he hardly made an error, he regulated his clock very well, and he repeatedly took advantage of Tal’s over-impulsive gambles. One critic commented that Tal seemed to be poorly prepared for the match; he played spontaneously rather than profoundly, experimented in a dubious way in comparison to the creativity and ingenuity he displayed on many occasions in last year’s contest. Some of his very impetuous pawn storms against Botvinnik’s Caro-Kann Defense elicited the comment from a prominent master that “when a fakir dances on a bed of sharp nails and then walks away as if there were nothing to it, the audience will be very excited (last year). But when he limps away from the task with bleeding feet, one can only call the performance masochistic.”

The first game of the match was in many ways the most significant one (see Chess Life, April issue). Tal obtained an excellent game from his Nimzoindian Defense, but made a succession of inferior mistakes, and lost a game he never should have lost. The psychological impact of this initial defeat must have been very great, particularly in view of Botvinnik’s obvious care in avoiding time pressure and his incisiveness, once he had obtained the advantage. In the last year’s match Botvinnik had often obtained superior positions but he was seldom able to push them through to a successful conclusion.

Tal fought back after this defeat and, though predominately on the defensive in most of the next few games, still stood only a point behind (3½ to 4½) after the first third of
The match had been completed. Grandmaster Taimanov commented at this point that "Botvinnik has not played like an old man, but like an extremely energetic young man. He has splendidly analyzed the confusing style of his opponent and has forced his will on Tal by the selection of openings in which Tal’s combinative abilities are least likely to be useful. In addition, he is playing much more rapidly than his opponent."

David Bronstein, himself a former match opponent of Botvinnik (1951) felt safe at this point to predict Botvinnik’s eventual victory (Match Bulletin, April 3, 1961):

“When the new chess generation has proclaimed that it is witnessing the birth or possibly the rebirth, or originality in chess. It is not easy to think of an accurate designation for this new style of play, but perhaps calling it the "intuitive style" will be close enough.

A representative of this approach, especially if he is a grandmaster, naturally possesses all of the attributes essential for competitive success — knowledge, technique, logical thinking, determination — but the basic source of his distinctive chess powers is a natural talent for the quick calculation of long, complicated variations with numerous branches. No one in chess history has possessed this intuition and talent in such measure as world champion Tal.

What distinguishes the play of an "intuitive" master from that of a "strategic" master? The former at any cost strives to entice his opponent into situations where the material and positional balance are disturbed in many sectors of the board, and where the popular guideposts for objective evaluation have disappeared, so that it is virtually impossible to decide upon the most crucial aspect of the position.

If one were to show a position of this type to V. Korchnoi or M. Tal, asking "What is your opinion of this position and which color would you prefer to have?", their most likely answer would be, “The position is suitable, it pleases me, I am ready to play it; color, that does not matter!”

Now show the same position to Y. Averbach or T. Petrosian, or to the leader of the "strategic" school, M. Botvinnik. A typical answer: “Unclear position. I do not want to play it either as white or black.”

The style of Tal or Korchnoi is frequently called "combinational". Is there even one chess player who does not value highly the fascination of a beautiful combination? It is difficult, however, to believe that chess combinations can be created out of nothing, like a magician snatching a lighted cigarette out of thin air. A combination grows out of a player’s imagination, but to prepare the combination requires no just imagination but also work and care.

It is not often said that Tal can conduct a struggle in classical, positional style. He has, however, demonstrated this in some games of the previous match and in the eighth game of the present match.

Nevertheless, Tal prefers a method which demands minimum expenditure of power. The opening, he says, does not have much significance. What is important is to retain a clear head for the moment when the game reaches a decisive stage. I must add that it is important not to find oneself at that moment in a hopeless situation.

The play in the present match indicates that Botvinnik has repeatedly succeeded in extinguishing the spark in Tal’s combinations before Tal has had the chance to kindle the fire. More than that, Botvinnik in the seventh game employed a combinational procedure, which he was able to introduce right at the start of the opening and in the transition phase between opening and middle-game.

The strength and weakness of Botvinnik lies in the fact that he discovers only those combinations which logically grow out of the position and which he can accurately calculate from beginning to end. The weakness and strength of Tal is that he hurls himself into a whirlpool of complications even when it is not possible to foresee a clear result.

Thus Botvinnik fights not only for the title of world champion but also for the reputation of the classical school of chess, the most brilliant representative of which he has been for over a decade. And inasmuch as this style seems to me more worthy and profound than the intuitive style, then Botvinnik must gain the eventual victory.”

“Winner and again Champion of the World . . .”

The period between the eighth and ninth games lasted almost a week due to an attack of influenza which struck Tal at Eastertime. Obviously indisposed and nervous, he lost the next three games to Botvinnik’s sound play. Since Botvinnik was playing so consistently well there was no real chance of a comeback on Tal’s part and, as all the chess world knows by now, Botvinnik completed the recapture of his title with a fine victory in the 21st game. Final score: 13-8.

Those who foresaw a long reign for Tal as well as the entrenchment of a new, exciting era in chess, will have to revise their views. Botvinnik has proven himself to be the equal of any master living today and to be capable of handling even the most provocative and complex of chess styles. All this has been accomplished even though Botvinnik’s participation in international tournaments over the past ten years has been very limited and even though his professional time is continuously being divided between engineering and chess.

What is to become of Tal? If he is the player everyone thought him to be before the recent match, he’ll be back soon struggling for the world title. Unfortunately, defeated champions no longer have the right to a rematch (a new rule, which took effect this year) so Tal will have to start his climb back up the ladder by winning the Challengers’ tournament next year. My opinion is that he will be facing Botvinnik across the chessboard again someday in their third match for the world championship.

Strangely prophetic was the following analysis of Tal’s handwriting which Dr. Edward Lasker had obtained before the recent match: “The writer has enormous intuition. Tends to stormy, tempestuous emotions and is moody. On the outside gives the impression of control. Thinks very clearly. Simplicity and modesty are inborn. Can be trusted in business. Self-confidence has a tendency to change and often his opinion of himself changes, even though on the outside he continues to give the impression of utter confidence (Deutsche Schachzeitung, 1961).”

(Thanks are due to Astrid Carter and Irwin Sigmond, who devoted a great deal of time to the translation of foreign material used in this article).
The theme of this fierce fight from Puerto Rico is a race on both sides of the board.

**Puerto Rican Championship, 1960**

**FRENCH DEFENSE**

MCO 9: p. 95, c. 5 (m)

L. Suayez  
N. Rabell

White  
Black

1. P-Q4  
2. P-K4  
3. N-QB4  
6. P-KR4,

the Alekhine-Chatard Attack, is an interesting pawn sacrifice.

6. ...  
7. P-B4  

This was Steinitz' darling, Keres and other contemporary greats give 7. Q-Q2 as best.

7. ...  
8. N-B3  
9. Q-Q2!  


8. N-B3  
9. Q-Q2!  

This is Steinitz' variation of the French, cites 10. N-K2, PxP; 11. N/2xP, Q-B4; 12. O-O-O, Q-R4; 13. QxQ, NxQ; 14. P-B5. The text move gives Black the chance to play 10. ... N-B5 followed by a general advance of the Q-side pawns.

10. P-QN4?  

Black misses his chance for a move.

11. K-N1?  

But for only a move.

12. P-KN4  

A kingside pawn rush is a strategic imperative.

12. ...  
13. R-N1  
14. N-K2  
15. N-N3  
16. P-B5  
17. P-R3  
18. BxP  

This is too slow. White should seek an exchange of Queens with 17. Q-N5. If Black avoided it with 17. ... , Q-B1, then 18. P-R5 secures some play.

17. ...  
18. BxP  

As a result of his 10th and 17th moves, White is already in serious trouble. Against 18. P-N3, something like this could be tried: 18. ... BxP; 19. R(N1) xB, PxP; 20. BPxP (20. R xP? Q-R2!!) P-B7# (or 20. ... , RxP) 21. KxP, RxP#

A Pawn is sacrificed to open lines of attack.

20. NxB  
21. PxP#

If 23. K-R1, PxP#; 24. KxR (24. KxNP, N-N5# 25. K-R1, Q-R6! wins) Q-R6#!


P-R7 mate cannot be prevented. A beautiful variation!

This is the only way to stop 29. ... P-R7 mate.

29. ...  
30. P-B3  
31. P-B7  
32. NxN  
33. K-R1  
34. P-R7#  
35. RxQ  

And White resigned on his 42nd move. Our thanks to young Donato Rivera, for-mer champion of Puerto Rico, who now resides in New York, for submitting this pretty game with some notes which have been intermingled with the writer's.

**CALIFORNIA**

Jesus Mondragon, 1959 Champion of Mexico, and Newton Grant, Co-Champion of San Diego, handled first board for their teams in a recent match. Mondragon got out in front in the opening and led all the way.

**Team Match**

Tijuana, 1961

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

N. Grant  
J. Mondragon

(San Diego)  
(Tijuana)

White  
Black

1. P-K4  
2. N-QB3  
3. P-B4  

This is seen infrequently, the preference going to the regular 3. N-B3, P-Q3; 4. P-Q4 or 3. P-KN3, the Closed System.

4. P-QB3  
5. N-B3  

Or 3. ... P-Q3; 4. N-B3, B-N5.

6. N-B3  
7. B-N5  

Correct is 5. ... N-K2! 6. Q-K2, PxP; 7. NxP, P-QR3.

8. P-K5?  

With 6. BxN! PxB; 7. P-Q3 and 8. P-QN3, Black is saddled with very weak doubled QBPs.

6. ...  
7. ...  

Now Black has a good variation of the French.

8. P-Q3  
9. BxN  

Exchanging would develop White.

10. P-R4  
11. BxN  

Annotated by

U. S. Master

JOHN W. COLLINS
A very temporary Queen sacrifice.
23. PxQ BxN
24. PxB
The Queen has no flight square.
25. BxP R/1-R1

Threatening mate.
26. PxP PnP
27. Q-B1

Comparatively best. If 27. P-KN4, R/1-R7# wins the Queen for nothing.
27. R/1-R7# 28. K-K1 RxB#

Although White is a Pawn ahead, and the Bishops are opposite squared, the rest is easy. Black’s control of the seventh rank is the explanation.

If 14. Q-QN5; 15. Q-Q8 and White mates or wins the Queen.
15. Q-QB3

16. B-KB# K-B2

18. Q-B4

Black misses the threat. He can continue with 18. ..., K-B1, but his position remains precarious.
19. Q-N5#

Resigns

Else 19. ..., P-B4; 20. QxP mate.

OKLAHOMA


Oklahoma State Championship, 1960

SLAV DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 207

R. Robison
Black

White

1. P-Q4
2. P-B4
3. N-QB3
4. Q-B3
5. N-B3

A preferable plan of development is 6. ..., N-Q2 and 7. ..., N-B3 quickly followed by ..., B-K2 and ..., O-O.

A RP is not much to pay for first rate development.
12. QxQP

Black is from Missouri—or rather North Carolina.
13. B-K2 P-QN4
14. P-KN3 P-N5

If 14. ..., Q-KN5; 15. Q-Q2 and White mates or wins the Queen.
15. Q-QB3

16. B-N5# K-K2

18. BxN

Q-B1?

Black misses the threat. He can continue with 18. ..., K-B1, but his position remains precarious.
19. Q-N5#

Resigns

Else 19. ..., P-B4; 20. QxP mate.

This sacrifice forces the win, whether accepted or declined.

23. PnP

If 23. ..., K-R1; 24. Q-K5! B-B3; 25. QxP! BxP; 26. BxP mate!

24. Q-K5

And the mate threat at N7 is decisive.

24. NxP

Forced.

25. Q-B4

26. Q-B3

27. PnP

28. B-N5 R-N2

29. R-N2

For if 27. ..., B-B3 (forced); 28. QxP#, K-B2; 29. RxB, R-N1; 30. QXP#, K-B1; 31. BxP, BxB; 32. Q-N3 leaves White three Pawns ahead.

WASHINGTON

Ivars Dalbergs of Portland scored 5½-½ to win the Central Washington Open. Here is his win from Richard Schultz, third prize winner, and editor of GAMES in the WASHINGTON CHESS LETTER.

Washington Chess Center

Central Open

Yakima, 1960

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 275
The Queen is misplaced at QB2 in the Rubinstein Variation. Correct is 6. N-B3.

6. ...
7. N-B3 QxP
8. BxP Pxn

Alternatives are 8. Q-N3, Q-QN3.

9. Nxp? 

Better is 9. Pxp, enduring an isolated QP in order to free the QB and contest control of the center.

9. ...
10. N-K2 N-B3
11. O-O N-QR4

Very good. Black wants the KN1-QR7 diagonal for himself. 

12. B-Q3 B-K3
13. R-Q1 Q-K2
14. P-QN3 

White is cramped. If 14. P-QR3? B-N6 wins the exchange.

14. ...

Threatening 15. ..., P-K5.

15. Q-N2 KR-Q1
16. B-B2 RxR#
17. BxR N-B3

Black starts turning his attention to the K-side.

18. P-QR3 B-Q3
19. N-N3 P-K5!

Black increases the scope of his pieces and sets a trap in the bargain.

20. QxP? 

And White falls into it. 20. B-Q2 looks best.

20. ...

NxN
21. Nxn N-K4!


22. N-B3 N-N5!
23. B-Q2 N-Q6


24. B-Q2 NxP?

Black regains his Pawn and secures the better position.

25. B-B3


25. ...

Or simply 25., N-N5.

26. B-K1

If 26. P-R3, Q-N6 and if 26. P-N3, N-R6#.

26. ...

BxP#

27. K-B1 N-N5!

Menacing 28. ...

28. Q-K4


28. ...

This gives White too much counter-play. The decisive advantage is maintained with 28. ..., Q-B3!
In the late 1940's Grandmaster Isaac Boleslavsky was one of the leading contenders for the world's championship. In 1948 he was barely ousted by Bronstein at the Interzonal Tournament, Saltsjobaden, Sweden where he finished third. After this disappointing performance he seemed to have disappeared from the Chess scene.

Suddenly he returned to the arena, but he only played in the Russian Championship. True, he was not the old Boleslavsky. His form was lacking, but he usually qualified for the championships.

Six years ago it was rumored that Boleslavsky was slowly losing his sight. The Chess World was losing an all time great. Eventually the rumor was dispelled; since then I have seen him at several tournaments in the past couple of years. I saw that he saw.

Boleslavsky had a reputation for skillful handling of the pieces, relegating pawns to a minor role. Piece-play was his trade mark, and evidently it still is. If Boleslavsky has lost his vision, he certainly has not lost sight of the Chess board. He demonstrates that he is as blind as an eagle in the following game from the recent Russian Championship Preliminaries.

**“BLIND AS AN EAGLE”**

Liberson

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P-Q4</td>
<td>N-KB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-QB4</td>
<td>N-KN3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-QB3</td>
<td>B-N2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-K4</td>
<td>P-Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-KB3</td>
<td>O-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-K3</td>
<td>P-K4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Q5</td>
<td>P-QB4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This move was more or less abandoned, mostly more, after the game Tah—Tolush, USSR Championship 1957, in which the latter suffered a severe setback at the hands of his famous adversary. Evidently, Boleslavsky holds personal confidence in this variation, and displays remarkable ingenuity in its handling. The move popularized by Gligoric, P-QB3 is more in favor lately.

8. Q-Q2  N-K1
9. O-O-O  P-KB4
10. PxP  PxP
11. B-Q3

This is the position that Black 'had' reason to fear. White's idea is to exert the power of the two bishops on the Black king side by breaking the position with P-KN4. In this way the White rooks will also come into play. How is Black to avoid this plan ...

11. P-QR3

To gain time Black has decided on a pawn sacrifice so that his own pieces can operate freely on the Queen side. Experience has shown that Black hasn't a moment to spare; else White's attack becomes irresistible.

12. KN-K2  P-QN4
13. PxP

The normal course is 13. QR-N1, PxP; 14. B-N1, N-Q2; 15. P-KN4: subsequently gaining control of K4.

If possible Black would like to wend his way to Q5 from which point he could have access to the White king.

13. ......  PxP
14. BxNP  N-B2!

Position after 13. ......, P-B5!

**Position after 15. ......, B-B3**

Black seemingly falls in with White's plan of relieving his king position by allowing the elimination of his dark squared bishop. However, this simplification only cedes Black space which he uses quite efficiently.

16. BxB  QxB
17. B-Q3  N-Q2
18. P-KN4

This comes too late. White has failed to perceive Black's idea.

18. ......  P-K5

This type sacrifice is not unknown in this defense, but it is irregular in a position where Black is without his king bishop.

19. PxP  P-B5!

Position after 19. ......, P-B5!

In a position with two pawns up White has few drawing chances. The advantages of sacrificing material for spacial compensations are clear. Black has open lines for his rooks, a long diagonal for his queen, and a valuable square for his knight on K5 where he can support a strong passed pawn deep in enemy territory.

20. QR-B1  P-B6
21. N-N3  N-K4
22. N-B5

By all appearances it looks as if White has solved his problems: Black cannot dispose of the knight at B5 without ending White a protected passed pawn.

22. ......  K-R1
23. B-N1

If 23. P-N5 then NxB, 24. QxN, QxP ch; 25. K-Q1, BxN, and Black should win. (24. K-N1, Q-K4; 25. QxN, RxN; etc.)

23. ......  BxN
24. KPxB

(Continued on page 179)
The 28th Salon des Independants exhibition was held in the April springtime of the Paris of 1912. A relatively well known Parisian abstractionist, Marcel Duchamp, submitted a curious looking painting entitled “Nude Descending a Staircase” — executed in Cubist style, it was a radical departure of the art of the day and the exhibition sponsors asked him to withdraw his entry. He promptly complied and the show opened as scheduled without “Nude” participating.

It was not until one year later that “Nude” was entered in another show. This time, a group of well-known contemporary American artists organized an exhibition at the 69th Armory in New York City. Duchamp’s work was gladly accepted and though his name and what he had done was not well known in the United States, “Nude” created an uproar of criticism, adoration and attention from the 100,000 visitors that came to the Armory show during the month it was conducted.

Described as “an exhibition in a shingle factory,” “…leather, tin and broken violins” and the “greatest single work of art executed in a decade,” the words “Marcel Duchamp” and “Nude Descending a Staircase” became almost commonplace household usage to millions of people all over the world.

In June of 1915, he sailed to New York on the Rochambeau and stepped into the limelight of American avant gardism — a position he occupied without challenge for many years after his initial introduction to the New World.

Suddenly, it seemed then, Duchamp “gave up” painting and transferred his energies and talents to collages, rotor-reliefs and various other Dadaistic endeavors, including the submission of a signed urinal to a French exhibition — which was ultimately rejected.

A few other artistic ventures followed, including the construction and theoretical discussion of “useless” machines, which consumed Duchamp’s time until all of his energy was transferred to chess — a game that he had always loved but which now stepped into the role of his one great affection.

Recently, the editors of CHESS LIFE sought out Duchamp in his apartment in Greenwich Village, within tumbling-out of bed distance of the Marshall Chess Club — for an answer, an opinion, a philosophy of some sort, connecting art and chess, if such a connection were possible. The following opinions should be of great interest to the chessworld — as one of the world’s leading artists, turned chessplayer, shares his views of the game.

Duchamp attempted to answer the old question of just exactly what chess is. An art? A science? A game? He believes that we cannot classify chess as an art because it is too violent of an expression. “Chess is a sport. A violent sport” he said, “This detracts from it most artistic connections.” “Of course” he continued, “one intriguing aspect of the game that does imply artistic connotations is the actual geometric patterns and variations of the actual set-up of the pieces and in the combinative, tactical, strategical and positional sense. It’s a sad expression though — somewhat like religious art — it is not very gay. If it is anything, it is a struggle.”

A member of several Olympic chess teams as a French national, Duchamp was extremely active in the late 1920’s and early 1930’s. One match included a draw with the great Frank Marshall. “We had played so many, many games in New York — all of them in Marshall’s favor, that he underestimated me,” beamed Duchamp, obviously proud of holding the legendary Marshall to an even game.

What about other players of the past? Have any contributed to chess something similar like the Dadaists and Cubists did for art? Duchamp feels that both Reti and Nimzovitch contributed a great deal with their hyper-modernism. His animated devotion, especially to Nimzovitch, is significant in that they too were considered “eccentric” because of their non-classical approach. “Nimzovitch is my God” he smiled, “he brought new ideas to the game.”

The scientific approach to the game is something that interests Duchamp, though he does not consider it as a science in itself. He has attempted to

“Tie a Frenchman’s hands and he cannot speak.” Here is Duchamp during one of his typically animated conversations.
analyze various segments of the game in a quasi-scientific manner. His “L’Opposition et les Cases conjuguees sont reconciliees,” or more popularly known as “The Opposition and Sister Squares” (which title Duchamp insists does not contain a double meaning) written in collaboration with V. Halberstadt in Paris in 1932, included about two years of exacting analytical research into a problem that is basic to the game. “It was of little interest to the chessplayer” Duchamp says wispsfully and yet a little sadly, A beautifully produced book, its first limited edition had a run of 1000 copies and yet there are still 200 copies to be sold — indicative of the divorce of abstractionism, science and chess — in the chessplayer’s mind.

