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(See page 278)

PAL BENKO
U.S. Open Champion

LETTERS

The reader may wonder as he scans the following pages why so much space has been devoted to the Fischer-Reshevsky match forfeiture. We have taken the liberty of printing, verbatim, letters that did have an important point to make and those that are making points for the first time in print. We believe that setting down as much opinion, recollection and statement as possible is absolutely necessary to establish an authentic chronicle of what did happen and perhaps even why it happened. We bring the reader's attention to those letters that probably have the most important bearing on what has transpired and what might yet transpire in the future: Mr. Fred Cramer's opinions, Mr. Irving Rivise's report, Dr. Eliot Hearst's suggestions and Mr. Harvey Breit's retrospect analysis. Editor

DEBACLE

Since interest everywhere is high in the recent Reshevsky-Fischer match, it may be of value if I outline the official policy of the United States Chess Federation as it applies in the matter.

Sponsorship and direction of this match rested not with USCF itself (which conducts only a limited group of events) but with USCF Affiliates, as is the case in the vast majority of American chess events. Like other such events, the match will be USCF-rated if reports and fees are properly forwarded.

USCF Affiliates exercise broad initiative in organizing and conducting tournaments, matches, exhibitions, and other chess affairs. Necessarily and properly, they have broad latitude in arrangements and details, within USCF Tournament Rules and within such civil law as may apply.

This great match between America's two colorful International Grandmasters held tremendous promise for chess. USCF is deeply grateful to all who contributed to its organization, and USCF deplores whatever contributed to its unbecoming termination. In this I feel we are joined almost universally by chess enthusiasts everywhere. (We do regret the match being scheduled in conflict with the U.S. Open, for we think America's leading Grandmasters and their sponsors could contribute most importantly to American chess by arranging their entry into the Open.)

USCF has never opposed the principle of patronage for chess. Rather we ourselves ask and (occasionally) receive it. We have joined with others who employ patronage to promote activities of major importance to the game. There is nothing demeaning, even for a great artist, in working for hire, in delivering to the employer such services as promised and expected. Patrons, players, and intermediaries should, of course, clearly understand and wholeheartedly accept the contract before they enter into it.

Assessment of responsibility for the unhappy denouement of the match has now become a subject of controversy. Perhaps it will fall to a court of law to work thru the increasing confusion and the clouded welter of heresay and opinionated recollections, to decide who is to blame. We do not consider such decision to be a USCF function. Neither do we think further belaborment in print of this subject, in its present state, will serve any purpose except to make members of the chess community angry with each other and less disposed to cooperate in the many mutual causes where we all so badly need each other's support.

CHESS LIFE has reported extensively on the controversy, including complete verbatim printing of statements and letters by parties and by interested onlookers. Factual news developments will continue to be carefully reported; however, letters which do little but reargue over who is to blame will be less likely to find their way into these columns.

And now, if I may, I should like to set down a few personal observations, speaking for myself now, and not as the USCF President.

USCF Vice-President Irving Rivise, USCF FIDE Vice-President Jerry Spann, and USCF National Membership Chairman Lina Grumette were among those present during the final week at Los Angeles. Detailed accounts were given me at San Francisco by Spann and Rivise, both of whom I know very well. In my opinion, these three people acted with wisdom and discretion, doing everything possible to keep the match going. I have high respect for Spann, Rivise, and Grumette; nowhere in chess will you find three more competent executives.

International Grandmaster Robert Fischer was also present during the final week at Los Angeles. I have not talked with him since; in fact, I have not talked much at all with him since the days when he played (sometimes at 8:00 a.m.!) in the North Central Open here in Milwaukee. But at the time of this writing at Bled, Yugoslavia, he is ahead with 7½-2½, ahead of Tal and Keres, both 7-3, ahead of Petrosian, 6½-3½, ahead of Bisguier, 5-5, ahead of them all! Under the stress of a tied match with Samuel Reshevsky, he is perhaps entitled to some vent of temperament. I, as all chess-players, must have great respect for Bobby Fischer's competence; nowhere in the world will you find a better player at the chessboard.

I am a chess-player and can understand temperament. But I am also a business man, and there are some things I cannot comprehend at all. Is it really worth, for example, over $1,000.00 an hour to stay in bed after 11:00 a.m. on Sunday morning? What sort of reason can possibly have such compelling importance, particularly if you can use the money? This much of it, I must indeed confess, on the basis of information I now have, I just don't understand at all.

Fred Cramer, President
U.S. Chess Federation

DESERVING

I wish to compliment you on the wise editorial stand you took on the Fischer-Reshevsky match.

As a private chess player I had a notion to express my own thoughts on this fiasco but after reading Mr. Saul Rubin's masterful letter anything else would be puerile. Mr. Rubin states the case with admirable logic, wisdom and humanity and deserves a bouquet of roses for his effort.

Arpad E. Elo,
Brookfield, Wisc.

DOCUMENT

I think that the issue of CHESS LIFE featuring the forfeiture rhubarb will be viewed in years to come as a major document marking the start of public support for professional chess players who dare to exhibit any measure of self-respect.

I don't see how any sportsman could help but sympathize with Fischer. He is the victim of a fiasco created by men of small minds and even smaller hearts.

Your own words on the subject were eloquent. As I guess every chess player does, I look forward to a Fischer-Reshevky re-match.

With gratitude and all good wishes.

Ralph Ginzburg
Riverdale, N.Y.

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DELAYED

Sept. 28, 1961

Mr. Walter J. Fried, President
American Chess Foundation

Dear Mr. Fried:

I sincerely regret the delay in my sending to you my report concerning the unhappy conclusion to the Fischer-Reshevsky match. However, the recent issues of CHESS LIFE and CHESS REVIEW continue to fan the flames and I am taking this opportunity to report the chronological sequence of all the events in order to assess the Los Angeles part of the match as a unit rather than just to consider the circumstances of the last game. I think this necessary because in some of the press reports, quotes by Fischer, etc., there is an indication that everything was done for the convenience of Reshevsky (including the 11:00 a.m. starting time on Aug. 13) when the facts indicate this not to be true.

When we received the schedule of playing dates and starting times from the American Chess Foundation a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Piatigorsky to discuss this and various other matters concerning the match. Present at this meeting were Mrs. Piatigorsky, Mrs. Grumette, Mr. George Goehler and myself—no one else. The only suggested change in starting times was made by me to the effect that it would be preferable from an attendance point of view to have the three Sunday games played in the afternoon rather than in the evening. This was accepted at this meeting and in addition at this time I also suggested that Mr. Goehler, Mrs. Piatigorsky, and Mrs. Grumette comprise the match committee in the event a dispute should arise although we certainly did not anticipate what subsequently occured.

We also mentioned briefly the fact that we were not informed of any of the match conditions such as rate of play, schedule for playing off adjournments and any other special agreements other than those contained in the memo sent about special score keepers, illness, etc.

On June 21, Mr. Bisno wrote to Mr. Wallach that the last game scheduled for Los Angeles will be started at 8:00 p.m. on Saturday evening due to a prior commitment of Mrs. Piatigorsky. Mr. Bisno also requested that the players be notified of this change.

On June 26, Mr. Wallach in his reply to Bisno's letter suggests that Mr. Bisno notify the players and also send a copy to Mrs. Grumette requesting this information be passed on to Kashdan presumably because of his chess column where the playing dates and times could then be brought to the attention of the public.

In this letter of June 26, Mr. Wallach also indicates that 8:00 p.m. on Saturday night may be too early for Reshevsky because of his observance of the Sabbath. At this time no further arrangements were made concerning this 12th game.

On July 11, acting as match treasurer, I picked up the admission tickets which had been designed and ordered by Mrs. Grumette in her capacity as publicity director. I am enclosing some of these tickets and you will note that the August 12th game is shown as starting at 7:30 p.m. I imagine Mrs. Grumette can explain this time although no one to my knowledge made any comment about it. The general understanding among all those connected with the match was that the last game was to be played Saturday evening Aug. 12 following the completion of Reshevsky's observing his Sabbath. The change from Sunday to Saturday night was not made at Reshevsky's request nor for his convenience.

On Wednesday evening, July 26, a reception was given for the players but Fischer was not there as I understand it because he had missed plane connections and would arrive the next day. I was very anxious to work out a schedule for adjournments and at this reception discussed the matter with Reshevsky and Bisno. Reshevsky did not wish to work out a schedule perhaps because Fischer was not present but he did indicate to me that if a Thursday evening game was adjourned he (Reshevsky) would not play on Friday afternoon as this did not permit time for adequate analysis and that a tight playing schedule would favor the younger player. I then indicated that I had two considerations in scheduling adjourned games:

1) that wherever possible the adjourned game must be completed before the next scheduled game started so that the players would know their respective positions in the match at the start of each game.
2) that wherever possible the adjournment would take place in the evening so that spectators who had payed to see the game could come to watch the finish.

This obviously posed some problems with respect to any Thursday games that might be adjourned since Reshevsky could not play on Friday nights.

On Thursday night, July 27, with this matter of adjourned games still undecided I tried to get Fischer and Reshevsky off to one side to resolve this problem before the game began but both players did not wish to discuss the matter and I did not press the issue for fear of upsetting them when it was obvious that both were on edge and tense.

As matters turned out the game had to be adjourned and after the sealed move had been made I brought the matter up once again. Reshevsky of course stated that he would not play Friday afternoon (the next day) and Fischer requested the game be played off before the next game started. I then stated it would have to be played on Friday afternoon and Reshevsky agreed to this. At this point Mrs. Piatigorsky told us that the new Herman Steiner Chess Club quarters were not quite ready and that the painters would be there on Friday. In view of this Fischer then agreed to play this game on Monday night July 31.

The games played on Sunday July 30 and Thursday August 1 passed without incident.

I would like to point out here that prior to the start of the match, Mr. Bisno had suggested the starting times for the evening games be moved to 6:30 p.m. as a convenience for all concerned because the five hour playing session would deter spectators from coming if they knew they would be getting home 1:00 a.m. if we adhered to the 7:30 p.m. starting time. The transportation of the players from their hotel to the site of the playing rooms was taken care of by Mrs. Grumette and Mrs. Piatigorsky who either personally drove to the hotel to pick them up and return them at the conclusion of the playing session or made arrangements in a few instances for others to do the transporting. At no time was I present at a meeting wherein a schedule of playing times was laid out in advance. It was my custom to announce to the audience before and after each playing session where and when adjourned games would be played as well as to announce the forthcoming schedule remaining to be played. Whether either of the players paid any attention to these announcements I do not know but at the conclusion of each session I did make it a point to inform both players where and when the next scheduled game or adjournment was to take place.

On Thursday August 3 we had the first serious dispute between the players. This game was adjourned and the problem of when to play it off arose once again. Reshevsky again stated that he would not play Friday afternoon, Fischer stated he would not play on Monday night since he had only done so the previous week because the club quarters were not available. After some discussion I stated the game would have to be played Saturday night at 8:30 p.m. Reshevsky requested a later starting time since he said his Sabbath did not end until 9:00 p.m. I then announced to those present that the game would be continued at 9:30 p.m. Saturday Aug. 5. This was accepted without further comment or discussion.

On Saturday night Aug. 5, the game continued and shortly after play started, Fischer missed a quick win which he saw immediately upon his not making the correct move for he came over to where I was sitting and in an obviously disgusted manner told me about it. I mention this only because I believe this had some bearing on the position he took later in the match.

After two hours of play and 16 moves having been made, Reshevsky came to me while Fischer was deep in thought at the board, and asked me if I were going to have Fischer seal his next move. There appeared to be about 150 spectators watching the game and since I knew of no rules or agreement specifying the length of the playing sessions of adjournments I told Reshevsky that this was to be a four hour playing session. Sammy protested vigorously stating this was advantageous to Fischer. While Fischer continued to ponder but obviously disturbed by the commotion, Sammy and I went outside the playing room to explain his protest to Mrs. Piatigorsky and Mrs. Grumette (Mr. Goehler was not present). Sammy and I returned to the playing room while the two ladies discussed the situation with Jack Moskowitz and Kashdan. During their meeting Sammy told me he would of course abide by any devision they reached which was that the session would continue until four hours and 32 moves had been made. Sammy made no further comment but Fischer made a number of derogatory remarks about Sammy being a coward, unethical, etc., claiming he was trying to adjourn in order to try and salvage a draw by analysis at home instead of playing over the board.

At 1:30 a.m. the game was adjourned for the second time and since the next game was to be played at 1:30 p.m. the same day we did not set a date for playing off the adjourned game. Fischer had rushed out immediately and it was at this time Mrs. Grumette informed me that she had secured the Beverly Hilton for the 11th game and that I should also announce to the spectators then present that the 12th game would be played at 11:00 a.m. Sunday Aug. 13. Fischer of course did not hear this announcement. And I gave it no more thought since the players had been arriving at the proper playing site on time for all the other games.

The game on Sunday Aug. 6 was also adjourned and I then told both players that game 8 would be continued at the club on Monday afternoon for a two hour playing session and that game 9 would resume on Monday evening for a four hour session if needed. This was accepted by both players without discussion Both of these games were concluded shortly after play started.

Game 10 on Tues. Aug. 8 passed without incident.

Prior to the start of game 11 at the Hilton, Fischer came to me and asked how come the last game was scheduled for 11:00 a.m. on Sunday and further that he would not play at that time. I noticed Mrs. Piatigorsky and Mrs. Grumette sitting together in the audience and I went down to tell them of Fischer's objections. Mrs. Piatigorsky then informed me it was her suggestion that the game be played on Sunday morning instead of Saturday night since it was certainly more reasonable to all concerned not to stay up until 2:30 a.m. which would be necessary if a five hour playing session were started at 9:30 p.m. Once again I would like to make it clear that Reshevsky was not consulted about this nor was it done to benefit him as opposed to Fischer. I for one certainly did not know Fischer did not "ever" get up that early and I doubt that any other member of the committee was aware of his late sleeping habits. I subsequently learned from Kashdan that at Leipzig, Fischer did get up early in the morning to play off adjourned games.

Fischer rejected the reason for the change, stated he would not play at the early time and the 11th game began. As you know this game was adjourned in what appeared to be an easy win for Fischer and after waiting about half an hour for Sammy to make his sealed move, he left the hotel. This adjournment was continued the next afternoon and Fischer let his "win" slip into a draw and once again quit the playing room in a rage.

On Saturday evening Aug. 12, I was at the home of Mrs. Grumette together with Mr. Goehler and Jerry Spann who had come to Los Angeles particularly to see the last game. Mrs. Piatigorsky called me and informed me that Fischer had been a guest of hers for the day but that despite all her persuasion he was adamant and we then discussed this once again arriving at a final decision that the playing time was not unreasonable, that the committee had the right to make reasonable changes (for example the second time play was held at the Beverly Hilton was to acquiesce to Fischer's desires without considering whether or not Reshevsky would object) and that the chess public had to be considered at least on two counts: 1) for about one week the newspapers had daily made mention of the 11:00 a.m. time; and 2) the 11:00 a.m. time was more convenient for all except perhaps Fischer. With these considerations in mind it was decided by this committee meeting to begin play at 11:00 a.m. the next morning.

I then called Fischer at his hotel and informed him his clock would be started at 11:00 a.m. and that if he failed to appear within one hour he would be forfeited. Jerry Spann was present when I called. Fischer simply stated he would not be there at 11:00.

The next morning arrangements were made for Mrs. Grumette to go to Fischer's hotel between 9:30 and 10:00 a.m. to provide transportation and persuade him to play. He refused. As another precaution we left one of our club members at Fischer's hotel with a car in the event Fischer later changed his mind.

At the club the clock was started at 11:00. Shortly thereafter Jerry Spann called Fischer at his hotel to try and reason with him but unsuccessfully.

One hour and some minutes later I declared the game forfeited in favor of Reshevsky.

I realize this report may leave some questions unanswered but one very important point was brought to my attention when I turned Reshevsky's protest about playing a four hour adjournment session over to the committee for a decision and that is this match was to be played under FIDE rules which clearly define the duties of a match referee:

Article 19—

(c) to enforce the decisions he has reached in disputes that have arisen during the course of the competition.

(d) to impose penalties on the players for all infractions of these laws of chess.

Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance concerning this matter.

Irving Rivise
Los Angeles, Calif.

DECLARATION

As a general principle, I see no reason why the schedule of a match between two players cannot be arranged to suit the convenience of BOTH. If the announced timetable was changed to suit Reshevsky, then it was unfair to force Fischer to play at 11 the next morning. (Bobby told me he was ready, willing and able to make it at 1 instead.)

Rather than rehash an unpleasant situation, I would prefer to see the forfeit declared invalid and the match resumed.

Larry Evans,
International Grandmaster

DEMAND

I commend CHESS LIFE for the masterful use of the rhetorical question in making clear all the issues involved in the Fischer-Reshevsky "fiasco" and I reserve special respect for the question "And is it really our job to 'help' him grow up?" For though this may or may not be the most pertinent issue involved, it has certainly been the most discussed aspect of the forfeiture and the obvious answer to the question indicates a pro-Fischer sentiment that is otherwise difficult to detect.

I find myself in agreement with Mr. Brady in his indication that it is not our job to do more than support our champions; but I think that in this day and age we must be more than ever mindful of the caliber of representation we send abroad on any championship level. Certainly at a time when "the ugly American" is a house-hold phrase in most of the countries of the world, the chess enthusiasts of the United States have some obligation to DEMAND good sportsmanship and rational behavior. The decision of Walter J. Fried, president of the American Chess Foundation, was certainly an exponent of these demands.

Marjorie Spence
San Francisco, California

DIVISION

Many thanks to Frank Brady for publishing the known facts in connection with the Fischer-Reshevsky chess match, and to Saul Rubin for the very pertinent questions he raised in regard to the way the match was conducted. Until I read the August 1961 issue of CHESS LIFE, I was among the many chess devotees who blamed the unfortunate termination of the match on Fischer.

It appears that the portion of the match played in Los Angeles was incredibly mismanaged. Irving Rivise stated: "Arrangements for playing times throughout the match were altered from the original schedule as submitted by the American Chess Foundation for the convenience of the Southern California chess public and that the scheduling of the last game to be played in Los Angeles for Sunday at 11 A. M. was certainly more desirable than starting the game at 9:00 P. M. the preceding evening."

This statement is almost unbelievable. The contestants in the match were the man who has won the United States chess championship four times in succession and the man who is recognized as the world's greatest match player. It was the most important match played in the United States since Capablanca defeated Frank Marshall, if indeed not the most important in the history of American chess, and it attracted interest world wide. And yet the schedule was changed at the whim of the referee, who did not even bother to ask the contestants for concurrence. Rivise must have thought he was directing a tournament.

Rivise also stated: "I am not sure when Fischer was first informed that he HAD TO PLAY at 11 A. M. on Sunday." This is another incredible statement. The game had been rescheduled once for Reshevsky's convenience, a second time for the convenience of the spectators, and a third time for the convenience of one of the sponsors. But the United States champion didn't count. He was told he HAD TO PLAY at 11 A. M. on Sunday.

Even as late as 11 A. M. Sunday, August 13th, Rivise could still have saved the match. All he had to do was postpone the starting time of the game to 1:30. The spectators would not have minded. They could eat lunch. And a woman of Mrs. Piatigorsky's grace, charm, and cultural background certainly would have agreed. But according to his own statement, "11 A. M. was certainly more desirable than starting the game at 9:00 P. M. on the preceding evening," Rivise did not even consider such a change. One of the sponsors would have missed part of the game.

It appears quite obvious that Rivise wanted Fischer to forfeit. Saul Rubin stated: "Many reports have been circulating that Fischer, by his contemptuous conduct, intemperate remarks and other offensive characteristics found disfavor in the eyes of the referee and other chess personages, and that this disfavor contributed in a substantial way toward the referee's decision to forfeit the 12th game against him." Suppose this had been the first game scheduled in Los Angeles instead of the last? Would Rivise have declared a forfeit? You can just bet he wouldn't.

Mr. Walter Fried, President of the American Chess Foundation, stated in his letter to the voting members of the ACF: "At 5:15 P. M. the clocks were set and at 6:15 P.M. the referee, Mr. Al Horowitz, declared the game forfeited to Mr. Reshevsky." But that isn't what Horowitz said. He actually said, "The Thirteenth Game is a forfeiture IN ABEYANCE, pending a review by the arbitrator."

Mr. Fried had the last chance to save the match. It can only be concluded that he too wanted Fischer to lose. After declaring the match forfeited to Reshevsky, he stated, "There was *** no other course consistent with our responsibility, with self respect, and with the natural resistance to threats. *** There seems to be ample justification for the forfeiture by the Los Angeles referee ***." If Fischer had agreed to continue the match at Game 13, is there anyone who believes Fried would have ruled in his favor on Game 12?

As Saul Rubin stated, the avowed purpose of the American Chess Foundation is to raise funds for the promotion of chess in the United States. The ACF had, up until this time, done a remarkable job in fulfilling this purpose, and the United States needs such an organization. However, funds donated by the public should be impartially administered. Obviously, this was not done in the case of the Fischer-Reshevsky match. The Los Angeles referee and the arbitrator permitted personal prejudice to influence judgment.

