UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

CHESS LIFE

America's Chess Periodical

Volume XVI, Number 7 | JULY, 1961 | 40 Cents

A Chessplayer's View Of His Fellow Man

Suggested by

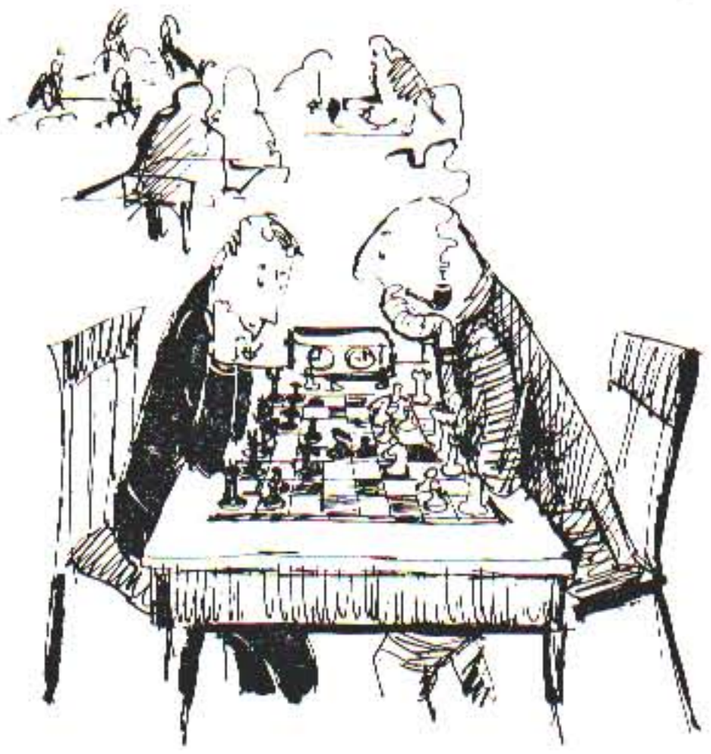
ARPAD ELO

. . . 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

LETTERS

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 often admired them; with multi-multi syllable titles, potentially great Barnums with an appeal directed to the little-boy quality in most adults. Little wonder—high school boys can walk away with top praises in most tournaments."

Comment: We cannot see how this will make chess popular; and we know that it furnishes ammunition for title haters —even in conservative New England.

Abandon chess titles!

CARL ERICSON
Catskill, N.Y.

CONVINCED

I enjoyed the very amusing article by Dr. Lasker, in the May issue, wherein he takes issue with Tal and a great number of us who know that good chess is a work of art.

He goes to great lengths to convince somebody that good chess is not a work of art.

Then, he gives a ludicrous twist to all his contentions by concluding his article on page 145 with this "work of art."

Very funny!

Obviously, the dear Dr. has not yet convinced himself!

EDMUND E. HAND
Westhaven, Conn.

ANSWER

Mr. Hand's remarks indicate that either he did not read my letter in your May issue carefully enough or that I did not sufficiently stress the great difference between **fine art** and what is loosely termed **art** in most cases when people talk about this subject to whom the field of aesthetics is somewhat foreign.

I once passed a shoe store that had a sign reading: "Our salesmen are trained in the art of shoe-fitting." Mr. Hand's error of definition is of course not as crass as this one, but he does show that he did not follow what I said about loose definitions of art in general.

I could not help smiling at his reference to "a great number of us who know that good chess is a work of art." A better example could hardly be found of the type of talk on art to which I referred in my article. Neither I nor anyone else could contradict Mr. Hand, since he uses the word "art" in a sense defined by himself and not in the sense of **fine art.**

When Paul Michel, after the game to which Mr. Hand refers, expressed his regret at my having spoiled a little work of art, he did not, of course, mean fine art either.

I am sorry Mr. Hand did not realize how high on the scale of loosely defined art I meant to rank beautiful chess combinations when I said they are apt to evoke in us a feeling close to the aesthetic emotion which only **fine art** arouses in man.

DR. EDWARD LASKER
New York City

TARDINESS

We appreciate your recent article which appeared in the May issue of Chess Life concerning, "Chess In Irving Park" page 150.

Unfortunately, since this article was submitted for publication some time ago, we have now moved to a new location and changed the name of our club. This move was made to enable us to function more freely as an independent club.

Therefore, we wish to renew our club membership with USCF. We hope to increase our club membership to about 40 players, all of which will be USCF members, through your kind cooperation.

HAROLD C. STANBRIDGE
Chicago, Illinois

ELABORATIONS

Here is a rebuttal to Leonard Klugman's letter. Chess Life, page 131.

Alekhine's famous book of the New York 1924 Tournament contains not just one, but hundreds of mistakes in the notes. E.g. after 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, P-KN3; 4. N-B3, O-O; 5. P-K4, P-Q3; 6. B-Q3, B-N5; 7. P-KR3, BxN; 8. QxB, N-B3; 9. B-K3, N-Q2 Alekhine recommends 10. N-K2 which loses material to 10. ....., N-K4, etc. Alekhine also overlooks the Noah's Ark Trap, in another note.

In "Lessons From My Games," Reuben Fine writes: "I had picked up a tournament book of St. Petersburg 1914, but the notes contained many errors. When I found these errors, I thought I must be wrong, and that I was not really good enough to play over such games yet; only later did I discover how sloppy many chess authors can be."

The New York 1924 Tournament was one of the greatest of all time, and Alekhine's notes do contain many fine pieces of analysis, but they also contain hundreds of mistakes and we should not close our eyes to these mistakes simply because Alekhine was world champion at one time and has written some great chess books. A bad move is a bad move, no matter if it is recommended by a world champion or a potzer.

JAMES SCHROEDER
Springfield, Ohio

PROMOTION

Everyone indulges in pawn promotion, and it is well for us to give it careful consideration, as sometimes it does not lead to the desired end. The interesting experiences of an Up State New York Chess Master, and his travels to keep his point standing on the Tournament Circuit, are duplicated in all the Ratings. The lowly Class C and the unrated players are verily Pawns in the game. Like their counterparts on the chess board they are mistakenly deemed unimportant because they are the most numerous. Their potential value in their promotion to greater worth, is occasionally overlooked, and by none more so than by the 'woodpushers' who do the promoting and advancement of the game as a whole.

The guiding spirits appear unfortunately, to have forgotten the classic example of the Boy and the Nuts. In their anxiety to advance their game 'as a whole' they err in giving all their attention to the Pieces, forgetting the numerous Pawns, whose promotion 'in toto' would materially improve the situation. The Pieces are of fixed value in the game, like the Experts and Masters, they are few, the lowly Pawns have sometimes an unknown quality that should be encouraged especially to the dollar conscious financiers who handle the exchequer. Shortage of material, or in another sphere MONEY, militates against the successful development of a combination.

The 'friendly man' looking at the problem objectively, would advise our financial wizards, to take another look

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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 (dollarwise). 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 proletarian confreres 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.

RATIONALE

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 went to 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 and you do want to play, go ahead and try for that dough.

See what I mean!

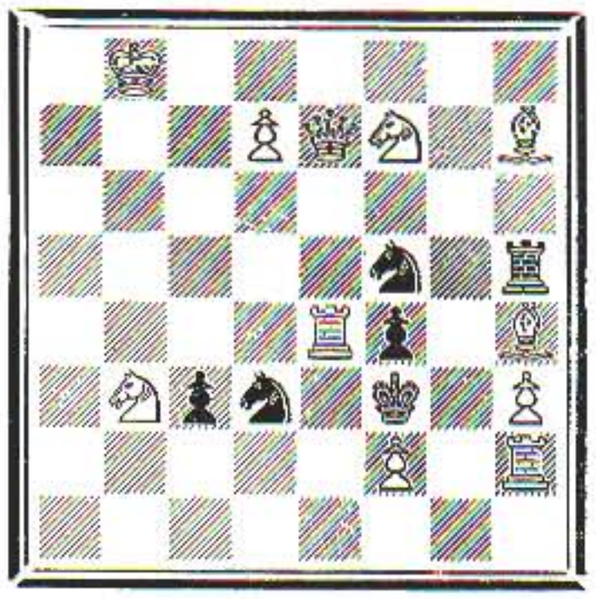
BOB WRIGHT
Mctairie, La.

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.

The Corrected Problem
White Mates in Three

Enclosed you will find a copy of the problem as it first appeared in the Glasgow Herald along with a copy of a problem I composed last year. 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.



White Mates in Two

WILLIAM L. BARCLAY
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTION

Your announcement in CHESS LIFE that Jerry Spann, E. Forry 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

collect the prize—we'll send him a check fcr $100 as soon as we tally up the members at the Open. Please make this important correction. It might mean hundreds of members to USCF.

PAUL LIGTVOET
Kalamazoo, Michigan

OFFER

We feel that every USCF affiliated group should express its support by a direct contribution towards reduction of its printing indebtedness. In addition to our personal contributions, we are also enclosing a check from the Phoenix Chess Club which reflects its unanimous action in challenging every other affiliated unit to at least match it.

COLONEL PAUL L. WEBB, President
CHARLES MORGAN, Secretary

IRONY

Your May issue contained two letters. The first suggested that Alekhine's New York 1924 Tournament Book contained only a single error. The second was, ironically, by Dr. Edward Lasker, who in his MODERN CHESS STRATEGY, was able to point out quite a few other errors in that book.

I have found a number of errors in it myself, of which the following is perhaps the most interesting.

From the game Tartakower-Alekhine: White: K, KN1; Q, Q4; R's, K5, KB1; P's, QB5, Q5, KN2, KR5. Black: K, KB1, Q, KR3, R's, QR1, Q2; P's, QR2, QB2, KB2, KN2, KR2. White to move.

Tartakower played 29. Q-K4 on which Alekhine has the following note: "Probably the continuation which offers the best chances inasmuch as it forces the weakening P-KB3 through the threat of a triple attack on the K's file. After 29. Q-KN4 (suggested as a winning line by some critics) Black could have saved himself more easily, for instance: I. 29. ....., QR-Q; 30. KR-K, P-KB3; 31. P-B6, PxR!; 32. PxR, Q-N3+!; 33. K-R, Q-KB3, etc. or II. 29. ....., KR-Q; 30. Q-K2, KR-K!; 31. R(KB)-K, RxR; 32. QxR, Q-KB3! etc.

Both these lines contain mistakes.

I. 29. Q-KN4, QR-Q; 30. KR-K, P-KB3; 31. QxR!, RxQ; 32. R-K8+, K-B2; 33. P-B6 wins.

II. 29. Q-KN4, KR-Q; 30. R-K6, Q-Q7; 31. P-R6, P-N3; 32. Q-KR4, (with the triple threat Q-K7+, Q-B6, RxP+), Q-B6; 33. Q-K7+ wins. If 30. (R-K6), P-N3; 31. R(6)-B6, Q-K6+; 32. K-R, Q-K2; 33. PxP, PxP; 34. QxP, R-Q2; 35. P-B6 wins. (Or 35. Q-R6+, K-K; 36. RxP!)

Baskoff (quoted in E. G. R. Cordingly's THE NEXT MOVE IS . . .) has pointed out another winning line in this position, viz., 29. P-B6. If then 29. ....., QxBP, R-K7!, P-B3; 31. RxNP, R-Q3; 32. R-N8+! wins. This line is not so decisive, though, if Black moves the rook at move 29.

DANIEL A. AMNEUS
Monterey Park, Calif.

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 be either 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.

As 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:

Arkansas	Indiana	Minnesota	Oklahoma	Texas
California	Iowa	Mississippi	Pennsylvania	Virginia
Colorado	Louisiana	New Jersey	Rhode Island	Washington
Dist. of Columbia	Maryland	New York	South Dakota	W. Virginia
Florida	Massachusetts	No. Carolina	Tennessee	Wisconsin
Idaho	Michigan	Ohio		

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. Keeney, Geo. Koltanowski, Caroline D. Marshall, A. E. Santasiere, Harry Borocholl, 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 to 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....., 1961.

Signature: .....

Street Address: .....

City and State: .....

WESTERN RECORD

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 Berzzarins, 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 war 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 Voldemars 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, Watertown, 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.

Standings of leaders and prize fund sharers: 1. Robert Byrne, Indianapolis, 8.0447; 2. Richard Kujoth, Milwaukee, 7.5415; 3. Dr. Orest Popovych, Lakewood, N. J., 7.5390; 4. Mitchell Sweig, Chicago, 7.0390; 5. Milton Otteson, St. Paul, 7.0375; 6. Ronold Rosen, Ann Arbor, Mich., 7.0355; 7. Henry Meifert, Milwaukee, 7.0337; 8. Richard Verber, Chicago, 7.0277.

Milwaukee Journal Photo

Something new was tried in the Western Chess Championships at the Plankinton Hotel over July 4th weekend. On the stage of the Sky Room where the tournament was held, three large boards were set up to show the moves of the players in three of the feature matchs. Attendants moved the pieces. The idea was to keep spectators from crowding around the tables. At the table on the left, Dr. Paul Poschel (left) of Ann Arbor and Charles Adams of Chicago; at the center table, John Kelley (left) of Lansing, Mich., and Robert Byrne of Indianapolis, and at the table on the right, Richard Heath (left) of Milwaukee and Curt Brasket of St. Paul.

EASTERN STRONGEST

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 Shainswit 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

L. WAGNER	White	P. BRANDTS	Black
1. P-K4	P-K4	12. N-B3	P-KR4
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	13. N-Q5	Q-R5
3. B-N5	P-QR3	14. N-B6+	K-B
4. B-R4	N-KB3	15. R-K4	QxR
5. O-O	B-K2	16. NxQ	NxKP
6. P-Q4	PxP	17. B-KN5	NxB
7. P-K5	N-K5	18. NxN	P-KB3
8. NxP	N-B4	19. Q-Q5	K-N2
9. N-B5	N-K3	20. P-KB4	N-N5
10. R-K	P-N3	21. Q-B7+	K-R3
11. NxB	QxN	22. Q-K7	Resigns

A. C. MARTIN	White	H. BERLINER	Black
1. P-K4	N-KB3		
2. P-K5	N-Q4		
3. P-Q4	P-Q3		
4. P-QB4	N-N3		
5. N-KB3	B-N5		
6. B-K2	PxP		
7. NxP	BxB		
8. KxB	QN-Q2		
9. P-QN3	P-K3		
10. N-KB3	P-QB4		
11. B-N2	Q-B2		
12. N-B3	O-O-O		
13. N-QN5	Q-N		
14. Q-B2	P-QR3		
15. PxP	BxP		
16. N(5)-Q4	P-K4		
17. N-B5	P-N3		
18. N-K3	BxN		
19. PxB	KR-K		
20. QR-Q	Q-B2		
21. N-N5	N-B4		
22. N-K4	Q-B3		
23. RxR+	RxR		
24. N-B2	QxP		
25. R-Q	RxR		
26. QxR	N-K5		
27. Q-KB	QxP		
28. Resigns			

L. GILDEN	White	E. HEARST	Black
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	16. Q-B3	Q-B4
2. P-QB4	PxP	17. KR-N	N-K5
3. N-KB3	P-QR3	18. Q-Q4	P-N3
4. P-K3	B-N5	19. B-B3	NxQB
5. BxP	P-K3	20. QxN	NxB
6. Q-N3	BxN	21. QxN	QxKBP
7. PxB	R-R2	22. Q-B3	R-N2
8. B-Q2	N-KB3	23. P-QR3	KR-N
9. N-B3	N-B3	24. P-N4	P-QR4
10. N-K4	B-K2	25. R-N4	PxP
11. N-B5	O-O	26. PxP	P-K4
12. NxNP	Q-R	27. QxP	R-R2
13. N-B5	BxN	28. Q-B3	KR-R
14. PxB	N-K4	29. Resigns	
15. O O O	QxP		

K. BURGER	White	H. HICKMAN	Black
1. P-Q4	P-KB4	11. PxQP	PxP
2. P-KN3	P-K3	12. N-B4	N-B2
3. B-N2	N-KB3	13. N-B3	P-N4
4. P-QB4	B-K2	14. QNxQP	KNxN
5. P-K3	O-O	15. NxN	B-K3
6. N-K2	P-Q3	16. NxB+	QxN
7. P-QN4	P-B3	17. P-Q5	B-B2
8. O-O	N-R3	18. B-R3	Q-K4
9. Q-N3	P-Q4	19. B-N2	Q-K2
10. P-N5	PxNP	20. P-Q6!	Resigns

A. DiCAMILLO	White	H. BERLINER	Black
1. P-K4	N-KB3	25. KR-K	RxR+
2. N-QB3	P-K4	26. RxR	R-K
3. N-B3	P-Q3	27. R-K4	K-B
4. P-Q4	QN-Q2	28. P-B4	B-B4?
5. B-QB4	P-KR3	29. R-N4	R-N
6. P-KR3	P-B3	30. N-N5	P-QR4
7. Q-K2	Q-B2	31. R-N3	K-K2
8. P-QR4	B-K2	32. N-Q4	B-Q2
9. P-QN3	PxP	33. N-B6+	BxN
10. NxP	N-K4	34. PxB	P-QN3
11. O-O	O-O	35. P-Q4	P-Q4
12. B-B4	Q-R4	36. P-B7	R-QB
13. B-Q2	Q-B4	37. RxP	RxP
14. B-K3	NxB	38. R-N5	R-B5
15. PxN	Q-QR4	39. RxRP	RxQP
16. Q-Q3	N-Q2	40. P-N3	R-Q7
17. B-Q2	N-K4	41. R-R8	K-B3
18. N-Q5	QxN	42. P-R5	K-B4
19. PxQ	NxQ	43. P-R6	R-QR7
20. PxN	B-B3	44. P-R7	P-R4
21. B-B3	PxP	45. R-K8	RxP
22. PxP	B-Q2	46. R-K5+	K-N3
23. N-K2	BxB	47. Drawn	
24. NxB	KR-K		

Reni Photos

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.