Though not an art, Duchamp believes that there is a great connection in what a chessmaster must go through in life and what an artist goes through. “The plight of the chessmaster is much more difficult though — much more depressing. An artist knows that maybe someday they’ll be recognition and monetary reward but for the chessmaster there is little public recognition and absolutely no hope of supporting himself by his endeavors. If Bobby Fischer came to me for advice, I certainly would not discourage him — as if anyone could — but I would try to make it positively clear that he will never have any money from chess — live a monk-like existence and know more rejection than any artist ever has, struggling to be known and accepted.”

He elaborated on Fischer. “It’s a strange thing — if Bobby had been attracted to or found his expression in another field like art or music — he might not have been able to do anything. It’s got to click. Chess clicked for Bobby.”

Duchamp has given up tournament chess “because of the strain” — though he belies his years. He continues to play skittles, however, and goes over several games a week from recent events. He firmly believes in the therapeutic value of chess in terms of one’s psychology: “It teaches restraint and observation. One is inclined to look around a bit before making a move.”

Recently, Duchamp and Sidney Wallach, executive director of the American Chess Foundation, collaborated on an idea of promoting an art exhibition to raise money for chess — “to provide a greater degree of participation by U. S. chess masters in important national and international chess events.” It took over a year to organize. Paintings were donated by individual artists, gallery owners and patrons — many of them personal friends of Duchamp. 100 collages, paintings and works of sculpture were shown last month at the famous Cordier & Wararan Galleries and auctioned at the Parke-Bernet Gallery in New York City. The list of representations compiled a “Who’s Who” of the art world: Picasso, Cocteau, Dalì, Miro, Matisse, Rivers, Tanguy, Kline, Pollock, Rouault, Johns, Guston, De Kooning and Duchamp himself, were just a few of the many contributors. The patrons of this unique venture comprised a list of some of the most elite names in American society: Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Amory, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Guggenheim, Mrs. Peggy Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. John Gunther, and on and on. At the time of this writing the auction has brought in almost $30,000 which will be used as endowment fund to benefit American chess and chessplayers. A great tribute to Duchamp and the A.C.F.!

Duchamp is now in Paris and will return shortly to New York — to begin again his attraction to the game — most of which will take place on his self-designed chess table with built-in clocks, counters and an inlaid board. Someday we hope he will write his own biography — and slant it toward a chess viewpoint. There are still many questions to be answered about the personality of this fantastic man — in terms of his art, in terms of his life — in terms of his chess.
**SELECTION OF BOOKS ON CHESS OPENINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;AMATEUR&quot; (= Mears?), an: The Chess Handbook</td>
<td>Philadelphia, 1899</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMERICAN CHESS PLAYER'S HANDBOOK</td>
<td>(Based on Staunton)</td>
<td>Philadelphia, 1921</td>
<td>1.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>BARDELEBEN, C. Y. MIES: J. Lehrbuch des Schachspiels</td>
<td>Leipzig, 1894</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>BELL, M. G.: Die Wiener Partie. Leipzig 1853</td>
<td>Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOGOLUHOV, I.: Winning Games. 1916</td>
<td>Paper</td>
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<td>COLLINS, G. and L.: Larobik 1 Schach, 4th (last) ed. by Rubinstein, Rett, Spielmann, Stockholm, 1921.</td>
<td>Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>CROOK, G.: Synopsis des chess openings, with American supplement. Cincinnati, 1884,</td>
<td>Paper</td>
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<td>1.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIEMER, E., Oskar: Die Turnier-Erneinheit der Praxis eines Systems. (548 emigrated pages, index)</td>
<td>Paper</td>
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<td>2.50</td>
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<td>DONK, G. J.: De schaakopeningen. 1932. Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>DUFRESNE, J.: Le Meilleur des Schachspiels. 5th ed. 1877.</td>
<td>Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMMRICH, P.: Die unregelmassige Verteidigung der Dame-Schachbauerung. Leipzig 1924.</td>
<td>Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>EME, M.: Theorien der Schach-Aufgaben. German. 1954-1960. Vols. 6-7 (Indian) 10 (Ruy Lopez) and Four queen games, 11-12 (Open games II-III) in 1st ed., vols. 1/2 (Queen Gambit) (3 Queen Gambit) 4/3 (Indian) 8 (French) in 2nd ed.</td>
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<td>GROLJ, H.: Modern openings. Zagreb 1946. Paper</td>
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<td>GRIFFITH AND WHITE: Modern Chess Openings. 7th ed., 1946.</td>
<td>Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRIFFITH AND WHITE: Modern Chess Openings. 9th ed. rev. by Korn and Collins</td>
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<td>GROB, Henry: Die Schachmepfeinungen in der Schachpartie. unter Anwendung der Kurs, 1938. Paper</td>
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<td>HEYE, Albert: La franzosische Partie. Braunschweig 1934. Paper</td>
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<td>2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;HEINZ&quot; B. C. M. Guide to the openings</td>
<td>Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>JAEHNSCH, C. F.: Jaenisch's Chess Preceptor. London 1847. Worn, of both hands and speed.</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>KAHN, Victor: La defense du Flanclletto de la dame. Monaco 1949. Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>KAHN, Victor: La pratique moderne des ouvertures dans la partie d'echecs. Monaco 1949. Paper</td>
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<td>2.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>KALIWODA, K.: Uberblick der modernen Schachopeningen. 1948. Paper</td>
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A. Buschke - 80 East 11th Street - New York 3, N. Y.
Important USCF Elections Near
By FRED CRAMER, USCF President

As in any democracy, our USCF purposes, methods, activities, and achievements all come from the membership. Our effectiveness and vitality depend directly upon membership participation. At no time is participation more important than when new leadership is being selected.

This summer, in our elections of directors and officers, well over 1000 members will have their first opportunity to participate in the governing of USCF. For these new members, as well as for some 4000 old members who will this summer be using the new election procedures of the new by-laws for the first time, CHESS LIFE here-with outlines the details of how USCF names its officers and directors. Included also are suggestions on how each member can help individually in the improvement of this process.

USCF operates thru its Board of Directors, which is a large, general-policy group, and thru its Officers, the ‘administration.’ This summer both a new Board of Directors and a partial new set of officers will be named. Each is discussed separately below. The italicized references are from the By-Laws, a complete copy of which is available at the asking from USCF Secretary Marshall Rohland, 4846 North 24th Place, Milwaukee.

DIREKTORS

The USCF Board of Directors is responsible for the general policies of the organization and for the election of officers. The board is composed of state USCF directors, of the officers, and of certain life directors and past presidents.

ARTICLE V — STATE USCF DIRECTORS

1. Number: Each state having more than 10 USCF Members on April 5 shall be entitled to one USCF Director for each 50 Members or fraction thereof.

To determine the number of state USCF directors to which your state is entitled, use the state membership figures appearing on page 136 of CHESS LIFE.

Officer-Directors and Life Directors shall not be counted as State Directors.

The officer-directors include the President, all the Vice-Presidents, and the Secretary, all as listed on the masthead. The life directors are Paul Giens, Hermann Helms, Maurice Kasper, Caroline Marshall, Harold Phillips, and Anthony Santasere, all of New York; E. Forry Laucks of New Jersey; S. S. Keeney, Ohio; Lewis Isaacas and Elbert Wagner of Illinois; Jerry Spann, Okla; Frank Graves, Texas; A. Wyatt Jones, La; Harry Borochow, Isaac Kashdan, and George Koltanowski, all of California. Past presidents are indicated by *. All these represent additional directorships for their states, above those to which the states are entitled by membership count.

2. Selection: In those states which are USCF Affiliates on April 5, the State Directors shall be elected at the annual USCF Membership Meeting by the USCF Members residing in the state and present at the meeting, in person or by proxy.

The annual membership meeting is currently set for 1 p.m. Friday August 18, at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco. The official notice appearing in CHESS LIFE will carry a proxy form for members who do not expect to attend.

If you live in an unaffiliated state, use your best influence to obtain the best possible USCF directors for your state. Do this by attending the meeting yourself or by giving your proxy to a friend who will attend, and after discussing the various candidates with him. Consider also, for the future, the advantages of having your state organization affiliate with USCF, and use your influence for this end.

3. Term: Should a vacancy occur on the Board of Directors, thru failure to certify or elect per Section 2 above or between Annual Meetings, such vacancy shall be filled promptly by appointment by the USCF President.

In some states in past years administrative machinery has been less than everything to be desired; correspondence has been late, incomplete, or even totally absent. Fortunately, such problems are steadily diminishing as USCF moves forward organizationally. In those few remaining cases, the President will endeavor to make the best possible appointments, and he will welcome suggestions of names from any member at any time.

OFFICERS

All USCF Officers are elected by the directors and for three-year terms. The terms of the President and the Secretary expire in 1963. In each Region the term

(Continued on next page)

JUNE, 1961
An Instructive King's Indian Variation

The variation involving 7. PxP and 8. QxQ in the King's Indian Defense, as illustrated in the game below, is considered rather harmless. Actually Black can easily fall into one of several traps or else drift into an inferior position as in this game.

**KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE**
City Championship Rochester, 1961

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Marchand</td>
<td>E. Rosenthal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. P-Q4</td>
<td>N-KB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. N-KB3</td>
<td>P-KN3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. P-B4</td>
<td>B-N2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. P-Q4</td>
<td>O-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. P-K4</td>
<td>P-Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. B-K2</td>
<td>N-QN5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is chiefly a matter of taste whether one adopts this classical type approach against the King's Indian or goes in for the early K-side fianchetto with an early P-KN3 and B-N2 for White.

6. P-K4

The Pawn sacrifice involved with this move is only temporary, and the text move is considered sound. However, the line adopted by White in the present game could be avoided by 6. ... QN-Q2.

7. PxP

This move has a good deal of logic behind it whether or not White intends to follow with the exchange of Queens. By solidifying the center in this way the ultimate important effect of Black's KB may be minimized. Furthermore, after the more common 7. P-Q5, Black's eventual break by P-Kf4 can lead to good attacking chances for Black.

7. ... QxQ

Playable alternatives are 8. Q-B2, 8. B-N5 and 8. O-O, but 8. NxP, Q-K2; 9. P-B4 appears to weaken White's position too dangerously even if the Pawn can be held for awhile.

8. RxQ

Now 9. NxP makes more sense since the Queens are off. But after 9. ... , NxP; 10. NxN, BxN Black stands well. 10. NxP or NxNP would be a blunder because of 10. ... , BxNch.

9. ... R-K1


10. O-O-O

There is no point to 10. BxN, BxB; 11. N-Q5, B-Q1.

10. ... P-B3


11. NxP

Better than 11. ... , RxN; 12. R-Q8ch, R-K1; 13. BxN.


There are various interesting tries in this tense situation. Firstly, 13. N-B6ch, BxN; 14. B-K5 wins for Black! 13. N-Q6, BxN; 14. RxB would favor White, but the reply 13. ... , BxPch! would leave matters very unclear. The text move has the merit of being a developing move while making both of the above threats sound.

13. ... N-Q2 14. B-N4

14. N-Q6, BxN would yield White the two Bishops and leave Black weak on the Black squares near his King. However, the text-move also looks promising.

14. ... N-B1


15. BxB RxB

It is hard to say whether this was the right rook.


18. R-K7 P-KR3

In this desperate situation Black finds a resource which almost gets him out of his troubles.


20. NxP


21. BnP P-N4

Again 21. ... , N-N3; 22. RxBP nets White a Pawn. Black rightly tries to open lines toward the White King.

22. P-B5 N-K3 23. RxBP R-Q1

Black suddenly weakens after his stubborn play in the earlier part of the game. After 23. ... , NxP the material is even and Black still has fighting chances.

24. R-B5

It seems to be contagious. White begins to relax in view of his "won game." The text move was intended to prevent both 24. ... , NxB and 24. ... , RxN; 25. BxN, KxB. But actually best was 24. B-K3, RxN?; 25. RxBch!

24. ... N-Q5 25. R-B7

Now he sees it.

25. ... N-K7ch 26. N-Q5

26. B-Q5

26. ... RxN; 27. RxBch! Now Black does threaten RxN as well as BxP.

27. R-B5 NxN

Or 27. ... , BxN; 28. RxN, BxB; 29. RxN, BxN; 30. R-N1.

28. RxB

After this Black can safely resign.

28. ... N-K3 30. R-B7ch K-R1

cape from the indicated conclusion by altering any of his earlier moves. It means that the analysts have passed judgment on the merits of the final position. The editors do not claim that the preceding moves are necessarily the very best for each side. Most book lines come from tournament experience or from lines suggested by analysts as being nearly correct for each player from some chosen starting point on.

R. Kluz, Chatsworth, California, would like to know how tie-breaking points are calculated and also how chess clocks are used.

**Answer:** One of the common methods of determining tie-break points is to give each player tie-break points equal to the final scores of all the players whom he beat and half the scores of those with whom he drew.

In playing with a chess clock, both sides of the clock are set at 12 o'clock. Each time a player moves he presses a lever which stops his own clock and starts the opponent's. Thus at any instant during the game, each player is aware of how much time he has left on his clock.

This writer has frequently received inquiries about certain moves in certain openings with the question "What's wrong with this move? It isn't in the book." The most common answer is "Nothing," but it often is not so.

In short, an Opening book is essentially a collection of practical experiences with the most common openings in master play together with the current opinions of some experts on the main variations.

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**First Interstate Match**

A strong Colorado team, stunned by a first round tie, rallied to overcome an early New Mexico lead and scored a narrow 17½-14½ triumph in the first Colorado-New Mexico match. The contest was sponsored by the Colorado State Chess Association and rated by the U.S. C.P. The 16 men teams played two games each and it was conducted in the Student Union of the Trinidad Junior College.

The lineup of Colorado included four former State Champions and ten players rated Class A or higher, the New Mexicans battled their higher rated opponents to a first round 8-8 tie. New Mexico jumped to a 14-12 lead before the Colorado rally began to pay off. The Colorado team subsequently tallied 5½ points on the remaining 6 boards to take the match. Following are the results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colorado</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Round 1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. R. Walker</td>
<td>1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. B. Shean</td>
<td>0 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Pribe</td>
<td>1 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. D. Nylin</td>
<td>0 1</td>
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<td>5. G. Pipirinos</td>
<td>0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. R. Moore</td>
<td>1 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Round 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. B. Shean</td>
<td>0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. B. Shean</td>
<td>0 1</td>
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<td>1 0</td>
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<td>0 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. R. Moore</td>
<td>1 0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**"The Best Game"**

**Mikhail Botvinnik**

*Commentary by International Grandmaster Salo Flohr*

Many thrilling games have been played in this world title match. I have asked Mikhail Botvinnik which game he considered best, and his answer was: "The seventh."

**Here it is:**


**Answer:** One of the common methods of determining tie-break points is to give each player tie-break points equal to the final scores of all the players whom he beat and half the scores of those with whom he drew.

In playing with a chess clock, both sides of the clock are set at 12 o'clock. Each time a player moves he presses a lever which stops his own clock and starts the opponent's. Thus at any instant during the game, each player is aware of how much time he has left on his clock.

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<td>6. R. Moore</td>
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**"My Best Game"**

**Mikhail Tal**

*Commentary by International Grandmaster Salo Flohr*

Many thrilling games have been played in this world title match. I have asked Mikhail Botvinnik which game he considered best, and his answer was: "The seventh."

**Here it is:**


**Answer:** One of the common methods of determining tie-break points is to give each player tie-break points equal to the final scores of all the players whom he beat and half the scores of those with whom he drew.

In playing with a chess clock, both sides of the clock are set at 12 o'clock. Each time a player moves he presses a lever which stops his own clock and starts the opponent's. Thus at any instant during the game, each player is aware of how much time he has left on his clock.

This writer has frequently received inquiries about certain moves in certain openings with the question "What's wrong with this move? It isn't in the book." The most common answer is "Nothing," but it often is not so.

In short, an Opening book is essentially a collection of practical experiences with the most common openings in master play together with the current opinions of some experts on the main variations.

**Dr. Marchand will answer beginners' questions on this page, if of sufficient general interest. Those wishing a personal reply should enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address: Dr. Eric H. Marchand, 192 South Drive, Rochester 17, N.Y.**

---

**Reprinted from the Moscow News.**
IN THE UNITED STATES

The match between the Memphis and Birmingham Chess Clubs in Alabama, ended in a conclusive win for Memphis with a score of 13-7.

Jose Calderon, one of the country’s leading chess organizers and current director of “Operation Deadhorse,” has recently become a member of the Marshall Chess Club in New York.

There is a rumor, based on some substantial facts, that the U.S. Open in San Francisco may easily draw as many as 300 players.

Paul Adams won the Oak Park Chess Club Championship with a score of 4½ and in a team match held recently Oak Park defeated the Northwest Chess Club of Desplains.

USCF Membership Secretary, Sybilla Haskins, is currently convalescing from a serious operation. Her address is 23 West 10th St., New York City, for those who would like to drop her a line of good cheer.

Dr. Mark E. Pence won the Silver Knights tournament in Toledo with a score of 4½-½. 18 players competed.

USCF has sold over 300 copies of the paper-back edition of the New York 1924 tournament book with annotations by Alekhine. This puts this book into the second place spot of all-time USCF best sellers. Way out in front in first place is MCO, 9th edition.

Bob Steinmeyer, one of the strongest players in the United States, won 9 lost none and drew none in the St. Louis District Championship. He was naturally awarded the first place trophy.

The following letter was received by USCF Business Manager, Frank Brady, from Grandmaster Arthur Bisguier upon his arrival in Moscow:

Dear Frank,

After such careful preparations were made in arranging my trip, schedule, flight numbers, etc., I arrived in Moscow without knowing where to go. You forgot to give me the address of the tournament hall! As of this minute I’m still walking around the streets of Moscow without knowing where to go!

Arthur

Clark Harmon won the Puget Sound Open in Seattle, Washington.

A mammoth chess promotion was conducted at Macy’s Department store in San Francisco recently, with International Master George Koltanowski directing. Close to 200 players participated.

The Baltic Chess Club Championship of New York was won by Masters August Rankis and Peter Zirnis both at 9 points each. Gunar Znotins was third at 8½ and Jan Pamfiljons fourth with 8. The club meets at the Baltic Freedom House.

There is a club in Lafayette, La. called the Pirate Chess Club. Not only do they publish a weekly newsletter “The Pirate’s Lair” but prizes, such as books entitled “Admiral Hornblower in the West Indies” are awarded to top placers; members wear pirate patches on their shoulders and ladder classifications are broken down into three groups: “Admirals,” “Buccaneers” and “Cutthroats.” For a copy of their publication send a self-addressed and postage envelope to Rhoda Wood, Editor, Box 409, Lafayette, La.

International Grandmaster Pal Benko has recently entered the business of selling Mutual Funds and Life Insurance.

Youngster Walt Cunningham scored 60 in the Southern California High School League Tournament directed by National Membership Chairman Lena Grumette. This event was one of Mrs. Grumette’s ACT (Arrange Club Tournaments) projects, 34 chessplayers, all under 18 years old, participated. Some additional high scorers were: Ed O’Connor, Sheldon Vihon, Paul Fitzpatrick, Ronald Adler.

Saul Rubin, president of the Marshall Chess Club, had a serious accident recently in which his eye was injured. Mr. Rubin serves on many USCF Committees including the USCF-AIC International Affairs Committee headed by Jerry Spann.

Organizers of the Eastern Open, to be held in Washington, claim that at least 25 U.S. Masters will be competing in their tournament this July 4th.

The following position occurred in the U.S. Amateur Championship last month in the Vano-Harris game which was adjudicated a draw. Black claimed a win and much analysis has been spent since that time by Jack Collins, Raymond Weinstein, Sidney Bernstein and Frank Brady attempting to appraise whether the game is a draw or a win for Black. White is to move, and presumably would play 1. N-B4ch, K-R3, 2. P-KR4 with the threat of 3. P-N4 followed by P-N5 mate. Black can stop the mate by playing behind the Pawn with R-R7 after White plays P-R4. Then Black has possible chances of Queening one of his two passed Pawns. Or does he? The consensus of opinion finally was that the game was drawn. Can any CHESS LIFE reader supply a detailed analysis of a win for Black?

Chairman of the Board of M. Lowenstein & Sons, New York City’s largest textile firm, Mr. Leon Lowenstein (center), presents the trophies to the winners of the M. L. & S. Chess Club Championship. From left to right: Von Siegern-Korn, Spangelet, Brockman, Martin Kirshenbaum, Mr. Leon Lowenstein, Artur Beecher, Grossman, Weiss, Lemonff, and Kulczycky. Kirshenbaum and Beecher tied for 1st.
An annual tournament held in honor of H. M. Wesenberg, one of the best players ever to emerge from the Middle east, who passed on in 1956, was held at the YMCA Chess Club in Kansas City, Mo. recently and John R. Beiting was first at 5-1. Previous winners were Beiting in 1958, Dan W. Allen in 1959, and Lee T. Magee in 1960.

James Martin is the new Dayton High School Champion. He scored 4½-½ in a five round, 16 player Swiss.

