



CHESS LIFE

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Dr. Eliot Hearst (right), USCF master and vice-president of the Washington Chess Divan, is interviewed on the show "The 25th Hour" on WTOP-TV in Washington, D.C.

IT'S FISCHER!



Brooklyn's Chess Star

Bobby Fischer, the 18-year-old chess star from Brooklyn, has scored the most brilliant triumph any American chess player has registered in many years by winning the world interzonal tournament in Stockholm. Bobby was the youngest player in a tournament which embraced almost all of the world's greatest living chess players, all of them anxious to win the right to challenge world champion Mikhail Botvinnik. Bobby emerged first from this strenuous competition. And in winning he struck a major blow at what has long been the near monopoly of victory enjoyed by Soviet chess stars in international competition. He has earned warm congratulations.

(Reprinted from N.Y. Times Mar. 7, 1962—by permission).

FINAL STANDINGS—INTERZONAL

	W	L		W	L
Fischer	17½	4½	Bolbochan	11½	10½
Geller	15	7	Bilek	11	11
Petrosian	15	7	Barcza	11	11
Filip	14	8	Bisguier	9½	12½
Korchnoi	14	8	Bertok	7½	14½
Benko	13½	8½	Yanofsky	7½	14½
Gligoric	13½	8½	German	7	15
Stein	13½	8½	Schweber	5	15
Portisch	12½	9½	Teschner	6½	15½
Uhlmann	12½	9½	Cuellar	5½	16½
Olafsson	12	10	Aaron	4	18
Pomar	12	10			

GAMES FROM THE INTERZONAL STOCKHOLM 1962

FRENCH DEFENSE

YANOFSKY (Canada)		UHLMANN (E. Germany)	
1. P-K4	P-K3	22. B-N5	R-QB1
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	23. K-Q3	R-B3
3. N-QB3	B-N5	24. P-N3	N-B5
4. P-K5	N-K2	25. BxP	R-R4
5. P-QR3	BxNch	26. P-B4	N-K2
6. PxB	P-QB4	27. N-B2	R-R1
7. Q-N4	N-B4	28. B-B6	R/1-QB1
8. B-Q3	P-KR4	29. KR-QN1	R/1-B2
9. Q-B4	PxP	30. P-N4	N-B1
10. PxP	Q-R5	31. P-KR4	N-R4
11. QxQ	NxQ	32. N-Q1	N-N3
12. B-N5	N-B4	33. R-R2	N-R5
13. N-K2	N-B3	34. R-QB2	N-B5
14. P-QB3	N-R4	35. R-N3	K-K
15. N-B4	N-K2	36. P-R5	PxP
16. B-K2	P-KN3	37. PxP	K-B1
17. B-B6	R-R2	38. R-KN2	
18. B-N5ch	B-Q2		N/B5-N7ch
19. BxBch	KxB	39. NxN	RxPch
20. N-R3	P-R5	40. RxR	RxRch
21. K-K2	N-N1	41. K-Q2	Resigns

KING'S INDIAN

AARON (India)		FISCHER (U.S.A.)	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	16. P-QR4	P-K3
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	17. O-O	Q-R5
3. N-QB3	B-N2	18. N-K2	KR-B1
4. P-K4	P-Q3	19. B-K3	N-B5
5. P-B3	O-O	20. BxN	QxB
6. B-K3	QN-Q2	21. KR-B1	Q-R3
7. Q-Q2	P-B4	22. RxRch	RxR
8. KN-K2	P-QR3	23. N-B3	B-B5
9. N-N3	PxP	24. P-B4	P-Q4
10. BxP	N-K4	25. B-Q4	BxBch
11. B-K2	B-K3	26. QxB	Q-N2
12. N-Q5	P-QN4	27. Q-B2	B-R3
13. PxP	PxP	28. R-Q1	R-B5
14. BxP	NxN	29. R-Q2?	RxN!
15. PxN	BxP	30. Resigns	

SICILIAN DEFENSE

BILEK (Hungary)		FISCHER (U.S.A.)	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	16. Q-R4	QxN
2. N-KB3	P-Q3	17. RxBP	RxR
3. P-Q4	PxP	18. Q-Q8ch	N-B1
4. NxP	N-KB3	19. BxRch	KxB
5. N-QB3	P-QR3	20. R-B1ch	K-N3
6. B-N5	P-K3	21. RxN	B-Q2
7. P-B4	Q-N3	22. N-B3	Q-K6ch
8. Q-Q2	QxNP	23. K-R1	Q-B8ch
9. R-QN1	Q-R6	24. N-N1	QxP
10. P-K5	PxP	25. R-N8	Q-KB7
11. PxP	KN-Q2	26. R-B8	QxP
12. B-QB4	B-K2	27. R-B3	K-R2
13. BxKP	O-O	28. White exceeded	the time limit.
14. O-O	BxB		
15. QxB	P-R3		

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

FISCHER (U.S.A.)		PORTISCH (Hungary)	
1. P-K4	P-QB3	35. K-K2	R-KN1
2. N-QB3	P-Q4	36. K-B2	R-Q1
3. N-B3	PxP	37. K-K3	R-Q8
4. NxP	N-Q2	38. P-N3	R-K8ch
5. B-B4	KN-B3	39. K-B4	R-K7
6. N/4-N5	N-Q4	40. KxP	RxP
7. P-Q4	P-KR3	41. P-B4	R-K7
8. N-K4	N/2-N3	42. R-R3	R-K8
9. B-N3	B-B4	43. R-Q3	R-QN8
10. N-N3	B-R2	44. R-K3	R-N7
11. O-O	P-K3	45. P-K6	P-R3
12. N-K5	N-Q2	46. PxPch	KxP
13. P-QB4	N/4-B3	47. K-K5	R-Q7
14. B-B4	NxN	48. R-QB3	P-N3
15. BxN	B-Q3	49. P-B5	R-Q8
16. Q-K2	O-O	50. R-R3	P-N4
17. QR-Q1	Q-K2	51. R-R7ch	K-N1
18. BxB	QxB	52. R-N7	PxP
19. P-B4	P-B4	53. PxP	R-Q5
20. Q-K5	QxQ	54. K-K6	R-K5ch
21. QPxQ	N-K5	55. K-Q5	R-B5
22. R-Q7	NxN	56. KxP	RxKBPch
23. PxN	B-K5	57. K-Q6	R-B3ch
24. B-R4	QR-Q1	58. K-K5	R-B2
25. KR-Q1	RxR	59. R-N6	R-B2
26. RxR	P-KN4	60. K-Q5	K-B2
27. B-Q1	B-B3	61. RxP	K-K2
28. R-Q6	R-B1	62. R-K6ch	K-Q1
29. K-B2	K-B1	63. R-Q6ch	K-K2
30. B-B3	BxB	64. P-B5	R-B1
31. PxP	PxP	65. P-B6	R-B2
32. PxP	K-K2	66. R-R6	K-Q1
33. P-B5	PxP	67. R-R8ch	K-Q2
34. RxP	R-Q1	68. R-R8	Resigns