A. RANKIS — White

C. GERSCH — Black

1.	P-K4	P-K4
2.	P-KB4	B-B4
3.	N-KB3	P-Q3
4.	P-B3	B-KN5
5.	PxP	BxN
6.	QxB	PxP
7.	B-B4	Q-R5+
8.	P-N3	Q-B3
9.	Q-K2	N-KR3
10.	P-Q4	PxP
11.	R-B	Q-KN3
12.	BxN	QxB
13.	BxP+	K-K2
14.	R-B4	N-Q2
15.	P-K5	P-KN4
16.	R-B5	P-Q6
17.	QxP	QxP
18.	N-Q2	QR-Q
19.	O-O-O	N-N3
20.	Q-B3	P-B3
21.	P-QN4	B-N8
22.	B-N8	Q-R3
23.	R-B6	R-KB
24.	RxB	RxR
25.	PxR+	QxP
26.	R-K+	Resigns

H. BERLINER — White

L. GILDEN — Black

1.	P-Q4	N-KB3
2.	P-QB4	P-KN3
3.	N-QB3	P-Q4
4.	B-N5	N-K5
5.	PxP	NxB
6.	P-KR4	N-K5
7.	NxN	QxP
8.	N-QB3	Q-QR4
9.	P-K3	B-N2
10.	R-B	O-O
11.	P-R5	P-QB4
12.	PxBP	N-B3
13.	PxP	RPxP
14.	N-B3	R-Q
15.	Q-N3	QxP
16.	Q-B4	Q-QR4
17.	Q-KR4	B-K3
18.	P-R3	QR-B
19.	B-N5	B-Q4
20.	BxN	RxB
21.	N-Q4	R-N3
22.	QxP	B-KB3
23.	Q-B7	BxP
24.	R-KN	Q-R4
25.	N(3)-K2	B-K5
26.	N-KN3	Q-KN4
27.	NxB	QxR+
28.	K-Q2	RxN+
29.	PxR	B-N4+
30.	NxB	QxP+
31.	K-Q3	Q-B4+
32.	N-K4	Q-B6+
33.	K-Q2	QxN
34.	Q-Q8+	K-R2
35.	P-N4	Q-B5+
36.	K-Q	R-Q3
37.	Q-K7	RxP+
38.	K-B2	R-B5+
39.	Resigns	

M. ROBINSON — White

R. NAYLOR — Black

1.	P-QB4	N-KB3
2.	N-QB3	P-K3
3.	P-K4	B-N5
4.	P-K5	N-N
5.	Q-N4	P-KN3
6.	P-Q4	P-Q4
7.	N-B3	P-QB4
8.	B-Q2	QPxP
9.	KNxP	N-QB3
10.	NxN	NPxN
11.	PxP	BxN
12.	BxB	BPxP
13.	B-Q3	B-Q2
14.	P-KR4	N-R3
15.	Q-N3	O-O
16.	P-R5	N-B4
17.	BxN	KPxB
18.	PxP	BPxP
19.	O-O-O	B-K3
20.	R-R6	K-N2
21.	R(1)-R	R-R
22.	Q-R2	Q-KN
23.	Q-R4	R-KB
24.	B-N4	R-B2
25.	B-K7	RxB
26.	Q-B6 Mate	

PAL BENKO — White

W. GOULD — Black

1.	P-K4	P-K3
2.	P-Q4	P-Q4
3.	N-Q2	N-KB3
4.	P-K5	KN-Q2
5.	P-KB4	P-QB4
6.	P-B3	N-QB3
7.	QN-B3	Q-N3
8.	P-KN3	PxP
9.	PxP	B-N5+
10.	K-B2	P-B3
11.	K-N2	PxP
12.	BPxP	O-O
13.	B-Q3	B-K2
14.	P-KR4	P-KR3
15.	KN-K2	Q-B2
16.	N-B4	N-N3
17.	B-N	K-B2
18.	B-N6+	K-N
19.	Q-B2	RxN
20.	BxR	Resigns

E. HEARST — White

H. SEIDMAN — Black

1.	N-KB3	N-KB3
2.	P-KN3	P-B4
3.	B-N2	P-KN3
4.	O-O	B-N2
5.	P-Q3	O-O
6.	P-K4	N-B3
7.	QN-Q2	P-Q4
8.	R-K	PxP
9.	PxP	Q-B2
10.	P-B3	R-Q
11.	Q-K2	R-N
12.	P-QR4	P-QR3
13.	N-B4	N-K
14.	N-K3	P-QN4
15.	PxP	PxP
16.	N-Q5	Q-N2
17.	B-B4	P-K4
18.	B-K3	B-B
19.	N-Q2	B-K3
20.	N-N3	P-B5
21.	N-B5	KBxN
22.	BxB	N-Q3
23.	KR-Q	K-N2
24.	P-R4	QR-R
25.	RxR	QxR
26.	N-B7	Q-B
27.	BxN	RxB
28.	RxR	QxN
29.	R-Q	P-N5
30.	P-R5	Q-R4
31.	Q-K3	Q-R7
32.	P-R6+	K-B3
33.	Q-B5	QxP
34.	QxN	QxP
35.	B-R3	P-N6
36.	BxB	PxB
37.	Q-B7	K-N4
38.	K-N2	KxP
39.	R-R+	Resigns

H. SEIDMAN — White

G. HARTLEB — Black

1.	P-K4	P-K4
2.	N-KB3	N-QB3
3.	P-Q4	PxP
4.	NxP	N-B3
5.	NxN	NPxN
6.	P-K5	N-K5
7.	N-Q2	NxN
8.	BxN	B-B4
9.	Q-N4	K-B
10.	B-Q3	Q-K2
11.	O-O	P-Q4
12.	PxPe.p.	BxQ
13.	PxQ+	KxP
14.	B-B3	P-B3
15.	KR-K+	K-Q2
16.	R-K4	B-K3
17.	P-QN4	B-Q3
18.	P-N5	P-QB4
19.	R-QR4	B-Q4
20.	R-K	K-B
21.	R-KN4	K-N2
22.	RxP	Resigns

R. CANTWELL — White

C. GARDNER — Black

1.	P-QB4	P-K4
2.	P-KN3	N-KB3
3.	B-N2	P-B3
4.	N-KB3	P-Q3
5.	N-B3	QN-Q2
6.	O-O	B-K2
7.	P-K4	P-B4
8.	P-Q3	O O
9.	N-KN5	P-QR3
10.	P-KB4	R-QN
11.	P-QR4	P-QN3
12.	N-B3	Q-B2
13.	P-B5	B-N2
14.	P-R3	B-B3
15.	P-KN4	P-QN4
16.	P-N5	N-K
17.	RPxP	RPxP
18.	N-KR4	PxP
19.	PxP	R-N5
20.	P-N3	Q-N2
21.	R-R3	R-N3
22.	N-Q5	BxN
23.	KPxB	B-Q
24.	B-K4	R-R3
25.	RxR	QxR
26.	B-B2	Q-R8
27.	N-B3	B-R4
28.	Q-Q3	B-B6
29.	B-K3	Q-R4
30.	N-Q2	B-Q5
31.	N-K4	Q-N3
32.	K-R2	N-B2
33.	B-Q2	N-R3
34.	Q-KN3	N-N5
35.	B-N	Q-B2
36.	N-B6+	K-R
37.	NxRP	KxN
38.	P-B6+	K-N
39.	Q-R4	P-K5
40.	BxP	P-N3
41.	Q-R6	NxBP
42.	PxN	BxP
43.	RxB	Resigns

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 Bartleby"

The Mississippi Open Championship held in Hattiesburg June 4th and 5th was won by 80-year-old, R. S. Scrivener of Nesbit, Mass. 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 Weaks, 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 Leonard Birns, co-winners of the Milton Hoffman Memorial Trophy; Louis Wood, president of the association and Charles Schooler, captain of the reserve team.

THE EASTERN OPEN

Washington, D. C. — July 1-2-3-4, 1961

Fin	Bgn	Player and Home	Rd. 1	Rd. 2	Rd. 3	Rd. 4	Rd. 5	Rd. 6	Rd. 7	Rd. 8	Score	Med.
1	4	Hearst, Eliot, Arlington, Va.	W-106	W-18	W-21	D-17	W-30	W-15	W-6	D-7	7	
2	2	Berliner, Hans, Philadelphia, Pa.	W-89	W-5	W-19	W-10	L-15	D-3	W-9	W-27	6-1/2	35
3	5	DiCamillo, Attilio, Philadelphia, Pa.	W-53	W-50	D-40	W-43	W-31	D-2	D-5	W-20	6-1/2	31.5
4	1	Benko, Pal, New York, N.Y.	W-77	W-39	W-24	D-29	D-14	W-40	D-15	W-16	6-1/2	31.5
5	41	Martin, Albert, Cranston, R.I.	W-107	L-2	W-77	W-53	W-35	W-41	D-3	W-14	6-1/2	31.5
6	3	Seidman, Herbert, Brooklyn, N.Y.	W-88	W-74	D-43	W-38	W-29	W-14	L-1	W-15	6-1/2	31
7	51	Wagner, Larry, Toms River, N.J.	W-59	W-41	D-16	D-35	W-117	W-68	W-8	D-1	6-1/2	30
8	6	Rankis, August, New York, N.Y.	W-111	W-44	W-26	D-30	D-17	W-13	L-7	W-38	6	32
9	7	Burger, Karl, Brooklyn, N.Y.	W-114	W-48	W-34	D-31	D-40	W-33	L-2	W-39	6	30
10	11	Mengarini, Ariel, New York, N.Y.	W-135	W-22	W-65	L-2	L-33	W-83	W-42	W-34	6	29
11	33	Fasano, Raymond, Red Bank, N.J.	W-110	W-117	L-29	W-98	D-56	D-30	W-36	W-32	6	26.5
12	22	Robinson, Michael, Washington, D.C.	W-102	L-57	W-82	W-71	L-18	W-73	W-44	W-33	6	26
13	29	Gauntt, Robert, College Park, Md.	W-140	W-97	L-14	W-72	W-95	L-8	W-68	W-46	6	25
14	8	Avram, Herbert, Adelphi, Md.	W-119	W-61	W-13	W-37	D-4	L-6	W-21	L-5	5-1/2	34
15	9	Gilden, Larry, Takoma Park, Md.	W-81	W-71	W-42	W-52	W-2	L-1	D-4	L-6	5-1/2	33
16	16	Stark, Martin, Washington, D.C.	W-136	W-70	D-7	D-20	W-39	D-32	W-22	L-4	5-1/2	31.5
17	13	Shainswit, George, Forest Hills, N.Y.	W-123	W-83	W-55	D-1	D-8	D-18	D-34	D-28	5-1/2	30.5
18	45	Gould, Peter, Providence, R.I.	W-156	L-1	W-89	W-102	W-12	D-17	D-32	D-25	5-1/2	29.5
19	21	Cantwell, Richard, Vienna, Va.	W-85	W-80	L-2	W-28	D-54	W-55	L-20	W-61	5-1/2	28.5
20	44	Shapiro, Oscar, Washington, D.C.	D-131	W-69	W-94	D-16	D-23	W-31	W-19	L-3	5-1/2	28
21	25	Lyman, Shelby, Boston, Mass.	W-104	W-36	L-1	D-58	W-94	W-52	L-14	W-60	5-1/2	27.5
22	56	Naylin, Dennis, Denver, Colo.	W-45	L-10	D-120	W-143	W-105	W-23	L-16	W-56	5-1/2	27.5
23	24	Sullivan, Jerry, Oak Ridge, Tenn.	D-69	W-113	W-62	D-68	D-20	L-22	W-59	W-54	5-1/2	26.5
24	28	Saltzberg, Mitchell, New York, N.Y.	W-138	W-47	L-4	W-75	L-68	D-59	W-66	W-52	5-1/2	26.5
25	19	Clayton, Kenneth, Washington, D.C.	W-99	W-132	L-52	W-48	D-55	D-54	W-74	D-18	5-1/2	26
26	27	Gersch, Charles, New York, N.Y.	W-133	W-125	L-8	W-66	D-52	D-36	D-54	W-53	5-1/2	26
27	23	McCormick, Edgar, East Orange, N.J.	D-100	D-98	W-97	D-57	W-58	W-60	W-41	L-2	5-1/2	25.5
28	144	Lipking, Lawrence, Princeton, N.J.	W-86	L-31	W-119	L-19	W-121	W-117	W-40	D-17	5-1/2	25
29	10	Owens, Brian, Great Neck, L.I., N.Y.	W-90	W-78	W-11	D-4	L-6	L-34	W-98	D-37	5	30.5
30	17	Turim, Fred, Alexandria, Va.	W-150	W-72	W-57	D-8	L-1	D-11	L-39	W-55	5	30
31	20	Foster, John, Miami, Fla.	W-127	W-28	W-49	D-9	L-3	L-20	D-87	W-79	5	30
32	15	Kause, Richard, Cleveland, O.	W-141	W-58	L-37	W-50	W-42	D-16	D-18	L-11	5	29
33	34	Hickman, Herbert, East Orange, N.J.	W-148	L-52	W-73	W-76	W-10	L-9	W-64	L-12	5	29
34	35	Wozney, Thomas, Parma, O.	W-147	W-75	L-9	D-36	W-118	W-29	D-17	L-10	5	28.5
35	18	Meyer, George, Washington, D.C.	W-124	D-68	W-63	D-7	L-5	D-87	W-70	D-47	5	28
36	70	Steele, David, Raleigh, N.C.	W-103	L-21	W-138	D-34	W-65	D-26	L-11	W-68	5	28
37	39	Mayer, Jack, Arlington, Va.	W-149	W-73	W-32	L-14	L-41	W-75	D-56	D-29	5	27.5
38	26	Hartleb, Glenn, Washington, D.C.	D-62	W-137	W-101	L-6	W-47	D-46	W-69	L-8	5	27.5
39	40	Gould, William, Providence, R.I.	W-155	L-4	W-121	W-79	L-16	W-81	W-30	L-9	5	27.5
40	32	Wagner, Carl, Toms River, N.J.	W-139	W-67	D-3	W-56	D-9	L-4	L-28	W-75	5	27
41	12	Brandts, Paul, New York, N.Y.	W-109	L-7	W-125	W-70	W-37	L-5	L-27	W-76	5	27
42	36	Nash, Edmund, Washington, D.C.	W-122	W-76	L-15	W-112	L-32	W-45	L-10	W-82	5	27
43	30	Pinneo, Jack, New York, N.Y.	W-151	W-116	D-6	L-3	W-63	D-69	L-46	W-87	5	26.5
44	43	Naylor, Rex, Takoma Park, Md.	W-91	L-8	W-51	L-95	W-125	W-72	L-12	W-80	5	26.5
45	136	Crenshaw, Craig, Sr., McLean, Va.	L-22	W-123	W-61	L-55	W-84	L-42	W-83	W-74	5	26
46	57	Schara, Earl, Rockville, Md.	D-84	W-100	L-56	W-135	W-96	D-38	W-43	L-13	5	25.5
47	59	Gilliland, Alexis, Washington, D.C.	W-108	L-24	D-135	W-99	L-38	W-118	W-95	D-35	5	24
48	52	Wysowski, Stanley, Westbrook, Conn.	W-121	L-9	W-152	L-25	L-59	W-128	W-73	W-72	5	24
49	31	Mott, Charles, Silver Spring, Md.	D-96	W-105	L-31	W-88	L-60	D-71	W-77	W-86	5	23.5
50	50	Gross, Gerald, Arlington, Va.	W-162	L-3	W-111	L-32	L-73	W-109	W-89	W-69	5	23.5
51	133	Boldt, Alan, Takoma Park, Md.	L-68	W-109	L-44	D-139	D-62	W-122	W-78	W-84	5	23
52	154	Stepans, Ed, Elizabethtown, Pa.	W-79	W-33	W-25	L-15	D-26	L-21	W-71	L-24	4-1/2	31
53	84	Downey, Andrew, Arlington, Va.	L-3	W-115	W-78	L-5	D-76	W-63	W-57	L-26	4-1/2	29
54	42	Romanenko, Ivan, Washington, D.C.	D-101	D-143	W-59	W-90	D-19	D-25	D-26	L-23	4-1/2	28.5
55	38	Pamiljens, Jan, Brooklyn, N.Y.	W-130	W-82	L-17	W-45	D-25	L-19	W-94	L-30	4-1/2	28.5
56	14	Chauvenet, Russell, Silver Spring, Md.	D-143	W-145	W-46	L-40	D-11	W-79	D-37	L-22	4-1/2	27
57	55	Spiro, David, Pittsburgh, Pa.	W-64	W-12	L-30	D-27	L-69	W-136	L-53	W-95	4-1/2	26.5
58	60	Somerville, Richard, Alexandria, Va.	W-120	L-32	W-146	D-21	L-27	W-102	D-76	D-64	4-1/2	26
59	131	Ambrogio, Anthony, Bloomfield, N.J.	L-7	W-154	L-54	W-144	W-48	D-24	L-23	W-94	4-1/2	26
60	66	Knapp, Ernest, Arlington, Va.	D-145	W-126	L-68	W-137	W-49	L-27	W-65	L-21	4-1/2	24.5
61	47	Gardner, Carl, Washington, D.C.	W-129	L-14	L-45	D-103	W-143	W-119	W-67	L-19	4-1/2	24.5
62	105	Collins, Donald, Cleveland, O.	D-38	W-161	L-23	L-94	D-51	W-114	D-97	W-99	4-1/2	24
63	63	Pent, Vincent, Mattawan, N.J.	D-94	W-96	L-35	W-100	L-43	L-53	W-108	W-103	4-1/2	24
64	135	Chauvenet, Allen, Silver Spring, Md.	L-57	W-136	L-70	W-148	W-112	W-78	L-33	D-58	4-1/2	23
65	37	Johnson, Roger, Mercer, Pa.	W-144	W-118	L-10	D-118	L-36	W-105	L-60	W-97	4-1/2	22.5
66	62	Faust, Edwin, Plainfield, N.J.	L-70	W-148	W-124	L-26	D-119	W-101	L-24	W-96	4-1/2	22.5
67	65	Sloan, Carl, Washington, D.C.	W-153	L-40	D-99	L-96	W-108	W-126	L-61	W-98	4-1/2	21.5
68	53	Thomas, George, Burtonsville, Md.	W-51	D-35	W-60	D-23	W-24	L-7	L-13	L-36	4	32
69	103	Erkes, Robert, Baltimore, Md.	D-23	L-20	W-161	W-116	W-57	D-43	L-38	L-50	4	28
70	142	Hockensmith, Duane, Washington, D.C.	W-66	L-16	W-64	L-41	W-77	D-95	L-35	D-88	4	27
71	54	Beach, Winthrop, New York, N.Y.	W-134	L-15	W-81	L-12	W-89	D-49	L-52	D-90	4	27
72	153	Stark, Peter, Erie, Pa.	W-112	L-30	W-85	L-13	W-90	L-44	W-117	L-48	4	26.5
73	79	Ratcliffe, William, New York, N.Y.	W-157	L-37	L-33	W-110	W-50	L-12	L-48	W-117	4	26
74	48	Chertkof, Arnold, Pittsburgh, Pa.	W-115	L-6	W-106	L-117	W-82	W-80	L-25	L-45	4	25.5
75	67	Stearns, Eliot, Cleveland, O.	W-128	L-34	W-127	L-24	W-120	L-37	W-81	L-40	4	25.5
76	71	Caban, James, Newark, N.J.	W-160	L-42	W-140	L-33	D-53	W-96	D-58	L-41	4	25
77	80	Vassar, Robert, Richmond, Va.	L-4	W-149	L-5	W-138	L-70	W-104	L-49	W-127	4	24.5
78	49	Cimermanis, Harry, Takoma Park, Md.	W-159	L-29	L-53	W-123	W-97	L-64	L-51	W-113	4	24
79	74	Chamandy, Warren, Providence, R.I.	L-52	W-130	W-158	L-39	W-122	L-56	W-100	L-31	4	23.5
80	68	Tischtschenko, Michael, Baltimore, Md.	W-92	L-19	L-117	W-85	W-127	L-74	W-124	L-44	4	23