Recently invited to an International tournament in Bled, Yugoslavia, to be held this Fall, Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky had to decline because there were no Synagogues in Bled and he is of the orthodox Jewish faith. The organizers of the tournament were undaunted however, at this seemingly impossible obstacle and began making plans to construct a synagogue in Bled just so that Reshevsky could participate! Just as Reshevsky was about to accept the invitation it was discovered that 12 of the playing days were high holy days and hence he had to regretfully decline anyway.

Dr. Robert Bernreuter, Assistant to the President of Pennsylvania State University, was recently honored for "doing the most in the past year for college chess" by receiving the Harold M. Phillips award for distinguished service in college chess. The attractive wall plaque was awarded to him at the first Varsity Chess Team banquet held at PSU. Frank Brady was guest speaker.

The Greater Newark Chess Club has just been formed and meets at the Newark Recreation Annex by Edward A. Knight is president, Sam Collins, vice-president and Douglas F. Browning Secretary-Treasurer.

Sparkplugged by FIDE Vice-President Jerry Spann, a recent tri-state gathering of 3,000 Explorer Scouts, had chess included amongst its program of activities. It lead the field in individual participation. 300 boys competed. Next in popularity was bowling with 175 participants.

Dr. Rhys Hays won the championship of the Morningside Heights Chess Club. In a rapid tournament, club president William Ratcliffe, took first place with a score of 6-1.

Eliot Hearst gave a simultaneous in

Adolfo Queseda, Mexican Consul in Phoenix, Arizona, opens the International Match between Phoenix and Nogales Sonora, Mexico by making the first move. Seated at left is Arizona State Champion Charles T. Morgan facing Antonio Hernandez, President of the Nogales Sonora Chess Club. Enrique Lopez of Nogales looks on at left.

Richmond recently and defeated 14 players and drew with one. Three players were lucky to defeat Hearst. They were Bill Johnson, Dan Richman and Erwin Harlfinger.

A fantastic amount of publicity has been given recently to Lisa Lane, former Associate Editor of CHESS LIFE and U.S. Women's Champion. Stories have appeared about her in NEWSWEEK, NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE and many newspapers and syndications throughout the country. She has made several television appearances as well as appearing on various radio programs. It appears that the general public likes a little chesscake with their chess! International Grandmaster William Lombardy, just returned from a tournament in Zurich, has expanded his chess activities to that of a Tournament Director. He will direct the first NYC Junior Championship on July 1-2-3-4.

Without losing a game and drawing only two, Richard Moore won the Denver YMCA Chess Club Championship for this year. His score was 10-1.

U.S. Master Raymond Weinstein is leaving for Europe on June 24th. He will visit Copenhagen, play for the U.S. Student Team in Helsinki, represent the U.S. in the World Junior Championship and play in the Interzonal.

The U.S. Team Championship to be held at Raleigh, N.C. on July 14-15-16, will be one of the most largely attended chess tournaments in the history of American chess. Teams from all over the United States are expected to compete.

Our Financial Picture

By Fred Cramer, USCF President

USCF membership growth is sharply reflected in the financial statements for the January-February-March quarter. Income from dues reached an all-time peak of $7,521.53, exceeding dues for the previous (October-November-December) quarter by more than a thousand dollars, and exceeding dues for the same quarter last year by more than two thousand dollars.

Expense figures for membership promotion and retention and for Chess Life printing and mailing also rose substantially, as part of a planned drive in conjunction with the improvement in Chess Life, with its new format and new editorial content and treatment. Alto the sum of $1,596.79 for membership promotion seems high compared with the previous and the year-ago figures, it is not the first time USCF has ventured this kind of money on membership development.

$1700 was spent in 1954, and $1600 in 1955. It is, however, the first time such money has paid off, as the quarter's profit of $1,078.56 witnesses.

Altho the statements suggest that USCF has turned the corner financially, there is much that should be known which the statements do not tell. Expenses, for example, have been pared to the bone. Our rent, for one item, has been enough only for the smallest most cramped quarters; it has currently been necessary to enlarge these quarters and improve them, and there will be a rise in rent on future statements. We have been running without secretarial staff, the Business Manager and the Rating Statistician typing their own work, doing their own filing. Altho we expect this to continue, it should be pointed out that there is no fat in the present opera.
tion, that it has been extremely difficult to show a profit at all, and that continued growth in membership is still urgently necessary to establish the organization on a genuinely sound foundation.

The value of USCF membership, of course, goes far beyond the financial help to USCF. In areas where USCF membership is booming, interest and activity in local chess is also booming. Local organizers are coming to feel that USCF membership is one of the best ways to interest and hold their local players and potential players. The new Chess Life has proved a very effective "chess recruiting" instrument. Much of the recent growth in membership is from this development.

Financial statements, developed from the audit reports received from Ralph Rosenblatt, CPA, are attached for the three quarters shown. The report below for the October-November-December 1960 quarter supercedes the report for the same quarter published on page 71 in the March Chess Life, an adjustment having been made in that report subsequent to its printing.

**USCF COMPARATIVE OPERATING STATEMENTS**

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**BIG "D"**

Leon Poliakoff won the Big "D" Open held recently at the Baker Hotel in Dallas, Texas from a field of 25 talented Texans. Bob Potter tied with him at 4½-½ but was behind in Median points. Third place went to W. T. Strange while R. R. McCready placed fourth and Byron Douglas fifth. Sponsored by the Texas Chess Association and directed by Dan W. Denney, the top five players from this tournament have qualified with fifteen others who qualified from the six other Texas regions to compete in a tournament which will determine the challengers that compete in the Texas State Championship. Special mention is made of the remarkable performance of several of the Junior players: Byron Douglas, Mark Freisman, Randy Jackson and Roger Izard.

**Reshevsky-Fischer Match Set**

According to an official of the American Chess Foundation, plans have definitely been set for the much talked about match between Bobby Fischer, the U.S. Champion and Samuel Reshevsky, veteran Grandmaster. The match will take place starting July 16 and will consist of 16 games. The first four to be played in New York, the next eight in Los Angeles and the final four in New York again. Speculation as to who will be the winner is running rampant in chess circles all over the country. Reshevsky has never lost a match in his life and he has faced such notable opponents as Kasparov, Horowitz, Lombardy, Bisguier, Donald Byrne, Najdorf, Gligoric and Benko. On the other hand he has placed behind Fischer in the last three U.S. Championship Tournaments.

What do the top players say about the possible outcome? Following are actual quotations from some of the world's leading Masters:

Tigran Petrosian—"Reshevsky will win with a score of 9½-6½."

Paul Keres—"I think Reshevsky will win—9 to 7."

Svetozar Gligoric—"Reshevsky will win."

Bent Larsen—"Reshevsky."

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HOW CHESS GAMES ARE WON
America’s most renowned player illustrates the technique of victory

by International Grandmaster SAMUEL RESHEVSKY

The Hromadka System

The Hromadka System, like many other variations, has gone through various stages of popularity. It has been experimented with considerably in the last few years. Its major exponents have been Keres and Tal. I, too, have resorted to it on occasion. White has to play exceedingly well against the variation, in order to gain an opening advantage.

In the following game against Sidney Bernstein I decided to use this variation. My opponent proceeded cautiously against the controversial Hromadka System. Everything seemed to be under control for both sides until my 18th turn. At this point I found an unusual maneuver for my queen-knight, bringing it from an unfavorable location to a very active square. My opponent was visibly baffled by this sudden strategy.

My position gradually improved. Mr. Bernstein became impatient. On his 26th turn he began to counter-attack, by bringing one of his rooks into my territory. He thought he could force simplification, and be able to draw the game. Obviously overlooking my reply, 33 ....... N-Q2, he resigned.

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### THE HROMADKA SYSTEM

**MCO: Page 220, Column 24**

**Rosenwald Tournament**

New York, 1959-60

<table>
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<th>Black</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. Bernstein</td>
<td>S. Reshevsky</td>
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1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. N-KB3 P-B4
4. P-Q5

The only move with which White can hope to maintain an opening advantage.

4. N-B3, PxP; 5. NxP, N-B3; 6. P-KN3, B-B4 or B-N5 leads to complete equality.

4. PxP
5. PxP P-Q3
6. N-B3 P-KN3

6 ........ B-K2 is also a plausible continuation, which has been tried on occasion. Fianchettoing the bishop is, however, more logical, since it gives it more scope and mobility. The objection of the fianchetto is that the bishop is not protecting Black’s queen-pawn.

7. P-KN3

The quiet and conservative continuation. More energetic is 7. P-K4, leading to complicated problems for both sides. Botвинник in his recent match against Tal experimented with 7. B-N5 with unsatisfactory results.

7. B-N2
8. B-N2 O-O
9. O-O P-QR3

This is necessary, sooner or later, in order to prevent N-QN5, attacking the queen-pawn.

10. P-QR4

White must not allow the freeing P-QN4-

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<th>Black</th>
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<td>10.</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>B-B4</td>
<td>Q-K2</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Q-B1</td>
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12. ........ R-K1
13. B-R6 R-N1

I could have safely avoided the exchange of bishops by playing 13. ..... B-R1. I felt that gaining a tempo was more essential.

14. BxB KxB
15. P-R5

Otherwise, 15. ..... P-QN4 is too strong.

15. P-QN4

It is imperative for Black to try to obtain control of the knight file.


Forced; otherwise Black plays 16. ..... P-N5, causing unpleasantness for the knight.

16. ..... NxQP

I considered 16. ..... RxP, but discarded it, because of 17. N-Q2 (threatening the annoying N-B4-R5-B6) N-K4; 18. P-R3 followed by P-B4 and N-B4.

17. N-Q2 P-KR4

Threatening P-R5.

18. P-R3 N-R1

---

I spent a considerable amount of time endeavoring to find a plausible continuation. My knight at N3 prevents White from playing N-QB4. Other than that, this knight is not favorably utilized here. I, therefore, decided to bring it to a more favorable square-QN4. I had to make certain that my opponent was unable to cause me any discomfort during the next three moves.

19. N-B4 N-Q2
20. Q-B4 R-Q1
21. R-R3

Intending 22. P-QN3, in order to free the QN for action. 21. R-R2, and if 21. ..... R-N5; 22. -K3 was a little better.

21. R-N5
22. P-N3 N-N4
23. NxN PxP
24. Q-K3 QxQ
25. NxQ R-Q5

---

CHES LIFE
Black's chances in the end-game are better. This is so, because of White's weak pawn structure. His queen-pawn is under fire, and his queen-knight pawn is isolated. His only compensation is control of the QR file.

26. R-R8 Better was 26. R-Q1, RxRch (if 26. ........, R-QN5; 27. N-B2 and the rook is trapped) 27. N-xR, B-N2; 28. N-K3 (28. P-K4 turns out badly, because of 28. ........, R-K1; 29. P-B3 or 29. R-R7, ExP followed by R-K3ch) and Black might be able to hold his own.

26. ........ R-K1
27. R-N8 R-QN5
28. R-N1

On 28. R-N6, I had the choice of two promising continuations: (1) 28. ........ RxPf; 29. RxQP, P-B5 with two powerful passed pawns. (2) 28. ........, R-Q1; 29. R-N1, B-B4! 30. NxBch, PxN, and the threat of P-QB5 can not be satisfactorily met.

28. ........ B-B4

Position after 28. ........, B-B4

28. ........, N-Q2; 29. R-R8, P-B5 was also good.

29. NxBch

If 29. R-xR, B-xR; 30. R-Q8, R-P; 31. R-xP, P-B5; 32. R-Q8, R-N7; 33. Q-Q6, R-Q7 wins.

29. ........ Pxn
30. R-N6

Better was 30. R-QR, N-xR; 31. K-B1, N-B3; 32. K-K1, N-K5; 33. B-xN, RxB, and although Black should win the ending, it is, by no means, simple.

30. ........ Q-B3
31. R-QP P-QR
32. R-QR P-QR
33. R-N6 N-Q2

The move undoubtedly overlooked by Mr. Bernstein.

Resigns

After 34. RxP, R-QN1 the pawn must queen.

In the following game my opponent played the opening too timidly, obtaining a very poor position. After 12 moves his pieces had practically no mobility. The sacrifice of a piece brought about a quick resignation.

**GRUENFELD INDIAN DEFENSE**

**Rosenwald Tournament**

**New York, 1959-60**

Reshevsky White

Ault Black

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-KN3
3. N-QB3 P-Q4
4. N-B3 B-N2
5. Q-N3 P-Q4
6. Q-QBP O-O
7. P-K4 P-B3
8. B-K2 QN-Q2

Too great a loss of time. Correct is 8. ........, P-QN4; 9. Q-N3, Q1R4 with equal chances.

9. B-N5

To prevent the freeing P-K4.

9. ........ K-R1


10. R-Q1 P-QN4

Too late.

11. Q-N3 P-B3

Locking in his king-bishop and weakening his K3 Square. Better was 11. ........, P-QR4.

12. B-K3 Q-B2
13. P-Q5 P-QR3
14. N-Q4 N-N3

14. ........, N-K6 is met by the crushing 15. Q-R3.

15. N-K6 Bxn
16. PxB P-QR4
17. P-QR3 N-R3
18. O-O KR-Q1
19. R-Rch R-R

20. N-xP

Just at a time when it appears as if Black had succeeded in completing his development!

20. ........ Pxn

21. QxQ Resigns

**USCF ELECTIONS—**

(Continued from page 171)

of one Vice-President expires each year. The names of the Regional Vice-Presidents are listed in the masthead, and the states making up each region are shown on page 171.

This summer terms will expire for the following Vice-Presidents, for whom successors will be elected by the directors at the annual meeting in San Francisco in August: Walter Suesman, Walter Shippman, William Byland, Dr. Norman Hornstein, Thomas Jenkins, John Nowak, Juan Reid, and Irving Rivise.

Nominations are now open for successors to these men. USCF members are urged to make recommendations to the nominating committee, Write Dr. Erich Marchand, Chairman, 192 Seville Drive, Rochester, New York. The nominating committee will complete its report June 30, so recommendations should be forwarded very promptly. Nominations also may be made from the floor at the annual directors meeting.

**TIDBITS—Lombardy**

(Continued from page 167)

White hopes to gain counterplay by bringing his knight to K4 and advancing his king side pawns, a reasonable plan in a difficult position. 24. NpxB, leaving the position blockaded, would only allow Black to proceed calmly with his attack.

24. ........ N-B5
25. Q-B4 NxQP!

A pretty surprise. White failed to realize the danger; else he would not have played the desperate 24. KpxB. Now his reply is forced.

26. P-N5 NxN!

White cannot avoid mate or the loss of material; of course he still has a pawn ahead.

27. QxN
28. K-B2 QxPch
29. K-Q1

In a bad position White allows a quick finish.

29. ........ R-R5!!

**25 RESPOND**

As to date only 25 contributions have been received to send the U.S. Student Team to defend its world title at Helsinki, Finland on July 17. Contributions are desperately needed or the team will not be able to compete.

Send something now!

Eliot Hearst
Arlington Towers—J-1125
Arlington, Virginia
TOURNAMENT LIFE

June 23-24-25
NEW JERSEY STATE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP
5 or 6 rd. Swiss dependent on number of entrants. $2.00 plus NJSCF dues of $1.00. At the Penn-Atlantic Hotel, South Carolina and Atlantic Aves., Atlantic City, N. J. Trophies and other prizes awarded. Write to E. F. Daigle, 224 N. Rosborough Ave., Ventnor, N. J.

June 23-24-25
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPEN
6 rd. Swiss. $10.50 entry fee. Trophies and 1st prize guarantee of $225. At Joslyn Hall, Lincoln and Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica, Calif. Write to Herbert T. Abel, 126 Bicknell Avenue, Santa Monica, California.

June 24-25
YUCCA IV TEXAS REGIONAL TOURNAMENT
5 rd. Swiss. Open to USCF and TCA members. Entry $5.00. $3.00 to under 18. Top 3 players get invitation to Texas Candidates. At El Paso YMCA. Write to Park Bishop, P.O. Box 1461, El Paso, Texas.

June 24-25
KENTUCKY STATE OPEN
5 rd. Swiss. Open to all. Entry $5.00. $50.00 first guaranteed. Other prizes dependent on number of entries. At the Louisville YMCA, 231 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. Write to Walter Hasken, 1211 Central Ave., Louisville, Ky.

July 1-2-3-4
NYC JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP
6 rd Swiss open to residents of New York City under 20 years of age. Trophies plus valuable merchandise prizes. Entry fee $2.00 plus USCF. At the Manhattan Chess Club, 35 West 64th St., NYC. Send entries in advance to Grandmaster William Lombardy, Tournament Director, 1600 University Ave., Bronx 53, N.Y.

July 1-2
BAYOU CITY OPEN
5 or 6 rd. Swiss dependent on number of entrants. $5.00 entry. 1st prize $50 guaranteed plus 2nd 20% of entry, 3rd 10% of entry, 4th $10. Other trophies awarded. At the Houston Chess Club, 1913 West McKinney, Houston 19, Texas. Write to Rhodes Cook at club address.

July 16
CHICAGO CHESS CLUB HALF HOUR TOURNAMENT
6 rd. Swiss. Each player has half hour to make all of his moves. 1st prize 50% of entry, 2nd 25%, 3rd 15%, 4th 10%. $2.00 entry. Write to Chicago Chess Club, 64 East Van Buren St., Chicago 1, Ill.

July 17-18-19-20
ROSSOLIMO CHESS STUDIO OPEN RATING TOURNAMENT
Four round Swiss system. 50 moves in two hours. Adjudications after 4 hours of play. 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, July 17.

July 21-23
CHICAGO CHESS CLUB JULY RATING TOURNAMENT
5 rd. Swiss. Entry $5.00. Handsome trophies awarded. Write to Chicago Chess Club, 64 East Van Buren St., Chicago 1, Illinois.

SUMMER NATIONAL AND REGIONAL EVENTS

U.S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
5 rd. Swiss open to all. $6.00 entry fee. At the Elks’ Club Rooms, Broadway and Spring Sts., Hot Springs, Ark. After expenses are deducted all entry fees will go as prizes. Write to Philip W. Duke, R-6, Harrison, Ark.

July 22-23
AKANSAS OPEN
5 rd. Swiss open to all. $6.00 entry. At Elks’ Club Rooms, Broadway and Spring Sts., Hot Springs, Ark. After expenses are deducted all entry fees will go as prizes. Write to Philip W. Duke, R-6, Harrison, Ark.

July 22-23
ARKANSAS OPEN
5 rd. Swiss. $6.00 entry fee. At the Elks’ Club Rooms, Broadway and Spring Sts., Hot Springs, Ark. Cash prizes. Write to Philip W. Duke, R. 6, Harrison, Ark.

July 27-30
CINCINNATI OPEN
5 rd. Swiss. $6.00 entry—$4.00 to juniors under 18. At the Central Parkway YMCA, 1105 Elm St., Cincinnati 10, Ohio. 75% of entry fees will be paid as prizes. Write to Rea B. Hayes, 73 Hamilton Drive, Cincinnati 18, Ohio.

For more specific details consult the April 20th issue of CHESS LIFE or write to USCF, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N. Y.
A Chessplayer's View
Of His Fellow Man

Suggested by
ARPAD ELO

... with Apologies to Russell Lynes

Drawn by Z. Wilson

ARISTOCRATS
Chess Players Who Are INVITED
To International Tournaments

UPPER BOURGEOIS
Chess Players Who Participate
In Open Tournaments

LOWER BOURGEOIS
Club Players Who Are Content to
Beat Out Each Others' Brains

PEASANTS
People Who "Take Up" Chess on a
Rainy Sunday Afternoon and Call
Me Up to Ask Questions As Above

SUB-HUMAN
No Comment Necessary, We All
Have Met The Type
TITLES

To quote a letter from Boston: “Most titled blueblood or aristocratic persons who come to stay here renounce their titles. Chess players, however, add more and more glitter to their already impressive array. Chess seems to attract egotistical players, complacent pretentious gents who love to preen and strut like peacocks in the small publicity the game commands. We endured them, we titled blue blood or aristocratic who come to stay here renounce their -even in conservative New England.

Dr. Lasker, in the May issue, wherein he takes issue with Tal and praises in most tournaments.”

All of us who know that good chess is a quality in most works of art.

with an appeal directed to the little-boy some that good chess is not a work

convincing

Obviously, the dear

Certainly.

The 'friendly man' looking at the

change, please

UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

Family Dues for two or more members of one family living at the same address, including only one subscription to CHESS LIFE, are at regular rates (see above) plus the following rates for each additional membership: One Year: $2.50; Two Years: $4.75; Three Years: $6.75. Subscription rate of CHESS LIFE to non-members: $4.00 per year.

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THREE YEARS: $12.50

SUSTAINING: $10.00

( Becomes Life Membership after 10 payments)

LIFE: $100.00

Family Dues for two or more members of one family living at the same address, including only one subscription to CHESS LIFE, are at regular rates (see above) plus the following rates for each additional membership: One Year: $2.50; Two Years: $4.75; Three Years: $6.75. Subscription rate of CHESS LIFE to non-members: $4.00 per year.