(Cont'd. on p. 55)

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ACTIVITY MEANS MEMBERS**SPONSOR ONE MORE TOURNAMENT THIS YEAR**To Fred Cramer
From E. A. Dickerson

President

U.S.C.F.

Thanks Fred, for the confidence you have shown in appointing me U.S.C.F. membership chairman. I accept the appointment with a feeling of inadequacy, but will do my best to continue the momentum gained by operation "M" and operation "MM."

To all Chess Organizations
From E. A. Dickerson

During the next 12 months this column will be principally dedicated to the promotion of tournaments (especially new tournaments) and other activities that will endeavor to bring new members to the U.S.C.F.

Our committee will also offer assistance to any organization wishing to sponsor a tournament or other activity. This assistance could be in the form of a director, adjudicator, mailing list for a certain territory, or even a simultaneous exhibitionist.

Any club wishing to avail themselves of this publicity or assistance should send full particulars to E. A. Dickerson, 7271 Gayola Place, Maplewood 17, Missouri.

To Ed Dickerson
From Wm. Hewitt

St. Louis Chess League

"FRED BOENEKER MEMORIAL TOURNAMENT

Missouri, April 28.

Third annual Fred Boeneker Memorial at Clayton Community Center, Clayton, Mo. 6Rd SS Tmt: 30 moves/30 minutes with adjudication after 1:15 total elapsed time: EF under 16 free, 16-21 \$.50, 21 and over \$1.00: 1st prize \$125.00 solid bronze chess set, 10-20 other prizes: Only St. Louis Area novice players eligible."

Here, in terse conventional notation, is the announcement of as wild and wooly a tourney as ever a woodpusher entered. Six rounds in one day! And 30/30 chess! What confusion this must lead to! It does. It also leads to one of the most enjoyable and popular St. Louis area chess events.

The keynote of this event is excitement and confusion. Thirty to fifty novice players will try for their first time to keep score, operate a clock and play chess under a time limit and schedule that would tax a seasoned veteran. Ten tournament officials will find full time jobs keeping up with questions and problems that constantly arise out of the inexperience of the players. But the tournament will move along at a mad pace to an exhausting finish and the prize awards.

The tournament stresses courtesy and sportsmanship in tournament play, and these qualities as shown by the novice players in this event have been superb. All players and the audience stay to witness the prize awards, and the applause for each winner is whole-hearted and thunderous.

Conceived in 1958 as a tribute to the late president of the St. Louis County Capablanca Chess Club, for the third straight year this tournament will introduce novice players to tournament play. A novice player is defined as one "who has never won a game in a tournament conducted under rules similar to the USCF rules of play." Novice players eagerly enter this event because they do not have a fear of being humiliated by strong, experienced players. Having once participated, many are bitten by the "tournament bug," and as a result, the ranks of regular tournament entrants in the St. Louis area have been increased by about 20%. Many prizes are donated, and quite a few are memberships in the USCF. Here again, the purpose is stimulation of interest in chess and tournament play.

The tournament is jointly sponsored by the Capablanca Chess Club and the St. Louis Chess League. Officials are selected from volunteers from the member clubs of the League, and officials are not hard to find because participation in this event is enjoyable to all.

The tournament is a fitting tribute to Fred Boeneker who loved the game and would have, himself, enjoyed this tournament.

(Tournaments and playing conditions in Wisconsin, New York, Texas, and California are unexcelled as far as the experienced chess player goes. Do they, however, have anything compared to the above for the novice??)

Attilio Di Camillo

The staff of the USCF business office has learned, with the deepest regret, of the death of one of our country's strongest masters and best-known chess figures, Attilio Di Camillo.

Advising us of the sad news, Mrs. Anita E. Harris wrote: "Our friend Attilio Di Camillo died Saturday morning, February 17th. He had been hospitalized for three weeks with a serious cold and developed pneumonia.

"Here in Philadelphia we all feel very badly and know that you, too, will share in our sorrow.

"Mr. Di Camillo contributed much to the chess world by his excellent teaching of Charles Kalme, Lisa Lane, Saul Wachs, my son Jeffrey Harris, and many, many others.

"He was truly a teacher of "Champions," besides being a master of first rank. "Chess has suffered an irreplaceable loss."

International Tournaments

Games From Recent Events

ANNOTATED BY

**MASTER
LEONARD BARDEN**

BOTVINNIK'S HASTINGS

In 1934, the raw young Soviet champion, Mikhail Botvinnik, made his first trip to an overseas tournament, and proved a flop. Euwe, Flohr, and Sir George Thomas tied for first prize, with Capablanca fourth and Botvinnik out of the prize money in fifth place. Returning to Russia with only point money to show for his pains, the dedicated Botvinnik felt that his failure was due to lack of acclimatization; he had arrived in Hastings only two hours before the tournament.

This Christmas, Botvinnik, now world champion, came a second time to Hastings. Even before the tournament began, he showed his determination to avoid the error of 1934—and incidentally impressed congress director Frank Rhoden with his considerate attitude.

After what has become the traditional Soviet visa con-

fusion, Botvinnik and Flohr arrived unexpectedly in Hastings three days before the tournament, and had hurriedly to be fixed up with an expensive hotel room over the Christmas period. Rhoden was contemplating the bill when Botvinnik and Flohr approached him, apologized that they should cause such inconvenience, and offered to pay for the accommodation themselves.