I submit that if the American Chess Foundation is to continue to merit the confidence of the American public, the people who donate money to advance the Royal Game, the only fair thing to do in this case is to either declare the match a draw and divide the prize money equally between the contestants, or arrange to continue the match at Game 12.

C. A. Williamson
Tooele, Utah

DISGUSTED

I am thoroughly disgusted with the outcome of the Fischer-Reshevsky match.

I think Fischer was right in his actions. If concessions are to be granted to one then they should also be granted to the other (opponents only).

Concessions to wealthy patrons? Well . . .

H. E. Brown
Tulsa, Okla.

DISAPPOINTED

If a game is postponed at the request of one player, it should be rescheduled to a date and time which is satisfactory to the other player.

Yours in disappointment,
Jim Kitzmiller,
Cleveland, Ohio

DISCIPLINE

Your excellent coverage of the Fischer-Reshevsky fiasco (we don't know whether to laugh or cry) should have been merely the prologue to a blistering editorial. Instead you cower behind your "official" status and lecture us mildly on the care and feeding of "genius".

Interpreting the facts for you, we are to gather that Reshevsky's religion is Orthodox Judaism, Fischer's is sleeping until noon. I always believed that Fischer's religion was chess since he apparently has no other interest in life. We are to suppose further that Fischer's "genius" in chess is so delicate that an early morning (11:00) game must be an-

nounced many days in advance because it is such a traumatic experience. What good is such delicate "genius" for the country, or for the boy himself? An 18 year old boy cannot make the slightest effort to accommodate an acknowledged champion three times his age. He is too temperamental to complete a match with a man whose genius (every bit as prodigal as Fischer's) has been developed and refined through years of experience. Fischer's great handicap in competing with the Russian chess players is the lack of suitable competition in America, and yet he is too arrogant, too lazy to get up in the morning! to gain this desperately needed experience from one of the world's greatest chess players. Reshevsky may be a difficult personality but he can afford to be. His fame is secure, his career is in its sunset glow, and he does not have to cater to anyone. But Fischer is a child who would do well to start learning from people as well as from books. Let us not be mistaken and encourage adolescance as a sign of genius.

If it were not for the stupidity of the sponsors I would recommend the "Ralston treatment" (Ralston the adolescant tennis player) for Fischer. The pettiness of Mrs. Piatigorsky makes Fischer seem to be a model of maturity. After all the inconvenience Reshevsky has caused through the years on this Sabbath subject, and he has suffered as much as anyone, it is amazing that chess moguls would schedule a game on Saturday. I suppose that they would rather be called stupid than anti-Semitic. While stupidity and pettiness of the "higher-ups" are extenuating circumstances, the responsibility for this fiasco rests with Fischer. If the U.S. Chess Federation had any courage they would discipline their adolescant genius. Fischer is nothing without chess, but chess will survive the rise and fall of Bobby Fischer.

David R. Stevenson
Jamestown, S. Dak.

DICHOTOMY

You performed a fine service to CHESS LIFE readers in presenting all the details of the Fischer forfeiture. It is clear that the schedule was changed to suit the convenience of one of the players, ignoring that of the other player in favor of the personal plans of one of the sponsors for an afternoon concert. Here is a case where religion and culture were accepted as suitable reasons for altering arrangements while taste and habit without institutions to substantiate them were rejected.

Congratulations for taking what will probably be an unpopular stand in your editorial. The questions for which you demand answers are sensible and pertinent but your agreement that Fischer is a "spoiled brat, eccentric genius, mixed-up kid" was totally uncalled for. You state, correctly, "We are not collectively psychologists, reformers, prohibitionists — should not our 'role' be one of appreciation of what our chess masters produce and a loyalty and a support to our champions?" but you violate your own sound advice in your intemperate judgment of the childhood, personality and emotional state of the U.S. Champion.

Your otherwise outstanding editorial, "greatly respecting" Fischer for his "rebellion against the element of force used to please just one individual", is a justified outcry against an almost unbelievable injustice perpetrated against a great chess player by the forces of a capricious, confused organization.

Whitney R. Harris
Woodhaven, N.Y.

DEFERENCE

As one who is tremendously interested in chess, to the extent of making possible our successful team's appearance at Leipzig last year, I have been importuned to give my impression of the details caused by what many of us believe was an unfair referee's decision to force our National Chess Champion, Bobby Fischer, to continue a match before a decision was rendered as to a refusal by him to play the twelfth game of the series at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Up to the twelfth game lovers of chess kept their hopes high and their fingers crossed for their favorite. Suddenly, what might have been forseen, and could easily have been averted, the question of the time and place of the twelfth game was paramount.

Reshevsky is understood to refuse to play games on the Jewish Sabbath. Fischer refuses to play in the morning. This caused a shifting of dates several times to accommodate Reshevsky, but the disputed date of play was set by the local committee to accommodate one of the sponsors of this match, Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky, whose husband, a world renowned cellist, was giving a concert on the afternoon of the same date.

Apparently, this great chess contest played second part to an altogether different pastime in which the principals to be considered were not a party.

Granted, conditions being favorable, Mrs. Piatigorsky's request for morning play had been agreed to by the principals involved all would have been well, but the U. S. Champion's request, to many of us, should have been given first consideration.

The match between these two great masters is history which many chess lovers will hope and trust will never be repeated.

The National Champion's right to first consideration cannot be disproven. It was a battle between friendly enemies, with both sides supported by chess lovers the world over. Its happy ending would not have proved or disproved the high character and position in the chess world of two great contestants.

It is a sad commentary on the officials involved that history will proclaim it a chess fiasco, entirely uncalled for, and a great disappointment to those who care.

In the future of chess involving such masters as those who participated in this contest of skill, we hope and anticipate all possible loopholes, such as have been revealed by this national contest, shall be completely covered that a game of the highest mental acumen shall never be classed in the category of a national debacle.

Frank Peer Beal, Chairman
People-to-People Chess Committee

DIET

Your coverage of the forfeiture of the Fischer-Reshevsky match is excellent, forthright and courageous.

The most important point, thus far overlooked, is Fischer's physical condition.

It appears that Fischer **knows** he is not capable of playing good chess in the morning, but he does not know why this is so.

It is with a knowledge of what hypoglycemia is, how widespread this blood sugar condition is, and how it affects people, that I suggest Bobby Fischer check for this condition. The present prescription for this condition is diet which eliminates the high processed low vitality foods and sugar, in favor of vital foods and high protein.

A person with hypoglycemia—a low blood sugar—finds it extremely hard to get up in the morning and be mentally alert. A person with hypoglycemia is at all times more emotional, subject to moods, stubbornness and irritability.

If Bobby Fischer has a physical basis for his adamant stand against the scheduling of a morning game, then it would seem that he has the most valid reason of all reasons and the people who insisted he play the morning match for their reasons would owe him an apology for not giving warranted consideration to his condition. Naturally this apology should be followed with a rescheduling of the final games of the match, beginning with game No. 12.

J. G. Strong,
Gresham, Oregon

DEMEANED

I most wholeheartedly agree with the editorial stand taken by CHESS LIFE concerning the Fischer forfeiture. The mis-handling of this match will surely establish a blight on American chess in international chess circles and could result in a serious psychological upset for Fischer as an individual and as a Grandmaster.

The U.S. Chess Federation should do everything possible to prevent further occurrences of this type by exerting its influence as the governing body of chess in the United States. To neglect to do so is to neglect one of the major functions of our organization. Excuses that USCF was not financially involved should not be tolerated in the future. Players of every caliber and strength are infuriated that such a forfeiture could actually be inflicted.

The injurious publicity that has appeared in the public press should serve

as an example to all chess organizers that careful planning, prudent arbitration and consultation with experienced promoters is an absolute necessity when conducting a match of such world-echoing importance.

As a former participant of a tournament in which the sponsor demeaned a national title by his frivolous whims, I am particularly sympathetic to any stand that supports a decrease of latitude allowed the chess patron.

In any event, CHESS LIFE has my enthusiastic applause for publishing all of the pertinent facts of a situation which many publications apparently feel is too hot to handle.

Lisa Lane
U.S. Women's Champion

DESCRIPTION

Congratulations on your courageous editorial regarding the Fischer-Reshevsky fiasco — a terrible blot on our country's chess reputation.

For a long time now wealthy patrons have insisted that their financial support of chess entitles them to political influence in chess as well. These contributors have had too much say in the selection of players for U.S. teams and tourneys, and in the dictation of tournament conditions; they have often used their power to secure benefits for their own personal favorites among American masters. Bobby's refusal to permit himself to be pushed around by the American Chess Foundation officials is only to be commended.

I hope the near future will see the beginning of a vigorous program by the USCF to control and finance important events and international team competition through its own membership, not dependent on the "strings-attached" handouts of a select few. If each USCF member were assessed $2 yearly (at the time of paying his annual dues) for support of U.S. teams, participation of U.S. representatives in international tourneys, and prizes in U.S. Championships, the minimum of $10,000 thereby obtained would pay for virtually all these important events and enable the USCF to run them on its own. I'm optimistic, too, that many members would contribute much more than the minimum of $2 if they knew the contribution would be used specifically and only for these purposes. Such a method would also eliminate the necessity for publishing in CHESS LIFE constant financial appeals for this or that event — appeals which are probably as irritating to the readers as they are to the fund-raisers.

Mr. Rubin's letter supporting Fischer was as reasonable, logical, and equitable as the American Chess Foundation's stand on the matter was irrational, uninformed, and biased. It's too bad that Bobby did not conduct himself with more maturity in the affair; then he would have been a real chess hero. Now—at the very worst—he can be described as an ungentlemanly chess hero.

Dr. Eliot Hearst
Arlington, Va.

DESIGN

As an intermittant, insecure, yet ardent follower of chess, I found myself saddened by the events leading to the abortive end-game between Bobby Fischer and Samuel Reshevsky. Saddened, then confused, and finally indignant. William Blake had a habit of marking up his reading matter, and one of his more endearing comments, often used, was the word "uneasy." Within my yellowing skull, as I continued to read the inconclusive reportage of the snarled match, I too wrote Blake's word. And when I finally read Mr. Walter Fried's communique, quoted in your August issue, the marginalia of my mind became crammed with the same monotonous "uneasies."

Being a voting member of the American Chess Foundation, I experienced an impulse to write to Mr. Fried, a man I found eminently reasonable and gentlemanly during several brief meetings. I did not write, perhaps mistakenly, for two reasons: I was a new member and hesitated to make one of my first acts a dissenting one; and, perhaps oversensitively, I experienced in Mr. Fried's concluding paragraphs a closing of doors, a drawing down of blinds, and that, consequently, any letter I wrote would constitute a case of too little too late.

But now that CHESS LIFE, with an assist from Mr. Saul Rubin, has opened the issue up (and quite properly), I would like to put forward a few brief thoughts that I hope bear on the issues, though conceivably Mr. Rubin has said it all.

(1) A concession having been made to Mr. Reshevsky, it would seem imperative that a concession be made to Mr. Fischer. If the scheduled Saturday game was an impossibility for Mr. Reshevsky, then Sunday should have been Bobby Fischer-day all the way. To my knowledge, no statement has been made that Bobby agreed to a Sunday morning match; obviously, he knew nothing for too long and when he ultimately learned of this unilateral scheduling, he did not concur. It therefore appears to me an elementary obligation of the decision-makers to have offered Bobby whatever hour he wished on that fateful Sunday, regardless of public, announcements, press, arrangements, or whatever real or imaginary commitments had been made. The one major commitment was to the match, the one major obligation, that Sunday, was to Bobby Fischer. Not only is he one of the world's great players and the one potential American world champion at this juncture; he is as well a crystalizing agent for chess, the one player today in the U.S. who has captured the popular mind (speaking relatively) and who has brought chess off the sports pages onto the news sections of the more enlightened press. This is not to ask for favoritism or special treatment; it is to ask for some sort of delight from the chess managers rather than harshness.

(2) I cannot enter into the relations between Mrs. Jacqueline Piatigorsky and the committee, since it is entirely conceivable that (because of her conflict of time) her consequent request was made most gently and as a hope rather than as a command, and was possibly misunderstood by an overzealous committee. I do not know. But it does lead to the question of patronage and this seems to me to dictate a very clear line if chess is to survive. Under no circumstances can a patron or sponsor be granted rights; further, not even shown partiality or a modicum of favoritism. Concommitantly, no sponsor or donor must ever, for whatever reasons, interfere, intrude, demand, request, or even beg. He must, as a matter of fact, go into hiding, at least metaphorically. If this lesson has not been learned within the frontiers of chess, where the intellect and sensibility are attracted, our world is lost. For what can one expect from the patrons in other spheres, where prestige and status are the motor-power of helpful acts? If the game needs financial help, as alas it does on occasions, the benefactor must make his contribution solely out of a desire that something unique and marvelous be allowed to survive and endure, if not flourish—and must want to stay the hell out of the picture! It seems to me that this attitude must be learned by our government with regard to foreign aid, and our chess committees should be teaching the lesson to our statesmen.

(3) As for the rest, the concern over weakening authority, resistance to threats, self-respect, I can only say with Lewis Carroll, it needn't have come to that. I know, only superficially it is true, Mr. Fried, Mr. Kasper and Mr. Wallach, but I feel certain that these gentlemen, astute as they are and humane as they are, could have straightened matters out, with nobody humiliated or weakened, if they had not been so concerned, perhaps necessarily, with all the paraphernalia that unfortunately surrounds, and too often overwhelms, an important event. A straight line, a yea, a goal. Surely the gallant Mr. Reshevsky could not have enjoyed the outcome as it stands? Surely the beleaguered Mr. Rivise could have found a viable formula that did not deprecate his integrity?

Is chess to be an image of the sordid world we know? It would be sentimental to think that it could altogether escape the reflecting mirror. But one hoped, somehow, that it would refine the looking-glass; that, somehow, it would manifest a little more intelligence, more justice, more cohesiveness than our faltering society reveals. Is it too late for all of us to agree the play is what matters? That we begin again, from the 12th game, with Bobby Fischer on the white side, on a Sunday, with our national champion naming the hour of his choice? It does not matter if it is a year from now. Even if impractical, such a statement and start would be courageous and honorable and might even

renew one's faith in the men who help make professional chess possible. Must everything always be so damned final?

Harvey Breit
South Dartmouth, Mass.

CHESS LIFE could hardly publish all of the comments it has received on the Fischer forfeiture unless it printed an issue that contained nothing else. Certainly, as USCF President Fred Cramer wisely points out, it is useless to re-argue who is to blame in this controversy and the letters above simply reflect a cross-section of varying opinions on the matter. No attempt at balance was made as to the remarks we did receive—those letters that were most thoughtful and provocative found their way into the "Letters" column, by their degree of pertinency.

Now that the smoke has cleared our only consideration should be what to do about the existing situation and how to prevent future blunders of this sort. We find Mr. Breit's remarks to be most astute and of a constructive nature. WHY NOT CONTINUE THIS HISTORICAL MATCH WITH THE CONTINUANCE OF THE TWELFTH GAME? We do not know what the reaction of the organizers of this match would be to such a suggestion or whether Mr. Reshevsky would agree but we thoroughly endorse it and wonder what influence the USCF membership has in such matters. Do you, as a USCF member, feel that Fischer was improperly forfeited? Do you think the match should continue with the twelfth game? If you feel as strongly as some of those whose letters appear above then write to us immediately even if you have never written a letter about chess in your life. A post-card will do. If you know others that feel the same way—USCF members or not—have them write to us too. Equipped with the sentiments of the chess public at large, we feel that there is still the modicum of hope that the match will see a just and fair conclusion. Since time is of the essence (legal proceedings may begin) we sincerely ask that you write as soon as possible! **U.S. Chess Federation, 80 East 11th St., N.Y. 3, N.Y.**

(A reader who has proven to be highly responsible in the past has stated to us personally that if an appeal to logic fails as a catalyst for the resumption of the match, perhaps the offer of a $1,000 stipend that he is prepared to give to the winner might do the trick!) WITH NO STRINGS ATTACHED! EDITOR

FLATTERY

Two notes of congratulation: The first is on the new CHESS LIFE—it is magnificent! The only two suggestions I would offer (and we are more than pleased with it as is) is that it comes out a little late, but I'm a newspaperman myself and know there are many technical difficulties that you will solve in time. The second, and this may be only personal, is that I think a department of master games from the past, with an occasional photo of some of the greats, such as Lasker, Alekhine, Capablanca, Nimzovich, etc., would be a worthy addition. But, as I said before, the new CL is already terrific in both content and format.

The other bouquet is on your mail sales department of equipment and books. The service is great. When you can mail an order from the Midwest to New York and get it back in less than a week it is impossible to improve on the service!

Ed Moffitt
Rock Island, Ilinois

MONOPOLY

It's really great what you've done to put the game on sportsmanship basis for the whole country rather than have it in the hands of a semi-private "syndicate" monopoly, interested only in their own profits.

I haven't been able to do much but am one of your most ardent boosters every time I meet a chess player.

Ray Kooyman
Salt Lake City, Utah

POSTAL

Your letter of **2 October '59** advised me to watch CHESS LIFE for details of a postal section. Such has not appeared, although you promised it would begin "in the near future."

What gives?

John C. Peterson,
Barstow, Calif.

As of this writing there is no immediate plans in starting a USCF Postal section. We suggest that all of our members who are interested in postal chess write to: Chess Correspondence League of America, 816 South Cecilia St., Sioux City, Iowa or Chess Review, 134 West 72nd St., New York City or the Courier Postal Chess Club, Box 104, Terryville, Conn., Editor.

POLITICS

I make reference to your recent article (July 1961, Chess Life) "Questions for the Civic Minded Chessplayer."

I'm sorry to see that it is so difficult to raise money to support our U. S. teams and American sponsored events but I feel this is largely due to the fact that chess is not stressed throughout the U. S. as much as it should be.

However, my main comment in regards to this article is about your question, "Is chess so much of an individual endeavor that its devotees are inevitably apathetic about supporting the participation of others?"

I believe the answer is definitely "yes." This is a grave problem confronting our future place in the chess world. I believe that the little man in chess (the rank and file) is not regarded with proper respect by those who seek to raise funds for local events and foreign team affairs.

I make reference to the field of politics for instance; most politicians bellow their thanks and appreciation to their supporters everywhere. They shake hands and kiss babys to show they do not over-look the fact that they would be nothing without the 'rank and file' of America.

This brings me to the lack of attention given the 'rank and file' at major tournaments whether on a national level or state level. How many 'rank and file' players ever see their names in chess periodicals? How many get their prize games published when they submit them to chess magazines?

The masters and editors can see no benefit in publishing these meager efforts of the 'rank and file' player so they are set aside for the better games of experts, masters, etc.

So we come to fund raising. Of course large amounts are needed for our teams and events thru out the world so where is it to come from? It must come from these insignificant 'rank and file' players in the most part.

Why should they send their money to support events and affairs that they will never realize any benefit from?

Why for instance they send their money to sponsor our leading grandmasters when these same great players snub their noses at the rank and file player?

Finally I state that if Chess Life, Chess Review, and others would print more games sent in by these people, give more attention to helping these players to rise above their pawnpusher status, and let them see that they are appreciated, then and only then will they respond wholeheartedly to your or anyone's request for support.

Haskel Sikes
Sumter, S. C.

GIMMICK

Do you enjoy a week-old newspaper, or last month's magazine? No? Well then you are like most people. Herein lies some of the frustration of many U. S. chess players and might be one of the reasons that they don't wax enthusiastic about contributing to the support of chess players who compete in major events. Who gives a darn about what happened in the first round of a tournament if you know that the sixth round was played last night, and you won't know how it came out for another week? Perhaps some of the eastern newspapers keep their readers informed, but out here in the midwest we don't know what's going on until we read it in Chess Life or Chess Review. They are both so obsolete by the time that the readers get them that it is almost a shame. Chess Life is worse than ever now as far as stale news is concerned since it became a monthly.

Isn't there some way that current news can be mailed to chess players, especially when important tournaments or matches are in progress?

Chess is growing in the good old U.S.A. and that of course is the only salvation as far as support is concerned. If you are looking for a gimmick you might consider sending every contributor an autographed postcard or similar memento from the players when they are actually engaged in an international event.

John M. Osness,
Waterloo, Iowa

A. Buschke

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BENKO WINS U.S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

Highest Score Ever Attained At Largest Open

Hungarian born International Grandmaster Pal Benko, of New York City, topped a record field of 198 players at the U.S. Open held in San Francisco August 14th to 26th with a record-breaking score of 11-1. By drawing only two games and winning 10, Benko's score was the highest ever achieved in the sixty-three consecutive years that the event has been conducted.

The tournament conducted in the picturesque city of San Francisco was the largest attended Open—Milwaukee, 1953—with 183 players holding that first place spot for the last eight years.

Benko's play was outstanding as he held the first place spot throughout the entire event. He won games from Cuneo, Weinberg, Morgan, Lapiken, Otteson, Kovacs, Addison, Rivise, H. Gross and defending champion Robert Byrne. His two draws were registered with Louis Levy of Paterson, N. J. and Arthur Bisguier of New York, a former Open Champion.

