

UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION



CHESS LIFE

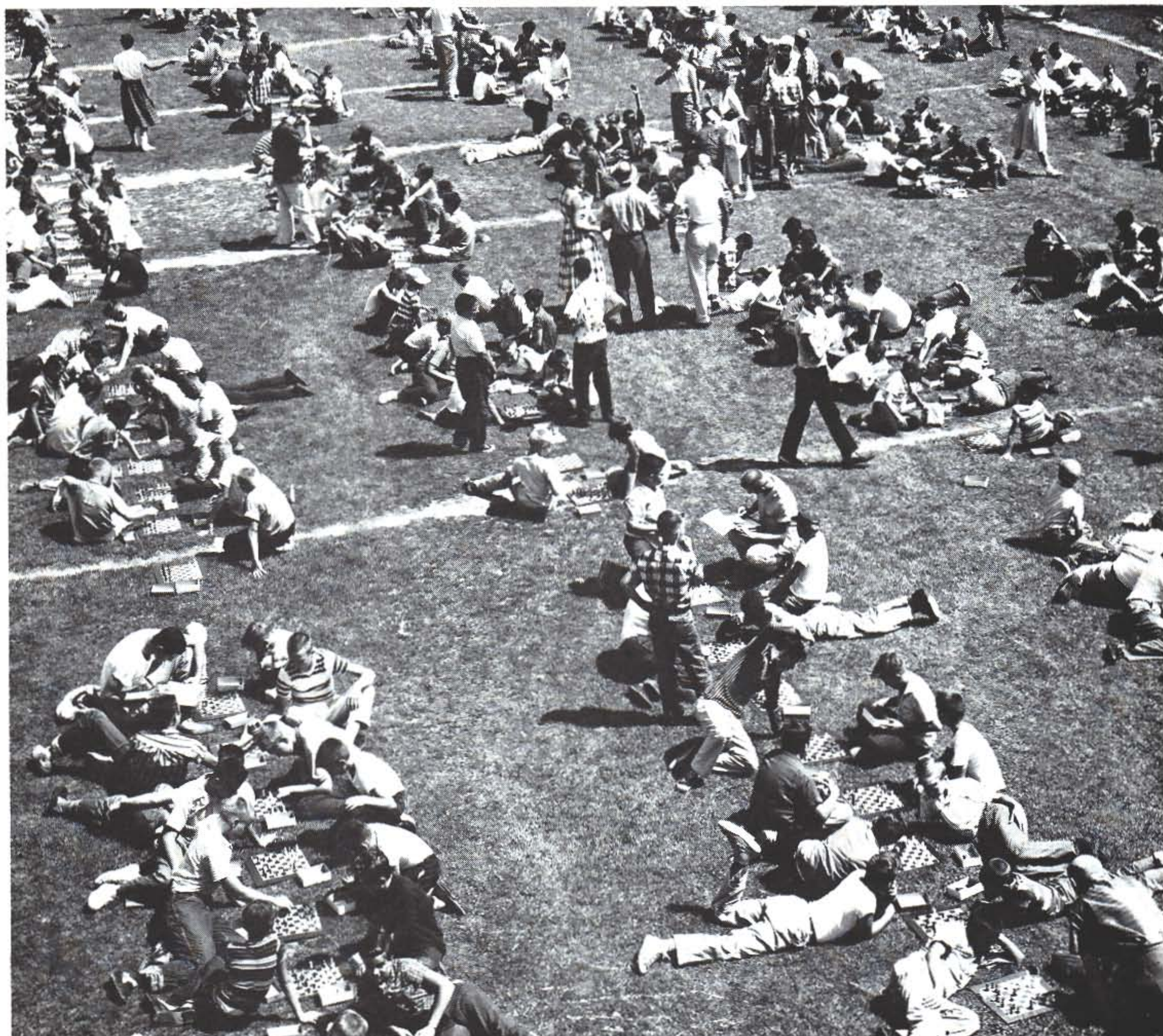
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HOW MANY VARIATIONS?



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(See page 253)

REPORT FROM FIDE

At the recent FIDE Congress held at Leipzig, Grandmaster Milan Vidmar of Yugoslavia raised many questions as to the advisability of using seconds in major chess events and the pros and cons of premature draws by agreement. All of the member countries of FIDE were polled as to their preferences and ideas on these two questions and following is the summary:

Summary of the results of the inquiry on the questions raised by Grand-Master Vidmar.

The questions raised by Grand-Master Vidmar have aroused a rather vivid interest and the number of answers presented to the F.I.D.E. Bureau is important. Several correspondents have studied the problems profoundly, and it is difficult to give a brief summary of all their interesting remarks. On many points fairly divergent opinions have been expressed so that in certain cases it is difficult to establish any clear tendency. The following report therefore aims only at recording briefly the points of view presented in the answers, the text of which is communicated completely in the appendix.

Question concerning the use of seconds.

The majority of the correspondents have been in agreement on the opinion that the assistance of seconds is a regrettable usage. It deserves to be mentioned, however, that Grand-Master Bent Larsen—who because of the insufficient financial means of his federation can never himself be assisted by a second—does not consider the problem as serious. Grand-Master Flohr has expressed the opinion that one might try to forbid the use of seconds in zonal and interzonal tournaments, while for candidates' tournaments and matches for the world championship he considers them as indispensable.

With few exceptions the correspondents have found a prohibition of the use of seconds impracticable in view of the difficulty of establishing an effective control. This point of view has been stressed in particular by the Federation of the U.S.S.R. and by the Grand-Masters Botvinnik, Tal, Smyslov, Auerbach, Keres and Petrosjan.

Mr. Vidmar, however, has maintained and supplemented his argumentation in favour of an explicit prohibition of the use of seconds, and his opinion has been supported by Mr. Heilimo.

In general it has been regarded necessary to limit oneself to measures which



do not imply a prohibition of the usage but tend to reduce the practical importance of it as much as possible.

The proposition of the Permanent Commission for the Laws of Chess to fix in the tournaments the hours and the rate of play in a way suitable for reducing the number of adjourned games has found many supporters. Most of these have been against the increased rate of play recommended by Mr. Vidmar, and in particular the Grand-Masters of the U.S.S.R. have vindicated that the quality of the games would suffer seriously by it. On the contrary, Mr. Knoch deems it possible to stipulate the execution of 60-72 moves in a period of 6 hours, with two time controls.

The Federation of the U.S.S.R. and many of the Grand-Masters belonging to it, with Mr. Botvinnik at the head, have found a lengthening of the first period of play, beyond the now usual 5 hours for 40 moves, too fatigating for the players, and they have opposed also continuing the game after a pause of 2 hours, alleging, in addition to the efforts being considered too great for the players, that the importance of the seconds would only be increased by that measure. This latter point of view is shared by Grand-Master Barcza who further considers a lengthening of the first period of play particularly unfavourable to players of a higher age. Grand-Master Lombardy thinks that after 5 hours players of all categories need recreation. Sharing with the said Grand-Masters the opinion that a pause of 2 hours after a first period of 5 hours of play gives players assisted by first-class seconds a favour even more decisive than the usual method of adjourning the game over-

night, Mr. Heilimo has put forward the original proposition to adjourn the game for a pause of 2 hours already after a first period of only 2 hours, in view of the fact that in its initial phase a game offers much less chances for an effective analysis than later on.

Among the federations and persons who have recommended an organization of play allowing a great number of games to be terminated in the same day as they have been begun, certain have pronounced themselves in favour of a lengthening of the first period of play, while others wish to keep the duration of this period at 5 hours but see the game continued on the same day after a pause proposed in general to comprise 1½-2 hours.

Mr. Nagler with his great experience concerning the organization of important tournaments states that on the base of the results of the three last candidates' tournaments he has elaborated a table of statistics according to which the number of games terminated before the 50th move amounted to 75%, whilst the number of games terminated before the 40th move was only 47%. Mr. Nagler therefore recommends a duration of 6 hours for the first period of play, 50 moves having to be executed during that time (which implies only a slight increase in playing speed; for the continuation of the game, Mr. Nagler proposes a rate of 18-20 moves in 2 hours). The same duration for the first period of play has been recommended by the Spanish Federation, and by Grand-Master Larsen who proposes 48 moves to be executed during that period with a first time control for the execution of 32 moves in 4 hours. As has already been mentioned, Mr. Knoch is also in favour of a first playing period of 6 hours, with an essentially increased rate of play.

In the second place Mr. Nagler puts the alternative to intercalate after a first playing period of 5 hours a pause of 2 hours after which the game should be continued for a 2 hour period. He states that this organization of play has been applied since 1953 in the Clare Benedict tournaments; it has, however, the inconvenience that according to experience, players use nearly the whole pause for analyzing the adjourned position. The same organization of play has been recommended by the federations of Spain and of Switzerland, as well as by Messrs. Keres, Kholmov, Taimanov, Pirc,

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SEPTEMBER, 1961

Golombek and Stahlberg; the two last mentioned propose, however, the duration of the pause to only 1—1½ hours, and Mr. Pirc draws attention to the fact that the realization of the organization in question may meet difficulties of a technical nature and be unfavourable from the spectators' point of view; regarding the matches for the World Championship he wishes to conserve the present organization of play. Grand-Master Euwe equally recommends to take up play again on the same day and recalls the fact that in the Tournament of Kissingen in 1928 the games were continued, after a pause of 2 hours, for a second session of 3 hours. Mr. Vidmar requests—what seems, however, difficult to realize in a quite general way—every game to be played from start to end in one single day.

Question concerning premature draws by agreement?

This question has been considered as less grave by fairly many correspondents; Messrs. Stahlberg and Golombek, e.g., have expressed the opinion that premature draws are now much less frequent than thirty or forty years ago and that players who get reputed for them will be punished automatically by the fact that tournament organizers avoid inviting them. The opinion that there is no reason to take any measures concerning this question or that one cannot expect any effective results from them has been supported, i.e. by the World Champion Mr. Botvinnik, by Mr. Heilimo and by the Canadian Federation.

The sanctions proposed by the Permanent Commission for the Laws of Chess—the request by the referee of the competition of an explication in writing and the publication in the F.I.D.E. Review of the names of players who have not provided satisfactory explications—have been supported by the federations of Spain and Switzerland as well as by Mr. Barcza who has, however, expressed the opinion that in the case of F.I.D.E. competitions the names ought not to be published in the F.I.D.E. Review but only in the report to the F.I.D.E. Congress on the competition in question. The proposal has been criticized in particular by Mr. Larsen who vindicates that a player can always allege reasons difficult to refute, such as headache, toothache, ache of the stomach, the position on the tournament table, not to mention that he considers himself entitled to accept an offer of a draw if he deems his position as lost. Grand-Master Pirc expresses the opinion that the proposed sanctions would depend too much of the subjective judgment of the referee, and this view

is shared by Mr. Kmoch who remarks that the disadvantages of this circumstance would be particularly evident if the playing strength of the referee is either much below or much above the strength of the players.

The older method of resisting the tendencies in question by stipulating a certain minimum number of moves before the execution of which a draw must not be agreed upon has been recommended by the Yugoslav Federation, by Mr. Pirc, by the International Referee Mr. Jutschormansky and by Grand-Master Lombardy, who has alleged favourable experiences attained by that method during the Rosenwald Memorial Tournaments of New York in 1954-1956.

As regards the proposal by Mr. Vidmar that any game must be continued to the end, i.e. until a mate or until a forced position of draw has arisen it has been supported only by Mr. Kmoch who has recalled a recommendation by Emanuel Lasker to appreciate in a different way certain typical positions of a draw (stalemate, king alone against a superiority insufficient for a mate etc.). The other correspondents who have uttered an opinion concerning this proposal have been unanimous for rejecting it; according to Mr. Botvinnik the proposed obligation could only arouse indignation among the players.

A considerable number of correspondents have uttered a critical opinion regarding all—as it were—negative measures and have recommended instead favours apt to stimulate the competitive spirit. Thus, Mr. Nagler has reported highly satisfactory results from the great tournaments which he has organized at Zurich in the last years and in which in addition to prizes there have been game fees according to the following scale: win 80 francs, draw 30 francs, loss 20 francs. His opinion has been supported by Mr. Larsen. Mr. Euwe has pronounced himself in the same direction, adding that no game fee ought to be awarded for a draw which has been agreed upon before the 30th move. The proposal to remunerate a win more generously than two draws has also been supported by the Federation of the U.S. S.R. and by Messrs. Grand-Masters Boleslavsky, Flohr, Geller, Keres, Kholmov, Kotov, Petrosjan, Smyslov, and Taimanov. Messrs. Boleslavsky and Geller have stressed the possibility of stimulating the competitive spirit by special prizes for the greatest number of wins, for creative achievements, etc.

Stockholm, July 31st, 1961

HUGO BJORK

Secretary of F.I.D.E.

CATCHING UP

We're sure most of our readers are puzzled (and we hope pleased!) when receiving the September issue of **CHESS LIFE** so "early"—that is only 10 days after the August issue. This is our desperate attempt to catch up and this month's issue is slightly smaller and less newsworthy so that we could accomplish a reasonable de-

livery date. The October issue will be at your home within two weeks and the November should be delivered around the beginning of that month. We thank our readers for their patient indulgence in bearing our embarrassing late delivery on issues in the past, and guarantee a more promising future!

COLLEGE CHESS

by Peter Berlow

By now, every regular **Chess Life** reader should be aware that the Intercollegiate Chess League of America is energetically promoting the formation of clubs on campuses in all parts of the country. This Fall, the **American College Chess Guide** will appear. "What is so new about this?", you may ask? Is our booklet simply a list of college clubs?

The answer lies in the purpose of the **Guide**: to aid all college clubs organize and carry out a chess program which will offer the most enjoyment to their members. We offer not a transitory list, but rather an instruction session in college chess promotion! Does your college have problems with financial aid, or disinterested members, or a lack of exper-

ienced leadership? Many other clubs have encountered similar obstacles. There is no easy method for all colleges, but the combined experience of many organizers will offer you a real treasure of ideas.

You will find chapters on: The purpose of a college club. How to begin. Income and expenses. How to attract players. Planning a suitable program for **your** members. How to run tournaments and arrange matches. Publicizing your program. Planning for the future.

Our goal is to offer a guide with which even the most inexperienced college student can build up a chess program second to none.

Additional features will include: a short history of college chess. The progress of international student chess, (including full reports on the 1961 World Student Team and World Junior Cham-

pionships). A partial list of American college clubs known to the I.C.L.A., and many helpful names and addresses of chess promoters and publications.

Periodic supplements will bring the list of clubs and addresses up to date. We hope that the information contained in the guide section will always remain helpful.

Great things will be happening in college chess. The National Intercollegiate Tournament in Washington, D.C. (December 27-30) should be the best ever. A new, important Southern Regional Intercollegiate Championship, offering travel grants to Washington, will be held at the University of Florida in November. The American Assn. of College Unions is planning to include chess in its already large program of intercollegiate activities. The I.C.L.A. will grow, and with it, college chess.