Fin	Bgn	Player and Home	Rd. 1	Rd. 2	Rd. 3	Rd. 4	Rd. 5	Rd. 6	Rd. 7	Rd. 8	Score	Med.
81	88	Camm, Peter, Charlotte, N.C.	L-15	W-129	L-71	W-158	W-86	L-39	L-75	W-126	4	23
82	77	Lofthus, Owen, Washington, D.C.	W-95	L-55	L-12	W-140	L-74	W-138	W-110	L-42	4	23
83	58	Staknys, Edward, Jamaica, L.I., N.Y.	W-152	L-17	L-90	W-146	W-106	L-10	L-45	W-124	4	23
84	137	Dunkle, John, Long Island City, N.Y.	D-46	L-101	W-155	D-120	L-45	W-146	W-106	L-51	4	22.5
85	100	Varga, Frank, Dayton, O.	L-19	W-92	L-72	L-80	W-158	L-97	W-145	W-131	4	22.5
86	64	Pozarek, Frank, Kensington, Md.	L-28	W-122	L-95	W-124	L-81	W-127	W-120	L-49	4	22
87	75	Balding, James, Lancaster, Pa.	L-132	L-147	W-107	W-141	W-130	D-35	D-31	L-43	4	21.5
88	82	Turetsky, Raymond, Washington, D.C.	L-6	D-155	W-149	L-49	W-139	L-94	W-101	D-70	4	21
89	81	Magin, Herbert, Fairfax, Va.	L-2	W-144	L-18	W-156	L-71	W-147	L-50	W-133	4	21
90	89	Lerch, Russell, Baltimore, Md.	L-29	W-159	W-83	L-54	L-72	D-115	W-139	D-71	4	20
91	122	McCarrin, Daniel, Wenonah, N.J.	L-44	L-111	L-154	W-93	L-128	W-152	W-146	W-119	4	17.5
92	148	Oster, Roy, Erie, Pa.	L-80	L-85	L-150	W-149	W-138	D-137	D-116	W-118	4	17.5
93	156	Volkman, Paul, Washington, D.C.	L-125	L-104	L-144	L-91	W-149	W-153	W-121	W-120	4	17
94	143	Irwin, G. Milton, Providence, R.I.	D-63	W-131	L-20	W-62	L-21	W-88	L-55	L-59	3-1/2	27.5
95	157	Watson, Linvill, Washington, D.C.	L-82	W-151	W-86	W-44	L-13	D-70	L-47	L-57	3-1/2	26
96	110	Hardin, Drexel, Memphis, Tenn.	D-49	L-63	W-113	W-67	L-46	L-76	W-137	L-66	3-1/2	26
97	78	Vinje, Oscar, Baltimore, Md.	W-146	L-13	L-27	W-104	L-78	W-85	D-62	L-65	3-1/2	26
98	149	Peretti, Frank, West New York, N.J.	D-113	D-27	W-104	L-11	D-102	W-99	L-29	L-67	3-1/2	25.5
99	98	Lisac, Edward, Sharon, Pa.	L-25	W-103	D-67	L-47	W-113	L-98	W-105	L-62	3-1/2	24.5
100	102	DeBritto, Steve, Lyattsville, Md.	D-27	L-46	W-145	L-63	D-137	W-112	L-79	D-116	3-1/2	23.5
101	121	Realmuto, George, Kingsburg, N.Y.	D-54	W-84	L-38	L-105	W-135	L-66	L-88	W-141	3-1/2	23.5
102	101	Serbinoff, George, Rockville, Md.	L-12	W-153	W-132	L-18	D-98	L-58	D-118	D-109	3-1/2	23
103	150	Riley, William, North Scituate, R.I.	L-36	L-99	W-133	D-61	L-126	W-129	W-115	L-63	3-1/2	22
104	104	Shaffer, Fred, Silver Spring, Md.	L-21	W-93	L-98	L-97	W-134	L-77	D-112	W-135	3-1/2	21.5
105	72	Raich, Gilbert, Philadelphia, Pa.	D-137	L-49	W-131	W-101	L-22	L-65	L-99	W-123	3-1/2	21.5
106	83	Hall, Ralph, New York, N.Y.	L-1	W-107	L-74	W-129	L-83	D-130	L-84	W-145	3-1/2	21.5
107	120	Lisac, Nickolas, Sharon, Pa.	L-5	L-106	L-87	W-157	W-123	L-120	W-128	D-114	3-1/2	20.5
108	139	Fleischer, David, Washington, D.C.	L-47	L-124	D-136	W-145	L-67	W-132	L-63	W-137	3-1/2	20
109	91	Westing, Edward, Flushing, N.Y.	L-41	L-51	L-156	W-153	W-144	L-50	W-122	D-102	3-1/2	20
110	112	Hickey, Ronald, Erie, Pa.	L-11	L-112	W-160	L-73	W-152	W-121	L-82	D-111	3-1/2	20
111	85	Yaffa, Irving, Arlington, Va.	L-8	W-91	L-50	L-122	L-151	W-144	W-147	D-110	3-1/2	19.5
112	73	Stowe, James, Arlington, Va.	L-72	W-110	W-147	L-42	L-64	L-100	D-104	W-138	3-1/2	19.5
113	69	Sovel, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.	D-98	L-23	L-96	W-155	L-99	W-140	W-136	L-78	3-1/2	19.5
114	86	Jollensten, Ralph, Millersville, Md.	L-9	L-121	L-129	W-142	W-148	L-62	W-151	D-107	3-1/2	19
115	127	Carter, Astrid, Washington, D.C.	L-74	L-53	L-123	W-160	W-150	D-90	L-103	W-136	3-1/2	19
116	61	Bacardi, Joaquin, Washington, D.C.	W-142	L-43	D-143	L-69	L-136	W-141	D-92	D-100	3-1/2	18
117	161	Sloan, Sam, Lynchburg, Va.	W-154	L-11	W-80	W-74	L-7	L-28	L-72	L-73	3	27.5
118	160	Polstein, Harold, New York, N.Y.	W-158	L-65	W-139	D-65	L-34	L-47	D-102	L-92	3	24.5
119	87	Pennington, Carl, Madison, Conn.	L-14	W-156	L-28	W-159	D-66	L-61	D-126	L-91	3	24
120	140	Goleniowski, Richard, Boston, Mass.	L-58	W-150	D-22	D-84	L-75	W-107	L-86	L-93	3	23.5
121	132	Bell, Phil, Concord, N.H.	L-48	W-114	L-39	W-147	L-28	L-110	L-93	W-148	3	23.5
122	115	Modisette, Jerry, Hampton, Va.	L-42	L-86	W-128	W-111	L-79	L-51	L-109	W-154	3	22.5
123	92	Ream, James, Washington, D.C.	L-17	L-45	W-115	L-78	L-107	W-159	W-130	L-105	3	22.5
124	97	Wright. Herbert, Woodbury, N.J.	L-35	W-108	L-66	L-86	W-159	W-125	L-80	L-83	3	22.5
125	76	Williams, James C., Bethesda, Md.	W-93	L-26	L-41	W-150	L-44	L-124	L-133	W-151	3	22.0
126	125	Robinson, Fred, Washington, D.C.	D-161	L-60	L-137	W-131	W-103	L-67	D-119	L-81	3	21.5
127	99	Jarnagin, William, Cambridge, Mass.	L-31	W-142	L-75	W-132	L-80	L-86	W-140	L-77	3	21
128	147	Miller, William, Silver Spring, Md.	L-75	L-138	L-122	W-133	W-91	L-48	L-107	W-147	3	20
129	126	Freeman, Aaron, Rockville, Md.	L-61	L-81	W-114	L-106	D-141	L-103	D-143	W-150	3	18.5
130	117	Rooney, James, State College, Pa.	L-55	L-79	W-157	W-152	L-87	L-106	L-123	W-143	3	18.5
131	123	Wallin, Robert, Baltimore, Md.	D-20	L-94	L-105	L-126	D-145	W-154	W-150	L-85	3	18
132	155	Thomas, Stanley, Burtonsville, Md.	W-87	L-25	L-102	L-127	D-140	L-108	D-148	W-153	3	17.5
133	106	Gillies, Raymond, Burtonsville, Md.	L-26	L-146	L-103	L-128	W-157	W-158	W-125	L-89	3	17
134	134	Cassidy, James, Washington, D.C.	L-71	L-135	L-141	W-Bye	L-104	L-150	W-144	W-146	3	14
135	90	Sloan, Thomas, Greensboro, N.C.	L-10	W-134	D-47	L-46	L-101	L-139	W-142	L-104	2-1/2	23
136	95	Bojar, Richard, Providence, R.I.	L-16	L-64	D-108	W-154	W-116	L-57	L-113	L-115	2-1/2	23
137	152	Simms, Leslie, Washington, D.C.	D-105	L-38	W-126	L-60	D-100	D-92	L-96	L-108	2-1/2	22.5
138	107	Dietrich, Carl, Bellefonte, Pa.	L-24	W-128	L-36	L-77	L-92	D-156	W-149	L-112	2-1/2	21.5
139	111	Braff, Allan, Morgantown, W.Va.	L-40	W-157	L-118	D-51	L-88	W-135	L-90	W/D	2-1/2	20
140	108	Thomas, Gary, Long Branch, N.J.	L-13	W-160	L-76	L-82	D-132	L-113	L-127	W-156	2-1/2	19
141	94	Burkhardt, Robert, Rockville, Md.	L-32	L-152	W-134	L-87	D-129	L-116	W-156	L-101	2-1/2	19
142	141	Graves, Peter, Bethesda, Md.	L-116	L-127	L-151	L-114	W-160	D-148	L-135	W-157	2-1/2	14.5
143	93	Thurman, Dennis, Silver Spring, Md.	D-56	D-54	D-116	L-22	L-61	L-145	D-129	L-130	2	23
144	116	Lynne, Isobel, Washington, D.C.	L-65	L-89	W-93	L-59	L-109	L-111	L-134	W-159	2	22.5
145	146	Miller, Thomas, Alexandria, Va.	D-60	L-56	L-100	L-108	D-131	W-143	L-85	L-106	2	22
146	158	Wickner, William, Bethesda, Md.	L-97	W-133	L-58	L-83	W-156	L-84	L-91	L-134	2	21.5
147	114	Sayre, Claud, Baltimore, Md.	L-34	W-87	L-112	L-121	W-154	L-89	L-111	L-128	2	21
148	113	Sterner, Joseph, Baltimore, Md.	L-33	L-66	W-153	L-64	L-114	D-142	D-132	L-121	2	21
149	118	Hooley, F. Lawrence, Pleasantville, N.J.	L-37	L-77	L-88	L-92	L-93	W-155	L-138	W-158	2	20.5
150	96	Fuchs, Greta, Kent, Conn.	L-30	L-120	W-92	L-125	L-115	W-134	L-131	L-129	2	20
151	109	Gropp, Arthur, Washington, D.C.	L-43	L-95	W-142	L-F	W-111	L-82	L-114	L-125	2	20
152	138	Farlee, J. G., Washington, D.C.	L-83	W-141	L-48	L-130	L-110	L-91	D-157	D-155	2	18.5
153	145	Millar, Bernice, Washington, D.C.	L-67	L-102	L-148	L-109	W-155	L-93	W-159	L-132	2	18
154	162	Kucherov, Samuel, Washington, D.C.	L-117	L-59	W-91	L-136	L-147	L-131	W-158	L-122	2	17.5
155	119	Winter, Harry, State College, Pa.	L-39	D-88	L-84	L-113	L-153	L-149	W-160	D-152	2	17.5
156	124	Rodriguez, Consuelo, Washington, D.C.	L-18	L-119	W-109	L-89	L-146	D-138	L-141	L-140	1-1/2	17.5
157	159	Reid, William, Washington, D.C.	L-73	L-139	L-130	L-107	L-133	W-160	D-152	L-142	1-1/2	17
158	129	Hall, Irene, New York, N.Y.	L-118	W-Bye	L-79	L-81	L-85	L-133	L-154	L-149	1	18
159	128	Berkowitz, Bernard, New York, N.Y.	L-78	L-90	W-Bye	L-119	L-124	L-123	L-153	L-144	1	17
160	151	Rubis, Carl, Washington, D.C.	L-76	L-140	L-110	L-115	L-142	L-157	L-155	W-Bye	1	16.5
161	46	Olson, G., New York, N.Y.	D-126	L-62	L-69	W/D	W/D	W/D	W/D	W/D	1/2	
162	130	Alson, Aloysius, Snake Gulch, Ariz.	L-50	W/D	W/D	W/D	W/D	W/D	W/D	W/D	0	

The Western Open—Milwaukee, Wis.—June 30, July 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1961