Close at Benko's heels in clear second place, a fellow Hungarian countryman, Zoltan Kovacs, now a resident of Los Angeles, scored 10-2, which in last year's Open at St. Louis was a good enough score to win the tournament. Kovacs is the California State Champion in addition to California Open champ. His only loss was to Benko and draws with Bisguier and Irving Rivise of Los Angeles netted his 10 points.

Grandmaster Arthur Bisguier, paired with Robert Byrne in the final round, lost a closely contested battle and knocked himself out of clear second place, ending with a score of 9½-2½ which tied with Byrne at 3rd and 4th. Bisguier's draws were with Kovacs, Benko and Rivise while Byrne's were with Loftson, Gersch and Edgar McCormick, the U.S. Amateur Champion.

Two players tied for 5th and 6th at 9-3. They were William G. Addison of San Francisco who drew with Gersch, Bourke, Osbun, H. Gross and lost to Benko and Joseph G. Sullivan who drew no games but lost to Kovacs, Byrne and Lapiken.

A six way tie for 7th through twelfth was registered by the following players who earned scores of 8½-3½: Martin Harrow—Rego Park, N. Y., Irving Rivise—Los Angeles, Charles Henin—New York City, Jack Witeczek—Lorain, Ohio, James Schmitt—San Francisco and Rex Wilcox of Salinas, California. Over $3000 in cash prizes were awarded.

Eleven women competed in the U.S. Women's Open Championship and first place was captured by Mrs. Eva Asonson of Chicago, Illinois with a score of 7-5. Mrs. Aronson is a former champion, winning the event in Milwaukee, 1953. In second place spot with a score of 6-6 was Mary Selensky of Philadelphia. Kathryn Slater of New York City, the 1958 Champion, entering the last round with 5½ points, looked as though she would be clear second but missed what appeared to be an easily won game. She shared 3rd-4th place with Mabel Burlingame of Phoenix, Arizona, but was awarded the third place trophy on tie-breaking points. Lucille Kellner of Detroit and little Cecilia Rock of Beckett, Mass., tied at 5th place with scores of 5 points each. Lisa Lane the defending champion did not participate.

San Francisco will be probably remembered as the "best" Open ever held. The beautiful city of San Francisco and the charming hospitality of the local committee consisting of Henry Gross, Guthrie McClain and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Van Gelder, was one of the great highlights of the event. Once again, International Master George Koltanowski and his competent staff directed the event without difficulties and with complete control and pleasantness. An awards banquet was held at the end of the contest and a Sunday brunch during mid-tournament. Many informal parties were held throughout the two weeks by individuals. As reported elsewhere in CHESS LIFE, San Antonio, Texas, has been chosen as next year's U.S. Open site.

PAL BENKO was born in Amiens, France on July 15th, 1928. His family moved to Budapest when he was four years old and four years after that his father taught he and his older brother the moves. Most of his early training as a chessplayer came from books and from solving problems. When he entered high school at 12 years of age, he competed in his first tournament and continued playing in tournaments sporadically during his school years. At the age of 17 he entered his first tournament where Hungarian masters were also competing. He won the tournament and was awarded the title of Hungarian Master. Shortly after that, at 20, he won the Hungarian Championship and at 22, FIDE awarded the title of International Master to him for his performance in matches against the USSR. He was the high scorer for Hungary in the three matches that he played against Russia. In 1957 he left Hungary and competed in the European Zonal Championship at Dublin and took first place. Making his home then in the United States, he competed in the Interzonal at Portoroz and placed third, qualifying for the World's Candidates tournament and earning the International Grandmaster title. Probably the most active Grandmaster in American tournments, he has won the Greater New York Open Championship twice, the Western Open Championship twice, the Manhattan Chess Club Championship twice and has placed either second or third in the last two U.S. Opens and the 1961 N.Y. State Championship. He is a securities dealer and life insurance underwriter by profession and lives alone in New York City. His principle interests outside of chess are reading and visits to the opera. He will become a U.S. citizen in 1962.

FORMER U.S. OPEN CHAMPIONS

Reuben Fine	1941
H. Steiner—A. Yanofsky	1942
I. A. Horowitz	1943
S. Reshevsky	1944
A. E. Santasiere	1945
H. Steiner	1946

GAMES AND SCENES FROM SAN FRANCISCO

R. BYRNE — **E. McCORMICK**

	R. BYRNE		E. McCORMICK
1.	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	
2.	P-QB4	P-K3	
3.	Kt-QB3	P-B4	
4.	P-Q5	PxP	
5.	PxP	P-KKt3	
6.	P-K4	P-Q3	
7.	B-KB4	P-QR3	
8.	P-QR4	B-Kt2	
9.	Kt-B3	O-O	
10.	B-K2	R-K1	
11.	Kt-Q2	Q-B2	
12.	O-O	QKt-Q2	
13.	R-K1	Kt-K4	
14.	P-KR3	R-Kt1	
15.	B-B1	P-KR3	
16.	B-K3	P-KKt4	
17.	P-B3	B-Q2	
18.	P-Kt3	P-QKt4	
19.	PxP	PxP	
20.	Q-B2	P-Kt5	
21.	Kt-Q1	B-Kt4	
22.	P-B4		PxP
23.	PxP		Kt-Kt3
24.	BxB		RxB
25.	Kt-B2		R-R4
26.	RxR		QxR
27.	P-Kt3		Q-Q1
28.	Q-Q1		K-R2
29.	K-R2		Q-QR1
30.	Q-B3		Q-R7
31.	R-KKt1		Q-B7
32.	P-B5		Kt-K4
33.	Q-B4		R-KR1
34.	K-R1		Kt-Q6
35.	KtxKt		QxKt
36.	Q-B3		R-KKt1
37.	K-R2		Kt-Q2
38.	K-R1		Kt-B3
39.	K-R2		Kt-Q2
40.	K-R1		Kt-B3
41.	K-R2		.....
	DRAWN		

I. RIVISE — **J. BARRY**

	I. RIVISE		J. BARRY
1.	P-K4	P-K3	
2.	P-Q4	P-Q4	
3.	Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	
4.	P-K5	P-QB4	
5.	P-QR3	BxKtch	
6.	PxB	Kt-K2	
7.	Q-Kt4	Kt-B4	
8.	B-Q3	P-KR4	
9.	Q-R3	Q-R2	
10.	B-Q2	PxP	
11.	PxP	Q-R5	
12.	P-QB3	KtxP	
13.	PxKt	QxQP	
14.	R-R2	QxPch	
15.	Kt-K2	Kt-B3	
16.	Q-R4	Q-Q3	
17.	O-O	P-K4	
18.	R-K1	B-K3	
19.	B-QKt5	P-QR3	
20.	B-Kt4		Q-Q2
21.	BxKt		PxB
22.	R-B2		P-B3
23.	Kt-Q4		P-KKt4
24.	Q-Kt3		P-QR4
25.	B-B5		K-B2
26.	KtxB		QxKt
27.	R-Kt2		KR-QKt
28.	R/1-Kt1		RxR
29.	RxR		Q-B4
30.	P-R3		Q-K5
31.	Q-QKt3		Q-QB5
32.	Q-Kt6		K-Kt3
33.	K-R2		P-KR5
34.	QxBP		Q-B5ch
35.	P-Kt3		PxPch
36.	PxP		Q-QB8
37.	R-KB2		Resigns

H. GROSS — **E. OSBUN**

	H. GROSS		E. OSBUN
1.	P-K4	P-QB4	
2.	KKt-B3	P-Q3	
3.	P-Q4	PxP	
4.	KtxP	KKt-B3	
5.	QKt-B3	P-QR3	
6.	P-B4	Kt-B3	
7.	B-B4	P-K3	
8.	B-Kt3	B-K2	
9.	O-O	B-Q2	
10.	K-R1	QR-B1	
11.	Kt-B3	P-QKt4	
12.	P-K5	PxP	
13.	PxP	KKt-Kt5	
14.	QB-B4	P-KR4	
16.	P-B4		Q-Q2
17.	PxP		PxP
18.	Kt-R4		QR-K1
19.	Kt-B5		Q-Q3
20.	KtxP		Q-Kt3
21.	Kt-R5		P-B5
22.	P-B5		Q-Kt4
23.	KtPxP		PxP
24.	P-QR4		Q-Q6
25.	P-K4		B-Q5ch
26.	K-R1		P-B6
27.	BxP		KtxP
28.	PxKt		R-K5
29.	B-R6		Resigns

S. POULSEN — **S. ALMGREN**

	S. POULSEN		S. ALMGREN
1.	Kt-KB3	P-Q4	
2.	P-Q3	Kt-KB3	
3.	B-B4	P-KKt3	
4.	Q-B1	P-KR3	
5.	P-KR4	B-Kt2	
6.	QKt-Q2	Kt-B3	
7.	P-K4	B-K3	
8.	P-B3	Kt-KR4	
9.	B-R2	O-O	
10.	P-Q4	PxP	
11.	KtxP	B-B4	
12.	Q-K3		R-K1
13.	O-O-O		Q-Q4
14.	B-Q3		QxRP
15.	BxP		QR-B1
16.	B-Kt1		Q-Q4
17.	B-KR2		P-R4
18.	KR-Kt1		Kt-B3
19.	KtxKtch		PxKt
20.	Q-Q2		Kt-Kt5
	Resigns		

W. ADDISON — **H. FAJANS**

	W. ADDISON		H. FAJANS
1.	P-Q4	P-Q4	
2.	P-QB4	PxP	
3.	Kt-KB3	P-QR3	
4.	P-K3	B-Kt5	
5.	BxP	P-K3	
6.	Q-Kt3	BxKt	
7.	PxB	R-R2	
8.	Kt-B3	Kt-KB3	
9.	B-Q2	Kt-B3	
10.	P-B4	Q-Q2	
11.	B-K2	B-Kt5	
12.	B-B3	BxKt	
13.	BxB	O-O	
14.	R-KKt1	Kt-Q4	
15.	P-B5	R-Q1	
16.	PxP	QxP	
17.	O-O-O	P-B4	
18.	R-Kt3		P-QR4
19.	QR-Kt1		P-KKt3
20.	P-KR4		Kt/3-Q2
21.	P-R5		R-Q3
22.	PxP		PxP
23.	BxKt		QxB
24.	QxQ		RxQ
25.	R-R3		R-R3
26.	R1-R1		K-Kt2
27.	R-R7ch		K-B3
28.	P-B3		R-K3
29.	R-K1		R-B3
30.	K-Q2		P-QKt4
31.	BxP		R-Q2
32.	B-Kt4		K-K3
33.	BxKt		RxB
34.	P-Q5ch		Resigns

R. BYRNE — **A. BISGUIER**

	R. BYRNE		A. BISGUIER
1.	P-Q4	P-Q4	
2.	P-QB4	P-QB4	
3.	PxQP	Kt-KB3	
4.	PxP	QxP	
5.	QxQ	KtxQ	
6.	B-Q2	Kt-QB3	
7.	Kt-QB3	KtxKt	
8.	BxKt	P-K4	
9.	Kt-B3	P-B3	
10.	R-B1	BxP	
11.	BxP	BxPch	
12.	KxB	PxB	
13.	P-K4	B-K3	
14.	B-Kt5	BxP	
15.	RxKt	PxR	
16.	BxPch	K-K2	
17.	BxR	RxB	
18.	R-R1	B-B5	
19.	KtxP	B-Kt4	
20.	K-K3	P-QR4	
21.	P-QKt3	P-R5	
22.	PxP	RxP	
23.	RxR		BxR
24.	K-B4		B-Kt4
25.	P-KR4		B-B8
26.	P-Kt3		B-Kt4
27.	Kt-B3		B-B5
28.	K-K5		B-K3
29.	Kt-Q4		B-R6
30.	Kt-B5ch		K-B2
31.	Kt-K3		B-B1
32.	K-Q6		P-R4
33.	Kt-Q5		B-Kt5
34.	Kt-B4		B-Q8
35.	P-K5		P-Kt3
36.	P-K6ch		K-B3
37.	Kt-Q5ch		K-Kt2
38.	P-K7		K-B2
39.	Kt-B3		B-Kt5
40.	Kt-K4		B-K7
41.	Kt-Kt5ch		K-K1
42.	K-K6		B-Q6
43.	K-B6		Resigns

I. Kashdan	1947
W. W. Adams	1948
Albert Sandrin	1949
Arthur Bisquier	1950
Larry Evans	1951
Larry Evans	1952
Donald Byrne	1953
Larry Evans	1954
N. Rossolimo	1955
Arthur Bisguier	1950
Bobby Fischer	1957
E. Cobo-Arteaga	1958
Arthur Bisguier	1956
Robert Byrne	1960

P. BENKO		H. GROSS	
1. Kt-KB3	P-KB4	21. Q-K4	QR-K1
2. P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	22. P-QR3	B-B3
3. B-Kt2	P-K3	23. Q-Kt7	BxB
4. P-B4	B-K2	24. RxB	Kt-Kt1
5. O-O	O-O	25. QR-K1	Q-Kt3
6. P-Kt3	P-Q3	26. QxBP	R-B1
7. P-Q4	P-QR4	27. QxP	R-B3
8. Kt-B3	Q-K1	28. Q-Kt3	P-R5
9. B-B4	Kt-R3	29. Q-K3	Q-B7ch
10. R-K1	Q-Kt3	30. R-K2	QxP
11. Q-Kt1	Kt-K5	31. RxP	QR-B1
12. KtxKt	PxKt	32. Kt-Q2	Q-Q4ch
13. Kt-Q2	P-Q4	33. Kt-B3	Kt-B3
14. B-K5	Q-R3	34. Q-K4	QxQ
15. Kt-B1	B-Q2	35. R/6xQ	Kt-R4
16. P-B3	PxP	36. P-Q5	Kt-B5
17. PxP	PxP	37. Kt-K5	KtxP
18. PxP	B-QB3	38. RxP	Kt-Kt4
19. P-B4	BxB	39. Kt-B6	QR-Q1
20. KxB	P-QKt3	40. KtxR	Resigns

J. LOFFTSON		R. WILCOX	
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	16. PxP	PxP
2. P-QB4	P-K3	17. B-B4	R-Kt4
3. Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	18. Kt-B5ch	PxKt
4. B-Kt5	P-B4	19. Kt-Q5ch	K-Q1
5. BPxP	Q-Kt3	20. Kt-Kt6	B-B5
6. BxKt	PxB	21. R-B3	R-R2
7. Kt-B3	QxP	22. B-K6	R-Kt2
8. Q-B1	QxQch	23. R-B8ch	K-K2
9. RxQ	PxP	24. BxB	PxP
10. KtxP	B-Kt5	25. B-B5	B-Q3
11. P-K4	R-Kt1	26. Kt-Q5ch	K-B2
12. B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	27. Kt-B7	R-Kt4
13. O-O	K-K2	28. P-Kt4	RxB
14. KR-Q1	P-QR3	29. PxR	Resigns
15. B-K2	B-Q3		

A. BISGUIER		T. WEINBERGER	
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14. P-B5	PxP
2. P-QB4	P-KKt3	15. BxBP	Q-R4
3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	16. BxR	BxB
4. P-K4	O-O	17. Kt-R3	R-Kt1
5. B-Kt5	P-KR3	18. B-B4	Kt-Q3
6. B-K3	P-Q3	19. B-Kt3	R-Kt5
7. P-B3	QKt-Q2	20. Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt2
8. Q-Q2	K-R2	21. P-R5	B-K2
9. P-KR4	P-K4	22. P-B4	Kt-QB4
10. P-Q5	P-R3	23. PxKtP	RxB
11. O-O-O	Kt-K1	24. Q-R2	RxKtch
12. P-KKt4	P-QB4	25. K-Kt1	Resigns
13. PxP e.p.	PxP		

H. MAYER		J. SULLIVAN	
1. P-K4	P-K4	17. Kt-KR2	P-KB4
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18. Q-R5	P-Kt5
3. B-Kt5	P-QR3	19. PxKtP	PxKtP
4. B-R4	P-Q3	20. P-R5	Kt-Kt3
5. P-B3	B-Q2	21. P-Kt3	PxP
6. O-O	P-KKt3	22. BxRP	Kt-B5!
7. P-Q4	B-Kt2	23. PxKt	PxP
8. P-Q5	QKt-K2	24. B-Kt4	QR-K1
9. BxBch	QxB	25. QR-Q1	R-K4
10. P-B4	Kt-R3	26. Q-R4	Q-B2
11. Kt-B3	O-O	27. P-B3	R-R4
12. P-KR3	P-KB3	28. Q-K1	P-Kt6
13. P-QKt4	P-QR4	29. Kt-Kt4	Q-K2
14. B-R3	PxP	30. K-Kt2	KtxKt
15. BxP	P-Kt3	31. PxKt	P-B6ch
16. P-QR4	P-KKt4	Resigns	

W. KAISER		R. BURGER	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	25. P-Kt5	B-B4
2. Kt-KB3	P-QR3	26. Q-Kt2	BxRch
3. P-Q4	PxP	27. QxB	KtxKP
4. KtxP	P-K4	28. PxP	P-B3
5. KKt-B3	Q-B2	29. KtxP	RxKt
6. Kt-B3	B-Kt5	30. RxR	Kt/K5-Q3
7. B-Q2	Kt-KB3	31. P-Kt3	KtxP
8. P-QR3	B-K2	32. R-B5	Q-Q3
9. P-KKt3	P-Q3	33. B-Q5ch	K-R1
10. B-Kt2	B-Kt5	34. PxPch	KtxP
11. P-R3	B-K3	35. Q-Kt6	Kt-K3
12. O-O	Q-Q2	36. Q-R6ch	K-Kt1
13. K-R2	P-R3	37. PxKt	B-Q2
14. Q-K2	Kt-B3	38. B-K4	R-B2
15. B-K3	O-O	39. R-Q5	Q-Kt5
16. QR-Q1	Q-B2	40. Kt-Q3	QxP
17. Kt-K1	Kt-QR4	41. Kt-B2	B-B3
18. P-B4	QR-Q1	42. Q-Q2	P-B4
19. Q-B2	Kt-B5	43. B-Kt2	R-Kt2
20. B-QB1	KtxRP	44. B-R1	Q-B8
21. P-B5	B-B5	45. Kt-Kt4	PxKt
22. R-Kt1	B-Kt4	46. B-Kt2	
23. P-KKt4	Kt-B5	P-Kt6 mate	
24. B-B3	P-Q4		

I. DALBERG		A. BISGUIER	
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22. R-R1	Kt-K5
2. P-QB4	P-K3	23. KtxKt	QPxKt
3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	24. B-B3	Kt-B3
4. P-K3	O-O	25. Q-Kt3	Kt-Q4
5. KKt-K2	P-Q4	26. B-K1	P-Kt4
6. P-QR3	B-Q3	27. Kt-B3	PxP
7. P-B5	B-K2	28. KtxKt	KPxKt
8. Kt-Kt3	P-QR4	29. PxP	B-B3
9. R-QKt	QKt-Q2	30. B-B2	Q-Kt2
10. P-B4	P-B3	31. Q-Q1	R-R5
11. P-QKt4	PxP	32. RxR	PxR
12. PxP	P-QKt3	33. QxP	BxP
13. B-Q3	B-R3	34. BxB	QxBch
14. O-O	BxB	35. K-R1	Q-B3
15. QxB	Q-B2	36. P-KR3	P-Q5
16. B-Kt2	Q-Kt2	37. R-R1	P-Q6
17. KR-B1	KR-Kt1	38. P-Kt5	PxP
18. Kt-Q1	Kt-K1	39. Q-R7	R-Q1
19. Kt-B1	P-B4	40. R-R6	Q-Q5
20. Kt-Q2	Kt/1-B3	41. Q-K7	P-Q7
21. Q-B2	P-QKt4	Resigns	

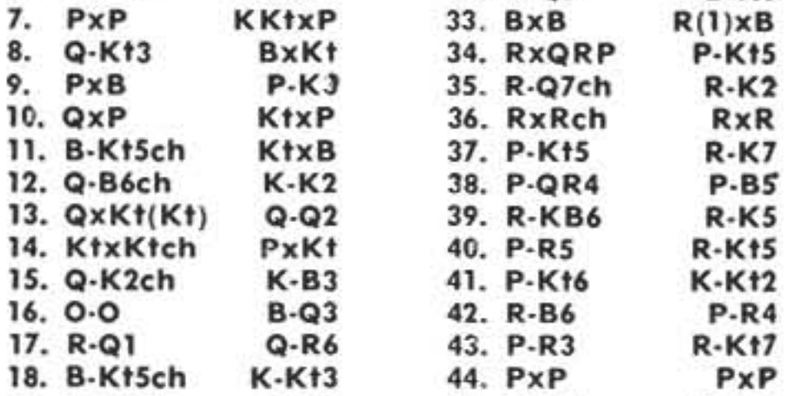
R. BYRNE		J. SULLIVAN	
1. P-Q4	P-KB4	13. B-QR3	R-K1
2. P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	14. R-Kt1	Kt-B2
3. B-Kt2	P-KKt3	15. P-B3	PxP
4. Kt-KR3	B-Kt2	16. PxP	KtxKt
5. O-O	O-O	17. QxKtch	R-K3
6. P-QB4	P-B4	18. KR-K1	Q-K7
7. PxP	Kt-R3	19. P-B4	K-R1
8. Kt-B3	KtxP	20. Q-Q2	P-QR4
9. Kt-B4	P-K4	21. B-Q5	RxRch
10. KKt-Q5	Kt-K3	22. RxR	Q-Q1
11. P-Kt3	KtxKt	23. B-B7	Resigns
12. KtxKt	P-K5		