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THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION
at the board, and imagine (if they have the equipment) the Pieces and the Pawns paying the same entry fee to join the mad whirl. With that kind of figuring the eight Pawns would contribute as much to the game (dollarswise). At some period every player was just a Pawn. Those who have advanced remember that the ladder of success is climbed one step at a time starting at the bottom. If we are to occupy the best squares on the board we must be prepared to promote our Pawns. They are not the whole game but a very useful 'skeleton on which to drape our ‘muscles’ vitality and stamina.’

Commercializing a pastime can be unfortunate. Long ago a chess champion put his title on the line occasionally. The bright college boys, who have studied the monetary advantage of point shaving, have somehow taught our proletariat confers the monetary advantage of title changing annually with the subsequent filling of many theatres with cash paying enthusiasts.

I am not against money, or the people and organizations that acquire a lot of it. I am against the methods that are sometimes used to get it. I do not consider a lot of it an absolute necessity for the promotion of a pastime, practising participants are a better source of vitality, and should be developed. Lack of money is not a crime only when that lack prevents likely Pawns from getting into the game and perhaps becoming important pieces in the end. Like the Pawns, the low rated players and those with little money to spend on a pastime, will always be with us, and be in the majority. Let us promote and develop them all together, and the discs marked E PLURIBUS UNUM will join the parade of their own accord.

FRANCIS J. KELLY
Bronx, N.Y.

RATIONAL

One of the phenomena that I find hard to endorse is the playing of tournament chess for trophies and ribbons. I am not a heavy money winner or one who would expect to win big prizes but I think that “dough” is the best incentive to get good players to go to tournaments. I believe that a comparison of tournament turnouts would support this view.

This skit may explain the situation:

Husband—There’s a chess tournament at Podunk next month.

Wife—You want to go one last year.

Husband—Yes, but I have been improving lately and I might win this one.

Wife—So what?

Husband—If one I’d be sure to get an expert’s rating in the USCF listing.

Wife—Who cares?

Husband—They give trophies, too.

Wife—If you bring another dust collector home I’ll put it in the attic.

Husband—Well, I like those trophies.

Wife—Look, a long week-end away from home leaves me with the kids and costs you 40-50 bucks. That for a trophy, ribbon and rating? Nuts!

Husband—Well, they also have $100 for first prize.

Wife—Well, if you are in good form and have a chance you do want to play, go ahead and try for that dough. See what I mean!

BOB WRIGHT
McAlarle, La.

MISTAKE

On page 146 of the May issue of “Chess Life” there is an article by Fred Wren concerning William J. Couture accompanied by a three move chess problem. There is NO SOLUTION to the problem as it stands—you must add a Black Pawn at QN5 to make it solvable. It was with no little difficulty that I traced the source of this problem—but problems are my hobby so it was a pleasure.

Enclosed you will find a copy of this problem as it appeared in the Glasgow Herald along with a copy of a problem I composed last month. I have been fortunate enough to achieve some little recognition in the problem world and I must confess that the enclosed problem from the Cleveland Plain Dealer is an especial favorite.

The Corrected Problem

White Mates in Three

RANCIS J. KELLY
Bronx, N.Y.

WILLIAM L. BARCLAY
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTION

Your announcement in CHESS LIFE that Jerry Spann, E. Ferrv Laucks and myself were pledging $100 to the member who recruits the most new members before the U.S. Open in San Francisco next month was entirely correct. There was one mistake in the announcement, however. We agreed that the winner need not be present at San Francisco to
HOW TO APPOINT YOUR PROXY
FOR THE ANNUAL USCF MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The annual membership meeting will be held at San Francisco, California, on August 17th, 1961. Provided you are then a member of the USCF, you may cast one vote in person or proxy on all matters that come before the meeting.

If you do not expect to be present, please fill in and mail the simple form printed below, appointing a proxy to represent you, so that your vote will count when decisions are reached.

To be legal, your proxy must either be a member of the USCF on August 17th who resides in your State OR an officer of the USCF.

As your proxy, you should select a person in whose judgment you have confidence and who will be present at the meeting. Your vote will not be counted if your proxy (or the USCF officer to whom he assigns his powers) is not at the membership meeting.

All proxy forms must first be checked by USCF, please mail your form not later than August 14th, to:

U. S. CHESS FEDERATION
Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

ELECTION OF USCF DIRECTORS

The State Chapters of the USCF (affiliated State Chess Associations) certify their selections of Directors to the Secretary of the USCF by June 30th. The Directors for these States are not elected at the membership meeting. (Any State Chapters that fail to certify their Directors by June 30th lose their right to select Directors.) The USCF President must appoint these Directors at the meeting.

The Chess Associations of the following States are affiliated with the USCF:


If you live in one of the States listed above, you may appoint a proxy to vote on your behalf at the Membership Meeting, but please do not fill in the “Nomination and Ballot” section of the proxy form.

If you live in a State that is not affiliated, you may fill in both sections of the proxy form. In the top half, you appoint your proxy. In the bottom half, you nominate and vote for the Director(s) to represent your State.

When nominating and voting for Director(s) to represent your unaffiliated State, please remember that—

(a) A USCF Director must be a member of the USCF and a resident of the State he represents.
(b) You may nominate and vote only for Director(s) to represent the State in which YOU reside.
(c) A vote for an officer or Life Director of the USCF is a wasted vote. The elected Directors are in addition to the officers and the following Life Directors: Hermann Helms, L. J. Isaacs, Isaac Kashdan, S. S. Keeny, Geo. Koltanowski, Caroline D. Marshall, A. E. Santissi, Harry Borochov, Maurice Kasper, Jerry Spann.

No matter where you live, do not fail to fill in the name of your proxy. This cannot be filled in by others. Note, too, that the proxy form must bear your signature and the date of signing.

Each USCF Chapter (Club, League, City, State or Regional Association) is entitled to one vote at the annual Meeting. If a proxy form is made out on behalf of a Chapter, it should be signed by the Chapter’s President in the name of the organization.

The proxy form is below. It is intended ONLY for the membership meeting.

A Director cannot appoint a proxy to represent him at the Directors’ meetings.

APPOINTMENT OF PROXY

I hereby constitute and appoint...

as my proxy with full power to act in my place and stead at the Annual Membership Meeting of the U.S. Chess Federation to be held at San Francisco of any adjournment or adjournments of said meeting, and to vote upon all matters which may come before the said meeting (including the balloting for Director(s) to such extent as may not be covered in the Nomination and Ballot hereinafter set forth) and to exercise at said meeting on my behalf all of the rights of membership as fully as I might do if I were present. Leave is hereby given to my said proxy to assign any officer of the USCF the powers granted by this Appointment of Proxy. Any previous appointments of proxy made by me for such meeting are hereby revoked.

NOMINATION AND BALLOT

I hereby nominate and cast my ballot for the following person(s) as Director(s) from the State of...

upon the Board of Directors of the U.S. Chess Federation:

IN WITNESS THEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this... day of...

Signature:...

Address:...

City and State:...
International Master Robert Byrne, Indianapolis, was the winner as the Western Open concluded in Milwaukee on July 4th. In a surprise finish Richard Kujoth, Milwaukee, shared second and third positions with Orest Popovych, Lakewood, N. J., 7½-1½. The tournament was sponsored by the Milwaukee Chess Foundation, in cooperation with Milwaukee’s Municipal Chess Association.

It was Byrne’s first major Milwaukee success. Prior Western Open winners include Donald Byrne 1957, Pal Benko 1958 and 1959, and Stephan Popel, the former champion of Paris, France, a year ago. Byrne’s Western Open opposition included wins over John Kelly, Lansing, Mich.; Val Berzarrins, Cleveland; Mark Surgies, Milwaukee; Kimball Nedved, Racine, Wis.; K. A. Czerniecki, Chicago, and Curt Brasket, St. Paul. He was held to a draw by Raymond Martin, Santa Monica, Calif., in the 5th and by Popovych in the final round. The Martin game was an exciting affair as far as the gallery was concerned with the California receiving a standing spectator ovation at its conclusion.

The tournament, a nine round qualifying event for the United States championship, drew a field of 162 contestants—a new record for the Western.

All parts of the United States were again represented, with players coming from as far east as Connecticut and as far west as Colorado and California. Tournament setting and playing conditions, for which Milwaukee chess events are noted, surpassed anything yet offered here. The top games were recorded on a large stage on demonstration boards to the delight of the audience of this chess-minded city. Ernest Olfe, assisted by Pearle Mann, was again the director.

HIGHLY publicized and attractive Lisa Lane, the U. S. Women’s champion, finished ahead of the women players 5-4, to gain her first Western Open title. With Byrne winning also, it was St. Louis all over again.

Mabel Burlingame, Phoenix, Arizona, a contender for the U. S. Women’s title a year ago, finished second to Miss Lane with four points. Kate Sillars, a 14-year-old youngster from Wilmette, Illinois, playing in her first tournament, was a half point in arrears of Miss Lane going into the final round, but lost to Voldemar Liepaskalns, Milwaukee, while Miss Lane assured herself of the title by winning her final game from Gerald Banker, Kansas City.

Richard Verber, a talented 17-year-old player from Chicago, aside from finishing in eighth position in the final standings, won the junior title as well as the Class A title. William Martz, Hartland, Wisconsin, a 15-year-old player of promise, won the Class B title, and Ronald Layton, Water-town, Wis., the Class C title.

Prior to the final round of play the Milwaukee Chess Foundation announced that this year’s Western Open was the first Milwaukee regional tournament not to incur a sizable deficit, and that proceeds received in entry fees in excess of the prize fund and cost of conducting the tournament will be added to the 1962 Western Open prize fund.

In what was probably the strongest chess tournament ever conducted over a single weekend in the United States, Dr. Eliot Hearst of Arlington, Virginia and captain of the U.S. Student Team now playing in Helsinki, took clear first place in the Eastern Open, with a convincing score of 7-1. 13 Masters and 37 Experts finished behind him. Conducted by the Washington Chess Divan and the U.S. Chess Federation, the event drew a record entry of 162 players from 16 states. 8 Swiss rounds were played at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C. Hearst drew two games— to Masters George Shainswitz and Herbert Seidman. He defeated Ralph Hall of New York City; Peter Gould of Providence, R. I.; Shelby Lyman of Boston, Mass.; Fred Turin of Alexandria, Va.; Larry Gilden of Tacoma Park, Md., and Herbert Seidman of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hans Berliner of Philadelphia was awarded the second place trophy by directors Frank Brady and Everett Raffel for his score of 6½-1½. He was tied with five other players but was ahead in tie-breaking points. Attilio DiCamillo also of Philadelphia, took third. International Grandmaster Pal Benko placed fourth, Albert Martin of Cranston, R. I., fifth and Larry Wagner of Toms River, N. J., sixth. Almost $800 in cash was awarded.

Miss Astrid Carter of Washington, D.C., captured the women’s title and trophy from a field of four women. The Highest Junior prize went to Raymond Fasano of Red Bank, N. J. High amongst discussion between players and organizers was the possibility of conducting next year’s event over a five-day period and playing 10 rounds. Speculation also ran high as to the possible outcome of a match between the Western Open and Eastern Open Champions, both of whom, ironically, won their title from a field of exactly 162 players over the same July 4th weekend!

A Selection of Games From the Eastern Open

A. C. MARTIN
L. WAGNER

P. BRANDTS

1. P-K4 N-KB3
2. P-K5 N-Q4
3. P-Q4 P-Q4
4. P-QB4 P-KN
5. N-KB3 Q-KN
6. B-K2 P-KB
7. P-K5 P-K5
8. N-KP N-QB3
9. N-K3 N-K3
10. R-K N-K3
11. N-QB3 N-B4
12. B-K3 N-K3
13. R-K N-B3
14. N-QN5 N-KB3
15. Q-B2 Q-Q3

H. BERLINER
L. GILDEN

E. HEARST

White

Black

16. N-P Q-B3
17. K-R Q-N5
18. Q-Q P-Q4
19. Q-N Q-QB
20. RxK Q-KR
21. Q-Q P-QB
22. Q-Q Resigns
23. P-N Q-N5
24. P-Q6 Resigns
25. Q-B Resigns
26. Q-Q Resigns
27. Q-KB Resigns
28. Resigns
29. Resigns
30. Resigns
31. Resigns
32. Resigns
33. Resigns
34. Resigns
35. Resigns
36. Resigns
37. Resigns
38. Resigns
39. Resigns
40. Resigns
41. Resigns
42. Resigns
43. Resigns
44. Resigns
45. Resigns
46. Resigns
47. Drawn

Dr. Eliot Hearst (right) of Arlington, Virginia, the new Eastern Open Champion, playing a last round draw with Larry Wagner of Toms River, N. J., who placed seventh.
BIRMINGHAM OPEN

Gerald Ronning recently captured the Birmingham Alabama Open Title with a clean sweep, scoring 5-0, in a field of thirty players. Kenneth Grant finished second with a score of 4-1, winning three and drawing two. Charles Cleveland, Kenneth Williamson, and Bill Hess, took third, fourth and fifth places with equal scores of 3½-1½, ties being broken by Median Solkoff points. Dr. William Meyer directed the event, which was held under the auspices of the Birmingham Chess Club.

"Scrivener the Bartley" 

The Mississippi Open Championship held in Hattiesburg June 4th and 5th was won by 80-year-old, R. S. Scrivener of Nesbit, Miss. Fourteen players competed in the A group, 12 in the B. Bill Fowler of Shreveport, Louisiana took second place, equaling Scrivener’s score of 4-1. Fenner Parham, Jr., was third with 3½-1½. Fourth and fifth places went to W. Troy Miller and Hunter Weakes, each with 3-2. The Class B Section was won by Lem Barron of Crystal Springs, Mississippi. L. Peyton Crowder was Tournament Director of the event held under the auspices of the Mississippi Chess Association.

At the annual banquet of the South Jersey Chess Association the players pictured above were awarded trophies for their victories. From left to right are Earl Fairchild, president of the Optimist Club; Alan Grossman, a promising young junior; Robert T. Durkin and Leon Birns, co-winners of the Milton Hoffman Memorial Trophy; Louis Wood, president of the association and Charles Schooler, captain of the reserve team.
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TAUTVAISAS TAKES

Visiting master Povilas Tautvaisas and former French champion Stephan A. Popel paced a field of 50 to lead the Indiana Open at Logansport. Each scored 4-1, Tautvaisas winning after the tie with Popel was broken with median points. These two shared prize money for first and second totaling $135. The tie between Vasa Kostic, B. Phenice, and Edward R. Sweetman, all with 4-1 was also broken by median points, making Kostic State Champion. These three shared $35 prize money. Norbert Leopardi and John V. Ragin, also with 4-1 shared the $15 third prize money. The Junior Championship trophy was won by S. M. Tautvaisa. A noteworthy aspect of the tournament—no single winner was declared. President of the Indiana State Chess Association, C. Ronald Peffley of Indianapolis, directed the five round Swiss.

Connecticut Open

Played at New Haven, the Connecticut Open, a 7 round Swiss fielding 39 players, was topped by Jim Bolton and Dr. Joseph Plats, who are scheduled for a playoff match to decide the championship. Each scored 6-1, closely followed by Ted Edelbaum, Larry Norder, William Newberry, Bill Edwards, and Elliott Wolk, all with 5-2. S.B. tie-break was used. Top "B" prize shared by Ford Capen and E. C. Watrous with 4½-2½. Lajos Szabo with 4-3 took the prize for highest ranking unrated player. Tourney was sponsored by Connecticut State Chess Association, and directed by Richard S. Friedenthal.

Krauss Tops Idaho

The 1961 Idaho Open at Boise saw George Krauss, Jr. of Mountain Home take first place with a 4½-1½ score. Second place went to Harold Huggart of Shelley, who made 3½-1½. A three tie with a 3-2 score was broken by Sisko points, giving third to Gaston Chappuis of Salt Lake City, fourth to Donald Turner, of The Dalles, Oregon, and fifth place to Glen W. Buckendorf of Buhl, Idaho. A separate non-rated Class B section was run concurrently with the main tournament. This section had 19 entrants and was won by Ray Wheeler of Sparks, Nevada with 4-1. Second was K. B. Ellis, Nampa, and third was Max Wernstrom of Boise, also with 4-1. Five round Swiss was sponsored by the Idaho Chess Association, with Richard S. Vandenburg directing.
COLLEGE CHESS

by Peter Berlow

College Chess is expanding, and with it the Intercollegiate Chess League of America. Clubs are being formed on campuses all over the country. Our strong young players are making more and more intercollegiate competition.

For these students, the I.C.L.A. is printing a new pamphlet: the “American College Chess Guide”, which will contain information on: How to organize and run a college chess club; the history of college chess; College chess during 1960-61; and a complete list of active U.S. college chess clubs, their 1960-61 activities, and 1961-62 officers.

This pamphlet will be sent free to all ICLA-USCF club affiliates, and for $1 to all others interested. It can be only as accurate and complete as the information received from the ICLA from colleges around the country. If you are a college player or advisor: be certain to have your club listed, and your activities during the past school year included.

The National Intercollegiate Individual Championship 1961 will be held next December 27-30 in Washington, D.C. We expect the best arrangements yet, and are sure the tournament will be a giant success. Plan now to attend!

Latest news in brief: Larry Gilden (U. of Maryland '64) won the U.S. Student Team Qualifying Tournament, and a trip to Helsinki. Our congratulations to Larry, who will be the organizer of the National Intercollegiate, and our best wishes to the entire team.

Columbia College's National Champions swept the Ivy League Team Championship with 7-0. The University of Florida's Blue team topped the Florida College Team Tournament with 2 2/3-1/3.

In individual events, Steve Matzner, of Send all college news and queries to Peter Berlow, 6 Tudor Court, Springfield, N.J.

Fullerton Junior College, took the California individual title, while Pete Berlow (Princeton '62) did the same in New Jersey.

Here is a crucial game from the California Intercollegiate Championship where the winner defeated USCF Master Ronald Gross.

Semi-Slav Defence

S. MATZNER 1... P-Q4 1960-61 active

1. P-Q4 P-Q4

2. N-KB3 N-KB3

3. P-QB4 P-QB3

4. N-QB3 P-K3

5. B-N5 B-K2

6. PxP KPxP

7. Q-B2 N-QR3?

8. BxN BxN

9. P-K4!? N-N5

10. N-N3 P-Q4

11. NxP N-Q4

12. O-O O-O

13. P-KR4 R-K1

14. B-Q3 B-B4

15. N-N5 Q-Q2

16. P-N4!? N-Q4

17. QxB QxQ

18. P-R4 QxQ

19. N-N5 P-Q3

20. PxP QxP

21. Q-N3 Q-65ch

22. K-N1 R-K2

23. NxBch Q-N

24. N-K5 Q-R1

25. QR-N1 R-N2

26. K-R1 Q-B4

27. N-N4 Q-K5

28. Q-Q3 R-R2

29. N-N5 KxR

30. QxR N-K2

31. Q-R6 Q-Q4

32. NxNP NxN

33. QxNch KxN

34. Q-N7 mate

Huron Valley

Ypsilanti, Michigan, was recently the scene of the Huron Valley Open. Five rounds Swiss new ever-action. Popel in clear first with 4½ out of 5 points. Second place went to John Penquite (4-1), third was Ronald Rosen (4-1), fourth and fifth to Kayz Skema and Joe Wasserman each scoring 3½-1½. Ties were broken by Median System. Popel, the winner, was held to a draw in the third round by Edward Hencir who ultimately finished in 21st place. Paul Poschel, last place winner, finished in 4th place as a result of tie-breaks and a second round loss to third prize winner Ronald Rosen. Five round Huron Valley Amateur was run concurrently. Won by Victor Spear with score of 4½, followed in close order by Nicholas Carney, Lewis Hamilton, Mihaly Talosy and James Horvath all with 4½, placing second to fourth on tie-breaks. Trophies were presented to: Victor Spear—Amateur Champion, Nicholas Carney—Class A, Mihaly Talosy—Class B, Haig Tarpinian—Class C, John Petrin—Highest Unrated, James Horvath—First Junior. Events were sponsored by the Huron Valley Chess Club and directed by Al bert S. Baptist.
RARE CHESS CLASSICS, FORMERLY UP TO $25 A COPY—NOW LESS THAN $2 EACH

HOW TO SOLVE CHESS PROBLEMS, Kenneth S. Howard ........................................... $1.00
Weeks of enjoyment, instruction, intellectual and aesthetic delight are yours with this detailed explanation of modern (since 1935) methods of problem-composing and solving. 15 two-move problems, 46 three-movers, and 8 four-movers by 27 of America's outstanding present-day problemists included, discussed, solved. General principles, basic themes emphasized to give you greatly increased future skill. 2nd revised edition. 112 problems. Index. 177 pp. 5½ x 8. Paperbound $1.00.

THE ENJOYMENT OF CHESS PROBLEMS, Kenneth S. Howard ........................................... $1.25

THE BOOK OF THE NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT: 1925 Annotated by Alexander Alekhine, edited by Hermann Helms ........................................... $1.85
The complete record of one of the most brilliant tournaments of all time! 110 fully annotated games between World Champion Capablanca and 20 of the world's leading masters of the day. Covering the opening, middlegame and endgame, this book is a must for every chess collection. Index: 242pp. 5½ x 8. Paperbound $1.85.