Players	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Score
1. Byrne, R.	W68	W60	W75	W32	D30	W24	W16	W9	D3	8 -1
2. Kujoth, R.	W120	D8	D50	W44	D38	W40	W19	W15	W11	7½-1½
3. Popovich, Dr. O.	W91*	W35	W39	L5	W71	W14	W10	W16	D1	7½-1½
4. Zweig, M.	W121	D37	D74	W73	W26	D6	D29	W48	W17	7 -2
5. Otteson, M.	W42	W64	W96	W3	L10	L15	W53	W58	W16	7 -2
6. Rosen, R.	W113	W86	L9	W45	W95	D4	W30	W33	D7	7 -2
7. Heifert, H.	W159	L73	W149	W87	W74	D29	W34	W32	D6	7 -2
8. Verber, R.	W143*	D2	L29	D129	W109	W93	W51	W72	W32	7 -2
9. Brasket, C.	W59	W128	W6	W33	D24	W30	D11	L6	D10	6½-2½
10. Skema, K.	W106	W90	W71	W4	W5	L16	L3	W25	D9	6½-2½
11. Weldon, C.	W160	D74	W37	D49	W57	W22	D9	W29	L2	6½-2½
12. Kalnins, H.	D78	W76	D28	W41	W96	D17	D58	D26	W38	6½-2½
13. Poschel, Dr. P.	L94	W108	W107	W90	D23	D48	D17	W47	W29	6½-2½
14. Petters, R.	W97	W81	L54	W88	W46	L3	W77	D18	W41	6½-2½
15. Kerr, D.	W83	L26	W59	W50	W47	W5	D32	L2	D23	6 -3
16. Marchand, Dr. E.	W107	W53	W25	W34	W22	W10	L1	L3	L5	6 -3
17. Fink, J.	W129	W133	W18	L30	W21	D12	D13	W24	L4	6 -3
18. Cohen, S.	W70	W89	L17	W61	D53	W79	D24	D14	D26	6 -3
19. Popel, S.	W149	W27	W72	L24	D49	W23	L2	D35	W55	6 -3
20. Rayle, W.	W58	L71	W114	W27	L29	D35	W89	D55	W48	6 -3
21. Noderer, L.	W85	W57	W23	L22	L17	L36	W68	W81	W60	6 -3
22. Batchelder, W.	W95	W38	W94	W21	L16	L11	L26	W64	W62	6 -3
23. Dunham, G.	W105	W83	L21	W86	D13	L19	W88	W44	D15	6 -3
24. Czerniecki, K. A.	W122	W110	W88	W19	D9	L1	D18	L17	W50	6 -3
25. Kellner, G.	W109	W40	L16	D79	D62	W45	W83	L10	W67	6 -3
26. Traibush, E. V.	W152	W15	L32	W117	L4	W95	W22	D12	D18	6 -3
27. Feldman, J.	W147	L19	W115	L20	W91	D46	W54	D31	W58	6 -3
28. Gaigals, L.	W157	D29	D12	L72	D124	D115	W129	W51	W56	6 -3
29. Young, Dr. L. C.	W130	D28	W8	W31	W20	D7	D4	L11	L13	5½-3½
30. Martin, R.	W104	W61	W47	W17	D1	L9	L6	D37	D43	5½-3½
31. O'Keefe, J.	W82	W45	D49	L29	W37	D53	D47	D27	D35	5½-3½
32. Nedved, K.	W100	W44	W26	L1	W64	W72	D15	L7	L8	5½-3½
33. Turiansky, N.	W63	W36	W73	L9	D89	D38	W57	L6	D37	5½-3½
34. Schmidt, Dr. B.	W65	W62	W79	L16	D40	W89	L7	D50	D36	5½-3½
35. Nedeljkovic, Dr. R.	W144	L3	W42	L95	W85	D20	W46	D19	D31	5½-3½
36. Zabin, B.	W111	L33	D130	D116	W123	W21	L48	W65	D34	5½-3½
37. Donnelly, W. H.	W163	D4	L11	W130	L31	W120	W63	D30	D33	5½-3½
38. Skuris, P.	W131	L22	W146	W56	D2	D33	D72	W71	L12	5½-3½
39. Hallman, D.	W119	W67	L3	L46	L68	D82	W87	W121	W86	5½-3½
40. Gaba, Dr. H.	W153	L25	W52	W55	D34	L2	L49	W98	W72	5½-3½
41. Grant, K.	D118	D93	W109	L12	W119	D114	W75	W49	L14	5½-3½
42. Martz, W.	L5	W158	L35	W142	D73	D81	D61	W88	W74	5½-3½
43. Lloyd, D.	L52	W154	L95	W105	W83	L80	W70	W107	D30	5½-3½
44. Reinhard, A.	W151	L32	W82	L2	D99	W100	W114	L23	W76	5½-3½
45. Golla, R.	W102	L31	W147	L6	W116	L25	W133	D53	W75	5½-3½
46. Gutmanis, E. V.	W135	L72	W103	W39	L14	D27	L35	W52	W71*	5½-3½
47. Formanek, E.	W146	W156	L30	W68	L15	W54	D31	L13	W83	5½-3½
48. Fauber, R.	W80	L96	W91	W81	D54	D13	W36	L12	L89	5 -4
49. Hutaff, O. C.	W134	W127	D31	D11	D19	L58	W40	L41	D54	5 -4
50. Dietrichs, R.	D93	W117	D2	L15	D63	W122	W80	D34	L24	5 -4
51. Lane, L.	W69	L79	W83	L64	W67	W96	L8	L28	W106	5 -4
52. Ellyson, C.	W43	L54	L40	W70	D81	W99	D86	L46	W107	5 -4
53. Abram, G.	W126	L16	W120	W94	D18	D31	L5	D45	D63	5 -4
54. Wheeler, H.	W154	W52	W14	L10	D48	L47	L27	W116	D49	5 -4
55. Zujus, A.	W125	L94	W70	L40	W149	D62	W79	D20	L19	5 -4
56. Palciauskas, V.	D76	W78	D87	L38	L83	W106	W94	W66	L28	5 -4
57. Lebedovych, Dr. E.	W112	L21	W122	W63	L11	W68	L33	D83	D59	5 -4
58. Sandrin, A.	L20	D129	W136	W121	W60	W49	D12	L5	L27	5 -4
59. Heath, R.	L9	W138	L15	D98	L113	W103	W85	W101	D57	5 -4
60. Berzzarins, V.	W98	L1	D121	W113	L58	W78	D62	W96	L21	5 -4
61. Kneip, P.	W116	L30	W69	L18	L76	W130	D42	W115	D65	5 -4
62. Grombacher, W.	W150	L34	D113	W117	D25	D55	D60	W80	L22	5 -4
63. Nassif, R.	L33	W151	W128	L57	D50	W113	L37	W89	D53	5 -4
64. Rodin, L.	W132	L5	W134	W51	L32	L71	W95	L22	W97	5 -4
65. Bender, F.	L34	W150	L77	W132	W90	W74	D71	L36	D61	5 -4
66. Ling, R.	W142	L75	L119	D134	D130	W123	W69	L56	W109	5 -4
67. Olsen, J.	W145	L39	W131	L71	L51	W126	W93	W77	L25	5 -4
68. Kelly, J.	L1	W98	W156	L47	W39	L57	L21	W134	W105	5 -4
69. Shelburn, R.	L51	W157	L61	L128	W142	W90	L66	W110	W96	5 -4
70. Kasenga, A.	L18	W140	L55	L52	W150	W131	L43	W129	W93	5 -4
71. Allen, D.	W108	W20	L10	W67	L3	W64	D65	L38	L46*	4½-4½
72. Wasserman, J.	W123	W46	L19	W28	W93	L32	D38	L8	L40	4½-4½
73. Tiers, Dr. G. V. D.	W124	W7	L33	L4	D42	D97	D115	D78	D80	4½-4½
74. Firfaroff, K.	W140	D11	D4	W123	L7	L65	D121	W83	L42	4½-4½
75. Surgies, M.	W99	W66	L1	L96	W127	D88	L41	W91	L45	4½-4½
76. Erkmanis, I.	D56	L12	D118	W131	W61	L79	D91	W79	L44	4½-4½
77. Mayer, H.	L133	W125	W65	L93	W106	W76	L14	L67	D78	4½-4½
78. Karpuska, W.	D12	L56	L116	W102	W103	L60	W122	D73	D77	4½-4½
79. Mengelis, A.	W101	W51	L34	D25	W140	L18	L55	L76	W119	4½-4½
80. Berry, G.	L148	L131	W158	W141	W87	W43	L50	L62	D73	4½-4½
81. Mathews, M.	W148	L14	W105	L56	D52	D42	W97	L21	D82	4½-4½
82. Zastrow, E.	L31	W101	L44	L114	W132	D39	D99	W102	D81	4½-4½
83. Brauer, A. R.	W155	L22	L93	W125	W56	W128	L25	D57	L48	4½-4½
84. Oberg, J.	L15	W152	L51	W133	L43	D92	W100	L74	W111	4½-4½
85. Johnson, G.	L21	L147	W111	W126	L35	D116	L59	W118	W117	4½-4½
86. Cramer, F.	W141	L6	W733	L23	L114	W119	D52	W117	L39	4½-4½
87. Rosen, S.	D117	W118	D56	L7	L80	D109	L39	W123	W122	4½-4½
88. Schwartz, Dr. I.	W139	W114	L24	L14	W129	D75	L23	L42	W113	4½-4½
89. Priebe, S.	W137	L18	W97	W124	D33	L34	L20	L63	W115	4½-4½
90. Mason, L.	W136	L10	W99	L13	L65	L69	W44	D113	W120	4½-4½
91. Liepaskalns, V.	L3*	W31	L48	W112	L27	W124	D76	L75	W116	4½-4½
92. Layton, R.	L96	L130	L112	W143	W146	D83	L101	W135	W121	4½-4½
93. Roy, D.	D50	D41	W83	W77	L72	L8	L67	W99	L70	4 -5
94. Adams, C.	W13	W55	L22	L53	L128	W140	L56	D119	D98	4 -5
95. Stone, W.	L22	W132	W43	W35	L6	L26	L64	L111	W144	4 -5
96. Uhlmann, R.	W92	W48	L5	W75	L12	L51	W134	L60	L69	4 -5
97. Rozkalns, E.	L14	W148	L89	D122	W118	D73	L81	W133	L64	4 -5
98. Kelchner, J.	L60	L68	W101	D59	L100	W148	W124	L40	D94	4 -5

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 5-0, 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. Phenec, 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 Leopoldi and John V. Ragan, also with 4-1 shared the $15. third prize money. The Junior Championship trophy was won by S. M. Trattner. A noteworthy aspect of the tournament,—not a single withdrawal or default. 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 Platz, who are scheduled for a playoff match to decide the championship. Each scored 6-1, closely followed by Ted Edelbaum, Larry Norderer, 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 ment to Harold Hughart of Shelley, who made 3½-1½. A three way tie with a 3-2 score was broken by Solkoff 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 A. B. Ellis, Nampa, and third was Max Wennstrom of Boise, also with 4-1. Five round Swiss was sponsored by the Idaho Chess Association, with Richard S. Vandenburg directing.

99. Tiffany, W.	L75	W142	L90	W145	D44	L52	D82	L93	W138	4	-5
100. Vorpagel, R.	L32	D116	L117	W136	W98	L44	L83	W132	D101	4½	-5
101. Vinohradsky, S.	L79	L82	L98	W152	W125	D137	W92	L74	D100	4	-5
102. Gould, H.	L45	L113	D144	L78	W108	W147	W126	L82	D125	4	-5
103. Safer, M.	L37	W106	L46	D120	L78	L59	D138	W152	W134	4	-5
104. Burlingame, M.	L30	D136	L129	D139	D148	L118	D143	W137	W140	4	-5
105. Dedinsky, J.	L23	W141	L81	L43	L131	W150	W142	W127	L68	4	-5
106. Banker, G.	L10	L103	W150	W151	L77	L56	W139	W112	L51	4	-5
107. Dimac, V.	L16	W126	L13	L140	W139	W112	W128*	L43	L52	4	-5
108. Oygard, Rev. M.	L71	L13	L132	D135	L102	W156	D136	W139	W131	4	-5
109. Sutton, J.	L25	W153	L41	W110	L8	D87	D113	W128*	L66	4	-5
110. Terrell, D. D.	W158	L24	L123	L109	W111*	L134	W137	L69	W129	4	-5
111. Artemiades, N.	L36	L115	L85	L157	L110*	W155	W130	W95	L83	4	-5
112. Cook, J. R.	L57	L149	W92	L91	W155	W107	W153	L106	W133*	4	-5
113. Borchardt, J.	L6	W102	D62	L60	W59	L63	D109	D90	L88	3½	-5½
114. Zarse, F.	W115	L88	L20	W82	W86	D41	L44	†		3½	-5½
115. Ranheim, J.	L144	W111	L27	D118	W137	D28	D73	L61	L89	3½	-5½
116. Sillars, K.	L50	D100	W78	D36	L45	D85	W120	L54	L91	3½	-5½
117. Sillars, R.	D87	L50	W100	L62	L122	W138	W118	L86	L85	3½	-5½
118. Mahdavi, M. R.	D41	L87	D76	D115	L97	W104	L117	L85	W147	3½	-5½
119. Nowak, G.	L39	W145	W66	L26	L41	L86	W131	D94	L79	3½	-5½
120. Blossom, D.	L2	W143	L53	D103	W144	L37	L116	W124	L90	3½	-5½
121. Henderson, C.	L4	W137	D60	L58	D134	W151	D74	L39	L92	3½	-5½
122. Eichentals, L.	L24	W139	L57	D97	W117	L50	L78	W147	L87	3½	-5½
123. Gozum, Dr. E.	L72	W135	W110	L74	L36	L66	D132	L87	W148	3½	-5½
124. Erickson, R.	L73	W159*	W127	L89	D28	L91	L98	L120	W135	3½	-5½
125. Venesar, K.	L55	L77	W148	L83	L101	L132	W157	W143	D102	3½	-5½
126. Esty, W.	L53	L107	W157	L85	W141	L67	L102	W150	D127	3½	-5½
127. Semb, M.	W162*	L49	L124	W146	L75	L129	W151	L105	D126	3½	-5½
128. Leopoldi, N.	W161	L9	L63	W69	W94	L83	L107*	L109*	†	3	-6
129. Duggins, E.	L17	D58	W104	D8	L88	W127	L28	L70	L110	3	-6
130. Bartels, W.	L29	W92	D36	L37	D66	L61	L111	D136	D132	3	-6
131. Stulken, Dr. D.	L38	W80	L67	L76	W105	L70	L119	W141	L108	3	-6
132. Milofsky, C.	L64	L95	W108	L65	L82	W125	D123	L100	D130	3	-6
133. Jackson, R.	W77	L17	L86	L83	W145	W149	L45	L97*	L112*	3	-6
134. Sylvan, B.	L49	W155	L64	D66	D121	W110	L96	L68	L102	3	-6
135. Fuller, J.	L46	L123	D137	D108	D147	D144	W140	L92	L124	3	-6
136. Nielsen, J.	L90	D104	L58	L100	L138	W154	D108	D130	D141	3	-6
137. Milofsky, B.	L89	L121	D135	W138	L115	D101	L110	L104	W153	3	-6
138. Carter, R. D.	*	L59	D139	L137	W136	L117	D103	W151	L99	3	-6
139. Hendricks, H.	L64	L101	D138	D104	L107	W145	L106	L108	W154	3	-6
140. Ozols, A.	L74	L70	W153	W107	L79	L94	L135	W142	L104	3	-6
141. Shepard, R.	L86	L105	W152	L80	L126	D139	W146	L131	D136	3	-6
142. Otteson, W.	L66	L99	W154	L42	L69	W146	L105	L140	W152	3	-6
143. Berry, R.	L8*	L120	L145	L92	W154	D141	D104	L125	W157	3	-6
144. Hoffmann, Dr. J. H.	L35	L91	D102	W156	L120	D135	L90	W153	L95	3	-6
145. Meinhardt, C.	L67	L119	W143	L99	L133	L139	L150	Bye	W151	3	-6
146. Gibbs, J.	L47	W160*	L38	L127	L92	L142	L141	W155	W150	3	-6
147. Alsro, E.	L27	W85	L45	L149	D135	L102	W148	L122	L118	2½	-6½
148. Putz, R.	L81	L97	L125	W154	D104	L98	L147	W156	L123	2½	-6½
149. Jones, Lt. Com. D.	L19	W112	L7	W147	L55	L133	†			2	-7
150. Krebill, H.	L62	L65	L106	W153	L70	L105	W145	L126	L147	2	-7
151. Parsons, R.	L44	L63	W155	L106	W156	L121	L127	L138	L145	2	-7
152. Hoffmann, Mrs. J. H.	L26	L83	L141	L101	W157	L153	W155	L103	L142	2	-7
153. Heller, D.	L40	L109	L140	L150	Bye	W152	L112	L144	L137	2	-7
154. Fitzgerald, R. V.	L54	L43	L142	L148	L143	L136	W156	W157	L139	2	-7
155. Gaba, A.	L83	L134	L151	Bye	L112	L111	L152	L146	W156	2	-7
156. Bailey, K.	Bye	L47	L68	L144	L151	L108	L154	L148	L155	1	-8
157. Mayfield, A. D.	L28	L69	L126	L111	L152	Bye	L125	L154	L143	1	-8
158. Dopheide, K.	L110	L42	L80	†						0	-9
159. Glicker, J.	L7	L124*	L160*	†						0	-9
160. Wenzel, R.	L11	L146*	L159*	†						0	-9
161. Kujoth, M.	L128	†								0	-9
162. Tieffenbach, R.	L127*									0	-9

* Denotes forfeits.
† Denotes withdrawn.