M. HARROW		I. RIVISE
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	
2. P-QB4	P-K3	
3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	
4. P-K3	O-O	
5. Kt-K2	P-Q4	
6. P-QR3	B-K2	
7. PxP	KtxP	
8. KtxKt	PxKt	
9. Kt-B3	B-B3	
10. B-Q3	P-KKt3	
11. O-O	P-B3	
12. P-QKt4	B-Kt2	
13. B-Kt2	Q-Kt4	
14. Q-B3	Kt-Q2	
15. P-Kt5	Kt-Kt3	
16. KR-B1	B-B4	
17. BxB	QxB	
18. QxQ	PxQ	
19. PxP	PxP	
20. Kt-K2	Kt-B5	
21. B-B3	P-QR4	
22. Kt-Kt3	KR-Kt1	
23. KtxP	B-B1	
24. P-QR4	R-Kt6	
25. K-B1	QR-Kt1	
26. R-B2	P-B3	
27. P-K4	.....	
DRAWN		

I. RIVISE		P. BENKO
1. P-K4	P-QB4	
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	
3. P-Q4	PxP	
4. KtxP	P-KKt3	
5. Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	
6. B-K3	Kt-B3	
7. B-K2	O-O	
8. O-O	P-Q4	
9. PxP	Kt-QKt5	
10. Q-Q2	QKtxQP	
11. KtxKt	KtxKt	
12. B-R6	P-K4	
13. BxB	KxB	
14. KR-Q1	Kt-B5	
15. Kt-B3	Q-B3	
16. R-K1	P-K5	
Resigns		

J. MORTZ		R. DIMOFF
1. P-K4	P-K4	
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	
3. B-B4	Kt-KB3	
4. P-Q4	PxP	
5. O-O	B-K2	
6. P-K5	Kt-Kt5	
7. B-B4	P-Q3	
8. PxP	BxP	
9. R-K1ch	K-B1	
10. B-KKt5	P-B3	
11. B-Q2	KKt-K4	
12. KtxKt	PxKt	
13. P-KB4	PxP	
14. Q-R5	P-KKt3	
15. Q-R6 mate		

J. LOFTSSON		R. BYRNE
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	
2. P-QB4	P-KKt3	
3. P-KKt3	B-Kt2	
4. B-Kt2	O-O	
5. Kt-KB3	P-Q3	
6. O-O	Kt-QB3	
7. P-Q5	Kt-QR4	
8. KKt-Q2	P-B4	
9. Kt-QB3	P-QR3	
10. Q-B2	R-Kt1	
11. P-QKt3	P-QKt4	
12. B-Kt2	PxP	
13. PxP	P-K4	
14. QR-Kt1	Q-B2	
15. KR-QB1	B-Q2	
16. Kt-Q1	Kt-R4	
17. B-QB3	P-B4	
18. R-Kt2	P-K5	
19. R/1-Kt1	BxB	
20. QxB	RxR	
21. QxR	B-B1	
22. Q-Kt6	QxQ	
23. RxQ	R-Q1	
24. P-KB3	PxP	
25. PxP	K-B2	
26. P-B4	K-K2	
27. B-B3	Kt-KB3	
28. K-B2	K-Q2	
29. Kt-B3	K-B2	
30. R-Kt1	.....	
DRAWN		



P. BENKO		W. ADDISON
1. P-QB4	P-QB3	
2. P-K4	P-Q4	
3. KPxP	PxP	
4. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	
5. Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	
6. Kt-B3	B-Kt5	
7. PxP	KKtxP	
8. Q-Kt3	BxKt	
9. PxB	P-K3	
10. QxP	KtxP	
11. B-Kt5ch	KtxB	
12. Q-B6ch	K-K2	
13. QxKt(Kt)	Q-Q2	
14. KtxKtch	PxKt	
15. Q-K2ch	K-B3	
16. O-O	B-Q3	
17. R-Q1	Q-R6	
18. B-Kt5ch	K-Kt3	
19. Q-Q3ch	P-B4	
20. P-B4	QxQ	
21. RxQ	P-KR3	
22. RxP	B-Kt1	
23. B-K7	BxP	
24. K-R1	KR-K1	
25. R-Kt1ch	K-R2	
26. B-B5	R-K4	
27. QR-Q1	P-R3	
28. P-Kt4	P-Kt4	
29. R-Q6	R-K7	
30. R-QB6	B-Q7	
31. K-Kt2	QR-K1	
32. R-Q6	B-K6	
33. BxB	R(1)xB	
34. RxQRP	P-Kt5	
35. R-Q7ch	R-K2	
36. RxRch	RxR	
37. P-Kt5	R-K7	
38. P-QR4	P-B5	
39. R-KB6	R-K5	
40. P-R5	R-Kt5	
41. P-Kt6	K-Kt2	
42. R-B6	P-R4	
43. P-R3	R-Kt7	
44. PxP	PxP	
45. R-B4	R-Kt4	
46. RxP	RxRP	
47. RxPch	K-B3	
48. R-Kt4	R-R1	
49. P-Kt7	R-QKt1	
50. P-B4	K-K3	
51. K-B3	Resigns	

M. HARROW		P. HILDEBRANDT
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	
2. P-QB4	P-K3	
3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	
4. P-K3	P-QB4	
5. Kt-K2	O-O	
6. P-QR3	BxKt	
7. KtxB	P-QKt3	
8. B-K2	B-Kt2	
9. P-Q5	PxP	
10. PxP	P-Q3	
11. O-O	Q-K2	
12. P-B3	QKt-Q2	
13. P-K4	P-QR3	
14. P-QR4	B-B1	
15. P-QKt3	Kt-K4	
16. B-Kt2	Kt-Kt3	
17. Q-B2	Kt-R4	
18. P-KKt3	P-B4	
19. P-B4	Kt-B3	
20. PxP	Q-K6ch	
21. R-B2	Kt-K2	
22. Kt-Q1	Q-K5	
23. B-Q3	Resigns	

Z. KOVACS		J. BARRY
1. P-Q4	P-K3	
2. P-QB4	P-Q4	
3. Kt-QB3	P-QB3	
4. Kt-B3	Kt-B3	
5. PxP	KPxP	
6. Q-B2	B-K2	
7. B-Kt5	Kt-R3	
8. P-QR3	Kt-B2	
9. P-K3	Kt-K3	
10. B-R4	Kt-K5	
11. BxB	QxB	
12. KtxKt	PxKt	
13. QxP	O-O	
14. B-Q3	P-Kt3	
15. O-O	R-K1	
16. QR-B1	Q-B1	
17. Q-R4	Q-Kt2	
18. Kt-K5	P-QB4	
19. Kt-Kt4	P-KKt4	
20. Q-R6	QxQ	
21. KtxQch	K-Kt2	
22. Kt-B5ch	K-B3	
23. Kt-Q6	R-Q1	
24. Kt-K4ch	K-Kt2	
25. KtxBP	KtxKt	
26. RxKt	Resigns	

G. RUBIN		R. CUNEO
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	
2. P-QB4	P-K3	
3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	
4. Q-B2	P-Q4	
5. P-K3	O-O	
6. B-Q3	P-B3	
7. Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	
8. O-O	R-K1	
9. Kt-K5	PxP	
10. BxP	Kt-Q4	
11. P-B4	P-KB4	
12. P-K4	PxP	
13. KtxP	Kt/2-B3	
14. Kt-Kt5	R-K2	
15. B-Q3	P-KKt3	
16. P-QR3	B-R4	
17. P-KKt4	R-Kt2	
18. Kt/Kt5-B3	Kt-K2	
19. P-R3	B-Kt3	
20. Q-B2	Kt/2-Q4	
21. B-Q2	B-Q2	
22. QR-K1	R-B1	
23. P-Kt4	R-Q B2	
24. Kt-Kt5	B-B1	
25. Kt-B4	QR-K2	
26. KtxB	PxKt	
27. R-K2	R-K1	
28. KR-K1	KR-K2	
29. Kt-B3	Q-B2	
30. Kt-K5	P-QKt4	
31. Q-Kt3	Kt-Q2	
32. Kt-B3	Kt/2-B3	
33. K-R2	K-R1	
34. Kt-K5	Kt-Q2	
35. Kt-B3	Kt/2-B3	
36. Kt-R4	R-B1	
37. P-B5	KtPxP	
38. QxQ	RxQ	
39. PxP	PxP	
40. KtxP	Kt-R4	
41. R-K8	K-Kt1	
42. Kt-R6ch	Resigns	

F. LUTZ — **MABEL BURLINGAME**

1.	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14.	P-B3	Kt-B4
2.	Kt-KB3	P-Q3	15.	Q-Q1	P-QR4
3.	P-K3	P-KKt3	16.	K-B2	Q-R5
4.	Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	17.	R-R1	B-QR3
5.	B-Q3	QKt-Q2	18.	K-Kt1	Kt-Q6
6.	O-O	O-O	19.	P-Kt3	P-QB4
7.	Kt-K2	P-QKt3	20.	Kt/4-K2	QR-Q1
8.	R-K1	B-Kt2	21.	P-KB4	P-B4
9.	Kt-Kt3	P-K4	22.	R-Kt1	PxP
10.	P-K4	PxP	23.	B-K3	P-Q4
11.	KtxP	Kt-B4	24.	P-B4	P-Q5
12.	P-KB3	KtxB	25.	KtxKP	PxB
13.	QxKt	Kt-Q2	Resigns		

T. WEINBERGER — **L. HYDER**

1.	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17.	O-O-O	KtxKt
2.	P-QB4	P-K3	18.	PxKt	QxP
3.	Kt-QB3	P-Q4	19.	QxB	QxKtch
4.	B-KKt5	B-K2	20.	PxQ	PxQ
5.	Kt-B3	O-O	21.	R-Kt3	B-Q2
6.	P-K3	P-KR3	22.	QR-Kt1	K-K2
7.	B-B4	QKt-Q2	23.	K-Q2	K-B3
8.	PxP	PxP	24.	R-Kt7	R-R1
9.	B-Q3	P-B3	25.	R/7-Kt3	QR-K1
10.	P-KKt4	R-K1	26.	P-QR4	B-B4
11.	P-Kt5	Kt-R4	27.	B-K2	R-Q5
12.	PxP	KtxB	28.	P-R5	R-R5
13.	PxKt	B-Kt4 dis.ch.	29.	P-R6	P-Kt4
14.	Kt-K5	BxRP	30.	R-Kt8	RxR
15.	Q-R5	Q-K2	31.	RxR	RxP
16.	R-KKt1	K-B1	Resigns		

J. WITECZEK — **R. BYRNE**

1.	P-K4	P-K3	13.	B-K3	QxP
2.	P-Q4	P-Q4	14.	R-B1	Q-Kt4
3.	Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	15.	B-B4	P-K4
4.	B-Q3	PxP	16.	Kt-B3	QxKtP
5.	BxP	Kt-KB3	17.	B-Kt5	QxRP
6.	B-B3	O-O	18.	R-K1	P-R3
7.	P-QR3	B-Q3	19.	B-R4	Q-Kt5
8.	Kt-Kt5	QKt-Q2	20.	BxKt	KtxB
9.	Kt-K2	P-QR3	21.	PxP	PxP
10.	KtxB	PxKt	22.	RxP	B-K3
11.	O-O	R-Kt1	23.	Kt-K4	KR-Q1
12.	P-B4	Q-B2	Resigns		

A. BISGUIER — **DR. P. LAPIKEN**

1.	P-K4	P-K4	12.	P-Q4	Kt-Q2
2.	Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13.	PxKP	Kt/3xP
3.	B-Kt5	P-QR3	14.	PxP	BxP
4.	B-R4	Kt-B3	15.	Kt-K4	KtxKtch
5.	Q-K2	P-QKt4	16.	Q-Kt	Kt-K4
6.	B-Kt3	B-K2	17.	Q-K3	Kt-Kt5
7.	O-O	O-O	18.	Q-R3	Q-KKt3
8.	P-B3	P-Q4	19.	BxB	QR-Q1
9.	P-Q3	Q-Q3	20.	P-B3	QxKt
10.	R-Q1	B-K3	21.	PxQ	Resigns
11.	QKt-Q2	P-R3			

R. BURGER — **C. HENIN**

1.	P-K4	P-Q4	18.	Kt-Q4	Q-R6
2.	PxP	Kt-KB3	19.	P-B4	PxP
3.	P-Q4	KtxP	20.	B-Kt4	Q-R3
4.	Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	21.	Kt-B5	Q-Kt4
5.	P-B4	Kt-Kt3	22.	P-KR4	KtxP
6.	B-K2	B-Kt2	23.	B-R3	PxB
7.	O-O	O-O	24.	QxP	KtxBP
8.	Kt-B3	B-Kt5	25.	RxQch	PxR
9.	B-K3	Kt-B3	26.	QxPch	Kt-Kt3
10.	P-Q5	BxKt	27.	KtxPch	K-Kt2
11.	PxB	Kt-K4	28.	KtxKt	PxKt
12.	Q-Kt3	Q-B1	29.	B-K6	RxP
13.	K-Kt2	Q-B4	30.	Q-K7ch	K-R1
14.	KR-Q1	P-Kt4	31.	Q-R4ch	K-Kt2
15.	Kt-Kt5	Kt-Kt3	32.	QxR	R-KB1
16.	K-R1	B-K4	33.	Q-B5	Kt-Q7
17.	R-KKt1	P-KB3	34.	Q-K7ch	Resigns

P. LAPIKEN — **P. BENKO**

1.	P-K4	P-QB4	17.	PxP	PxP
2.	P-KKt3	P-KKt3	18.	Q-B2	Q-B1
3.	B-Kt2	B-Kt2	19.	P-QR4	BxP
4.	Kt-K2	Kt-KB3	20.	BxB	QxB
5.	QKt-B3	Kt-B3	21.	Q-Kt3ch	Kt-K3
6.	P-Q3	P-Q3	22.	B-B5	B-R3
7.	O-O	O-O	23.	R-B5	PxR
8.	P-KR3	Kt-K1	24.	QxKtch	K-R1
9.	P-B4	P-B4	25.	B-K5ch	B-Kt2
10.	B-K3	Kt-Q5	26.	Q-Q5	QR-Q1
11.	B-B2	Kt-B2	27.	QxKtP	P-B5
12.	KtxKt	PxKt	28.	BxR	RxB
13.	Kt-K2	P-K4	29.	KtxP	QxPch
14.	P-B3	QPxP	30.	Kt-Kt2	B-K4
15.	KtPxP	BPxP	31.	Resigns	
16.	QPxP	B-K3			

C. HENIN — **M. COLON**

1.	P-Q4	P-K3	18.	KR-Q1	B-Q2
2.	Kt-KB3	P-KB4	19.	B-R5	Q-Kt1
3.	P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	20.	P-K3	Q-R2
4.	B-Kt2	P-KKt3	21.	Kt-K2	QR-B1
5.	O-O	B-Kt2	22.	Kt-Q4	B-B1
6.	P-QB4	O-O	23.	B-QB3	B-Kt2
7.	Kt-B3	P-Q3	24.	Kt-B6	Q-R1
8.	B-Kt5	P-KR3	25.	B-Q4	Kt-Kt5
9.	B-Q2	Kt-B3	26.	P-KR3	BxB
10.	P-Q5	PxP	27.	RxB	Kt-B3
11.	PxP	Kt-K4	28.	B-B1	K-Kt2
12.	KtxKt	PxKt	29.	P-QR4	BxKt
13.	R-B1	P-R3	30.	RxB	PxP
14.	Q-Kt3	K-R2	31.	R/4xRP	P-QR4
15.	Kt-R4	P-K5	32.	Q-B3	R-B1
16.	B-Kt4	P-QKt4	33.	RxRP	Q-Kt2
17.	Kt-B3	R-K1	34.	R/5-R6	Resigns

P. VAYSSIE — **H. EDELSTEIN**

1.	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12.	B-K3	P-K5
2.	P-K3	P-KKt3	13.	B-K2	Kt-Kt3
3.	B-Q3	B-Kt2	14.	Kt-Q2	Kt-Q4
4.	KKt-K2	P-Q3	15.	K-B2	KtxB
5.	O-O	QKt-Q2	16.	KxKt	Kt-Q4ch
6.	P-KB4	P-B4	17.	KxP	R-K1
7.	P-B3	O-O	18.	K-Q3	R-K6ch
8.	Kt-Kt3	PxP	19.	K-B2	RxKt
9.	KPxP	Q-Kt3	20.	PxR	Kt-K6ch
10.	Kt-Q2	P-K4	21.	Resigns	
11.	Kt-B4	Q-B2			

Z. KOVACS — **J. McCORMICK**

1.	P-Q4	P-Q4	16.	R-Q4	Q-B2
2.	P-QB4	PxP	17.	Kt-Q6	B-Q4
3.	Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18.	B-KB4	Kt-QB3
4.	P-K3	P-K3	19.	Q-B2	Kt-Kt4
5.	BxP	P-B4	20.	RxB	KtxKtch
6.	O-O	P-QR3	21.	PxKt	PxR
7.	Q-K2	P-QKt4	22.	R-B1	Q-Kt3
8.	B-Q3	B-K2	23.	QxKt	QxKtP
9.	P-QR4	PxRP	24.	QxQP	B-Kt4
10.	RxP	O-O	25.	BxB	PxB
11.	PxP	BxP	26.	R-Kt1	Q-R6
12.	Kt-B3	B-K[illegible]	27.	KtxP	RxKt
13.	P-K4	P-R3	28.	QxQRch	R-B1
14.	P-K5	Kt-R2	29.	Q-K4	Resigns
15.	Kt-K4	B-K2			

A. BISGUIER — **P. BENKO**

1.	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12.	B-R4	PxP
2.	P-QB4	P-KKt3	13.	KtxP	B-Q2
3.	Kt-QB3	P-Q4	14.	O-O	P-QR3
4.	Kt-B3	B-Kt2	15.	B-Q5	R-QB1
5.	B-Kt5	Kt-K5	16.	P-QB4	P-K3
6.	PxP	KtxKt	17.	B-B3	B-K4
7.	PxKt	QxP	18.	KR-Q1	P-KKt4
8.	P-K3	P-QB4	19.	B-Kt3	BxB
9.	Q-Kt3	QxQ	20.	RPxB	K-K2
10.	PxQ	Kt-B3	DRAWN		
11.	B-QB4	P-KR3			

F. CRAMER — **W. CARR**

1.	P-K4	P-K3	9.	Q-K2	R-K1
2.	P-QKt3	P-Q4	10.	Kt-K5	K-R1
3.	B-Kt2	PxP	11.	Kt-B7ch	K-Kt1
4.	Kt-QB3	P-KB4	12.	KtxQ	RxKt
5.	P-KB3	PxP	13.	BxPch	BxB
6.	KtxP	Kt-KB3	14.	QxBch	K-B1
7.	B-B4	B-Q3	15.	QxP	QKt-Q2
8.	O-O	O-O	16.	Kt-Q5	Resigns

GLENN HARTLEB KILLED

USCF Member Glenn Hartleb of Washington, D.C., was killed in an auto accident in Russelville, Arkansas returning home from the U.S. Open at San Francisco and enroute to the Tennessee Open at Nashville, last month. Originally from Erie, Pa., he resided in Washington, D.C., where he was employed as an accountant.

Known for many years for his devotion to the game, Glenn was a former USCF Membership Secretary—in the days when there were no salaries paid but plenty of hard work to perform. He competed in every U.S. Open Championship since Pittsburgh, 1946 and his 16 consecutive years of play had no equal in American chess. He was co-author of a highly authoritative end-game book and was considered one of the leading authorities in this country on that aspect of the game. His many titles won throughout the years are too many to enumerate here but his most recent victory included the capturing of the first U.S. Team Championship in Raleigh, N.C., in July.

One of his "trademarks" was his greeting to every player: "MASTER!" whether the player was actually a Master or just a woodpusher. He himself maintained a high Expert's rating throughout all of the years that he played and waivered very close to the Master's title but never quite made it. Calculating his rating from his past two performances, the U.S. Team Championship and the U.S. Open, the USCF Rating Statistician has informed us of a sadly ironic occurance. Hartleb's rating jumped to 2196 from his performance at Raleigh and his 7½-4½ at San Francisco gave him exactly what he needed to earn the magic number of 2200. After all these years Glenn is a Master but he'll never know it.

MASTER

What will the USCF Open be without him, the only man to have played in all of them?! The Opens will continue, but with a little less color and a little less zestful fellowship that Glenn Hartleb gave to each in such warm and expansive proportions. This angular, homely but beautiful guy, completely dedicated to chess and to his fellow man, like the great Will Rogers of my State, never met a man he didn't like. His headstone should carry this one-word epitaph, the greeting he gave us all, each letter as big as his heart and engraved as deeply as the ache in mine, "MASTER!"

—Jerry G. Spann

Glenn Hartleb and his last games

As one grows older, the writing of meaningful eulogies becomes increasingly difficult, even about someone like Glenn Hartleb, whose service to organized chess was broad and lengthy, and whose friendship and cheer graced so many of our tournaments and meetings these many years. So, at the news of his accidental death last month, before trying to write, I yielded to the desire to play over some of his games.