MANUAL OF CHESS, Emanuel Lasker ........................................... $2.00
One of the great studies, written by the world champion whom many consider the greatest player of modern times. Lasker analyzes and evaluates the art of gaining advantages, exchange value of pieces, combinations, position play, the aesthetics of chess, and dozens of different openings, including the Petroff Defense, the Hungarian Defense, King's Bishop, Tschigorin, Ponziani, Sicilian, Ruy Lopez, many others. He constantly illustrates his discussions with games played by the great masters. This book emphasizes general principles rather than rote memory. 370 diagrams. 363 pp. 5½ x 8. Paperbound $2.00.

THE PLEASURES OF CHESS, Assiac ........................................... $1.25
Assiac (an internationally-known British writer and chess columnist) writes with charm and humor about a great variety of chess subjects, from Andersen's "immortal game" to the only recorded contest in which both opponents resigned. There are games with historical overtones, jokes, whimsies, brettives, famous cases of bad luck, and brilliant opportunities. 125 problems and descriptive notes, with 218 diagrams. 183pp. 5½ x 8. Paperbound $1.25.

CHESS STRATEGY, Edward Lasker ........................................... $1.50

MARSHALL'S BEST GAMES OF CHESS, Frank J. Marshall ........................................... $1.35
The US chess champion for 27 years tells his own story of his career and presents a magnificent collection of his 140 best games discuss these famous "finale" games with the masters in the making. The games are a masterful collection of the extremes, from a simple sacrifice to an extraordinary escape, and from a quiet positional combination to the most surprising finish. 219pp. 5½ x 8. Paperbound $1.35.

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Learn chess from a World's Champion! These 100 games were selected and annotated by Mikhail Botvinnik himself, as the best games he played before becoming World Champion in 1935. They include: songs against Alekhine, Capablanca, Euwe, Keres, Reshevsky, Smyslov, and the other great modern masters. Botvinnik, the best-the only, Alekhine, has dominated world chess for 20 years. His play exemplifies the great development of modern Russian chess. He also explains his theories, the development of Russian chess, and his six endgame studies in a series of essays. 231 diagrams. 370pp. 5½ x 8. Paperbound $1.50.

MORPHY'S GAMES OF CHESS, P. Sergeant ........................................... $1.75
This book presents 300 games of the greatest player of all time: Paul Morphy, who played most of the great masters of his day in the first half of the 19th century! Here are 54 games against such masters as Anderssen, Harrwitz, Mongredien, Bird, Reti, Tarrasch, Maroczy, Ruffin, Tchigorin, etc., 75 games at odds; and 142 games in consultation, informally, etc., to study the detailed annotations of these games, by such expert analysts as Tarrasch, Morphy, himself, and putting forcefulness into your play! Bibliography. 235 diagrams. 389pp. 5½ x 8. Paperbound $1.75.

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100 practical chess situations, taken from actual tournament play, invite you to sharpen your chess eye and test your skill against the masters. Starting with the simplest examples, you progress to your own pace to complex and provocative positions. Short notes accompany each section and help you to evaluate your own play. A simple grading system allows you to judge your progress during the course of the book. 300 diagrams. 126pp. 5½ x 8. Paperbound $1.00.

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The first definitive collection of Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch's best games. Tarrasch, the great theoretician of classical chess, contributed more than any other single person to its development. His published theories were backed up by his 50-year record of facing the best players in the world on equal terms, winning seven tournaments against such men as Mason, Janowski, Tchigorin, etc. Here are 163 games of outstanding merit, which will provide many hours of instruction and pleasure. 163 diagrams. 410pp. 5½ x 8. Paperbound $2.00.

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AVAILABLE FROM
U. S. Chess Federation
80 EAST 11TH STREET—NEW YORK 3, N. Y.
International Match

In probably the oldest continuing series of international matches (since 1924) Minnesota scored 1½ points to Manitoba's 2½ in Detroit Lakes recently. This popular resort town has played host to this annual match for many years, interrupted only during the war years.

The original trophy, donated by Canada, returned to Minneapolis with the victorious team. Probably more than any other match

in the series, this match featured a large number of junior players on both sides.

Over the years Minnesota has won a preponderance of victories but Manitoba frequently wins and is always dangerous. The match is always hard fought. Both teams drive by car to Detroit Lakes, more than 200 miles for each. Safe driving is the rule over the years, marred by only one car accident which fortunately was not serious.

THE FINAL RESULTS:

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Nashville Invitational

Albert Bowen with a score of 4½-½ was victor over a field of 18 at the recent Invitational Tournament at Nashville, Tennessee, and retained the city title. Closely following were Larry Mayhew (4-1), Harry Hairfield and Don Du Plantier (both with 3½-½, 3rd and 4th respectively). Peter Lahde with 3-2. Tournament was quite a strong one for a local event. First round was marked by two upsets: Ratliff beat Du Plantier, and Temple defeated Aydelott. Winner Bowen's only concession was a draw with Lahde. Tournament gained 8 new members for U.S.C.F. (Tennessee membership has almost doubled in the last year!) Tournament was sponsored by Nashville Chess Club directed by Peter P. Lahde.

Pipiringos

George Pipiringos, one of the leading chess organizers in the state of Colorado is the new Denver Chess League Champion. He scored 5½-½ without the loss of a game and took a clear first place. Forty-eight players competed in the six round Swiss conducted by the Colorado State Chess Association and directed by Sam G. Priebe and Richard Moore. Conducted in Denver at the Gates Rubber Company, 39 of the 48 players never competed in a USCF rated event before. As an inducement to those who were beginners, players who had minus scores after three rounds were classified as second division and special trophies were awarded to E. L. Williams, Jesse Sutherland and Robert Cobb. The highest scoring high school player was Gary Eckhardt and 11-year-old Timothy Mendoza received a special prize as the youngest player—scoring a respectable 1½ points.

Robert G. Shean and Charles Mendoza, each with 5-1 were second and third on tie-break, followed by E. Victor Traubush 4½-1½ and C. E. Spoonagle 4-2.

Florida Experts

The Aztec Motel in North Miami played host to the Gold Coast Experts in a recent week-end event, drawing sixteen players for a 5 round Swiss. Jeff Rohlfis, 18, a Miami Edison Senior displayed near-master strength, winning with a score of 4½-½. Morton Delman was undisputed second with 4-1. Fred Borres took third place scoring 3½-½. Ted Zwerdling, 17, and Duke Chinn were fourth and fifth, finishing with scores of 3-2 each. Class AA prize went to Morton Delman, Class A prize to Duke Chinn, and Amateur to Lt. E. E. Torregrosa of St. Petersburg, U.S.C.F. Vice-President and organizer Robert Eastwood directed the tournament, which was sponsored by the Florida Chess League.

South Dakota Open

Played at the Montana Dakota Utilities Hospitality Room, Rapid City, and won by Zane Bourg of Tenafly, N.J. (4½-½). Bourg is an airman stationed at Minot, North Dakota, Air Force Base. Ben Munson, Jr. of Rapid City, 15 years old, with 4-1 becomes State Champion, followed by M. F. Anderson (3½-½), Sam Priebe and Harold M. Lee (4th and 5th on tie-break with 3-2). Twelve players took part in this recent 5 round Swiss. Tournament was sponsored by South Dakota Chess Association and directed by M. F. Anderson.

Kentucky Open

Kentucky State Open Championship, held at Louisville YMCA June 24 and 25, was won by Robert Lake of Toledo, Ohio with score of 4½-½, who garnered the winner's prize of $50. The five round Swiss drew 18 players from six states and Mexico. Second and 3rd places went to Charles Weldon of Milwaukee and Alfonso Ferriz of Mexico City (each with 4½), clear 4th to Bob Jacobs of Louisville (3½-½), 5th, 6th and 7th to John Petrinon of Cincinnati, Bill Batchelor of Bloomington, Ind., and Al Quinyard of Phoenix, Pa. (all 3-3), and 8th to Pat Forse of Louisville with 2½-2½. Walter Hasken directed.

JULY, 1961
A strong Virginia chess team defeated North Carolina in Richmond, Va., recently in the fourth annual 25-board match between the two states. The final score of 17 to 8 does not reflect the closeness of the individual battles fought by the losing Tarheels. The winning Cavaliers obtained custody of the Interstate State Team Trophy, previously won twice by Virginia and tied once.

The match in the John Marshall Hotel was the climax of an action-packed weekend sponsored by the Virginia Chess Federation and the North Carolina Chess Association. The Richmond Chess Club acted as host for the events.

On Saturday afternoon, Dr. Eliot S. Hearst, chessmaster from Arlington, Va., gave a simultaneous exhibition against eighteen opponents. He won 14 games, drew 1 and lost 3, bowing only to Dan Richman of Greensboro, N.C., and William W. Johnson and Erwin H. Harlinger of Richmond. Nine of the players and spectators topped the United States Chess Federation.

Saturday evening, eighteen players competed for cash prizes in a speed tournament with a time limit of ten minutes per game. The players were divided into three preliminary sections, each player playing all the others in his section. The two leaders in each section advanced to the final. The final was Dr. Hearst, with a score of 4-1, second was Carl J. Sloan of Chester, Va., with 3-1/2-1/2, and third was David Steele of Raleigh, N.C., with 2-1/2-2.

Individual games in the team match resulted as follows:

**VIRGINIA**
- Eliot S. Hearst, Arlington
- Irwin Sigmond, Arlington
- Gerald C. Gross, Jr., Arlington
- Homer W. Jones, Jr., Alexandria
- John D. McCarver, Alexandria
- Charles W. Rider, Norfolk
- Leigh Ribble, Jr., Charlottesville
- Carl J. Sloan, Chester
- S. Burt Cronkstedt, Arlington
- Spencer R. Mathews, Jr., Ch'ville
- David Shoek, Newport News
- John T. Campbell, Alexandria
- Jesse Burke, Richmond
- James R. Stowe, Arlington
- James A. Murray, Alexandria
- Raymond P. Harris, Charlottesville
- Andrew F. Downey, Jr., Arlington
- Sam A. Mason, Hampton
- Stephen Jacobs, Hampton
- Jerry Modisette, Hampton
- Robert A. Jones, Newport News
- H. Allen Smith, Newport News
- E. Mike Molina, Richmond
- Henry Plaisance, Richmond
- Charles Powell, Richmond

Total: 17

**NORTH CAROLINA**
- Norman M. Hornstein, Southport
- Oliver C. Hutto, Wilmington
- Albert M. Jenkins, Raleigh
- David Steele, Raleigh
- Jerry Fink, Durham
- Ronald Simpson, Fayetteville
- Earl Muntz
- Tommy Sloan, Greensboro
- Dan Richman, Greensboro
- Stuart Noblin, Garner
- George Harwell, Durham
- Edwin Blanchard, Raleigh
- Ted Coazt, Chapel Hill
- Ted Cohen, Chapel Hill
- J. J. Beale, Raleigh
- Karl Lichtman, Raleigh
- John Pythyon, Durham
- Jack Wardlaw, Raleigh
- John Speights, Raleigh
- Allan Bell
- H. E. Springer, Raleigh
- Richard Smaile
- Mrs. Kathleen Harwell, Durham
- David Cheves, Littleton
- David Shreve

Total: 8

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**CLEAN SWEEP**

A score of 5-0 netted Dan W. Allen the title of Kansas City Amateur Champion played at the YMCA Youth Center in Kansas City recently. Six players tied at 4-1 and their scores were broken in the following order: John V. Ragans 2nd, John Allen 3rd, Louis G. Stephens 4th, Jack Wardlaw 5th, Betty Reedy 6th, and Sam Wilkinson 7th. The top Junior player was Phil Soper, a 19-year-old student and Bill Kenny, also a student competing in the Unrated division. Additional trophies were awarded in the following manner:
- Top A—Louis Stephens, 2nd A—Ernie Chee, 3rd A—A. J. Thompson
- Top B—Sam Wilkinson, 2nd B—R. C. Parnell, 3rd B—Seigfried Langer, Top C—Ed Sayre, 2nd C—Clifford Harris and 3rd C—Bob Vandiver. Special Book prizes were also awarded to Paul Taylor, David Parker, Sam Waas, Roy David Clark, Fred Sillin, Kiehl Rathun and Bart Benne. The event was directed by John R. Beiting and sponsored by the Kansas City YMCA Chess Club.

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**DU PUIS CHAMP**

Paul Du Puis of Detroit, Michigan scored 7-1 in a 61 player 8 round Swiss recently and was awarded the Michigan Amateur Championship Trophy for 1961. He was tied in game points by David Reynolds of Ann Arbor but managed to compile a 31.0 Median score as opposed to Reynolds’ 27.0. Vlada Dimac of Kamazoo was clear third with 6-1/2-1/2 and James Sutton of Ann Arbor and Lynn Armour of Battle Creek took fourth and fifth respectively after ties had been broken of their 6-2 standings. USCF Vice-President Jack O’Keefe directed the event which was held under the auspices of the Michigan Chess Association with the cooperation of the chess players of Lansing.

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**TWO JOHNS**

The Missouri Open & State Championship held in St. Louis, Missouri, recently, concluded with two champions. John Allen of Independence, Missouri, took the State title with a score of 5.1. John Ragan of East St. Louis, Illinois became Open Champion, finishing undefeated with an impressive 6-0. Jack Hardy of Kirkwood, Missouri finished third, scoring 4-½-1½. James M. Wright of Kansas City (last year’s State Champion), also scored 4½ points, finishing fourth by way of tiebreaking. Harold Branch of St. Louis, Missouri was fifth with 4-2. Other titles:
- Class A — Shared — Charles Burton, Walt Sletzke, Bob Beiling
- Class B — Carl Goldsberry 1st., Ed Tull and Jerry Wolfe
- Class C — Al Ulrich 1st., Allen Mayfield and Cliff Harris 2nd
- Junior Champion — Paul Taylor
- Woman Champion — Dorothy Williams

Illinois, Kansas and Missouri were represented in this event which attracted 32 players. Don Define and Jack Hardy served as Tournament Directors under the auspices of the Missouri Chess Assn.

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**DENVER OPEN**

Rudolph Petters of Daconia, Colorado took first place in the Denver Open on median points after a tie with Robert W. Walker, each scoring 4½-½. Walker was awarded the Denver City Championship as highest placing Denver resident. Richard Moore finished in third place, losing only to tournament winner Petters. Fourth place went to former City Champion Robert G. Shaeffer who made 3½-1½. Fifth was David Gerber with 3. Several contributions in addition to the entry fees boosted the prize fund to $130. The five round Swiss was held at the Denver YMCA, sponsored by the Colorado Chess Association, and directed by Sam G. Priebe, with 23 players competing.

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**MARSHALL CLUB WINS MET CHAMPIONSHIP**

The Marshall Chess Club of New York City has won the 1961 Metropolitan Chess League Championship defeating the London Terrace Club in a final round playoff. Last year’s champions, the Manhattan Chess Club, lost a crucial match against the London Terrace Club on the basis of the ineligibility of one player. The Marshall Club not only took the Major Division this year but also captured the keenly fought-for B trophy with their “Marshall Reserve” Team captained by Mark Peckar.
SECONDS BEST?

Veteran Yugoslav grandmaster Milan Vidmar has created noticeable rumblings and stirrings throughout the chess world by his comments on the “sickness of chess” today. One of his strongest arguments was advanced against the use of “seconds” in international competition—masters who are recruited to aid topflight tournament participants by preparing openings, exhaustively analyzing adjourned games and “helping” in virtually any way imaginable. Vidmar reminded us of the times of Lasker and Tarrasch, honored masters of the past who actually agreed not to consult anyone and not even to examine adjourned games themselves before the games were resumed.

In later years not all masters proved equally conscientious. In order to discourage extensive consultation with others, both prior to and during adjournment of a game, the International Chess Federation (FIDE) legalized the use of officially-designated “seconds.” The Alekhine-Euwe matches (1935-1937) were the first world championship events in which each player had an official second (American Reuben Fine was Euwe’s second).

As a method of combating the increasing reliance of world championship candidates on teams of analysts and seconds, Vidmar proposes the general regulation that games in grandmaster tourneys or matches start in the morning and continue in the afternoon, with reasonable but short rest periods during the course of the game. In current master play most games begin in the evening and are resumed the next day. Vidmar’s proposal would clearly result in a decline in the number of adjourned games decided by the overnight analysis of a hard-working second (sometimes a stronger player than his employer!), who presents the details of his toil to a completely-rested competitor the next morning.

Vidmar’s suggestion has much merit. V. Soultanbeieff of Belgium concurs in an article in “Schach-Echo”: “These seconds arrive at a tournament armed not with pistols or epées, but with big chess libraries, because they have to help their man in the choice of opening variations, and in the analysis of games and adjourned positions. In other words, they are doing exactly what Article 18 (Conduct of the Players) of the rules of FIDE prohibit.”

“Moreover, all grandmasters cannot assure themselves of the services of a second, but only those masters who have a rich National Federation or who receive subsidies from the state. The chances are thus not equal for all. In any event, it seems to me preferable for each player to conduct his own game from beginning to end. After all, chess is historically a struggle of individuals, not teams of individuals.”

CHESS LAWYER’S CORNER

Here are three disputes on which FIDE has rendered “Supreme Court” decisions recently. What would your ruling have been?

1) In the London Boys’ Championship, 1958, D. E. Rubens, and D. J. Mabbs were engaged in a violent time-pressure scramble, under a time limit of 36 moves in 1½ hours. On his 36th move Rubens made a move which checkmated his opponent but before he could punch the clock his flag fell (which indicated expiration of the time control). His opponent claimed the game on the basis of Article 14.4 of the FIDE rules which states that “the last move is not considered as made until after the player has stopped his clock.” Since Rubens did not “complete” his 36th move, he had exceeded the time limit, according to Mabbs.

Rubens based his counter argument on FIDE Article 7 which reads “a move is completed when a player’s hand has quitted the piece” and on Article 11 which declares that “the game is won for the player who has checkmated his opponent’s King.”

Ruling: The FIDE “Court” composed of Berman, Flohr, Rogard, and Golombeck, decided in Rubens’ favor. Articles 7 and 11, which are “General Laws” of chess, were considered to have precedence over Article 14, which is included in section entitled “Additional Rules for Competitors.” Special rules for the conduct of tournament play cannot override general laws of chess.

2) Player Z, probably a Casper Milquetoast type, was extremely anxious to adjust one of his pieces, which was awkwardly placed on its square. Ordinarily “Jadoube” or “I adjust” would be a sufficient preliminary to adjusting the piece (so that it would not actually have to be moved). Player Z’s opponent, however, was not present at the chessboard and any vocal “Jadoubes” would have gone unheard. Poor Player Z was afraid to touch his piece for fear someone would see him do so from a distance and force him to move the touched man. What should he have done? (This story might have had the humorous conclusion of Player Z overstepping the time-limit due to indecision about the matter).

Ruling: “In such a situation the player is free to make the adjustment after having notified the tournament director of his intention to do so.”

3) Player Q seized the opportunity to claim a draw, because he thought that same position would arise for a third time after his intended next move. Acting in accordance with the strict rules on this point, he declared his intention of playing the repeating move and the tournament director came over to check his claim. The director discovered that the position would not be repeated three times, if the intended move were made. The question arose: is the player then compelled to make the move he stated his intention of making?

Ruling: Yes. “The Player must play the move which he declared he intended to play.”

PREOCCUPATIONS OF CHESS MASTERS

Arthur Bisguier, who prepares reports and maintains for IBM a library on several of that firm’s leading industrial psychologists … Sammy Reshevsky, who is an insurance salesman and a former accountant … Jimmy Sherwin, a company lawyer, taking additional courses at the New School in New York … Pal Benko, a Wall-Street white-collar worker … Robert Byrne, an instructor in Philosophy in Indiana … Herb Seidman, a statistician for the American Cancer Society … Edmar Mednis, a chemical engineer as well as graduate student … Hans Berliner, a “human engineer” (industrial psychologist) in Philadelphia … Larry Evans, writer, real-estate man, now in the process of producing a film in New York … Arthur Feuerstein, at this time a Parisian master, serving a 3-year hitch in the U.S. Army … Walter Shipman, lawyer and Manhattan Chess Club director … Dr. Paul Poschel, an experimental psychologist studying the effects of drugs on animal behavior … Dr. Karl Burger, a medical man with great success in the treatment of obesity.

(Continued on last page)
Collecting material in the handwriting of famous chess masters, chess organizers, and chess historians (including chess kings, editors, historians, and authors of chess books) has always had a particular fascination for me, especially if this material itself was of some chess interest. At the same time, I am interested in knowing all about us and we are therefore offering herewith a small selection from our vast stock of chess autographs. If you are interested in any name not represented in this list, let us know your "wants"—we might be able to fill them.

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CAPABLANCA, J. R.: A series of 4 letters, all entirely in Capablanca's handwriting, relating to his participation in the Moscow Tournaments in 1914 and 1921. (2 pages.) $6.50

ALEKHINE, A.: Postcard in German, July 22, 1921, signed twice "A. Alekhine." (1 page.) $5.00

MACKENZIE, G. H.: 1p. autog. letter, signed, on stationery of Manhattan Chess Club, 1936. (1 page.) $5.00

MARSHALL, F. J.: Autog. picture postcard (showing Marshall at his game with Jacob "The one who retired & spoiled my score ..."