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		R. GROSS
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	BxB
9.	P-K4?!	N-N5
10.	Q-N3	PxP
11.	NxP	N-Q4
12.	O-O-O	O-O
13.	P-KR4	R-K1?
14.	B-Q3	B-B4
15.	N/4-N5	Q-Q2
16.	P-N4!	BxB
17.	QxB	P-KN3
18.	P-R5	QxP
19.	NxRP!	Q-K5
20.	PxP	PxP?
21.	Q-N3	Q-B5ch
22.	K-N1	R-K2
23.	NxBch	Q-N
24.	N-K5	QR-K1
25.	QR-N1	R-N2
26.	K-R1	Q-B4
27.	N-N4	Q-K3
28.	Q-B3	R-R2
29.	N-K5	RxR
30.	QxR	N-K2
31.	Q-R6	Q-Q4
32.	NxNP	NxN
33.	QxNch	K-B1
34.	Q-N7 mate	

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 seeking 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 informatoin 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 gigantic 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 2½-½.

In individual events, Steve Matzner, of

Send all college news and queries to Peter Berlow, 6 Tudor Court, Springfield, N.J.

Huron Valley

Ypsilanti, Michigan, was recently the scene of the Huron Valley Open. Five round Swiss saw ever-active Stephan 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 Kazys Skema and Joe Wasserman each scoring 3½-1½. Ties were broken by Median System. Popel, the winner, was held to a draw in the first round by Edward Hencir who ultimately finished in 21st place. Paul Poschel, last year's winner, finished in 6th 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 Charney, Lewis Hamilton, Mihaly Tallosy and James Horvath all with 4-1, placing second to fifth on tie-breaks. Trophies were awarded as follows: Victor Spear—Amateur Champion, Nicholas Charney—Class A, Mihaly Tallosy—Class B, Haig Tarpinian—Class C, John Petrison—Highest Unrated, James Horvath—First Junior. Events were sponsored by the Huron Valley Chess Club and directed by Albert S. Baptist.

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International Match

In probably the oldest continuing series of international matches (since 1934) Minnesota scored 15½ points to Manitoba's 10½ 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 vistorious 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:

Board No.	Minnesota		Manitoba	
1	Curt Brasket	1	D. A. Yanofsky	0
2	Sheldon Rein	0	Stan Pedlar	1
3	George Barnes	1	M. Schulman	0
4	K. N. Pedersen	½	I. J. Dreman	½
5	W. E. Kaiser	1	A. Dreman	0
6	D. B. Terrell	1	M. Desser	0
7	H. Fruchtman	1	P. Hildebrandt	0
8	L. Kile	½	J. Filkow	½
9	Richard Cohen	0	I. Lipnowski	1
10	O. Aarhus	½	H. Fineberg	½
11	S. Sorenson	½	L. Dudka	½
12	Herman Dilliard	1	C. Kaglik	0
13	Dane Smith	½	R. Bedard	½
14	Charles Fenner	0	A. Boxer	1
15	B. Klotz	½	K. Oliver	½
16	Glen Proechel	0	W. Lawson	1
17	Don Andrews	0	G. Ruben	1
18	Norris Weaver	1	N. Garfinkel	0
19	E. N. Taylor	½	I. I. Horowitz	½
20	L. P. Narveson	1	T. Varga	0
21	M. Nelson	1	A. Haywood	0
22	Elliott Adams	1	W. W. Wright	0
23	Lester Knapp	½	B. Wolk	½
24	Sheldon Eviden	0	B. Collin	1
25	Alden Riley	½	Promislou	½
26	Carl Silver	1	A. Wood	0
		15½		10½

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 these who were beginners, players who had minus scores after three rounds were classified as second division and special trophies were awarded to E. E. 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 bzy E. Victor Traibush 4½-1½ and C. E. Spoonagle 4-2.

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 3½-1½, 3rd and 4th respectively on tie-break), and Peter Lahde with 3-2. Tourney 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.

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 Alfonzo Ferriz of Mexico City (each with 4-1), clear 4th to Bob Jacobs of Louisville (3½-1½), 5th, 6th and 7th to John Petrison of Cincinnati, Bill Batcheldor of Bloomington, Ind., and Al Quindry of Philadelphia, Pa. (all 3-3), and 8th to Pat Forsee of Louisville with 2½-2½. Walter Hasken directed.

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 Rohlfs, 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 3½-1½. 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. F. E. Torregrosa of Patrick AFB. U.S.C.F. Vice-President and organizer Robert Eastwood directed the tournament, which was sponsored by the Florida Chess League.

TEARS AND MEISTER CO-CHAMPS

Fred Tears and Roy Meister were declared co-champions by Tournament Director Jerry Spann at the recently concluded Oklahoma City Open Championship. Thirty-eight Seniors and 18 Juniors competed in this record event which went five rounds. Tears, Meister, Jack Gibson, Robert Potter and Joe Sheridan each scored 4-1 and the first three placers received chess trophies while fourth through twelfth were awarded chess books. The Boy's Junior event was captured by Jim Gray of Stillwater, Oklahoma while Cathy Spann of Norman took the Girls event. The tournament was sponsored by the Oklahoma Chess Association.

South Dakota Open

Played at the Montana Dakota Utilities Hospitality Room, Rapid City, and won by Zane Bouregy of Tenafly, N.J. (4½-½). Bouregy 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 (3½-1½), 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.

Va. Downs N.C.

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 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. Harlfinger of Richmond. Nine of the players and spectators joined 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 finals. Winner of the finals was Dr. Hearst, with a score of 4-1, second was Carl J. Sloan of Chester, Va., with 3½-1½, and third was David Steele of Raleigh, N.C., with 2½-2½.

Individual games in the team match resulted as follows:

VIRGINIA		NORTH CAROLINA	
Eliot S. Hearst, Arlington	1	Norman M. Hornstein, Southport	0
Irwin Sigmond, Arlington	1	Oliver C. Hutaff, Wilmington	0
Gerald C. Gross, Jr., Arlington	1	Albert M. Jenkins, Raleigh	0
Homer W. Jones, Jr., Alexandria	0	David Steele, Raleigh	1
John D. Matheson, Arlington	1	Jerry Fink, Durham	0
Charles W. Rider, Norfolk	1	Ronald Simpson, Fayetteville	0
Leigh Ribble, Jr., Charlottesville	0	Earl Muntz	1
Carl J. Sloan, Chester	1	Tommy Sloan, Greensboro	0
S. Burt Kronstedt, Arlington	½	Dan Richman, Greensboro	½
Spencer R. Mathews, Jr., Ch'ville	1	Stuart Noblin, Garner	0
David Shook, Newport News	1	George Harwell, Durham	0
John T. Campbell, Arlington	1	Edwin Blanchard, Raleigh	0
Jesse Burke, Richmond	0	Ted Cuast, Chapel Hill	1
James R. Stowe, Arlington	0	Ted Cohen, Chapel Hill	1
James A. Murray, Alexandria	1	J. J. Beale, Raleigh	0
Raymond P. Harris, Charlottesville	1	Karl Lichtman, Raleigh	0
Andrew F. Downey, Jr., Arlington	½	John Phythyon, Durham	½
Sam A. Mason, Hampton	0	Jack Wardlaw, Raleigh	1
Stephen Jacobs, Hampton	1	John Speights, Raleigh	0
Jerry Modisette, Hampton	1	Allan Bell	0
Robert A. Jones, Newport News	1	H. E. Springer, Raleigh	0
H. Allen Smith, Newport News	½	Richard Smale	½
E. Mike Molina, Richmond	½	Mrs. Kathie Harwell, Durham	½
Henry Plaisance, Richmond	0	Keywood Cheves, Littleton	1
Charles Powell, Richmond	1	David Shreve	0
Total	17	Total	8

TWO JOHNS

The Missouri Open & State Championship held in St. Louis, Missouri, recently, finished 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 4½-1½. James M. Wright of Kansas City (last year's State Champ), also made 4½ points, finishing fourth by way of tie-breaking. Harold Branch of St. Louis, Missouri was fifth with 4-2. Other titles:

Class A — Shared — Charles Burton, Walt Shaetzle, Bob Beitling.

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.

Iilinois, 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.

Denver Open

Rudolph Petters of Dacona, 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 tourney winner Petters. Fourth place went to former City Champ Robert G. Shean who made 3½-1½. Fifth was David Gerber with 3-2. 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.

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. Ragan 2nd, John Allen 3rd, Louis G. Stephens 4th, Jack Hardy 5th, Jim Wright 6th, and Sam Wilkerson 7th. The top Junior player was Phil Soper, a 19-year-old student and Bill Kenny, also a student copped the Top Unrated prize. Additional trophies were awarded in the following manner: Top A—Louis Stephens, 2nd A—Ernie Chace, 3rd A—A. J. Thompson, Top B—Sam Wilkerson, 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 Rathbun and Bart Benne. The event was directed by John R. Beitling and sponsored by the Kansas City YMCA Chess Club.

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 Reynold's 27.0. Vlada Dimac of Kalamazoo was clear third with 6½-1½ 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.

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.

CHESS KALEIDOSCOPE

by U. S. Master ELIOT HEARST

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 reminisced on 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 combatting 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 epees, 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."

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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. Rumens, 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 Rumens 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 Rumens did not "complete" his 36th move, he had exceeded the time limit, according to Mabbs.

Rumens 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 Golombek, decided in Rumen's 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 overrule 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 "J'adoube" 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 "J'adoubes" 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 the 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."

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PREOCCUPATIONS OF CHESS MASTERS

Arthur Bisguier, who prepares reports and maintains for IBM a library on several of that firm's leading industrial computers . . . 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 satistician 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)

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Prices include postage, but if you wish delivery by registered mail, please add 50c. Customers in New York City: please add also 3% City Sales Tax.

ALEKHINE, A.: Postcard in German, July 22, 1921, signed twice "A. Aljechin". Correction to games submitted to American Chess Bulletin. Entirely in Alekhine's handwriting. ..... $ 6.50

CAPABLANCA, J. R.: A series of 4 letters, all entirely in Capablanca's handwriting, relating to his participation in the Moscow International tournament of 1925:
1.) Letter to W. P. Shipley, Habana, Oct. 4, 1925. with envelope carrying Capablanca's second signature. . . . "Things have happened which make uncertain my going to Moscow" . . .
2.) Letter from Moscow, Nov. 5, 1925, with envelope with Russian stamps to W. P. Shipley. (. . . "I am apparently in good health but how well I shall make out in the coming tournament is hard to say as it is now for me extremely difficult to get down to real hard work and by the time I get to it, it may be too late." . . .
3.) Letter from Moscow, Nov. 24, 1925, to B. Kagan (. . . "As you know I do not seem able to win a game, something new to me. I have only nine more games to play and have only 5½ so far. I doubt very much if I shall finish any better than sixth" . . .)
4.) Letter from Moscow, Dec. 1, 1925, to Kagan. (". . . Bogolouboff is practically sure of first place and Lasker of the second place. I have a change to be third . . .").
Together 9½ pages and 2 envelopes: $42.50

CAPABLANCA, J. R.: Autograph letter signed, "On board Cunard White Star Britannic", Dec. 15, 1934, to "my dear Ed" (Edward B. Edwards, a Governor of the Marshall Chess Club). "I understand there is a movement on foot to arrange a tournament for next March in U.S., the players to be, besides myself, Frank (sc. Marshall), Reshevsky, Fine, Kashdan, Euwe, Flohr and Botwinik (sic!)"; making suggestions about financing this "double round affair", for which he thinks "some $6000.00 are needed". 2 pages.... $10.00

KOHTZ, J.: Autograph signed postcard (2p., in German) by the famous German problemist to Alain C. White dated "Dr (esden) 23.12.13", thanking A. C. White for his 1913 Christmas Book (Sam Loyd and his chess problems), with interesting details about 2 of the problems published in the book. ..... $ 5.00

LANGE, M.: Original pencil score of his game with Gunsberg, Nuernberg 1883, in algebr. notation. 4 pages (97 moves). ..... $ 5.00

LASA, T. v. d.: 4 p. autogr. letter signed "vHeydebrand und Lasa", Wiesbaden, March 23, 1891, to the German-American problemist. Dr. H. Keidanski (Keidanz), in German, thanking K. for a problem dedicated to him and suggesting a correction. $10.00

LASKER, Emanuel: 4p. autogr. letter signed Emanuel Lasker. New York, March 6, 1894, to W. P. Shipley, regarding a clause in his contract with Steinitz for the Match for the Chess Championship of the World. At the end of a PS with Lasker's paraphe "E. L." after the signature 3 lines before. $12.50

—3p. autogr. letter signed E. Lasker, Manchester, Nov. 26, 1901. ". . . I wanted to go to Monte Carlo but fate intervened in shape of Owen's College (the Manchester University) offering me a post as mathematical assistant lecturer. The one excludes the other so I have resolved to stay. . . " To W. P. Shipley. $10.00

—2p. Autogr. letter signed E. Lasker, Manchester, Dec. 3, 1901, to W. P. Shipley. About patent and manufacturing negotiations for a new game ("Spada") invented by Lasker. (We have more material on this game). Also, only one week after the preceding letter: "I do not know whether I wrote to you that I have been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics at Owen's College and that therefore I shall not go to Monte Carlo. The life as teacher in Mathematics will suit me very well"; also on Morgan's "Chess Digest" (. . . "an undertaking worthy of highest praise") and on Mr. Young (i.e. Franklin K. Young) of Boston who "apprised me some time ago that he would issue an edition de luxe; of his (inspired?) writings on Chess. He does not do it cheaper". With envelope. $10.00

—1p. autogr. letter signed Emanuel Lasker, New York, Aug. 29, 1906, to Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia. ". . . it appears certain that my match with Mr. Maroczy, owing to an illness of which he is suffering, will have to be postponed . . ."; offering to play simultaneously and to give an informal address on a chess topic; . . . "My term will be $ thirty for an evening". Slightly torn and repaired with scotch tape. ..... $ 7.50

—3p. autogr. letter signed Emanuel Lasker, Berlin, July 21, 1908, in German, offering the Munich newspaper "Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten" daily reports about the forthcoming match for the Chess Championship of the World with Tarrasch . . . for 30 M (ca. $7.50) for each report! $10.00

MACKENZIE, G. H.: 1p. autogr. letter signed, on stationery of Manhattan Chess Club (then at 22 East 17th Street), New York, Nov. 24, 1887 (the year he won the Frankfort International Chess Congress.) With 2 newspaper clippings with his portrait. ..... $ 7.50

MAROCZY, G.: Annotated game with Gilg (Karlsbad 1929), in German, entirely in Maroczy's handwriting, 7p. In pencil. ..... $ 6.50

MARSHALL, F. J.: Autogr. picture postcard (showing Marshall at his game with Jacob "The one who retired & spoiled my score", from the Hamburg International Tournament, Aug. 4, 1910. "I had a regular bit of bad luck & now am almost out of the running". To E. Edwards (Governor of Marshall Chess Club), signed "Marshall". ..... $ 5.00

—Autogr. picture postcard (showing all participants of Karlsbad 1911 International Tournament), to E. B. Edwards, complaining about Johner's analyzing with Teichmann and Spielmann. Sept. 20, 1911. Signed "Marshall". ..... $ 5.00

—Autogr. picture postcard (showing all participants of Bad Pistyan International Tournament 1912), to E. B. Edwards, May 24, 1912, signed "Frank Marshall" and "Carrie Marshall". ..... $ 5.00

—Autogr. letter signed "Frank J. Marshall" and "Carrie Marshall", 4p., from San Sebastian International Tournament, Feb. 28, 1912, to E. B. Edwards, about his plans for Breslaw (sic!) and Hongary (sic!). $12.50

MARSHALL, F. J.: Autogr. letter signed "Frank J. Marshall", Atlantic City, July 31, 1925. "I have written Russia and except Lasker or Capa play, I would not care to go" (to the Moscow International Tournament 1925). "I have to do quite some hustling to make ends meet here. It is not all sunshine. I guess artists never can retire, while others don't seem to care to". 2½p. $10.00

STAUNTON, H.: 4p. autogr. letter signed "H. Staunton", Dulwich near London, Jan. 9, 1868, regarding his magazine "Chess World" and its financial support: ". . . a movement is on foot to establish the CHESS WORLD upon a permanent basis. I have myself expended a very large sum of money—above Two hundred pounds,—in its support and am still disposed to contribute liberally towards its future maintenance, but I think it time that other amateurs should assist in making the Magazine self-supporting . . .". Apparently to a subscriber in Belgium. $17.50

STEINITZ, W.: 2p. autogr. letter signed "W. Steinitz", Upper Montclair, N.J., no date (but with envelope postmarked Jan. 1894 and received in Philadelphia Jan. 25, 1894), to W. P. Shipley. About the Philadelphia part of the forthcoming match for the Chess Championship of the World with Em. Lasker, giving very detailed instructions, and about his prospects in the match: "Many thanks for your kind expression of opinion about my prospects. However my "old game" may belong to the past when it was new. It has ceased to be since I promulgated all I knew myself about the "Modern School" in my Magazine and in the Instructor which was only my duty. Long ago I was prepared for being beaten by rising players with my own weapons further improved. Lasker is no doubt a remarkable player and as I have not made sure of winning in any of my matches played in the last 12 years I can only do my best under all the circumstances with the hope of winning". $22.50