How can you support college chess? First and most important: support your own club! Purchase a copy of the **Guide** (\$1) and consider its ideas. Send **all** news of your club activities to the I.C.L.A. (at the above address) for publication in this column. Urge your club to join the I.C.L.A., and to hold USCF-rated events. Encourage other students to play, and discover the joys of college chess. And finally, keep playing!

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

CHESS AND AIR CONDITIONING went hand-in-hand in a recent promotion called "Checkmate The Weather with Gas and Electricity" at the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company.

One of the main features of the promotion was a four-week "Checkmate The Weather Chess Tournament" in the C. G. & E. lobby. Games were held each day during the noon hour, from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

More than 100 players participated—many of them members of the two local chess clubs, the Parkway Chess Club and the Cincinnati Chess Club. Daily winners were determined on a one-loss-and-out basis each day. The daily winners returned on Friday of each week for the Weekly Finals, and the weekly winners returned for the Championship Playoffs on Friday, July 14.

The first weekly winner, Bert Edwards, became the Checkmate The Weather Chess Champion by successfully defeating Max Bock in the finals. Mr. Edwards defeated Gustav Leder and Mr. Bock bested Robert McConaughy in the semi-finals.

Chess served as the theme of the entire promotion. Air conditioning units, represented by "Queen Gas" and "Queen Electricity" checkmated "King Summer" and "King Winter." A display of chess sets and a "Checkmate The Weather" contest were other features.

"Checkmate The Weather with Gas and Electricity" was co-sponsored by C. G. & E. and the Cincinnati Enquirer.



Bert Edwards, Checkmate The Weather Chess Champion, has just made the final move assuring him victory over runner-up Max Bock in the tournament in the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company lobby. Condit Brown, Cincinnati Chess Club, who served as judge, and Cliff Baker, C. G. & E., look on.

NO AD

Many readers have commented on how much they like to read Dr. Buschke's chess book ads that appear in **CHESS LIFE** every month. Many feel that even though the copy is advertising it is also interesting in terms of dates, history of the game, literature of foreign countries, etc. The August issue contained no ad and we have received many inquiries as to the reason. (**CHESS LIFE** is probably the only publication in the world that has received complaints from its readers about the lack of advertising!) Even though Dr. Buschke supplied an ad for the August issue, somehow there was a slip-up, beyond anyone's control, and it did not appear. **CHESS LIFE** sincerely apologizes both to Dr. Buschke and our readers for the mistake. To "make up" for missing an issue Dr. Buschke will run a double page spread in the month of December. We would like to take this opportunity to remind our readers of the books that are carried by Dr. Buschke. Rare books, books on openings, endings, problems — foreign magazines, tournament books—all are available at reasonable prices and by very prompt service. We heartily suggest that **CHESS LIFE** readers who have never bought anything from Dr. Buschke look over the monthly ads closely (this month's ad appears on page 257)—there is always something listed for players of every strength and interest, and if "testimonials" are an inducement we would like to say in passing that one of Dr. Buschke's most avid customers is none other than Bobby Fischer!



Above are two youths engaged in post-game analysis as part of a group shown on the cover of 1,400 boys and girls on one football field—playing chess!! The event was the Milwaukee All-City Junior Championship conducted by the Milwaukee Journal and the Milwaukee Department of Municipal Recreation. The mammoth-sized tourney is an annual event and is the largest attended chess gathering in the United States. Tournament Director Ernie Olfe pairs the participants according to age groups and many prizes are awarded by the Journal. Ages range from 9 to 18 and the tournament has been conducted continuously for 22 years! Some of Milwaukee's most prominent players have developed through the junior All-City Chess Program.



Winners of the Texas Junior Championship are shown above. (From left to right) Tommy Richardson—3rd, Henry Davis—1st, William Bills, Director, Stephen Jones—4th and Henry Dove—2nd.

Irving Chernev,

teacher of
Grand Masters, says:

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His new book **PRACTICAL CHESS ENDINGS** shows you the winning potential of every piece on the board—the role of the Pawn, the Knight, the Bishop, the Rook and the Queen, alone and in combination. It gives you an understanding of the constant strategic principles that you can turn to your advantage in any endgame situation.

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- How to squeeze a win out of those frequently-occurring and drawish-looking Rook endings.

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CHESS KALEIDOSCOPE

by U. S. Master ELIOT HEARST

LASKER'S CHESS MAGAZINE



One of the most profound and influential writers on the game of chess was former World Champion Emanuel Lasker, whose "Manual of Chess" (first published in 1925 and recently reprinted by Dover Publications) even today retains its position as one of the best and most comprehensive volumes of chess instruction ever published, many classes above the superficial and repetitive works that today often pass as chess "manuals." One of Lasker's greatest disappointments in chess must have been the failure of his own chess magazine to survive and develop. After examining some of the early issues of Lasker's Chess Magazine from 1904 to 1906 your columnist is equally disappointed that the journal soon went out of existence, since Lasker's qualities as a chess journalist—the personal touch, a profound knowledge of the subject matter and the ability to communicate this to others, and an interest in chess as a cultural activity not completely divorced from the world of art and science—made him a world champion at chess-writing as well as at chess-play.

In true Kaleidoscopic fashion, here are some excerpts from LCM (1904 to 1906):

"I think," said Mr. Frank J. Marshall, "the Ruy Lopez is mere bluff. It is almost impossible to obtain any attack worth noting against Steinitz's defense" . . . Is there a lack of initiative in the organizational aspect of chess? Do chess players as a class, because they possess chess-playing talents, possess also the characteristics of idealists, dreamers, and theorists and lack the power of consistent effort? The wrecks of chess organizations that strew the beaches of the ocean of time would seem to indicate that the chess playing faculty is not accompanied by the energy and continued effort that are necessary to success. . . . The absence of the human element is uniformly a prominent defect in most chess magazines. If a chess magazine publishes nothing else besides games and problems, it is guilty of almost as grave an error as playing "Hamlet" with only "Hamlet and the Ghost" as the dramatic personae. . . . Show me three variations in the leading handbook on the openings, and I will show you two of those three that are defective. . . . On one occasion Steinitz was discussing political economy with a distinguished professor in England and by and by the Malthusian theory became the topic. After the usual arguments the veteran thus wound up the controversy: "It's all nonsense what they say. You tell me a poor man has no right to have a large family. You say his doing so is not honest, is a positive injury to his country and to humanity. I tell you you are wrong and I'll prove it. My father was a poor man, a very poor man. My father was an honest man, a very honest man. Well, he had thirteen children, and I, Wilhelm Steinitz, the Chess Champion of the world, I am the thirteenth!" . . . The chess master fills as clearly defined a place in the world, as any other class of entertainer. Musicians add nothing but entertainment and temporary pleasure to the total of the world's goods. Artists, actors, and other entertainers have but a similar mission in life to that of the chess master and he probably adds as much to the total of pleasure as the master of any of the other pleasure-giving professions, although his emoluments are infinitely less.

For the true lover of chess there is no entertainment equal to that afforded by the skill of the chess master in developing intricate combinations in the game. Paderewski never gave more pleasure to his audiences than the writer has seen depicted in the countenances of an audience when a master hand was at the chess board. . . . Pillsbury asserted

a few years ago that he did not see actual images of the chess board in his mental vision; that there were no definite patterns of the games in his mind while he was playing blindfolded; that it was, as far as he could say, a memorizing of the moves as he went along in the games; they would come up before him in an indistinct way and his moves would be made from a sort of formless vision of the positions. In contrast, one blindfold player told me that he could see the pictures of the games he was playing in the clouds of smoke that came from his cigar; they stood out clearly before his open eyes and it required no effort to keep them there. . . . Skittles are the social glasses of chess; indulged in too freely they lead to inebriation and weaken the consistent effort necessary to build a strong game. . . . Vanity should never tempt a player to engage in a combat at the risk of loss of health. It is bad enough to lose without the additional annoyance of paying doctors' bills. . . . First-class players frequently lose to second-class players because second-class players sometimes play a first-class game. . . . Nearly all chess players, and the rule applies equally to masters and amateurs, reach the zenith of their strength within a short time after they enter the list of regular habitues of the game. . . .

"On the chessboard lies and hypocrisy do not survive long. The creative combination lays bare the presumption of a lie; the merciless fact, culminating in a checkmate, contradicts the hypocrite."

Considerable amusement has been created by the passage of an ordinance recently by the Board of Alderman of New York, prohibiting any trial of "speed, skill or endurance" wherein the competitors remained in the contest longer than three hours in the 24. Under this rule chess games could legally be included as contest of skill and endurance, but no attempts have been made to stop the matches in the clubs.

Mr. Marshall in his new book on the openings severely castigates Philidor's Defense ("this defense is contrary to principle and to all I have written concerning the game") and the Ponziani Opening ("there is no point in White's third move unless Black plays badly"). Neither of these openings deserve the harsh criticism visited upon them by Mr. Marshall, except from the point of view of a player who abhors lack of initiative more than anything else. His remarks prove nothing for or against these openings; they show conclusively where Mr. Marshall's strength and weakness lie.

A young and promising player has been found by Mr. A. Ettlinger of the Manhattan Chess Club in the person of Jose Raul Capablanca of Cuba. Master Capablanca is now 16 years old and is a pupil at the Woodycliff School of South Orange, New Jersey. Youthful precocity is ascribed to the young player which antedates that of any other exponent of chess known to history. Early in January, Master Capablanca showed his skill at the Manhattan Chess Club by winning a game from Mr. Joseph Redding wherein he was tested at the conclusion of the game by Mr. Redding with the request that he state what would have happened had a certain move been made in the middlegame. He replied immediately that it would have led to a mate in ten moves and demonstrated the mate. The principal of the Woodycliff School has advised the youthful player to forego chess until his studies are concluded.

The most intelligent inspection of any number of fine paintings will not make the observer a painter, nor will

listening to a number of operas make the hearer a musician, but good judges of music and painting may be so formed. Chess differs from these. The intelligent perusal of fine games cannot fail to make the reader a better player and a better judge of the play of others. . . . Do not permit yourself to fall in love with end-game play to the exclusion of entire games. It is well to have the whole story of how it happened; the complete play, not the denouement only. Do not embrace the rag-time and vaudeville of chess.

If a game looked shaky for him, master von Bardeleben would leave the room and devote himself to his literary work, allowing his clock to run until the time limit would end the game. It became a matter of amusement to the players and spectators, and Dr. Tarrasch created a couplet that went through the press of the time in its German form, with various translations one being: "Whenever your game is bad and sore, then sneak out and return no more." It is interesting that, had there been no time limit, von Bardeleben would have been compelled to stay at his board or resign.

When Pillsbury, in a hospital in Philadelphia, attempted suicide recently, the facts of the case were given to the public in an exaggerated and distorted shape and all blame was laid on the game and the American champion's indulgence in blindfold play. For example, the New York Morning Telegraph (April 2nd, 1905): "Who has ever heard of a professional chess player doing anything but play chess? It has been said—and is probably not true—that every great man has been a chess

player. But was there ever a chess player who was also a great man? Of course not and never will be. It is impossible. Great skill at chess is not a mark of greatness of intellect but of a great intellect gone wrong." That the adoption of chess as a profession should be considered a strong evidence of mental aberration is a matter of point of view. The writer of the editorial quoted above, whose style is so erratic, surely could not be considered the judge of what would be mental soundness in others.

Some people do not think a move strong unless it is audible in the next room. To acquire a reputation as a fine player it is necessary to start a chess club among your friends who are ignorant of the game. If you would play chess, the first rule is, think before you move! Think of whatever you like but let it be evident that you are thinking. Never forget that the object of a good player is to impress the audience. "If you want to play a rattling game of chess, never eat heartily on the day the match takes place. It will surely affect you" (F. J. Marshall).

Mr. Akiba Rubinstein of Lodz, a new star on the chess firmament, is only 23 years of age and has a good style, sound judgment of position, a remarkable retentive memory and a stock of book lore dating back to Morphy's time. In addition he is full of courage, and in his final game with Schlechter in a recent tourney made a bold attempt to tie for first by winning instead of being content with the draw he might have obtained to clinch second prize.

White To Play and Win

by
WEAVER W. ADAMS

A remark was made in a recent issue of CHESS REVIEW to the effect that the Sicilian has tended to disappear lately from master play, because no one has been able to find a good defence for black against white's pawn roller, pawns at K4, KB3, KN4, and KR5. This leads to the opening of the KR file against which black has no defence. But I wonder if the situation doesn't go deeper than that. Could it be that black has no defence, period? I happen to think so, and have said so for many years. I realize the contention seems extravagant. We see from the Sicilian that it's only a matter of one move. White attacks, and black attacks, and white mates one move before black is ready to mate. But that means the game is over, and all bets are paid off.

Recently a match was played for the world championship between Tal and Botvinnik. Tal lost, and all kinds of excuses were made for him. He was upset, his health was not good, etc. But Botvinnik is an excellent player, and not easily beaten. If we look at the games we may learn something. Note that Botvinnik often played the Caro-Kann, at which he is an expert. The Caro Kann was also a favorite with Capablanca. Could it be that since other moves have been tried and found wanting, Tal elected to play the only possible alternative, the unpopular 3. P-K5? Could it also be possible that, a new move comparatively, he wasn't thoroughly familiar with it, and that therein lies the true reason as to why he lost the match? For fifteen years I have recommended in "Simple Chess" 3. P-K5.

Now I want to let you in on a little secret: All my life I have been working on the Vienna which nobody plays. Why this exertion when the simplest equalizing line would mean the end of it? I'll tell you the reason: Constantly I have looked for an instance in which white could transpose any two moves with impunity. Such an opportunity does not exist. This despite the fact that black is not so limited. Black may often transpose two or more moves, and white can do nothing about it. Does this mean that the game is not equal. I claim so.

I'd like to say something about the Ruy Lopez, because it is conceivable that the Ruy, 2. N-KB3, is inferior to the Vienna, 2. N-QB3. In 1924 Frank Marshall introduced a new line, since called the Marshall attack. 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-KB3, N-QB3; 3. B-N5, P-QR3; 4. B-RA, N-B3; 5. O-O, B-K2; 6. R-K1, P-QN4; 7. B-N3, O-O; 8. P-B3, P-Q4! It caused quite sensation at the time. But after it was all over and much analyzed, devotees of the Ruy breathed a sigh of relief. Innovations might succeed against tyros, but against a real player like Capablanca they mean nothing. (Capa took 45 minutes to answer Marshall's

8., P-Q4, but answer it he surely did.) And this opinion holds even today. Am I, therefore, sticking my neck out to suggest that Marshall did not make the best moves? This I do say, and not without thinking it over for a very long time. After 8., P-Q4, 9. PxP, black has a choice. Marshall played 9., NxP. Does 9., P-K5 seem more vigorous? It has been played, continuing 10. PxN, PxN; 11. QxP. Black has good development, but is it enough for two pawns? Suppose 11., B-KN5; 12. Q-N3, B-Q3; 13. P-KB4, R-K1. Here there has been an argument. At one time 14. R-K5 was thought to be sufficient. But then somebody discovered 14., BxR; 15. PxB, N-R4, and black's B at N5 is immune to capture. Shipman beat Stolcenberg with it at Detroit in 1950. But it's not too serious a matter. All white has to do is give up 14. R-K5. But it isn't that easy. I had a correspondence game recently which continued 14. P-Q4, RxRch (not the "book" move, 14., N-R4) 15. QxR, Q-K1; 16. QxQch, RxQ; 17. B-Q2, N-K5; 18. P-N3, P-KR4; 19. P-QR4 (if 19. B-K1, N-B4) P-R5; 20. PxNP, QRPxP; 21. P-B4, NxR; 22. NxN, R-K7; 23. P-B5, B-K2, and my opponent didn't like it any more. He is now trying Keres' move, 10. N-N5. But Keres doesn't consider 10., B-KN5 with the possibility, 11. Q-B2, N-K4; 12. NxKP, NxN; 13. QxN, B-Q3; 14. P-Q4, P-KB4; 15. Q-B2, N-Z6ch; 16. PxN, BxPch. So it would seem that the last word is yet to be said.

