



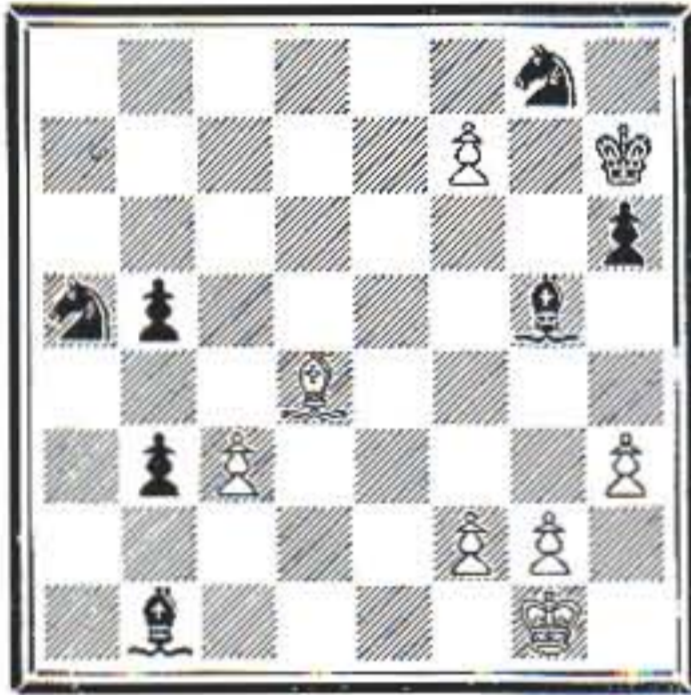
# CHESS LIFE

Volume XVII, Number 1

JANUARY, 1962

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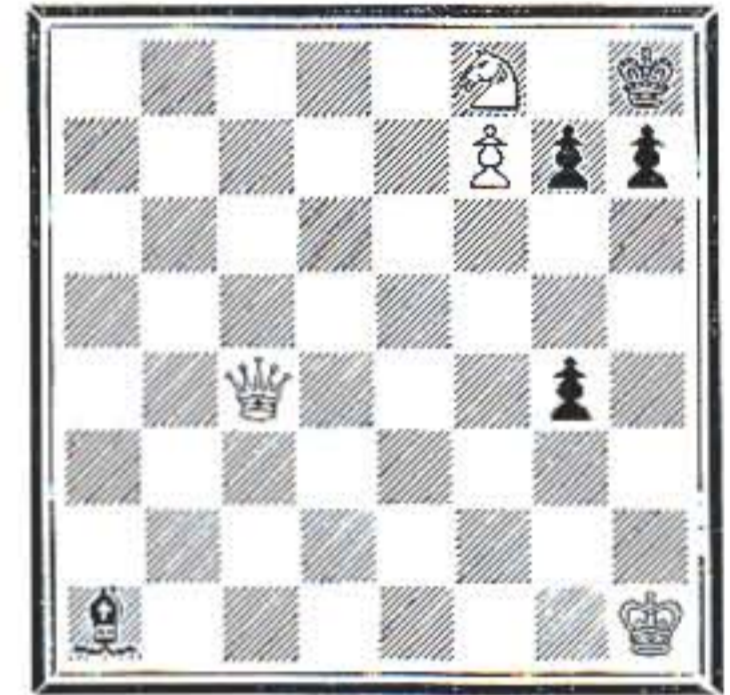
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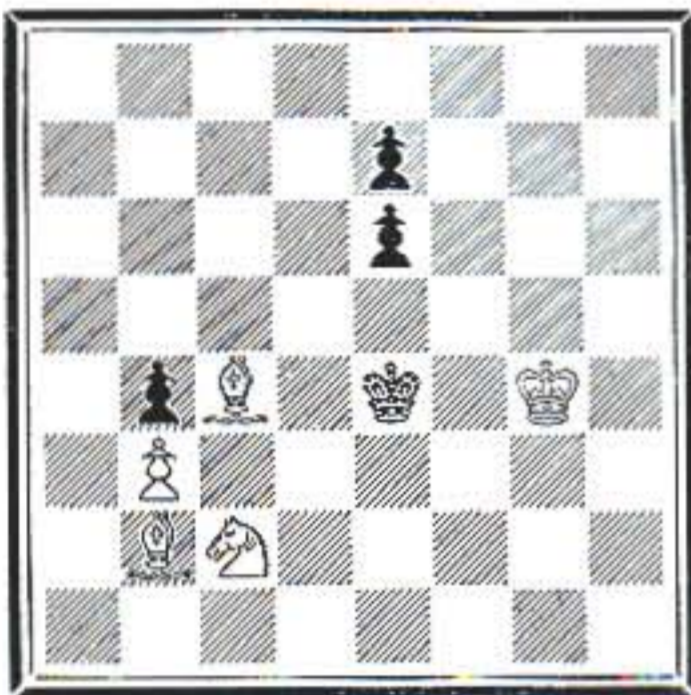
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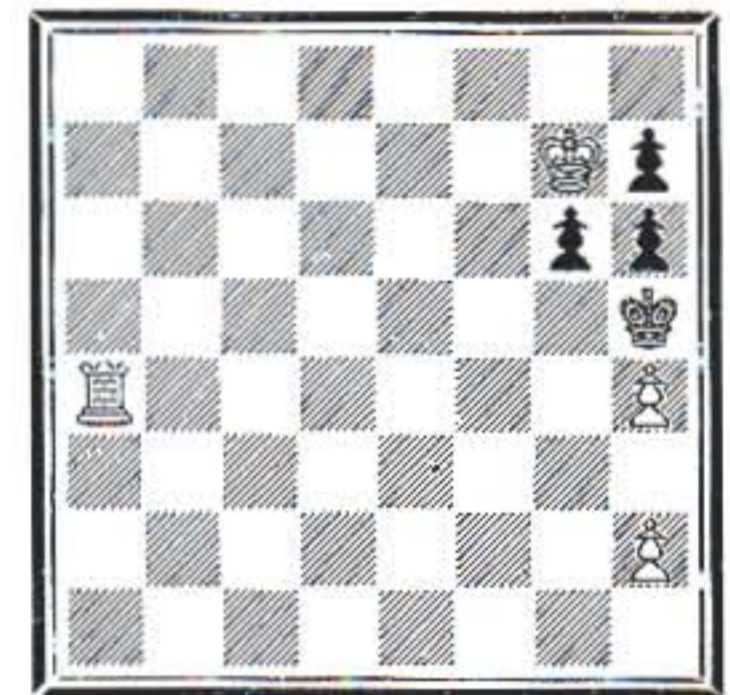
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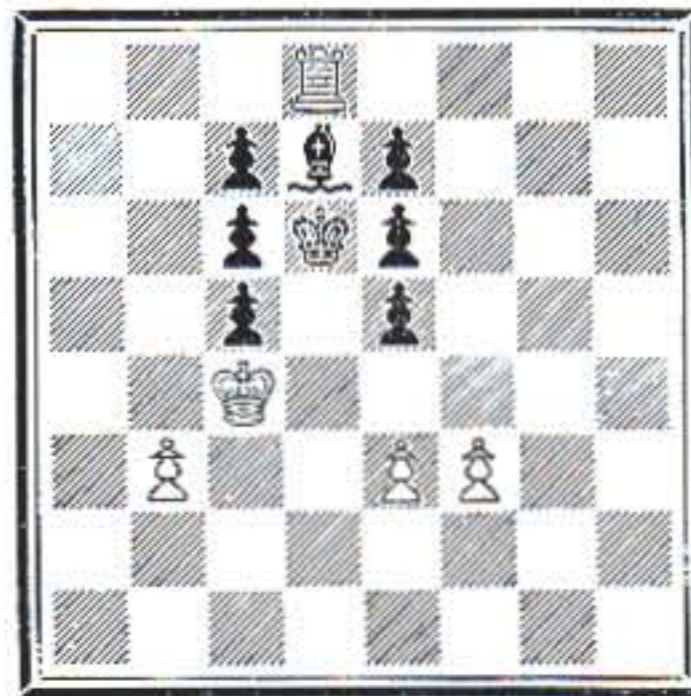
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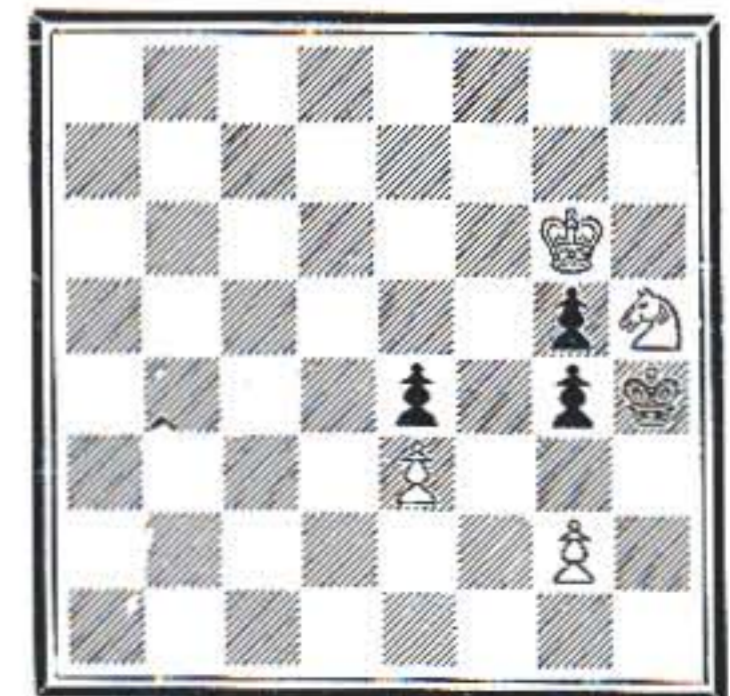
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MATE IN SEVEN



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MATE IN NINE

# AN APPEAL TO THE MEMBERSHIP

Once again we must appeal to our members for the financial support needed to send American representatives to an important international chess event. This time the occasion is the Interzonal Tournament which will begin shortly in Stockholm.

As most of you know, the top scorers in the Interzonal go on to play in the Candidates' Tournament—the winner of which will play a match with M. Botvinnik for the World Championship. The United States has three players who are qualified to play in the Interzonal and who are ready to go all-out in pursuit of the World Title. If our generosity is commensurate with their talent and determination, the United States may, a year from now, have its first World Champion since Paul Morphy.

The following letters explain the circumstances connected with this emergency appeal. Please read them carefully,—and then send your supporting contributions as soon as possible to F.I.D.E. Vice President Jerry Spann. The coupon below is provided for your convenience.

## RE INTERZONAL TOURNAMENT

Dear friends,

This week I have been informed from a) Moscow, that it has been found impossible to organize the interzonal tournament in the Soviet Union and b) Madrid, that our common friend Heras—who had been entrusted by his federation to investigate their possibilities and, in case such investigations gave a positive result, to plan the organization—is in hospital, suffering from severe damages caused by a street accident, and that as a consequence there will be no possibilities to organize the tournament in Spain.

This is another grave situation, which I am facing when dictating this letter, and I now have to discuss with you, dear friends, what we have to do to come over the difficulties.

One thing is clear to me as your president. The international political tension is a sad fact but must not interfere with our non-political work. It seems to me that just now it is more important than ever that we chess friends keep together and show that amongst us friendship and confidence are, as always, prevailing.

This is why we have to organize our interzonal tournament in due time to be followed by the candidates tournament next spring. But I do not know if the Dutch federation will be in a position to secure visas for all participants.

So I have started to contemplate the possibilities to let F.I.D.E. itself organize the tournament in Sweden. For this purpose I need money from a) our Swedish authorities or other donators and b) the participating federations to such a total amount that the rest can be covered by the F.I.D.E. treasury.

Sincerely yours,  
(Folke Rogard)  
President of F.I.D.E.

## INTERZONAL TO STOCKHOLM CANDIDATES TO ANTILLES

The CANDIDATES Tournament is to be held during May and June, 1962 in an elaborate Caribbean setting, the beautiful new Hotel Curacao Intercontinental in Curacao Netherlands Antilles, under the auspices of the Royal Dutch Chess League.

The INTERZONAL, on the other hand, has been leading an unwanted, unloved and battered-about existence. After the Holland difficulties, Moscow and Madrid popped up as possible locales and then dimmed out. In desperation F.I.D.E. President Folke Rogard went to Stockholm Chess and civic officials with a last minute appeal to locate this event in the Swedish capitol city. What else could he do with the CANDIDATES only months away?! Swedish officialdom responded in fine style but their assistance still misses the mark financially, by a considerable margin.

The final step, reluctantly taken by President Rogard, was to raise the entry fees from \$37.50 per participant to \$375.00 . . . a total entry tab for the United States of \$1,125.00. In light of this disheartening development the American Chess Foundation has agreed to pay the total air travel expense of our players (\$2,000.00), leaving the USCF free of any share of this burden. Needless to say there isn't any money in the USCF bank account to cover this entry cost so I must once more appeal to the membership for support. It is unthinkable that our players could not take part because their Federation can't raise the entry fee!

Please mail dollars or checks quickly to INTERZONAL FUND in care of me, 3011 Paseo, Okla. City 3, Okla. Thank you for your continued support.

Jerry G. Spann  
F.I.D.E. Vice President

Interzonal Fund  
c/o Jerry G. Spann, FIDE V.P.  
3011 Paseo  
Oklahoma City 3, Okla.

Dear Jerry,

I enclose \_\_\_\_\_ as my contribution toward American participation in the 1962 Interzonal Tournament.

Name .....

Address .....

**CHESS LIFE** is published monthly by the United States Chess Federation. Second class postage paid at Dubuque, Iowa.

SEND ALL communications to **U.S. CHESS FEDERATION**, 80 East 11th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

**USCF Membership Dues** including subscription to **CHESS LIFE**, and all other privileges:

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**SINGLE COPIES:** 40c each. 50c Foreign.

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS:** Four weeks notice required. When ordering address change, please furnish address stencil impression from recent issue or exact reproduction including numbers and dates on top line.

**OFFICE OF PUBLICATION,**  
Chess Life, 845 Bluff St., Dubuque, Iowa.

Make all checks payable to:  
**THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION**  
80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N. Y.

**EDITOR:** J. F. Reinhardt

**PUBLISHED BY**  
**THE UNITED STATES CHESS**  
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## CREDITS FOR THIS ISSUE

CHESS LIFE now enters its second year as a monthly magazine. It does so carrying a changed masthead: a name unfamiliar to most of you replaces one deservedly familiar to you all.

Under Frank Brady's editorship, volume XVI of CHESS LIFE sparked a new phase in the development of the U.S.C.F. From the first, the new magazine established itself among the leading chess publications of the world. The pride that all of us, as Federation members, have taken in the new CHESS LIFE is a proper tribute to the devotion, energy, and skill that Frank Brady brought to his task as editor.

This first number of volume XVII, though bearing the name of the new editor, is still heavily indebted to the old. Frank Brady provided most of the material for this issue, including the highly original and entertaining cover. Even more important, perhaps, he provided a good part of the practical advice that prevented his successor's difficult job from becoming impossible right at the start.

Thanks are due also to the staff of the U.S.C.F. business office—Sybilla Harkness, George Sendeckyj, and Gary Sperling—and to my friend, Bob Braine, for their untiring assistance in keeping things running smoothly even during the turmoil of the U.S. Championship tournament.

—J. F. Reinhardt

## U. S. Championship: EVANS WINS IT!

1. Evans, Larry	.....7½-3½	7. Hearst, Eliot	.....5½-5½
2. Byrne, Robt.	.....7 -4	8. Byrne, D.	.....5 -6
3-6. Benko, Pal	.....6½-4½	9. Weinstein, R.	.....4½-6½
3-6. Mednis, E.	.....6½-4½	10. Turner, Abe	.....4 -7
3-6. Seidman, H.	.....6½-4½	11. Kramer, Geo.	.....3½-7½
3-6. Sherwin, J.	.....6½-4½	12. Bernstein, S.	.....3 -8

Details and Games in our February issue.



### OUR MOST HEARTFELT CONDOLENCES

We grieve with Master Emeritus and past USCF President, Harold M. Phillips over the death of his wife, Martha. Throughout his long and illustrious career as a chess player, organizer and administrator, begun in 1891 as a freshman at the College of City of New York, she was his faithful and inspiring companion. She was always at his side at chess clubs and tournaments, giving him moral support in his great work to spread chess throughout our country. And by so doing, she, too, made her contribution to Caissa. Mr. Phillips' heavy loss is also ours.

# International Tournaments

## Games From Recent Events

ANNOTATED BY  
**MASTER  
LEONARD BARDEN**

### Top Technician

Some players flourish when sacrifices are in the air, when the position is hazy and ripe for intuition rather than calculation. Others are the mathematicians of the chessboard, who rely on the clear situations which used to delight Rubinstein and Capablanca, and who are at their best in the precise calculations of an ending.