M. M. BOTVINNIK—M. EUWE—P. KERES—S. RESHEVSKY—V. SMYSLOV: Signatures of participants on specially inserted page of the Dutch book on the World Championship of 1948, WERELD-KAMPIOENSCHAP SCHAKEN 1948, by Dr. M. Euwe. Or. cloth..... $15.00
Botvinnik's and Smyslov's signatures in Cyrillic. Only 25 copies published of this special edition de luxe of the tournament book? A similarly "autographed" edition of the Dutch book of the Amsterdam 1950 tournament, by Euwe and Prins, with signatures of C. B. van den BERG, J. H. DONNER, M. EUWE, J. FOLTYS, Sv. GLIGORIC, H. GOLOMBEK, S. GUDMUNDSSON, A. O'KELLY, C. KOTTNAUER, H. KRAMER, M. NAJDORF, H. PILNIK, V. PIRC, S. RESHEVSKY, N. ROSSOLIMO, T. D. van SCHELTINGA, G. STAHLBERG, E. SZABADOS, X. (S. G.) TARTAKOWER, P. TRIFUNOVIC: $10.00

EUWE, M.: De Fundamenten van het Schaakspel. Den Haag 1931. With signed (MEUWE, Amsterdam 24/2-32) dedication "Dem Besieger von Bogoljubov mit meiner Freundschaft und Hochachtung" (i.e. R. Spielmann who shortly before had won a match with Bogoljubow, +4,-3,=3). Or. cloth. Dutch. ..... $ 6.00

LASKER, Em.: Lehrbuch des Schachspiels (German), Berlin 1926, with 3 line signed (Emanuel Lasker, Jan. 8th, 1938) to Dana Brannan. Or. paper cover. ..... $ 8.50

TARRASCH, S.: Der Schachwettkampf Tarrasch-Mieses im Herbst 1916 (German), Leipzig 1917. Or. cloth. With 4 line dedication "Herrn Dr. Emanuel Lasker collegialiter zugeeignet vom Verfasser. Berlin, Dec. 1916". Most unusual considering Tarrasch's feelings towards Lasker. Unfortunately not signed by name. ..... $ 7.50

ZURICH 1961. Internationales Schachturnier. Tournament Program (4p.) signed by all 12 participants: E. BHEND, M. CHRISTOFFEL, Sv. GLIGORIC, P. KERES (winner, signing in Latin characters), D. KELLER, J. KUPPER, B. LARSEN, W. LOMBARDY, M. MATUOVIC (substituting for Mikenas and signing in Cyrillic), T. PETROSJAN (Latin signature), L. SCHMID, E. WALTHER. ..... $ 4.00

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Tidbits OF MASTER PLAY

BY INTERNATIONAL GRANDMASTER WILLIAM LOMBARDY

"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 inocuous 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: inocuously. 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	William Lombardy
White	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?!	.....

More to the point is P-Q4. Then there may follow, 6. , PxP; 7. QxP, P-K4; 8. Q-Q3, P-B3!; 9. P-B4, B-K3; 10. N-QB3, Q-B2; 11. R-Q1, B-K2; 12. P-QN3, Q-N2!; a frightening game with chances for both sides. See Lombardy-Evans, New York 1958-1959, and Radiovici Lombardy, Leipzig Olympics 1960. I won both games. The text leads to a rather solid but passive position, in which White must be on the alert for every opportunity to free his game.

6.	P-K4
7. N-K1	N-K2
8. 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, B-K2; 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-R1	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
13. P-B3?	.....

"It seems that every 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	KPxN

20. ....., BPxN; 21. N-Q4 followed by Q-N3.

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. R-K1	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

Mate in two

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-K3K. 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 black threat should clue 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; RxR, 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 intensely 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. NxP(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.

Mate in two

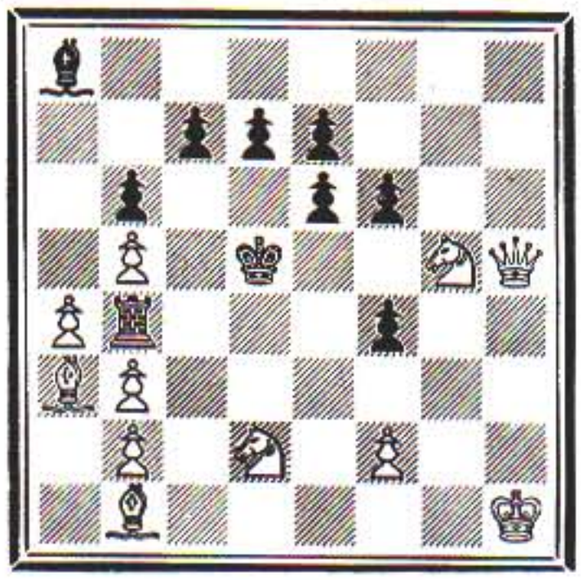
Vaux Wilson, of Yardley, Pennsylvania, in his problem shows more changes, rather apparent ones because the main

Mate in two

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 freed for 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

Mate in two



Mate in three

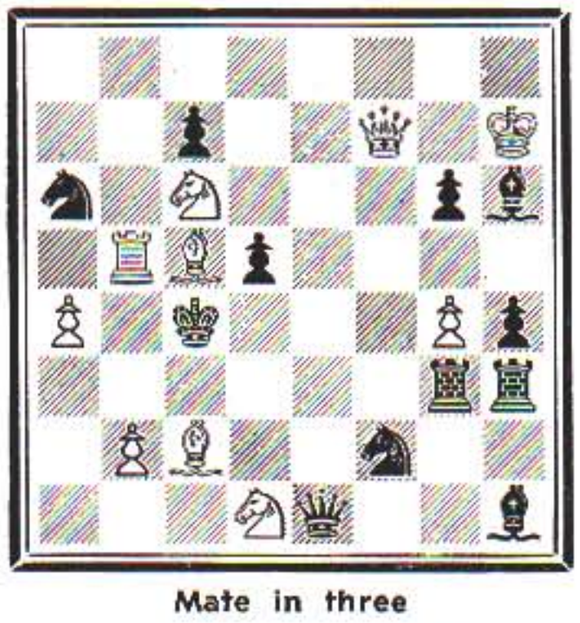
things stand, in other words, in the set play, K-Q5+ and K-K4+ are met by 2. N(5)-B3+, and K-B4+ and K-Q3+ are met by 2. N(5)-K4+. The key 1. Q-Q1 switches batteries and sets up the threat 2. N(2)-B3+. Now, K-Q5+, K-K4+, and K-Q3+ and answered by 2. N(2)-B+, and K-B4+ by 2. N(2)-K4+.

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. Jacobs 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"

Mate in three

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. ....., Q-B7, 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. NxPX 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-B3. If R-K6, then 2. B-K4 threatening both 3. N-K5X and 3. QxPX. If B-N2, then 2. QxP(7), for now black cannot check by Q-K2.



Mate in three

Now some changes of pace. J. E. Peckover, of New York City, placed three end-game studies in the "Album." The play in this position, as in the other two, is close rather than spectacular. The main line runs 1. K-N4, NxP; 2. N-B5+,

White moves and draws

K-K5; 3. N-B3, RxN; 4. N-Q6+, K-K6; 5. N-B5+, K-B7; 6. NxB, R-KR6; 7. N-B5, R-KB6; 8. N-R4, and draw by repetition of moves.

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

Helpmate in three
(3 solutions)

venturely 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. N-K5, NxNX. II: 1. N-N4, R-B1; 2. N(6)-K7, N-B5X. III: 1. R-Q2, R-Q6+; 2. K-K5, N-N5X.

LOMBARDY—Continued from page 197

And now the game is over; White resigned . . . on move 34.

24.	.....	**RxN**
25.	**BxB**	**RxR+**
26.	**QxR**	.....

What else? The QR Pawn is loose.

26.	.....	**R-K1**
27.	**Q-N3**	**P-Q7**

The threat is QxP!

28.	**R-Q1**	**R-K7!**
29.	**P-R4**	.....

A last ditch stand; White is helpless.

29.	.....	**QxP**
30.	**Q-N8+**	**N-B1**
31.	**RxP**	.....

If B-B5 then R-K1 followed by QxP etc.

31.	.....	**RxR**
32.	**B-B5**	**Q-Q8+**
33.	**K-R2**	**QxP!**

The refutation of 10. P-KB3. White resigns.

An interesting example of the punishment is passive play by simple, 'quiet' means.

GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

Annotated by U. S. Master JOHN W. COLLINS

FINAL ROUND

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		M. Delman Black
1.	P-K4	P-K4
2.	N-KB3	N-QB3
3.	B-N5	N-B3

This, the Berlin Defense, has been superseded by the Morphy Defense: 3. ....., P-QR3; 4. B-R4, N-B3; 5. O-O, B-K2.

4.	P-Q4	.....

Or 4. O-O, NxP; 5. P-Q4, B-K2; 6. Q-K2.

4.	.....	PxP
5.	O-O	B-B4?

Attempting to hold the Pawn is a mistake. Correct is 5. ....., B-K2; 6. Q-K2, O-O (or 6. ....., P-QR3); 7. P-K5, N-K1; 8. R-Q1, P-Q4; 9. P-B3, QB-B4; 10. PxP, N-N1; 11. N-R3, P-QB3; 12. R-R4.

6.	P-K5	.....

A Spanish Max Lange!

6.	.....	N-KN1

If 6. ....., N-Q4; 7. P-B3, and if 6. ....., N-K5; 7. R-K1.

7.	R-K1	KN-K2
8.	P-B3!	.....

Rather than play to regain it with 8. QN-Q2 and 9. N-N3, White gives him the Pawn for development.

8.	.....	PxP
9.	NxP	O-O
10.	B-N5	P-KR3

Hoping for 11. B-KR4, Q-K1; and 12. ....., N-B4.

11.	N-K4!?	B-N5
12.	N-B6#!?	.....

Suddenly, White has a big attack and three pieces en prise.

12.	.....	PxN?

Better is 12. ....., K-R1; 13. Q-B2, N-N3 (if 13. ....., P-KN3; 14. BxP); 14. B-Q3, PxB; 15. BxN, PxN (if 15. ....., PxB; 16. QxP, PxN; and White can draw with 17. Q-R6# or play to win with 17. R-K3); 16. R-K3, K-N2! and Black seems able to weather the storm.

13.	BxBP	BxR
14.	Q-B1	.....

Threatening 15. QxP and 16. Q-N7 mate or 16. Q-R8 mate.

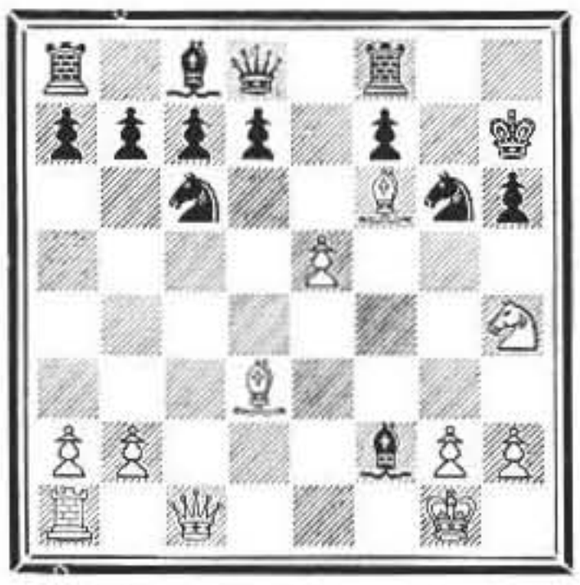
14.	.....	K-R2
15.	B-Q3#	N-N3

Forced.

16.	N-R4?	.....

Ignoring the practical man's "take what you can get", White reaches for too much (17. N-B5, 18. QxP#, and 19. Q-N7 mate) and loses. With 16. BxQ, BxP#; 17. KxB, RxB approximate material equality is established.

16.	.....	BxP#!



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

A startling life-saver.

17.	KxB	.....

If 17. K-R1, BxN! 18. BxQ, BxB and Black has a winning material superiority.

17.	.....	NxP!

A corollary of the previous move.

18.	BxN	.....

If 18. BxQ, NxB# wins and if 18. Q-KB4, QxB!; 19. QxQ, N-N5# wins.

18.	.....	QxN#

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

19. K-N1	P-Q3	22. P-KN3	Q-N4
20. B-B3	B-Q2	23. Q-B2	QR-K1
21. Q-B1	P-KB4	24. B-Q2	Q-Q1

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

25. R-KB1	P-B4	30. QxNP	R-B2
26. P-KR4	P-KR4	31. Q-Q5	Q-B3
27. Q-B3	K-N2	32. B-B3	N-K4
28. QxRP	R-R1	33. R-K1	.....
29. Q-B3	QR-B1		

With the swindle-hope of 34. RxN, PxR; 35. BxP, winning the Queen.

33.	R-K1	37. Q-Q2	Q-R3
34. B-K2	Q-N3	38. Q-Q5	B-B3
35. K-R2	K-R2	39. Q-N3	R/2-K2
36. P-R5	Q-K3	40. B-Q2?	.....

A blunder, losing more material.

40.	.....	QxB
41.	Q-Q1	QxQ
42.	RxQ	R-Q1

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

PRESIDENT AND PLAYER

Mrs. Jacqueline Piatigorsky, president of the Herman Steiner Chess Club, scored 7½-3½ to tie for second and third places in the club's annual Experts Tournament. Mrs. Piatigorsky is a devoted worker for the game and is the wife of Gregor Piatigorsky, world renown cellist.

Los Angeles, 1961
RUY LOPEZ

MCO 9: p. 26, c. 9

R. Kotz White		J. Piatigorsky Black
1.	P-K4	P-K4
2.	N-KB3	N-QB3
3.	B-N5	N-Q5

Bird's Defense, which Keres describes as "interesting."

4.	NxN	PxN
5.	O-O	P-QB3

This is more forcing than 5. ....., N-K2; or 5. ....., B-B4.

6.	B-K2?	.....

Better is 6. B-B4, N-B3; 7. R-K1, P-Q3; 8. P-QB3.

6.	.....	P-Q4

Black has equalized.

7.	P-K5	N-K2
8.	P-KB4	N-B4
9.	P-B3	.....

If 9. P-KN4, N-R5 and the Knight is an unwelcome intruder.

9.	.....	B-B4

Threatening 10. ....., P-Q6#; 11. K-R1, PxB.

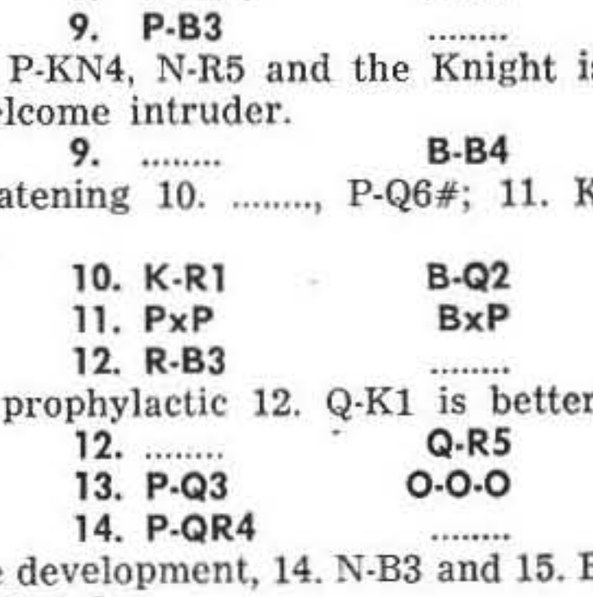
10.	K-R1	B-Q2
11.	PxP	BxP
12.	R-B3	.....

The prophylactic 12. Q-K1 is better.

12.	.....	Q-R5
13.	P-Q3	O-O-O
14.	P-QR4	.....

More development, 14. N-B3 and 15. B-Q2, is called for.

14.	.....	QR-K1
15.	R-R3	Q-K2
16.	B-N4	P-B3!



Position after 16. ....., P-B3!

This does it.

17.	N-B3	.....

If 17. PxP? Q-K8# and mate next move.

17.	.....	**PxP**
18.	**N-K2**	.....

This drops another Pawn. 18. PxP and 18. B-Q2 are improvements.

18.	.....	**PxP!**
19.	**BxN**	.....

If 19. NxB? Q-K8# and mate next move.

19.	.....	**BxB**
20.	**NxB?**	.....

Lost in any case, being two Pawns behind, and about to drop the exchange at least, White allows mate.

20.	.....	**Q-K8#**
21.	**Resigns.**	

DONNYBROOK

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

Metropolitan League Match
New York, 1961
GIUOCO PIANO

MCO 9: p. 10, c. 12 (d)

Farnham (Manhattan) White			**R. Egan (C.C.C.C.) Black**		
1.	**P-K4**	**P-K4**	**3.**	**B-B4**	**B-B4**
2.	**N-QB3**	**N-QB3**	**4.**	**N-B3**	.....