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THE DEATH OF A VARIATION

When in the early 1950's Grandmaster Nicholas Rossolimo was active in international Chess tournaments to a great extent, he popularized and vitalized the well-known variation of the Sicilian Defense, which bears his name. Since that time however the variation has been spurned by modern masters, and thus relegated to obscurity.

Admittedly, we rarely see this line adopted in present day tournaments, unless a master, tired of the favored routine openings, adopts the system just to break the monotony.

Is it possible that only Rossolimo can successfully essay the variation of his namesake; is he the only one who can produce a reasonably intelligent and consequently brilliant masterpiece with this line? Evidently! The Rossolimo Variation requires a Rossolimo!

Recently the Swiss masters have revived the variation; thus my experience with the system has been mainly against these players. Three games, three points—I found the holes in their Chess.

The purpose of an innocuous variation, such as this, is to cajole Black into overplaying his hand; then White capitalizes on the weaknesses left behind in the Black camp. Often however, this kind of Chess can be more dangerous for the person playing it, rather than for the one defending against such tactics, if the former does not keep his wits about him. He must not be too aggressive; yet, he must not assume the passive role, in the hope that Black will eventually overextend himself.

In the following game White adopts a line which calls for swift action, but he does not rise to the situation at hand. Instead he plays according to the theory of the variation: innocuously. He rocks himself to sleep (that's just what he does, until it is too late), dreaming that his turn to attack will come after Black gets too ambitious. Black does get too ambitious; he wins the game.

SICILIAN DEFENSE—ROSSOLIMO VARIATION

ZURICH INTERNATIONAL 1961

Edwin Bhend
White

William Lombardy
Black

1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. N-KB3 P-Q3
3. B-N5+ ........

I'll wager you didn't expect that one!"

3. ........ N-QB3
4. O-O P-QR3!

Black wants the two bishops. Now!

5. BxN+ PxB
6. P-Q3?!


6. ........ P-K4
7. N-K1 N-K2
8. N-QB3 N-QB3

"If Morphy can develop, so can I." Necessary was 8. P-KB4 with good "counter-play," i.e. 8. , PxP; 9. BxP, N-N3; 10. B-N3, N-B2; 11. N-Q2!

8. ........ N-N3

Now White can no longer break with P-KB4, that is without parting with the other bishop.

9. K-N1 B-K2
10. P-B3? ........

An unusual move that permits White to defend four pawns simultaneously. The idea, rather primitive, is P-KN4-N-N2-K2-B5.

10. ........ B-K3!

If 11. P-KN4 then the reply P-KR4!

11. P-QN3 ........

Preventing a possible P-QB5.

11. ........ P-B4!

Black takes the initiative which he never returns.

12. N-K2 O-O

"It seems that the time I play P-B3, it's a mistake! What should I have done?" K-N1 was a good alternative.

13. ........ PxP
14. QPxP P-B5
15. P-QN4 P-Q4
16. Pxp Pxp

With two strong bishops and an overwhelming pawn center, Black already has a winning position. How quickly White's position collapses is therefore no surprise.

17. N-B2 B-KB4
18. B-K3 B-Q6
19. N-K1 ........

Back to the old corral.

19. ........ P-K5!

This firmly entrenched bishop hinders all White's operations, if any, on either wing. The square Q4 has nothing to do with this game, as you shall see.

20. NxB KPnP

21. N-Q4 Q-Q2

Preventing both N-K6 and Q-R4. White has a new stall at Q4 for his knight.

22. P-QR4 B-B3
23. N-K7 QR-K1
24. Q-Q2 ........

(Continued on page 199)
PROBLEMS BY U.S. COMPOSERS

by Newman Guttman

One of the finest large-scale collections of chess problems has recently been issued. This is the "FIDE Album 1956-1958" consisting of a selection of the best problems of all types published in those years.

Responsible for the "Album" was the Permanent Committee for Chess Composition of the Federation International des Echecs. They put juries of experts to sifting through entries with two main objectives—to compile a historical record and to provide a partial basis for honoring composers with the title "International Master for Chess Composition." Issuing such albums will be a continuing project of the Committee. In the works are albums for the current triennium and for 1945-1955. I have been sitting on the Committee as the U.S. delegate.

Nine U.S. composers are represented in the "Album." Here are problems by each of them, with what I hope are helpful explanatory notes. Like the other 652 problems in the book, these are high-class works whose thematic content is complex. First, the orthodox-rule two-movers.

In the problem by Bob Burger, of Lafayette, California, we see a result of an extremely strong esthetic force that drives composers to construct play showing contrast and parallelism between variations. The "modern" (or what I once called "logical") tendency is to emphasize comparison between "virtual" play, which may be seen in variations that are either set initially or appear after "tries," and actual variations following the key. In Burger's problem, the thematic try is 1. R-B3, which in a distinctly problematic way, sets up the threat 2. N-K3X. When the black king takes the freed square by K-Q4, 2. N-K3X follows; if Q-Q4, 2. N-K5X; if R-B2. 2. N-B6X. In "old-style" problems, this dance would be adequate. But the try is defeated by RxP(3)! The solution is 1. B-B3, which produces variations similar to those in the try play. The mutual interference by the R and B is far more often performed by black, so, in a "logical" and artful way, Burger has switched the cliche.

The problem by me, of Plainfield, New Jersey, is not "modern" in the sense that it does not contrast actual play with set or try play. In fact, there is a breach of long-standing convention in the set play because black's RxP+ is not initially provided for. This breach should cause the solver quickly to the key 1. NxP. With the setting up of two simultaneous threats R-Q4X and R-K5X, another convention, that which frowns on duals, is apparently broken. Actually not, however, because when black moves either of his moveable pieces, only one threat remains. In particular, when R(5) moves at random, 2. R-Q4 mates. Black may correct in three ways, all of them, of course, met: RxP+, 2. N-RX; R-R, 2. Q-R2X; RxN, 2. P-B4X (not Q-R2). The activity following moves by black's other R strategically parallel these closely.

Eric Hassberg of New York City, who was intensively active in the 1940s, does not compose much these days. Like Burger's, his problem shows contrast in try and actual play. 1. P-Q8(N)? threatens 2. NxB(6)X. The main defences QxP+ and Q-N2 are met, respectively, by 2. R-Q3X and 2. R-N6X. Black's answer to the try is N-N2! The key 1. N-B3 creates a new threat 2. N-R4X. The main defences QxP and Q-N2+ are countered by the same mates as before. The point of the theme is technical—the defensive moves and mates are the same, but the strategies change.

Vaux Wilson, of Yardley, Pennsylvania, in his problem shows more changes, rather apparent ones because the main black moves are checks. After the try 1. B-B4, K-Q5+ and K-K4+ are met by 2. N(B4)-Q5X and 2. N(B4)-N2X, respectively. Note that in the latter variation, 2. N(B4)-Q5 does not mate because Q6 is bounded black. The try is defeated by R-KB3!. After the key 1. Q-R3, the job of meeting the black checks is transferred to N(K3). The necessity of white to avoid blocking his QB reappears after K-Q5+; 2. N(K3)-N2X (i.e., not to Q5).

If the two-movers appeared to be complex, brace yourselves for the three-movers. Julius Buchwald, of New York City, who like Hassberg, was far more active several years ago, is represented by a three-mover in which, by coincidence, some of the play is similar to Wilson's—change play and checks of white by the black king on the same diagonal. As

The finest U.S. composer active today is Vincent Eaton, of Silver Spring, Maryland. Principally a three-mover composer, he placed eight problems in the “Album,” just two short of the ten required for consideration as International Master. The problem I’ve chosen to cite exploits the “removal” and “arrival” effects of any move. (For technical analyses of this sort, see “Variation Play” by W. Jacob and A. White, Overbrook Press, 1943). The key is 1. K-N5. An “illegal” threat is 2. N-off-the-board-with-retention-of-guard on-K5, for the possible black replies 2. ...., QxR, N(6)-B4, N(3)-B4, BxR, and K-K3 are met with mates by, respectively, 3. B-B4, QxP, P-N8(Q), RxP, and P-B8(Q). But the N must “arrive” somewhere, and, depending on the arrival square, black can defend adequately. For example, if 2. N-B4+, black selects 2. ...., QxR! In trying to defend against the actual threat 2. P-B8(Q), however, loses each of these defences, one by one. If 1. ...., QxR, then white chooses 2. N-B4+; if 1. ...., NxQ, then 2. N-B3+; and so on. Black has one tricky defence 1. ...., Q-B8. 2. ... N-B4+ will not work for white, but 2. N-Q7+ will, because after 2. ...., K-K3, 3. NxP with pin of the pawn on white’s Q6.

The key of the three-mover by Walter Jacobs, of Hyattsville, Maryland, is 1. B-R7, with the threat 2. R-N4+. In the main lines of his defence, black reinforces his queen’s guard on his R4 and K4. But if 1. ...., B-Q7, then white quietly plays 2. N-R3. If R-K6, then 2. B-K4 threatening both 3. N-K5X and 3. QxP. If N-N2, then 2. QxP(7), for now black cannot check by Q-K2.


The one U.S. contribution to the “fairy chess” section is the problem by Edgar Holladay, of Dallas, Pennsylvania. Holladay is problem editor of the “American Chess Bulletin” and

ventured relatively rarely into this mode of composition. In a helpmate, black moves first and cooperates with white's effort to mate the black king. Usually there is one line of play, although it is increasing common for composers to pack “variations” into their compositions, striving, as in the orthodox mode, for comparative effects. Holladay's helpmate has three solutions, all showing successive unpins of the R and N(K5). I: 1. R-N4, R-B7; 2. K-N5, NxN. II: 1. N-N4, R-B1; 2. N(6)-K7, N-B5X. III: 1. R-Q2, R-Q6+; 2. K-K5, N-N5X.
This game was played in the final round and determined the second prize winner.

Gold Coast Open
N. Miami Beach, 1961

RUY LOPEZ

MCO 9: p. 25, c. 1 (a:A)

T. Zwerdling
White

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. B-N5

M. Delman
Black

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. B-N5

This, the Berlin Defense, has been superseded by the Morphy Defense: 3...

P-QR3; 4. B-R4; N-B3; 5. O-O, B-K2.


P-Q4
5. P-K5
6. Q-Q2

A startling life-saver.

Position after 16. ....... BxPch!

If 17. KxB, BxPch! 18. BxP, BxB and Black has a winning material superiority.

17. ....... NxP!

A corollary of the previous move.

18. BxN

If 18. BxN, NxP# wins and if 18. Q-KB4, QxB!; 19. QxQ, N-N# wins.

18. ....... QxN#

Now with a Rook and two Pawns to the good, Black has an easy win.

19. K-N1
20. B-B3
21. Q-B1

P-K3

From here on, both players were in increasingly severe time-trouble.

24. QxQ
25. QxQ

25. BxKQ
26. BxQ

26. BxQ
27. QxQ

27. BxQ
28. QxQ

28. BxQ
29. QxQ

29. BxQ
30. QxQ

With the swindle-hope of 34. RxN, PxR;

35. BxP, winning the Queen.

33. BxB
34. B-Q4

33. R-K1
37. Q-K3

37. Q-K3
38. Q-K3

37. Q-K3
38. Q-K3

35. R-R5
36. R-KR5

36. R-KR5
37. R-KR5

36. R-KR5
37. R-KR5

A blunder, losing more material.

40. ....... QxQ
41. Q-Q1

41. B-Q3
42. R-KR5

42. B-Q3
43. R-Q1

And, after a few more hurried moves, White resigned.

Position after 16. ....... BxPch!

Position after 16. ....... BxPch!
This drops another 18. If 18. NxB, 19. BxN
Lost in any case, being two Pawns behind, and about to drop the exchange at least. White allows mate.
20. QxB

DONNYBROOK
Here is a real bare knuckles donnybrook designed to confound player, annotator, and reader!

Metropolitan League Match
New York, 1961
GIUOCO PIANO

Farnham
(Manhattan)
White

R. Egan
(C.C.C.C.)
Black

1. P-K4
2. N-QB3
3. B-N5
4. N-QB3
5. P-Q3
6. P-Q3
7. N-B4
9. N-KN3
10. NxB, RPxN
12. N-KN4?
13. BxP
14. B-R4?


26. K-R1, RxP wins), RxR; 24. PxR, R-B5 and Black has a winning position. As played, White should win.

Threatening to win the Queen with 18. BxN#; 19. N-KN1, B-B6#.

18. Q-Q4
19. K-N1
20. Q-R8#

If 20. RxN#, BxR#. If 20. BxQ, R-B6#;
21. K-R1, B-N7# and draws.
20. RxB#
21. K-Q2
22. Q-R5

White wants to win. 21. BxQ forces Black to take the draw with 21. .....R-R3 #.
22. K-R1, B-N7#
23. Q-R3
24. QxP#

Threatening both 23. Q-N5 mate and 23. QxR.
23. QxR??

FROM PENNSYLVANIA
City League Match
Pittsburgh, 1961

BIRD’S OPENING

L. Maxwell
(Carnegie)
White

G. Rockman
(Pittsburgh)
Black

1. P-KB4
2. P-K3
3. N-KB3
4. N-B5
5. P-QR3
6. BxN#

Alternatives: 3. N-KB3; 3. P-K3; and 3. P-KN3.
4. N-B5

White is glad to exchange his “bad” Bishop.
4. O-O
5. O-O

Better are 4. Q-N3 and 4. B-Q2, avoiding doubled QBP.
5. P-Q3
6. P-Q4#

Black is permitted to dissolve his doubled Pawns. Correct is 6. P-QN3 and 7. B-N2, with control of K5.
6. Q-N4
7. Q-N3
8. Q-QN4
9. Q-Q3

White should start the Knight toward K5 with 12. N-Q2 and should retain the option of P-B3.
12. O-O
13. B-B5
14. P-B5

Better than letting White exchange at K6.
15. QxP
16. Q-N1
17. Q-B3
18. Q-QN3
19. Q-QN3
20. Q-QN3

Development is imperative—16. B-K3.
16. Q-QN3
17. Q-R5#

This cedes the file: better is 17. B-Q2, RxR#; 18. BxR.
17. Q-K5
22. P-N3
23. B-B2
24. P-KN3
25. P-QR3

More solid is 24, P-B3. With the King exposed, White should not open the position.
26. QxP
27. N-Q2?

A mistake which damages the position beyond repair. Necessary is 25. P-B5.
25. QxP

Now all the Black pieces are menacing.
26. Q-QN7

Better is 28. Q-B5, but after Q-N2 Black still has all the attack.

Position after 26. Q-N4!
BLACK JOCKEYS BEST

During a good deal of jockeying for position on both sides, Black slowly, and almost imperceptibly, edges in on both wings.

State Tournament
Minnesota, 1961
RETI OPENING
MCO 9: p. 347, c. 22

Dr. G. Koelsche
J. Young
White
Black

1. N-KB3
N-KB3
2. P-QN4

Santasiere's Folly.

3. B-N2
B-N2
4. P-KN3
P-N3
5. B-N2
B-N2
6. P-Q4
P-Q4
7. P-K3
P-K3
8. B-QB4

Threatening to win the QNP, for if 39. QxKP? QxNP#; 40. P-B5, QxP, and Black wins the QNP. but Black's apparently decisive penetration, the position is delicately balanced. White has a mean threat of 39. P-B6!, BxP; 40. RxP. So unless the avenger 38., R-KB1 is played, a draw must be risked with the text.

39. QxP!
If 39. PxP, RxB; 40. QxP, RxB# wins. Or if 39. Q-N2, QxP#; 40. KxQ, QxP wins.

39. QxP#
40. K-B7?
After 40. Q-KR1, Q-BN#; 41. K-N1, Black must settle for a draw, for if 41. Q-K5#??; 42. QxP, QxP; 43. R-K7, and White has the better of it.

40. QxP#
41. K-K1?
Better is 41. K-N2.

41. Q-K5
If 41. BxP; 42. Q-K6# draws.

42. Resigns
Quite premature! With 42. QxP, QxP; 43. BxP, White has about equal chances. Perhaps the clock was a factor. But as one of our leading masters says: "Nobody ever won by resigning!"

OFF WITH TWO PAWNS

Former state champion (and runner-up in 1960) Don Reynolds takes this game by emerging from the opening with a robust two Pawn plus.

Iowa Championship, 1960
SICILIAN DEFENSE
MCO 9: p. 133, c. 14

T. Gorman
D. Reynolds
White
Black

1. P-K4
P-QB4
4. NxP
N-B3
2. N-K2
N-B3
5. Q-B3
P-Q3
3. P-Q4
P-K3
P-Q4
6. B-QB4 and 7. P-B3 is most frequent.

6. P-KN3
8. B-K3
O-O
7. O-O
B-N2
9. B-P4
This obtains no more than equality. The old, standard move is 9. N-N3, preventing...

9. Q-N3!
Long known as the antidote to 9. P-B4.

10. P-K5?

Position after 38., P-Q4!

Black has a Pawn, the initiative, and no weaknesses—enough to win any game.

15. N-N5
16. Q-B4


16. Q-N5
17. K-R1
N-B7
20. N-B7
B-K3
18. RxN
QxR
Not 20. R-RN1; 21. N-Q5!

21. N-NxR
22. Q-KB1

The Q-side Pawns cannot be protected.

22. B-Q3
23. R-Q1

Or 24. R-N1, QxBP; 25. R-R1, QxP wins.

24. QxP
25. R-N1
QxR
26. RxP
B-B5

Exchange pieces, now Pawns, when a Pawn, or two, ahead.

27. B-Q5
A faulty combination, but White is lost in any case.

27. BxP
28. PxP
29. Q-KN1

If 29. QxQ, R-BB# and mate next move.

29. PxP
30. RxB
31. Resigns

The Bishop is protected and 31. R-B8 is menaced.

Submit your best games for this department to John W. Collins, 521 East 14th Street, New York 9, N.Y. Mr. Collins will select the most interesting and instructive for publication.
Women and Chess

by ELIZABETH WESTRUP

Chess, the oldest and most popular game in the world, has always been thought of as a man's game. And, to a large extent, of course, it is. But many women have also played the game, and some very well indeed. Several legends even credit the invention of the game to a woman. One story says that a queen designed the game in an effort to distract an over-ambitious husband.1 Could this possibly explain why only one such game has ever been invented? Another story attributes all praise to her sex. "Chess widows" would scarcely thank the lady for her accomplishment.

An interesting sidelight on the history of the game concerns the power and mobility of the queen, the only feminine piece on the board. Until the game was imported to Europe from India, by way of the Middle East, the piece which is now the queen was known as a vizier, or prime minister, and was much more limited in its movements. But when the sex of this piece was changed, its moves were augmented to allow it to go the whole length of the board in any direction at one time. Of course in Asia a female piece would probably never have attained such power, and might never have been introduced into what was considered to be a war game. Yet this one change in the queen and her movements made the game infinitely more interesting, just as the entrance of a female in any group of men always livens things up. The fact that the queen became the most powerful piece, except for the king himself, may be looked upon either as a subtle compliment or criticism of the female sex in general, depending on one's point of view. And the queen was actually considered to be the king's wife, since for many years no pawn could be redeemed for a second queen while the first was still on the board; this would have made the king a bigamist!

In the medieval era both boys and girls of the European nobility were taught to play chess as a part of the preparation for their future role in society. Gentlemen were even permitted to visit ladies in their chambers for the purpose of playing chess with them. This is thought by some to have been one reason for the great popularity of the game at that time. It was considered to be a romantic pastime.2

Some interesting opinions of women were expressed by two of the early writers about chess. A 13th century Moriarity, probably erroneously attributed to Pope Innocent, actually vulifies them. An abbreviated translation reads: "The queen's move is slant only, because women are so greedy that they will take nothing except by rapine and injustice."3 A slightly more charitable view was given by one Bon Senior Abn Yachia, about 1100 A.D.: "We have not yet spoken of a woman. She sitteth at the top of the high places of the city. She is famous and wild in her way. She girdeth her loins with strength. Her feet abideth not in her house. She moveth in all directions, and turneth about her. Her evolutions are wonderful, her ardor untiring. How beautiful are her steps across the plain!"4

One of the earliest female chess players we know of turned her knowledge of the game to very good advantage. Harun-al-Rahid, a caliph, heard of a slave girl who was a very skillful player and bought her for 10,000 dinars. After being defeated by another player twice, she would choose a reward. She asked his pardon for her lover, who was evidently in disfavor with the law at the time.5

In a French romance, dated about 1100 A.D., Huon de Bordeaux made a pact with King Ivoyn to play chess with his daughter. If he lost, he was to be beheaded, but if he won, he would enjoy the favors of the princess for one night. The king's daughter lost, whether on purpose or not we must draw our own conclusions; Huon was reported to quite handsome. When he declined to collect his wager, she was rather vexed, saying she should have defeated him and let him be beheaded.6 In another old French romance Tristan and Isolde drank the love philter which eventually led to their tragic end because they were so engrossed in a chess game.7

In the 18th century, Benjamin Franklin, well known as a lady charmer, found several fair ladies to play chess with in London and Paris. One of these was Lady Howe, the sister of Lord Howe, who proved to be a good player, and provided her house as a meeting place for Franklin and her brother. The two men attempted to draw up an agreement which might have prevented the American Revolution. Since Franklin was out of favor with the king, Lord Howe could not meet him openly. And so the chess games between Franklin and Lady Howe successfully screened the meetings which failed however, to stop the Revolution.8

Another interesting episode in Franklin's life was linked with the game of chess and a charming French lady. While in Paris he had inadvertently kept the lady in her bath for a long period of time while he and a third person played chess in her bathroom. When he arrived home and found how late it was he wrote her a note of apology, vowing that he would never start another game in her bathroom.9

In the 1930's the first woman chess master emerged upon the scene, Vera Menchik, and she defeated many of the well-known masters, as well as a couple of world champions. Her defeated partners became known as members of the "Vera Menchik Club," but we may be sure it was considered no honor by the men who gained this distinction.10 Vera Menchik was born in Russia and was taught the game by her father, who was just an average player. She began to win school tournaments at the early age. After the family moved to England Vera met a great Hungarian chess master who gave her private lessons. She is the only woman who has been good enough to compete in international tournaments with the greatest of the world. She was also capable of playing a number of games simultaneously. In 1935 she played ten of the best women chess players of Leninograd, Moscow, and Sverdlovsk. In three hours she defeated nine of them, and won a draw from the tenth. Vera Menchik was killed in one of the air raids on England in World War II.