Once the tournament began, Botvinnik's Spartan regimen made him an interesting contrast to the other masters. While his rivals, Flohr included, spent their evenings chatting over coffee in the hotel lounge, Botvinnik was usually in bed by 9 p.m. Each morning, he and Flohr would sample the sea air by a sedate stroll along the promenade.

Watch Botvinnik's Tie!

When Botvinnik played his title matches with Smyslov, he liked to take a drink of cranberry juice whenever he felt he was getting the better of the games. At the Leipzig team tournament, however, he became a convert to black coffee. Harry Golombek, the British international master who has been the judge at Botvinnik's last five title matches, told me that during the second Tal match Botvinnik would regularly drink his coffee after the session had been in progress for three hours. Only once did he become so absorbed in the position that he was fourteen minutes 'late' taking his drink.

At Hastings, a British journalist, John Gale, writing in

the *Observer*, noticed a new refinement during Botvinnik's marathon, 104-move encounter with his chief rival Gligoric. "Botvinnik was brought a cup of black coffee. He thanked the small boy who brought it, put in two lumps of sugar, stirred it carefully, and left it for ten minutes without taking a sip."

Botvinnik's opponents at Hastings noticed that he has substituted a new method of indicating when he is pleased with himself. "When I made the losing move against him," British champion Jonathan Penrose told me, "Botvinnik straightened his tie."

Two Training Methods

Botvinnik's game with Gligoric was adjourned three times. After the third adjournment, I approached Botvinnik, who was analyzing the position on his pocket set at the lunch table, and asked him when he expected the game to finish. He shrugged his shoulders: "Maybe next year." Next year it was, for the final session took place on the free day, January 1st. The night before, Botvinnik, together with his pocket set, had retired to bed, early as usual. The happy-go-lucky Yugoslav grandmaster has different 'training methods.' At the hotel dance to celebrate the New Year he 'analyzed' the variations of the Twist until the small hours of the morning.

When the grandmasters sat down to their fourth session next afternoon, Gligoric was gradually driven back in a Bishops of opposite colors ending until this position was reached.



The weary Gligoric now blundered with 99., B-N2? (probably Black is lost anyway).

Sensation in the tournament hall. As Botvinnik pondered, glancing occasionally at his clock and scoresheet as the time control at move 104 approached, every patzer in the room noticed the forced win by 100. RxB ch!, KxR; 101. P-B6 ch, K-N3; 102. P-B7, R-K7 ch; 103. B-K6, and Black has to give up his Rook for the passed pawn.

Instead, Botvinnik played 100. K-B7?, B-R3; 101. R-R6? (after 101. P-B6! Black is still lost). R-KB7; 102. B-K6, B-B8; 103. P-B6, B-N4; 104. B-N3, K-R3; and a draw was agreed. White can never escape the pin of his KBP against the King, for if 105. K-K7, RxP!

I asked Botvinnik after the game whether he had overlooked the elementary winning combination. "No, I saw the possibility," he replied, "but in visualizing the position after 102. P-B7 I made a mistake and mentally placed the Black King on KN2 instead of KN3."

So, how should you spend your adjournment time: in analyzing your position over your meals or in dancing the Twist? Either way, it seems, you are sure to blunder. . . .

Hastings, 1961-62

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Score
1. Botvinnik (USSR)	x	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8-1
2. Gligoric (Yugoslavia)	x	1	0	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	1	6-3
3. Flohr (USSR)	0	x	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	5 1/2-3 1/2
4. Bisguier (USA)	0	1	1/2	x	1/2	0	1	1/2	1/2	1	5-4
5. Penrose (Great Britain)	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	x	1/2	1	0	1	1	5-4
6. Littlewood (Great Britain)	0	1	1/2	1	1/2	x	0	1	1/2	0	4 1/2-4 1/2
7. Robatsch (Austria)	0	0	1/2	0	0	1	x	1	1/2	1	4-5
8. Barden (Great Britain)	0	0	0	1/2	1	0	0	x	1/2	1	3-6
9. Wade (Great Britain)	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	x	1	3-6
10. Aaron (India)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	x	1-8

In his young days as a leading pre-war challenger for the world title, Flohr was famed for his tournament-winning technique of drawing with the top players and beating the tail-enders. If you study the score-table at Hastings, where Flohr took third prize behind Botvinnik and Gligoric, you will notice that he notched a true Flohr result: wins against the three bottom players (Wade, myself, and Aaron), draws with the others, and a single loss to Gligoric. The concluding stages of this game were a sad illustration of how one of the world's top blitz players can have his reflexes slowed and his nerves

weakened by middle age (Flohr is 53).

With fifteen moves to make in five minutes in a level but complicated position, Flohr was so anxious that he couldn't sit still at the board, but got up and paced about while the determined Gligoric sat and pondered. When Flohr had ten moves to make in a couple of minutes, it seemed that he was almost paralyzed by indecision; at every move, his hand fluttered hesitantly from piece to piece. Finally he overstepped with five moves to go to the control—still in a sound position. "Nitchevo, nitchevo, Salo," said Botvinnik.

Lord Mayor draws with champion

Among the competitors in a simultaneous given by Botvinnik in London after the tournament was Sir Frederick Hoare, the Lord Mayor of London, who took part in the display wearing his diamond-studded chain of office. Defending the champion's English Opening with sound positional skill, Sir Frederick, who is a strong amateur player, was the first to be offered a draw by Botvinnik after a steady game of 24

moves. "I am absolutely delighted; it has always been my ambition to play against and draw with the world champion," he said afterwards. Botvinnik drew seven games, losing only to David Wells, British under-21 champion. Botvinnik's comment: "I was bound to achieve a worse result than at Hastings." High judgment standards: his simultaneous opponents included eight British championship players.



The Squeeze Technique

The worst kind of position to have against a top grandmaster is one devoid of counterplay; in such cases high-class technique can operate without the possibility of some chance tactical surprise turning up to spoil the effect. This is what happens to Bisguier here; after missing his solitary chance of refuting an inaccuracy by the world champion, he is squeezed off the board.

RETI OPENING

Mikhail Botvinnik
Soviet Union

Arthur Bisguier
United States

Hastings, 1961-62

1. P-KN3

Such an opening, which Botvinnik quite frequently adopts and whose chief purpose is to mask White's intended center pawn formation for as long as possible, may be a pointer to the trend of future grandmaster thinking with the white pieces. As the more direct openings become intensively analyzed, the theme of handling White could be to reach a complicated middle game, lacking definite positional features, as soon as possible.