Spielmann-Tarrasch, Vienna, 1914, went 4. Q-N4, P-KN3; 5. Q-N3, a variation of the Vienna Game. The text-move establishes a Giuoco Piano.

4.	.....	**N-B3**
5.	**O-O**	.....

More precise is 5. P-Q3, P-Q3; 6. B-KN5.

5.	.....	**P-Q3**
6.	**P-Q3**	**N-QR4**

Going after the KB takes time. Feasible are 6. ....., B-K3; 6. ....., B-KN5; and 6. ....., P-KR3.

7.	**N-QR4**	.....

7. B-N5 is stronger.

7.	.....	**NxB**
8.	**PxN**	.....

8. NxB, PxN; 9. PxN, QxQ; 10. RxQ, B-N5 favors Black.

8.	.....	**B-N3**	**10.**	**NxB**	**RPxN**
9.	**B-N5**	**P-KR3**	**11.**	**B-R4**	.....

Simpler is 11. BxN, QxB; 12. Q-Q3.

11.	.....	**P-KN4**

Not having committed the King to the K-side, Black may venture this push.

12.	**NxNP!?**	.....

Tempting, but is it sound?

12.	.....	**PxN**
13.	**BxP**	**R-KN1!**

Black counters well.

14.	**P-B4?**	.....

If 14. B-R4, R-N5! Opening the KB-file is thematic, but 14. P-KR4 should come first.

14.	.....	**PxP**
15.	**B-R4**	**B-R6??**

Correct is 15. ....., R-N5!!; 16. Q-K1 (White must maintain the pin. If 16. P-KN3, RxB!; 17. PxR, B-N5; 18. Q-Q3, P-B6) Q-K2 (threatening to solve everything with 17. ....., Q-K4); 17. P-KR3, R-N3; 18. RxP, Q-K4; 19. Q-KB1, NxP! (threatening 20. ....., P-KB4); 20. RxP, BxP!; 21. R-B8# (if 21. R-K7#, QxR; 22. BxQ, RxP#; 23. QxR, BxQ and Black wins), K-Q2; 22. Q-B7#, K-B3; 23. QxR, (if 23. RxR, RxP# wins, and if 23. Q-Q5#, QxQ; 24. PxQ#, KxP; 25. RxR, RxP#; 26. K-R1, RxP wins), RxR; 24. PxB, R-B5 and Black has a winning position. As played, White should win.

16.	**RxP**	**RxP#**
17.	**K-R1**	**R-N3**

Threatening to win the Queen with 18. ....., B-N7#; 19. K-N1, B-B6#.

18.	**Q-Q4**	**B-N7#**
19.	**K-N1**	**NxP!**
20.	**Q-R8#**	.....

If 20. RxN#, BxR#. If 20. BxQ, B-R6#; 21. K-R1, B-N7# and draws.

20.	.....	**K-Q2**
21.	**RxP#**	.....

White wants to win. 21. BxQ forces Black to take the draw with 21. ....., B-R6#, 22. K-R1, B-N7#.

21.	.....	**K-B3**
22.	**Q-R5**	.....

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

22.	.....	**B-R6#**
23.	**QxR??**	.....

Position after 23. QxR??

White misses the winning move! With 23. B-N3!, menacing 24. Q-N5 mate, 24. QxR, and 24. QxB, Black is obliged to suffer the fortunes of war. And 23. K-R1 is still good enough to draw. But after the text-move White seems to be lost, although the exchange ahead.

23.	.....	**QxB**
24.	**P-N4**	.....

If 24. P-R3, R-R4! wins.

24.	.....	**RxP!**

Now, except for a little King exercise, the rest is easy.

25.	**P-N5#**	.....

If 25. RxR, Q-K8# and mate next move.

25.	.....	**K-B4**	**27.**	**R-N1#**	**K-R4**
26.	**RxP#**	**K-N5**	**28.**	**R-B7**	.....

If 28. RxP, (threatening mate) Q-B7#; 29. K-R1, Q-B6#; 30. K-N1, Q-K6#!; 31. K-R1, N-B7#; 32. K-N1, N-N5# and mate in two.

28.	.....	**N-B6**
29.	**R-B8**	.....

If 29. R/1-KB1, (29. R-N3, R-R8#) Q-Q5#, 30. K-R1, BxR; 31. RxB, N-K5 wins.

29.	.....	**Q-Q5#**
30.	**K-R1**	**NxR**
31.	**Resigns**	.....

After 31. R-R8#, K-N5; 32. RxR, Q-Q8#; 33. Q-N1, Q-B6#; 33. Q-N2, QxQ mate comes.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA

City League Match
Pittsburgh, 1961
BIRD'S OPENING

MCO 9: p. 352, c. 1 (b)

L. Maxwell (Carnegie) White			**G. Rockman (Pittsburgh) Black**		
1.	**P-KB4**	**P-Q4**			
2.	**P-K3**	**P-QB4**			
3.	**N-KB3**	**N-QB3**			

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

4.	**B-N5**	.....

White is glad to exchange his "bad" Bishop.

4.	.....	**P-QR3**

Preferable are 4. ....., Q-N3 and 4. ....., B-Q2, avoiding doubled QBPs.

5.	**BxN#**	**PxB**
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.	.....	**B-N5**	**10.**	**QxB**	**P-K3**
7.	**O-O**	**PxP**	**11.**	**R-K1**	**B-K2**
8.	**PxP**	**N-B3**	**12.**	**N-B3?**	.....
9.	**Q-Q3**	**BxN**			

White should start the Knight toward K5 with 12. N-Q2 and should retain the option of P-B3.

12.	.....	**O-O**
13.	**P-B5**	**PxP**

Better than letting White exchange at K6.

14.	**QxBP**	**R-K1**
15.	**R-N1**	**Q-N3**
16.	**Q-Q3?**	.....

Development is imperative—16. B-K3.

16.	.....	**B-Q3**
17.	**RxR#**	.....

This cedes the file: better is 17. B-Q2, RxR#; 18. BxR.

17.	.....	**RxR**	**21.**	**B-B4**	**BxB**
18.	**B-N5**	**N-Q2**	**22.**	**NxB**	**Q-N3**
19.	**N-K2**	**Q-B2**	**23.**	**K-N2**	**N-B3**
20.	**P-KN3**	**P-KR3**	**24.**	**P-B4?**	.....

More solid is 24. P-B3. With the King exposed, White should not open the position.

24.	.....	**R-K5**
25.	**N-K2?**	.....

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

25.	.....	**PxP**
26.	**QxP**	**N-Q4!**

Position after 26. ....., N-Q4!

Now all the Black pieces are menacing.

27.	**K-B2**	**N-K6**
28.	**Q-N3**	.....

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

28. ..... N-N5#
29. K-B3? .....

Loses the Queen. And if 29. K-B1, NxP#; 30. K-B2, N-N5# wins.

29. ..... R-K6# 32. PxP QxP#
30. QxR NxQ 33. K-Q2 Q-Q4#
31. KxN P-QB4 34. Resigns

White could play on with 24. K-B2, QxP; 35. N-B3, but eventually Black wins by advancing the King and establishing a passed Pawn on the K-side.

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. 32

Dr. G. Koelsche		J. Young	
White		Black	
1. N-KB3	N-KB3		
2. P-QN4	.....		

Santasiere's Folly.

2.	P-KN3	4. P-N3	O-O
3. B-N2	B-N2	5. B-N2	.....

And a Double Reti too.

5.	P-Q3	7. P-Q3	QN-Q2
6. O-O	P-K4	8. P-B4	R-K1

More theoretical is 8. ....., N-K1; 9. ....., P-KB4; and 10. ....., N/1-B3.

9. P-K4	P-B3	12. P-QR3	N-B4
10. N-B3	Q-N3	13. N-QR4!	.....
11. Q-N3	P-QR4		

This is the only way to save the QNP.

13. ..... NxN
14. QxN B-Q2

Threatening 15. ....., PxP; 16. QxNP, Q-B2; isolating the QRP.

15. Q-N3 Q-B2
16. KR-K1 B-K3?

Sounder is 16. ....., P-R3 and then 17. B-K3. Erroneously, Black is ceding a Bishop and taking on doubled KPs.

17. N-N5 P-R3
18. NxB PxN
19. P-Q4 .....

With the two Bishops, opening the position helps White, even though Black's Pawns are thereby undoubled.

19.	KPxP	22. Q-Q3	KR-Q1
20. BxP	P-K4	23. QR-Q1	.....
21. B-N2	Q-B2		

A natural enough looking move, still it does lead to the loss of control of the QR file and it allows Black to take over the QB1-KR6 diagonal. Better, therefore, is 23. B-R3.

23.	Q-K3!	26. B-QB3	R-R6
24. R-K2	PxP	27. R-B2	.....
25. PxP	R-R5		

More brisk is 27. R-R1.

27.	N-K1	30. Q-K2	P-KN4
28. Q-B1	KR-R1	31. B-B5	.....
29. B-R3	Q-B2		

The Bishop cannot be maintained here. Promising is 31. P-B5!

31. ..... B-B1
32. Q-N4 N-N2

Threatening 33. ....., QxP, now that K3 is protected.

33. B-Q2 NxB
34. PxN B-K2

Threatening to win the BP/5 with 35. ....., R-KB1.

35. Q-K4 Q-R4!

Now Black is in on both sides.

36. P-N4 Q-R6
37. B-K3 R-N6
38. R/2-Q2 .....

If 38. P-B5, P-Q4 and Black wins the QNP, for if 39. QxKP? QxNP#; 40. K-B1, QxR#.

38. ..... P-Q4!

Position after 38. ....., P-Q4!

Despite 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 defeatist 38. ....., R-KB1 is played, a draw must be risked with the text.

39. QxP! .....

If 39. PxP, RxP; 40. QxP, RxP# wins. Or if 39. Q-N2, QxQ#; 40. KxQ, P-Q5 wins.

39. ..... QxNP#
40. K-B1?? .....

After 40. K-R1, Q-BN#; 41. K-N1, Black must settle for a draw, for if 41. ....., Q-K5#??; 42. QxQ, PxQ; 43. R-Q7, 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. QxQ, PxQ; 43. B-B5!, 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. 123, c. 14

T. Gorman		D. Reynolds	
White		Black	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	4. NxP	N-B3
2. N-K2	N-QB3	5. N-QB3	P-Q3
3. P-Q4	PxP	6. B-K2	.....

6. B-QB4 and 7. P-B3 is most frequent.

6.	P-KN3	8. B-K3	O-O
7. O-O	B-N2	9. P-B4	.....

This obtains no more than equality. The old, standard move is 9. N-N3, preventing 9. ....., P-Q4. A recent example of the variation is Djamil Djamal-Averbach, Jakarta, 1960; 9. N-N3, P-QR4; 10. P-QR4, B-K3; 11. P-B4, R-B1.

9. ..... Q-N3!

Long known as the antidote to 9. P-B4.

10. P-K5? .....

Best is 10. Q-Q3, N-KN5!; 11. N-Q5, BxN; 12. BxN!, BxB#; 13. QxB, QxQ#; 14. NxQ, BxB; 15. NxB with an even position.

10. ..... PxP
11. PxP NxP
12. N-B5 Q-K3!

Or 12. , QxP; 13. NxP #, K-R1; 14. B-Q4, Q-N5! and Black has the advantage.

13. N-R6#? .....

Stronger is 13. NxB (at least getting the advantage of the two Bishops) KxN; 14. Q-Q2, although 14. ....., K-N1!; 15. QR-K1, N-B3! still favors Black.

13. ..... K-R1
14. N-N5 N/4-N5!

Position after 14. ....., N/4-N5!

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

15. NxN NxN
16. QB-B4 .....

If 16. BxP, RxB; 17. NxR, Q-N3# wins. If 16. BxN, QxB# wins. And if 16. B-Q4, BxB#; 17. QxB#, Q-K4; 18. QxQ#, NxQ and the passed KP wins.

16.	Q-N3#	19. B-N3	Q-N3
17. K-R1	N-B7#	20. N-B7	B-K3
18. RxN	QxR		

Not 20. ....., R-N1?; 21. N-Q5!

21. NxR RxN
22. Q-KB1 .....

The Q-side Pawns cannot be protected.

22. ..... R-QB1
23. B-Q3 B-B3
24. R-Q1 .....

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

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

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

27. B-Q6? .....

A faulty combination, but White is lost in any case.

27. ..... BxB
28. PxB Q-K7!
29. Q-KN1 .....

If 29. QxQ, R-B8# and mate next move.

29. ..... PxB
30. RxBP Q-N7
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-amorous husband.[1] Could this possibly explain why only one such game has ever been invented? All the succeeding generations of her sex who have become "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 Morality, probably erroneously attributed to Pope Innocent, actually vilifies them. An abbreviated translation reads: "The queen's move is aslant 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 women. She sitteth at the top of the high places of the city. She is clamorous and wilful 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 her three times, he told her she might 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 Ivoryn 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]

The Comtesse Claire de Remusat, a lady-in-waiting to the Empress Josephine, was a very good chess player. Napoleon, who was a notoriously poor player, was usually allowed to win by the courtiers surrounding him. As one might expect, he altered the rules of the game whenever it suited his purpose to do so. Whether the Comtesse followed the custom of letting Napoleon win we do not know, but during one game he played with her he wilfully ignored the rules and may have won because of this rather than the superiority of his playing.[10]

In the 1930's the first woman chess master emerged upon the scene. She was 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.[11] 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 great male chess masters 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 Leningrad, 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, but winning a game from a man who considers himself a top-flight player is one of the most satisfying experiences a woman can have.

1Frederic Morton, "The Oldest Known Game" in Holiday June, 1957
2Edward Lasker, **The Adventures of Chess**, p. 36
3IBID, p. 153
4Jerome Salzmann, **The Chess Reader**, p. 6
5Lasker, **The Adventures of Chess**, p. 24
6Salzmann, **The Chess Reader**, pp. 18-22
7Laker, **The Adventures of Chess**, p. 155
8Ralph K. Hagedorn, Benjamin Franklin and Chess in Early America, pp. 32-35
9Ibid., p. 36
1010Lasker, Adventures of Chess, pp. 164-167
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' Olympics will be held in Emmen 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 strategem of 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 foyer."

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 5 round Swiss. Winner was Rex Wilcox,—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. Chagrin. 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 wail 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 Alekhine 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 briliancies 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 maligned 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 romantics 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 Santasieres 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

ANNOTATED BY
MASTER LEONARD BARDEN

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.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.	Keres (U.S.S.R.)	x	1	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	½	½	1	9 -2
2.	Petrosian (U.S.S.R.)	0	x	½	1	1	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	8½-3½
3.	Gligoric (Yugoslavia)	0	½	x	1	½	1	0	½	1	½	1	1	7 -4
4.	Lombardy (U.S.A.)	½	0	0	x	½	1	0	1	½	1	1	1	6½-4½
5.	Schmid (West Germany)	0	0	½	½	x	½	1	½	1	1	1	½	6½-4½
6.	Larsen (Denmark)	½	0	0	0	½	x	1	0	1	1	1	1	6 -5
7.	Matulovic (Yugoslavia)	0	½	1	1	0	0	x	½	1	0	1	1	6 -5
8.	Keller (Switzerland)	0	0	½	0	½	1	½	x	½	1	1	0	5 -6
9.	Kupper (Switzerland)	0	½	0	½	0	0	0	½	x	1	1	1	4½-6½
10.	Walther (Switzerland)	½	0	½	0	0	0	1	0	0	x	½	1	3½-7½
11.	Bhend (Switzerland)	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	x	1	2 -9
12.	Christoffel (Switzerland)	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	0	0	0	x	1½-9½

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

P. Keres (White)		L. Schmid (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.	.....	NxN
4.	QPxN	.....

This sets Black more problems than 4. NPxN, P-Q4; 5. P-Q4, B-B4.

4.	.....	P-Q3

If here 4. ....., P-Q4; White could continue 5. B-Q3 (more natural than 5. N-B3, P-QB4; 6. B-KB4, N-B3; 7. Q-Q2, B-N5; as in Yates-Capablanca, Moscow 1925), P-QB4; 6. N-B3, B-N5 (6. ....., N-B3; 7. P-KR3 and Black has a problem QB); 7. P-KR3, B-R4; 8. P-K6, PxP; 9. P-KN4, with interesting play for the pawn.

5.	N-B3	N-B3

5. ....., B-N5; 6. B-KB4, N-B3; 7. B-QN5 favours White.

6.	B-QN5	B-Q2
7.	Q-K2	NxP?

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	PxN
9.	QxP	P-QB3
10.	B-QB4	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. Q-B4 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	P-K3
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. RPxB, Q-B2; 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 QRP); 20. Q-Q6, R-Q1; 21. Q-B7, Q-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

If 20. ....., O-O; White decides quickly by 21. K-N1, B-B1; 22. R-Q4.

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, QxQ; 26. RxQ, P-N4; and ....., K-N3.

25.	RxP ch!	.....

An attractive, if obvious combination: 25. ....., KxR; 26. Q-B4 mate.

25.	.....	K-N1
26.	Q-Q5	QxP
27.	Q-Q6 ch.	K-R1
28.	B-N7 ch!	KxB
29.	R-B7 ch.	Resigns

Mate follows after both 29. ....., K-R1; 30. Q-Q5 ch, K-N1; 31. Q-N7 and 29. ....., K-R3; 30. Q-R3 ch, K-N4; 31. P-B4.