One of the greatest masters in a technical position is Yuri Averbakh. This amiable giant (well over six feet) is a former engineer turned chess editor (of *Shakhmatny Bulletin*) and the author of some excellent writing on the endgame. You might think that a chess strategist would be a fairly dull person to talk to, but Averbakh (who incidentally speaks excellent English) has a never-ending stream of anecdotes and, when he visited Adelaide last year to participate *hors de concours* in the Australian championship, gained a reputation for his skill at repartee.

The editor of the tournament bulletin at Adelaide asked Averbakh for some stories he could print. Here are a few of them.

Bagirov (Soviet master who accompanied Averbakh on his Australian tour) played an opponent during one of the USSR championship semi-finals and had to think very hard, but his

opponent took a mere 20 minutes over the whole game, which was eventually drawn.

When Bagirov asked his opponent why he had used so little time he was startled by the reply: "You have already played this game once before!" And so he had; Bagirov had completely forgotten it, but his opponent had spotted it in his pre-game preparation. Bagirov's opponent was satisfied with his draw.

Then there was the player who liked to meet another competitor only with Black, but was allotted White in the draw. So they started 1. P-Q3, P-Q4; 2. P-Q4!

Once Flohr was playing a game in which he was subjected to a strong attack; so much so that when his opponent fired a few checks at him, Flohr decided that the end was near. As it happened, there was nothing better than perpetual check. Flohr, not seeing this, shrugged his shoulders and suggested with his arms that it was all over. His opponent agreed, with the difference that Flohr wrote on his scoresheet (Flohr) "Resigned" and the other player wrote "Drawn." The usual post-mortem then took place and Flohr saw the draw too. So the tournament director received a scoresheet from Flohr: DRAW.

★ ★ ★

Averbakh was one of the Russian team which had a surprisingly narrow 31½-28½ win over Yugoslavia in the international match in Belgrade. The teams consisted of six seniors, two juniors, and two women: the Yugoslav women drew 6-6 and the juniors actually won 7-5. However, even the top Soviet grandmasters had a rough passage as some of the individual results show: Keres 2½ out of 5, Geller 3½ out of 6, Averbakh 3 out of 6, Stein 2½ out of 6. Best senior scorer for Yugoslavia was Matanovic with 3½ out of 6, although there was an outstanding performance by Vera Nedeljkovic, whose husband is a well-known chessmaster, in the women's section. She scored 5 out of 6 and on this form was the favorite to win the Women's Candidates' tournament in her home country this year.

#### TARRASCH DEFENSE

Yuri Averbakh Alexander Matanovic  
U.S.S.R v. Yugoslavia, Belgrade, 1961.

1. P-QB4, N-KB3; 2. N-QB3, P-K3; 3. N-B3, P-B4; 4. P-K3, P-Q4; 5. PxP, PxP; 6. P-Q4, N-B3; 7. B-K2, B-K2; 8. PxP, BxP; 9. O-O, O-O; 10. P-QN3, P-QR3.



This symmetrical variation of the Tarrasch, here reached by transportation from the English, seems harmless at first sight. Black has an isolated QP; but in compensation he seems to have useful activity for his pieces. As we shall see, White's quiet formation carries concealed menace in the hands of Top Technician Averbakh.

To understand what follows, it is only important to remember White's basic theme and reasoning. Black's disadvantages are his static pawn formation and his already significant weakness on the black squares (five out of six pawns on white squares). These disadvantages mean nothing with all the pieces on the board, plenty with most of the pieces off.

Henceforth, White dedicates himself to exchanging off all the heavy pieces and all the minor pieces except the white-squared bishops. Reasoning? Black's white-squared bishop is handicapped by its own pawns on white squares, White's white-squared bishop can use these same pawns as targets.

So we can divide what follows into stages: it is typical of these static, technical positions that tactical variations hardly intrude at all.

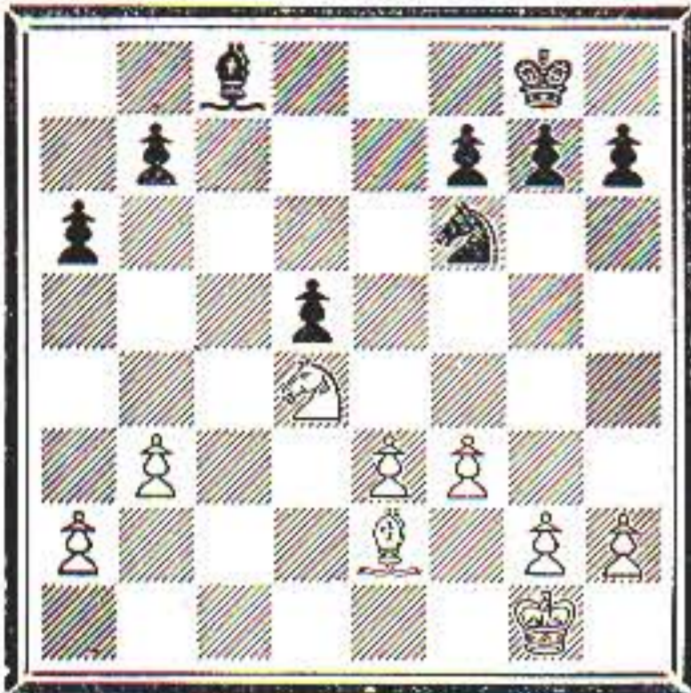
(1) White exchanges off minor pieces so as to clear the board and oblige the heavy pieces to mass on the only open file.

11. N-QR4, B-K2; 12. B-N2, N-K5; 13. R-B1, B-B3; 14. BxB, NxB; 15. N-Q4, N-K4; 16. N-QB5, Q-K2; 17. N-Q3, NxN; 18. QxN, B-K3.



(2) By threatening to take control of the QB file and invade the seventh, White eliminates queens and rooks.

19. R-B2, QR-B1; 20. KR-B1, Q-Q2; 21. P-B3, RxR; 22. QxR, R-B1; 23. QxR ch, QxQ; 24. RxQ ch, BxR.



(3) White brings his king to the center, increases the black square stranglehold, and ensures that Black's queen's wing pawns will stay permanently on white squares.

25. K-B2, K-B1; 26. K-K1, K-K2; 27. K-Q2, K-Q3; 28. P-QN4, N-K1; 29. B-Q3, P-KN3; 30. K-B3, N-B2; 31. P-QR4, P-N3; 32. P-R5, PxP; 33. PxP, K-B4; 34. N-N3 ch, K-Q3; 35. K-N4, N-K3.

(4) Black's increasing cramp induces him to exchange knights, and White then creates a black square bind on the king's side.

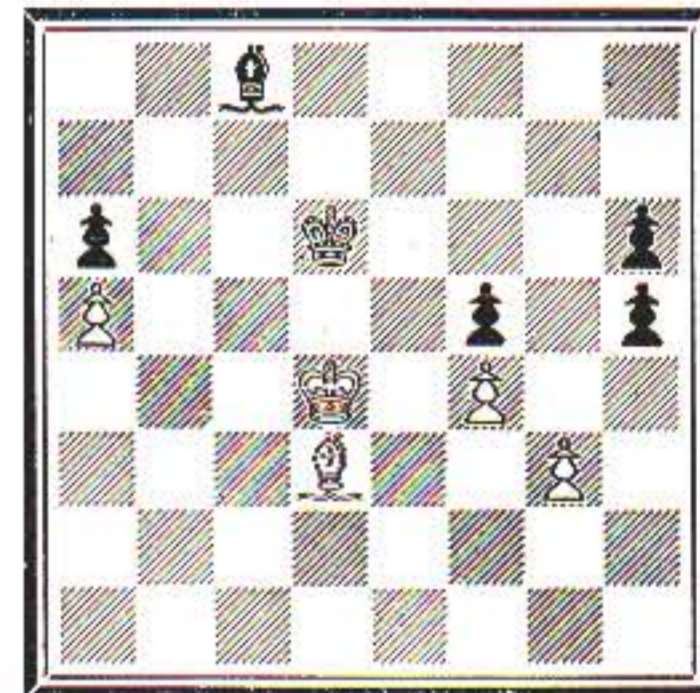
36. P-N3, N-Q1; 37. N-Q4, N-B3 ch; 38. NxN, KxN; 39. P-B4, P-B4?

(Just what White wants. He should try 39. ...., P-R3; 40. P-R4, K-Q3; 41. P-N4!, still with chances of a White win, according to Averbakh.); 40. P-R4, K-Q3 (if 40. ...., P-R4; 41. B-B2!, K-Q3; 42. B-R4, and wins by B-K8 or K-B5); 41. P-R5, PxP (or 41. ...., B-N2; 42. P-R6, B-B1; 43. K-B3, K-B4; 44. B-K2, B-N2; 45. P-N4! wins); 42. K-B3.

(5) The logical outcome of successful play against a weak color complex: zugzwang!

Here the game was adjourned, but Black resigned without resumption. Why? He must continue to guard his QRP and KBP with his bishop, else White simply acquires a passed pawn with an easy win. Similarly, his king must prevent White's king entering at K5 or QB5. Hence, Black's king becomes fixed on Q3 and his bishop on QB1; while White can tempo with bishop moves. Eventually, Black runs out of pawn moves and has to allow a decisive entry. The following moves, given by Averbakh, indicate the natural conclusion.

42. ...., K-B4; 43. B-B1! (tempo), B-N2; 44. B-K2, B-B1; 43. B-Q3!, P-R3 (Black starts using up pawn moves); 46. B-B1, B-N2; 47. B-K2, B-B1; 48. B-Q3, P-Q5 ch (the only chance); 49. PxP ch, K-Q4; 50. B-B4 ch, K-Q3; 51. P-Q5, K-B4; 52. P-Q6! (giving back the pawn to re-establish Black's movebound situation), KxP; 53. K-Q4, B-N2; 54. B-K2, B-B1; 55. B-Q3!



It's all over: the white king penetrates to K5 or QB5.

## Repeat Performance

Games like the previous one, though interesting and pleasing, have occurred many times since the principles and ideas of Steinitz and Tarrasch, Rubinstein and Nimzovitch became widely known.

### TARRASCH DEFENSE

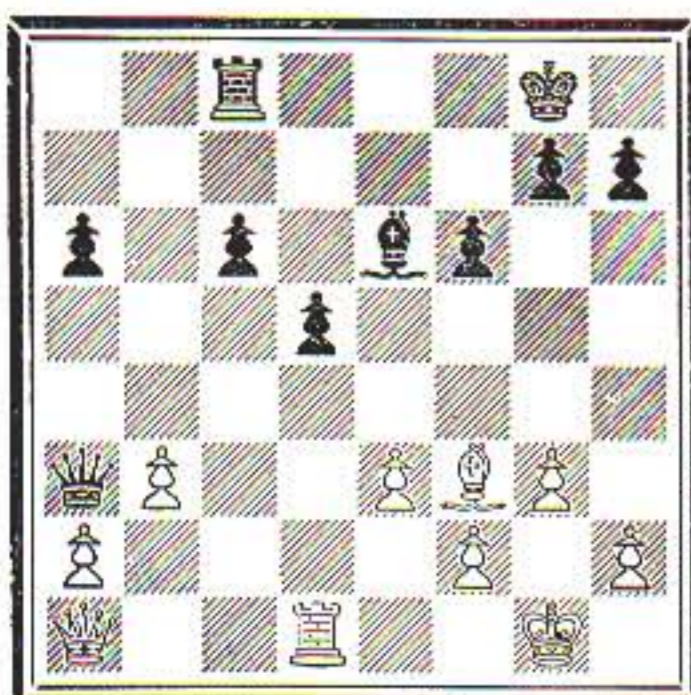
Yuri Averbakh

S. Furman

Soviet Championship Semi-final, Odessa, 1960

(Moves 1-10, with a few transpositions, were identical with the previous game. So set up your pieces at the diagram on page 4. Minor and major pieces are exchanged and the fixing of Black's queen's side pawns on white squares is confirmed.

11. N-QR4, B-Q3; 12. B-N2, N-K5; 13. R-B1, R-K1; 14. N-B3, NxN; 15. BxN, B-B2; 16. Q-Q2, B-K3; 17. KR-Q1, R-QB1; 18. Q-N2, Q-K2; 19. Q-R1, P-B3; 20. N-Q4, NxN; 21. BxN, B-Q3; 22. B-KB3, R-B3; 23. B-N2, KR-QB1; 24. P-N3, B-QR6; 25. RxR, PxR; 26. BxB, QxB.



What may be unique is that Averbakh had played a game remarkably similar in strategical content at Odessa only a few months previously: identical opening, same black square theme, same weak black QRP! Here it is.



(2) Here Black has fixed hanging pawns instead of a fixed IQP: but White's plan is still to utilize this weakness to reduce Black to passive defense and initiate exchanges (always excepting the bishops). In the next phase, the queens come off and the opening of the K file enables White to force the trade of rooks.

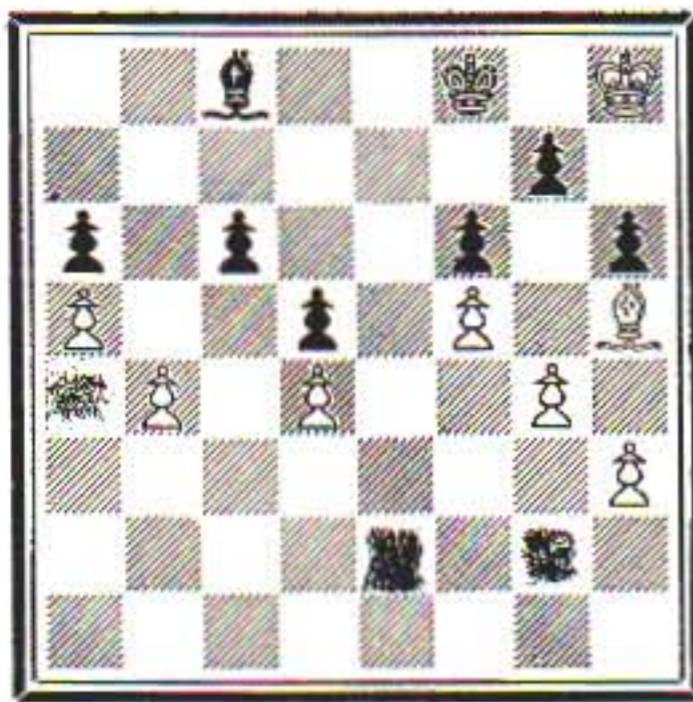
27. R-Q4, Q-B4; 28. R-QR4, Q-N3; 29. Q-KB1!, R-R1; 30. Q-Q3, B-B2; 31. P-QN4, B-K3; 32. Q-Q4, QxQ; 33. PxQ, K-B1; 34. B-K2, B-B1; 35. P-B3, K-K2; 36. K-B2, K-Q3; 37. R-R5, B-N2; 38. K-K3, K-B2; 39. K-Q2, K-N3; 40. P-QR3, R-K1; 41. R-B5, B-B1; 42. P-QR4, B-Q2; 43. B-Q3, P-R3; 44. P-R5 ch, K-N2; 45. R-B1, B-B1; 46. B-N6, R-K2; 47. R-K1, RxR; 48. KxR, K-B2.

(3) As White's only king entry is via KN6, he commits the apparent illogicality of placing his KNP on a white square so as to clear a route to the king's side.

49. P-N4, K-Q3; 50. K-B2, K-K2; 51. K-N3, K-B1; 52. K-R4, B-K3; 53. K-R5, B-B1 (the pawn ending is lost after 53. ...., B-B2; 54. P-B4, BxB ch; 55. KxB, K-N1; 56. P-R4, K-B1; 57. K-R7, K-B2; 58. P-KN5!, RPxP; 59. RPxP, P-KB4; 60. K-R8, K-N3; 61. K-N8); 54. B-Q3, K-B2; 55. P-R3, K-B1; 56. K-N6, K-N1.

(4) The zugzwang motif enables the white king to reach KR8 and ties the black king to KB1.

57. B-B1, K-B1; 58. B-K2, K-N1; 59. B-Q3, K-B1; 60. K-R7, K-B2; 61. B-N6 ch, K-B1; 62. K-R8, B-Q2; 63. P-B4, B-B1; 64. P-B5, B-Q2; 65. B-R5, B-B1.



## Where Did Black Go Wrong?

In neither of these games did Black make an obvious mistake, and the lesson may be that White's layout is a more effective one against a Tarrasch formation than the chess public, conditioned for half a century to accept the Rubinstein idea of a fianchetto of the white KB as best, has hitherto believed.

Two nuances in Averbakh's opening strategy are important (see diagram after White's tenth move).

(5) Having penetrated into the heart of the black game and advanced his pawns, White sets up an irresistible horde of passed pawns by sacrificing his bishop.

66. B-K8!, KxB (amusing is 66. ...., B-N2; 67. B-Q7, B-R1; 68. B-B8!); 67. KxP, P-R4; 68. KxP, Pxp; 69. Pxp, K-B1; 70. P-N5, K-N1; 71. P-N6, K-B1; 72. K-N5, B-Q2; 73. P-B6, B-K1; 74. K-B5, K-N1; 75. P-N7, B-B2; 76. K-K5, B-N3; 77. K-Q6, B-Q6; 78. KxP, K-B2; 79. K-Q6 (preparing 80. P-N8=Q ch!, KxQ; 81. K-K7, B-N3; 82. P-N5!), B-B4; 80. P-N5, Resigns.