In his lively game against Bendit, in the last round, perhaps his last tournament game, as well as in the game against Spector, he demolishes his opponent systematically, with combinative imagination and a beauty of piece coordination that I enjoyed greatly. Against Bendit he also shows great coolness under attack, restraint, and patience. Against Eva Aronson, the new women's champion, he seems more gallant than hostile, yet I could find no improvements.

Perhaps, rather than the traditional one minute of reverent silence for the departed, it will be more meaningful to take some time to replay his games. After all, Glenn Hartleb was a devoted chessplayer, and there is a bit of Glenn still in these games. One senses that he surely must have enjoyed playing them, and that he would be happy to have us too enjoy them in memory to this grand person.

—Fred Cramer

Glenn Hartleb — Dr. I. Spector

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	19	P-B5	P-QR3
2	P-QB4	P-KN3	20	N-Q5	R-R2
3	N-QB3	B-N2	21	NxNP	N-B5
4	P-K4	P-Q3	22	B-B4	B-K3
5	N-B3	O-O	23	P-R5	BxB
6	P-KR3	P-K4	24	QxB	N/5-K3
7	PxP	PxP	25	QR-N	N-B2
8	B-K3	P-B3	26	BxN/8	BxB
9	Q-B2	QN-Q2	27	N-Q7	B-N2
10	B-K2	R-K	28	R-N6	Q-R
11	O-O	Q-B2	29	N-N5	N-K3
12	KR-Q	N-B	30	NxN	PxN
13	B-B5	N-R4	31	RxKP	RxR
14	B-Q6	Q-R4	32	QxRch	K-R
15	P-QN4	Q-R3	33	P-B6	Q-QB
16	P-QR4	P-N3	34	R-N	R-R
17	P-N5	Q-N2	35	Q-Q6	Resign
18	PxP	QxP			

Glenn Hartleb — Eva Aronson

1	P-Q4	N-KB3	16	P-K5	Q-K2
2	P-QB4	P-KN3	17	N-K4	N-QB
3	N-QB3	P-Q4	18	Q-QN3	N/2-N3
4	N-B3	B-N2	19	B-KN5	Q-B2
5	Q-N3	PxP	20	B-B3	N-Q4
6	QxBP	O-O	21	N-N-B5	N/1-Q2
7	P-K4	B-N5	22	R-B2	QR-N
8	B-K2	P-B3	23	BxN/K7	NxB
9	O-O	KN-Q2	24	N-K4	KR-Q
10	R-Q	N-N3	25	N-Q6	N-B
11	Q-Q3	QN-Q2	26	NxN	QRxN
12	B-B4	R-K	27	QR-Q2	R-Q2
13	QR-B	P-K3	28	R-Q3	QR-Q
14	P-KR3	BxN	29	B-K4	
15	QxB	Q-B3		Drawn	

Glenn Hartleb — Kurt Bendit

1	P-Q4	P-Q4	21	PxN	Q-Q
2	P-QB4	P-K3	22	P-Q5	B-Q2
3	N-QB3	P-QB4	23	Q-K4ch	K-B
4	BPxP	BPxP	24	PxB	QxP
5	QxP	N-QB3	25	Q-K3	N-N4
6	Q-Q	PxP	26	N-K4	P-N6
7	P-K3	N-B3	27	NxP	N-R6ch
8	N-B3	B-Q3	28	K-R	R-N3
9	B-K2	P-QR3	29	R-B4	B-N5
10	O-O	P-KR4	30	Q-B5ch	K-N
11	P-QN3	P-KN4	31	BxB	PxB
12	B-N2	R-R3	32	Q-B8ch	K-R2
13	R-B	P-N5	33	Q-B5	R-KB
14	KN-R4	B-K3	34	R-B8	Q-K2
15	P-N3	B-K2	35	RxR	QxR
16	Q-B2	P-Q5	36	P-Q6	P-QN4
17	KR-Q	N-N5	37	R-Q5	Q-K
18	Q-N	Q-R4	38	B-K5	Q-B3
19	PxP	N-R2	39	Q-R5ch	Resign
20	P-QR3	BxN			

USCF RECORD HIGHS

New high marks in many major areas of USCF activity were reported to the annual meetings of the membership and of the directors at San Francisco last August, in conjunction with the U.S. Open.

A new high was reached when 198 players entered the Open, breaking the record of 181 set at Milwaukee in 1953. 173 entered at St. Louis last year, and 135 at Omaha the year before.

A new high of 5435 USCF membership was reported, in Chairman Lina Grunette's report, compared with 4541 a year earlier, and with 5138 three months earlier.

A new high in financial revenues, of $59,399.00 was reached, compared with the $50,268.00 figure for the preceding year. Net "profit" retained by the USCF from its operations was $582.00 for the year, compared with $520.00 for the preceding year.

MORE THAN 30 ACTIVITY REPORTS

A new high in interest and activities was reached, with reports made to the meetings by more than 30 officers and committee chairmen, reflecting a wide variety of progress in many USCF Regions and in many committee objectives. Full minutes of the meetings will appear soon in Chess Life; only the high spots can be mentioned here.

A new high in participation in international affairs was reported, when IAC Chairman Jerry Spann stated that: "At last we are now 100% represented in international chess."

A new high in support from the armed services was reported in the AFC Committee report forwarded by Chairman Jack Matheson.

A new high in interest on the part of host cities for the U.S. Open was reflected, with four cities actively soliciting the 1962 affair. Two cities sent representatives to present their invitations to the Directors personally.

DIRECTORS WORKED TOGETHER SMOOTHLY

A new high was also reached, it seemed, in the eagerness of the directors to work together, to work thru difficult problems without resort to name-calling and rancour, to place the over-all interests of chess and of the USCF above personal projects. Judgment, discretion, goodwill, and the spirit of compromise pervaded; hostility, adamancy, and spite were nowhere to be observed.

Action was taken by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, in addition to receiving and discussing the numerous reports. New Regional Vice-Presidents were elected (see story elsewhere in Chess Life).

SAN ANTONIO NAMED FOR 1962

San Antonio, Texas, was selected as the site of the 1962 U.S. Open, on the basis of invitations and offers submitted by all interested cities. San Antonio presented a certified check for $1500.00, its advance share of the prize fund, plus assurances of playing rooms and other free facilities substantially in excess of other offers. Additionally, a guarantee of 200 entrants was made, (or at least 200 entry fees). The Executive Committee considered the San Antonio invitation as both more liberal than others and much more completely worked thru, with very few question marks remaining to assure another record-breaking event in August of 1962.

Major Edmond Edmondson was confirmed as National Vice-President of the USCF, for the term expiring in 1963. Major Edmondson is particularly well equipped for this assignment, having acted as a chess promoter in several parts of the country, as his military orders have moved him about. He has thus acquired friends in chess in many states. His principal mission during the coming year will be the staging of the 1962 Open at San Antonio, his present military station. Additional duties of the National Vice-President require him to assist the President, and to serve in his stead should he become unable to serve.

Major Edmond B. Edmondson

Hungarian Field Day

In the United States only 13 days, Dr. S. Nedeljkovic of Budapest, Hungary, a noted International Master, won first place in the New Jersey Open Championship with a near-perfect slate of 6½-½. His only draw was registered with U.S. Master Bernard Zuckerman of Brooklyn who took the second place award with 5½-1½, though tied with four other players but ahead on tie-breaking points. Dr. Orest Popovych of Lakewood, Lev Blonarovych of Irvington, Norman Hurttlen of Union and Leslie Ault of Cranford were those involved in the tie. Almost $400 in cash prizes was awarded in total. Top Expert's prize went to Joe Richman of Brooklyn—Top A to Anthony Santambrogio of Bloomfield—Thomas Mueller of Westwood took Top B and Gary Cherlin of Newark, Top C. Ray Norman of Suffern was the highest unrated player. In the Junior categories, the highest "18 and over" prize went to Robin Ault, the U.S. Junior Champion. Raymond Fasano, a very promising youngster from Redbank, earned the "over 16 and under 18" trophy while Arnold Bernstein of Woodhaven, N.Y. took home the "under 16" trophy. The massive and attractive J. David Stern Trophy for the N.J. State Championship, awarded to the highest ranking Jersey resident, went to Dr. Popovych. The tournament was conducted co-jointly by the N.J. State Chess Association and the U.S. Chess Federation. Frank Brady directed.

ALABAMA CHAMP

Thirty-eight players competed in the recently concluded Alabama Championship and Brad Gambrell took clear first place with an impressive score of seven straight wins with no draws or losses. Rodney Baine the defending champion, was second with an unequalled score of 6-1. Charles Cleveland, Gerald Ronning and Low Atkins all has 5-2 and ties were broken in the order named. The Junior Alabama Champion is Tom Ousley and Margaret Northorn won the Ladies Championship. The event was held in the Thomas Jefferson Hotel in Birmingham and was sponsored by the Birmingham Chess Club. John Taylor directed.

SouthwestOpen To Henry Davis

San Antonio's 18-year old Henry Davis captured the Southwest Open Championship with five wins and two draws. Equalling his 6-1 score but finishing 2nd through 4th on tie-breaking points were, in order; William A. Bills, Houston; John Bob Payne, Corpus Christi; and Ken Smith of Dallas, current Texas State Champ.

This year's tournament, held over the Labor Day weekend at the Gunter Hotel in San Antonio (site of the 1962 U.S. Open), goes on the books as having established records in several categories.

Ninety-two contestants made this the largest regional event ever held in Texas, with players from as far south as the Mexican border, as far north and east as Chicago, and as far west as Los Alamos, New Mexico.

The $1050 prize fund was exceptionally large for a 3-day tournament, and liberal cash awards were posted for competitors of every ability. There were 16 trophies, chess clocks and boards to the value of $150; $225 cash for first place; $85 for the highest finishing Class A player; $80 for highest Class B; $75 for highest Class C; $40 for the highest unrated player; and fitting cash prizes on down the line. An exciting feature was the special $50 Upset Award, which went to the underdog winner of that upset game in which there was the greatest point spread in starting ratings. The American Chess Foundation, in co-sponsoring the event with the TCA, generously contributed $150 toward the prize fund.

The rating distribution of the starting field indicates that all players were eager to enter an event which offered attractive prizes up and down the line. Texas' lone master, Ken Smith of Dallas, headed the entries. In addition, there were 12 Experts, 26 Class A, 22 Class B, and 31 Class C and unrated players. Just about every strong player in the area participated, and Mr. Average Chessplayer was much more in evidence than usual.

Next in order after the 4 top men were Jimmy Stallings, Dallas, and Bob Brieger, undisputed 5th place overall. Tied with 5-2 each were Eric Bone, Byron Douglas, Robert Potter, and C. Fred Tears, who split 6th money overall; and George Smith, Harry Mayer, and Cliff Jewell, who split the money for 2nd place Class A. Stephen Jones of Austin also scored 5-2 for the Junior Title and the handsome clock prize.

In Class B, three players split with 4½-2½. Richard Gray of Houston took the tie-break, followed by Folk Weaver and Morris Steen.

All alone as Class C Champion was Tommy Richardson of Houston, with 4½-2½. Tommy's last-round victory not only clinched his $75 class money but also earned him the $50 Upset Award. Need we say, this boy went home deliriously happy! Second place, Class C, went to Joel Cope of Chicago with 4-3.

The Highest Unrated Player trophy went to Carlos Varela of Laredo, but he had to split the cash 3 ways with Jack Nonmacher and Joe M. Watson Jr. All scored 4-3—pretty darned good for their first rated effort!

The Women's Trophy went to Dorothea Mangus of San Antonio.

U S C F Tournament Administrator George Koltanowski furnished his usual capable direction of the event, traveling straight from San Francisco and the U.S. Open to do so.

At the TCA Business Meeting, the following oficers were re-elected by acclamation: Major E. B. Edmondson, President; W. N. Wells, Vice-President; Homer Hyde, Secretary; and Mrs. Nancy F. Edmondson, Treasurer.

Main tournament announcements for the future included the Texas Junior, Ft. Worth in July; the 1962 Southwest Open, Dallas over Labor Day weekend; and the 1962 U.S. OPEN, SAN ANTONIO, AUGUST 13-25. YOU ALL COME!

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CURDO TOPS IN NEW ENGLAND

The New England Championship held in Providence, R.I. saw John Curdo of Lynn, Mass., the winner with 5½ points. Though tied with Shelby Lyman of Boston and Larry Noderer of Windsor, Conn. in game points, Curdo was ahead on Solkoff tie-breakers. Forty players competed in the championship class of the annual Labor-day event. Four players tied at 5 points and in order of their tie-break they were Dr. Petruschow, James Bolton, Peter Gould and J. Lees. In the Class B event 31 competed and R. Barry of Providence scored 6½ and took first while I. Pierce of Springfield, Mass. was clear second with 6. Following is a game played by last year's New England Champion and this year's runner-up:

L. Noderer		C. Grossguth
(notes by Noderer)		
1. P-K4	P-QB4	
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	
3. P-Q4	PxP	
4. NxP	N-B3	
5. N-QB3	P-K3	
6. N(4)-N5	B-N5	
7. N-Q6 ch	K-K2	
8. B-KB4	Q-R4	
9. Q-Q2	NxP?!	
10. N(6)xN	P-Q4	
11. O-O-O	R-Q1	
12. Q-K3	BxN a)	
13. QxB	PxN	
14. QxP	RxR ch	
15. KxR	B-Q2	
16. QxRP	Q-Q4 ch	
17. B-Q2	R-QB1	
18. Q-N7	N-K4	
19. Q-N5 ch	K-K1	
20. Q-N8 ch	K-K2	
21. Q-N3	N-B5	
22. BxN? b)	QxB	
23. Q-R3 ch	K-K1	
24. Q-QN3	Q-R3	
25. Q-N3	QxP	
26. B-N4?	Q-N8ch	
27. K-K2	QxPch	
28. K-K3	Q-N6ch	
29. B-B3	P-N4 c)	
30. K-B4	R-B5	
31. Q-N8ch	K-K2	
32. B-B6ch	K-Q 3)	
33. K-K5ch	K-Q4?e)	
34. Q-R8ch	R-B3	
35. QxP f)	R-B4	
36. QxB ch	Resigns g)	

a) If 12. ....., P-Q5, 13. Q-N3, 14. B-N5ch, P-B3, 15. BxPch, PxB, 16. Q-N7ch, K-K1, 17. N-B6 mate.

b) Much better would have been 22. Q-N5ch leading to the exchange of Queens where the passed KRP would be decisive. The next moves are not too accurate, both players being under severe time pressure.

c) Black offered a draw at this point, which he could have enforced with 29. ....., RxBch, 30. PxR, QxPch, leading to perpetual check.

d) If 32. ....., KxB, 33. Q-N5 mates.

e) 33. ....., K-K2 leading to perpetual check is the only saving move.

f) Threatens both 36. QxBch and 36. Q-Q4 mate.

g) In this typically modest way Noderer remarks: A very lively, though somewhat sloppy game; however, we feel that the winner played throughout with great courage. (The Editor.)

New Regional Vice Presidents Elected by USCF at San Francisco

Leadership of the United States Chess Federation received fresh strength and impetus at San Francisco, as new Regional Vice-Presidents stepped into three-year terms expiring in 1964, to replace the Veepees whose terms expired in 1961.

The new Vice-Presidents were elected by the USCF Directors at the annual meeting in August at the U.S. Open at San Francisco. The directors from each of the eight USCF Regions named one Vice-President.

With the new Veepees, the USCF Regional Leadership now stands as follows:

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS, USCF

Region	Term Expires 1962	Term Expires 1963	Term Expires 1964
I	Richard Tirrell Boston, Mass.	Wm. Newberry (F) West Haven, Conn.	Eli Bourdon Holyoke, Mass.
II	David Hoffmann New York, N. Y.	Allen Kaufman New York, N. Y.	Charles Keyser (F) Bloomfield, N. J.
III	William Ruth Collingswood, N. J.	John Matheson (F) Arlington, Va.	William Byland Pittsburgh, Penn.
IV	Robert Eastwood Homestead, Fla.	Lanneau Foster Columbia, S. C.	Stuart Noblin (F) Garner, N. C.
V	James Schroeder Springfield, Ohio	Jack O'Keefe (F) Ann Arbor, Mich.	Howard Gaba Detroit, Mich.
VI	George Barnes (F) Minneapolis, Minn.	Eva Aronson Chicago, Ill.	George Tiers St. Paul, Minn.
VII	Don Define St. Louis, Mo.	Harold Bone (F) Baytown, Texas	Juan Reid Colorado Springs, Colo.
VIII	Richard Vandenburg Boise, Idaho	Henry Gross (F) San Francisco, Cal.	Mabel Burlingame Phoenix, Arizona

(F) indicates First Regional Vice-President.

One other new name appears in the chart, Dick Vandenburg of Boise, Idaho, who was appointed to the 1962 spot in Region VIII at the suggestion of Harry Borochow, previous holder of that spot, who resigned to make the office available for Vandenburg, who ran second to Mabel Burlingame. Both Borochow and Henry Gross, First Vice-President of the Region, felt USCF needed an officer in the Pacific Northwest but wondered how it could get one, since the number of voting directors there was far below the number in the highly active southern portion of Region VIII. So Borochow, a USCF Life Director for his record-breaking California membership work, made still one more contribution to USCF, by resigning his Veepee spot, saying that he would continue all the duties and work anyway in his position as Life Director.

Each USCF Vice-President is responsible for strengthening and developing USCF organization and communications within his Region. "Each Vice-President is literally a USCF goodwill ambassador," according to USCF President Fred Cramer. "The size and complexity of USCF activity has grown so rapidly that the leadership task must be sub-divided, among these Veepees."

In each Region, one of the Vice-Presidents is designed as First Vice-President, the chief executive officer of the Region, responsible for coordinating with the other two and for all phases of USCF activity. Of the new "class of '64," two have also been named First V-P, Keyser in Region II and Noblin in Region IV. George Barnes has also been named First V-P in Region VI, since John Nowak, who held the spot, is one of the V-P's whose terms expired in 1961.

Besides Nowak, the other retirees are Walter Suesman, Walter Shipman, Dr. Norman Hornstein, Tom Jenkins, and Irving Rivise. "USCF deeply appreciates the services of these men, who have completed their terms as Vice-Presidents. We know they will continue to serve chess and be available for future assignments. But mostly, I hope their contribution may be an inspiration to others who may be waiting in the wings, to step out and help us with this great and growing organization, to help us advance chess to where we all feel it should be, at local, state, national, and international levels."

Dead Horse Still Breathing

Following are some recent contributors to "Operation Deadhorse"—the move to erradicate the long outstanding printing deficit:

Robert S. Wright
Fred Cramer
Phoenix Chess Club
Col. Paul Webb
Charles T. Morgan
A. F. Downey, Jr.
G. Vincent Scofield
Jack Haylow
Leo Kahn
David Edwards
Warren Esty
Arthur J. Mack, Jr.
George Ickes
Francis J. Kelly
A. T. Henderson
Eric Osbun

The debt keeps going down but very s-l-o-w-l-y. Help put USCF on a sound financial basis—send a contribution to the printing deficit today!

In The Rockies

The Phoenix Chess Club's Rocky Mountain Open over the 2, 3, 4 of September was a very successful event. Played in the fine surroundings of the Hotel Westward Ho in Phoenix, Arizona, it drew 51 entrants. Twenty cities from four different states were represented. A total of $190.00 in cash prizes was distributed plus 14 trophies. Winner of this six round swiss match with a score of 5½ was Charles T. Morgan of Phoenix. Placing 2nd to 5th on Sonnenborn-Berger tie breaking points with five wins each came Alan S. Troy of Los Angeles, David Gollub of Phoenix, James Christman of Scottsdale, Arizona and Richard Dodson of Gallup, New Mexico. Dodson was also the winner of the Class B Trophy. Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky of Los Angeles captured the Women's award and Dan Gollub (twin brother of David) won the junior prize. Kevin Cottage, who at 13 years was the youngest of five juniors in the event, took the second place junior prize back to Mesa, Arizona. In the Class awards, Jock L. Gibson of Ft. Defiance, Ariz. and Dr. M. L. Custer of La Joya, Calif. headed the A division. E. R. Phillips of Tucson, Ariz. was second place in Class B, Paul L. Webb of Phoenix Class C while K. Stani and A. Tabash, both from Los Angeles, captured the Unrated trophies. William Fox and Joseph E. T. Harriot directed the tournament.

13 At Hornell

Thirteen players competed in the first Maple City Open held at Hornell, N.Y. and Dr. Erich W. Marchand was clear first with a perfect score of 5-0. Mike Robinson was second at 4-1 while a four-way tie for third to sixth was registered by Helge Berquist, Joseph Altman, Robert Woodworth and Frederick K. Harris—all at 3-2. Sponsored by the Southern Tier Chess Association, the event was directed by the experienced Norman C. Wilder, Jr. of Buffalo, N.Y.