In June, 1960, I wrote an article for CHESS LIFE entitled "Let's clear up this Sicilian business." Many players hesitate to play 1. P-K4, not because of 1., P-K4 in reply since the Ruy is a standby, but because of 1., P-QB4. Lately I am glad to note, as above mentioned, that the Sicilian is not as good as formerly. But much has been kept in the dark which ought to be brought to light. So I submit the following: Incidentally, 6. P-KR3 in variation II first appeared to my knowledge in the game, Adams vs. Reshevsky, Hollywood, 1945. Reshevsky won, but he shouldn't have. Variation I, 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-KN3 (if 5., P-QR3, the Najdorf line, white's best, I believe, is 6. B-QB4, not the more popular 6. B-KN5); 6. B-K3, B-N2; 7. P-B3, O-O; 8. B-QB4, N-B3; 9. B-N3, P-QR3; 10. Q-Q2, Q-B2; 11. O-O-O, N-K4; 12. B-R6. Variation II, same as I to 5. N-QB3. Then 5., N-B3 (5., P-K3, the Cheveningen line is adequately answered by 6. P-KN4) 6. P-KR3, P-KN3 (if P-K3, 7. P-QR3) 7. B-K3, B-N2; 8. Q-Q2; O-O; 9. O-O-O, NxN; 10. BxN, B-K3; 11. K-N1, Q-B2; 12. P-KN4, QR-B1; 13. B-N2.

The evidence accumulates.

Young American Masters

By Charles Henin

One of the finest young players in the country is Anthony Saidy, a 24-year-old medical student from New York. The current Canadian Open champion, Saidy has long been considered a threat in any event in which he competes. He has placed high several times in the U. S. Open, and last year at St. Louis Tony defeated both the winner (Byrne) and the runner-up (Benko) and seemed headed for the title when a loss to Poschel in the 11th round ruined his chances and brought him down to a tie for fourth prize. Undaunted, Tony a month later scored his first major tournament win—the Canadian Open at Kitchener, Ontario.

Saidy has competed on the U. S. Student Team no less than four times, with consistently fine results. He was high scorer for the team in Iceland (1957) and Bulgaria (1958) and scored 4½-2½ on board 4 in the team's victory last year at Leningrad. Against Soviet opposition Tony holds an even score, despite a loss to a comparative unknown in 1956—M. Tahl.

Tony was born in Los Angeles, but has lived in New York since age 10. His family is involved in the rather offbeat world of the theatre, his father, Fred Saidy, being a well-known playwright who has penned many fine shows including the delightful "Finian's Rainbow." Tony learned chess from his

father, whom he says is a poor player but good at bridge. At 11 he joined the Marshall Chess Club, and was one of the "Marshall Juniors," whose past ranks have included many of the country's leading players. Tony obtained his B.S. at Fordham, is currently in his



Anthony Saidy

fourth year at Cornell University Medical College in New York and will soon be Dr. Saidy.

Saidy is husky and rugged looking, appears poised and confident both on and off the chessboard. He captained the U. S. Student Team twice, and was a key organizer as ICIA president, which involved the not inconsiderable task of collecting the funds necessary for the team's existence.

Tony scored a double win last year at Kitchener, for in addition to the title he brought back with him the daughter of one of the players, a lovely girl named Tanya, and was just recently married. Tony feels that considering Tanya is of Russian-Yugoslav stock, their genetic potential should be fine as far as chess is concerned!

Saidy has an aggressive, positional chess style which together with a fine knowledge of openings and a sharp eye for combinational possibilities make him a very dangerous opponent. He generally thinks deeply in the early stages of the game, and as a result often gets into time trouble. Though a fine blitz player and an expert at "time pressure swindles," Tony often pays the penalty for trying to cheat the clock. In the recent U.S. Championship, Saidy came tantalizingly close to being the first American in 4 years to defeat Fischer, when a blunder just before the time control cost him the game.

The following game will not be hailed as a brilliancy—nor did it prevent the loser from winning the tournament. It is simply master chess of very high caliber, in which we see Saidy at his best. He keeps up the pressure in a delicate and difficult struggle, until his opponent slips fatally, and dies.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

U. S. Open, 1960, St. Louis

Anthony Saidy Robert Byrne
White Black

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-QB4 | N-KB5 |
| 2. P-Q4 | P-KN5 |
| 3. N-QB5 | B-N2 |
| 4. P-K4 | P-Q3 |
| 5. P-B3 | |

Results with this variation in the recent Botvinnik-Tahl match were very favorable for White.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| | O-O |
| 6. B-K3 | QN-Q2 |
| 7. Q-Q2 | P-B3 |
| 8. KN-K2 | P-QR3 |
| 9. R-Q1 | P-QN4 |

Black's system is not often seen against the Samisch variation, but is not necessarily bad.

10. N-B1!

White has timed his moves so as to be able to develop smoothly.

- | | |
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| | PxP |
| 11. BxP | P-Q4! |
| 12. B-K2! | |

On 12. PxP, N-N3 Black recaptures the pawn favorably.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| | PxP |
| 13. PxP | Q-B2 |
| 14. P-K5 | N-Q4 |
| 15. NxN | PxN |
| 16. O-O | N-N3 |
| 17. P-QN3 | P-B3 |
| 18. N-Q3! | |

White has completed his development, and has a fine game, with attacking chances on both flanks. The pawn of course is immune (18., PxP; 19. PxP, BxP?; 20. NxB and 21. BxN).

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| | B-B4 |
| 19. PxP | RxP |
| 20. R-B1 | Q-Q1 |
| 21. N-K5 | N-B1 |
| 22. N-N4 | |

Obtaining the two bishops.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 23. N-R6ch | BxN |
| 24. BxB | N-Q3 |
| 25. Q-B4? | |

An inaccuracy which allows Black to simplify.

B-K5?

Correct is, B-Q6!; 26. Q-K5, BxB; 27. RxR, KxR; 28. QxB, N-B4 and Black is quite safe.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 26. Q-K5 | N-B4 |
| 27. B-Q2 | Q-N3 |
| 28. B-QB3 | QR-KB1 |

Much better than 28., Q-Q3. Black is in danger but has fair chances to survive in the endgame.

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|------------|------|
| 29. P-KN4! | N-R5 |
|------------|------|

And now 29., N-Q3 was needed.

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|------------|--------|
| 30. RxR | RxR |
| 31. B-K1 | N-B6ch |
| 32. BxN | RxB |
| 33. R-B8ch | K-B2? |

The fatal slip. 33., R-B1 loses a pawn but the game goes on.

- | | |
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| 34. Q-R8 | |
|----------|-------|

White threatens 35. Q-N8ch, K-B3; 36. B-R4ch and mate next.

- | | |
|------------|------|
| | K-K3 |
| 35. Q-N8ch | K-Q2 |

Or 35., R-B2; 36. B-B2, P-N4; 37. Q-K8! wins.

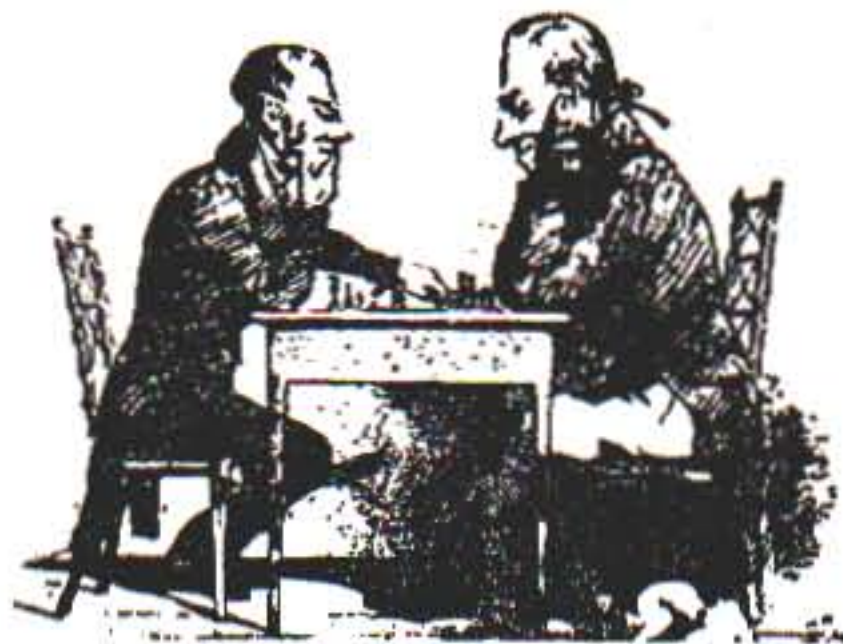
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| 36. Q-K8ch | K-Q3 |
| 37. R-R5 | |

Time trouble. B-N4ch mates in one.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| | P-KR4 |
| 38. B-N4 | Resigns |

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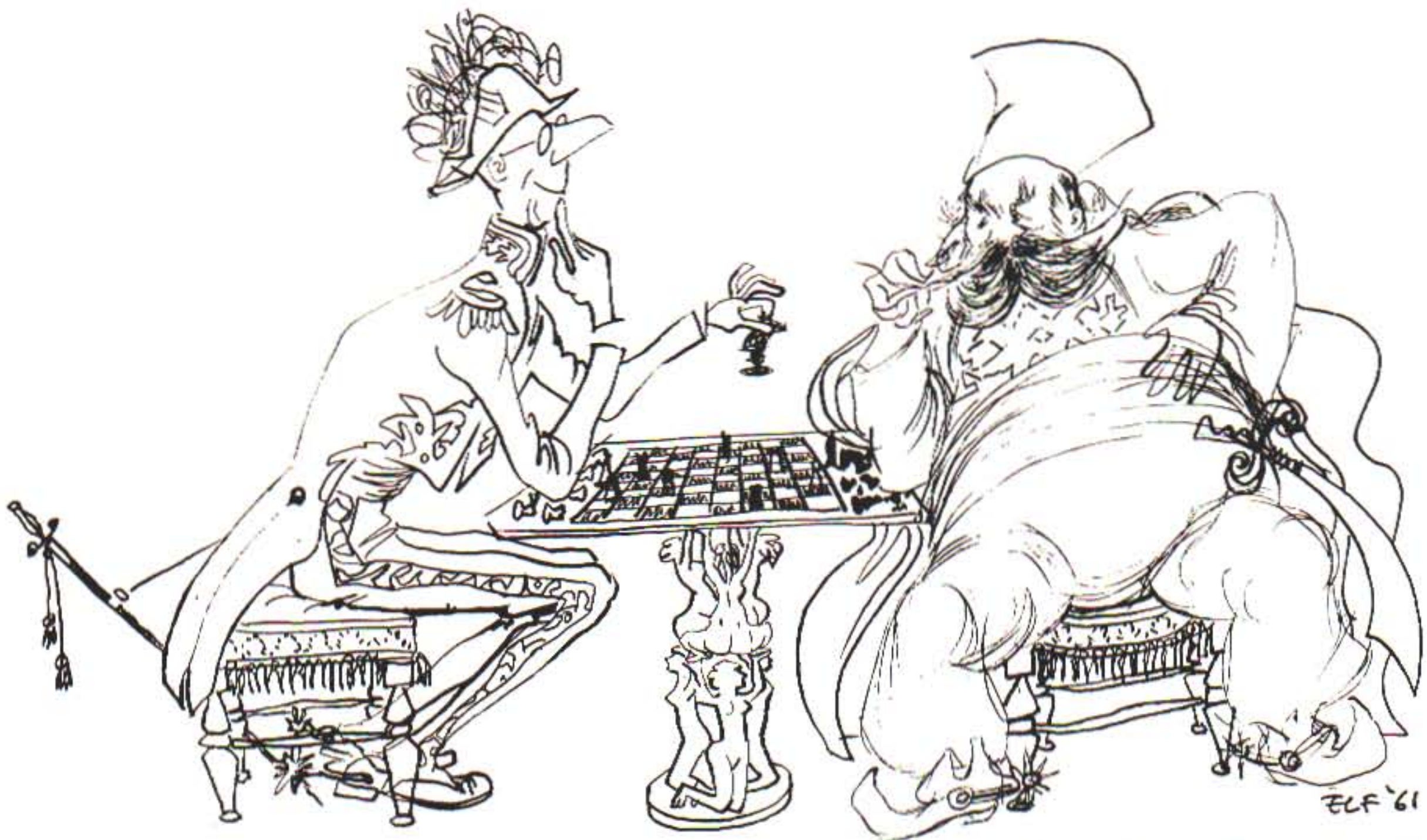
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CHESS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

BY FRED M. WREN



Reprinted through the courtesy of the Foreign Service Journal

In 1928 my doctor informed me to cut out basketball, badminton, and tennis and take up either chess or bridge. I decided to concentrate on chess, a game which provided both a mental stimulation and a needed relaxation. Since my retirement from the Foreign Service in 1956, consequently, most of my time has been spent in playing, teaching, lecturing, or writing about the game.

Despite the financial return as a supplement to my annuity, I realized only recently what vistas of future success might open to one skilled in chess. Not long ago, in one of his syndicated columns entitled: "What Are Qualities a President Must Have to Deal With Soviet?", Walter Lippmann said:

Once his availability for president in American political terms has been established, among the first questions I would ask a candidate is whether he had ever played the game of chess. For chess is, as we know, the national game of Russia. It is the kind of game which in its basic intellectual requirements is remarkably like high strategic and political action.

So far as I know, neither Mr. Kennedy nor Mr. Nixon was asked the question during the recent election campaign. An affirmative answer might pacify Mr. Lippmann, but a negative reply would have cost the presidential aspirant not only Mr. Lippmann's personal vote but also the electoral votes of New York, Wisconsin, and California. Be that as it may, the prospects for 1964 are bright, with thousands of us standing by our telephones ready to answer the call from the smoke-filled room at the convention: "Sure, I play chess, and I'll accept the nomination."