1., P-Q4; 2. N-KB3, N-KB3; 3. B-N2, P-K3; 4. O-O, B-K2; 5. P-B4, O-O; 6. P-N3, P-B3?

7. B-N2, P-QN4!

The best chance of establishing a rationale for his previous move.

8. P-Q3, QN-Q2.

8., QPxP; 9. QPxP, QxQ; 10. RxQ, PxP; 11. PxP favors White, who can manoeuvre with his minor pieces, utilizing K5 and Q4 as strongpoints, while Black is handicapped with counterplay owing to the weakness along the white diagonal.

9. QN-Q2, B-N2; 10. Q-B2, R-B1; 11. P-K4!

Now White takes command of the center.

11., Q-N3; 12. P-K5, N-K1; 13. P-Q4, P-QB4?

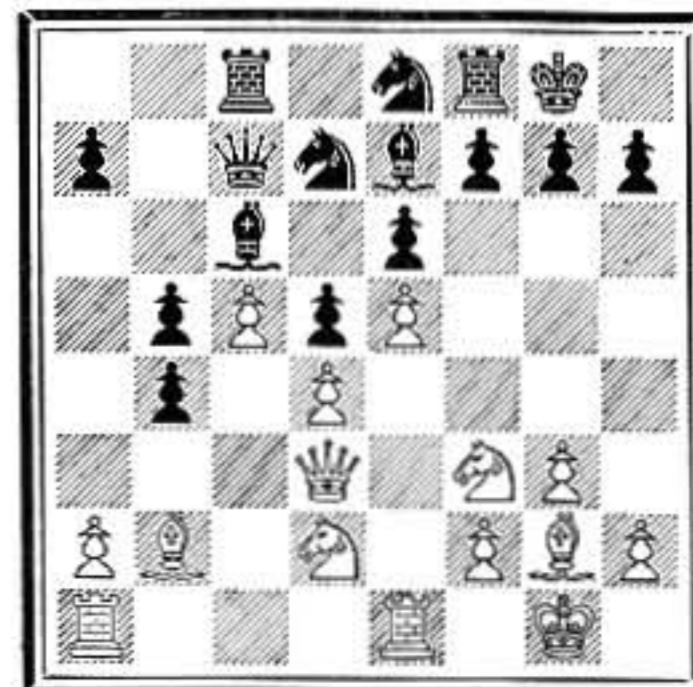
This looks a good method of complicating the fight, but it underestimates the ensuing pawn sacrifice. Preferable is 13., NPxP; 14. PxP, and only now 14., P-QB4.

14. P-QN4!, PxNP; 15. P-B5, Q-B2; 16. Q-Q3, B-QB3; 17. KR-K1?

An automatic restraining move (White wants to deter his opponent from, P-B3) which should have given away the advantage. Stronger is an immediate 17. P-QR3, when Black appears to have nothing better than 17., PxP; 18. QxRP, R-R1; 19. KR-K1 transposing into the actual game.



Botvinnik (left) plays Bisguier at Hastings



Position after 17. KR-K1?

17., P-N3?

Much better is 17., P-QR4; when White dare not continue 18. P-QR3, PxP; 19. QxRP, because of 19., B-Q1!; followed by, P-N5; when the blockade is lifted and Black's united passed pawns give winning prospects.

After 17., P-QR4; White would have had to try a king's side attack with 18. N-B1, followed by P-KR4 and the infiltration of the minor pieces thru the black squares. In such a case, Black's own trumps on the queen's side would ensure good counter-chances.

18. P-QR3!

Now this is very strong, and Black proves unable to construct sufficient defensive resources against the thrust along the QR file.

18., PxP.

If here 18., P-QR4; 19. PxP, PxP; 20. Q-N3 at once regains the pawn with the better game.

19. QxRP, R-R1; 20. B-B3!

Permanently preventing, P-QR4, and setting up a black square blockade which ultimately leaves Black with a useless Queen's Bishop.

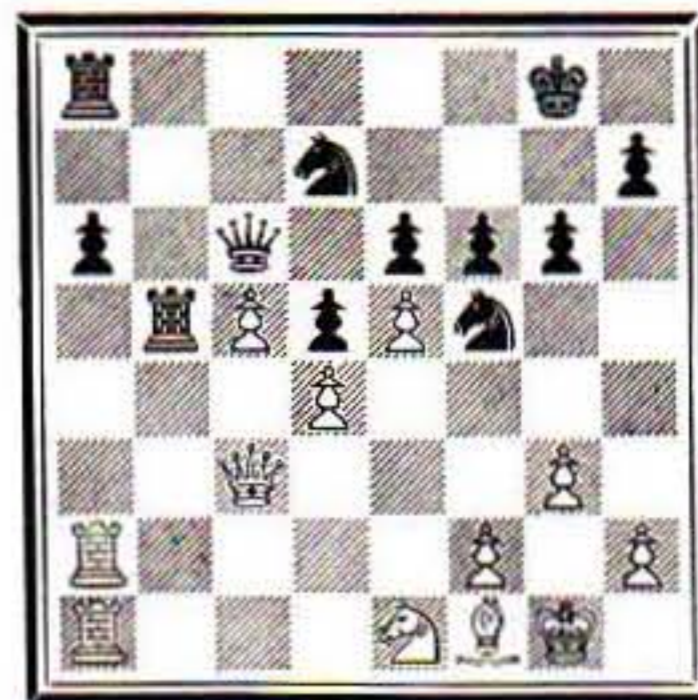
20., B-Q1; 21. N-N3, N-N2; 22. B-R5, Q-N2; 23. BxB, KRxB; 24. N-R5, Q-B2; 25. R-K2, P-QR3; 26. N-K1, N-B4; 27. Q-QB3.

Now the threat of N-Q3-N4, completing the blockade, induces Black to make a bid for freedom with a pawn sacrifice.

27., P-N5; 28. QxP, KR-N1; 29. Q-B3, R-N4.

Slightly better is 29., B-N4 and, N-K2-B3.

30. R(K2)-R2, P-B3; 31. NxB, QxN; 32. B-B1.



The winning move. If the Rook retreats, the QRP falls and White soon advances his own passed QBP.