(1) In delaying B-QN2, White prepares to meet 11. N-QR4, B-R2 (intending to regroup the B at QN1 for an eventual K-side attack); by 12. B-R3, R-K1; 13. B-B5, P-QN3; 14. N-Q4 (though after 14. ...., N-K4; 15. B-R3, N-K5; Black has better play than in the two games we have analyzed).

(2) White abstains from the conventional P-QR3 and P-QN4 which is usually played in this Symmetrical Tarrasch set-up, and instead relies on his minor pieces to control the black squares.

## Grandmaster Circus

Occasionally experienced grandmasters behave like dunces, overlooking wins and revealing ordinary human weaknesses. As in the game below, time trouble is the usual explanation, but this needn't prevent us enjoying the sight of a circus turn.

**PACHMAN-SMYSLOV (Old Indian). Moscow International, 1961.** 1. P-QB4, P-K4; 2. N-QB3, P-Q3; 3. P-KN3, B-N5; 4. B-N2, P-QB3; 5. N-B3, N-B3; 6. O-O, B-K2; 7. P-KR3, B-R4; 8. P-Q4, QN-Q2; 9. N-KR4!

This irregular compound of English and Old Indian turns out slightly in favor of White, who can establish his KN at the useful outpost KB5.

9. ...., O-O; 10. N-B5, R-K1; 11. P-KN4, B-N3; 12. P-K4, BxN; 13. KPxB, Pxp.

White was threatening 14. P-N5.

14. QxP, P-KR3; 15. P-N3?

After establishing a good position with space advantage and the two bishops. White over-finesses and gives his opponent unnecessary freedom. After the immediate 15. B-B4, Q-R4?; 16. BxQP wins a pawn, while if 15. ...., Q-N3; 16. QxQ, NxQ (16. ...., Pxp; 17. KR-Q1); 18. P-N3 leaves Black with a sick QP and a passive game.

15. ...., B-B1; 16. B-B4, Q-R4; 17. KR-Q1, QR-Q1; 18. P-R3, Q-B4; 19. Q-Q2; Q-N3; 20. B-K3, Q-B2 (but not 20. ...., QxP??; 21. KR-N1, QxBP; 22. B-B1); 21. B-Q4, P-R3; 22. P-B4?

Dangerously weakening his own king's side in an attempt to disrupt Black's now solid position. The more restrained 22. Q-B2 or 22. QR-N1 is better.

22. ...., N-B4; 23. Q-QB2?.

A further mistake: 23. QR-N1 is now essential.

23. ...., P-Q4!

A tactical phase begins, with White's king already feeling the draught.

24. BxN(B6), PxB; 25. Pxp, QxP; 26. P-N4.

White had relied on this move to halt the attack, but now comes a fine resource.

26. ...., R-K6!; 27. Pxp.

The knight is inviolate because of 27. Pxp, Bxp; 28. K-R1, B-Q3; 29. K-N1, Q-R7 ch; 30. K-B1, R-B6 ch!

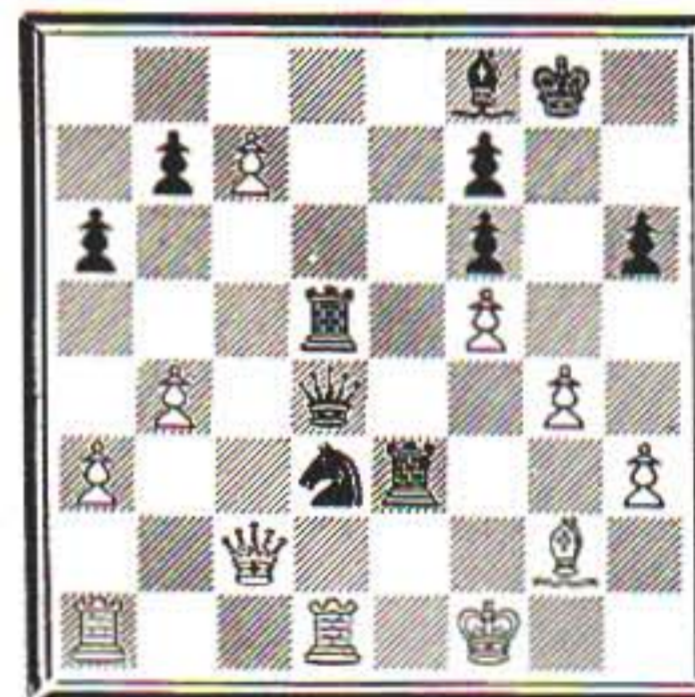
27. ...., N-Q6.

Black's attack is becoming overwhelming; Pachman chooses the best practical chance.

28. N-Q5, RxN; 29. P-B7!

If 29. BxR, Q-Q5.

29. ...., Q-Q5!; 30. K-B1 (not 30. K-R1, R-K1; 31. P-B8=Q, RxQ; 32. QxR, N-B7 ch; 33. K-R2, NxR; 34. BxR, QxR and wins or here 30. K-R1, R-K1; 31. BxR, QxB ch; 32. Q-N2, N-B7 ch), Q-B5 ch; 31. K-N1, Q-Q5; 32. K-B1 and a draw was agreed, with both grandmasters terribly short of time.



To Smyslov's chagrin, the other masters immediately surrounded the board once the game was over and pointed out to him that he had a clear win in the diagrammed position. Can YOU, as Black to move, work out the win (note that White is threatening to make a second queen)? Give yourself five minutes; then turn to the solution below. The basic idea is only two moves deep; the variations rather longer.

\* \* \*

Solution to Pachman-Smyslov ending: 32. ...., R(Q4)-K4! wins, for if 33. P-B8=Q, QxR!; 34. QxN (otherwise 34. ...., R-K8 ch mates), R-K8 ch!; 35. K-B2, RxR and White is in a mating net.

If 33. Q-Q2 (stopping the mate), Q-B5!; 34. Bxp (otherwise Black captures the dangerous QBP and his attack wins easily), N-N7 dis. ch (clearer than 34. ...., N-B4 dis. ch; 35. K-N1, NxB; 36. QR-B1); 35. K-N1, NxR; 36. P-B8=Q, R-K8 ch; followed by ...., R(K4)-K7 ch and wins.

# HOW CHESS GAMES ARE WON

America's most renowned player illustrates the technique of victory

by International Grandmaster  
**SAMUEL RESHEVSKY**



## Without Counter-play

The following variation of the King's Indian Defense is still of great interest today. With 8. B-K3 my plan was to induce my opponent to gain a few tempi at the expense of weakening his king-side slightly. I gave up my king-bishop for a knight, obtaining temporary control of the KB file.

Realizing that his queen-bishop had limited mobility, my opponent exchanged it for my king-knight. I neutralized Najdorf's action on the king-wing, reducing his

game to complete passivity. Black's principal trouble was his immobilized king-bishop. On move 21 I started action on the queen-side. The advance of the queen-bishop pawn was a serious threat.

I managed to get my pawn to QB6, supported by the knight-pawn. Najdorf tried everything to get counter-play, but to no avail. He finally was forced to give up a piece for the advanced pawn. Having no compensation for the piece, he resigned.

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: Page 308, Column 9

#### Najdorf-Reshevsky Match Argentina, 1953

S. Reshevsky	M. Najdorf
1. P-Q4	N-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-KN3
3. N-QB3	B-N2
4. P-K4	P-Q3
5. B-K2	O-O
6. N-B3	P-K4
7. O-O	N-B3
8. B-K3	N-KN5
9. B-N5	P-B3
10. B-B1	.....

Although white has lost some time with the bishop, he succeeded in creating a slight weakness in black's king-position. This compensation seems to be sufficient.

10. .... K-R1

In our first game of the same match Najdorf tried here 10. ...., N-R3, with the same degree of success.

11. P-Q5 N-K2  
12. N-K1 P-KB4

The alternative 12. ...., N-R3; 13. P-B4, P-KB4; 14. N-Q3 would have given white a great lead in development.

13. BxN .....

It is usually unwise to give up a bishop for a knight. In this instance, however, I was prompted to do so by two considerations: 1. I was in a position to be able to gain, at least, temporary control of the KB file. 2. The all important fact that this exchange enabled me to immobilize black's other knight by denying it access to black's KB4 square.

13. .... PxB  
14. P-B3 PxP  
15. NxP P-KR3  
16. B-K3 .....

White is completing his development. His obvious continuation will be an attempted breakthrough on the queen-side. Will black be able to stop white's contemplated pawn advance? This difficult problem must have plagued my opponent, as evidenced by the length of time he took for his next move.

16. .... N-N1

This knight had to be moved somewhere, so that it would not be hampering the activity of the other pieces.

17. Q-K1 .....

Threatening 18. Q-N3, K-R2 (18. ...., P-KN4; 19. P-KR4) 19. N-KR4.

17. .... B-N5

Najdorf correctly foresaw no promising future for this bishop, and so, he decides to give it up for the knight.

18. Q-N3 .....

Bad would have been 18. N-KR4, because of 18. ...., RxRch; 19. KxR, Q-B3ch; 20. Q-B2 (if 20. K-N1, P-KN4, winning a pawn) R-KB1; 21. QxQ, RxQch, followed by P-KN4.

18. .... BxN

On 18. ...., Q-Q2 might come 19. N-Q2, and black's queen-bishop could conceivably get trapped.

19. RxB RxR  
20. QxR Q-Q2

Black had to prevent 21. Q-B7. For instance, if 20. ...., P-N3 (in order to prevent 21. P-B5); 21. Q-B7, N-K2 (21. ...., K-R2 is met by 22. R-KB1, Q-K2; 23. QxQ, NxQ; 24. R-B7, R-K1; 25. N-N5, K-N1; 26. R-B2, R-QB1; 27. NxRP, R-R1;

28. N-N5, RxP; 29. NxBP); 22. Q-K6, followed by R-KB1-B7. Black could have put up better resistance with 20. ...., Q-K2 stopping, at least temporarily, the pawn advance. I was ready to meet this move with 21. Q-R3, K-R2; 22. R-KB1, followed by P-QN4, etc. Najdorf would have been unable to challenge me for the control of the KB file. For if, in this, 22. ...., R-KB1; 23. RxR, BxR (23. ...., QxR; 24. Q-Q7) 24. Q-B8, and black would have been in serious trouble.

21. P-B5 .....

The beginning of decisive action on the queen-side. Black's chances of halting a breakthrough are very poor.

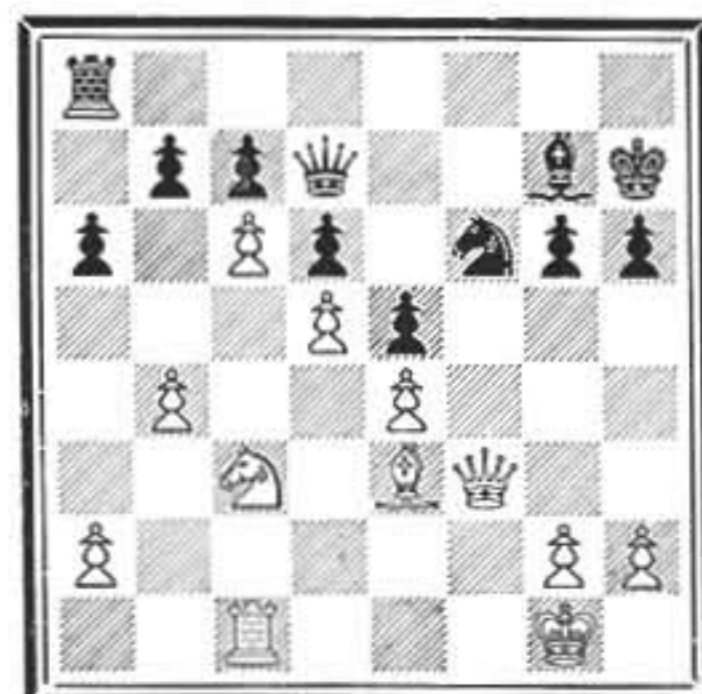
21. .... P-R3

Aimed at preventing P-QN4-5, followed by P-B6.

22. P-QN4 K-R2

Marking time: an indication, at this point, that my opponent has run out of constructive ideas.

23. R-QB1 N-B3  
24. P-B6 .....



# COLLEGE CHESS

by Peter Berlow

Congratulations to Alan Himer and John Young, the winners of this year's ICLA Regional Qualifying Tournaments. We hope that these events will expand to cover the entire country, to keep pace with the continued growth of college chess.

The Southern Intercollegiate Individual Championship was held at the University of Florida in November, and attracted thirteen players from U.F. and Florida State University. Himer swept first with a 5-0 score, followed by Bob Cook with 4-1 and Rich Wilson with 3½-1½. The three players received large travel grants to the National Championship in Washington, D.C. December 26-30. Other prize winners were: Ted Zwerdling, Leonard Weinstein and Paul McMillan with 3-2.

The Middle Atlantic Individual was held at Penn State for Region III players. Following John Young, a Pitt freshman, who scored 4½-½, were: John Yehl 4-1, Henry Huffman and John Szurek 3½-1½, and Tom Mashey and Val Djurdjevic with 3-2. Players from Pitt, Lehigh, Penn State and LaSalle took part in the event directed by USCF Senior Master Donald Byrne, Penn State's Varsity Chess Coach. Two travel grants to the National Championship were awarded.

The Met College League (N.Y. area) has expanded to five sections, and 33 teams, from 19 different schools! Favored to do well are Columbia's National Champions (headed by the two Aults and Valvo), Brooklyn (captained by Ray Weinstein) and C.C.N.Y. (with Howard Cohen at 1st board). Watch for upsets, though, from Cooper Union, Fordham, Brooklyn Tech, Queens and NYU in section I; Hunter, Iona, L.I.U., St. John's, and Yeshiva in section II. The New Jersey section may be a toss-up, with Princeton, Fairleigh Dickinson, St. Peter's, Stevens, Seton Hall, and N.C.E. battling for the honors.

In the Ivy League, Columbia and Harvard are leading with 3-0 scores in their sectional contests, with the winner to be decided in the joint matches in February at Yale. Brown is 2-1, followed by Princeton, Cornell and Penn with 1-2.

Latest ICLA members: Geneseo State College and Lemoyne College (N.Y.), Long Island Univ., Stevens Institute, and Vanderbilt University.

Watch for the full report on the 1961 National Intercollegiate Championship in a future issue.

Send all news and queries to Peter Berlow, 221-1938 Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.

CHESS LIFE

Why can't black win a pawn? The reason becomes apparent from the following analysis: if 31. ...., NxP; 32. N-Q5, Q-R4 (otherwise, NxP); 33. B-N6! PxP; 34. QxN, QxP; 35. P-B7, R-B1 (35. ...., Q-R3; 36. N-K7, if 35. ...., Q-Q2; 36. NxP) 36. N-K7, etc.

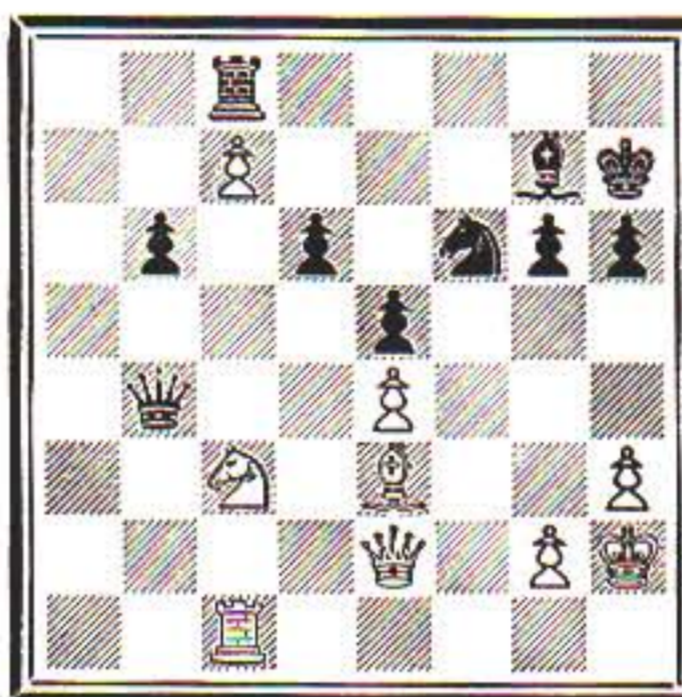
32. P-N6 PxP

If 32. ...., NxP; 33. N-Q5, followed by NxP.

33. P-B7 .....

A pawn on the seventh rank, which can be adequately protected, is unpleasant for any opponent.

33. .... R-QB1



Hoping for 34. N-Q5, NxN; 35. PxN, P-QN4, in which black would have had good chances.

34. Q-N5 .....

The stroke that makes black's game completely untenable.

34. .... Q-R6

There is nothing better. For if 34. ...., QxQ; 35. NxQ, N-K1; 36. BxP, followed by N-R7.