The current United States Women's Chess Champion is Lisa Lane, in her twenties and very attractive. She had been playing for only two years before winning the championship, for which she competed with some women who had been playing for thirty years.

Why don't more women in this country play chess? Many, of course, are just too busy with the everyday affairs of life. And yet a number of women do find time for bridge and canasta. Those who do play chess usually hesitate to venture into a chess club where they know there will be few women, if any at all. However, once they learn the game and begin to play seriously, they find a great deal of mental stimulation and pleasure in it. Even getting beat by a good player can be fun, to play against a man who considers himself a top-flight player is one of the most satisfying experiences a woman can have.11

1Frederic Morton, "The Oldest Known Game" in Holiday June, 1957
2Edward Lasker, The Adventures of Chess, p. 36
3BIBD, p. 153
4BIBD, p. 153
5Jerome Saltzman, The Chess Reader, p. 6
7Saltzman, The Chess Reader, pp. 19-22
8Lasker, The Adventures of Chess, p. 155
9Lasker, The Adventures of Chess, p. 155
10Ralph K. Hagedorn, Benjamin Franklin and Chess in Early America, pp. 32-35
11Edith L. Weart, "Brain Work That's Play," Independent Woman, Feb., 1937
IN THE UNITED STATES

There's a club in Chicago devoted to three and four-hand chess! It's called the Variant Chess Society. In a recent 15 player tournament Joan Denne established herself as by far the outstanding player. According to the report received, only the top four succeeded in making any points at all,—could it be that the other nine couldn't even beat each other?

William G. Addison with a score of 7½-2½ was winner of the Mechanics' Institute Invitational at San Francisco. We consider Addison a very promising player, and would like to see him in a U.S. Championship.

Biggest U.S. chess event of our time now on, the long-heralded Fischer-Reshevsky match. Interest is tremendous,—the West coast 8 game series at the Herman Steiner Club and the final 4 back in New York should draw a great house. As we write these lines after the first three games the score is even, each having won a game and one draw, but Fischer may be considered to be leading by a hair, since Reshevsky has twice handled the white pieces to Fischer's once. The U.S. Championship is not at stake,—but if Fischer wins will he be "Chess Champion of the Western World"?

George P. Sendeckyj was winner of the Marshall C. C. Amateur Championship, scoring 7-1. Jack L. Pinneo led the 37 player event until the last round, when a disastrous loss to Theodore Lorie knocked him into second place. Lorie, also 6½-1½, placed third.

Folke Rogard, President of the F.I.D.E. informs us from Stockholm that the Dutch Federation has set the following dates: 1. Junior World Championship will be held at the Hague during the period August 12, 1961—September 2, 1961. 2. The Ladies' Olympiads will be held in Ebenre during the period September 17, 1961—October 8, 1961. 3. The Interzonal Tournament will be held in Amsterdam starting at the end of January 1962.

William Bills, USCF expert and former Texas State Co-Champion, has again won the San Jacinto Open.

Why is it that so many women players have the same initial of the first letter of both names? Just to name a few: Lisa Lane, Gisela Gresser, Mildred Morrell, Helen Hendricks, Sonja Stevenson.

Recently biographed in the NEW YORK TIMES, Joseph McDowell Mitchell, energetic and dynamic City Manager of Newburgh, N.Y., who by solving Newburgh's pressing problems of rapidly increasing welfare costs, catapulted into national prominence, has only one recreation. You guessed it—chess!

Jose Ferrer, the famed actor, will act as the master of ceremonies of the Fischer-Reshevsky match when it opens at the Beverly Hilton Hotel in Los Angeles on July 27.

The Marshall Chess Club Thursday night special tournament was won by Roger Q. Martin, Richard Gardner placed second and Kathryn Slater third.

Mr. Isiah Spector has been designated as a member of the USCF Committee for Chess in Institutions. Dr. R. H. Kuhns is the Chairman.

LeRoy Johnson won the annual tournament of the Westchester, Chess Club in California.

Stuyvesant High School in Brooklyn place first in the recently concluded and newly formed High School Chess League in New York.

E. Aley won the 1961 Mahoning Valley Chess Club Championship by winning four games and drawing one.

R. W. Johnson of 1801 E. Lake Cannon Drive, Winter Haven, Florida is interested in purchasing an expensive chess set made of ebony and teak wood.

William Lombardy gave a lecture recently to the ninth annual Bankers Athletic League dinner held in the NEW YORK TIMES dining room. First National City placed first in their league matches.

A little publication entitled "Ruse de Guerre" (A stratagem or war) is being published by a chess club in Camas, Washington. Bill Jessett is editor and the publication contains games of members, local and national news.

Several chessplayers had formed the habit of staging daily contests in the hotel lobby of a mid-west hotel and a crowd always gathered to watch them. The manager, noting that they produced no revenue for the hotel, ordered them cleared out one afternoon. At the height of the resultant upheaval, a lady asked, "What's happening?" Another guest replied: "It's nothin' ma'am. Just the manager pulling his chess nuts out of the foyar."

At a recent simultaneous given at Gimbel's Department store in Milwaukee, Lisa Lane won 12 and lost one.

A chess cruise, complete with five round Swiss, will leave San Francisco for Hawaii on October 18th. Matson Lines are handling the trip and International Master George Koltanowski will direct.

U.S. team sent abroad to the Student Tournament at Helsinki is strongest ever to represent this country at that event. Team members are William Lombardy (CCNY), Raymond Weinstein (Brooklyn College), James Sherwin (New School), Charles Kalme (U of P), Edmar Mednis (NYU), and Larry Gilden (Univ. of Maryland). A special qualifying tournament of young USCF masters was held to select the sixth board,—winner was Larry Gilden, with Charles Henin (New School) second. Following the Helsinki event the team has been invited to participate in a match in Stockholm.

Forty-four players competed at the Marina Chess Club in San Francisco. Winner and Club Champion is Wade Hendricks.

Lessing J. Rosenwald of Jenkintown, Pa., wellknown for his part in sponsoring the current yearly series of U.S. Chess Championships, has been appointed honorary consultant in rare books to the Library of Congress.

Phoenix Chess Club of Phoenix, Arizona, defeated Nogales, Mexico, in a 12 board, double round match, final score Phoenix 14½, Nogales 9½. Highest scorers for Phoenix were Charles Morgan at 1st board and Fred Kessler on 4th, each of whom won both games.

U.S. Chess in Motion—Jose Calderon reports, "The Morningside Chess Club has been organized by and for young hopefuls. The organizing quintet: Jim, Steve, and David Carow, and Ding and Gil Johnson. Ages run from 7 to 10 years. Latest addition to the American chess scene is located at Morningside Drive, Kalamazoo, Michigan."

Hamilton Air Force Base Chess Club, California, staged a 22 player round Swiss. Winner was Rex Wilecox,—highest "HAFB" went to Charles R. Savery.

The Graves Chess and Checker Club of Fort Worth, Texas, held an open house honoring Frank R. Graves for his work towards chess both locally and nationally. Chess master Ken Smith gave a simultaneous playing over 20 boards, losing only to Fort Worth expert Kell C. Terry, and one draw.

Walter Harris triumphed in the closely contested Marshall C. C. Junior Championship, with a 12-1 score. Next in line were Arnold Bernstein, George Sperling, David Daniels, and Stuart J. Chargin. Fourteen played,—average age was 15.

Houston Chess Club reports a membership boom, with 25 new faces in the last 5 months.
Larry Evans
ON CHESS
by International Grandmaster LARRY EVANS

Comments on Chess Styles

"Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter." (Keats)

Santasiere writing on Reshevsky (Chess Life, Sept. 20, 1960) represents a substantial school of thought whose attitude towards chess may be summarized as anti-professional and "romantic." The gist of his argument is that Reshevsky is ultra-materialistic and places his family and self above that vague abstraction, the Art of Chess. When Reshevsky writes, "Never again will I permit chess to interfere with the more important business of caring for my family," Santasiere replies by quoting Schopenhauer: "A married philosopher is ridiculous."

Santasiere then launches into a devastating and well-formulated criticism of Reshevsky's style: "... Reshevsky--for all his phenomenal talent--is (in chess) a failure on the level of Love." (This capital "L" apparently means Reshevsky is long on technique and short on creativity. Now Santasiere goes on to pose the old chestnut of "would Dempsey have beaten Joe Louis in his prime?") "To judge--if I dare so attempt--Reshevsky as a chess master is not so easy. A phenomenal prodigy, his genius was and is obvious. Yet in comparison with other geniuses, he does not shine too brilliantly. When we compare his creative output with that of an Alekhine, or even a Reti or Nimzovitsch, his inferiority is manifest. Why? Because they were lovers creating out of love; he was a genius using his talent not so much to create but to conquer. It was not the beauty of the idea that mattered, but the point. He broke no paths--no opening bears the name Reshevsky--no, not even a humble variation. He travelled the road of ultra-refinement. Reshevsky is a peak of classicism. In tactics he is superb and precise. His technique in endgame play is superlative. But this argues only for a virtuoso. ... Any humble poet is far superior. He may not score points, but he colors the contest with love ... despises security in order to test his dreams."

Since style is the man, it is difficult to assess one without the other. First, let us consider Santasiere--not the philosopher or critic--the chessmaster. He neither scores points, nor creates, nor risks, nor strives for "beauty." His games are characterized by plodding, timidity, and opening repetition. He enters even the "romantic debuts" such as the Vienna and King's Gambit with reams of prepared analysis, strives constantly to keep the draw in hand and prevent complications from getting away from him over-the-board. Where are the glorious games which qualify Santasiere as the darling spokesman of romanticism? Like many who wait for demon lovers and second comings, Santasiere yearns for the perfection of which he himself is incapable--and which probably doesn't exist. So he pits the image of Alkhine the hero against Reshevsky the mechanic. This is merely the old battle of romanticism vs. classicism in a different guise--Ingres vs. Delacroix or Hemingway vs. Henry James.

Naturally chess seems duller when players are closely matched. Naturally the brilliances of yore are impossible when an opponent refuses to stumble into the silly pitfalls which made them possible. It is more difficult to win at chess now because sophisticated technical skill is in the hands of the many rather than the few. Artists progress with their art--Morphy was head and shoulders above his age, the gap between Alekhine and his age was considerably narrower, and today merely a shaded superiority exists between Tal and his generation. To scorn Reshevsky as a technician and to dismiss his games as colorless is not necessarily an indictment of him, but perhaps of ourselves. Perhaps the aesthetic grasp of the average player does not extend beyond the crude smothered mate, the tawdry brilliancy, or the announced mate in five. This is comparable to the jazz buff saying Bach bores him.

To most of us who work in chess many of Morphy's games are downright ugly--through no fault of Morphy's, merely because his opponents' hideous defenses allowed combinations which a modern grandmaster would be ashamed to include even in the notes to his own games. We are weary of seeing Capablanca and Steinitz and Reshevsky maligncd because their styles and sense of justice forbade their pursuing wild attacks just to create beauty--a beauty which owes its existence to an opponent's blunder. Fight is the product of two equals hammering at each other with the naked will to win. So we are weary of self-professed romanties scornfully placing themselves above the "colorless technicians" who have nothing to contribute but victory, even if they do travel the road of ultra-refinement. Unfortunately for these Santasiere's a game of chess operates on the reality principle, and it is points which win prizes and pay the rent for the professional. Above all, chess is a competitive struggle. Alekhine and Reshevsky both shared one attitude in common: the will to win--no matter how! They both used the weapons available to them in their age.

(Continued on page 211)
International Tournaments
Games From Recent Events

ZURICH

The world's top grandmasters are already looking ahead to the interzonal and candidates' tournaments, and in preparation for this the tests of strength between the various contenders are keenly watched. The first important one this year has been the international at Zurich, Switzerland, from May 27th to June 12th.

After their unexpectedly narrow win in the team match against Yugoslavia just before, the Russians returned to their best form at Zurich, with Keres and Petro­sian dominating the field.

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

P. Keres
L. Schmid

White
Black
1. P-K4
N-KB3
2. P-K5
N-Q4
3. N-QB3

Lothar Schmid is the only grandmaster who regularly adopts Alekhine's Defense, which is considered by most of his col­leagues to involve Black with too great a disadvantage in space and lack of active counterplay. However, Keres here pays the defense a compliment in avoiding the main variation 3. P-Q4, P-Q3; 4. N-KB3, against which Schmid has had some success with 4. ... N-N3? in place of the orthodox 4. .... B-N5.

3. .... QxP

This sets Black more problems than 4. NPxN, P-Q4; 5. P-Q4, BxN.

4. .... P-Q3


5. N-B3


6. B-QN5

7. Q-K2

NxpP?

Understandably enough, Black wishes to simplify and minimize Keres's attacking chances; but in doing so he makes too severe a concession in the centre. Preferable is Kupper's suggestion in the National-Zeitung of 7. .... P-K3; 8. B-KB4, P-QR3.

8. Nxn

9. QxP

P-QB3

10. B-Q4

Q-N1

A deceptive position; although White's lead in space and development is slight, Black cannot develop adequately without creating important weaknesses in his pawn formation. Thus, 10. ...., B-N5? would be refuted by 11. BxP ch and 12. B-Q4 ch, while 10. ...., P-B3; 11. Q-K4, P-K4 leaves a gaping hole on the white diagonal, which White could exploit by 12. B-K3, B-Q3; 13. O-O-O, Q-K2; 14. Q-Q3, B-B2; 15. B-B5!

11. Q-K4

12. B-KN5!

A typical plan for transforming a lead in development into a more concrete advantage. Black has the unpleasant choice of permitting the QB to interfere with castling or of driving it away and thus weakening his king's side.

12. ....

P-KR3

13. B-R4

B-Q3

14. O-O-O

Q-B2

Castling short has the drawback that White can utilize Black's tangle of bishops on the queen's file by 15. Q-Q4, B-B5 ch; 16. K-N1, B-B1; 17. B-KN3, BxB; 18. RxB, QxB; 19. P-KN4!, when the king's side attack becomes overwhelming.

15. Q-Q4

B-K4

16. Q-B5

The same theme as before; Black is not allowed to castle without making major positional concessions.

16. ....

B-B3

17. BxB

Q B5 ch.

If 17. ...., PxB; 18. R-Q2 leaves Black nothing better than to transpose into the game (18. ...., Q-N3; 19. Q-KR5).

18. R-Q2

PxB

The logical 18. ...., QxB is met by 19. KR-Q1, P-QN3 (if the QR moves at once, White simply picks off the QB); 20. Q-Q6, R-Q1; 21. Q-Q7, K-K2; 22. B-R6, and Black is helpless against B-N7xBP.

19. KR-Q1

P-N3

Another weakness, but he must try to castle.

20. Q-KR5

O-O-O


21. B-R6

ch

K-B2

22. P-KN3

Q-B4

23. QxBP

P-K4

24. R-Q6

R-R2

Black hopes for 25. QxP, QxB; 26. RxQ, P-N4; and ...., K-N3.

25. RxP ch!

An attractive, if obvious combination: 25. ...., KxR; 26. B-Q4 mate.

25. ....

K-N1

26. Q-Q5

QxP

27. Q-Q6 ch

K-R1

28. B-N7 ch

KxB

29. R-B7 ch

Resigns


The next game decided the first prize at Zurich. It is an event for Petro­sian to lose any game, and I cannot recall him succumbing with the white pieces since the 1959 Candidates' tournament! The game is not too convincing chess­ically, but it is an important landmark in the preliminary sparring between the world title candidates.

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Petrotsian
Keres

White
Black

1. P-QB4

N-KB3

2. P-Q4

P-K3

3. N-KB3

P-QN3

4. N-B3

B-N2

5. P-QR3

Petrotsian rarely plays against the Nimzo-Indian and his favorite variation against the Queen's Indian Nimzo setup is the Torre system of 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. N-KB3, P-K3 or P-QN3; 3. B-N5. The variation he chooses here might be called his
'second-string' idea; he has previously adopted it against Szabo and Smyslov.

White's objective is to create a pawn wedge by P-Q5 and P-K4 (as in the present game) or, if Black replies \ldots P-Q4, to capture on Q5 and leave Black with either a Q.G.D. Exchange variation in which his QB is misplaced or else to obtain a center pawn majority for White.

5. \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots B-K2

More natural is 5. \ldots P-Q4; 6. PxP, NxP; 7. P-K3, B-K2; but then Petrovian's idea is 8. B-N5ch to hem in the black QB. 8. \ldots P-B3; 9. B-Q3, and now Petrovian-Smyslov, Russian Championship 1961, continued 9. \ldots P-Q4; 10. NxN, QxN (more solid is 10. \ldots BxN); 11. PxA, PxP; 12. B-Q2, N-B3; 13. R-QB1, and White was able to utilize his development advantage to obtain a formidable king's side attack.


5. \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots P-Q5

White starts to build a big centre \ldots

6. \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots P-Q3

7. P-KP4

8. B-K4

\ldots which Black at once attempts to break.

8. \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots PxP

9. B-Q1

Seemingly artificial, but if 9. \ldots P-Q2; 10. P-B4, Black can hardly continue with his plan of \ldots P-K4 because of P-B5, followed by the entry of the white knight at f6.

10. B-B4! O-O

11. B-Q3

An assessment of the position indicates that, while Black is ahead in development, White's pawn formation is superior in that Black cannot expand from the third rank without creating weaknesses.

11. \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots P-K4

12. P-B5 P-B4

A bold decision; Black intends to counter his weaknesses by settling a knight firmly at Q5. Nevertheless, White's long-term advantage is increased by the presence of a mobile pawn majority on the king's side.

13. P-KN4

Energetic; with the center closed, the wing attack can begin without any danger of White's king being exposed.

14. \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots N-B3

15. N-Q5 P-K5

16. O-Q3 N-B2

17. NxBch(?)

Here and in the next few moves Petrovian loses the thread of the game and allows Black to recover from his dubious opening. There is no need to exchange off the strong knight yet, and he could continue 18. N-B2, followed by K-R1 and only then NxB ch with P-N5 and R-KN1. White would then have fine prospects for a king's side attack, while Black lacks effective counterplay.

18. \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots N-B5

Now he drives the black queen to a better square. 19. P-N5!, followed by N-B2, K-R1 and R-KN1, would still give White a strong attack.

18. \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots Q-K1

19. Q-K1 B-R3

20. Q-KR4 Q-R5!

Suddenly Black has excellent counter-chances on the queen's side.

21. B-K7

White follows a series of inaccuracies with an outright blunder. He could hold on by 21. QR-B1, Q-N8; 22. Q-N3, R-B2; 23. R-KB2.

21. \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots Q-N6!

22. QR-Q1

He may have overlooked that 22. BxR, QxR!; 23. BxQ, N-K7 ch; 24. K-B2, QxB; 25. KxN, BxP ch favours Black.


If you have to meet a stronger player who answers 1. P-K4 by 1. \ldots P-K4, you will usually have a better chance if you adopt a gambit or some other form of the open game than if you become embroiled in the niceties of the Ruy Lopez. The sharp situations of the older king's side openings with their early clashes in the centre minimise the innate differences in strength of the players. Thus, White has a chance of a promising pawn sacrifice in the game below; but, when he misses it, Keres simply sweeps him off the board.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

D. Keller

P. Keres

White

Black

1. P-K4

2. N-QB3

3. B-N5

4. P-Q4

5. P-K5

This old-fashioned idea has been revived in the last few years. Probably it is harmless, but Black has to be careful not to allow White a pawn storm based on the 4-Q major on the king's side. A good method for Black here is 5. Q-N3; 6. O-O, P-Q4; 7. B-N5, B-KN5, which Gligoric played against Pachman at Biel.