32., PxP; 33. BxR, QxB; 34. PxP, P-Q5; 35. Q-Q3, QxP; 36. RxP, RxR; 37. QxR, QxP; 38. N-Q3, Q-B3; 39. Q-B8 ch, N-B1; 40. R-R8, N-Q3; 41. Q-Q8, QxQ; 42. RxQ, N-N4; 43. N-K5, K-N2; 44. N-B6, Resigns.

After White wins the QP, his king will gradually infiltrate among the remaining black pawns.

A game typical of Botvinnik's play at Hastings. It indicates strategical sureness and depth, but very occasional tactical uncertainty. None of the three players who had a fleeting chance, for one move, to unseat Botvinnik at Hastings (Bisguier, Robatsch, and myself) took advantage of their opportunities. It might be a different story in a title match against Bobby Fischer. . . .

Blitz Attack on Botvinnik

SICILIAN DEFENSE (FISCHER ATTACK)

John Littlewood Mikhail Botvinnik
Hastings, 1961-62

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, P-KN3; 6. B-K3, B-N2; 7. P-B3, P-QR3; 8. B-QB4, P-QN4; 9. B-N3, B-N2.

Reshevsky's idea against what ought now to be called the Fischer Attack: Black delays development of the QN, and pushes ahead with his queen's wing pawn advance in anticipation of White castling long.

10. Q-Q2, QN-Q2.

Less pretentious than 10., P-KR4 (Bisguier-Reshevsky, 2nd match game 1957) when White, though outplayed in the middle game, stood better in the opening after 11. P-QR4, P-N5; 12. N-R2, P-R4; 13. P-B3.

11. O-O-O, N-B4; 12. K-N1, NxB; 13. BPxN!

More active than 13. RPxN, after which Botvinnik intended 13., Q-B2 and, O-O-O: by contrast, after the text, Black dare not castle long because of the attack along the open QB file.

13., O-O; 14. B-R6, BxB; 15. QxB, P-N5!

Botvinnik makes his defense-cum-attack moves in the right order. If at once 15., P-K4, he points out in his own notes in Chess that White gains control of Q5 by 16. N-B2 and N-K3.

This is the critical position, not only for the present game but also, by implication, for the theoretical assessment of an important opening variation. White now chooses a sharp sacrificial attack which fails—narrowly but quite decisively. As Botvinnik remarked at the time, it seemed, over-the-board, that White had a 50-50 chance of success; yet no improvements in his attack were found in post-mortem analysis.

Consequently, White ought to eschew an immediate attempt at a blitz and swing over to positional play, combining probing attempts to find Knight outposts with pressure along the Q file. At the same time, the idea of P-KR4-5 remains in reserve if Black maintains a passive set-up.

White has three possible knight moves:

(a) 16. N-Q5. This can lead to a draw after 16., NxN; 17. PxN, BxP; 18. N-B5, PxN; 19. RxB, P-K3; 20. RxQP, QxR;

21. Q-N5 ch, or else Black can play more ambitiously, as suggested by Botvinnik in his notes, with 16., BxN!; 17. PxN, Q-Q2; followed by, P-K4.

(b) 16. N(B3)-K2, P-K4; 17. N-B2, P-QR4. Another suggestion by Botvinnik; chances are probably about even.

(c) 16. N-R4(!), P-K4; 17. N-B2, P-R4 (else White can safely take the QNP); 18. N-K3, with ideas of doubling rooks against the backward QP or (should Black play, Q-K2) of N-N6-Q5. This is Littlewood's post-mortem suggestion, and represents White's best chance for advantage. Further tests are required to decide whether Black then has adequate counterplay along the QR and QB files.

16. P-K5?, N-Q2!; 17. P-KR4.

Littlewood had planned the fantastic variation 17. PxP, PxN; 18. N-B5, PxN; 19. Q-N5 ch, K-R1; 20. PxP, P-B7 ch!; 21. K-R1!, PxR(Q) ch; 22. RxQ, Q-K1; 23. RxN!, with a draw, but this fails to 17., P-K4!; e.g. 18. P-KR4, NPxN; 19. P-R5, PxN; 20. PxNP, N-B3; 21. P-KN4, QxP; 22. P-N5, P-B7 ch!; 23. KxP, Q-B2 ch and, BPxP. In the game, too,, P-B7 ch proves to be the key to the defense.

17., PxN; 18. P-R5, PxKP.

A dramatic moment. Here there was hubbub among the spectators, who had the vision of a new St. George arising to slay the continental dragons (Littlewood had defeated Gligoric in the previous round). Even many of the other masters were taken in, and gathered round White's position, which was viewed with a mixture of amazement and envy. As Botvinnik sat calmly at the board—and even adjusted his tie—while Littlewood's head remained buried in his hands, doubts began to arise. Gradually everyone who was expecting the world champion's imminent defeat after 19. PxNP, N-B3; 20. N-B5 (or 20. N-K6) saw the catch: 20., P-B7 ch!; 21. KxP, Q-B1 ch.

19. PxNP, N-B3; 20. PxQBP.

White is desperate now. After the other plausible try 20. P-KN4, PxN; 21. P-N5, P-B7 ch; 22. KxP, Q-B2 ch; 23. K-N1, BPxP; 24. PxN, PxP; White has nothing for the lost piece.

20., PxN; 21. PxRP ch, K-R1; 22. RxP, Q-R4; 23. Q-K3, N-Q4; 24. Q-Q2, NxP ch; 25. K-R1, QR-Q1; 26. R-QB1, QxP ch; 27. QxQ, NxQ; 28. RxR, RxR; White resigns.