35. QxNP Q-R1

Preventing Q-N7.

36. N-N5 N-K1

37. Q-B6 Q-R7

38. Q-N7 Q-K3

39. N-R7 RxP

40. RxR NxR

41. QxN Resigns



## Solutions to Problems on Cover

No. 1—1. P-B8/N.

No. 2—Key: R-K3 (six different mates).

No. 3—1. Q-KB (threatening 2. Q-QN, if 2. ...., P-N3, 3. QxB). If 1. ...., B-K4 or B3, 2. Q-B5 and as above. If 1. ...., P-N6; 2. N-N6ch, PxN; 3. Q-R3.

No. 4—1. B-N7!; P-K4; 2. B-B8!, P-K3; 3. B-QR6!, K-Q4; 4. B-QN7.

No. 5—1. B-Q5 (threatening B-B7), B-R7; 2. R-QB4, BxR; 3. B-K4, B-B2; 4. K-B2, B-Q4; 5. B-N6. If 4. ...., and other move by QB; 5. B-N6 or B-B3; if 4. ...., any other move by Black; 5. B-B3.

No. 6—1. P-R3, P-N4; 2. R-KN4, PxP; 3. R-N6, PxR; 4. K-B6, P-N4; 5. K-B5, P-N5; 6. PxP.

No. 7—1. B-R2ch, K-R5; 2. RxP, PxR; 3. B-B7, P-K8/Qch; 4. K-R2, Q-B7; 5. B-Q6, Q-B5ch; 6. P-N3ch, QxPch; 7. BxQ.

No. 8—1. K-B3, P-B5; 2. P-N4, P-K5; 3. P-B4, P-B4; 4. P-N5, P-K4; 5. P-B5, P-B3; 6. P-N6, P-K3; 7. P-B6, K-Q4; 8. RxB.

No. 9—1. K-R6, P-N6; 2. N-N7, K-N4; 3. K-R2, K-R4; 4. K-N6, K-N4; 5. N-K8, K-R4; 6. N-Q6, K-N4; 7. N-B7, K-R4; 8. N-R6, P-N5; 9. N-B5.

Causing a weakening of black's queen-side pawn formation. In addition, and what is perhaps more important, enabling white to get an important passed-pawn.

24. .... PxP

No better is 24. ...., Q-B1, where I would have continued with 25. P-QR4, followed by an eventual P-QN5.

25. PxP Q-K3

25. ...., QxP loses to 26. N-Q5.

26. P-QR4 Q-N6

Najdorf is desperately trying to get some semblance of counter-play. 26. ...., N-N5 would have been successfully met by 27. N-Q5.

27. P-N5 PxP

28. PxP R-QN1

Black has no aggressive possibilities. The text-move is a waiting move.

29. P-R3 .....

I wanted to get my king to a safe spot, before I made my final push on the queen-wing.

29. .... Q-N5

30. K-R2 R-KB1

31. Q-K2 .....

Unclear was 31. P-N6, PxP (31. ...., N-Q4? 32. NxN, etc.) 32. P-B7, R-B1; 33. N-Q5, NxN; 34. PxN, P-QN4; 35. B-N6, Q-R5, and it would have been difficult for white to have made progress.

31. .... R-QR1



# Chess Tactics For Beginners

by DR. ERICH W. MARCHAND,  
U. S. Master



## Endgame Lesson II

### I. King and One Pawn versus King

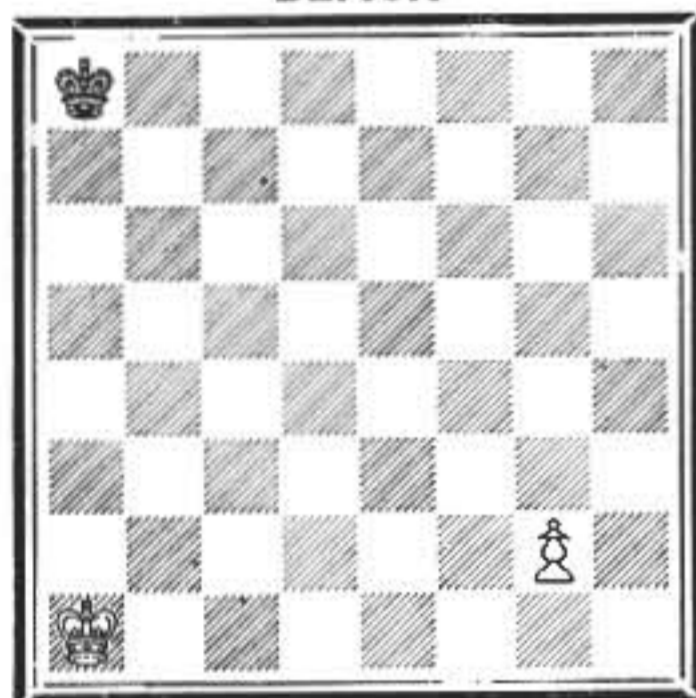
In Lesson I it was indicated that in order to win an endgame with no Pawns it is usually necessary to have an advantage of a Rook or more in material. In fact even the advantage of two Knights is insufficient if no other material is left except the Kings.

In most endings, however, there are some Pawns left, and then the situation is quite different from that described above. Usually the advantage of a single Pawn suffices to win with proper play, but there are exceptions to this. The winning procedure almost invariably consists in forcing through a Pawn and promoting to a Queen.

We consider first the case where only a single Pawn is present besides the two Kings. It soon appears that the game is a win or a draw depending on the positions at hand.

We begin with the following case.

**BLACK**



**WHITE**

Suppose it is White's move. With 1. P-N4, K-N1; 2. P-N5, K-B1; 3. P-N6, K-Q1 it becomes evident that the Pawn will Queen without being caught. This could have been predicted back at the starting position by simple counting.

However, there is a rather easy way of calculating all such situations where a King is racing to catch a passed Pawn.

After 1. P-N4 picture the large square whose diagonal runs from White's KN4 to QB8. If the Black King can get inside this square on his next move, he can catch the Pawn. In the present position, of course, he cannot since his QN1 is outside the square. Later, when the White Pawn is at N5, we look at the smaller square with diagonal from KN5 to Q8.

This rule can be helpful for quick calculation when in time pressure or to

avoid possible errors in counting or when visualizing positions long before they occur. Note that when the Pawn is on its **second rank** the rule is different because of the Pawn's double move. Returning to the diagrammed position, suppose it is Black's move. Then we find that he can just draw although it takes some analysis to prove it.

Firstly, with 1. ...., K-N2; 2. P-N4, K-B3 Black is in the square and so can catch the Pawn. Suppose, therefore, White tries to muddy the waters as follows: 1. ...., K-N2; 2. K-N2, K-B3; 3. K-B3, K-B4! Curiously enough the natural-looking 3. ...., K-Q4 loses! The secret of this position lies in an endgame principle known as the **opposition**. After 3. ...., K-Q4; 4. K-Q3 one says that White "has the opposition," the Kings being opposite with an odd number of squares between and with the other player to move. Here the continuation would be 4. ...., K-K4; 5. K-K3, K-B4; 6. K-B3, K-N4; 7. K-N3. Black is in Zugzwang and must give way. After 6. ...., K-R4; 7. K-B4 or 6. ...., K-B4; 7. K-R4 White will be able to use his King to prepare a step by step path for his Pawn all the way to KN8. Try this out with a friend!

Now let us return to the original position and examine the drawing procedure in detail. Correct play would run

1. .... **K-N2**

Wrong would be 1. ...., K-N1; 2. K-N2 (gaining the so-called **distant opposition**), K-B2 (White's King will get far enough ahead of his Pawn to make the win easy); 3. K-B3, K-B3; 4. K-B4, K-Q3; 5. K-Q4, etc., winning eventually. Here 4. K-Q4, K-Q3 also wins despite Black's gaining the opposition.

2. **K-N2** .....

No better is 2. K-N1 keeping the distant opposition but also leaving his King too far back. For instance 2. ...., K-B3; 3. K-B2, K-Q3!; 4. K-Q2 (4. K-Q3, K-Q4!), K-K3; 5. K-K2, K-B3; 6. K-B2; K-N3; 7. K-N3, K-N4! as in the main line.

2. .... **K-B3**

3. **K-B3** .....

3. K-B2, K-Q3! leads into the last note.

3. .... **K-B4**

3. ...., K-Q4?; 4. K-Q3 wins for White as mentioned above.

4. **K-Q3** **K-Q4**

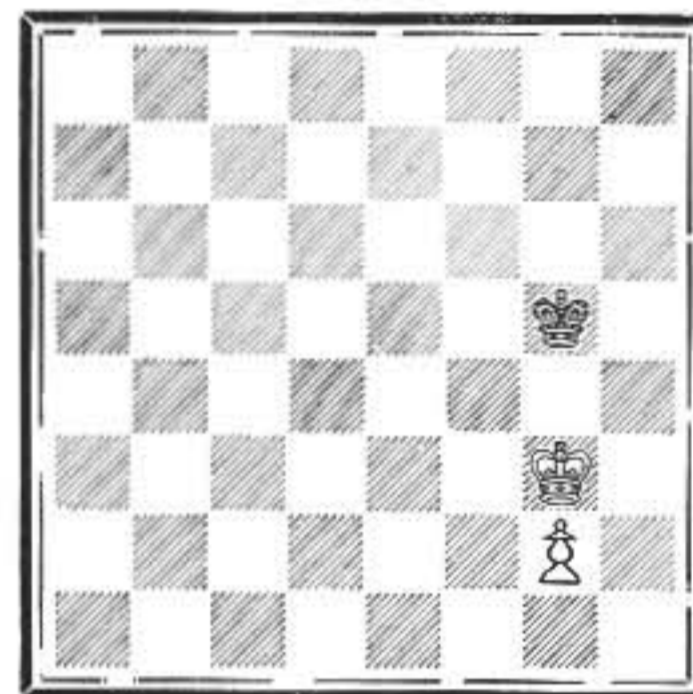
5. **K-K3** **K-K4**

6. **K-B3** .....

Note that 6. P-N3 here or a Pawn move at any of the stages discussed above will not help White's chances since these depend on getting his King well enough in front of his Pawn to force it through. We shall discuss this matter further below.

6. .... **K-B4**  
7. **K-N3** **K-N4**

**BLACK**



**WHITE**

In this crucial position the decision depends on who has the **opposition**. Thus with White to move Black can draw. If it were Black's move, White could win. We give a plausible continuation to illustrate the drawing case.

8. **K-B3** .....

8. K-R3, K-R4 is similar.

8. .... **K-B4**

9. **P-N4ch** **K-N4**

10. **K-N3** **K-N3**

11. **K-B4** **K-B3**

12. **P-N5ch** **K-N3**

13. **K-N4** **K-N2**

14. **K-B5** **K-B2**

15. **P-N6ch** **K-N2**

16. **K-N5** **K-N1**

A critical choice since Black would lose on 16. ...., K-B1; 17. K-B6, K-N1; 18. P-N7, K-R2; 19. K-B7, K-R3; 20. P-N8(Q). Here again the opposition tells the story.

17. **K-B6** **K-B1**

18. **P-N7ch** **K-N1**

19. **K-N6** **Stalemate!**

The beginner is urged to study this example especially with a view to possible sidelines for either side. The drawing procedure for Black is to keep his King as close to the Pawn as possible thus holding White's King back. It is, however, essential for Black to seize the opposition the moment White's King reaches the sixth rank (see the last note above).

The situation with a lone Rook's Pawn differs considerably from the above case. If Black's King can at any time get in front of the Pawn he can draw. We consider the same starting position but shifted over one file.

**BLACK**



**WHITE**

If it is White's move, his Pawn runs in since Black's King cannot get in the square. However, with Black to move the play might run:

1. .... K-B1

Normal would be 1. ...., K-B2 to restrict White's King, but here it does not matter.

2. K-B2 K-Q1  
3. K-Q3 K-K1  
4. K-K4 K-B1  
5. K-B5 K-N1  
6. K-N6 K-R1

Even 6. ...., K-B1 would draw. Try it out!

7. P-R3 K-N1  
8. P-R4 K-R1  
9. P-R5 K-N1  
10. P-R6 .....

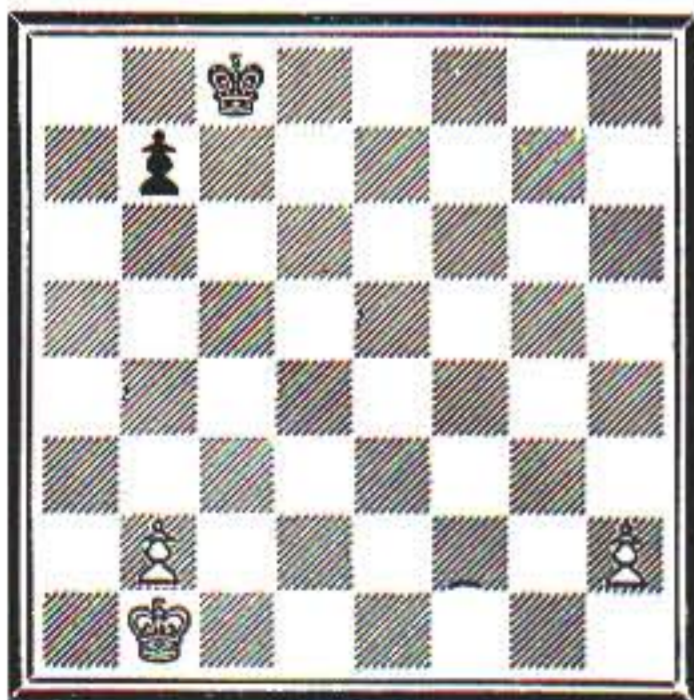
White has the opposition, but with a RP it does not suffice to win.

10. .... K-R1  
11. P-R7 Stalemate

## 2. King and Two Pawns versus King and Pawn

This ending can occur in many forms. Usually the extra Pawn leads to a win, but there are a number of exceptional types of positions. We give one of the simplest cases where the win is easy.

**BLACK**



**WHITE**

In the above position the winning procedure is to use the passed RP to lure Black's King away from his NP. White will win this and also have a

favorable King's position for marching in his remaining Pawn. The play might run—

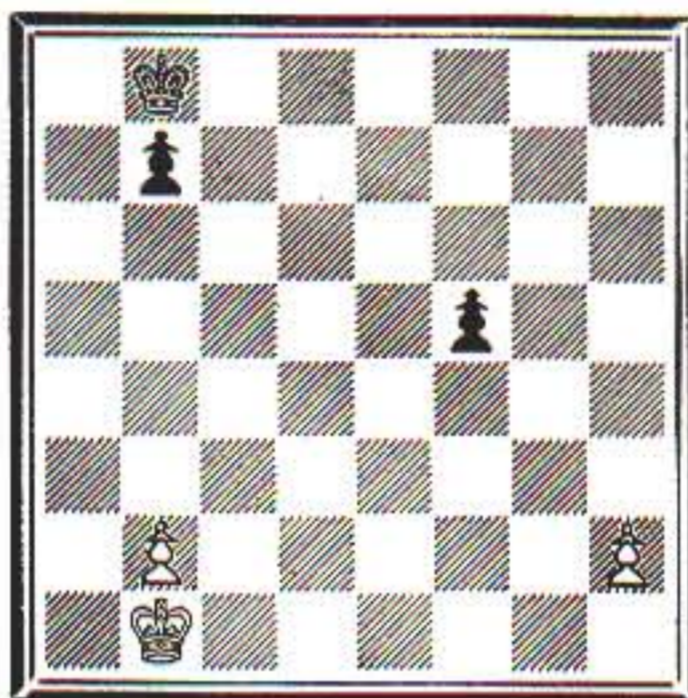
1. K-B2 K-B2  
2. K-B3 K-Q3  
3. K-B4 K-B3  
4. P-N4 P-N4ch  
5. K-Q4 K-Q3  
6. P-R4 K-K3  
7. K-B5 .....

and White wins easily.

## 3. The Principle of the Remote Passed Pawn

The same idea as the one above may be used in some cases where the material is even.

**BLACK**



**WHITE**

Here each side has a passed Pawn, but White's is farther from the unpassed Pawns. If it is White's move, he wins quickly by 1. P-R4 since the Black King cannot get in the square. The reply 1. ...., P-B5 fails to 2. K-B1 (White does get in the square).

However, let us suppose it is Black's move in the diagrammed position. The play might go

1. .... K-B2  
2. K-B2 K-Q3  
3. K-Q3 K-K4  
4. K-K3 P-N4  
5. P-N4 P-B5ch

Or 5. ...., K-Q4; 6. P-R4, K-B5; 7. P-R5 and White gets there much too soon.

6. K-B3 K-B4  
7. P-R4 K-K4  
8. P-R5 K-B4  
9. P-R6 .....

This is White's basic plan, to sacrifice the remote RP drawing Black's King away from his BP and also causing him to lose the coming race to the other side.