NYC AMATEUR

Walter Harris of Manhattan took the New York City Amateur Championship recently with a clear and untied score of 5½-½ from a field of 49 in a six-round Swiss. The tourney was conducted by the U.S. Chess Federation and held at the Hotel Albert in Greenwich Village. George Sendeckyj of Brooklyn was tied with Asa Hoffmann at 5-1 but was awarded the second place trophy on the basis of superior tie-breaking points. The first A award went to Stanley Tomchin, 1st B to Donald Kawachi and 1st C to John Milne. An interesting aspect of the tournament was that all of the prize winners were less than 21 years old! The tournament was ably directed by Waverly Baker.

Gerald Wade, Jr., seven and Robert W. Plowden, 77, absorbed in a knock-down, drag-out battle in Florence, Alabama. Mr. Plowden is one of the re-organizers of the Florence City Chess Club.

COLLEGE CHESS

by Peter Berlow

The 1961 National Intercollegiate Individual Championship should be the best ever. 1959 Champ Leslie Ault will defend his crown, and dozens of the top college players in the country will be fighting for it. The place: Washington, D.C. The time: December 26-30th, 1961. Watch for the special announcement.

The University of Florida announces: The 1961 Southern Regional Intercollegiate Championship at Gainesville, November 3-5th, 1961. This is a very important event, since it is the first ICLA qualifying tournament awarding large travel grants to the National Championship. See Tournament Life for details.

I.C.L.A. membership is still climbing. With 30 members in July, we expect 50 members in October, and our goal is 100 by the World's Fair! New members include: Florida, LaSalle, Lehigh, Denver, Dartmouth, Cornell, Altoona, Virginia, Amherst, Illinois, Yeshiva, Panhandle A & M, and Fairleigh Dickinson's Castle CC. Why not have your club join?

Final results of the Ivy League: 1) Columbia; 2) Penn; 3) Yale; 4) Brown; 5) Princeton; 6) Cornell; 7) Harvard; 8) Dartmouth.

Remember to send in all news and results of intercollegiate tournaments, matches, and exhibitions for publication in this column.

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

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CHESS KALEIDOSCOPE

by U. S. Master ELIOT HEARST

TORAN ON FISCHER

In "El Ajedrez Espanol" (July 1961) Spanish Master Roman Toran gives his personal impressions of American Champion Bobby Fischer. Perhaps it is significant that Bobby often reveals much more of himself to foreign correspondents than to our own chess journalists. Since American readers may like to become better acquainted with Bobby, even though through Spanish eyes, here are excerpts from Toran's article:

"I felt a great curiosity to get to know Bobby Fischer personally, because his stirring triumphs and his dizzy rise to world chess supremacy were well known to me, as to all chess aficionados, well before our meeting in Leipzig at the XIV Olympiad. I had read and discussed with prominent players of the world his temperamental eccentricities and his childish demands, which have been criticized harshly many times. Therefore, at the Olympics I entertained the hope of meeting the young North American protegee, the most extraordinary case of chess precosity in history.

First Impression

The first impression that Bobby produced in me was lamentable and I was at the point of adding myself to the list of his detractors. Then, during the time the Olympics lasted, I had the opportunity to see him and to converse with him daily, since the teams of the USA and Spain were housed in the same hotel, as well to understand his character and his way of life. As time passed I found out that in spite of his high position in chess and his great technical knowledge, he was essentially a child of 17 years, who had not obtained any other experience than his tournament competition and whose only ambition in life revolved around one well-defined goal—the title of world champion. Anything unconnected with chess does not interest the young grandmaster. But if one speaks to him of chess, if one asks questions about our game (about which Bobby has great self confidence), then Bobby responds with animation, is ingenious and does not lack a fine sense of humor. In this respect he is more affable and pleasant than most masters; he does not get tired of describing and commenting on the games which his questioner has asked about. Once he cheerfully crossed the hall of our hotel to tell me "Today I played a good game. I will annotate it for your magazine." He promptly sought a chess table and began to list the games he had played with the same variation, to show his ideas about such and such opening and the opinions he and his opponents held about these openings.

Getting To Know Him

I liked Bobby more and more as I got to know him better. I understood his excessive enthusiasm and his reasonable aspirations to achieve rapidly that position which many have predicted and that he is sure of being able to achieve: the world chess championship.

Before leaving Leipzig, I interviewed Bobby on some specific questions. He told me that when he was 6 years old his sister showed him how to move the pieces and he played his first games of chess. The game fascinated him and two years later he began to frequent the Brooklyn Chess Club. There his enthusiasm increased and he experienced the joy of his first triumphs. "At 11 I won a tournament at the Manhattan Chess Club, but my opponents were not too strong," he said smiling, "and by the time I was 12 I was already a good player."

Thus in these few simple words Bobby explained his beginnings in chess, as if there were no difficulty to it at all. Within a few years Bobby had won the U.S. Open and U.S. championships and qualified for the Interzonal tournament.

"Before the Interzonal I was invited by the USSR Federation to visit Moscow and I played there some interesting training games with outstanding young masters like the then-champion of Moscow, Vasiukov. Yes, it was a very profitable visit."

"They obviously had great respect for you in Russia?" (asked Toran).

"They know who is going to beat them!" was Bobby's rapid and conclusive reply.

Bobby fully confirmed the most optimistic predictions of his admirers: he qualifed for the Candidates Tournament where he finished fifth. He won the U.S. championship again in 1958 through 1960, four consecutive victories which no other player had previoustly achieved. A grandmaster in 1958, invited constantly to major tourneys, spoiled by everyone, consequently without time for studies, can the occasionally childish behavior of this sensational chess phenomenon be judged too severely? No, certainly not.

Nothing Special

What does a young grandmaster do on a typical day when he is not participating in a tournament? "Nothing."

What, you mean only chess? "Of course not. That means I do nothing special. I enjoy reading, listening to the radio, good movies."

Have you abandoned your academic studies? "Naturally. It is a waste of time for me. I want to be world chess champion. In school they cannot teach me anything about that."

How many hours do you devote to chess? "It depends. Many days I spend enough hours: however, other times I do not even look at the board."

Nevertheless Fischer is happy in front of a chess board. After finishing a tournament game, he can frequently be seen playing rapid games, many each day, until all hours of the night. Therefore, I asked him, do you consider these blitz games useful?

"I don't think they are either good or bad as preparation. They don't serve any useful purpose, but they are fascinating."

What is the game for you? "A challenge. Each game is a new challenge that I must meet!"

Bobby does not agree with those who insist that "things were better in the good old days." He only gives in on one point: he admires Capablanca. He things that Capa probably was the greatest player in chess history.

When has the best chess been played, before or after 1930? "There is no comparison. Now the number of players is much larger and theoretical knowledge much more widespread."

Who is the strongest player of today? "It is difficult to decide. Botvinnik and Tal are among the best, but I also like Spassky. However, I think Petrosyan is superior

to all. He has a weakness in accepting too many draws, even against players he should beat easily. Perhaps he lacks self confidence."

But **you** never lack self confidence? "No, never," he insists again, "I want to achieve the world championship."

During all the time this conversation had lasted, Bobby had been entertaining himself by lighting matches which he let burn out as he waved them gently. He is incapable of concentrating on anything which is not a chess game.

What is your opinion of Reshevsky, your greatest rival? "He is a good player. Actually, he knows the openings better now than in his prime but his overall game has weakened. Perhaps he has some complex about me!"

How do you view the international panorama? "The Russians have a great advantage. They are real professionals and they are subsidized by their federation. The players of other countries have to be very successful in order to survive, or have to work at some other occupation. This is a difficult handicap to overcome."

Do you like the method FIDE has chosen to determine the world champion? "It does not lead to good chess, since the strongest players dedicate themselves to drawing with each other and beating only the weak players. Besides, the prizes are small each time, doubtless because FIDE knows that we will play anyhow. Nevertheless the system is not bad and has avoided some disagreeable situations which occurred in the past, when the champion, for all practical purposes, selected his own challenger."

World Champion

Do you think you will achieve the world championship soon? "I have excellent chances. None of the world champions were grandmasters at my age. Perhaps in 1963."

So soon? "Yes! Why not?"

Bobby was still nervous. For some time he had been looking at the games that Pomar and Korchnoi were playing nearby. He wanted to intervene. "These are good matches," he said, as he lit the last match in my box. "Yes, I believe I will soon be world champion."

David Bronstein

BRONSTEIN ON CONTEMPORARY PLAY

David Bronstein's book on the 1953 Challengers Tournament is generally agreed to be one of the most profound chess books ever written. In the introduction Bronstein gives his opinions on modern master chess (as translated by O. Southard in "Leaves of Chess"):

"What ideas are characteristic of the nineteen-forties and early nineteen-fifties? What is the trend of future progress in chess.

First of all, we note the increased knowledge which players have acquired by absorbing the experience of past generations, and which now enables them to conduct the game very boldly and inventively, using great imagination and taking great risks—and all this on the basis of sober estimation of the positive and negative features of planned operations.

The understanding of positional play has grown immensely. Whereas Tarrasch taught us to avoid weaknesses in our own camp, and to create them in that of the adversary; to accumulate small advantages; to occupy open files; and not to begin an attack before the necessary conditions were established—now, on the other hand, we sometimes do just the opposite. We create weak squares and weak pawns on our own side in order to mislead the opponent; we give up open files in order to keep our rooks for more promising plans and we make a show of attacking in order to conceal our real intentions.

The framework of typical, basic positions, on which every player orients himself in one way or another, has undergone an extraordinary expansion. Thus it has turned out that many positions which formerly were considered lost can be successfully and even energetically defended; but this calls, in the first place, for intensive calculation, and in the second place for an ability at the critical moment to leave a weak point to the mercy of fate and transfer the struggle to another sector. It is only now becoming clear that precisely this style of play was characteristic of Emanuel Lasker; and that this was one of his principal advantages over his opponents, which was not understood by any of his contemporaries.

However, this was not the only distinctive feature of Lasker, the chess psychologist par excellence. Better than anyone, he knew how to swing the pendulum of the chess struggle this way and that, without exceeding the bounds of safety himself but imperceptibly pushing his adversary over the brink. He intentionally made second-rate moves, as if inviting his orthodox opponent to punish him for doing so. This style, too, has now been fathomed, and surpassed. Modern players are sometimes ready to yield an outward positional advantage to the opponent from the very first moves of the game. Boleslavsky's system in the Sicilian with a gaping hole at Q5 and a hopelessly backward pawn on Q6 seemed an incredible impertinence, but is withstanding all tests, nevertheless.

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

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IN THE UNITED STATES

U.S. Senior Masters Eliot Hearst and Hans Berliner are playing a six game match at the Washington Chess Divan as are Masters Herbert Avram and Larry Gilden.

The Denver YMCA Rating Improvement Tournament was won by Robert W. Walker with a score of 4½.

For the last five years a chess problem set on an actual board has appeared in the window of Judmer's Gift Nook in Philadelphia. The problem is changed every other week and originates from material appearing in CHESS LIFE and other publications.

David and Dan Gollub both made 4½ points in the recent Class A tournament held at the Phoenix Chess Club.

British Columbia defeated the state of Washington on 30 boards with a score of 16½-13½ though they forfeited the last three boords when only 27 players were mustered.

Hollywood columnist Neil Rau, talking about movie star John Wayne states that he ". . . has more business interests than any business tycoon I know. He has his own production company, his ranch, interests abroad and all kinds of things to worry about, but when there is a break in the shooting he runs to the chessboard as though he doesn't have a care in the world."

The Las Vegas Summer tourney was won by Maurice Gedance with a score of 5-1. Twelve players competed and Paul Sauers directed.

Twenty-one boys and girls competed in a summer tourney held at Penn State recently and Charles Eminhizer and Roy Honore tied for first.

A cartoon entitled "Below Olympus" by Interlandi shows an irritated TV producer talking to two typical and perplexed rough and tumble Western-badman actors on a set in a barroom in front of a chess set. The caption: "Listen, Newton Minnow, head of FCC, wants TV quality improved, so instead of poker, you engage him in a chess game . . . he mates you in three moves . . . you plug him . . . what's wrong with that . . .?"

The Class B Championship of the Pittsburgh Chess Club was won by Jeff Buckwalter with an outstanding score of 9½-½. His closest rival, Dave Keller, scored 8½-1½.

U.S. Master Abe Turner became a movie actor. We spotted him in a party scene of artist-beatniks in a highly humorous film, "Bowl of Cherries". He shakes hands with the star.

William Edwards must be headed for chess stardom. In the recent Waterbury, Connecticut Championship, he scored the almost unbelievable tally of 14 wins, no losses, no draws. An interesting aspect of the tournament was that only five USCF-rated players took part and not only did they capture the five first places, they also finished in the order of their USCF ratings.

A descriptive brochure with photographs has been published by the Herman Steiner Chess Club in Los Angeles showing the club's new quarters. From the photos and from what we have heard, the Steiner Club is now one of the best equipped and most attractive clubs in the country. Noted architect Lloyd Wright was the designer.

A Chess Theory Class has been added to the academic training of inmates of Texas' Department of Corrections. The initial response has been met with great enthusiasm it has been reported.

The chess column that had appeared in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR for years, written by Frederic Chevalier, was discontinued for a short time, but has once again been re-established.

The Gompers Park Chess Club, in Illinois, has won six chess matches in a row. Their latest triumph was over the Chicago Chess club with a score of 10½-5½.

A round-robin "7 minute" tournament held in Detroit recently saw Leon Stolzenberg the winner with 12½ points. U.S. Master Stephan Popel was second with 11½.

Some very strong chess players are also noted as expert or master bridge players. Just a few who come to mind: Arthur Bisguier, James Sherwin, Samuel Reshevsky, Louis Levy, Henry Gross, Charles Henin, Paul Brandts and Harold Feldheim. Perhaps one of the strongest bridge players who was also a Master chess player was the late Max Pavey.

The City Terrace Chess Club of Los Angeles conducted a Summer Open and Gordon Barrett was first with 5½-1½. Tied with Barrett but behind in tie-breaking points was M. Reina. Bernard Oak directed.

The USCF rating supplement published in the August issue contained the names of several new Masters; James Bolton, Robert Bornholz, Edward Vano, Ervine Farkas, Howard Cohen, Bernard Zuckerman and Adrian McAuley. We're anxious to see what the performances of these players will be now that they have reached the Master rank.

GRAND OPENING AT "CHESS UNLIMITED"—USCF expert, H. C. Stanbridge is shown as he appeared in a recent exhibition with 26 opponents. Stanbridge defeated 18, while losing 3 and yielding 5 draws. Winners were E. Fajnor, J. Muench and R. Mattes.

After serving 18 years as president of the Irving Park Chess Club, H. C. Stanbridge, considered one of the top promoters of Chicago area chess, has been appointed director of "CHESS UNLIMITED," a new northwest Chicago chess club, located in the Holiday Bowl banquet room, 4747 North Harlem.

The club is 100% USCF, plus air-conditioning, first-class chess equipment and players of all strengths. All chess enthusiasts are invited to attend, regardless of strength. Meetings are every Friday at 8:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.

The article that appeared in the September CHESS LIFE by Fred Wren, "Chess in the Foreign Service" should have been designated by the following credit line: "Copyright by the Foreign Service Journal, February 1961—Illustrated by Edward L. Fischer."

George Krauss, Jr. of Mountain Home, Idaho is the new Boise Chess Club Champion.

Due to the excellent daily coverage of the U.S. Open in San Francisco and the huge spectator attendance that developed every evening, USCF Business Manager Frank Brady was not surprised when he alighted from the elevator at the Palace Hotel one morning to be greeted by three small boys asking for his autograph. It was not until he signed two books and then was handed a baseball that the athletic-looking Brady realized that he was mistaken for a popular St. Louis Cardinal outfielder. The Cardinals were also staying at the Palace during their four-game series with the Giants!

U.S. Master Brian Owens won 19 and drew two games in a recent simultaneous at the Sperry Chess Club in Long Island. The two lucky winners were Joseph Branigan and Seymour Flattau.

There is a correspondence game between Dr. Munro MacLennan of Sydney, Australia and Laurence Grant of Glasgow, Scotland that has been in progress for 34 years. They met while both were students at Glasgow University and exchange one move a year—at Christmas time. It's MacLennan's move this year. "Ye cannae hurry these things," explains Grant.

John Hurt won 12, lost 3 and drew one to take the Memphis, Tennessee City Championship with a 12½ score. James A. Wright was right behind him with 12 points.

A player in a recent mid-western tourney complained to the tournament director that his opponent had a chicken at the board and that he wanted it removed. The director explained that there were no rules covering eating while play was in progress but the player elaborated: "But it's a LIVE chicken!" Upon investigation the protesting player's complaint was well founded. Tied to a leg of the table was a real live chicken clucking around as happy as he could be. When asked what the chicken was doing there, the chicken owner replied quite seriously: "Why it's my good luck omen of course!" We had thought we had heard everything.

Richard Sommerville, one of the sparkplugs of the Penn State Chess Club, has moved to New York City. He is attending NYU.

A tournament held by the Santa Monica Chess Club was won by Don Rogozin from a field of four club mates.

The New York TIMES carried an article recently about Gorki Park in Moscow, showing photographs of the activities that go on there. Our attention was brought to the photo of seven concrete

Pictured are: (left) Mr. Herman Estrada who finished 2nd place in the Las Vegas Summer Tournament—and playing with Mr. Maurice Gedance (right) who took 1st place. Standing is club president, Robert Gomez watching the outcome of the 6 Round Swiss System Tournament which was held at Dula Memorial Center, 430 East Bonanza Road, Las Vegas, Nevada. Mr. Maurice Gedance is a former Nevada State Chess Champion.

Not pictured was Mr. Dwight Stewart who placed 3rd in the tournament.

chess tables—not because we did not expect to find chess being played in downtown Moscow—but because out of the seven games in progress, one was chess and six checkers!

Bob Bornholz creamed the Pittsburgh Chess Club by racking up a 10-1 score in their club championship. He has won or shared first place every year since 1954!

James Seifert, 5715 11th Ave., South Minneapolis 17, Minn., is organizing a postal kreigspiel tournament. Anyone interested in playing or anyone interested in the rules of kreigspiel is invited to write him. Beginners are welcome.

Grandmaster Arthur Bisguier has been competing in so many tournaments recently it is hard to keep up with him. After playing at Moscow this summer he returned to New York for just a few days and immediately drove cross-country to San Francisco to play in the Open. After two weeks in California, he drove back to New York again, was in New York only 24 hours and took a plane to Yugoslavia where he is competing in the Grandmasters Tournament at the time of this writing.

A match between the Marshall Chess Club Juniors and the Columbia University Freshmen resulted in a win for Marshall even though they forfeited two games. The final outcome: 5½-2½.

We're happy to see one of the strongest Masters return to chess after many years of inactivity. We're talking about George Shainswit of Brooklyn. He competed in the Eastern Open and of course, retained his Masters rating.

The 1960-61 Battelle Duffer's Chess Tourney held at Columbus, Ohio saw Erv Underwood the winner with a score of 5-0. Erv has won this event every year for the past four and is not really a "duffer" by a rated USCF Expert.

A four-game challenge match held at Memphis, Tennessee saw John Hurt the winner at 2½-1½ over Robert S. Scrivener.

International Grandmaster Larry Evans is currently in New York City producing and directing a motion picture.

The newly formed Fort Devens Chess Club scored an impressive victory at the expense of the Wachusetts Chess Club of Fitchburg, Mass., recently. The score was 8-4 on a twelve board encounter, in favor of Fort Devens.

The Oak Park, Michigan Chess Club recently elected Messrs. Barsey, Rogers, Carl and Jermaine as President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

Mayor Josph M. Barr of Pittsburgh has recently learned chess and entertained the Pittsburgh Chess Club's team at his office for an abbreviated game and some chess pointers.

In a tournament held in the South this summer, a player had executed a beautiful sacrifice that lead to a forced mate in seven moves. He transferred one of the crucial moves, however, and his opponent grabbed the opportunity of sacrificing back the material he was ahead and thereby avoiding the mate and producing a dead drawn game of Bishops of opposite color. The player

who had blundered away his win was furious. "OK, I blundered" he said—"I'll give you a draw." His opponent, however, was not completely satisfied: "Let's play on just a few more moves." This so infuriated the player who was so close to the greatest brilliancy of his career that he screamed- -"Alright if you won't give me a draw—I'll resign!" And so he did—in a dead drawn position.

The Cornelia Latin Grammar School in St. Paul, Minnesota is noted for its "advanced" techniques—no playground, —but children who learn French and German—no intricate audio-visual equipment but children who are five years old that are writing and reading. One of the major parts of their curriculum is chess. The children must learn to name each individual piece and know its individual way of moving. They teach chess, states a director, not to make chess champions of the children but "to train their minds, memory and reasoning powers, to give them analytical potential that they must develop."

In a discussion sequence between Leslie Caron and Charles Boyer in the movie "Fanny," a chess king of the French pattern is very conspicuous on the table. We wonder if Boyer's great attraction to the game has anything to do with the piece being placed there.

The photo of Bobby Fischer reading Mikhail Tal's palm, that appeared on the front cover of the March CHESS LIFE, has received international recognition. The English magazine CHESS awarded the photo the title of "Chess Photo of the Year" and other foreign magazines have published it with appropriate captions. In addition, the bound volume of scenes from the Leipzig Olympiade, recently published, has also run the picture.