6. B-Q5

7. Nxp B-Q2

8. BxN

9. O-O B-K2


10. P-KB3

11. P-K4

12. B-P5

White follows the main variation of the system. If Black now continues with the obvious 12. O-O; then comes 13. N-QB3, NxB; 14. Pxn, P-B4; 15. N-N3, P-B5; 16. N-Q4, P-B4; 17. N-K2, B-QB3; 18. N-B4, P-Q5; 19. P-B6!, NxP; 20. KPxP, BxB; 21. N-R5, when Russian analysis has shown that Black's king's position is fatally weak. For instance, a game between an unknown named Berzin (White) and grandmaster Spassky in 1955 continued 21. QR-Q4 ch, KR1; 22. B-B4, Q-K4; 23. BxB ch, QxB; and now White can win simply by 25. QR-K1, P-B4; 26. Q-N5, B-K5; 27. RxB!

12. \ldots

B-B4!

An attempt to take White out of his analysis, which works immediately.

13. B-Q2


13. \ldots

Q-K2!


14. P-K6

15. Q-R5ch P-N3

16. Pxp O-O-O!

In the course of a few moves, the position has undergone a radical change; now it is White whose king faces the blizzard of attack.

17. B-K3


17. \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots Pxp

18. Q-K2

JULY, 1961

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American Masters in Madrid

Two American masters, Gil Ramirez (stationed at an American base in Spain) and Olaf Ulvestad, took part in the international tournament in Madrid from the 17th to the 29th of May. The top prize went to Karl Robatsch of Austria, the best scorer on American base in Spain) and with an inferior piade, who totalled 8½ out of 11. Second, also with 8½, but with an inferior S-B score, was Bora Mile (Yugoslavia).

There followed: A. O’Kelly (Belgium) 7½, V. Pirc (Yugoslavia) 7, R. Saborido (Spain) 6, J. Serra (Spain) 5½, Ramirez 5, F. Samisch (West Germany) 4½, Ulvestad and F. J. Perez (Spain) 4, F. Prada (Spain) 3½, F. Navarro (Spain) 2.

Ramirez can hardly be faulted for adopting an opening variation in the following game previously chosen by Tal and Fischer. Yet it nets him a quick defeat.

16. B-B5

N-B4?

The decisive mistake. Although Black’s position is unpleasant after 16. B-N5; 17. BxP; 18. PxP, N-Q4; 19. NxB, QxP; it is clearly lost, mainly because 18. N-K2 (intending N-Q4 and a final sealing of the black B) can be met by 18. R-N4!

17. PxP

BxQP

Winning a piece.

Resigns

Shadow of a Grandmaster

In a small international tournament in Amsterdam, organized by the IBM company, K. Langeweg of Holland proved an unexpected winner with 9 out of 11. His score exceeded the ‘norm’ for the international master title. Second was grandmaster J. H. Donner with 8½, followed by J. Enevoldsen (Denmark) 7, and R. G. Wade (England) 6½.

The saddest aspect of the tournament was that the veteran grandmaster Dr. Ossip Bernstein was relegated to the bottom place for the first time in his life at the age of 78. He scored only one point. Here is a game from the event.

11. BxP

N-K2

Winning a piece.

Resigns

(Continued on page 211)
"LOUIE" PERSINGER hardly needs an introduction to either concert-goers or chessplayers in the United States. His symphonic and solo tours throughout the continent and in Europe have been widely acclaimed. He is currently with the Juilliard School of Music in New York. He is President of the New York State Chess Association and has been a player of Expert strength for many years. In the '40's he was an invitee to the U.S. Championship and still continues to play in many open tournaments each year.

Just what is the affinity between chess and music? The "mental gymnastics" theme, as a connecting link, can't begin to explain the relationship. I have read and listened to many attempts at solving the riddle, but, to my mind, none of them have proved too convincing. It is perfectly correct to declare that chess and music can boast of certain basic similarities, that the one even complements the other, or that the really simple explanation is that chess is exactly opposite of music! (And we know, of course, that opposites are liable to prove most attractive to each other!) But nothing quite makes it clear why so many musicians of the most varied types have been "addicted" to chess. Of course men and women of many other professions have been unable to withstand the temptations of the game, or have at least toyed with it or courted it for a time, but I do believe that musicians have had a very special hypnotic fascination for the thirty-two little figures and have always been very willing slaves to those little characters' inexhaustible intrigues and pranks.

Our symphony and theatre orchestras and chamber music groups number many chess enthusiasts, of course, and when they're "on the road" the "boys" kill many an otherwise boring hour with exploits over the board. Some of the major orchestras—I am thinking of the New York Philharmonic, the Chicago Symphony, the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Boston Symphony, the San Francisco Symphony, the Minneapolis Symphony, etc.—have a board permanently set up, backstage, and when intermission time comes around chess thoughts and chess pieces fly! And it's the same with many European orchestras.

I, too, have "suffered" for many years past from this all-consuming fever, although enjoying the fun of crossing swords with Pablo Casals, Georges Enesco, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Mischa Elman, Moritz Rosenthal, Felix Salmond, Sergei Prokofieff, Gregor Piatigorsky, Albert Spalding, Ernest Hutcheson, Yehudi Menuhin, William Primrose, David Oistrakh, Joseph Lhevinne, Efrem Zimbalist, Alfred Hertz, Leonard Rose, James Friskin, Ruggiero Ricci, Abram Chasins, Arthur Balsam, Max Rosen, Oscar Shumsky, Leonid Hambro, Otto Hertz, Coscha Seidel, Ede Zathureczky, May Muckle, Ivan Romanenko, Oscar Weil, Samuel Baron, Ray Brown, Richard Scholtz, Ivan Galamian, Jacques Press, Leo Godowsky, Artur Argiewicz, David Nadine, Alfred Troemel, Louis Ford, Frank Gittelson, Leo Kahn, Arnold Eidus, Robert Rudie and hosts of others among the musical fraternity. Strange to say, perhaps, but the majority of these has consisted of violinists. Does that signify that we poor fiddlers long sometimes for deeper "basses" than "crotchets" hatched forth from a small, four-stringed instrument whose lowest sound is the G below "middle C"? Is there a sense of frustration among us when we can't plunge down to the noble C strings of a viola, for instance, or on into the still deeper thrilling ring of a low bass string? Does that account partially for the fact that violinists, in particular, dive down so valiantly and hungrily into the cloudy waters of chess?

During all those long, happy years I spent in San Francisco I made it a point to enter into as many friendly chess battles as possible with local and with visiting musicians. I even had the temerity to start a "Musicians' Chess Club" there on my own and also the further brash audacity of staging a few simultaneous exhibitions myself.—Incidentally, at this juncture I would like to register a small protest at the manner in which some of our so-called "national" advertisers permit chess games to be set up in their ads. Several of our best-known television programs have been guilty of this same crime for years past, too. The crime?—allowing a black square to appear in the right-hand corner of the board!!! If they must touch on chess at all why on earth can't they hire someone with sufficient intelligence to set up the board properly?

Here is a further, but quite incomplete list of personalities in the musical world (many of them now gone, of course, but others still with us, thank goodness) who have achieved distinction as chess players, along with their "other" vocations: Kreisler, Ysaye, Joachim, Kneisel, Wieniawski, Rossini, Villa-Lobos, Dvorak, Verdi, Reiner, Bloch, Bruch, Kolisch, Schneider, Kroyt, Fiedermann, Borodin, Moussorgsky, Nikisch, Downes, H. Schoenberg, Perlea, the Flonzaley quartet, the London quartet, Ormandy, Mannes, Rudel, Principe, Gardner, Piastro, Knitter, Corigliano, Bimboni, Harth, Gilels, Richter, Milstein, Thibaud, Cortot, Stern and of course Philidor!—A few of these names are of those who have been reputed to be strong, serious players, others of those who have only "dabbled" at the game. But it is reasonably certain that they all did and do play to a greater or lesser extent.

One little fallacy about chess. To be a brilliant chess player does not necessarily mean that the player is one of those "master minds" you read about. I have come across cases where the player was quite ignorant and drab in other fields and could hardly sign his own name on a bit of paper. And yet, when he sat down at the chessboard, that famous diabolical gleam would come into his eye—or, almost worse, the
customary expression of disdainful casualness—and he would gleefully rub his hands together and proceed to demolish his opponent's carefully built-up position in quick order. In- stinct? Merely photographic memory? Talent? The "valor" of ignorance? Just what?

To get back to "lists" again, I would like to name some of the Greats and Near-Greats I have had the opportunity and privilege of playing with. Either across the board, in off-hand games, or in simultaneous exhibitions, rapid transit tourneys, club matches, etc. Here they are: Capablanca, Marshall, Alekhine, Reshevsky, Fine, Evans, Fischer, the Byrne brothers, Kashdan, Phillips, Dake, Knoch, Rossolimo, H. Stein- er, Denker, Adams, Ulvestad, M. Green, Koltanowski, Tenner, Borochow, Najdorf, Dr. Mengarini, Euwe, Dr. Em. Lasker, Bisguier, Plinitk, Dr. Em. Lasker, Campomanes, Duchamp, Pec- kar, Santasiero, Hearst, Hanauer, Avram, Mary Bain, Gisela Gresser, Reinfeld, Dr. Marchand, Kramer, Berliner, Dr. Finkel-stein, Saidy, Rankis, Dr. Herbertz, Dr. Sussman, Bruzza, Rivise, Sherwin, Collins, Kaufman, Bigelow, Shipman, Wein- stein, Helms, Kupchik, Seidman, Wolff, Hoffmann, McCormick, Jackson, Forsberg, Pilinick, Levy, Mugridge, Turner, Liepnieks, Isaacs, Brady, Gladstone, Altman, Vano, Pelouz, Chauvenet, Jacqueline Piatigorsky, Smirka, Harris, Neville, M. Bronstein, Weinigker, Redding, Dr. Franklin, Dr. Lovegrove, Woskoff, Kotich, Wren, etc., etc.

I am keeping the curtain down tight as to the outcome of some of these encounters, although I have had the good luck of being able to chuckle over an occasional sneaked-in win or draw, in the course of the years. (And I'll hope for a few more, as I go along)—But one thing I have discovered, to my great chagrin. Namely, that serving currently as the president of the New York State Chess Association does not denote presidential chess timber!

**Yucca IV**

The Yucca IV Texas Regional Tournament held in El Paso recently saw Clifford Roberson of Las Cruces, N.M., the winner with an unequalled score of 4½-½. Eighteen players competed in the five round Swiss. John B. Freeman of El Paso was clear second with 4-1 and a tie at 3½-1½ was broken in favor of Murray Projector of El Paso over Mabel Burlingame of Phoenix who was awarded the fourth place trophy. Herman Cabello also of El Paso took fifth with 3-2. Tournament Director Elmer Burlingame awarded a special book prize to the Top Junior—Robert Oppenheimer. The event was sponsored by the Che's Club of El Paso.

**First N.Y. State Amateur**

Sponsored by the New York State Chess Association and the U. S. Chess Federation, the first N.Y. State Amateur Championship proclaimed Joseph G. Rosenstein of Rochester its first winner after his scoring five straight points in a five round Swiss. Forty players competed at Hobart College in Geneva and Robert La Belle of the Geneva Chess Club was principal organizer. The event was directed by Frank Brady.

An international flair was added to the event when three entries registered, from foreign countries—Canada, Mexico and Indonesia. Alfonso Ferriz of Mexico City took the second place trophy with his score of 4 points—losing only to Rosenstein in the final round. The third place award was split between Harold B. Evans of Binghamton and Norman C. Wilder of Buffalo, both at 4 points, since their tie breaking points under the Median, Solkoff and Somborn-Berger systems were exactly the same.

Four women competed and Mrs. Greta Fuchs, the U. S. Amateur Women's Champion, took first place honors in the distaff section. The site for next year's Amateur will be announced in the Fall.

**SPECIAL NOTICE**

The regular non-member subscription to CHESS LIFE is $4.00 per year except to foreign countries (Canada excepted). Foreign subscriptions to CHESS LIFE are $5.00 per year. Agents and solicitors, please take notice. Send all subscriptions with accompanying remittance to:

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80 East 11th Street — New York 3, N. Y.

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Joseph G. Rosenstein of Rochester, N.Y., (left) the first N.Y. State Amateur Champion playing Alfonso Ferriz of Mexico City in the final round. He won an exciting game and thereby clinched first place.
TOURNAMENT LIFE

August 25-26-27
MAPLE CITY OPEN
5 rd. Swiss. $5.00 entry plus USCF and Southern Tier Chess Association dues ($2.00). At the Hornell Public Library Auditorium, Genesee at Hakes Avenue, Hornell, N.Y. Two or more cash prizes depending on tournament income. Send entries and inquiries to Frederic K. Harris, 60 Bemis Avenue, Hornell, N.Y.
Sept. 1-2-3-4
PENNSYLVANIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
7 rd. Swiss. Open only to state residents or members of Pennsylvania chess clubs for longer than 6 months. $5.00 entry fee. $2.00 to Juniors. $100 guaranteed first prize. At the Sky Terrace—Hotel Traylor, 15th and Hamilton, Allentown, Pa. Send entries and inquiries in advance to Tom Gutekunz, 1463 South Jefferson, Allentown, Pa.
Sept. 1-2-3-4
FLORIDA STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS
Four major tournaments — all seven rounds. State Championship — open to players of any rating or residence—1st guaranteed $50, Class A Championship, Class B and Class C. For further details write R. C. Eastwood, 204 South Krome Avenue, Homestead, Florida.
Sept. 1-2-3-4
NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP
7 rd. Swiss. Restricted to residents of New England and student residents. $12 entry in Class A and $8 in Class B. (Fee includes banquet and business meeting.) Class A prizes—$100, $50, $30—Class B—$30, $20, $10. At the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, 11 Dorrance St., Providence, R.I. Send entries and inquiries to Warren A. Channady, 142 Superior St., Providence, R.I.
Sept. 1-2-3-4
ALABAMA OPEN
7 rd. Swiss. $5.00 entry. Cash awards to all plus scores. At the Thomas Jefferson Hotel, 2nd Ave., & 18th St., Birmingham, Ala. Send entries and inquiries to Fred W. Kemp, 114 No. Valley Road, Palmdale, Ala.
Sept. 1-2-3
IOWA OPEN
5 rd. Swiss. $5.00 entry. $2.00 to Juniors under 19. Non-rated Challengers Division restricted to players over 18 rated below 1700 and Junior Division for players under 19 will be held con-currently. $100 total cash prizes awarded in the Open. At the Sheraton-Montrose Hotel, 233 Third Avenue, S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Send entries and inquiries to R. L. Richardson, 428 4th Avenue, S.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Sept. 2-3-4
TENNESSEE OPEN
6 rd. Swiss. $5.00 entry plus $1.00 TCA dues. At the James Robertson Hotel 118 7th Ave. N., Nashville, Tennessee. Trophies and $100 in prizes to be awarded. Send entries and inquiries to Peter P. Lahde, 80 Lyle Lane, Nashville 11, Tenn.
Sept. 2-3-4
LOUISIANA OPEN
6 rd. Swiss. $5.00 entry plus LCA dues. At the P & S Hotel, Line and Jordan, Shreveport, La. Appropriate prizes and medals. Entries and Inquiries to J. S. Noel, Giddens-Lane Bldg., Shreveport, La.
Sept. 2-3-4
CALIFORNIA OPEN
7 rd. Swiss. $6.00 entry plus $5.50 to juniors under 21. CSFC dues $2.50. At the Hotel Californian, Fresno, California. First prize at least $100. All entry fees returned in cash prizes. Winners are seeded to state finals. Entries and inquiries to Guthrie McClain, 244 Kearny St., San Francisco 8, Calif.
Sept. 2-3-4
ROCKY MOUNTAIN OPEN
6 rd. Swiss. $10 entry. $7.50 to Juniors under 18. At the Hotel Westward Ho, 618 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona. Guaranteed prize fund $200. 1st—$75, 2nd—$25, 3rd—$15 — many trophies awarded in addition. Enter and inquiries to William Fox, 6313 North 31st Drive, Phoenix 17, Arizona.
Sept. 2-3-4
NORTH CAROLINA CLOSED
6 rd. Swiss. $35 for 1st, other cash and trophies. Entry fee $5.00 (juniors $3) plus NCCA dues. News and Observer Bldg., Raleigh, N.C. Entries and inquiries to Dr. Stuart Noblin, Route 1, Garner, N.C.
Sept. 2-3-4
VIRGINIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
7 rd. Swiss restricted to Virginia residents or Armed Forces personnel stationed in Virginia. $5.00 entry plus VCF dues $1.00. Cash prizes according to entries. At the Hotel Richmond, Richmond, Virginia. Entries and inquiries to Robert L. Vassar, 3122 Griffin Ave., Richmond, Va.
Sept. 2-3-4
HEART OF AMERICA OPEN
7 rd. Swiss. $7.50 entry. At the Youth Center, Downtown YMCA, 10th and Oak, Kansas City 6, Mo. Engraved trophies to 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Chess clocks to 4th, 5th, 6th. Other prizes. Entries and inquiries to John R. Beilting, 3533 Genesse, Kansas City 11, Mo.
Sept. 30-Oct. 1
NEW MEXICO OPEN
5 rd. Swiss. Entry fee Class A—$6.50, Class B—$4.00 if received before Oct. 1st otherwise Class A — $10.00, Class B $5.00. 1st—$100, 20% entry fees, 3rd 10% of entries. Class B prizes to be announced. At the Cambridge YMCA, Cambridge, Mass. Entries and inquiries to Robert B. Goodspeed, 245 Park St., Stoughton, Mass.
Oct. 12-15
GREATERNORTH BOSTON OPEN
6 rd. Swiss. Entry fee Class A—$8.50, Class B—$4.00. $10 guaranteed first prize. At the Hotel Camden, Central Branch Albuquerque National Bank, 4401 Central N.E., Albuquerque, N.M. Trophies only—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 1st junior. Entries and inquiries to Don Wilson, 724 Washington N.E., Albuquerque, N.M.
Oct. 14-15
LAKE ERIE OPEN
5 rd. Swiss. Entry fee $5.00. $50 1st prize. Other prizes as income permits. At the Hotel Richford, Delware Ave. and Chippewa St., Buffalo, N.Y. Entries and inquiries to Seymour Samet, Society for the Game. Press, N.Y.
BARDEN—Continued from page 208
12. NxP
13. P-QB3?
13. ... RxP
14. NxN?
14. ... RxB?
15. KxR Q-N4
16. K-N1 RxQ
White resigns; his material losses leave him no chance.

EVANS—Continued from page 205
This brings us to the next point, that Reshevsky should starve for his art, or is somehow unpatriotic for demanding "substantial money guarantees" before representing the United States abroad. Let us ask first how many years Reshevsky gave to the game? How slim his return had he displayed an equal genius in baseball or business? And yet as a professional who places a value on his services, Reshevsky is begrudged even that bare minimum. Reshevsky's efforts, it is true, have been selfish. He never recognized that community of interest which binds him to lesser chessmasters; but then he is not severely to be censored because the close spirit of unity has yet to be forged in chess. It is also a notorious fact that Reshevsky plays better the more money there is involved.

Let us ask rather not how one treats his art, but how one's art treats him.

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JULY, 1961
HEARST—Continued from page 195
problems... Don Mugridge, a historian with the Library of Congress. . . . Allen Kaufman, who runs a very successful piano and accordion studio. . . . Bill Lombardy, Ray Weinstein, Charles Kalme and Tony Saidy, students all. . . . Bobby Fischer's pre-occupation: chess.

QUESTIONS FOR THE CIVIC-MINDED CHESSPLAYER
Why is it so difficult to raise money among chessplayers for the support of U.S. teams and American-sponsored events? We would have had an Olympic tourny or an Interzonal tourny here long ago if dollars were no problem. Our participants in international individual and team tournys have always had to collect money feverishly up to last minute before departure and very often had to worry about making up a deficit after they had returned from overseas. Why doesn't chess attract the generous individual support which golf or tennis receive? Is this merely a question of sheer number of fans and membership in the national federation? Or can it be said fairly, as some have declared, that chess is a poor man's game? Is chess so much of an individual endeavor that its devotees are inevitably apathetic about supporting the participation of others? How can we ensure that such problems decline in the future?

Should players on American teams be paid more than a generous expense allowance to represent the USA? Should a Board 1 playr receive more financial compensation than a Board 5 player; a victory by either counts the same in the final standings. Should team members be paid a bonus depending on how many points they score? Should teams be selected so that the USA is well-represented geographically?

There are no clear answers to these questions, but maybe, some "rank and file" USCF members have thought-provoking ideas on some of these topics. Write and give your opinions. Or are American chessplayers apathetic about letter-writing, too!

Please send all material for this column to Eliot Hearst, Arlington Towers, J-1125, Arlington 9, Virginia

THE SOUTHWEST OPEN
September 2-3-4, San Antonio, Texas

TOURNAMENT SITE: Assembly Room and Ballrooms of the Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Fully air-conditioned.

WHO CAN PLAY: Open to all chessplayers who are or who become USCF and TCA members.

$750.00 IN PRIZES
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ENTRY FEE: $10.00 to USCF and TCA members. Non-members must pay $5.00 USCF and $2.00 TCA. Joint USCF-TCA is only $6.00.

HOW TO ENTER: Final registration from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon on Saturday, Sept. 2nd. First game starts at 1 p.m. Entries in advance and inquiries should be sent to W. N. Wells, 410 South Audubon Drive, San Antonio, Texas.

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