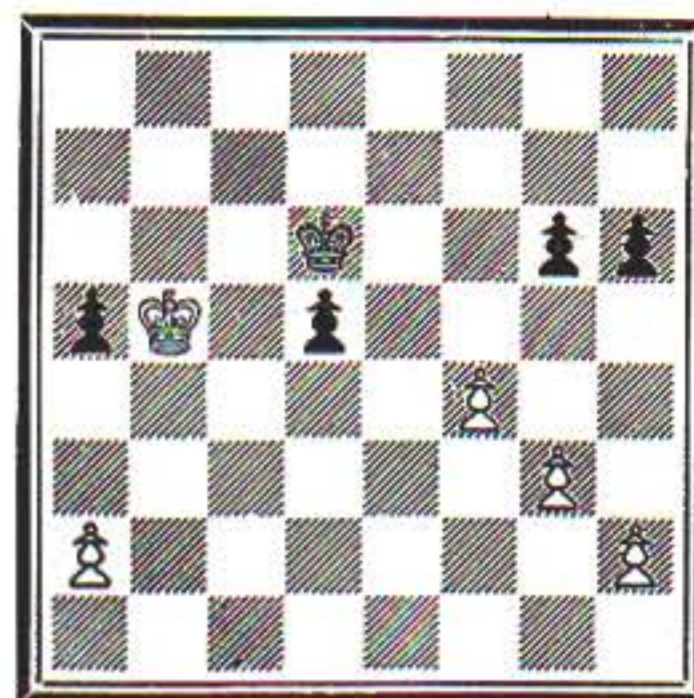
9. .... K-N3  
10. KxP KxP  
11. K-K4 K-N3  
12. K-Q4 K-B3  
13. K-B5 K-K3  
14. KxP K-Q3  
15. K-N6 .....

winning easily. Try it.

## 4. A Practical Example

The following position from a recent tournament may serve to illustrate some of the typical ideas which can arise in King and Pawn endings besides those mentioned above.

**BLACK**



**WHITE**

Here White should win because of his superior King position. The correct procedure is 1. P-N4 preparing to create a Passed Pawn at the right moment with P-B5. Instead he played the inferior

1. KxP? K-B4

Now Black's passed QP cannot be stopped.

2. P-N4 P-Q5  
3. P-B5? .....

White's first error changed a win into a draw. This one changes it into a loss. With 3. K-R4 (getting into the square), K-B5; 4. K-R3, K-B6; 5. P-B5 both sides will Queen.

3. .... PxP  
4. PxP P-Q6  
5. P-B6 K-Q3

This is the move (getting into the square) which White had overlooked when he played KxP five moves earlier. He had figured on 5. ...., P-Q7; 6. P-B7, P-Q8(Q); 7. P-B8(Q)ch (Queening with check is something to look for in such endings if it can be had), K-B5 (7. ...., K-B3; 8. Q-B8ch, K-Q3; 9. Q-Q8ch winning the Queen); 8. Q-B8ch, K-Q6; 9. Q-Q7ch, K-K2; 10. QxQ, and White's extra Pawn would win.

6. Resigns

Unfortunately an endgame is often played after the game has been in progress for several hours and both players are tired. Also tension mounts as to the outcome of the game. Thus mistakes may perhaps be more frequent than in the earlier stages.

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U.S. Master JOHN W. COLLINS

## ONE OF THE BEST

Arthur Spiller, who came second, wins one of the best games of the tournament.

October Rating Tournament  
New York, 1961

### BENONI COUNTER GAMBIT

MCO 9: p. 229, c. 19 (I:B)

A. Spiller P. Robey

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-Q4  | P-QB4 |
| 2. P-Q5  | P-Q3  |
| 3. P-KN3 | ..... |

3. N-QB3, P-KN3; 4. P-K4, B-N2; 5. N-B3, is a strong approach.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 3. .... | P-KN3 |
| 4. B-N2 | P-K3? |

Opening the long diagonal for White's KB is very dubious. Logical is 4. ...., N-KB3 and 5. ...., B-N2.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 5. PxP    | PxP   |
| 6. N-KR3! | ..... |

In order to give the KB its full reach.

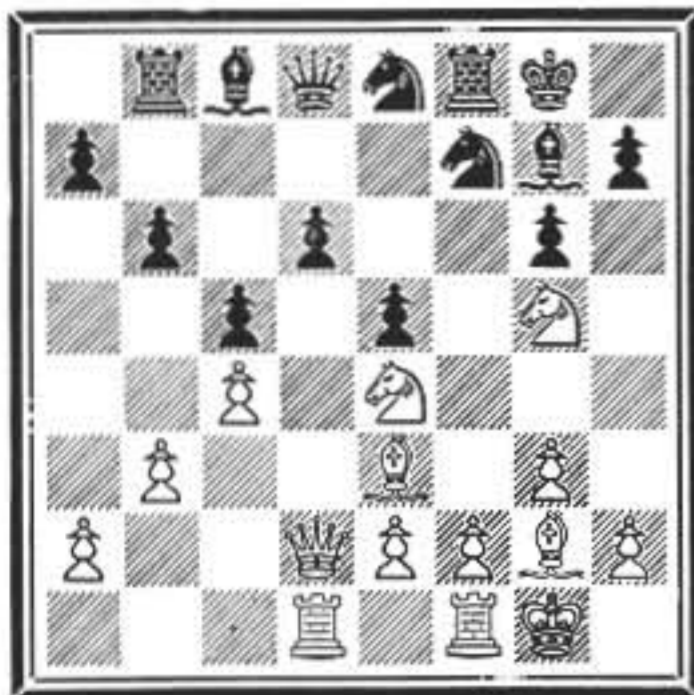
- |          |       |           |       |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 6. ....  | B-N2  | 9. N-B3   | O-O   |
| 7. O-O   | N-KB3 | 10. B-B4! | ..... |
| 8. P-QB4 | N-B3  |           |       |

This forces 10. ...., P-K4 or 10. ...., N-K1, both undesirable.

- |          |       |           |       |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 10. .... | N-K1  | 13. QR-Q1 | R-N1  |
| 11. Q-Q2 | N-K4  | 14. N-K4  | ..... |
| 12. P-N3 | N-KB2 |           |       |

Threatening 15. NxQP and 15. NxBP and thus forcing the second of the undesirables.

- |             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| 14. ....    | P-K4  |
| 15. B-K3    | P-N3  |
| 16. N/3-N5! | ..... |



White wins a Pawn and, in this position, where Black has no counter chances, that means a won game.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 16. .... | K-R1 |
|----------|------|

If 16. ...., NxN (16. ...., KB-R3 loses a piece); 17. BxN, B-B3; 18. NxB# wins.

- |          |     |
|----------|-----|
| 17. NxN# | RxN |
|----------|-----|

18. B-N5 .....  
Or 18. NxQP, NxN (18. ...., R-Q2; 19. N-B7#!); 19. QxN, QxQ (19. ...., R-Q2; 20. QxQR); 20. RxQ, and wins.

18. .... Q-Q2  
If 18. ...., Q-B2; 19. NxQP, R-Q2; 20. NxN! wins.

- |          |     |
|----------|-----|
| 19. NxQP | NxN |
| 20. QxN  | QxQ |

With the QR attacked, Black must exchange Queens and play the lost ending.

- |         |       |            |      |
|---------|-------|------------|------|
| 21. RxQ | B-N2  | 23. R/1-Q1 | K-N1 |
| 22. BxB | R/2xB | 24. K-N2   | K-B2 |

Better is 24. ...., P-KR3. Black is marching straight into a mate.

- |             |      |            |       |
|-------------|------|------------|-------|
| 25. R-Q7#   | K-K3 | 27. P-KR4! | P-KR3 |
| 26. R/1-Q6# | K-B4 | 28. P-K4#! | ..... |

And White mates with 28. ...., KxP; (28. ...., K-N5; 29. P-B3# and 30. P-N4 mate) 29. P-B3#, K-B4; 30. P-N4.

An example of how a bad opening can lead directly to a lost end game.

## PRODUCTION

A Bishop sacrifice and a discovered check produce a mate.

U.S. Amateur

Asbury Park, 1961

### STONEWALL SYSTEM

MCO 9: p. 228, c. 14

C. Wilcox E. Faust

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 1. P-Q4 | P-Q4  |
| 2. P-K3 | N-KB3 |
| 3. B-Q3 | P-KN3 |

Or 3. ...., N-B3, followed by 4. ...., P-K4 or 4. ...., N-QN5.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 4. QN-Q2 | B-N2  |
| 5. P-KB4 | ..... |

White makes it a Stonewall, rather than a Colle with 5. KN-B3.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 5. .... | QN-Q2 |
|---------|-------|

Sometimes 5. ...., P-K3 is played a measure against 6. P-B5.

- |          |      |           |      |
|----------|------|-----------|------|
| 6. P-B3  | P-B4 | 9. O-O    | P-N3 |
| 7. KN-B3 | O-O  | 10. P-KN4 | B-N2 |
| 8. N-K5  | Q-B2 |           |      |

Threatening 11. ...., N-K5.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 11. Q-B3 | P-QR3 |
| 12. P-N5 | N-R4  |

The alternative is 12. ...., N-K1 and 13. ...., N-Q3.

- |          |      |            |       |
|----------|------|------------|-------|
| 13. R-B2 | NxN  | 16. N-N3   | N-N2  |
| 14. BPxN | Q-Q2 | 17. P-KR4? | ..... |
| 15. N-B1 | B-R1 |            |       |

More development is needed. So: 17. P-K4! or 17. B-Q2.

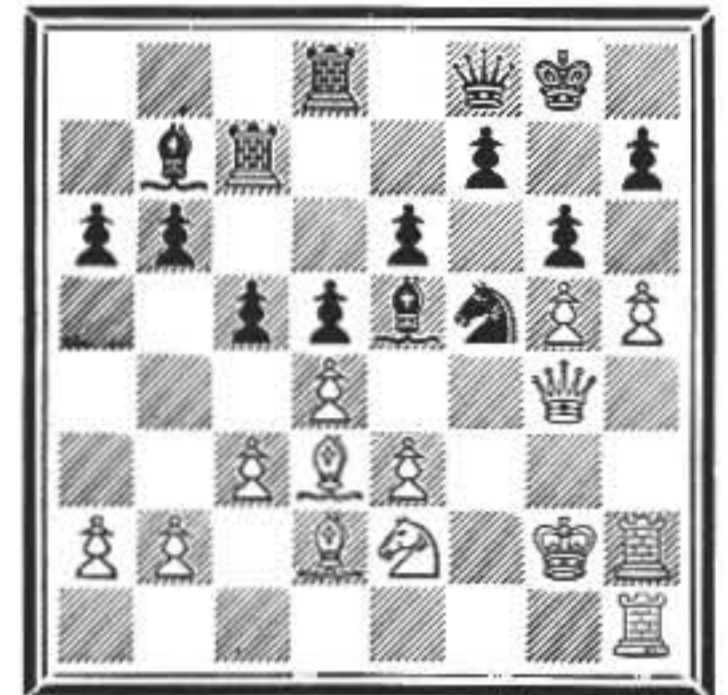
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|----------|------|----------|-------|
| 17. .... | P-K3 | 20. Q-N4 | QR-B1 |
| 18. P-R5 | N-B4 | 21. B-Q2 | R-B2! |
| 19. R-R2 | Q-K2 |          |       |

Indirectly strengthening KR2, a wise precaution.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 22. K-N2  | R-Q1  |
| 23. QR-R1 | Q-B1  |
| 24. N-K2? | ..... |

An oversight. 24. NxN, or 24. K-B2. is correct.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 24. .... | BxP!! |
|----------|-------|



Miraculously, the dead Bishop comes to life and wins the game.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 25. PxB | ..... |
|---------|-------|

Declining the offer with 25. R-R3 is comparatively better.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 25. .... | P-Q5# |
| 26. P-K4 | ..... |

Or 26. B-K4, PxBP; 27. BxB, (27. BxP? NxP# wins, or 27. B-B1, PxB wins) R/1xB and the several threats win.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 26. .... | QPxB |
| 27. NxP  | RxB  |

Black has played well, winning a Pawn, doubling White's KPs, and securing an attack against the King. Now 28. ...., RxB# and 28. ...., R-N6# are menaced.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 28. B-B1? | ..... |
|-----------|-------|

This hastens the end. Either 28. Q-K2 or 28. B-B4 is needed for prolongation.

- |          |       |          |       |
|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 28. .... | R-N6# | 32. N-K2 | R-Q6# |
| 29. QxR  | NxQ   | 33. K-R4 | Q-B6  |
| 30. KxN  | R-Q2  | 34. B-B4 | Q-R4  |
| 31. PxB  | BPxB  |          | mate  |

## PAWN-BAIT

White wins the backward QP and then a piece with a pawn baited trap.

Pennsylvania Championship  
Allentown, 1961

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 309, c. 11

H. Cohen D. Gat

- |          |       |         |        |
|----------|-------|---------|--------|
| 1. P-QB4 | N-KB3 | 4. P-K4 | P-Q3   |
| 2. P-Q4  | P-KN3 | 5. N-B3 | O-O    |
| 3. N-QB3 | B-N2  | 6. B-K2 | QN-Q2? |

This is unprecise. Standard is 6. ...., P-K4.

7. O-O .....

White permits transposition to the regular variation. Refutation consists of 7. P-K5!, P x P; 8. P x P, N-N5; 9. P-K6.

7. .... P-K4

8. P-Q5 .....

Also good is 8. R-K1, P-B3; 9. B-B1.

8. .... P-QR4

Flohr-Petrosian, XVII USSR Champ., continued: 8. ...., N-B4; 9. N-Q2, P-QR4; 10. Q-B2, B-R3; 11. N-N3, B x B; 12. QR-B, KN-Q2; 13. QR-Q1, N x N; 14. Q x N, N-B4; 15. Q-B2, P-B4; 16. P x P, B x P; 17. Q-B1, P-KN4!; 18. Q-K3, Q-B3; 19. R-Q2, B-Q2; 20. N-K4, N x N; 21. Q x N, Q-B5.

9. B-N5 .....

Preferable are 9. N-K1 or 9. N-Q2.

9. .... N-B4

10. P-QR3? .....

Now the QNP becomes backward. 10. N-K1 is still the move.

10. .... P-R5

With 10. ...., P-R3; 11. B x N (11. B-R4? P-KN4; 12. B-N3, KN x P); Q x B Black obtains the two Bishops.

11. N-Q2 R-R3?

The Rook is badly placed at QR3. Black has a good choice of 11. ...., P-R3; 11. ...., B-Q2; and 11. ...., Q-K1.

12. B-K3 N/3-Q2

13. P-QN4 P x P e.p.

14. N x P P-QB3?

This leaves the QP fatally weak. All better are 14. ...., N x N; 14. ...., P-N3; and 14. ...., P-B4.

15. P x P N x N?

And this loses two pieces for a Rook. Forced is 15. ...., R x BP.

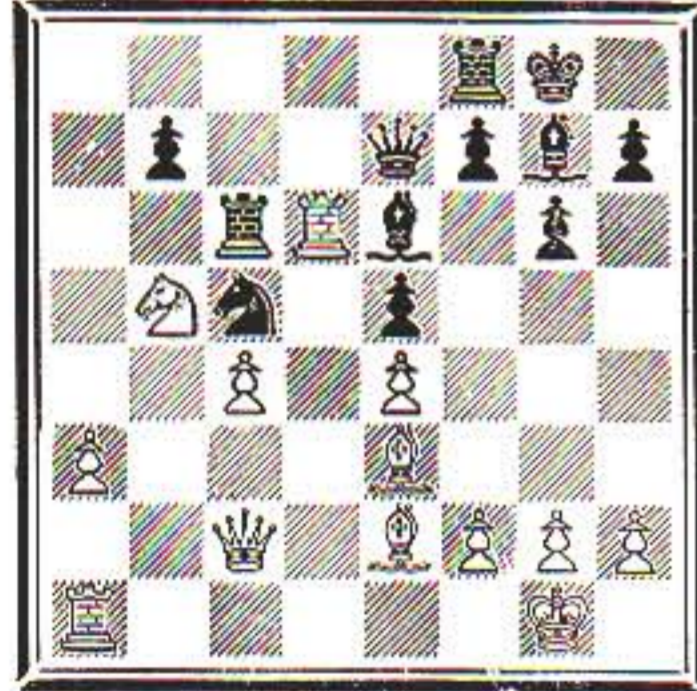
16. Q x N? .....

White fails to take advantage with 16. P x N! N x R; 17. P x B=Q, Q x Q; 18. Q x N.

16. .... R x BP 19. KR-Q1 Q-K2

17. N-N5 N-B4 20. R x P! .....

18. Q-B2 B-K3



The weakling is liquidated.

20. .... P-B4

If 20. ...., R x R; 21. B x N wins.

21. R x R P x R

22. N-B3 P-B5

23. B-Q2 .....

Parting with the Bishop (23. B x N?) would be inferior.

23. .... Q-N4

24. B-B3! .....

Although 24. ...., P-B6 was not immediately threatened, White makes certain it does not continue to hang fire. And 24. B-B3 contains a sly trap—into which Black promptly falls!