The chessplayer in the Foreign Service may not get the presidential nomination; he may not even get by the promotion panel for his grade. But he'll have a lot more fun while he's in there, and he'll do a better public relations job for us than most of the non-chess-players can.

In 1928 I was assigned to the American Consulate at Rotterdam. None of my fellow officers played chess, but I soon found that the natives were friendly, and that the old Hotel Coomans, nearby, could furnish all the chess I could absorb. There were dozens of men who apparently spent all their waking hours in the huge cafe of that hotel, playing chess, or checkers, or dominoes, or billiards, or various card games. There were pros, who would give lessons at a guilder an hour; there were the sharpies who would play any game for coffee or beer stakes; there were others, like me, who

would play anyone, any game, anytime, just for the love of playing.

I soon made friends with a chap who reminded me of the Captain in "HMS Pinafore"—the one who "hardly ever" got seasick—my new friend being a chess player of the master class who hated to play chess! I guess it was so easy for him that he had developed a phobia about it. But he loved to play billiards, and since our comparative proficiencies in that game were as much in my favor as our chess abilities were in his, we used to swap lessons and playing sessions. From him I learned several little tricks and finesses of chess—the subtleties which are the stock-in-trade of the chess master, but which were unknown and unheard of in the chess circles of Maine, where I had learned what little I knew of the game. I joined a local chess club, improved rapidly, and became classified as "a player of the 3rd category" according to Dutch chess ratings.

A few years later, the principal officer, the late Carol Foster, called me into his office to meet a visitor whom he thought I would be interested in knowing. I certainly was, for the visitor was Jose Raul Capablanca, the Cuban ambassador without portfolio, the former chess champion of the world. He was in Holland playing a match with the Dutch champion, Dr. Max Euwe, who, in his turn, was to win the world chess championship four years later. Capablanca, upon learning that I was a chess enthusiast, invited me to be his guest at the match games, and at various exhibitions of simultaneous play which he was giving throughout the small country. Further acquaintance revealed that he was staying at a hotel in Scheveningen, within a hundred yards of my home. Capablanca was one of the most polished gentlemen I ever met, and from him I learned many things of value to me later—not so much about chess as about developing the ability to mix with the local population of any country of assignment, and of the desirability of learning to talk to these people in their own languages.

A few years later, the scene having shifted to Halifax, Nova Scotia, I was once more in a consulate general where I was the only officer who played chess. At this post I got my first intimation of the position which chess occupies in the USSR. On board one of the trans-Atlantic liners docking there I met a group of USSR diplomats on their way from London to a new post in South America. The new ambassador was carrying an English chess book. I asked him if he played.

"But of course," he smiled pityingly, "we all play chess." Since a tournament for the world championship has recently been played, half in the Hague and half in Moscow, with a Russian, Botvinnik, emerging as world champion (and another Russian, Smyslov, finishing as runner-up) I congratulated him on Botvinnik's victory. His face lighted up, and he became animated, forgetting the party line to the extent of saying something nice about our American champion, Reshevsky, who had finished in a tie for third place (with Keres, another Russian by conquest) in that same championship tournament. "Do you know," he confided, "I think that your Reshevsky is nearly as good as Botvinnik? In their first-round game Reshevsky actually had a better position than Botvinnik and might have won if he hadn't made that terrible mistake on his 28th move."

Analysis of the move in question is not pertinent. What is pertinent and important is that every American FSO should realize the importance which the USSR diplomats attach to the prestige which the USSR has attained in world chess. Here was a Soviet Ambassador pointing out correctly a mistake which the American champ had made on the 28th move of a 32-move game played two months before—one game out of five which Reshevsky contested with Botvinnik in that tournament. I'd be willing to bet that not more than one or two of our American Ambassadors of the period either knew or cared who eventually won the tournament, say nothing of commenting on a single move in a single game from it.

Still in Canada—the consul of a certain country arrived at his new post in a Canadian city, and in his first encounter with the press announced that he was a chess master; and that he would be glad to give the local boys some instructions in the fine points of the game. He was no master, but he was good, and it came to pass that a few months later he and I were seated across a chess board from each other—he playing Board No. 1 on a four-man team representing the province in which his post was located, and I holding down the top board for Nova Scotia. I knew his reputation, and played cautiously. After four hours of play I had managed to weather the premature attack which he had launched, to the point where we agreed to call the game a draw. He was condescending and cold throughout the game, but the payoff came in the report from his hotel after the game, where it was said he paced up and down the lobby floor, holding his head in his hands, shaking his head in bewilderment, and repeating "What shall I tell my Government? What shall I tell my Government? Held to a draw by an unknown American!" I wonder what he **did** tell his government. Certainly not the truth, for I know that he is still active in diplomatic circles, and if he **had** told his Foreign Office about the mistake he had made which permitted me to draw the game, he would probably have been liquidated before this.

I spent four years in Zurich, which is a hotbed of chess on all levels. I had one narrow escape there. Shortly after my arrival in Zurich I heard about a tournament which was being played over a weekend, so I decided to have a shot at it. At the registration booth I was asked if I would like to become a member of the Club sponsoring the tournament, membership fee 25 francs Swiss, per year, in which case I could play in the tournament for free. The alternative was a 15 franc entry fee for non-members to play. I asked the Dutch vice-consul, who was also going to play, what he was going to do. He said he was going to pay the entry-fee as a non-member, and look over the other clubs in the city before affiliating with any of them. I did the same, and was that a lucky break! Why? The sponsoring club was one of the many communist youth organizations in the area, and had I become a member through desire to play in the tournament it is probable that I would have retired from the Foreign Service before 1956, and involuntarily rather than otherwise.

Those of you who recall the attacks of the late Senator on "the card-carrying communists in the State Department," and the "fact-finding" junket of his disciples Roy Cohn and David Schine, can realize what such an innocent membership might have done to me. As it turned out, this curious pair's greatest accomplishment during their trip at the expense of the American tax-payers, was to remove from U.S. Information Agency libraries several books, written by allegedly communist authors.

While I was in Zurich in 1953 a great international tournament was played there at Kongresshaus. Fifteen players

competed in what was called the "Candidates' Tournament" with the winner's main prize being a man-to-man match with World Champion Botvinnik for the supreme title in chess. The fifteen competitors for this honour were all winners of various regional and zonal tournaments held in all parts of the world. There was one Hollander, (Max Euwe, the former world-champion); one Argentinian; one Swede; one Yugoslav; one Hungarian; one American (Samuel Reshevsky); and nine Russians. When the nine Russian players arrived in Zurich—a week before the starting date to give them a chance to rest and get used to the Swiss food and air—they were accompanied by a party of seventeen non-players—seconds, trainers, coaches, etc. They were met by an official delegation from the Soviet Mission in Bern, consisting of the Chief of Mission and seven of his top aides, and away they went to Bern in nine or ten big limousines, bearing the "C.D." plates issued to the **Corps Diplomatique**.

At the opening ceremonies of the tournament, attended by high dignitaries of Switzerland and of the above-mentioned participating countries, the climax of the evening was the drawing of lots to determine who would play whom in the first round. As each player's name was drawn, a diplomatic representative of his country would make the required response for him. All but—guess who. Sure, the American champion, Reshevsky. So far as I know the American Embassy in Bern doesn't know yet that the tournament was played, or that there was an American representative in it. When he had arrived at Kloten Airport the day before the tournament was to begin, he was met by an orthodox rabbi from Zurich, and by me and one of my friends, in the capacity of friends and well-wishers, rather than as official greeters. Maybe the Department's and the Embassy's inaction and apathy in such cases is the course of top-level wisdom, but to me it stinks. When congressmen's secretaries, and actors, and American city garbage collectors decide to take a summer junket through Europe, the missions and consular offices are alerted, and many a Foreign Service Officer spent hours in cold stations and airports waiting for one of these characters to show up on schedule, just to be there to ask if there might be something which the local office could do to make the visiting fireman more comfortable or happy. But nothing like this for Reshevsky, over there against his will and better judgment, just to fight against overwhelming odds for the prestige of his country!

A pertinent yarn at this point would be the one about a prominent American author who arrived in Zurich one day, and having nothing better to do, he presented himself at the Consulate General. I was called into the Consul General's office, introduced to the famous author, and was told that he bore a letter from the Secretary of State enjoining all Department officials and employees to give him the VIP treatment. The man's demands were modest—all he wanted was someone to play chess with during the six hours before his departure from Zurich. Guess who was elected unanimously! It wasn't a bad afternoon. I took him to a cafe near the station, and there, as I remember it, we played over twenty games of chess and inhaled about as many glasses of beer, while waiting for his traintime. The only unfortunate part of it was that in extending its **carte blanche** to this gentleman, the Department had neglected to authorize the use of counter-part funds for his entertainment, so I had to take out in the satisfaction of winning all the games my compensation for the time, effort, and francs Swiss expended. Even now I don't dare to name him, for I have no desire to be cast as a heavy in his next book. (And there'll always be a next one so long as he lives, even if he takes time off for some chess instruction.)

While attending the big tournament at Zurich in 1953 I was introduced to Karel Opocensky, (See Page 4, Chess Life, December 20, 1960) a famous Czech chess master, and editor of a fine chess magazine in Prague. He offered to send me his magazine, and I was tickled pink, for it is one of those technical publications that you can't subscribe to, which is seldom seen outside the Iron Curtain. I thanked him, accepted his offer, and gave him one of my cards for his mailing list purposes. He smiled, and said, "Don't you think that I should better send the magazine to your home address? Mr. Dulles (Alan, I suppose) might not like to have an American consul receiving a communist publication at his office." So I gave him my home address and received the magazine regularly until I left Zurich in 1956.

King's Knight's Game

Annotated by William Shakespeare

Pinch
White

Bottom
Black



1. P to K's 4th sq.
"Have I not in my time heard lions roar? . . ." *The Taming of the Shrew*

1. The same
"I do oppose my patience to his fury . . ." *The Merchant of Venice*

2. Kt to his KB's 3rd sq.
Kt to his QB's 3rd sq.
3. B to his QB's 4th sq.
"Come, gentle knight, come, loving, black brow'd knight . . ." *Romeo and Juliet*

3. Kt to his KB's 3rd sq.
4. P to Q's 3rd sq.
"I am not gamesome: I do lack some part of that quick spirit that is in Antony . . ." *Julius Caesar*

4. P to KR's 3rd sq.
"Whoever wins, on that side shall I lose: assured loss before the match be played . . ." *King John*

5. Kt to his QB's 3rd sq.
B to his QKt's 5th sq.
6. Castles B to his QB's 4th sq.
"Why the King of France is so suddenly gone back know you the reason? . . ." *King Lear*

7. Kt to his Q's 5th sq. Castles
8. P to QR's 4th sq.
"Come hither, mistress. Is your name Goneril? . . ." *King Lear*

8. P to QR's 3rd sq.
"One sees more devils than vast hell can hold . . ." *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

9. B to his K's 3rd sq. B takes B
"Can such things be, as here surround us like a summer's cloud without our special wonder? . . ." *Macbeth*

10. P reprises P to Q's 3rd sq.
11. Kt takes Kt giving check
"Are the knights ready to begin their triumph? . . ." *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*

11. Q reprises
12. Kt to his Q's 4th sq.
"I was not made a horse: and yet I bear a burden like an ass . . ." *King Richard II*

12. Q to her Kkt's 4th sq.
"Is a black Ethiop reaching at the sun? . . ." *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*

13. Kt takes Kt P reprises
"Who seeks, and will not take, when once 'tis offer'd shall never find it more . . ." *Antony and Cleopatra*

14. Q to her KB's 3rd sq.
"The sepulchre where in we saw thee quietly inurn'd, hath op'd his ponderous and marble jaws . . ." *Hamlet*

14. B to his K's 3rd sq.
15. B takes B P reprises
16. Q to her KR's 3rd sq.
Q to her K's 2nd sq.
"Covering discretion with a coat of folly . . ." *King Henry V*

17. R to it KB's 3rd sq.
R to its KB's 3rd sq.
18. QR to its KB's sq. QR to its KB's sq.
19. P to Kkt's 4th sq. P to Q's 4th sq.
20. Q to her Kkt's 3rd sq.
P to Q's 5th sq.

"Once more unto the breach, dear friends . . ." *King Henry V*

21. P takes Q's P P reprises
22. R takes R R reprises
23. R takes R Q reprises
"With eager feeding food doth choke the feeder . . ." *King Richard II*

24. Q takes P P to K's 4th sq.
25. Q to her B's 8th sq. giving check K to his R's 2nd sq.
26. Q to her KB's 5th sq. giving check
"How this may gall him with some check . . ." *Othello*

26. K to his Kt's sq.
27. Q takes Q P reprises
28. P to KR's 4th sq.

K to his B's 2nd sq.
29. P to B's 4th sq.
"If you go on thus you will kill yourself . . ." *Much Ado About Nothing*

29. P takes P en passant
"Taking the measure of an unmade grave . . ." *Romeo and Juliet*

30. P reprises K to his Kt's 3rd sq.
31. K to his B's 2nd sq.
P to KR's 4th sq.
"Twas sin before, but now 'tis charity . . ." *Third Part of King Henry VI*

32. K to his B's 3rd sq.
K to his R's 3rd sq.
33. P to Q's 4th sq.
P takes P giving check
"Tis like the breath of an unfee'd lawyer . . ." *King Lear*

34. K reprises P takes P
35. P reprises K to his Kt's 3rd sq.
36. P to KR's 5th sq. giving check

"Till then my noble friend, chew upon this . . ." *Julius Caesar*

36. K to his B's 2nd sq.
"Farewell the plumed troop and the big wars that make ambition virtue . . ." *Othello*

37. K to his B's 5th sq. K to his 2nd sq.
"What's gone and what's past help should be past grief . . ." *The Winter's Tale*

38. K to his Kt's 6th sq.
K to his 3rd sq.
39. P to R's 6th sq. K to his 2nd sq.
40. P to R's 7th sq. K to his 3rd sq.
41. P to R's 8th sq. making Q
"The glow-worm shows the matin to be near and g'ins to pale his uneffectual fire . . ." *Hamlet*

41. K to his 2nd sq.
"No medicine in the world can do thee good . . ." *Hamlet*

42. Q takes P giving check K to his Q's 2nd sq.
"My grief lies onward and my joy behind . . ." *Sonnet L*

43. Q to her KB's 5th sq. giving check K to his Q's 3rd sq.
44. Q to her B's 5th sq. giving check
"Fie, what an indirect and peevish course is this of hers . . ." *King Richard III*

44. K to his QB's 2nd sq.
45. Q to her R's 7th sq. giving check K to his Q's 3rd sq.
46. Q takes P
"I had rather chop this hand off at a blow . . ." *Third Part of King Henry VI*