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

Petrosian (White)		Keres (Black)
1.	P-QB4	N-KB3
2.	P-Q4	P-K3
3.	N-KB3	P-QN3
4.	N-B3	B-N2
5.	P-QR3	.....

Petrosian 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 ....., 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. ..... B-K2

More natural is 5. ....., P-Q4; 6. PxP, NxP; 7. P-K3, B-K2; but then Petrosian's idea is 8. B-N5ch! to hem in the black QB. 8. ....., P-B3; 9. B-Q3, and now Petrosian-Smyslov, Russian Championship 1961, continued 9. ....., P-QB4; 10. NxN!, QxN (more solid is 10. ....., BxN); 11. PxP, QxP; 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.

Szabo, against Petrosian at Portoroz 1958, continued 9. ....., N-Q2 (instead of 9. ....., P-QB4); 10. O-O, P-QB4; 11. P-K4, NxN; 12. PxN, O-O; 13. B-KB4 (Averbakh in Schachmatny Bulletin suggested an immediate P-QR4-5), N-B3; 14. Q-K2, R-B1; 15. P-QR4, PxP; 16. PxP, R-B6!; with enough counterplay for Black.

6. P-Q5 .....

White starts to build a big centre . . .

6. ..... P-Q3
7. P-K4 P-B3

. . . which Black at once attempts to break.

8. PxKP .....

If Black is allowed to exchange twice at White's Q5, the advanced QP would be weak and give Black sufficient counterplay.

8. ..... PxP
9. N-KN5 B-QB1

Seemingly artificial, but if 9. ....., Q-Q2; 10. P-B4, Black can hardly continue with his plan of ....., P-K4 because of P-B5, followed by the entry of the white knight at K6.

10. P-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. ..... P-K4
12. P-B5 P-B4

A bold decision; Black intends to counteract 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.

13. ..... N-B3
14. N-R3 N-K1
15. N-Q5 N-Q5
16. O-O N-B2
17. NxBch(?) .....

Here and in the next few moves Petrosian 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.

17. ..... QxN
18. B-N5? .....

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. ..... Q-K1
19. Q-K1? B-R3
20. Q-R4 Q-R5!

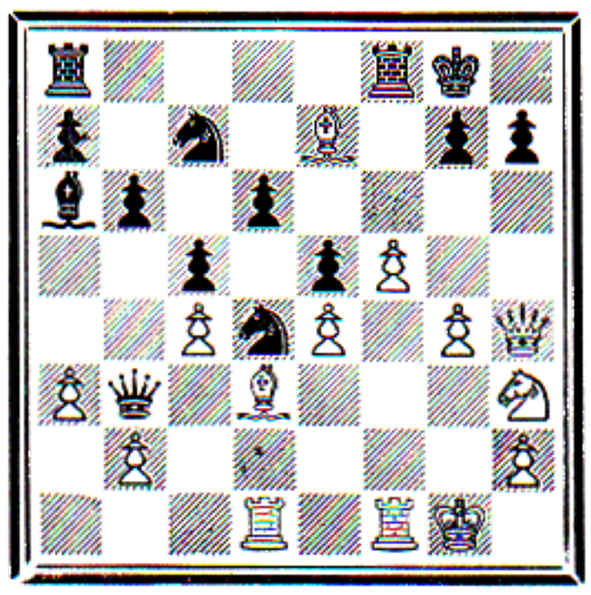
Suddenly Black has excellent counterchances on the queen's side.

21. B-K7? .....

White follows a series of inaccuracies with an outright blunder. He could hold on by 21. QR-B1, Q-N6; 22. Q-N3, R-B2; 23. R-KB2.

21. ..... Q-N6!
22. QR-Q1 .....

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



22. ..... QxR!
23. RxQ N-B6ch
24. K-N2 NxQch
25. BxN R-B2

The game is effectively decided. Although Black still has technical obstacles to overcome owing to the blocked position and White's king's side majority, the final result is sure. So we give the remaining moves without comment: 26. B-N3, R-Q2; 27. B-K2, R-K1; 28. P-N5, P-N4; 29. B-R5, R(K1)-Q1; 30. P-B6, B-N2; 31. K-B3, N-K3; 32. QBPxP, N-Q5 ch; 33. K-K3, R-KB1; 34. B-R4, R-QB2; 35. P-R4, P-N3; 36. B-N4, B-B1; 37. N-B2, K-B2; 38. BxB, R(B1)xB; 39. N-N4, P-B5; 40. B-K1, N-B7 ch; 41. K-B2, NxB; 42. KxN, P-B6; 43. PxP, K-K3; 44. P-N6, PxP; 45. R-N1, R-B5; 46. N-K3, RxKP; 47. K-Q2, P-R3; 48. RxP, PxP; 49. P-B4, R-KR1; 50. K-K2, R-R6; White resigns.

If you have to meet a stronger player who answers 1. P-K4 by 1. ....., 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	P-K4
2.	N-KB3	N-QB3
3.	B-B4	N-B3
4.	P-Q4	PxP
5.	P-K5	P-Q4

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 4-3 majority on the king's side. A good method for Black here is 5. ....., N-K5; 6. O-O, P-Q4; 7. B-QN5, B-KN5!; which Gligoric played against Pachman at Leipzig.

6.	B-QN5	N-K5
7.	NxP	B-Q2
8.	BxN	PxB
9.	O-O	B-K2

Another playable system is 9. ....., B-QB4; 10. B-K3, B-N3.

10.	P-KB3	N-B4
11.	P-KB4	N-K5
12.	P-B5	.....

White follows the main variation of the system. If Black now continues with the obvious 12. ....., O-O; then comes 13. N-QB3, NxN; 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!, NPxP; 20. KPxP, BxBP; 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 Berezin (White) and grandmaster Spassky in 1955 continued 21. ....., B-K4; 22. Q-N4 ch, K-R1; 23. B-B4, Q-K2; 24. BxB ch, QxB; and now White can win simply by 25. QR-K1, P-B4; 26. Q-N5, B-K5; 27. RxB!

12. ..... B-B4!?

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

13. P-B3? .....

Very tame. White had to try 13. P-K6, PxP; 14. PxP, BxP; 15. Q-R5 ch, when 15. ....., P-N3; 16. Q-K5, BxN ch; 17. QxB, R-KN1; 18. N-B3 maintains a useful initiative for the pawn. A game Berezin Neistadt, Moscow 1953, continued after 15. Q-R5 ch with 15. ....., K-Q2; 16. B-K3, Q-K2 (preferable seems 16. ....., Q-K1!; 17. Q-K5, Q-N3 when White was little); 17. N-QB3, NxN; 18. PxN, QR-KB1; 19. KR-K1, BxN; 20. BxB, with good compensation for the pawn.

13. ..... Q-K2!

Now White's KP is threatened, and neither 14. P-K6, PxP; 15. PxP, BxP; 16. Q-R5 ch, B-B2; nor 14. P-B6, QxKP trouble Black.

14. P-K6 PxP
15. Q-R5ch P-N3
16. PxNP 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 .....

If 17. R-B7, PxP! and White loses after (a) 18. QxR, QxR; followed by ....., Q-B7 ch or, if 19. Q-R4, P-K4; (b) 18. QxP, Q-R5; (c) 18. RxQ, PxQ; 19. R-N7, P-K4.

17. ..... PxP
18. Q-K2 .....

18.	.....	**RxP!**

With White's king open and his development behindhand, there is little surprise that such a sacrifice wins.

19.	**Q-R6ch**	**K-N1**
20.	**KxR**	**Q-R5ch**
21.	**K-N1**	**R-R1**
22.	**R-B8ch**	.....

White's last cheapo. He hopes for 22. ....., BxR??; 23. NxP ch, BxN; 24. BxP ch, K-R1; 25. B-N6 dis. ch., and wins.

22.	.....	**RxR!**
23.	**N-Q2**	**N-N6**

Resigns.

An interesting theoretical battle.

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 top board at the Leipzig Olympiade, who totalled 8½ out of 11. Second, also with 8½ but with an inferior S-B score, was Bora Milic (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.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

K. Robatsch White		G. Ramirez Black
1.	**P-K4**	**P-QB4**
2.	**N-KB3**	**P-Q3**
3.	**P-Q4**	**PxP**
4.	**NxP**	**N-KB3**
5.	**N-QB3**	**P-QR3**
6.	**B-QB4**	**P-K3**
7.	**P-QR3**	.....

White's plan is to settle the bishop on the QR2-KN8 diagonal and then to smash it open by P-KB4-5.

7.	.....	**B-K2**
8.	**B-R2**	**O-O**
9.	**O-O**	**P-QN4**

The same move which was played by both Fischer (against Olafsson in the 1959 Candidates' tournament) and by Tal (against Robatsch at Leipzig). Yet it is maybe too ambitious; the quieter alternative is 9. ....., N-B3.

10.	**P-B4**	**B-N2**

Tal played 10. ....., QN-Q2; but after 11. R-B3, B-N2; 12. R-R3, R-B1; 13. B-K3, Q-B2; White obtained a powerful attack by 14. NxKP!, PxN; 15. BxP ch, K-R1; 16. B-Q4, B-Q1.

According to Ragosin in the **F.I.D.E. Revue,** White could now have won by 17. B-KB5!, P-R3; 18. K-R1!!, and now if (a) 18. ....., Q-B5; 19. BxQN, NxB; 20. RxP ch, K-N1; 21. Q-R5!, PxR; 22. Q-N6 ch, or (b) 18. ....., Q-B3; 19. RxP ch!, PxR.... 20. Q-R5, N-K4; 21. QxP ch, K-N1; 22. B-K6 ch, N-B2; 23. R-KB1!, and there is no defense to R-B3-N3 ch.

So Ramirez seems right to prefer the Fischer method to the Tal treatment.

11.	**P-K5!?**	.....

The consistent follow-up here is 11. P-B5, P-K4; 12. N(Q4)-K2, QN-Q2 (12. ....., NxP; 13. NxN, BxN; 14. N-N3, B-N2; 15. Q-N4 gives White a dangerous attack); 13. N-N3, R-B1; 14. B-N5, N-N3; 15. N-R5 (Olafsson-Fischer, Bled 1959), and now 15. ....., N-B5! gives Black at least an equal game.

11.	.....	**N-K1?**

This passive move leaves White too much freedom of action. Natural is 11. ....., PxP; 12. PxP, N-Q4; and if 13. N-K4, N-N5!

12.	**B-K3**	**N-QB3**
13.	**NxN**	**BxN**
14.	**Q-N4!**	**P-N3?**

Black already finds it hard to settle on a rational plan, since 14. ....., P-Q4 immures the QB for life and he can never advance his KBP to gain space on the king's side. However, 14. ....., PxP still holds on, for if 15. PxP, Q-B2; while if 15. BxP, N-B3 (not 15. ....., PxB; 16. QxKP ch); 16. Q-R3, PxP. Black would still have the inferior game, but not yet a lost one.

15.	**QR-Q1**	**N-N2?**

Now he should try 15. ....., Q-B2.

16.	**B-B5**	**N-B4?**

The decisive mistake. Although Black's position is unpleasant after 16. ....., P-Q4; 17. BxB (17. N-K4, BxB ch; 18. NxB, Q-N3), QxB; it is not clearly lost, mainly because 18. N-K2 (intending N-Q4 and a final sealing of the black B) can be met by 18. ....., N-B4.

17.	**PxP**	**BxQP**
18.	**BxB**	**P-KR4?**

If 18. ....., NxB; 19. BxP wins a good pawn; but the remedy is here worse than the disease.

19.	**Q-N5!**	**NxB**
20.	**Q-QB5!**	.....

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.

MAX LANGE ATTACK

Dr. O. S. Bernstein White		R. G. Wade Black
1.	**P-K4**	**P-K4**
2.	**N-KB3**	**N-QB3**
3.	**P-Q4**	**PxP**
4.	**B-QB4**	**B-B4**
5.	**O-O**	**N-B3**
6.	**P-K5**	**P-Q4**
7.	**PxN**	**PxB**
8.	**PxP**	.....

A rare side-variation of the Max Lange. 'Book' here is 8. R-K1 ch, B-K3; 9. N-N5, Q-Q4; 10. N-QB3, Q-B4; 11. QN-K4.

8.	.....	**R-KN1**
9.	**R-K1ch**	**B-K3**
10.	**B-N5**	**B-K2**
11.	**BxB**	**QxB**

11. ....., KxB is usual, but the text seems simpler.

(Continued on page 211)

Chess and Music

By Louis Persinger

"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 Juliard 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 Herz, Coscha Seidel, Ede Zathureczky, May Mukle, Ivan Romanenko, Oscar Weil, Samuel Baron, Ray Brown, Richard Scholtz, Ivan Galamian, Jacques Press, Leo Godowsky, Artur Argiewicz, David Nadien, 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 we can lure forth from a small, four-stringed instrument whose very 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 **cello** 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, Fiedemann, Borodin, Moussorgsky, Nikisch, Downes, H. Schoenberg, Perlea, the Flonzaley quartet, the London quartet, Ormandy, Mannes, Rudel, Principe, Gardner, Piastro, Knitzer, 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. Instinct? 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, Kmoch, Rossolimo, H. Steiner, Denker, Adams, Ulvestad, M. Green, Koltanowski, Tenner, Borochow, Najdorf, Dr. Mengarini, Euwe, Dr. Em. Lasker, Bisguier, Pilnik, Dr. Ed. Lasker, Campomanes, Duchamp, Peckar, Santasiere, Hearst, Hanauer, Avram, Mary Bain, Gisela Gresser, Reinfeld, Dr. Marchand, Kramer, Berliner, Dr. Finkelstein, Saidy, Rankis, Dr. Herzberger, Dr. Sussman, Bruzza, Rivise, Sherwin, Collins, Kaufman, Bigelow, Shipman, Weinstein, Helms, Kupchik, Seidman, Wolff, Hoffmann, McCormick, Jackson, Forsberg, Pilnick, Levy, Mugridge, Turner, Liepnieks, Isaacs, Brady, Gladstone, Altman, Vano, Pelouze, Chauvenet, Jacqueline Piatigorsky, Smirka, Harris, Neville, M. Bronstein, Weinigger, 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!

Chess and Bach

Chess and Bach went on together,
Game and music all one scheme;
Framed by white and whirling weather
Chess and Bach went on together,
Snow at window light as feather,
Strategy on music's stream.
Chess and Bach went on together
Game and music all one scheme.

DORIS KERNS QUINN

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 aded 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 Sonnenborn-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.

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.

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 Chess Club of El Paso.

Iowa

Scoring 4½-½ John Penquite gathered in the title of Iowa State Champion. The tournament, held under the auspices of the Iowa State Chess Association, attracted a field of 28 players. Four players, Ray Ditrichs, Philip Koicdy, Dick Nassif, and Dan Reynolds, all with scores of 4-1, finished in an unbroken four-way tie for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th places. Bob Burrell, 14, and Doug Nassif, 15, tied for 1st place in the 19 player Challenger's Division, and became Junior Co-Champions. John M. Osness directed the event.

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:

U.S. CHESS FEDERATION
80 East 11th Street — New York 3, N. Y.

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. $3.00 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 Gutekuntz, 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, 304 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. Chamnady, 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, Palmerdale, Ala.

Sept. 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 $5.50 to juniors under 21. CSCF dues $2.50. At the Hotel Californian, Fresno, California. First prize at least $100. All entry fees returned in cash prizes. Winner is 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. Entries 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. Beitling, 3533 Genesee, Kansas City 11, Mo.

Sept. 30 - Oct. 1

NEW MEXICO OPEN

5 rd. Swiss. Entry $5.00. $3.00 to juniors. At the Community Room, E. 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. 12-15

GREATER BOSTON OPEN

6 rd. Swiss. Entry fee Class A—$8.50, Class B—$4.00 if received before Oct. 1st otherwise Class A — $10.00, Class B — $5.00. 1st—$100, 2nd 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. 14-15

LAKE ERIE OPEN

5 rd. Swiss. Entry fee $5.00. $50 1st prize. Other prizes as income permits. At the Hotel Richford, Delaware Ave. and Chippewa St., Buffalo, N.Y. Entries and inquiries to Seymour Samet, 122 Joseph Drive, Tonawanda, N.Y.

BARDEN—Continued from page 208

12.	**NxP**	**O-O-O**
13.	**P-QB3?**	.....

Here White ought to continue 13. NxN, PxN; 14. Q-R5, RxP; 15. N-B3.

13.	.....	**RxP**
14.	**NxN??**	.....

A blunder, but if 14. N-R3, NxN; 15. PxN, P-B6! is strong.

14.	.....	**RxPch!**
15.	**KxR**	**Q-N4ch**
16.	**K-R1**	**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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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 . . . Bll Lombardy, Ray Weinstein, Charles Kalme and Tony Saidy, students all . . . Bobby Fischer's preoccupation: 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 tourney or an Interzonal tourney here long ago if dollars were no problem. Our participants in international individual and team tourneys 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 player 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.

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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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