24. .... B x P?

Confronted with White's extra, passed QRP, Black should lose eventually anyway. But there was still fight with an advance of the RP and NP.

25. N-R4! .....

Wins a whole piece. Two as played.

25. .... N-N6

On 25. ...., B-N6 (25. ...., N x N; 26. Q x B#, K-R1; 27. Q x N); 26. Q x N, B x N; 27. Q-B4#, K-R1; 28. Q x B, and White wins.

26. Q x B# Resigns

## FROM ALBUQUERQUE

Jack F. Shaw of Albuquerque sends in one from his state's top tourney.

### 1960 New Mexico Open SLAV DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 220, c. 66 (c)

J. F. Shaw W. Miller

1. P-Q4 P-Q4

2. N-KB3 P-QB3

This is unusual on the second move.

3. P-K3 .....

The Catalan (3. P-KN3) can be adopted.

3. .... B-B4

And the Gruenfeld (3. ...., P-KN3) can be adopted.

4. P-B4 P-K3

5. N-B3 N-B3

6. B-K2 .....

6. B-Q3, B x B; 7. Q x B, B-N5; 8. O-O, O-O; 9. B-Q2, N-R3; 10. P-QR3, B x N; 11. B x B, P x P; 12. Q x P, Q-Q4; 13. Q-K2, N-K5 = transposes into Pirc-Trifunovich, Yugoslav Champ., 1948.

6. .... QN-Q2 10. P-R3 N-K5

7. O-O B-Q3 11. P x P KP x P

8. P-KR3 P-KR3 12. R-B1 Q-K2

9. B-Q2 O-O 13. P-QN4 P-R3

Simpler is 13. ...., N x N; 14. B x N, P-R3 and 15. ...., N-B3.

14. N-QR4 KR-K1?

Correct is 14. ...., QR-K1!, as shown by the note to Black's 18th.

15. N-B5 N/2 x N

16. QP x N? .....

Positionally preferable is 16. NP x N, maintaining control of K5 and setting up Black's QNP as a target.

16. .... B-B2

17. N-Q4 B-Q2

18. R-B2 Q-K4

Black spends a move to threaten mate and to provoke a weakness. Simpler, however, (and more certain) is 18. ...., N x B; 19. Q x N, P-B4.

19. P-B4? .....

Weakening the KP is a serious matter. Better is 19. N-B3, Q-K2; 20. B-B1, and 21. B-N2.

19. .... Q-K2

Threatening 20. ...., N x B; 21. Q x N, Q x P#.

20. R-KB3 .....

If 20. B-B1, N-N6.

20. .... P-KN4?

Rather violent. More serene is 20. ...., N x B; 21. Q x N, P-B4, followed by ...., Q-B3, ...., R-K2, and ...., QR-K1 with the advantage of the two Bishops and with pressure on the KP.

21. B-Q3! .....

Black's next is anticipated.

21. .... P-N5

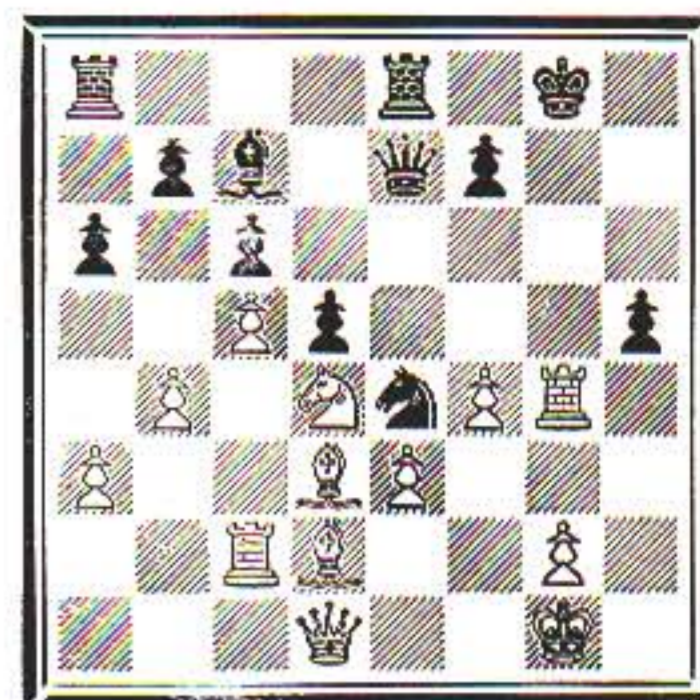
Better is 21. ...., N x B.

22. P x P B x NP

23. R-N3! P-KR4

Not 23. ...., N x R? 24. Q x B#, K-R1; 25. Q x N, and White wins.

24. R x B#! .....



A well motivated sacrifice. White secures a strong attack against the King and/or a winning endgame.

24. .... P x R

25. Q x P# K-B1

26. B x N Q x B

If 26. ...., P x B; 27. N-B5, Q-B3; 28. Q-R5! R-K3; 29. B-B3, Q-N3; 30. Q-R8#, Q-N1; 31. B-N7# and Black loses his Queen.

27. N-B5 B-K4!

28. B-B3! P-Q5!

Ingenious play on both sides. If 28. ...., Q x R; 29. B x B, R x B; 30. Q-N7#, K-K1; 31. Q x R#, K-Q2; 32. Q-K7# and White mates in two. And if 28. ...., B x B; 29. R x B, R-K3; 30. Q-N7#, K-K1; 31. Q-N8#, K-Q2; 32. Q x R, Q x N; 33. Q x P# and White wins.

29. B x P B x B

30. P x B R-K3

Mate was menaced.

31. Q-N7# K-K1

32. Q-N8# K-Q2

33. Q x P# K-Q1

If 33. ...., R-K2; 34. Q x R#, Q x Q; 35. N x Q, K x N; 36. K-B2, and White wins the ending.

34. R-B2 R-B1

35. Q-R7 R-K1

36. Q-N6 .....

Threatening 37. Q-Q6, an epaulette mate.

36. .... R-B2 38. Q-B7# K-Q1

37. Q-B6# K-Q2 39. Q-B6# .....

In time trouble, White gains on the clock.

39. .... K-Q2 41. R-B1 Q-K6#

40. N-Q6 Q-K8# 42. K-R1 R-K2

In turn, threatening mate.

43. Q-B5# K-Q1

44. Q-KB8# K-Q2

45. Q-B5# K-Q1

An exchange of Queens (45. ...., Q-K3) gives White a won ending.

46. Q-B6 K-Q2

47. Q-R8! .....

Defending against 47. ...., R-R2# and threatening 48. N-B5.

47. .... Q-K7

If 47. ...., Q-Q6; 48. Q-R3# forces the Queen swap.

48. R-B3 Q-QB7

Black still tries for 49. ...., R-R2#.

49. Q-R3# K-Q1 51. Q-N4# K-Q1

50. Q-R4! K-Q2 52. R-R3 Resigns

It is all over. If 52. ...., R-R2; 53. Q-N8# wins. And if 52. ...., R-K1; 53. N x R, K x R; 54. R-R8# wins.



# Cross Country

## FINAL RESULTS OF AMERICA'S LEADING TOURNAMENTS

### 1961 Greater Chicago City Chess Championship

Players	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Score
1. Tums, J.	W79	W30	W44	W6	W14	W3	W7	L2	7 -1
2. Sandrin, A.	W26	W31	W48	D5	L3	W33	W23	W1	6½-1½
3. Kirby, R.	W64	W45	W36	D14	W2	L1	W5	D6	6 -2
4. Sweig, M.	W19	L36	D47	W35	W16	W37	W14	D7	6 -2
5. Czerniecki, K.	W39	D23	W54	D2	W21	W13	L3	W19	6 -2
6. Robinson, M.	W65	W29	W28	L1	W22	D23	W9	D3	6 -2
7. Tautvaisas, P.	W47	D17	D11	W24	W44	W8	L1	D4	5½-2½
8. Rogan, M.	W58	W38	D22	D23	W20	L7	W18	D13	5½-2½
9. Herbst, H.	L68	W57	W34	W15	D11	W24	L6	W55	5½-2½
10. Formanek, E.	D59	W12	L23	W53	W28	D17	D26	W27	5½-2½
11. Skuris, P.	W74	D35	D7	W19	D9	D18	D25	W23	5½-2½
12. Zujus, A.	W34	L10	L19	W50	W32	D55	W33	W24	5½-2½
13. Rodin, L.	W56	W21	D24	D16	W36	L5	W39	D8	5½-2½
14. Sandrin, A.	W70	W25	W20	D3	L1	W55	L4	W26	5½-2½
15. Leopoldi, N.	L49	W66	W64	L9	W27	D45	W37	W25	5½-2½
16. Grombacher	D41	W62	W53	D13	L4	L25	W47	W39	5 -3
17. Grant, D.	W57	D7	W60	D22	D37	D10	L19	W34	5 -3
18. Firfaroff, K.	W51	L28	W79	D55	W56	D11	L8	W38	5 -3
19. Wenzel, R.	L4	W77	W12	L11	W70	W36	W17	L5	5 -3
20. Skalchuk, P.	W75	W46	L14	W32	L8	D52	D43	W49	5 -3
21. Hallman, D.	W78*	L13	W42	W61	L5	W38	L24	W48	5 -3
22. Mengelis, A.	W76	W68	D8	D17	L6	L39	W59	W43	5 -3
23. Reynolds, D.	W32	D5	W10	D8	W52	D6	L2	L11	4½-3½
24. Bauer, E.	W52	W43	D13	L7	W40	L9	W21	L12	4½-3½
25. Kneip, P.	W42	L14	L61	W78	W30	W16	D11	L15	4½-3½
26. Rockwell, D.	L2	W72	W30	L36	W66	W44	D10	L14	4½-3½
27. Salkauskas, F.	W82*	L44	D46	W41	L15	W56	W55	L10	4½-3½
28. Armstrong, T.	W71	W18	L6	D59	L10	L43	W56	W55	4½-3½
29. Vilutis, A.	W67	L6	L37	W73	W35*	D12	W45	L9	4½-3½
30. Warren, J.	W77	L1	L26	W49	L25	W64	W44	D31	4½-3½
31. Dindonis, A.	W72	L2	L32	W58	L38	W66	W36	D30	4½-3½
32. Musgrove, C.	L23	W70	W31	L20	L12	W68	W40	D45	4½-3½
33. Ramas, C.	D54	L53	W71	W60	W59	L2	L12	W52	4½-3½
34. Borowiecki, G.	L12	W82*	L9	W64	D43	W50	W52	L17	4½-3½
35. Ham'rschmid	Bye	D11	D59	L4	L29*	D70	W69	W53	4½-3½
36. Bruzas, M.	W81*	W4	L3	W26	L13	L19	L31	W61	4 -4
37. Moore, C.	L38	W58	W29	W48	D17	L4	L15	D50	4 -4
38. Mayer, H.	W37	L8	L52	W68	W31	L21	W46	L18	4 -4
39. Haberland, H.	L5	L42	W57	W74	W48	W22	L13	L16	4 -4
40. Malina, B.	D50	D55	D56	W47	L24	D41	L32	W63	4 -4
41. Blair, J. E.	D16	L54	W65	L27	W62	D40	L48	W66	4 -4
42. Mihailovich, S.	L25	W39	L21	D69	W60	D46	D53	D54	4 -4
43. Rudzitis, E.	W63	L24	W67	L44	D34	W28	D20	L22	4 -4
44. Donnelly, W.	W73	W27	L1	W43	L7	L26	L30	W59	4 -4
45. Golla, R.	W80	L3	W49	L52	W61	D15	L29	D32	4 -4
46. Wolf, P.	W61	L20	D27	W62	L55	D42	L38	W64	4 -4
47. Braden, R.	L7	W69	D4	L40	W54	D59	L16	W67	4 -4
48. Rosen, S.	W69	W49	L2	L37	L39	W73	W41	L21	4 -4
49. Paul, C.	W15	L48	L45	L30	W74	W65	W70	L20	4 -4
50. Parker, J.	D40	L60	W76	L12	W69	L34	W58	D37	4 -4
51. Bernheim, E.	L18	D71	L62	D76	W80	D60	D73	W68	4 -4
52. Jamison, T.	L24	W63	W38	W45	L23	D20	L34	L33	3½-4½
53. Johnson, G.	D55	W33	L16	L10	D65	W61	D42	L35	3½-4½
54. Roy, D.	D33	W41	L5	L56	L47	W62	D63	D42	3½-4½
55. Verber, R.	D53	D40	W68	D18	W46	L14	L27	L28	3½-4½
56. Staver, L.	L13	W78	D40	W54	L18	L27	L28	W73	3½-4½
57. Elliott, W.	L17	L9	L39	W72	L64	W75	D68	W70	3½-4½
58. Venesaar, K.	L8	L37	W75	L31	W67	D63	L50	W69	3½-4½
59. Duggins, E.	D10	W74	D35	D28	L33	D47	L22	L44	3 -5
60. Stewardson, J.	D62	W50	L17	L33	L42	D51	L64	W75	3 -5
61. Anderson R.	L46	W75	W25	L21	L45	L53	W65	L36	3 -5
62. Lehpaer, P.	D60	L16	W51	L46	L41	L54	D77	W76	3 -5
63. Rainis, G.	L43	L52	L69	W77	W78*	D58	D54	L40	3 -5
64. Karpuska, W.	L3	W80	L15	L34	W57	L30	W60	L46	3 -5
65. Bender, F.	L6	D76	L41	W71	D53	L49	L61	W77	3 -5
66. Ballou, R.	O*	L15	W72	L79	L26	L31	W74	L41	3 -5
67. Kapp, A.	L29	Bye	L43	L70	L58	W79*	W72	L47	3 -5
68. Gibbs, J.	W9	L22	L55	L38	W79*	L32	D57	L51	2½-5½
69. Bauer, F.	L48	L47	W63	D42	L50	W78	L35	L58	2½-5½
70. Goncharoff, N.	L14	L32	W77	W67	L19	D35	L49	L57	2½-5½
71. Radican, G.	L28	D51	L33	L65	L75	L72	W78	W80	2½-5½
72. Hendricks, H.	L31	L26	L66	L57	D77	W71	L67	W74	2½-5½
73. Schiller, A.	L44	L79	Bye	L29	W76	L48	D51	L56	2½-5½
74. Bailey, K.	L11	L59	W82*	L39	L49	W76	L66	L72	2 -6
75. Neuwerk, J.	L20	L61	L58	L80	W71	L57	W79*	L60	2 -6
76. Cassata, R.	L22	D65	L50	D51	L73	L74	W80	L62	2 -6
77. Fuller, J.	L30	L19	L70	L63	D72	W80	D62	L65	2 -6
78. Dopheide, K.	L21*	L56	W80	L25	L63*	L69	L71	Bye	2 -6
79. Kocjan, W.	L1	W73	L18	L66	L68*	L67*	L75*	.....	1 -7
80. Hardison, B.	L45	L64	L78	W75	L51	L77	L76	L71	1 -7
81. Hammermech	L36*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 -8
82. Walk, M.	L27*	L34*	L74*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 -8

\* Forfeit  
..... Withdraws

### San Antonio City Championship—1961

Players	1	2	3	4	5	Score
1. Stevens, B.	W14	W12	W6	W5	D3	4½-1½
2. Pastinsky, M.	W19	D4	W13	W16	W11	4½-1½
3. Davis, H.	W9	D13	W4	W7	D1	4 -1
4. Rawlinson, E.	W16	D2	L3	W18	W9	3½-1½
5. Bihari, F.	W8	W15	D7	L1	W13	3½-1½
6. Brame, M.	W21	W10	L1	W17	D7	3½-1½
7. Slifer, W.	W23	W18	D5	L3	D6	3 -2
8. Durio, F. M.	L5	W20	W12	L9	W16	3 -2
9. Giron, L.	L3	W24	W23	W8	L4	3 -2
10. Weatherford, W.	W26	L6	W14	L11	W17	3 -2
11. Celani, D.	L17*	W26*	W18	W10	L2	3 -2
12. Kreneck, L.	W25	L1	L8	W21	W19	3 -2
13. Massoth, F.	W24	D3	L2	W23	L5	2½-2½
14. Quinones, J. S.	L1	W25	L10	D15	W22	2½-2½
15. Monaghan, D.	W22	L5	L16	D14	W23	2½-2½
16. Hansen, V.	L4	W19	W15	L2	L8	2 -3
17. Donoho, C.	W11*	L23	W22	L6	L10	2 -3
18. Wells, W. N.	W20	L7	L11	L4	W24	2 -3
19. Caruso, G.	L2	L16	W26*	W25	L12	2 -3
20. Kawas, G.	L18	L8	L24*	W26*	W25*	2 -3
21. Boring, T.	L6	D22	L25	L12	WBye	1½-3½
22. Carson, J.	L15	D21	L17	W24	L14	1½-3½
23. Mangus, C.	L7	W17	L9	L13	L15	1 -4
24. Rhyan, J.	L13	L9	W20*	L22	L18	1 -4
25. Arnold, T.	L12	L14	W21	L19	L20*	1 -4
26. Wade, E. B.	L10	L11*	L19*	L20*	w/d	0 -5