Bill Byland of Pittsburgh has just returned from a trip to Italy. He visited U.S. Master Anthony Santasiere while over there.

John Jenner of Canada, in his opening card in a correspondence game with Bernard Lennox, also of Canada wrote:

A wonderful game is this game of chess,
As play moves along, the pieces grow less;
Then all of a sudden you realize, late,
Your opponent has called your attention to — Mate!
To which his opponent replied:
With you, John Jenner,
Playing to win,
My chances to check-mate
Are terribly thin;
But though in our game
I end up the worse;
At least I am able
To answer in verse.
Back came an answer from Jenner:
I think this game we'll both enjoy
As sure as you're a player;
And if the game should end a draw,
Well, nothing could be fairer.
Replies in verse I'm glad to see
I sense a kindred spirit.
We'll play the game as should be played
And not to profit in it.

THOUGHTS BY THE WIFE OF A CORRESPONDENCE PLAYER
(Written to John Jenner)

I hurry through the dishes
To be beside my mate;
He sees me by the chessboard,
And then I get the gate.
I've read in many places
To be a helpmate strong;
But when I strive to be one
I'm told to run along.
I'm minded of the Light Brigade
So many years gone by;
Mine not to reason how or when
But just to say goodby.
Of course there are some good, bright spots
In this dark vale of tears,
At least I know just where he is
And that allays my fears.
Another bright spot in the gloom —
And not the least of these —
Are poems that you send to him,
All written with such ease.
I'd always thought that most chess men
Were only half alive;
But after reading your kind words —
It may be one in five
Has just the faintest light to show
Of what there is as well —
As games of chess (I bless them all)
The rest I dare not tell!

CLIFF DWELLERS CLUB
In the springtime, in the summer,
In the winter or the fall,
When the banker and the plumber
Play at poker, bowls, or ball,
And the low-brows of the nation
In their quest for happiness
Seek some silly recreation,
At this club we stick to CHESS.

Check, check, check, the Pawns are moving
Watch that Rook advance a square.
See the Bishop take a Knight!
It looks pretty black for White!
There's an ugly hint of mating in the air.

O, the game is mighty serious
To the members at the board.
Things that should make men delirious
Are neglectfully ignored.
If Godiva on her pony
Should (while Queen's Pawn threatens Rook)
Show, with other dames as toney,
They would barely rate a look.

Check, check, check, the Pawns are moving;
White has castled, but too late.
Soon you hear a mighty shout:
"King's in check and can't get out!"
And a little voice that answers, "Guess that's Mate."

—Kurt M. Stein

Readers who wish to submit other samples of "chess poetry" are cordially invited to do so.

Pictured above is the North White Plains Chess Club, this year's winner of the Westchester New York Chess League, with their championship trophy. They scored an emphatic 8½-½ score in the ten-round robin event.

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The Fischer-Reshevsky Match

ANNOTATIONS BY
INTERNATIONAL GRANDMASTER LARRY EVANS

GAME FIVE

Another intricate and instructive Rook and Pawn ending in which Fischer outplays his renowned opponent. Black enters into a long-winded combination involving the sacrifice of an exchange after an opening where Reshevsky apparently can make no progress against his own favorite semi-Tarrasch Defense.

SEMI-TARRASCH DEFENSE

Reshevsky White		Fischer Black
1.	P-Q4	N-KB3
2.	P-QB4	P-K3
3.	N-QB3	P-Q4
4.	PxP	NxP

4. ....., PxP gives Black an equal but lifeless game.

5.	N-B3	P-QB4
6.	P-K3	N-QB3
7.	B-Q3	.....

Botvinnik-Szabo, Groningen, 1946, continued; 7. B-B4, NxN; 8. PxN, PxP; 9. KPxP, B-K2; 10. O-O, O-O; 11. B-Q3.

7.	.....	B-K2

Reshevsky on occasion (with Black) has tried 7. ....., PxP; 8. PxP, P-KN3; 9. O-O, B-N2; but Black has difficult defensive problems.

8.	O-O	O-O
9.	P-QR3	PxP

Relieving the tension 9. ....., P-QN3 is also playable.

10.	PxP	N-B3

Forestalling Q-K2 by keeping White's QP under observation. Experience has shown that the alternative NxN gives Black good play against White's QBP, but Black's K-side always suffers from the absence of his KN.

11.	B-B2	P-QN3
12.	Q-Q3	B-N2
13.	B-N5	P-N3
14.	KR-K1	R-K1
15.	P-KR4	.....

An aggressive "pass" which leads to nought. 15. QR-Q1 is more solid.

15.	.....	R-QB1
16.	QR-B1	N-Q4
17.	N-K4	.....

This creates unexpected complications. 17. B-R4 contains more of a positional sting.

17.	.....	P-B4

The die is cast. With this move Fischer prepares a long combination sacrificing the exchange.

18.	N-B3	BxB
19.	NxB	N-B5
20.	Q-K3	.....

On 20. Q-N3, N-KR4 wins a Pawn.

20.	.....	QxP
21.	N-N5	.....

Reshevsky goes for the exchange. No better is 21. P-KN3, QxQ; 22. NxQ, N-Q4; 23. NxN, PxN; when there is no immediate way for White to regain his Pawn.

21.	.....	QxQ
22.	PxQ	NxP
23.	KxN	N-Q5 dis. ch.
24.	B-K4	.....

Position after 24. B-K4

A dilly! This is virtually all forced. Both players were probably evaluating this position as far back as the 17th move.

24.	.....	BxB+
25.	NxB	NxN
26.	N-B6+	K-B2
27.	NxR	RxN

End of combination. Chances are approximately equal.

28.	P-R4	.....

Trying to cut the Knight off by 28. KR-Q1, R-K2!; 29. P-R4, N-B2 followed by N-Q4 favors Black.

28.	.....	N-Q3
29.	R-B7+	K-B3
30.	KR-QB1	P-KR3
31.	RxP	N-K5
32.	R-R6	R-Q1
33.	R-B2	R-Q6
34.	RxP	RxP
35.	P-QR5	P-B5

An exciting race which hangs by a hair!

36.	R-B2	.....

36. P-R6, P-B6+; 37. K-B1, R-Q6; 38. R-B1 (to stop R-Q8 mate), R-Q7!; 39. P-R7, N-N6+; 40. K-K1, R-K7+; 41. K-Q1, P-B7 wins for Black!

36.	.....	NxR
37.	KxN	R-K4
38.	P-N4	R-K6
39.	P-R6	R-QR6
40.	R-B6	.....

The immediate 40. P-N5 is more accurate.

40.	.....	P-N4
41.	PxP+	PxP
42.	P-N5	P-N5

The cardinal rule (where both sides have passed Pawns) is KEEP PUSHING! Black —from nowhere—has mobilized a formidable steamroller.

43.	R-B8	K-B4
44.	P-N6	P-N6+
45.	K-K1	R-R8+
46.	K-K2	.....
46.	.....	P-N7

47.	R-B8+	K-K5
48.	RxP+	.....

The only move which comes to drawing.

48.	.....	KxR
49.	P-N7	.....

Position after 49. P-N7

49.	.....	P-N8=Q

Not 49. ....., R-QN8?; 50. P-R7, RxP; 51 P-R8=Q, R-N7+; 52. K-Q3, P-N8=Q; 53. Q-B8+, K-N6 (or 53. ....., K-K4; 54. Q-R8+ and QxR); 54. Q-N7+, K-R7; 55. QxR+ and draws.

50.	P-N8=Q+	K-B4
51.	Q-B8+	K-K5
52.	Q-R8+	K-Q5
53.	Q-Q8+	K-B5
54.	Q-Q3+	K-B4
55.	Q-B3+	K-Q3
56.	Q-Q2+	K-K4
57.	Q-N2+	K-B4

WHITE RESIGNS

After 58. Q-N5+, K-B3; 59. Q-N2+, P-K4; White's perpetual peters out.

GAME SIX

Once again Reshevsky has no difficulty equalizing against Fischer's pet 7. B-QB4. White not only fails to demonstrate any improvement, but actually loses the initiative. In the 8th game, in fact, Fischer tacitly admits the error of his ways by reverting back to the old Maroczy bind (5. P-QB4).

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Fischer White		Reshevsky Black
1.	P-K4	P-QB4
2.	N-KB3	N-QB3
3.	P-Q4	PxP
4.	NxP	P-KN3
5.	N-QB3	.....

Game 8 continued: 5. P-QB4, N-B3; 6. N-QB3, NxN; 7. QxN, P-Q3; 8. B-K2, B-N2; 9. B-K3, O-O=

5.	.....	B-N2
6.	B-K3	N-B3

7. B-QB4 O-O
8. B-N3 .....

This awkward move, losing a vital tempo, is made in order to prevent Black from equalizing easily after 8. O-O, NxP; 9. NxKN, P-Q4.

8. ..... N-KN5
9. QxN NxN
10. Q-R4 .....

....., P-Q4 was threatened.

10. ..... Q-R4

Position after 10. ....., Q-R4

11. O-O .....

Naturally not 11. QxP?, NxB; 12. BPxN, BxN+; 13. PxB, QxP+; 14. K-K2, P-QN3 (or P-Q4) with a strong attack.

11. ..... B-B3
12. Q-N4 P-Q3

Not 12. ....., P-Q4; 13. Q-Q1, NxB; 14. RPxN, winning a Pawn.

13. Q-Q1 .....

White has achieved actually nothing but lose of tempi with his Queen. He has the slightly freer game, but nothing to write home about.

13. ..... N-B3

13. ....., NxB; 14. RPxN, Q-Q1; 15. RxRP, RxR; 16. BxR, P-N3 (or if 16. ....., BxN; 17. PxB, P-N3; 18. Q-Q4); 17. N-Q5 nets White at least a Pawn.

14. Q-Q3 P-N3
15. Q-Q2 .....

The reason for this fancy footwork escapes this annotator.

15. ..... B-R3
16. KR-Q1 BxN

A double-edged move which gives the game a fighting character. A good alternative was to pile on additional pressure by 16. ....., QR-Q1.

17. PxB N-K4
18. B-Q4 N-B3

Black indicates his willingness to draw by repetition.

19. Q-R6 NxB
20. PxN QR-B1
21. R-K1 .....

Reinforcing the intended advance, P-K5, as well as the possible maneuver R-K3-R3.

21. ..... P-K4

Black is actually in trouble. His only defense to 22. R-K3 is R-B6.

22. PxP QxKP
23. QR-Q1 B-B5
24. Q-Q2 BxB
25. BPxB R-B3

DRAW

White has slightly the better of it after 26. P-B4, Q-B4+; 27. K-R1, but after Q-B7 Black can equalize. (If 28. QxQ, RxQ; 29. RxP, RxRP)

GAME SEVEN

For the first time Reshevsky looks like his old self. He wins the two Bishops, gains a slight advantage in the opening and slowly grinds Black to death. Rather than patiently defend a tenable position, Fischer starts an ill-fated Pawn advance on the K-side (16. ....., P-R4-5). An outright blunder crowns Black's uninspired performance.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Ragozin Variation)

Reshevsky White		Fischer Black
1.	P-Q4	P-Q4
2.	N-KB3	N-KB3
3.	P-B4	P-K3
4.	N-B3	B-N5

This offshoot of the Nimzo-Indian is called the "Ragozin Variation." It generally leads to sharp play after 5. Q-R4+, N-B3; 6. N-K5, B-Q2; 7. NxB, QxN; 8. P-K3, P-K4; 9. QPxP, P-Q5; 10. P-QR3, BxN+; 11. PxB, PxKP=as in Spielmann-Fine, Zandvoort, 1936.

5. P-K3 .....

5. B-N5, PxP transposes into the spirited Vienna Variation. With this temperate move, Reshevsky once again shows his preference for rice to spice.

5. ..... O-O
6. B-Q3 .....

The Book quotes Tipar-Ragozin, Budapest vs. Moscow, 1949, which continued: 6. P-QR3, BxN; 7. PxB, P-QN3; 8. Q-B2, B-N2; 9. PxP, PxP; 10. B-Q3, QN-Q2; 11. O-O, R-K1; 12. P-B4, P-B4 with good play for Black.

6. ..... N-B3

Position after 6. ....., N-B3

This belated transposition into the Ragozin Variation (rather than the more normal 6. ....., P-B4) is one of Fischer's workhorses. Black strives for an early P-K4.

7. P-QR3 BxN+

The alternative is 7. ....., PxP; 8. BxP, B-Q3.

8. PxB N-QR4

This is definitely out of keeping with the spirit of enforcing an early P-K4. Better is 8. ....., R-K1.

9. N-Q2 .....

9. PxP, PxP only helps Black by solving the problem of his "problem child"—the QB.

9. ..... P-B4
10. O-O P-QN3

Threatening ....., B-R3.

11. BPxP KPxP
12. P-B3 R-K1
13. R-K1 B-K3

My own preference is for 13. ....., B-N2 in order to exert more pressure against the imminent advance in the center with P-K4.

14. R-R2 .....

A standard maneuver in order to shuttle this Rook rapidly to the center via the 2nd rank.

14. ..... R-QB1
15. N-B1 PxP
16. BPxP P-KR4?

In an inferior position, Fischer creates a target by weakening his K-side. His attacking chances are nil. 16. ....., Q-Q2 or N-B5 or even P-KR3 are more solid, though passive. It is better to do nothing than to do wrong.

17. P-R3 .....

However remote and mysterious this move may seem, it indirectly prepares the P-K4 advance by restricting Black's pieces from KN5.

17. ..... P-R5

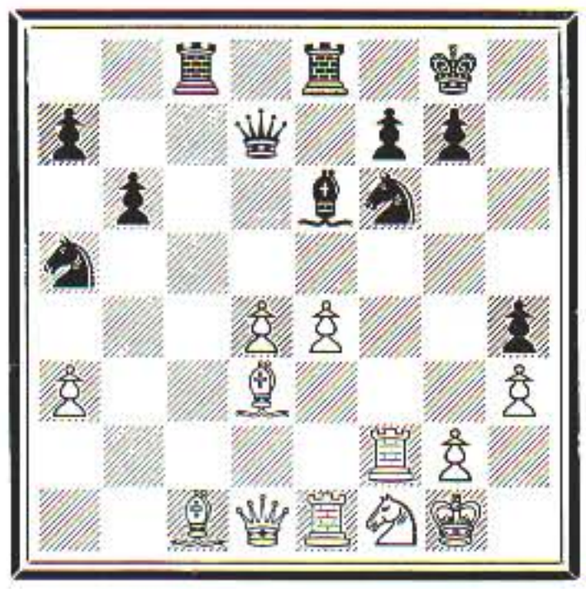
This suicidal advance compounds the error. Black pays too high a price for preventing White's Knight from reaching KN3.

18. R-KB2 Q-Q2

Finally!

19. P-K4 PxP
20. PxP .....

Threatening 21. P-Q5.



Position after 20. PxP

20. ..... B-N6

A critical position. 30. ....., QxP loses to a cute trap: e.g., 21. P-K5, QR-Q1 (else B-R7+ wins the Queen); 22. PxN, QxB; 23. R-Q2!, Q-any; 24. RxR and wins.

21. Q-Q2 B-B5

An attempt to diminish the attack by swapping pieces (N-N6 is also threatened). The interesting question is how White goes about refuting 21. ....., QxP.

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If 22. P-K5, KR-Q1!; 23. PxN, QxB; 24. Q-N5, Q-N3 and Black is safe. White probably intended (after 21. ....., QxP); 22. B-N2, Q-B4 (22. ....., NxP loses a piece to 23. RxN!); 23. BxN, PxB; 24. P-K5, RxP; 25. RxR, QxR; 26. Q-R6, with a winning attack.

22. B-B2	**N-N6**
23. BxN	**BxB**
24. P-K5	**N-Q4**
25. Q-N5	**Q-K2**
26. Q-N4	**R-B3**
27. B-N5	**QxRP?**

Loses by force. The only hope is 27. ....., Q-K3; 28. QxP, B-B7 followed by B-N3 setting up a blockade with Bishops of opposite colors.

28. Q-Q7 Black Resigns

After 28. ....., R(3)-K3; 29. RxP leads to slaughter.

GAME EIGHT

This time Fischer uses the Maroczy bind and abandons his nonsense. He outplays Reshevsky all the way and maintains his stranglehold until, unexpectedly, after adjournment, he misses an easy win. Reshevsky's pluck and alertness salvages a vital half point.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Fischer White		Reshevsky Black
1.	P-K4	P-QB4
2.	N-KB3	N-QB3
3.	P-Q4	PxP
4.	NxP	P-KN3
5.	P-QB4	.....

The "Maroczy" find, once considered the refutation of Black's 4th move.

5.	**N-B3**

An alternative (invented by Bronstein) is 5. ....., B-N2; 6. B-K3, N-R3 followed by an early P-B4.

6. N-QB3	**NxN**
7. QxN	**P-Q3**
8. B-K2	**B-N2**
9. B-K3	**O-O**
10. Q-Q2	.....

To prevent the loss of the two Bishops after ....., N-N5.

10.	**B-K3**
11. O-O	**Q-R4**
12. QR-B1	**KR-B1**
13. P-QN3	**P-QR3**

So far they have reached a fairly standard position where Black is cramped but solid. It is very hard for White to capitalize on his advantage in space. Black, on the other hand, can do little but sit back and wait.

14. P-B4	**B-N5**

14. ....., N-N5; 15. BxN, BxB; 16. P-B5, PxP; 17. N-Q5, gives White a big edge.

15. B-Q3	**B-Q2**

Threatening N-N5 and reinforcing P-QN4.

16. P-KR3	**B-B3**

Risky is 16. ....., P-QN4; 17. P-K5, N-K1; 18. N-Q5, QxQ; 19. BxQ, with the dual threat of NxP+ and/or N-N6.

17. Q-KB2	**N-Q2**

17. ....., N-N5; 18. PxN, BxN; 19. P-B5 yields White a strong attack.

18. N-Q5	**BxN**
19. KPxB	**P-QN4**
20. KR-K1	**N-B4**
21. B-N1	.....

Of course not 21. BxN, PxB; 22. RxP?, B-Q5.

21.	**PxP**
22. RxP	**N-Q2**

The threat was 23. P-QN4, Q-N4; 24. KR-QB1, winning a piece.

23. B-Q2	**Q-N3**

Black accepts the inferior ending. Not 23. ....., QxQP?; 24. B-K4, winning the exchange. After 23. ....., Q-Q1; 24. R-B6 is hard to meet.

24. RxR	**RxR**
25. QxQ	**NxQ**
26. RxP	.....

POSITION after 26. RxP

This is the beginning of a classic endgame in which White cleverly exploits his Bishops and weakness of Black's Q-side Pawns. That Black should lose by force, however, is problematical.

26.	**B-B6**

This move fails to achieve the results for which Reshevsky had hoped. Black should play for the draw right now, even at the cost of a Pawn: e.g., 26. ....., NxP!; 27. R-Q7, N-B6!; 28. BxN, BxB; 29. RxP, P-QR4; and White can make no headway because of the opposite colored Bishops.

27. BxB	**NxP**

On 27. ....., RxB; White no doubt intended 28. B-K4.

28. R-Q7	**NxB**
29. B-Q3	**P-Q4**
30. BxRP	**R-R1**
31. R-Q6	**NxP**
32. B-N7	**R-N1**
33. BxP	**N-B8**
34. P-B5!	.....

A sharp move which retains the initiative. Now 34. ....., NxP fails to 35. PxP, RPxP; 36. RxP+.

34.	**PxP**
35. R-KB6	**NxP**
36. RxP(5)	**K-R1**
37. RxP	**N-B4**

To prevent the threat of B-K4.

38. R-B7	**N-R3**

Again forced, else B-K4.

39. R-B4	**R-Q1**
40. B-K6	**R-Q3**
41. B-B5	**R-KB3**
42. B-Q3	**P-R3**
43. K-R2	**K-N2**
44. K-N3	**N-N1(?)**

Black is virtually in "zugzwang." His Knight is stalemated, and this attempt to bring it into play should lose by force. The best defense is 44. ....., R-Q3.

Position after 44. ....., N-N1

45. B-K4?	.....

An incredible post-adjournment lapse. Fischer told me he had arrived at this position in analysis, and had concluded that 45. R-B7+, R-B2; 46. RxR+, KxR; 47. B-N5!—stalemating the Knight—led to an easy win in the remaining King and Pawn ending.

45.	**R-B2**

Reshevsky seizes the opportunity to bring his Knight back into the game. Now, with best defense, Black can most likely draw.

46. B-Q5	**R-Q2**
47. B-B3	**R-KB2**
48. B-R5	**R-R2**
49. R-N4+	**K-R1**
50. R-K4	**K-N2**
51. R-K6	**N-R3**
52. R-N6+	**K-R2**
53. R-Q6	**N-B4**
54. B-N6+	**K-N2**
55. B-B5	**R-R3**
56. R-Q5	**N-K3**
57. R-K5	**R-R6+**
58. K-B2	**N-B5**
59. R-K4	**N-Q4**
60. R-N4+	**K-B3**
61. B-K4	**N-K2**
62. R-B4+	**K-N2**
63. B-B3	**R-R4**
64. R-B4	**R-K4**

One gets the impression that Fischer is prolonging this exercise out of frustration with himself.