RESULTS OF SOVIET CHAMPIONSHIPS**1945-1961**

- XIV 1945—Mikhail Botvinnik 15 points (out of 17)
- XV 1947—Paul Keres 14 (19)
- XVI 1948—David Bronstein and Alexander Kotov 12 (18)
- XVII 1949—David Bronstein and Vasily Smyslov 13 (19)
- XVIII 1950—Paul Keres 11½ (17)
- XIX 1951—Paul Keres 12 (17)
- XX 1952—Mikhail Botvinnik and Mark Taimanov 13½ (19) (A play-off match between Botvinnik and Taimanov was won by Botvinnik, 3½-2½)
- XXI 1954—Yuri Averbakh 14½ (19)
- XXII 1955—E. Geller and V. Smyslov 12 (19) (A play-off match was won by Geller, 4-3)
- XXIII 1956—Y. Averbakh, Boris Spassky and M. Taimanov 11½ (17) (A match-tournament was won by Taimanov)
- XXIV 1957—Mikhail Tal 14 (21)
- XXV 1958—Mikhail Tal 12½ (18)
- XXVI 1959—Tigran Petrosian 13½ (19)
- XXVII 1960—Victor Korchnoi 14 (19)
- XXVIII 1961—Tigran Petrosian 13¼ (19)
- XXIX 1961—Boris Spassky 14½ (20)

KING'S INDIAN		
POLUGAEVSKY	SHIYANOVSKY	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	21. BxN PxB
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	22. N-K2 Q-KB1
3. N-QB3	B-N2	23. QxP QxP
4. P-K4	O-O	24. N-B3 Q-K6ch
5. B-K3	P-Q3	25. R-Q2 R-KN1!?
6. P-B3	P-B3	26. QxN! R-N7
7. Q-Q2	P-QR3	27. Q-K8ch K-N2
8. O-O-O	P-QN4	28. QxPch K-N1
9. B-R6	PxP	29. Q-K8ch K-N2
10. P-KR4	P-Q4	30. P-R6ch! KxP
11. P-R5	BxB	31. Q-B8ch K-R4
12. QxB	P-N4	32. Q-B5ch K-R3
13. N-R3	BxN	33. N-K2!! R-B7
14. PxB	K-R1	34. Q-N4 P-B4
15. R-N1	R-N1	35. Q-N5ch QxQ
16. P-K5	N-K1	36. PxQch KxP
17. P-KR4!	N-B2	37. PxB P-KR4
18. RxP	N-K3	38. P-B6 P-R5
19. RxRch	QxR	39. N-Q4 Resigns
20. B-R3	N-Q2	

KING'S INDIAN		
AVERBAKH	GIPSLIS	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	18. Q-Q2 P-Q4
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	19. N(2)-B3 B-QR3
3. N-QB3	B-N2	20. NxB NxN
4. P-K4	P-Q3	21. PxB N-Q5
5. P-B3	O-O	22. N-B3 P-B4
6. B-K3	N-B3	23. P-B4 Q-B3
7. KN-K2	P-QR3	24. R-Q1 KR-B1
8. Q-Q2	QR-N1	25. PxP N-B7ch!!
9. R-B1	B-Q2	26. QxN QxP
10. P-KN3	P-QN4	27. K-B2 RxN
11. PxP	PxB	28. Q-Q2 P-B5!
12. B-N2	P-K4	29. BxP Q-B4!
13. P-Q5	N-QR4	30. B-R3 QxB
14. P-N3	P-N5	31. BxR Q-R4
15. N-Q1	B-N4	32. KR-B1 B-Q4ch!!
16. QxP	P-B3	33. Resigns
17. PxP	NxBP	

SICILIAN DEFENSE		
KERES	KHASHIN	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	19. P-KR4 P-B3
2. N-KB3	P-Q3	20. KR-K1 Q-N2
3. P-Q4	PxP	21. P-R5 P-N4
4. NxP	N-KB3	22. N-B6 P-K3
5. N-QB3	P-KN3	23. RxQP P-R4
6. B-K3	B-N2	24. R/T-Q1 Q-N2
7. B-N5 ch	QN-Q2	25. QxQ ch KxQ
8. P-B3	P-QR3	26. R-Q8 RxR
9. B-QB4	O-O	27. RxR K-R3
10. Q-Q2	Q-B2	28. P-N4 B-N2
11. B-N3	N-B4	29. R-Q6 R-R3
12. O-O-O	NxB ch	30. RxP RxN
13. RPxN	P-QN4	31. R-K3 R-Q3
14. B-R6	P-N5	32. K-B1 R-Q5
15. N-Q5	NxN	33. P-QB4 R-B5
16. PxN	Q-R4	34. P-B5 BxP
17. K-N1	BxB	35. K-Q2 BxP
18. QxB	QxP	36. Resigns

KING'S INDIAN		
SPASSKY	TAL	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	15. Q-K3 R-B2
2. N-KB3	P-KN3	16. QR-Q1 R-K1
3. P-KN3	B-N2	17. R-Q4 P-N4
4. B-N2	P-B4	18. QxNP! P-KR3
5. P-B4	O-O	19. Q-Q2 P-N5
6. O-O	P-Q3	20. N-N1 N-Q4
7. N-B3	N-B3	21. R-N4! P-R4
8. PxP	PxB	22. R-N5 R-B4
9. B-K3	B-K3	23. P-N3! N-B6
10. BxP	Q-R4	24. RxR QxR
11. B-QR3	BxP	25. NxN PxN
12. N-Q4	NxN	26. BxQ PxQ
13. QxN	QR-B1	27. PxB and won
14. Q-B4	P-KN4	

FOUR KNIGHTS		
BAGIROV	SHAMKOVICH	
1. P-K4	P-K4	21. QxP Q-Q5
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	22. R-QR1 P-R3
3. B-N5	N-B3	23. R-R5 P-Q4
4. N-B3	N-Q5	24. PxP Q-N3
5. B-R4	B-B4	25. P-N4 NxBP
6. O-O	O-O	26. NxN R-K7ch
7. P-Q3	P-Q3	27. K-N3 PxN
8. NxN	BxN	28. R-B5 Q-K3
9. B-KN5	P-B3	29. R-B2 R-K1
10. Q-Q2	P-KR3	30. P-Q4 RxR
11. B-K3	B-N3	31. QxR Q-Q3ch
12. B-N3	B-K3	32. K-N2 P-QN3
13. QR-K1	N-N5	33. R-B3 QxP
14. QPxB	QxB	34. R-B7 P-B3
15. P-KR3	N-B3	35. P-B3 Q-N4
16. K-R2	N-R4	36. Q-B3 Q-K7ch
17. P-N3	QR-K1	37. Q-B2 Q-Q6
18. P-B4	BxB	38. Q-B5 R-K7ch
19. RPxB	PxP	39. K-B1 Q-Q8
20. P-KN4	N-B3	Mate