### First Oregon Championship—1961

Players	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Score
1. Dalbergs, I.	X	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	6 -1
2. Harmon, C.	0	X	½	½	1	1	1	1	5 -2
3. Turner, D.	½	½	X	1	0	½	1	1	4½-2½
4. Bell, J.	½	½	0	X	½	1	½	1	4 -3
5. Byron, F.	0	0	1	½	X	0	1	1	3½-3½
6. Moore, D.	0	0	½	0	1	X	½	1	3 -4
7. Nettleton, F.	0	0	0	½	0	½	X	1	2 -5
8. Singer, G.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0 -7

### U.S. Open Speed Championship Final Results

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Score
1. Byrne, R.	X	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8-0
2. Addison, W.	0	X	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	6½-1½
3. Bisguier, A.	0	0	X	1	1	0	1	1	1	5-3
4. Gross, R.	0	½	0	X	1	½	1	1	1	5-3
5. Loftsson, J.	0	0	0	0	X	1	1	1	1	4-4
6. Hoppe, R.	0	0	1	½	0	X	1	0	0	2½-5½
7. Eggert, R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	1	1	2-6
8. Otteson, M.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	1	2-6
9. Borocho, H.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	X	1-7

### Selected 10-Second Games

A. Bisguier	R. Byrne	26. R-Q7	B-B4
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	27. K-B1	BxKt
2. P-QB4	P-KKt3	28. RxB	QR-Q1
3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	29. RxB	RxB
4. Kt-B3	O-O	30. K-K2	K-B2
5. B-B4	P-Q3	31. B-Kt1	K-B3
6. P-KR3	P-B4	32. P-KKt4	P-K4
7. P-K3	QKt-Q2	33. B-Kt6	R-Q2
8. B-K2	PxP	34. K-K3	R-Q8
9. PxP	Kt-R4	35. PxPch	KxP
10. B-R2	P-K4	36. B-B7ch	K-K3
11. O-O	Kt-B5	37. K-B4	R-KR8
12. R-K1	KtxB	Resigns.	
13. RxBt	PxP		
14. KtxP	Kt-K4		
15. P-QKt3	P-QR3	R. Eggert	R. Byrne
16. Q-Q2	Q-R4	1. P-K4	P-QB4
17. Kt-Q5	QxQ	2. Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3
18. RxB	B-K3	3. P-Q3	P-KKt3
19. Kt-B7	QR-B1	4. P-B4	B-Kt2
20. Kt/7xB	PxKt	5. B-Q2	P-Q3
21. R-K1	KR-K1	6. Kt-B3	Kt-B3
22. P-B4	Kt-B3	7. B-K2	O-O
23. KtxKt	B-B6	8. O-O	R-Kt1
24. RxB	BxR		
25. Kt-Q4	B-Kt5		

(Cont'd p. 19)

# With Gresser and Lane In Europe

by DIMITRIJE BJELICA

Vrnjacka Banja is Yugoslavia's Hastings, for here, every year, chess festivals are held. A Women's Zonal Tournament took place here in 1960 and from Oct. 27 to Nov. 25, 1961 the Women's Candidates Tournament. This beautiful place has only eight thousand inhabitants, yet the tournament hall was always crowded; many came from Belgrade, which is not far away, to see seventeen of the best women players in the world.

The USSR contingent aroused great interest; it consisted of five players, five "seconds" and the group leader. Grandmaster Isak Boleslavsky was Zvorikina's second, Grandmaster Igor Bondarevsky was the group leader. Master Sisov was second for Gaprindasvili, Master Makagonov for Zatulovskaya and Master Kondratijev for Volpert. This formidable array of players and seconds made the USSR entries the favorites for top honors. Also in the running were the Yugoslav participants, Mrs. Vera Nedeljkovic and Mrs. Milunka Lazarevic.

According to FIDE rules, the games between players from the same country had to be played in the early rounds; for the USSR players, this meant the first eight rounds. In their little tournament with five players, Nona Gaprindasvili took first place with three wins and one draw.

The youngest player in the tournament, 20 year old Gaprindasvili, started off with some fine wins, and led at all times. Let us then first tell her story.

Two years ago, she played in the Georgian Republic "Men's" Championship. She drew with Masters Gurgenidze and Beslavski, won her game with Blagidze and was in the middle of the final standing table. But her story goes back to that day in Zugdida in the heart of Georgia, when a teacher introduced chess to his five sons and his only daughter. When Nona was five, she learned how to move the pieces; at 12, was champion of her school. Very often

she played against her five brothers for the home championship. Only one of the brothers is younger than Nona, and two of them are first category players. With her father's consent, she went to the city of Tbilisi (formerly Tiflis). Here she met a very good chess teacher named Karseladze. She spent two years in the "Dvorac pionerjev"—the house for young boys and girls. In 1957, Mikhail Vasilevic Sisov became her "trainer."

The young dark-eyed girl, now a student of the English language, will be Bikova's opponent early in 1962 for the women's world title. Up to now she has only played one game against Bikova, and lost it. It was in 1958, when Nona took third place in the USSR Women's Championship and became a chess master. In the Women's International Tournament at Tbilisi in 1960, Nona was second, and became an International Women's Master.

But the happiest part of Nona's story began in Round 16 at Vrnjacka Banja. When Valentina Borisenko drew with Eilzabeta Polihroniade, applause broke out. Nona, then playing with Mrs. Gisela Gresser, rose in acknowledgment, for she now was two points ahead of Borisenko and officially became the challenger for the women's world crown. Her second, Sisov, said that evening that as part of her preparation for the world championship match, she would play against male opponents in the Georgian Championship. Nona received 100 telegrams that evening, among them messages from Tal and Bikova. Nona told me that the USSR players had been preparing for Vrnjacka Vanja for four months. This was probably the cause of their success.

Grandmaster Petrosian said after the Candidates Tournament in Amsterdam five years ago that those tournaments brought joy to only one person, the winner. The others did not realize their

dreams. So it was at Vrnjacka Banya. Nona Gaprindasvili was elated, but the others?

Valentina Borisenko, present Soviet Women's Champion, had as a second her husband, a master and theoretician. In her game against Nona, she had the advantage and was expected to win, but under time pressure, she made several mistakes, and lost. After this game, Valentina said: "It is always like this in chess. One never knows whether one will win or lose, but when the end of the tournament rolls around, one finds oneself just about where she belongs." But generally, she played very well indeed, and will be seeded into the next Women's Candidates Tournament.

Before the beginning of the battle, Kira Zvorikina was conceded the best chance for victory, because she was first in the previous Candidates Tournament in Plovdiv, and had played in a world title match against Bikova. But she did not live up to these expectations. However, in the last rounds, she was at her best and took third place, thus qualifying for the next Women's Candidates Tournament.

Ex-world champion Mikhail Tal said before the tournament that Tatiana Zatulovskaya had the best chance for first place. Tatiana told me afterward the reason for Tal's view. She had won the prize for the best game at the Women's Championship at Riga, where Tal was one of the judges. But in several games, she left a piece en prise — and her dreams were not fulfilled.

Vera Nedeljkovic was without the help of her husband Srecke, an international master, who was busy at his profession. But this was not the main reason why she did not realize her dreams. She lost her first game, but still had high hopes toward the end. In the match last May between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, Vera had five points out of six and it was the best





round, had the better position against Zvorikina, but still lost.

Lisa Lane's first visit to Yugoslavia was a real sensation. When she arrived at the Belgrade Airport, we thought she was a film star from Hollywood. Everybody recognized her from newspaper photos. Yugoslav chess columns often told of a young, beautiful lady who wanted to become a Grandmaster. In the first round, she was unlucky, leaving a piece en prise against Gresser, but the next round showed us the big talent of this player who could be very soon a world champion. Lack of experience is holding her back. Her best game probably was the one with Zvorikina; the American champion played in real master style, was near victory, but just couldn't make it. The same thing happened against Zatulovskaya. Lisa said later: "I expected more from the USSR players; they have not shown very much in the games with me. If I practice enough till the next Candidates Tournament, I will be the first."

Lisa Lane's popularity in Yugoslavia was very high. She got lots of letters, telegrams and invitations to visit various parts of Yugoslavia. One letter was addressed only with her photo and it reached her. When she visited Sarajevo, over five hundred people came to the chess club to listen to her being interviewed. "Everybody has a million excuses for not fulfilling her ambitions," said Lisa. "But I can tell you that I was not well prepared for the tournament. Or else, I haven't enough luck." For half an hour afterward, she had to sign autographs, like a film star.

After the tournament, Lisa got invitations to play at Hastings, England and at Beverwijk, Holland in December and January.

The second American representative, Gisela Kahn Gresser played several good

games. She drew with the winner, and her victory over Heemskerck was very fine. She also needs more practice and theoretical preparation.

Madame Chaude de Silans did not play as well as she did some years back. She played a fine game against Volpert. Fanny Heemskerck is a very good singer, but she didn't feel like singing, because of her lost games. She began with a sensational victory over Zvorikina, but it was her first and the last but one victory at Vrnjacka Banya. At the closing ceremony the biggest applause went to the tailender, S. Hundsuren of Mongolia.

Other seconds were: For Nedeljkovic, International Master Djurasevic; for Lazarevic, Master Minic; for Konarkowska, Polish Master Doda; for Karakas, Master Silagy; for Heemskerck and de Silans, Master Withuis; for Polihroniade and Nicolau, Master Simeany; for Lisa Lane, International Master Drageljub Ciric.



## YOUTH TO THE FORE

Ed Middleton is only seventeen years old; his rating before the opening of the Mid-South Open at Memphis, Tenn., was only 1877. But at the end, he was in third place, above eleven higher rated players including one master and several near experts.

John Ragan ran away with it, 6-0. There was a triple tie for second place between Richard Long (20 years old), Ed Middleton and Master Emeritus Norman T. Whitaker, at 4½. Tie-breaking placed them in that order.

Whitaker played from his hospital bed at the Shrine Hospital, after the auto accident in which Glen Hartleb was killed and Whitaker seriously injured. The oldest player was R. S. Scrivener, 81 years old, from Nesbitt, Miss., who finished 10th in a field of 27. The youngest—Mark Gilley, 15, of Memphis, who wound up in 17th place.

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# Chess Life

## HERE AND THERE . . .

At its annual September meeting, the Gompers Park Chess Club of Chicago elected the following officers: President, Frank Skoff; Vice-President, Dr. Max Maslovitz; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Eva Aronson; Treasurer, Richard Guetl; Publicity Director, Winton D. Fulk. Dennis Klein was appointed to assist Mrs. Aronson and Fred Rosen to assist Mr. Fulk.

The club tournament began on Oct. 6th, in three groups. The club is host to the Illinois State Chess Championship, scheduled for Oct. 28-9, and Nov. 4-5th. The Gompers Park Supervisor, Al Marchese, is giving active support to the Club in these tournaments.

Charles Garwin, a Von Steuben high school student and unrated, took the strong 8-round Spring Swiss Tournament with the fine score of 7-1. Sam Cohen was second with 6½; Dr. Max Maslovitz third with 6-2; and Mrs. Eva Aronson fourth with 5½, outscoring Richard Guetl on median points.

Peter Wolf brushed 18 players aside to grab first place honors in a 6-round Swiss 30-30 tournament, scoring 5½-½. Tied with Charles Garwin at 4½ points going into the final round, Wolf defeated Frank Skoff to cinch first place, as Dr. Pimsler overcame Garwin to take second place at 5-1, with Garwin half a point behind. Tied for fourth with 4-2 were Mrs. Eva Aronson, Matt Koenig and David Knickerbocker.

Twenty-five members tried their skill at climbing in the summer ladder tournament of the Oak Park (Illinois) Chess Club. Top rung, Charles W. Musgrove; second, Fred B. Bender; with Tom McCormack, Dr. Andrew Schiller and Dr. Crum clinging precariously to the third rung.

We welcome a new club, the Rhode Island Adult Chess Club, 111 Empire St., Providence, R.I. (downtown). It is open to members at all times. Visitors are invited to attend on Tuesday and Thursday evenings and on Saturday afternoons. The founders are Andrew Arsenault, Donald Hanley, James DiComenico (Pres.-Treas.), Albert Martin, and Joseph Zoglio.

In the Michigan Experts Championship, held in Lansing, the winner was John Penquite of Ann Arbor, followed by Don Napoli of East Lansing, Mark Pence of Adrian, and David Clark of Detroit. The event was sponsored by the Michigan Chess Association, with Jack O'Keefe directing.

The Princeton Chess League is a new-born baby. It is composed of 3-man teams from the Trenton YMCA, Law-

renceville Township, RCA Research Labs, RCA Astro Electronics, Industrial Reactor Labs, and Princeton University. It meets every Monday evening at the Princeton YMCA, Princeton, N.J.

Cincinnati had a very successful High School League in 1960-1, reports R. B. Hayes. Besides the individual tournament conducted by the boys themselves, there was a team tournament with twelve entries. Tied for 1st were Maderia and Walnut Hills (9½-1½); 3rd Western Hills (8½); and Taft fourth (6). Walnut Hills won the playoff match, 5½-2½.

Jim Stevenson, a school teacher, informs us of the Hayward Area District chess tournament finals held at Del Rey Park, in which more than 300 boys competed (What? No girls?). The champion—Raymond Schutt, 16; the runner-up—Michael Tritch, 14. Hayward is 10 miles south of Oakland—across the bay from San Francisco.

Dr. Ralph H. Kuhns, USCF Chairman for Institutions Chess, reports that the Illinois State Chess Association was "re-activated" with James Brotson as President and Mrs. Eva Aronson as Treasurer. Dr. Kuhns: Please send us your program of activities. We would like to hear from all other State Associations as well.

The rating improvement match between Joseph Wasserman and Robert Uhlmann, which was organized by the G. R. Hollway Chess Club of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was won by Wasserman, 4-2. Director Fred Foote informs us that "the match created considerable spectator interest."

Rea B. Hayes of Cincinnati reports on the Post Times-Star Championship Tournament as follows: "Boyd Cassett, the hard working leader of this group, came up with a unique way of running this tournament, in order to cut down on the number of rounds necessary to declare a winner. The 12 players were divided into Classes A, B, and C. By lot, each player was required to play two players in each classification for a total of six games in all. Boyd's protegee, Clyde Walker won all six of his games to displace his mentor as club champion. Bill Allen and Boyd Cassett tied for second with four wins and two draws. Boyd won the playoff. W. A. Foxx placed fourth with three wins and two draws, including one where Cassett stepped into a stalemate instead of crushing the foxy one with his material advantage."

The Illowa Chess Club, carrying on its activities in the Hauberg Civic Center, 1300 24th St., Rock Island, Illinois, has the following schedule: Quad-City Junior

Tournament, starting October; the Illowa Club Championship-Nov.; Quad-City Challengers-Feb.; and the Trans-Mississippi Open-summer, 1962. Starting in July with a nucleus of six members, they organized a public meeting, "closely following the suggestions in the USCF Blue Book." Of the 37 attending the meeting, 32 became members during the first week. One third of the membership consists of younger players. 32 members took part in the club ladder tournament. They were fortunate in getting playing accommodations at the Hauberg Civic Center, a mansion which was donated to the city recreation department by heirs of the estate of a wealthy resident. The rental is only a token one dollar for each session, for which they get the use of several carpeted rooms, kitchen, patio and tables and chairs. The club meets Tuesdays and Thursdays (7-11 P.M.) and Saturday (1-5 P.M.). It now has 44 active members. The club, which serves a metropolitan area comprising towns in both Illinois and Iowa, has affiliated with the USCF. To Ed Moffitt, Secretary: Please extend to the members of your club our heartiest congratulations on their fine work. We look forward to splendid achievements by your officers and members, about which we hope you will write us.

Robert G. Lake, 1732 Freeman St., Toledo 6, Ohio, wishes to play postal chess with players in Spanish or German speaking countries. USCF members abroad and foreign chess magazines, please note.

Dr. Milton L. Hanauer, well known player and author, has announced the schedule of activities of the New York City Interscholastic Chess League, of which he is the Director. Individual tournaments are being held in the Fall and team tournaments in the Spring. There will be separate tournaments for Junior High Schools and for Senior High Schools. The tournaments take place on Saturdays. The individual tournaments began October 14th at the Larry Evans Chess Studio, 145 West 42nd St. and ended December 2nd. The prizes for each tournament (Junior High School and Senior High School) will total \$200 (\$400 in all). These will be in cash and in books, the donor being, as last year, Dr. Harry Bakwin. . . . What's doing in other city school systems? Please let us know.

Ten teams from various parts of Westchester County in New York State took part in the 1960-61 Westchester Chess League Tournament. The winner was the North White Plains Chess Club of White Plains, with the excellent score of 8½-½. In addition to winning an individual trophy, it will hold the

League trophy for one year. Bronx-Westchester was second with 6½ points; tied for third were the Max Pavey Chess Club of Mt. Kisco and the New Rochelle Chess Club, with 5½ points. A large increase is expected in the number of teams competing in the 1961-62 season.