46. K to his QB's 2nd sq.
47. P to R's 5th sq. K to his Q's 3rd sq.

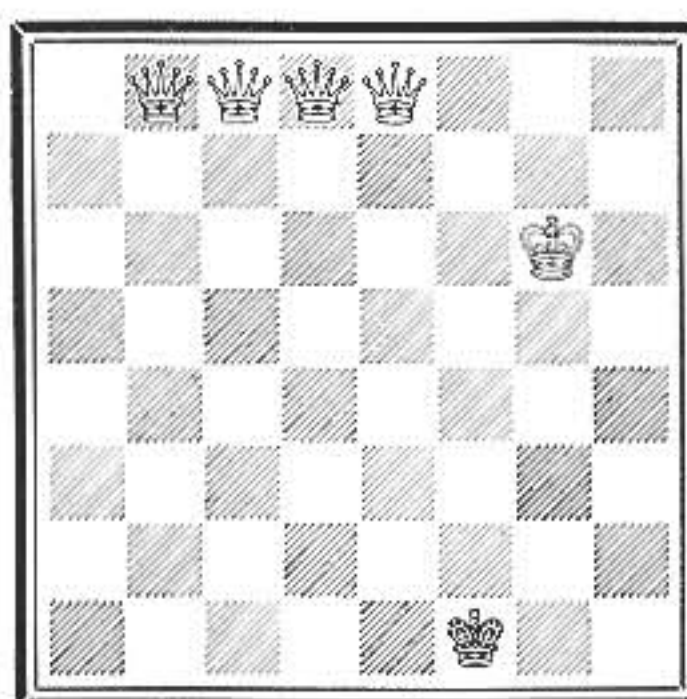
CHESS LIFE

48. P to Q's 5th sq. K to his QB's 4th sq.
 49. Q takes P giving check
 "She speaks poignards and every word stabs . . ." *Much Ado About Nothing*
 49. K to his Q's 5th sq.
 "How I am punished with a sore distraction . . ." *Hamlet*
 50. P to Q's 6th sq.
 "When we grow stronger, then we'll make our claim . . ." *Third Part of King Henry VI*
 50. K to his 4th sq.
 51. P to Q's 7th sq. K to his B's 5th sq.
 52. P to Q's 8th sq. making queen
 "Two women plac'd together make cold weather . . ." *King Henry VIII*
 52. K to his 4th sq.
 53. P to R's 6th sq. K to his B's 5th sq.
 54. 9 to R's 7th sq. K to his 4th sq.
 "The skipping king, he ambles up and down . . ." *First Part of King Henry IV*
 55. P to R's 8th sq. making Q K to his B's 5th sq.
 56. Q on her R's 8th sq. to her Kt's 8th sq. giving check
 "Tis not enough to help the feeble up, but to support him after . . ." *Timon of Athens*
 56. K to his Kt's 5th sq.
 57. P to K's 5th sq. K to his B's 5th sq.
 58. P to K's 6th sq. uncovering check K to his 6th sq.
 "O excellent! I love long life better than figs . . ." *Antony & Cleopatra*
 59. P to K's 7th sq. K to his B's 7th sq.
 60. P to K's 8th sq. making queen

"A proof of strength she could not publish more . . ." *Troilus & Cressida*

60. K to his B's 8th sq.
 "Fie, my lord, fie! A soldier and afeard? . . ." *Macbeth*

61. Q on her B's 6th sq. to her B's 8th sq., thus controlling 55 sqs.



"There was never yet fair woman, but she made mouths in a glass . . ." *King Lear*

61. K to his B's 7th sq.
 62. Q to her KB's 6th sq. giving check K to his Kt's 7th sq.
 "He is gone, far gone . . ." *Hamlet*

63. Q to her Kkt's 4th sq. giving check K to his R's 8th sq.
 64. Q to her KR's 2nd sq. giving check
 "Thou dost then wrong me; as that slaughterer doth which giveth many wounds when one will kill . . ." *First Part of King Henry VI*

64. K takes Q
 65. Q to her KR's 8th sq. giving checkmate

"Muse not that I thus suddenly proceed; For what I will, I will, for there's an end . . ." *Two Gentlemen of Verona*

EPILOGUE

"'Tis ten to one this play can never please all that are here: Some came to take their ease, and sleep an act or two, but those, we fear, we have frightened with our trumpets, so, 'tis clear they'll say 'tis naught . . ."

King Henry VIII

(This highly amusing and original article appeared recently in "En Passant", the official publication of the Pittsburgh Chess Club and is reprinted here by permission of the authors—Bill Byland and Woody Armstrong. Byland reports that their next work will contain quotes from Chaucer—that is when a suitable game can be found. Editor)

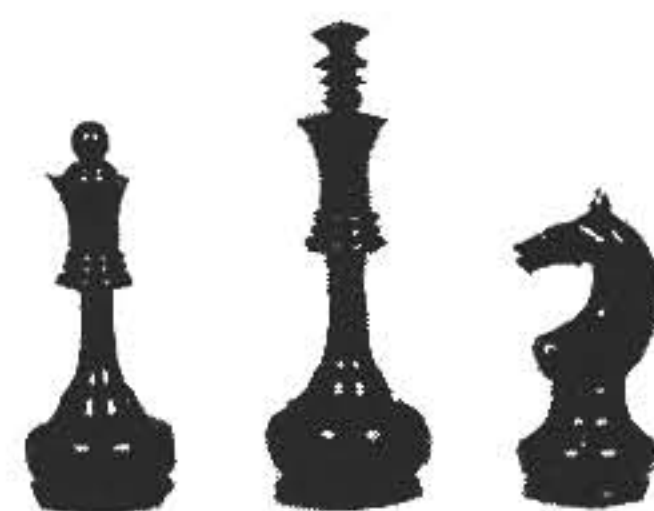
EXQUISITE and UNUSUAL



This majestic individually hand-tooled chess set imported from Mexico is of elaborately carved hard bone with black & blonde solid wood bases. Height of kings over 5 inches, other pieces in proportion. Appearance is that of ivory. A collector's item for those who want an unique possession at a reasonable price. For play or as an object d'art.

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MILLER IMPORTS

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Pictured to the right of Miss Charlotte Elam, Miss Hospitality of Hattiesburg, Miss., is Bob Scrivener, Nesbit, Miss. who has recently won the title of Mississippi State Chess Champion. At 80 years of age he has been acclaimed the oldest state champion in the United States. Other trophy winners of the Mississippi Open are Troy Miller, Natchez, right of Bob, and to left of Miss Elam, Bill Fowler, Shreveport, and Hunter Weaks, Memphis. Fenner Parham, Jr. of Natchez was also a trophy winner, but not present for the picture.

GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS



Annotated by
U. S. Master
JOHN W. COLLINS

HENRY MEIFERT

Henry Meifert, Wisconsin State Champion, skillfully manages to endow his King Bishop with fantastic power.

City Championship Milwaukee, 1960

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

H. Meifert White C. Weldon Black

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|---------|------|
| 1. P-QB4 | N-KB3 | 5. N-B3 | P-Q3 |
| 2. N-QB3 | P-KN3 | 6. O-O | P-K4 |
| 3. P-KN3 | B-N2 | 7. P-Q4 | N-B3 |
| 4. B-N2 | O-O | | |

The older, and possibly better, way is 7., QN-Q2; 8. P-K4, PxP; 9. NxP, R-K1; 10. P-KR3, N-B4; 11. R-K1, P-QR4; 12. Q-B2, N-N5!

8. P-Q5 N-K2

Now the question is how well is the Knight posted at K2.

9. P-K4 N-Q2

Or 9., P-B4!

10. R-N1

White prepares a Q-side advance and invites 10., P-KB4.

10. P-KB4?

Careless. In order are 10., P-KR3 or 10., P-QR4 and 11., N-QB4.

11. N-KN5!

This gives White a strategically won position, as the further course of the game shows.

11. N-KB3

If 11., N-B4; 12. P-QN4, NxKP (12., P-KR3; 13. PxN, PxN; 14. PxQP, QBPxP; 15. BxP wins); 13. QNxN, PxN; 14. BxP, followed by N-K6 and a continuation analogous to that in the game, wins for White.

12. P-QN4 P-KR3

13. N-K6!

As a consequence of this invasion, Black must cede Bishop for Knight, tolerate a foreign body at his K3, and vastly increase the power of the White KB.

13. BxN

14. PxB Q-B1?

Understandably anxious to be rid of the unwelcome guest at K3, Black makes an ill considered move. Relatively best is 14., P-B3, fighting White's far-reaching KB.

15. N-Q5

The KP/6 is indirectly protected.

15. N-B3

If 15., QxP?; 16.. NxP wins the exchange and 'f 15., N/3xN; 16.

KPxN and the Pawn at K6 is protected.

16. PxP

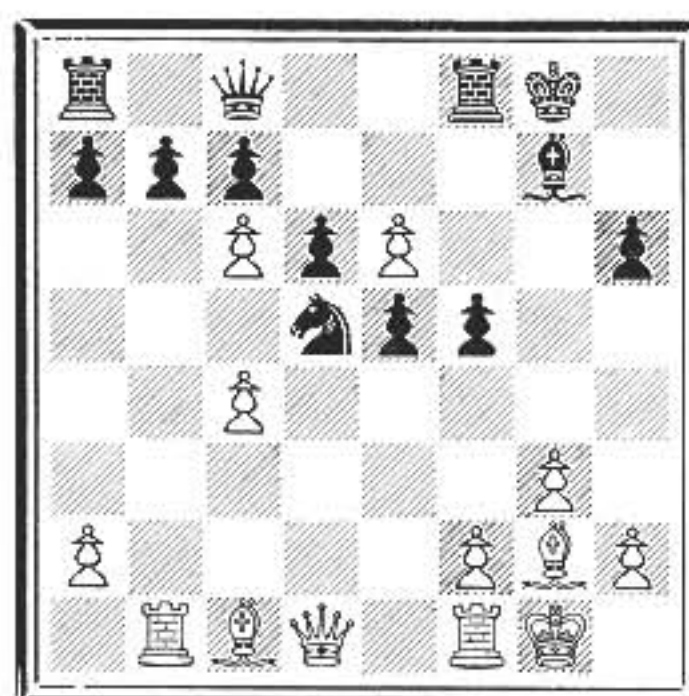
The KR1-QR8 diagonal is opened and the KB becomes dominating.

16. PxP

17. P-N5 NxN

Forced, because a move with the QN costs the Queen.

18. NPxN!



Position after 18. NPxN!

Winning a minimum of a Knight.

18. N-B6

Less material is lost with 18., PxP, but 19. PxN wins simply anyway.

19. PxP QxKP

If 19., NxQ; 20. PxR=Q, QxQ; 21. BxQ, RxB; 22. RxN wins.

20. PxR=Q RxQ

21. BxR QxP

If 21., NxQ; 22. B-Q5 (still the wicked Bishop) wins.

22. Q-N3 Resigns

WILLIAM J. FREDERICKS

A brilliant miniature by William J. Fredericks of Hollis, N. Y.

February Rating Tournament New York, 1961

SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 156, c. 172

W. J. Fredericks White Dr. V. Altman Black

1. P-K4 P-QB4

2. P-KB4

A King's Gambit against the Sicilian!

2. P-Q4?

This is a dubious reply. Sufficient to equalize are 2., N-QB3 and 2., P-K3, while 2., N-KB3!; 3. P-Q3, P-Q4; 4. P-K5, N-N1!; 5. P-QB3, N-QB3; 6. B-K3, P-K3; 7. N-B3, N-R3; 8. P-KN3, N-B4; 9. B-B2, P-KR4 gives Black a slight plus.

3. PxP QxP

4. N-QB3 Q-Q3?
Better is 4., Q-Q1; 5. N-B3, N-QB3; 6. B-B4, P-K3.

5. N-B3 N-KB3 7. O-O P-KN3
6. B-B4 N-B3 8. P.Q3 N-QR4

A time-wasting, development-neglecting move. Correct is 8., B-N2 and 9., O-O.

9. N-QN5 Q-N3

Better is 9., Q-Q1.

10. R-K1 NxN

Opening the Q-file is a serious mistake. Still correct is 10., B-N2.

11. PxN B-K3?

After this, everything works like a charm for White. Best is 11., P-K3 and 12., B-K2.

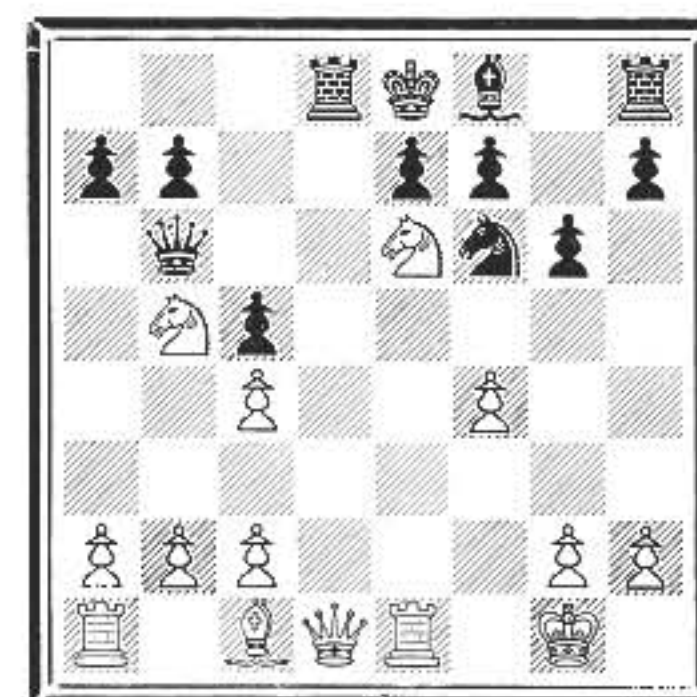
12. N-N5!

Starting with a threat of 13. NxN, PxN; 14. RxP! (QxR??; 15. N-B7# winning).

- 12..... R-Q1

Little expecting what is coming! If 12., BxP; 13. N-Q6#, K-Q2; 14. NxN# wins the Queen.

13. NxN!!



Position after 13. NxN!!

A pretty Queen sacrifice—possible because the Black King is uncastled.

13. RxQ

With 13., PxN Black staves off immediate defeat, but is lost in the long run.

14. N/5-B7# K-Q2

If 14....., QxN; 15. NxQ# K-Q2; 16. RxR#, KxN; 17. P-QN3, followed by 18. B-N2, and White wins.

15. RxR# K-B3

If 15., K-B1; 16. R-Q8 mate.

16. N-R8!

Otherwise 13 NxN would be unsound!

16. Q-R3

The ending is again hopeless after 16., PxN; 17. NxQ, KxN; 18. P-QN3.

17. N-Q8 mate!

A pure mate tops off a clever little game!

DALE BAKER

Dale Baker calls the tune on the dark squares while dancing this one.

El Paso Open, 1960

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

D. Baker White D. Denney Black

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 4. P-K4 P-Q3
2. P-QB4 P-KN3 5. N-B3 O-O
3. N-QB3 B-N2 6. B-Q3

Usual is 6. B-K2. The text-move is better if coupled with KN-K2.

6. P-B4
7. P-Q5 P-K3

A good program is 7., N-R3; 8., N-B2; 9., R-N1; 10., P-QR3, and 11., P-QN4.