SICILIAN DEFENSE		
NEZHMETDINOV	TAL	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	9. P-KN4 P-QN4
2. N-KB3	P-Q3	10. P-QR3 B-N2
3. P-Q4	PxB	11. B-B3 N-B4
4. NxP	N-KB3	12. Q-K2 P-K4
5. N-QB3	P-K3	13. N-B5 P-N3
6. B-K2	P-QR3	14. Pxp! PxP
7. O-O	Q-B2	15. N-R6 N-K3
8. P-B4	QN-Q2	16. B-N2 B-N2
		(See Diagram)
17. RxN!	BxR	24. Q-Q4 K-B1
18. N-Q5	Q-Q1	25. RxR Q-Q1
19. Q-B2	N-B5	26. R-B5 ch PxR
20. BxN	PxB	27. QxR ch K-K2
21. P-K5!	BxP	28. Q-N7 ch K-K3
22. R-K1	P-B3	29. PxP ch Resigns
23. NxP ch	QxN	



NIMZO-INDIAN		
VLADIMIROV	AVERBAKH	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	12. QR-N1 N/N3xP
2. P-QB4	P-K3	13. P-QN4 PxP
3. N-QB3	B-N5	14. NxN PxP ch
4. B-N5	P-B4	15. N/5-B3 B-K3
5. P-Q5	P-Q3	16. R-B1 R-B1
6. R-B1	PxB	17. BxQP P-R7
7. PxP	O-O	18. BxR QxQ ch
8. P-K3	QN-Q2	19. RxQ B-N6
9. N-K2	P-KR3	20. R-B1 N-K5
10. B-B4	N-N3	21. Resigns
11. P-QR3	B-R4	

SICILIAN DEFENSE		
GIPSLIS	GURGENIDZE	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	16. N/4-N5 R-R3
2. N-KB3	P-Q3	17. R-Q2 P-R5
3. P-Q4	PxB	18. R/T-Q1 BxN
4. NxP	N-KB3	19. NxB Q-R4
5. N-QB3	P-KN3	20. P-QB4 Q-N5
6. B-K3	B-N2	21. K-N1 N-K1
7. P-B3	O-O	22. R-QB2 R-B3
8. Q-Q2	N-B3	23. P-QR3 Q-R4
9. B-QB4	N-QR4	24. P-R4 Q-Q1
10. B-N3	NxB	25. P-B5 Q-R4
11. NxN	B-K3	26. NxP N-N2
12. O-O-O	P-QR4	27. P-R5 PxB
13. N-Q4	B-B5	28. P-KN4 Black exceeded the time limit.
14. B-R6	BxB	
15. QxB	P-K4	

SICILIAN DEFENSE		
NEZHMETDINOV	POLUGAEVSKY	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	19. QxN R-Q1
2. N-KB3	P-Q3	20. Q-K2 P-KR4
3. P-Q4	PxB	21. QR-K1? P-R5
4. NxP	N-KB3	22. Q-B2 R-Q2
5. N-QB3	P-QR3	23. N-K2 P-R6
6. B-N5	P-K3	24. PxP RxP
7. P-B4	P-N4	25. N-N3 Q-Q4
8. P-K5	PxB	26. B-N6 B-K4
9. PxP	Q-B2	27. RxR QxR
10. PxN	Q-K4 ch	28. R-K1 Q-N4
11. N-K4	QxN ch	29. B-K3 Q-N5
12. N-K2	N-B3	30. R-KB1 P-B4
13. Q-Q2	P-KR3	31. B-B4 R-Q8
14. B-K3	B-N2	32. P-B3 R-R5
15. N-N3	Q-K4	33. B-B7 P-B5
16. PxP	BxP	34. QxP QxQ
17. B-Q3	N-N5!	35. Resigns
18. O-O	NxB	

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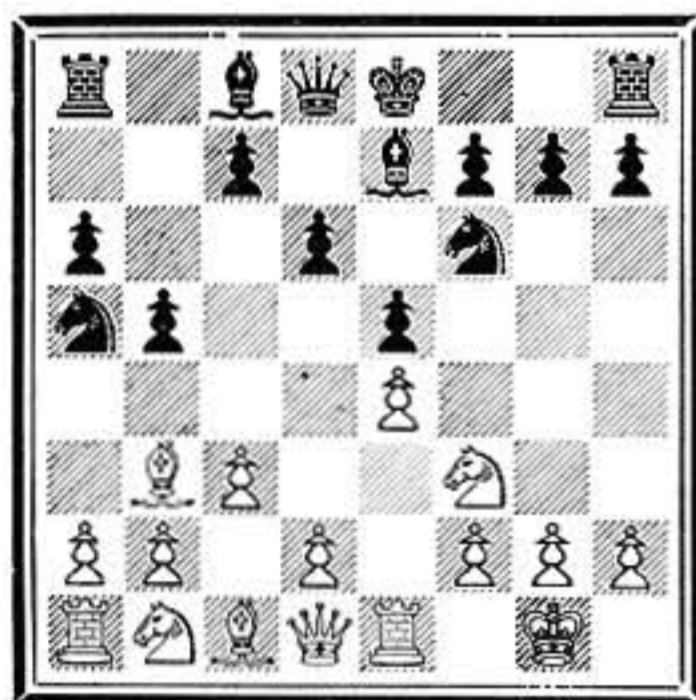


U. S. CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP, 1962

White: Larry Evans
Black: Abe Turner

RUY LOPEZ

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2. N-KB3 | N-QB3 |
| 3. B-N5 | P-QR3 |
| 4. B-R4 | N-B3 |
| 5. O-O | P-QN4 |
| 6. B-N3 | B-K2 |
| 7. R-K1 | P-Q3 |
| 8. P-B3 | N-QR4 |



Position after 8., N-QR4

More usual is 8., O-O in order to force 9. P-KR3, and then N-QR4 which transposes more or less into the present game. If (after 8., O-O) White dispenses with P-KR3 and tries 9. P-Q4, B-N5!; 10. B-K3 (10. P-Q5, N-QR4; 11. B-B2, P-B3=), NxKP!; 11. B-Q5, Q-Q2; 12. BxKN, P-Q4; 13. B-B2, P-K5 leads to a complicated variation, not unfavorable to Black.