65. K-N3	**R-K3**
66. R-B7	**K-B3**
67. K-N4	**R-K4**
68. P-R4	**R-N4**
69. R-B4	**R-N3**
70. B-K4	**K-B2**
71. R-B7	**K-B3**
72. K-R5	**R-N4+**

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Position after 72. ....., R-N4+

73. K-N4 .....

This was White's ideal position, and even here 73. KxP is met by R-N5; 74. RxN (forced), KxR; 75. B-B3, RxP+; 76. K-N5—draw.

73.	.....	R-N5
74.	K-B3	R-N6+
75.	K-B2	R-N5
76.	K-K3	R-N6+
77.	K-B4	N-N3+
78.	K-N4	R-N5
79.	R-B6 +	K-B2

DRAW

GAME NINE

The onus of securing an opening advantage rests with White. The first move is equivalent to the "serve" in tennis. In a match, especially, a draw is a moral victory for Black. Fischer has no trouble equalizing. After fifteen moves the outcome is obvious. After that, both players furiously strive to prove that they can draw a drawn game.

K'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Reshevsky White		Fischer Black
1.	P-QB4	N-KB3
2.	P-Q4	P-KN3
3.	N-QB3	B-N2
4.	P-K4	O-O
5.	B-K2	.....

The tempting 5. P-K5, N-K1; 6. P-Q4, P-Q3; permits Black easy equality.

5.	.....	P-Q3
6.	N-B3	.....

From Bronstein one could have expected something more startling: 6. P-KN4?! or some such.

6.	.....	P-K4
7.	O-O	N-B3
8.	B-K3	.....

Position after 8. B-K3

So far identical with game No. 1 which continued with 8. ....., N-KN5; 9. B-N5, B-B3 (instead of P-B3). In my notes I said it would be interesting to see what Reshevsky has against the know equalizing line 8. ....., R-K1; 9. P-Q5, N-Q5; 10. NxN, PxN; 11. BxP, NxKP.

8.	.....	R-K1

Apparently Fischer is also interested in the answer to that question. The merit of the text is that White is now forced to make a decision in the center, due to the threat of 9. ....., PxP; 9. NxP, NxP, etc., winning a Pawn.

9.	PxP	.....

If this is the best Reshevsky has up his sleeve, then he had better abandon this entire variation when playing for a win. 9. P-Q5, N-Q5!, as already mentioned, leads to complete equality.

9.	.....	PxP
10.	QxQ	NxQ
11.	N-QN5	N-K3
12.	N-N5	.....

Full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

12.	.....	R-K2
13.	KR-Q1	P-B3

White has plenty of nothing.

14.	NxN	BxN
15.	N-B3	R-Q2
16.	RxR	BxR

16. ....., NxR followed by B-B1 seems a bit sharper.

17.	R-N1	.....

Intending to storm the Bastille with P-QN4-5.

17.	.....	N-N5
18.	B-Q2	B-K3
19.	P-B3	N-B3
20.	B-K3	B-KB1
21.	R-Q1	.....

Somewhat inconsistent. Why not P-QN4?

21.	.....	N-Q2

After going through contortions with this Knight, Black finally proves he should have recaptured with NxR at his sixteenth turn. In endings of this sort, however, time is not of the essence.

22.	N-R4	P-B3
23.	P-R4	B-K2
24.	P-KN3	K-B1
25.	K-N2	K-K1
26.	K-B2	B-B2
27.	K-N2	.....

Apparently Reshevsky is content with a draw.

27.	.....	R-B1
28.	P-B4	.....

Somewhat inadvisable is 28. BxP?, R-R1.

28.	.....	PxP
29.	PxP	P-KB4
30.	PxP	.....

30. P-K5 also leads to nothing.

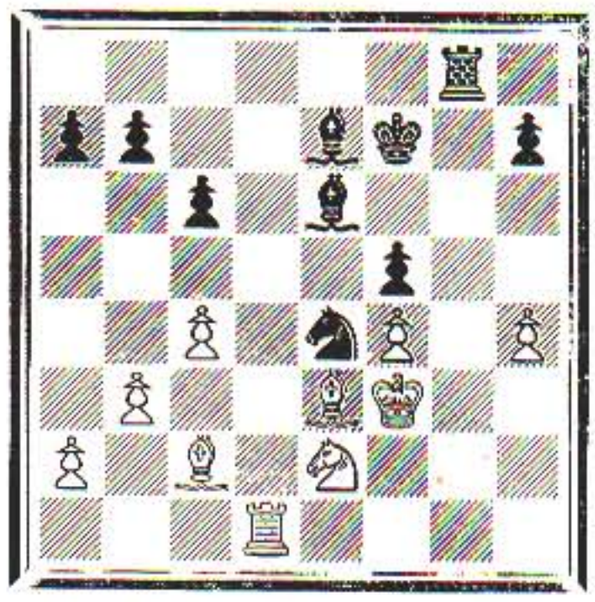
30.	.....	PxP
31.	P-N3	R-R1

To prevent 32. BxP. Fischer feels that 32. ..... P-N3 is too weakening. 31. ....., BxP is always met by R-KR1.

32.	B-Q3	B-K3
33.	N-B3	K-B2
34.	N-K2	N-B4
35.	B-QB2	N-K5
36.	K-B3	.....

Indeed, White has managed to whip up a little initiative.

36.	.....	R-KN1



Position after 36. ....., R-KN1

37. R-KN1 .....

37. BxP is met by R-QR1. 37. BxN, PxB+; 38. KxP, BxRP; 39. R-KR1 is in White's favor. Correct is 38. ....., B-N5!; 39. R-Q2, BxRP.

37.	.....	RxR
38.	BxR	BxRP
39.	BxP	P-R4
40.	N-Q4	.....

There's also nothing wrong with 40. BxN.

40.	.....	N-Q3
41.	B-N8	B-B3
42.	K-K3	BxN+
43.	KxB	N-K5
44.	BxN	PxB
45.	KxP	K-N3
46.	P-B5+	BxP+
47.	K-Q4	B-N8
48.	P-R3	B-B7
49.	P-N4	P-N4
50.	K-B5	B-R5
51.	PxP	PxP
52.	K-Q4	DRAWN

A big USCF Book list will appear in the November issue. Wait until then to select your Christmas gifts!

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VANCOUVER 8, CANADA

Wyoming Action

The Wyoming State Championship tournmament held recently at the Casper Chess Club was won by Donald E. Pohle with a score of 4½ points. Thirteen players entered this five round Swiss event. Elmer Wendling and Chester Ingle tied for second place with 3½ points. Ray Eads, Prof. W. E. Stevens, Chris Lovata, Cy Hawey and Mike Wilson each scored 3 points. Cy Harvey was tournament director.

A complete rundown:

1) Ronald E. Pohle—4½
2-3) Elmer Wendling and Chester Ingle—3½
4-8) Ray Eads, Prog. W. E. Stevens, Chris Lovata, Cy Harvey, and Mike Wilson—3
9) Cary Rapp—2½
10) Clyde Wilson—2
11-12) Gus Schneider and Thomas Reed —1½
13) Alex Healy—1

Long In Iowa

Richard Long of Fort Smith, Arkansas is the new Iowa Open Champion. His score of 4½-½ in the 51-player five round Swiss was unequalled this past Labor Day. In a record breaking event sponsored by the Iowa State Chess Association and directed by L. R. Richardson and John Penquite, the event was conducted at Cedar Rapids, Iowa at the Sheraton-Montrose Hotel. Penquite managed to take 2nd place while directing the tournament. He was tied at 4-1 with five other players but was ahead in tie-breaking points. Charles Weldon, of Milwaukee—Dan Reynolds, of Fort Dodge, Iowa—Doyle Saterlee of Elmhurst, Illinois—Edmund Godbold of Chicago and Lawrence Maher of Moline, Illinois were the other players at 4-1. William K. Diehl of Waterloo, Iowa won the Challengers Division with a score of 4½-½ and Dr. R. R. Voetberg of Mt. Vernon, Iowa was second with 4-1.

53 AT "HEART"

The 8th Annual Heart of America Open was won by Dan W. Allen of Independence, Mo. with a clean sweep, 7-0. Following in his footsteps were two more Independence youths, Phil Soper and Jerry Wolfe who finished 2nd and 3rd respectively. The most amazing thing about this tournament was the tremendous turnout for trophies and clocks and books. Engraved trophies were presented to the first four places and chess clocks went to the next three places. Bill Kenny won a chess clock for being the highest ranking Junior player; Kurt Steege won a chess clock for being the highest ranking unrated player, while Greta Fuchs won a chess clock for being the ranking women player. Chess books and chess ties were awarded 1st, 2nd and 3rd in Class "A", "B", and "C". An interesting anecdote was the first round pairing of "Fisher vs. Tull."

ANNUAL USCF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

450 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.
July 28, 1961

United States Chess Federation
New York 3, N. Y.

Pursuant to engagement, I have audited the accounts of the United States Chess Federation, on a quarterly basis, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1961. Presented herewith is my report, comprising the following exhibits with pertinent comments thereon:

EXHIBIT "A"—BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1961.
EXHIBIT "B"—STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1961.

The results from operations show a Net Income of $581.56.

CASH—MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY ..... $ 840.07
The above balance was reconciled with the bank statement and found to be correct.

INVENTORY—CHESS BOOKS AND EQUIPMENT $4,361.85
The above inventory of chess books and equipment was verified by an actual count taken by Frank R. Brady. Inventory was priced at cost.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE $1,961.60
The above amount represents a total of unpaid invoices and agrees with a schedule on file at your office.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE—TELEGRAPH-HERALD $1,422.59
This is the balance due to the printer of Chess Life and was verified with the monthly statements submitted by the Telegraph-Herald.

Respectfully submitted,
RALPH ROSENBLATT,
Certified Public Accountant

EXHIBIT "A"—BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1961

ASSETS		
Cash—Manufacturers Trust Company		$ 840.07
Petty Cash		50.00
Accounts Receivable		839.16
Inventory—Chess Books and Equipment		4,361.85
Furniture and Office Equipment	$ 1,185.84	
Less—Reserve for Depreciation	362.76	823.08
Security Deposits		165.00
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 7,079.16
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable		$ 1,961.60
Accounts Payable—Telegraph-Herald		1,422.59
Expenses Accrued		812.22
Taxes Payable		750.66
Deferred Income		117.34
Exchange		275.20
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$ 5,339.61
NET WORTH		
SURPLUS—July 1, 1960	$ 1,157.99	
Add—Net Income for the Year Ended June 30, 1961	581.56	1,739.55
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH		$ 7,079.16

EXHIBIT "B"—STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1961

INCOME		
Membership		
Individual Membership Dues	$26,958.08	
Affiliated Organization Dues	1,514.25	$28,472.33
Chess Life		
Advertising	$ 1,692.50	
Non-Member Subscriptions	456.40	
Newstand Account	102.50	2,251.40
Book and Equipment Department		
Sale of Chess Books and Equipment	$18,127.67	
Foreign Magazine Subscriptions	21,60	18,149.27
Tournament Department		
Entry Fees		6,720.78
Rating System		
Rating Fees		2,036.05
Other Income		
General Donations	$ 261.00	
Earmarked Donations	1,508.51	1,769.51
TOTAL INCOME		$59,399.34
EXPENSES		
Membership Promotion and Retention		
Printing and Mailing	$ 3,324.66	
Advertising	62.84	$ 3,387.50
Chess Life		
Printing and Mailing	$11,475.79	
Editorial Fees and Expenses	3,029.92	14,505.71
Book and Equipment Department		
Cost of Chess Books and Equipment Sold*	$11,118.98	
Shipping Supplies and Expenses	216.91	
Catalogue Printing and Mailing	700.76	
Parcel Post and Freight	1,352.90	13,389.55
Tournament Department		
Prizes and Expenses	$ 5,932.02	
Student Team Travel	123.80	6,055.82
Rating System		
Clerical Expense		265.50
General Overhead and Other Expenses		
Business Manager's Salary and Commissions	$ 6,861.20	
Office Salaries	6,628.99	
Rent	1,420.00	
General Postage	147.91	
Telephone and Telegraph	671.67	
Accounting and Legal	475.00	
F.I.D.E. Expenses	412.16	
Supplies Inventory July 1, 1960—Written Off	1,016.00	
Stationery, Printing and Office Supplies	800.34	
Fund Raising	326.95	
Taxes	771.26	
Insurance	148.42	
Miscellaneous Administrative Expenses	1,000.38	
Depreciation—Furniture and Equipment	118.58	
Publicity	192.28	
Maintenance and Repairs	222.56	$21,213.70
TOTAL EXPENSES		$58,817.78
NET INCOME		$ 581.56
*Inventory—Books and Equipment—July 1, 1960	$ 3,931.65	
Add—Purchases	11,549.18	
	$15,480.83	
Deduct—Inventory—June 30, 1961	4,361.85	
Cost of Chess Books and Equipment Sold	$11,118.98	

TOURNAMENT LIFE

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 14-15
ROCKET CITY OPEN

5 rd. Swiss open to all. At the Sahara Motor Inn, South Memorial Parkway, Huntsville, Alabama. $60 1st prize guaranteed. All entry fees returned in cash prizes with cash awards to all plus scores. Entries and inquiries to Barney H. Roberts, 435 South Edgemont Circle, Huntsville, Alabama.

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 16, 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 27-28-29
ATLANTIC COAST OPEN

Over $800 in merchandise and gifts to be awarded. Winner receives Life Membership in USCF, complimentary room for two at EMPRESS MOTEL, dinner for two, trophy. Similar prizes for second and third. 26 additional prizes awarded from 4th to 30th consisting of gourmet selections of imported foods valued at $15 each. At the EMPRESS MOTEL, Asbury Park, N.J. Open to all chessplayers who are or who become USCF members. $10 entry. 6 round Swiss, 50 moves in two hours and 25 moves per hour thereafter in 1st, 4th and 6th. Adjudications after four hours of play in 2nd, 3rd and 5th rounds. Entries will be accepted up to 8:30 P.M., Friday, October 27th or in advance by mail to U.S. Chess Federation, 80 East 11st 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-$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 3-4-5
USCF NOVEMBER 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, Nov. 3. Director: Frank R. Brady. Entries in advance to U.S. Chess Federation, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.

November 4-5
MID-ATLANTIC REGIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE INDIVIDUAL

5 rd. Swiss open to all college undergraduates, no geographical restrictions. At Hetzel Union Building, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa. $5 entry (also covers entry in National Intercollegiate in December). Trophy to winner; travel grants to top 10% in standings who reside in or attend college in USCF Region III; USCF credits and other prizes to be announced. Director: Master Donald Byrne. Entries and inquiries to Penn State Chess Club, Hetzel Union Building, University Park, Pa.

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 10-11-12
REDWOOD EMPIRE OPEN

5 rd. Swiss. At Building 583, Hamilton AFB, California (25 miles north of San Francisco on Highway 101). Open to all members of USCF and CSCF. Entry fee: $5.25. Winner qualifies to participate in California Closed Championship. 1st place $50 (expense money to L.A.), 2nd—$20, 3rd—$15. Other prizes to best A, B, C and HAFB players. Send entries and inquiries to A/2C Charles R. Savery, Box 779, Hamilton AFB, Calif.

November 10-11-12
MAINE OPEN

6 rd. Swiss. $3 entry plus USCF dues. Trophy and cash prizes to be awarded. Entries and inquiries to Larry Eldridge, 519 Stevens Ave., Portland, Maine.

November 11-12

TRI-STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

5 rds. Swiss or round robin dependent on number of entries. Open to champion and runner-up of 1961 state championship's of Ohio, Pa. and West Virginia in addition to former state champions of Ohio, Pa. and W. Virginia and former Tri-State champions. At the Golden Triangle YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. $3 entry. Participants must be members of state federations. Must also be residents of Ohio, Pa. or W. Va. or a member of a club in those states. Send entries and inquiries to above address.

November 11-12

OHIO VALLEY OPEN

5 rd. Swiss open to any resident or member of a club in Ohio, Pa. or West Va., $3 entry plus membership in state federation. At the Golden YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Send entries in advance to Pittsburgh Chess Club c/o YMCA.

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.

November 17-18-19

WINDY CITY OPEN

5 rd. Swiss open to all. $100 prize fund. $50—1st, $30—2nd and $20—3rd. At the Chicago Chess Club, 64 East Van Buren St., Chicago, Illinois. Entry fee $5.00. Handsome trophies also awarded to top A and B players. Entries and inquiries to Larry Rodin, c/o Chicago Chess Club.

November 18

USCF NOVEMBER 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 & 6th—special book prizes. 30 moves in 30 minutes. Adjudications after 60 moves. Director: Frank Brady. Entries close 9:45 a.m., Saturday, November 18th. Entries in advance to U.S. Chess Federation, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.

November 19

RALEIGH ANNUAL 30-30

6 rd. Swiss, 30 moves in 30 minutes at the Pullen Park Community Center, Raleigh, N.C. $3 entry plus NCCA dues. $25 guaranteed for 1st, other cash prizes. Bring sets and clocks. Entries and inquiries to Dr. Stuart Noblin, Box 5695, Raleigh, N.C.

November 23-24-25-26

NORTH CENTRAL OPEN

7 rd. Swiss at the Plankinton Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. $1,000 prize fund guaranteed. $300 1st, $150 2nd, $100 3rd. $450 in merit prizes: $30 per point over 4½ points. $25 to highest woman. $15 to 2nd highest woman. Trophies to highest Class A, B, C, Unrated and Junior players. Entry $12—$10 for juniors. Entries and inquiries to Miss Pearle Mann, 1218 Railway Exchange Building, Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin.

November 24-25-26

MID-SOUTH OPEN

6 rd. Swiss at Hotel King Cotton, Memphis, Tennessee. $6 entry. $60 1st, $35 2nd, and $20 3rd plus trophies, in open division. Amateur division will share trophy and merchandise prizes. Entries and inquiries to Robert H.

(Continued on back)

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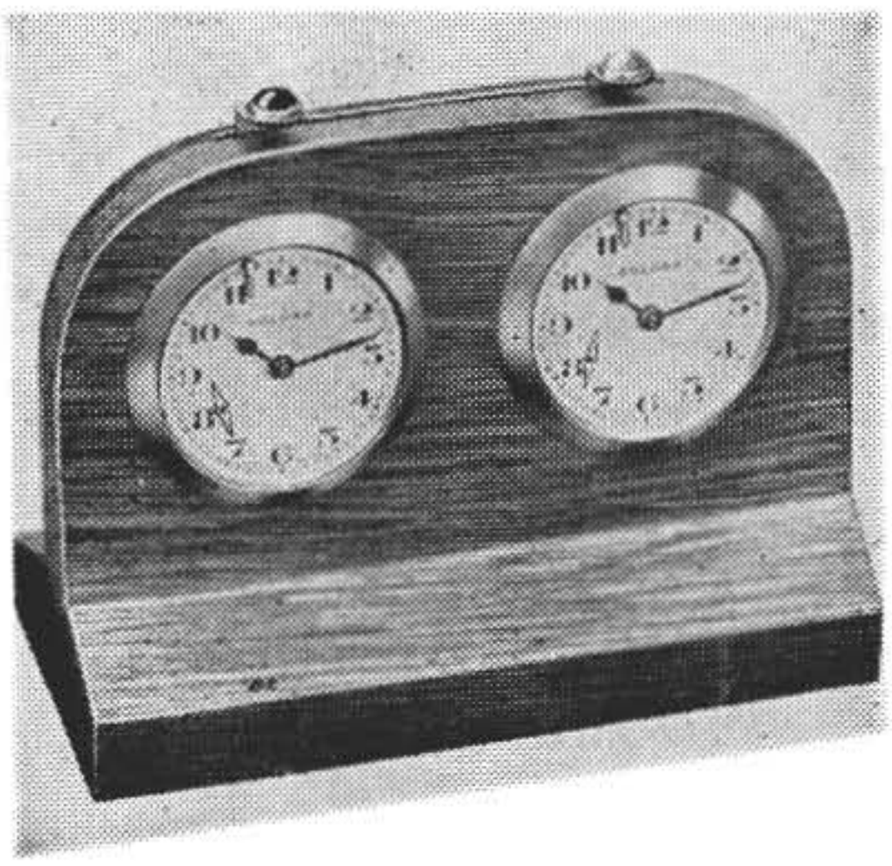

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December 2-3

CHINA LAKE OPEN

6 rd. Swiss at the Recreation Hut, NOTS, China Lake, California. $5 entry fee. $100 prize fund guaranteed (more if number of entrants exceed 20). Twelve book prizes also to be awarded. Bring sets and clocks. Entries and inquiries to Carl W. Bitzer, 1102-A Knox Road, China Lake, California.

December 2-3

QUEEN CITY OPEN

6 rd. Swiss at the Central YMCA, Central Parkway & Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio. $6 entry—$4.50 to juniors under 18 years of age. (If entries postmarked before November 27: $4.50 and $3.00). Cash prize or trophy at option of winner. At least 75% of entries paid as prizes. Send entries and inquiries to Wm. H. Wright, 6311 Vista Ridge Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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.

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

THE QUAKER CITY OPEN

OCTOBER 28-29, 1961

TOURNAMENT SITE: PHILADELPHIA YMCA – 1421 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

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