8. O-O PXP
9. KPXP QN-Q2

10. B-K3

Stronger is 10. B-B4.

10. N-N3?

Black decentralizes when he should do the opposite with 10., N-N5 and 11., QN or KN-K4.

11. Q-Q2 N-N5
12. B-N5 Q-Q2

This is awkward, but 12., Q-B2 and KB3 interpositions are likewise not wholly satisfactory.

13. P-KR3 N-K4 15. B-B4 R-K1
14. NxN BxN 16. BxB RxB

Black cannot afford to give White a protected passed QP with 16., PxB.

17. KR-K1 Q-K2
18. P-B4!

Winning control of the K-file.

18. RxR# 20. P-QN3 B-Q2
19. RxR Q-B1 21. N-K4 K-N2?

This loses. True, Black cannot allow 22. N-B6#, but this is not the way to prevent it. Although K3 is permanently weakened by it, 21., P-B4 is definitely forced.

22. Q-B3# P-B3

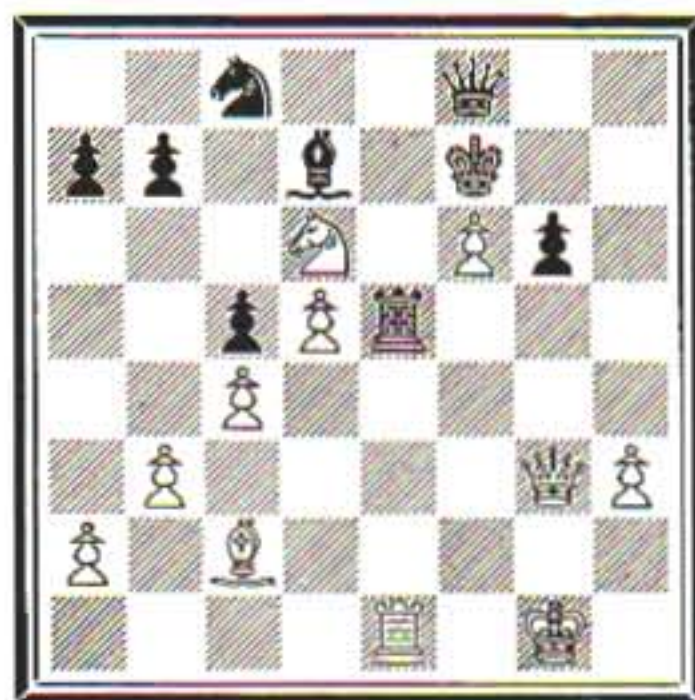
If 22., K-N1?; 23. N-B6#, K-R1; 24. NxB# wins, and if 22., K-R3?; 23. P-KN4 wins.

23. P-KN4

Now P-KN5 must win a Pawn.

23. R-K1 27. PXP# K-B2
24. B-B2 P-KR3 28. Q-N3 N-B1

25. P-N5 PXP 29. NXP#!
26. PXP R-K4



Position after 29. NXP+!

White puts it away in the grand manner.

29. QxN 33. P-B8=Q#
30. QxP# K-B1 K-B2
31. Q-N7# K-K1 34. RxR Resigns
32. P-B7# K-Q1

GEORGE W. BAYLOR

George W. Baylor, Pittsburgh's rising young star, notches the point by converting a clear positional advantage into a decisive attack.

Gateway Open, 1960

PIRC DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 237

P. Dietz White G. W. Baylor Black

1. P-K4 P-Q3
2. P-Q4 P-KN3

Or 2., N-KB3; 3. N-QB3, P-KN3; 4. B-N5, B-N2.

3. P-KB4 B-N2
4. N-KB3 P-QB4

The postponement of, N-KB3 is unusual.

5. P-B3

5. PxB, Q-R4#; 6. B-Q2, QxBP; 7. B-B3, is a possibility.

5. N-QB3
6. P-Q5 N-R4

7. B-N5#?

A bad check. 7. B-K3 is good. If 7. P-QN4?!, PxB and White cannot recapture.

7. B-Q2 10. BxB# QxB
8. Q-R4 P-N3 11. Q-B2?
9. O-O P-QR3

Better is 11. QxQ#, KxQ; 12. P-K5.

11. N-KB3
12. P-B4 O-O

Or 12., P-QN4. But simple development is effective too.

13. B-Q2 P-K3
14. BxN?

A positional-misunderstanding. The advantage of giving Black doubled QRPs is more than offset by the loss of control of the dark squares involved in ceding the Bishop and by the play Black secures on the QN file.

A sound idea is 14. B-B3! and 16. QN-Q2. On 14. B-B3! NxBP?; 15. BxN, N-K6 (15., BxB; 16. P-K5!); 16. Q-B3, BxB; 17. QxB, NxR; 18. KxN, White comes out on top.

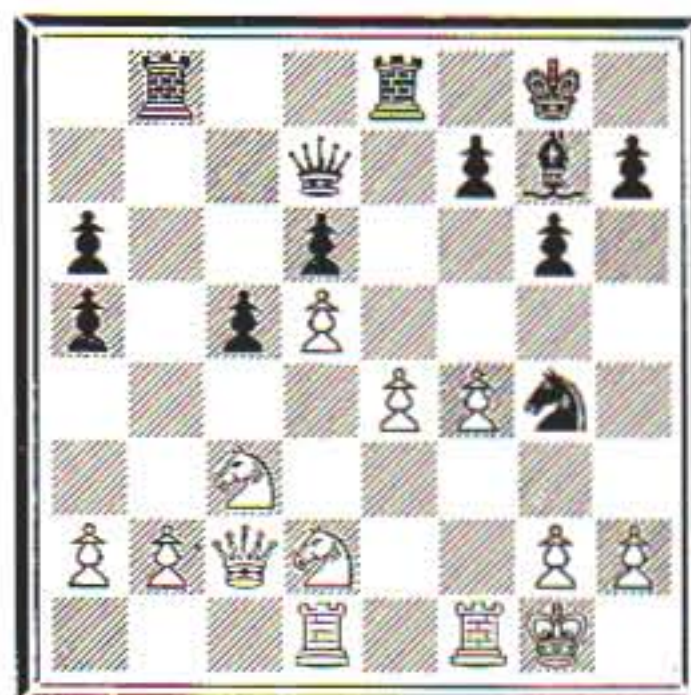
14. PxB 16. BPXP QR-N1
15. N-B3 PXP 17. QR-Q1

Better is 17. QR-K1 followed by 18. R-K2 and 19. KR-K1.

17. KR-K1
18. N-Q2?

Necessary is 18. P-KR3. Black's position, however, would remain superior.

18. N-N5!



Position after 18., N-N5!

Now Black forcefully exploits his advantage on the dark squares to bring about a winning endgame attack with Queen and Rook.

19. N-B4 B-Q5#
20. K-R1 R-N5!

Perfect coordination.

21. P-QN3 RxN
22. PxR N-K6
23. Q-Q3 Q-N5!

A mate threat is utilized to better the Queen's status before regaining the exchange.

24. P-N3

If 24. Q-K2, QxQ; 25. NxQ, NxKR; 26. RxN, RxP; 27. NxB, RxN and Black has a winning Rook and Pawn endgame.

24. NxKR 26. QxB RxP
25. RxN BxN 27. R-K1

Or 27. R-QN1, R-Q5!

27. R-Q5!

Exchanging Rooks would draw.

28. K-N2

If 28. R-K8#, K-N2; 29. R-K4, Q-Q8=; 30. K-N2 (or 30. R-K1), Q-Q7(=) wins for Black.

28. P-R4

The straw that...

29. P-KR3 Q-B4
30. R-K2 P-KR5
31. Q-B2 R-Q6

This is much stronger than swapping Queens, though that wins too.

32. PXP

If 32. K-R2!, K-N2!; 33. R-K7, PXP#; 34. K-N2, QxBP!; 35. QxR, Q-B7#; 36. K-R1, Q-R7 mate! But if 32. K-R2!, RxNP?; 33. QxQ, PxB; 34. R-KN2!, RxR#; 35. KxR, and, although two Pawns ahead, Black can only draw! Close!

32. QxRP#

33. K-B2

If 33. K-N1, Q-N5# wins easily.

33. Q-R7#
34. K-B1 Q-R8#

35. Resigns

It's mate on one. A logical game.

THOMAS KUHN

Apparently having the worst of it, Thomas Kuhn puts matters in their true light by sacrificing two Pawns and the exchange.

Ohio Championship, 1960

FRENCH DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 110, c. 77

T. Kuhn White D. Miles Black

1. P-K4 P-K3
2. P-Q4 P-Q4
3. P-K5

This is the older, Steinitz-Nimzowitsch, move, while 3. N-QB3 is the current, Tal-Fischer, one.

3. P-QB4 5. N-B3 Q-N3
4. P-QB3 N-QB3 6. B-Q3

This amounts to a Pawn offer. Perhaps best is 6. P-QR3, P-QR4 (or 6., P-B5); 7. B-Q3, B-Q2; 8. B-B2. Or 6. B-K2, KN-K2; 7. N-R3!, PxB; 8. PxB, N-B4; 9. N-B2, B-K2; 10. R-QN1!

6. PXP!
7. PXP B-Q2

8. B-B2?

Holding the QP is a mistake. Interesting is 8. O-O!, NxQP; 9. NxN, QxN; 10. Q-K2, N-K2; 11. N-B3, P-QR3; 12. R-Q1, N-B3; 13. BxB, QxP; 14. QxQ, NxQ; 15. BxB, R-R2; 16. BxB, with mixed chances.

8. B-N5#?

The refutation is 8., N-N5!; 7. N-B3, (7. B-N3, Q-R3!) N-R3#; 8. QxN, Q-R3 and Black has the advantage of the two Bishops.

9. N-B3 N-R4
Threatening 10., B-N4 (to prevent 11. O-O and preparing to effectively occupy QB5.

10. O-O BxN
There was no rush about this. Better is 10., R-B1.

11. PxR R-B1
12. R-N1 Q-B2
13. B-R4!

Combinatively protecting the QBP: for if 13., QxBP??; 14. BxB#, KxB; 15. Q-R4#, N-B3 (15., K-Q1; 16. B-Q2 wins; 16. RxP# and White has a winning attack.

13. P-QB3 16. N-K1 N-K2
14. BxB# QxB 17. N-Q3 N-B5
15. B-Q2 P-QN4 18. N-B5

Both Knights are ideally posted at B5.
18. Q-B3
19. P-B4 N-B4

Threatening to win the exchange.
20. R-B3 P-KR4
21. R-R3

Threatening 22. P-N4.
21. K-K2 23. PxP PxP
22. P-R4 P-N3 24. B-B1!

Bad Bishop though it looks, White wants it, and makes excellent use of it in another five moves.

24. R-R1
25. Q-N3 KR-QN1
26. Q-N4

Threatening 27. N-R6#.
26. K-K1
27. P-N4!

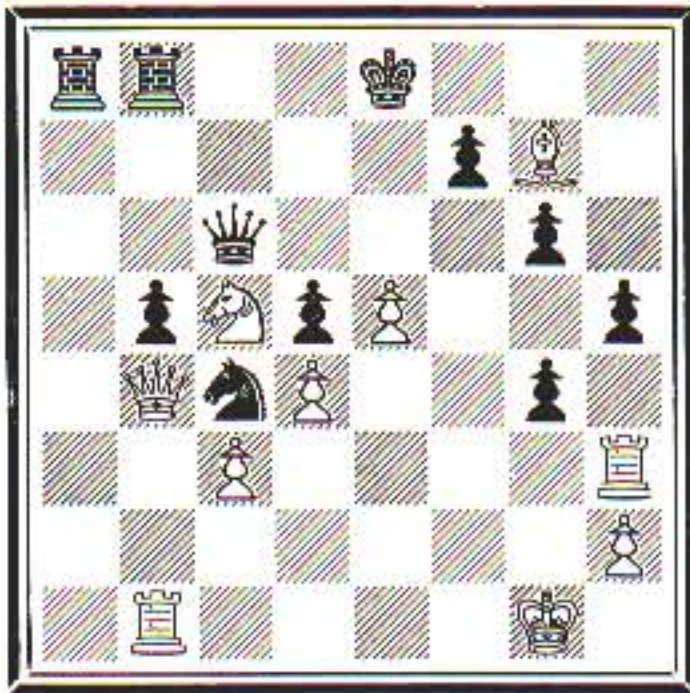
This is the key to the position and shows who really has the bottom of it.

27. N-N2
If 27., PxP?; 28. R-R8#, K-K2; 29. RxR, RxR; 30. N-R6# wins.

28. P-B5!!

Sacrificing a Pawn.
28. KPxP
29. B-R6!

Another Pawn.
29. BPxP
30. BxN!



Position after 30. BxN!

And the exchange. Well played!
31. R-K1 PxR
R-R7?

Better is 31., K-Q1, but after 32. P-K6! White still has a sharp attack.

32. P-K6 P-B4
33. N-N7!

Menacing 34. Q-B8 mate.
33. R-N7#

34. K-R1 RxP#
There is no defense.
35. KxR Q-B2#
36. KxP QxB
37. N-Q6# NxN
If 37., K-Q1 (37., K-B1; 37. NxP# wins); 38. NxN, QPxN; 39. Q-Q6#, K-B1; 40. P-KV wins.

38. QxN Q-N2
39. P-K7 beats 38., R-B1 also.
39. P-K7 Q-N3 42. P-K8=Q+ RxQ
40. QxP Q-N2
41. Q-N8+ K-Q2 43. QxR+ Resigns

A good example of a winning breakthrough.

RICHARD MCLELLAN

Richard McLellan's sacrifice of the KRP opens the file and leads to the win of the Queen for Rook and Knight.

Omaha City Championship, 1961 NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 271, c. 35

R. McLellan White D. Ackerman Black

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 3. N-QB3 B-N5
2. P-QB4 P-K3 4. N-B3

A change from the regular 4. Q-B2, 4. P-K3, and 4. P-QR3.
4. P-B4!
This is a bit sharper than the main alternative 4., P-QN3.

5. P-Q5?

Bad. 5. Q-N3, 5. P-KN3, 5. P-K3, and 5. P-QR3, are playable.
5. O-O?

Mechanical. Punishing is 5., BxN#!; 6. PxR, PxP; 7. PxP, Q-R4!
6. B-N5 R-K1 8. PxR P-P4
7. P-K3 BxB# 9. N-Q2

A good freeing move and it threatens 10. N-K4.
9. P-KR3

Black takes drastic measures to break the pin. Calmer is 9., P-Q3 and 10., QN-Q2.

10. B-R4 P-KN4
11. B-N3 P-Q3
12. P-KR4

This is the normal reaction to, P-KR3 and, P-KN4.
12. P-N5

Else 13. PxP and the opening of the KR-file would follow.
13. P-R5!