Round and round it goes. The two photos of Bobby Fischer reading Mikhail Tal's palm, which appeared in the March issue of Chess Life, and referred to in our October issue, have now cropped up in "El Ajedrez Espanol," official organ of the Spanish Chess Federation. Bobby "read" from Tal's hand a future American world champion, meaning himself. "El Ajedrez Espanol" indicates Tal's cleverness in turning immediately to Lombardy, grasping his hand, and saying: "Congratulations!"

**Stewart Silverman of Chicago reminds us of the 5-4 score at the 1961 U.S. Open in San Francisco rolled up by Lewis J. Isaacs of Chicago—at the age of 84!**

Leland A. Quindry, former President of the Philadelphia Chess Association, has originated what he calls "Integrated Chess." Here are the rules: "The game is played on a conventional board and with conventional pieces, the same as regular chess. The pieces are set up in the conventional manner, except that every piece is set on a square of its own color. Thus, each player plays with eight white pieces and eight black pieces, which makes it somewhat more difficult than regular chess but not so hard as blindfold chess. First move goes to the player having the white queen." There you have it. What do you think of it?

Encouraged by the fine success of the recent Western Open, the Wisconsin Chess Association has considerably increased the prize fund for this year's North Central to be held in Milwaukee over the Thanksgiving weekend. The guaranteed prize fund, upped to \$1,000 this year, represents a 100% increase since the inception of the tournament eight years ago. Raymond Weinstein, current North Central Champion, is expected to defend the title he won a year ago.

Dr. Kuhns sent us a clipping from the Chicago Tribune of Sept. 3rd, which contains this interesting information: "There are 20 chess clubs in Chicago which operate under the auspices of the Chicago Park District system, according to Tom Hackett, physical activities director. He estimates that each club has about 35 members. Each year more than 1,000 persons enter the city-wide chess tournaments sponsored by the Park District." Can any other city better this showing?

**The "Sembach Missileer," weekly organ of the Sembach Air Base, Germany, re-**

ports on chess at the base in its issue of Sept. 15th. A photo shows a simultaneous exhibition at Baumholder by 1960 USAFE Champion Peter Leuthold, airman first class; he won 22, drew two and lost one. There is a photo of Bill Fahey, "a number one mechanic," "an avid chess player and chess set collector." A placard announces: "Chess Exhibition today—Collection of rare chess sets—by Bill Fahey." Fahey owns 21 chess sets valued at \$2,000. There is a photo of his most treasured set, made of ivory and bone, in the mid-18th century "Maltese" style. The last photo is of a hand made set of Fahey's own design, made of brass and aluminum. We would appreciate it if Fahey and other servicemen, at home and abroad, would send us reports on their chess activities.

Senior Master Donald Byrne is Chess Coach and member of the English Department at Pennsylvania State University . . . Chaplain (Major) Kalman L. Levitan, of Headquarters Air Training Command, Randolph (Texas) Air Force Base, handcarved chess pieces, each representing a form of marine life. The King is Neptune, the Queen a mermaid, other pieces sea horses, dolphins and sharks. Three and a half years of work went into it. The set took first place in the wood division of the ATC Designer Craftsman contests . . . Orchids to Fred S. Townsend, formerly of Pittsfield, Mass., who upon moving to Reading, Pa. brought back to life the Reading YMCA Chess Club. Clubs in the southeastern Pennsylvania area eager for home-and-home matches should write to Fred S. Townsend, Reading YMCA Chess Club, Washington and Reed Streets, Reading, Penna.

US Master Charles Kalme once more plucked the North American Latvian Championship, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, with a perfect 6-0 score . . . Robin Ault thrice successive US Junior Champion, took the Ivy League Individual Championship, 3½-½, beating out Michael Valvo by half a point . . . Abroad with the Armed Forces: Marvin Sills, USCF rated Expert, and Bernhard Pfister tied for first place in the sixth bi-monthly USCF European Rating Tournament at Karlsruhe, Germany. The indefatigable organizer, Robert A. Karch, stationed in Munich, came in fourth.

Fifteen year old Tom Ousley won the Alabama State Junior Championship . . . George Pirinsky (5-1) is the Colorado State Open Champion . . . Dr. Joseph Platz of the Hartford Chess Club defeated James Bolton 3-2 and became Connecticut Champion . . . Nick Lanni, 1907 rated player from Gainesville jumped over a master and many experts to grab the Florida State title; his score 6-1 (five wins, two draws) . . . Steve Buining of New Orleans (5½-½) captured the Louisiana Open, The Louisiana State Association Bulletin reports: "Overheard—" Gimme plenty of those onions

—they're the only way I can protect myself from the smokers.'

"... A perfect score (5-0) for John Ragan, winner of the Eastern Missouri Open; second, Carl Goldsberry with 4-1 . . . Alexander Liepniks totaled 5-1, topping the Midwest Open and Nebraska State Championship held at the Lincoln, Nebraska Air Force Base . . . Dr. Jacques Gosteli of Cambridge, Mass., with 5-1, became the Open Champion of South-Eastern New England sponsored by the Fall River Chess Club; second and third after tie-breaking, half a point behind, were G. M. Irwin and Robert Barry, both of Providence, R. I. . . Dr. Alex J. Darbes of Huntington was the dark horse winner (6-0) of the 23rd annual West Virginia State Championship.

US Master Attilio DiCamillo (Lisa Lane's mentor) won the 23rd annual Pennsylvania State Championship, 6½-½; Dr. Max Cohen was second with 6-1. Among officers elected by the Pennsylvania State Chess Federation were William Byland, Pres. and Mordecai Treblow, Sec.-Treas . . . Jim McCormick of Seattle (whom we remember from his visit to New York a few years back) successfully invaded Oregon once again, winning the 1961 Oregon Open with a 6-1 score (after tie-breaking); second, John Bell.

John Curdo clean-swept the Greater Boston Tournament, 6-0; a quadruple tie for second bound together Carl Grossguth, Jacques Gosteli, Algis Makaitis and Dave Scheffer . . . A visitor to a blindfold exhibition given by Grandmaster Samisch kept looking at him, and then remarked to the exhibition organizer: "What a farce! He isn't blind at all." Participating in the Hudson Valley Chess League (N.Y.) team tournament are three clubs from Poughkeepsie, two from Kingston, one each from Carmel, Newburgh and Yorktown Heights . . . Fred Zarse in a somewhat meteoric rise to the top of the Milwaukee chess scene made a 9-0 clean sweep of the annual Milwaukee County Championship. Charles Weldon was second, 7-2; a record field of 56 competed.

William B. Wise, corresponding secretary of the Pittsburgh Chess Club, reports: "Here in Pittsburgh, a metropolitan chess league has been formed consisting of fourteen teams formed from members of various high schools, colleges and industrial concerns in the Pittsburgh area. Games will be rated by the USCF. At the first of the monthly matches, played in October, 25 new members were recruited for the USCF." Nice work! . . . The Quaker City Open (Phil., Pa.) showed A. DiCamillo on top, 5-0; second, with 4½, B. Baczynsky . . .

In a match conducted by the Sperry Chess Club of Salt Lake City, Utah, Ben J. Peterson plastered Dick Plaster 4-0 . . . Utah beat Idaho 12-7.

Pictures of 8 women, one man and a child at chess boards fill a handsome feature page in the Sunday Oregonian, Portland, Oregon, Oct. 8, 1961. "Spark-plug among area players is Mrs. Wendell (Pat) Bates who loves to play and has even taught 3-year-old Ed the names of the chief pieces; she collects unusual chess sets, some of which are shown in the bottom row of player pictures" states Staff Writer Jean Henniger... Richard Long, a student at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn. became the Rocket City (Huntsville, Alabama) Open Champion, 4-1, after tie-breaking; Hunter Weaks was second. The unrated player to finish highest was to get a hand carved bone set from Mexico, contributed by Mr. Robinson, manager of the Sahara Motor Inn, where the tournament was held; this offer attracted five new members to the USCF... John Alexander, Rod Freeman and George Geyer—tied for first, with 5-1, were among the five who qualified in the preliminaries for the finals of the San Diego City-County Championship...

William L. Fredericks of Queens Village took first place in the October rating improvement tournament in New York City, 5-1; in November the winner was Paul Robey of Brooklyn, N.Y... A strong 30-30 tournament in New York City in October, with US Senior Master James T. Sherwin and US Masters Dr. Karl Burger, Larry Gilden and Dr. Ariel Mengarini participating, was won by Sherwin.

A similar tournament in November with 30 players including six masters was won jointly by Pal Benko and Paul Brands, 4½-½; Mengarini and Harry Fajans were next with 4-1.

The Cleveland Chess Center, 1610 Euclid Ave., conducts a simultaneous exhibition on the first Friday of every month at 8 P.M... Secretary Carl Haessler of the Kingsmen Chess Club of Detroit reports plans for a Detroit Metropolitan Chess League... Richard Verber topped the field in both the June and July rating tournaments of the Chicago Chess Club... Ed Carlson and Lew Wood, with 5-2, tied for first in the round robin Woodberry, N.J. Summer Open; Herb Wright led in Class "B"; and Henry Frueh in "C"... The annual rapid transit tournament of the Morningside Heights Chess Club (New York City) was won by Henry Stockhold. Gus Sayer, captain of the Columbia University Chess Team was second, and Martin Kirshenbaum and Robert Augustine tied for third place... The 2nd Gateway Open, sponsored by the Pittsburgh Chess Club, brought Jack Witczek of Loraine, Ohio to the top, 5-0. Six players had 4-1, but the usual t.b. revealed Louis Szedlacsek of Cleveland second and Robert L. Bornholz third... New Orleans' Baldock, youngest player, after finishing in the top third of a local tournament, remarked: "They laughed at me when I sat down to play."

Et tu, Brute?... The Chess Studio of Detroit announces that after the conclusion in December of the Detroit Amateur Championship sponsored by it, a series of 10 lectures will be given from January to March by the Detroit News Chess Editor. In April and May, top masters of Michigan will give a series of simultaneous exhibitions.

Secretary R. H. Bannon, secretary of the Memphis Chess Club is enthusiastic about his club: "Chess is booming in Tennessee, and it looks like most of the strength is in Memphis." They won all four team matches played this year, defeating Arkansas, Birmingham and Mississippi. In the latest match, they slaughtered Nashville, Tenn. on ten boards, double round, 16½-3½, getting perfect scores on the lowest five boards.

Homestead, Coral Gables, Miami, Miami Beach, North Dade, Hollywood and Broward are competing in the South Florida Team League. In addition to the 12 board team matches, there are the Expert division, Class A and Class B... The Jersey City YMCA Chess Club defeated Elizabeth, N.J. 5-3... In a 20 board match, Cleveland outplayed Pittsburgh 11-9, in an annual series begun in 1945. Pittsburgh won in 1958, 1959 and 1960... In New York State, Hudson Valley outscored Westchester 14½-7½ in an inter-league match at Poughkeepsie.

OF KINGS AND MEN. The 32nd FIDE Congress (1961) at Sofia awarded to Raymond Weinstein the title of International Master... "Like Morphy of Old" is a tribute to Larry Gilden headlined above his game against O. Jakobsen of Denmark in the 1961 World Junior Championship, annotated in the September 23rd issue of Schach-Echo (West Germany). Our original entry, Weinstein, was barred because of old age, three over the limit. Gilden finished fourth in the Consolation A group, and overall 16th out of 28 contestants. Nineteen year old Yugoslav Bruno Parma, an economics student at the University of Liubiana, was first with 9-2. Decisive was his win, in the penultimate round, over Florin Gheorghiu of Rumania (for write-up on the latter, see CHESS KALEIDOSCOPE, May, 1961). Gheorghiu was second with 8½; third, Alexander Kuindzhi, USSR with 8 points.

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(Cont'd from p. 14)

9. P-QR3	P-QKt4	18. K-B1	P-K4
10. Q-B1	P-QR4	19. B-B3	P-B4
11. Kt-Q1	P-Kt5	20. Q-K2	P-K5
12. PxP	RPxP	21. P-B4	PxP e.p.
13. R-Kt1	B-QR3	22. Q-R2	BxPch
14. P-QKt3	KtxP	23. B-K2	R-R1
15. R-K1	KtxB	24. QxR	QxQ
16. QxKt	Kt-Q5	25. BxB	PxB
17. KtxKt	BxKtch		Resigns.

H. Borochow	K. Farkas	13. P-B5	PxP
1. P-K4	P-Q4	14. KtxP	B-R4
2. PxP	Kt-KB3	15. KtxKt	BxQ
3. B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	16. QKtxBch	K-R1
4. B-B4	B-Kt5	17. RxB	P-KKt3
5. P-B3	B-B4	18. B-Kt5	P-KR3
6. Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	19. BxKtch	K-R2
7. KKt-K2	Kt-Kt3	20. Kt-Kt3	R-K1
8. B-Kt3	QKtxP	21. R-K1	Q-Q3
9. P-Q4	P-K3	22. Kt-K4	Q-Kt3
10. O-O	B-K2	23. R-K3	QR-Q1
11. Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	24. Kt-Kt5ch	PxKt
12. P-B4	O-O	25. R-R3	mate

## ILLINOIS CHAMP

Angelo Sandrin won the 1961 Illinois Chess Championship in an 8-round Swiss held at Gompers Park recently. He scored 7 straight wins, drawing his 8th to clinch the title. There were 77 entrants. Dan Fischheimer took 2nd with 7 points; then followed at 6 points: Paul Tautvaisas, John Tums, Ed Formanek, Ed Buerger, Seymour Rosen, and Frank Salkauskas.

Masters had a tough time: Tautvaisas lost to Marty Klein and Buerger, while John Tums was defeated by Fred Bender. Another sensation was the winning of the Women's Championship by 14-year-old Kate Sillars, who upset Mrs. Eva Aronson, 1961 U.S. Open Women's Championship, in the final round. On the other side of the age scale, Lewis J. Isaacs, 84-year-old master emeritus, scored a creditable 3½ points.

The tourney was sponsored by the Gompers Park CC and the Division of Recreation of the Chicago Park District. Without the encouragement and help of Al Marchese, Supervisor of Gompers Park, the event would have been impossible. Free coffee and doughnuts were served the entrants through the courtesy of Anthony C. Laurino, Secretary, 39th Ward. Championship trophies were donated by Alderman Philip Shapiro of the 39th Ward and State Senator Seymour Fox.

### ON TAP

CHESS LIFE readers who have noticed the absence in this issue of Eliot Hearst's popular feature, "Chess Kaleidoscope," will be pleased to learn that it will be back again in our February number.

Dr. Buschke will also continue his series of interesting and informative ads with Part II of his list of tournament books in many languages.

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## TOURNAMENT LIFE

January 27-28

### GLASS CITY OPEN

5 round Swiss at Central YMCA, 1110 Jefferson Ave., Toledo, Ohio. \$5.00 entry. 1st prize \$112.50. Top junior, A, B, & C will receive trophies. Other prizes as income permits. Entries and inquiries to Donald Hilding, P.O. Box 6667, Toledo 12, Ohio.

February 10, 17 and 24

### PITTSBURGH METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP

6 round Swiss, 2 rounds on each of above dates at Downtown YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh 2, Pa. Open to all USCF members who live in Alleghany County or who belong to a chess club located in Alleghany County. Entry fees: \$5.00 adults, \$2.50 Juniors under 18. Trophy for winner, cash prizes depending on receipts from entries. For advance entry and details write: Tournament Director, Fred A. Sorenson at above address.

February 23-24-25

### SEVENTIETH ANNUAL MINNESOTA STATE TOURNAMENT

In three sections: Premier and Major sections require USCF membership. Tournament to be held at Main Ballroom of University of Minnesota's Coffman Union, one block east of Washington Ave. Bridge on Washington Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. Top five players in Premier Section qualify for round robin championship in March. Cash prizes and trophies awarded. Mail entry or address inquiries to Sheldon Rein, 6901 South Cedar Lake Road, Minneapolis, Minn., or G. S. Barnes, 3001 Overlook Dr., Minneapolis, Minn.

**CHESS LIFE**

February 18 and 25

### WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT VALLEY TOURNAMENT

6 round Swiss, at Springfield, Mass. YMCA, Chestnut St., Springfield, Mass. Open to all USCF members who are residents of western Massachusetts or the Connecticut Valley. \$4.00 entry. 9 trophies—3 in each class (A, B, and C). Entries and inquiries to: Arnold F. Wood 108 Sherman Ave., Chicopee, Mass.

February 24-25

### GEM CITY OPEN

5 round Swiss at The Loretto, 125 W. First St., Dayton 2, Ohio. \$5.00 entry fee plus USCF membership. (\$3.50 advance entry fee if received by February 22). \$40.00 first prize guaranteed. Cash prizes to top Class A, B, C, Junior and Unrated. Send entries and inquiries to G. Wendel Berry, 840 W. Centerville Rd., Dayton 59, Ohio.

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.