Black's KRP and KNP are artificially isolated. And the repin 14. B-R4 is threatened.
13. Q-Q2

Completion of development and maneuvering to fit the needs of the respective positions begins. White must seek a K-side initiative, open a file, and make sure his own King is safe before going after his opponent's. Black must not further expose his King, hold his KNP, and seek counterplay with, P-N4.

14. P-K4 K-R2 19. K-K2 Q-KB1
15. B-Q3 R-N1 20. QR-GN1 R-N1
16. N-B1 N-R3 21. B-R4 Q-N2
17. N-K3 Q-K1 22. QR-KB1

In order to open the KB file.
22. QR-K1?

A policy of vacillation starts. Most con-

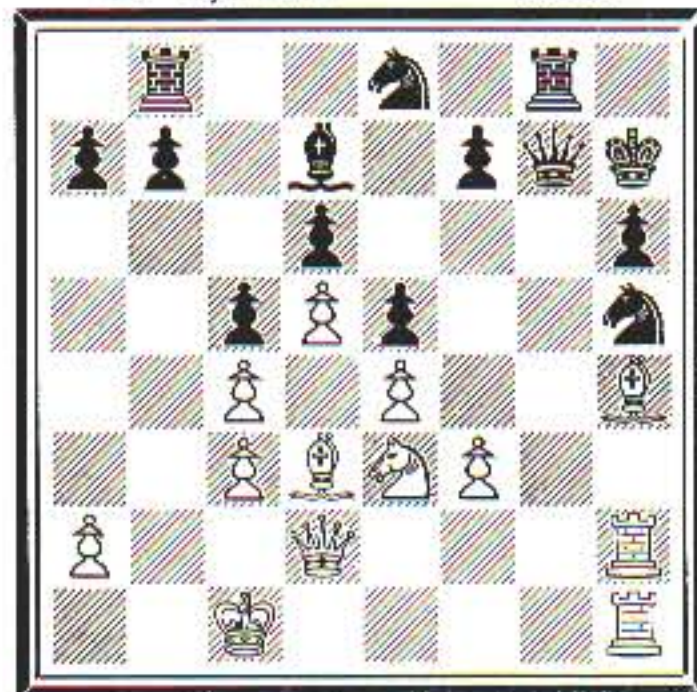
sistent is 22., N-B2 and 23., P-N4.

If 22., NxRP?; 23. B-K7!, N-B3; 24. BxP helps White.

23. K-Q1 N-B2
24. P-B4

Threatening to win a piece with 25. PxP.
24. PxP e.j. 26. K-B1 N/2-K1
25. PxP R-N1 27. R-R2 NxRP?

Just what White has been waiting for. Best is 27., N-B2; 28. R-N2, Q-R1.
28. R/1-R1



Position after 28. R/1-R1

Now the play against the KRP, and the King behind it, leads to the win of the Queen.

28. N-B5
29. N-B5 BxN
If 29., Q-B1; 30. B-K7.

30. PxR

Threatening 31. P-B6#.
30. P-B3
31. QB-B2 P-N4

Too late.
32. B-K3 PxP
33. BxN KPxB
34. QxP Q-N8#

Black gets what he can for his Queen. If 34., Q-N4; 35. RxP#, K-N2; 36. R-N6# wins for White.
35. RxQ

Or 35. B-B1!
35. RxR+ 39. R-K2 R-N2
36. K-B2 PxR+ 40. R-R2 R-N4
37. KxP R-KN4 41. Q-R4

38. K-B2 R-Q1
Once the Queen manages to penetrate there are no more problems.

41. N-N2
42. Q-K7 R-K1
43. QxBP

Harvest time.
43. RxP 47. QxP RxBP
44. QxP+ K-N1 48. P-Q6 R/6-B4
45. R-N2 R-K2 49. Q-Q4 Resigns

46. QxP R/2-KB2
If 49., R-B5; 50. RxN# wins. And if 49., R-Q2 (otherwise 50. P-Q7); 50. RxN#, RxR; 51. P-Q7 wins.

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International Tournaments

Games From Recent Events

ANNOTATED BY
**MASTER
LEONARD BARDEN**

OBERHAUSEN Continued

ES PANOL

Hungary's Szabo started the tournament in fine form but then slumped with three successive defeats. Here is the game

which started the rot for Szabo, with comments specially for CHESS LIFE by F. J. Perez, Spanish champion.

SZABO-F. J. PEREZ

(Modern Benoni)

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-B4 |
| 3. P-Q5 | P-K3 |
| 4. N-QB3 | PxP |
| 5. PxP | P-KN3 |
| 6. N-B3 | B-N2 |
| 7. P-K4 | P-Q3 |
| 8. B-N5 | P-KB3 |
| 9. B-R4 | P-KN4 |
| 10. B-N3 | N-R4 |

A sharp variation of the Modern Benoni in which Black 'sacrifices' castling in order to eliminate one of the bishops.

- | | |
|-------------|------|
| 11. B-N5 ch | K-B1 |
|-------------|------|

If 11., B-Q2; 12. B-K2, NxN; 13. RPxN, N-R3; 14. N-Q2, followed by N-B4, favors White.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 12. O-O | P-R3 |
| 13. B-K2 | NxB |
| 14. BPxN | |

White hopes to develop an attack along the KB file, but this is counterbalanced by the opening of the QR2-KN8 diagonal for Black's KB.

- | | |
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| 14. | N-Q2 |
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14., P-N4 would be risky and premature because of the promising pawn sacrifice 15. P-K5!, PxP; 16. N-K4.

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| 15. P-QR4 | P-QN3 |
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A double-purpose move, to hold up P-R5 and to prepare R-QR2 and the transfer of the rook to the king's side.

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| 16. Q-B2 | P-KR4! |
|----------|--------|

An energetic reply which indicates that White's king's position has been weakened by the recapture with the BP on move 14. However, 16., PKR4 also has a defensive purpose in that the thematic 16., N-K4 is met by 17. NxN, BxN; 18. B-R5; this variation is now prevented.

The 'Tal Attack' with the advance of the KRP against the Caro-Kann continues to be investigated, despite its flop in the world title match. In the next game, a young Czech master tries unsuccessfully to rehabilitate it.

HORT-BARCZA

Caro-Kann Defense

Comments specially made for CHESS LIFE by International Grandmaster Gideon Barcza.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB3 |
| 2. P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 3. P-K5 | B-B4 |

17. N-Q1

There is interesting play if White tries to open up a route to the black king by 17. P-K5. If then 17., NxP?; 18. NxN, BxN; 19. Q-N6, R-QR2; 20. BxP, P-B3; 21. QxP, R(R2)-R2; 22. P-KN4 with advantage to White, but there is a better reply in 17., P-N5!; 18. N-R4, NxP; 19. N-N6 ch, NxN; 20. QxN, R-QR2; followed by, R-KR3; when White is driven back with insufficient compensation for the sacrifice pawn.

- | | |
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| 17. | N-K4 |
|----------|------|

18. R-R3

Hoping to renew the attack on Black's KB2 after 18., NxN ch; 19. R(R3)xN.

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| 18. | R-QR2! |
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Black does not oblige and waits for White to do the exchanging.

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| 19. NxN | BxN |
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| 20. P-KN4 | |
|-----------|-------|

Szabo thought for 40 minutes over this move. It indicates that White is already in serious trouble—and this without having made any clear mistake! Probably the whole plan beginning with 14. BPxN is wrong, and possibly even the attractive bishop check on move 11 is in fact a loss of time.

Other continuations by White enable Black to strengthen his attack with, P-N5; followed by, P-R5.

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|----------|-----|
| 20. | PxP |
|----------|-----|

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 21. P-KN3 | P-B3 |
|-----------|------|

Black's strategy is completely successful; his king remains secure, and his rooks finally obtain useful activity.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 22. N-B2 | B-Q5! |
|----------|-------|

More accurate than 22., R(R2)R2?; 23. NxP, BxN; 24. BxB, RxP; 25. QxR, RxQ; 26. KxR, when White has a great advantage; his rooks can be doubled on

"TAL ATTACK"

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|----------|-------|
| 4. P-KR4 | P-KR3 |
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| 5. N-K2 | P-K3 |
|---------|------|

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| 6. N-N3 | N-K2 |
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So far, the opening has followed an identical course to the 20th game of the world title match. Now, Tal continued 7. N-B3, N-Q2?; 8. B-K3, and had the better of the opening. I was prepared to improve this play by 7., P-R3!; which enables Black to follow up with, P-QB4 without allowing N-N5 in reply. Thus, after 7. N-B3, P-B4?; 8. N-N5, KN-B3; 9. NxN is very good for White.

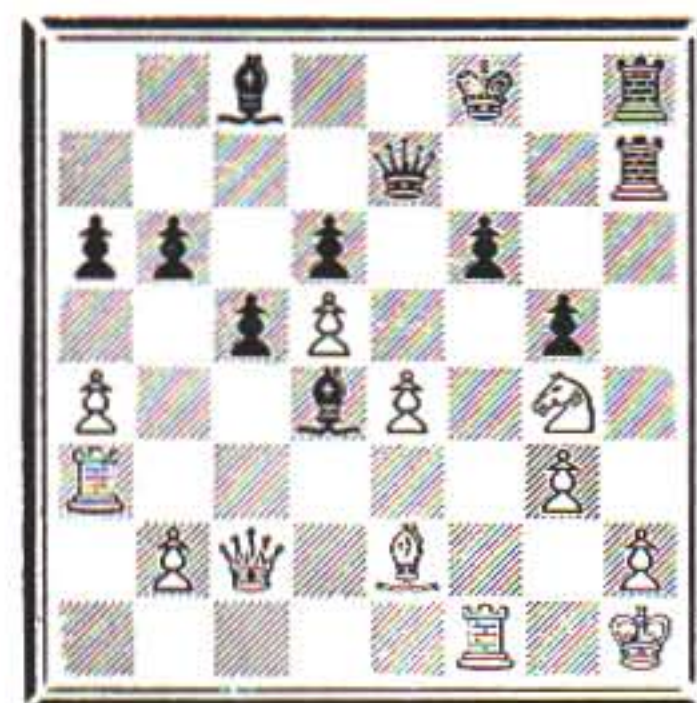
the KR file and combine with the white-squared bishop in an attack.

23. K-R1

The pin has to be released, and 23. K-N2 is impossible because after 23., R(R2)-R2, White's KR2 cannot be adequately protected (24. R-KR1, BxN).

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| 23. | R(R2)-R2 |
|----------|----------|

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| 24. NxP | Q-K2! |
|---------|-------|



All Black's pieces combine in the final attack. The threat is 25., BxN; 26. BxB, QxP ch!; 27. QxQ, RxP mate.

25. R-K1

Protecting K4 and so preventing the combination.

- | | |
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| 25. | R-R6? |
|----------|-------|

This wins, but 25., RxP ch!; 26. NxR, RxN ch; 27. KxR, Q-R2 ch; 28. B-R5, QxB ch; 29. K-N2, Q-R6 ch; 30. K-B3, B-N5 is a forced mate.

26. P-K5

Desperation, but White has no constructive move.

- | | |
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| 26. | QxP! |
|----------|------|

White resigns, for if 27. NxQ, RxP mate, or 27. R-KB1, BxN; 28. BxB, Q-K5 ch!

The key to the opening is that Black can maintain his bishop at KB4 as long as White cannot break up the pawn front in capturing it. Thus, if now 7. NxB?, NxN; 8. P-R5, P-B4 and Black has taken the initiative.

- | | |
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| 7. P-R5 | P-B4 |
|---------|------|

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| 8. N-B3 | |
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White wishes to transpose into the previous note and to continue with 9. N-N5, N(K2)-B3; 10. NxN.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 8. | B-R2! |
|---------|-------|

The bishop has done its job at KB4 and can now retreat.

9. PxP

At this stage, 9. N-N5 would be harmless because of 9., N-B4.

9. N(K2)-B3!

An important move; the pawn at K5 is the cornerstone of White's whole artificial development, so Black concentrates his attack on it. If instead 9., N-B4; 10. NxN, BxN; 11. B-K3, and Black cannot easily free himself.

10. B-KB4 KBxP

11. Q-N4 K-B1!

Halting White's attacking hopes. Black reasons now that, while he has forfeited castling and conceded that his KR will remain out of play for some while, this factor is outweighed by the fine positions of his remaining pieces.

Further, White's KP is weak and, in view of his development, White is virtually forced to castle long after which the bishop at KR2 becomes very strong. Already, in fact, White must lose a pawn; 12., B-Q5 is threatened.

12. O-O-O B-Q5!

Already the decisive move.

13. N-N5

Tal would surely have sacrificed the exchange in such a position, e.g. 13. RxB, NxR; 14. BxP. However, though a better practical chance, this also favors Black after 14., PxB; 15. QxN, N-B3; followed by, Q-N4 ch.

13. BxKP

14. BxB NxB

15. Q-N4 ch K-N1

Black has won a pawn, but is still virtually a rook down. The question now is whether White can organize a real attack before Black completes his development.

16. Q-B5 N(K4)-B3

More flexible than 16., QN-B3; in some variations the QN may usefully be developed at QR3, while the KN will have to retreat anyway after White's P-KB4.

17. P-KB4 N-Q2

18. Q-R3 P-R3

19. N-Q4

If 19. N-B3, the advance, P-QN4-5 comes with gain of time because of the threatened fork.

19. Q-B2!

Now we see the usefulness of Black's concealed sniper at KR2. Both 20., NxN and 20., QxP ch are threatened, and White's game now quickly collapses.

20. NxN QxP ch

21. K-N1 PxN

22. B-K2 N-B3

23. KR-B1 Q-K4

24. BxP

Desperation.

24. P-B4!

25. R-B3 Q-Q3

26. R-N3

A last trap: 26., QxB??; 27. QxQ, RxQ; 28. R-N8 ch.

26. B-K5

A thematic finish; not only does White lose a piece, but the long-neglected black KR is ready to enter the play.

White resigns.

BOTVINNIK CAN'T PLAY THE FRENCH!

So it seems these days. After his poor results with the defense in his matches against Smyslov and Tal, Botvinnik seems virtually to have abandoned his old favorite. When he

does play it, he is more vulnerable and open than with the Caro-Kann. This game is Botvinnik's first defeat since regaining the world championship. A sound performance by Unzicker.

UNZICKER-BOTVINNIK

French Defense

1. P-K4	P-K3
2. P-Q4	P-Q4
3. N-QB3	B-N5
4. P-K5	P-QB4
5. P-QR3	BxNch
6. PxB	Q-B2
7. N-B3

Unzicker, a fervent disciple of the solid Tarrasch, is not interested in the sharp play resulting from 7. Q-N4.

7.	N-K2
8. B-Q3	B-Q2
9. P-QR4	QN-B3
10. Q-Q2	P-KR3
11. O-O	P-B5

Intending the long-winded maneuver, N-R2-B1-N3 xP.

12. B-K2 P-QR4

13. B-R3 N-R2

14. P-N3

Obviously White's counterplay lies in P-KB4-5.

14. N(R2)-B1

15. N-R4 Q-Q1?

The decisive mistake, according to Botvinnik; 15., N-B4 immediately saves a vital tempo.

16. P-B4 N-B4

17. NxN PxN

18. B-B3 B-K3

19. KR-N1! P-QN3

If Black's queen was still at QB2, he would have a satisfactory defense here in 19., R-R3; 20. R-N5, N-R2.

20. Q-N2!

The heat is on Black's QP.

20. R-QR2

21. R-N5 R-Q2

22. P-N4! N-K2

23. BxN KxB

24. K-R1 P-N3

25. R(R1)-QN1 K-B1

26. PxB BxP

Hoping to obtain some air; after 26., PxB; 27. RxP Black has not a vestige of counterplay.

27. BxP Q-R5

28. B-K4! QxP

29. BxB PxB

Or 29., QxB; 30. RxNP, followed by R-KB6.

30. RxNP K-K2

31. P-K6! Resigns

It's all over after either 31., PxB; 32. Q-N7 ch or 31., R-B2; 32. R-K1.

ZURICH

A "BAD" BISHOP

FRENCH DEFENSE

P. Keres White	M. Matulovic Black
1. P-Q4	P-K3
2. P-K4	P-Q4
3. N-QB3	B-N5
4. P-K5	N-K2
5. P-QR3	BxN ch.
6. PxB	P-QN3

This interesting idea (in place of the more orthodox 6., P-QB4) has been experimented with in both Russia and Yugoslavia. It takes a good deal of courage, however, to chance a French against Keres, who has a fine record of attacking wins against the defense. In the present game, Matulovic is reported to

have spent twenty minutes on his first move!

Black can also carry out his basic plan here (to swap the white-squared bishops, manoeuvre on the white squares on the queen's side, and eventually to leave White with a lamed QB against an active black knight) by playing, P-QN3 as early as the fourth move. This was the opening of a famous game between Bobby Fischer and Bisguier in the 1957 U.S. championship, which continued 4., P-QN3; 5. P-QR3, BxN ch; 6. PxB, Q-Q2; 7. Q-N4, P-KB4; 8. Q-N3, B-R3; 9. BxB, NxN; 10. N-K2, O-O-O with a sound position for Black.

Although the issue is far from set-

tled, current Russian theory seems to indicate that against the immediate 4., P-QN3; White should reduce Black's chances on the white squares by continuing 5. Q-N4, B-B1. A recent game continued 6. B-KN5, Q-Q2; 7. P-B4, N-K2? (better 7., B-R3; 8. BxB, NxN; but then White can play for the break with P-B5); 8. BxN, QxB; 9. NxP!, Q-Q2; 10. N-B3, QxP; 11. Q-B3, B-B4; 12. B-Q3, P-QB3; 13. O-O-O, with a useful initiative (Suetin-Katalimov, Rostov 1960).

7. Q-N4

Playable, too, is 7. P-KR4, B-R3; 8. BxB, NxN; 9. P-R5 (Kostro-Sokolsky, Minsk 1958), delaying the queen excursion.

sion until Black has been prevented from solidifying his king's side with P-KR4.

7. N-N3
8. P-KR4

Here 8. B-N5 would only assist Black's plans by 8., Q-Q2; 9. P-KR4, P-KR3; 10. B-Q2, P-KR4; 11. Q-B3, Q-R5; 12. B-Q3, B-R3 (Fischer-Ivkov, Santiago 1959).

8. P-KR4
9. Q-N3 B-R3
10. N-K2

A remarkable idea in association with his next few moves. White sets out to show that his QB is by no means to be despised in contrast to a black knight, and in the confidence that this piece will have enough scope he is even ready to allow the exchange of two other pairs of minor pieces. This white plan needs precision of execution; compare the present game, for instance, with a continuation where White does too little to activate his bishop: 10. BxB, NxB; 11. N-K2, Q-Q2; 12. P-R4, O-O-O; 13. Q-Q3, N-N1; 14. N-N3, Q-B3; 15. P-KB4, P-B4!; 16. PxB e.p., PxB; 17. B-Q2, P-B4! and the manoeuvre N-Q2-B3-K5 gave Black a clear advantage (Mednis-R. Byrne, Log Cabin 1959).

10. Q-B1?

More consistent is 10., Q-Q2; so that if 11. N-B4, NxN; 12. BxN, K-B1; 13. B-Q3, Q-R5.

11. N-B4 NxN
12. BxN K-B1

Castling is naturally out with the KRP moved, and P-KN3? would fatally weaken the black squares.

13. B-Q3 P-QB4
14. PxB QxP

To preserve the chance of an attack along the QB file; but now his king and queen are on the same diagonal.

15. O-O B-B5

If often happens in the French that White can sacrifice one or both of his

doubled QBPs to increase the scope of his pieces. Here if 15., QxBP; Keres intended 16. Q-N5, Q-B2, with increased pressure. Naturally, 15., BxB; 16. PxB, QxBP?? loses at once to 17. QR-B1.

16. P-R4! N-Q2?

Black ought to play 16., P-R4.

17. P-R5 P-QN4?

And here he should play 17., PxB—not to hold the pawn, but to give time to develop his KR while White is regaining it.

18. B-B1 K-N1
19. B-R3 Q-B3
20. B-K7!

It is ironic that, after Black had chosen an opening variation designed to create play on the white squares, the net result is that White has a fine attack based on black-square control.

20. BxB
21. PxB R-R3

Now the capture of the QBP would enable the white rooks to break through along the QB file after 21., QxP; 22. B-Q6, followed by KR-QB1. Black, with his rooks disconnected, requires to keep the position closed to neutralize this disadvantage.

22. P-Q4 P-R3
23. B-N5 R-R1

If 23., R-N3; 24. Q-B3 is embarrassing (24., P-B3?; 25. QxRP).

24. P-KB4

In the next phase of the game, Black is systematically driven back to passive defense of his KB2.

24. N-B1
25. P-B5 PxB
26. RxB N-K3
27. R(R1)-KB1 R-QR2
28. B-Q2 R-R2
29. Q-B3 P-N3
30. R-B6 R-B2
31. K-R2 Q-Q2
32. B-B1!

Indicating to Black that he cannot hold

the position by passive defense, e.g. 32., Q-B3; 33. B-R3, R-Q2 (33., QxP; 34. RxN!); 34. B-Q6, and 35. RxB is a decisive threat.

32. P-N5
33. PxB R-B5

33., NxP?; 34. Q-Q3, followed by the capture of the QRP, would win quickly for White.

34. B-K3 RxNP
35. Q-K2 R-N4
36. Q-R2 Q-K1
37. R-QR1 Q-N1
38. R-QB1 Q-Q1?

38., Q-N2 would hold out for longer, although White could utilize Black's virtual rook to the bad by 39. R(B6)-B1, followed by R-QN1 and penetration with the major pieces.

39. R-B6! RxP

Or 39., QxP; 40. R-B8ch, K-N2; 41. Q-KB2, R-N2; 42. RxN.

40. Q-QB2 Q-K2

The game was adjourned here, and Keres finds the most elegant way of finishing it.

41. R(QB6)xN! PxB
42. Q-B8ch K-N2
43. B-N5!

The 'bad' bishop joins the battle, and this is at once decisive.

43. R-R1
44. Q-B2! Q-K1
45. Q-B7ch Resigns

There is a general lesson in this fine and instructive game. Players below master category often overestimate the value of the more obvious standard positional advantages (here White's bad bishop and Black's white-square play) compared with nebulous factors like a persistent initiative and an uncertain king position. In practice, as in this game, the initiative can be exploited to prevent your opponent ever developing a settled action against the Permanent positional weakness.

TOURNAMENT LIFE

September 30-October 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.

October 6-7-8 USCF OCTOBER RATING TOURNAMENT

6 rd. Swiss open to all players who are or who become USCF members. At the Hotel Albert, 23 East 10th St., New York City. \$5 entry. Trophies to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th. Special prizes for Top A, B, C and Unrated. Entries close 7:30 P.M., Friday night, Oct. 6. Director: Frank R. Brady. Entries in advance to U.S. Chess Federation, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.

SEPTEMBER, 1961

October 7-8 2nd GATEWAY OPEN

At Downtown YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh 22, Pa. Sponsored by the Pittsburgh Chess Club. Registration, 8:30 to 9:30 A.M., Oct. 7—1st round starts 10 A.M. 5 round Swiss, 3 on Sat. and 2 on Sun. Time limit, 50 moves in two hours, adjudications at end 4-hr. session. Open to all USCF members. Entry fees: \$5.00, (\$2.50 for juniors under 18 years of age). Prizes: 1st, \$100 Guaranteed, cash prizes for 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, plus prizes for top Class A, B and Junior and maybe more. TD, Dr. Fred A. Sorensen. Entries and inquiries to Dr. Fred A. Sorensen, 814 East End Ave., Pgh., 21, Pa.

Entrants are asked to bring—sets, boards and chess clocks.

October 7-8 COWTOWN OPEN

5 rd. Swiss at Texas Hotel, Fort Worth, Texas. \$5 entry if received before Oct. 1st—\$10 if received after Oct. 1st. Open

to all players who are or who become USCF-TCA members. \$75.00 1st prize guaranteed. Other prizes as income permits. 8 trophies awarded. Entries and inquiries to Kell C. Terry, Chess Editor, Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas.

October 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.

October 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.

October 16-17-18-19

ROSSOLIMO CHESS STUDIO OPEN RATING TOURNAMENT

4 rd. Swiss, open to all who are or who become USCF members. \$5 entry. All rounds start 8 P.M. 1st—October 16th, 2nd—17th, 3rd—18th, 4th—19th. Trophies and merchandise awarded to top placers. Director: International Grandmaster Nicholas Rossolimo. Send entries in advance to Rossolimo Chess Studio, Sullivan and Bleecker Sts., New York City. Entries close 7:45 on Oct. 16th.

October 18 to November 22 LAS VEGAS CITY-WIDE TOURNAMENT

6 rd. Swiss open to all players in Southern Nevada who are or who become USCF and Las Vegas Chess Club members. At the Dula Recreation Center, Bonanza and Las Vegas Blvd., Las Vegas, Nevada. \$6 entry. Trophy to City Champion and trophy to top Class B player. Entries and inquiries to Robert Gomez, 1305 Purple Sage, Las Vegas, Nevada.

October 20-22 SOUTH EASTERN NEW ENGLAND OPEN

6 rd. Swiss. At the Catholic Community Center, 31 Franklin St., Fall River, Massachusetts. 7 trophies to be awarded. Entries and inquiries to James Ragsdale, 627 Prospect St., Fall River, Mass.

October 20-21-22 MID-WEST OPEN AND NEBRASKA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

6 rd. Swiss open to all players who are or who become USCF members. \$5 entry. At Lincoln Air Force Base Service Club, Lincoln, Nebraska. 75% of entry fees awarded as prizes. Highest Nebraska resident (6 mos. residency) awarded Nebraska Championship. Entries and inquiries to Mrs. Michael, Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebraska.

October 20-21-22 USCF EUROPEAN RATING TOURNAMENT

Six-round Swiss system open to all who are or become USCF members. To be held at Karlsruhe, Germany. 50 moves in two hours. Entry fee of \$3.50. Cash

prizes to be divided 70-30 between winner and runner-up. For detailed information write (via Air Mail) to director: 1st Lt. Arthur C. Joy, Hq., 17th Signal Bn., APO 164, New York, N.Y.

October 21

USCF OCTOBER 30-30 TOURNAMENT

5 rd. Swiss open to all players who are or who become USCF members. At the Hotel Albert, 23 East 10th St., New York 3, N.Y. \$5 entry. 1st prize \$50, 2nd \$30, 3rd \$20, 4th, 5th and 6th—special book prizes. 30 moves in 30 minutes—adjudications after 60 moves. Director: Frank Brady. Entries close 9:45 A.M., Saturday morning, October 21st. Entries in advance to: U.S. Chess Federation, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.

October 28-29 and November 4 & 5 ILLINOIS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

8 rd. Swiss open only to Illinois residents. At the Gompers Park Chess Club, 4222 W. Foster, Chicago 30, Ill. \$8 entry. 1st prize at least \$60. 2nd, 3rd and 4th dependent on number of entries. Prizes also for Class A, B, C, Unrated and Women. Send entries and inquiries to Eva Aronson, 4058 N. Oketo, Chicago 34, Illinois.

November 3-4-5 SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

5 rd. Swiss open to all college undergraduates who are or who become USCF members. At the Florida Union, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla. \$5 entry. Prizes are travel grants of \$60-\$50 to top three players who attend National Intercollegiate in Washington, D.C. Entries will be accepted at Florida Union from 7-7:30 P.M., Friday, November 3rd. Inquiries to Robert C. Szeremi, Box 3457 University Station, Gainesville, Fla.

November 4-5 EASTERN MISSOURI OPEN

5 rd. Swiss. At the Downtown YMCA, St. Louis, Mo. \$6 entry—\$4 for juniors 17 or under. At least 12 trophies awarded. Entries and inquiries to E. A. Dickerson, 7271 Gayola Place, Maplewood, Mo.

November 4-5 MIDWEST OPEN

5 rd. Swiss at Louisville YMCA, 231

W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky. \$5 entry. \$50 1st prize guaranteed—others dependent on number of entries. Send entries and inquiries to Bob Jacobs, 200 E. Southern Hts., Louisville 9, Ky.

November 10-12

ARIZONA CHAMPIONSHIP

6 rd. Swiss open to Arizona residents and military personnel stationed in Arizona. \$5 entry. At the Phoenix Adult Center, 1101 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona. Trophies to winner, women's and junior champions. Additional book prizes to highest B and C players. Entries and inquiries to William Fox, 6313 N. 31st Drive, Phoenix, Arizona.

November 17-19

SOUTH JERSEY AMATEUR OPEN

6 rd. Swiss. At the Plaza Hotel, 500 Cooper St., Camden, N.J. Open to all except rated Masters. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Class A, B and C. \$5 entry. \$3 entry to juniors under 21. Send entries and inquiries to Lewis E. Wood, 1425 Sycamore St., Haddon Heights, N.J.

November 17-18-19

GREENVILLE OPEN

5 rd. Swiss. At Greenville Air Force Base Officers Club. Housing accommodations nearby. \$5 entry. Entries must be received before 7:30 P.M., Nov. 17. Trophies to each class plus unrated. Entries and inquiries to Jeff Liddell, 618 Inez St., Greenville, Mississippi.

December 26-30

NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

7 rd. Swiss open to all college undergraduates who are or who become USCF members. \$5 entry. Winner is recognized as U.S. Intercollegiate Champion and receives engraved trophy for one year. Other trophies to be awarded. Winner receives substantial scholarship. Top placers will receive USCF credit prizes. Inexpensive or free bunk accommodations available. Reservations required by Dec. 15. Will be held at a college in Washington, D.C. area to be announced in November. National Intercollegiate Speed Tournament, Dec. 28, 7:30 P.M. ICLA Business Meeting, 10:00 A.M., Dec. 28. Inquiries and advanced entries to Larry Gilden, 7606 15th Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland.

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