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| 9. B-B2 | P-B4 |
| 10. P-Q4 | Q-B2 |

Inferior is 10., B-N5; 11. PxKP, BxN (forced to prevent the loss of a Pawn); 12. QxB with two Bishops and advantage to White.

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| 11. QN-Q2 | O-O |
| 12. N-B1 | |

The omission of P-KR3 leads to subtle transpositions.

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| 12. | N-B5 |
|----------|------|

Provoking P-QN3, thus weakening White's Q-wing. 12., BPxP; 13. PxP, B-N5; leads to sharp play—14. N-K3, BxN; 15. QxB, N-B3 (....., PxP; 16. N-B5, QxB; 17. NxB+, K-R1; 18. N-B5, threatening NxNP—Alekhine); 16. P-Q5,

N-Q5; 17. Q-Q1, NxB; 18. NxN, P-QR4 (to prevent N-N4 and N-B6); with equality.

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| 13. P-QN3 | |
|-----------|-------|

An alternative is 13. N-K3, NxN; 14. BxN, B-N2; 15. N-Q2 followed by P-KB4.

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| 13. | N-N3 |
| 14. N-K3 | P-N3 |
| 15. P-KR3 | |

Basically a waiting move to see where Black will develop his QB.

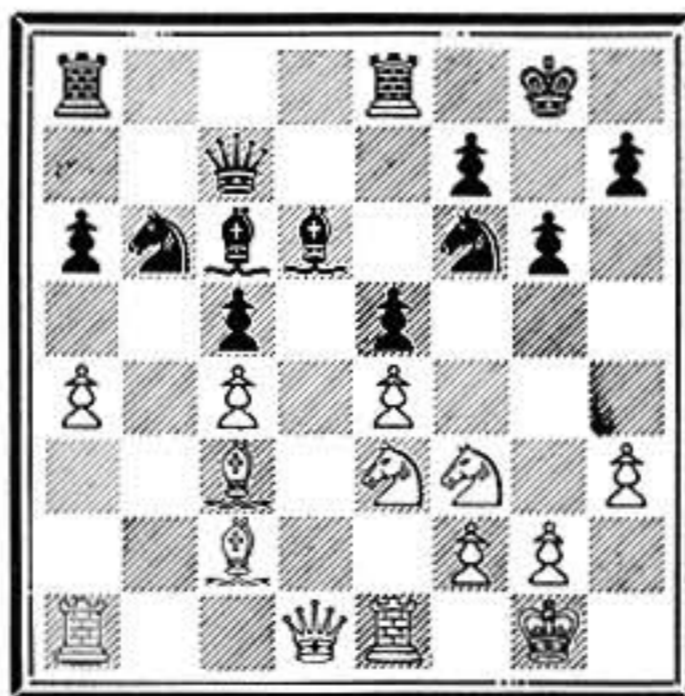
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| 15. | B-Q2 |
|----------|------|

But now Black plays too mechanically. Correct is 15., B-N2; attacking White's KP and thus forcing a decision in the center. This position was reached (with Black's Knight still on QR4 and White's Pawn still on QN2) in Parma-Matanovic, Bled, 1961, where a quick draw resulted after: 16. PxKP, PxP; 17. N-R2, QR-B1; 18. Q-B3, B-K3; 19. N(2)-N4, NxN; 20. PxN, N-B5; 21. N-Q5, BxN; 22. PxN, N-N3; 23. R-Q1, R-Q3. White has a little surprise in store, however, directed against just such a transposition.

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| 16. PxKP | PxP |
| 17. P-B4! | |

Now White is ready to plant a Knight on Q5. Black is temporarily enjoined from White's Q4 square (he has no piece with which to occupy it).

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| 17. | KR-K1 |
| 18. B-N2 | B-Q3 |
| 19. P-QR4 | PxRP |
| 20. PxP | B-B3 |
| 21. B-B3! | |



Position after 21. B-B3

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| 21. | QN-Q2? |
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Too passive. Correct is 21., P-QR4 to prevent the threat of B-R5. White's

KP is poison: e.g., 21., BxKP; 22. N-N4, BxB; 23. NxN+, K-R1; 24. NxR, BxQ; 25. NxQ, winning the exchange. Or if 21., NxKP; 22. B-R5 (also strong is 22. BxN, BxB; 23. N-N4, winning the exchange), P-B4; 23. R-N1, QR-N1; 24. RxN, RxR; 25. N-Q5, BxN; 26. QxB+, K-N2; 27. BxN, PxB; 28. QxP(K4), with a bind. This last time is complicated by the desperado possibility of 22., NxKBP?!; 23. KxN, P-K5.

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| 22. N-Q5 | BxN |
| 23. BPxB | |

White has two Bishops and a stranglehold. Black is objectively lost.

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| 23. | N-R4 |
| 24. P-R5 | N(4)-B3 |

Marking time. 24., N-B5 fails to 25. P-N3, NxP+; 24. K-N2, winning a piece. The attempt at counterplay with 24., P-B5; loses a Pawn to 25. N-Q2 followed by R-R4 (the point of 24. P-R5).

- | | |
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| 25. N-Q2 | KR-N1 |
| 26. N-B4 | R-N4 |

Sacrificing the exchange. On 26., B-B1; 27. B-R4 leaves Black virtually without a good move.

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| 27. B-R4 | QR-N1 |
| 28. P-B4 | R-K1 |

Not 28., PxP; 29. P-K5.

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| 29. BxR | |
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We now enter that domain between moves 30 and 40 known as "time-pressure." White considered briefly the following line: 29. Q-Q3, PxP; 30. P-K5, N(2)xP; 31. BxN, BxB; 32. P-Q6, Q-R2! (....., B-Q5+?; 33. QxB); and if 33. RxB, RxR; 34. NxR, P-B5 dis. + winning White's Queen!

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| 29. | PxB |
| 30. NxB | QxN |
| 31. PxP | QNxP |
| 32. P-R6 | |

More accurate is 32. BxN. The text allows Black to blockade K4. Even though an exchange behind, Black's connected Queen-side Pawns are dangerous.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 32. | KN-Q2 |
| 33. Q-K2 | P-N5 |
| 34. BxN | NxB |
| 35. KR-QB1 | |

35. Q-N5, R-N1 is inconclusive. White must also beware of N-B6+ if his Queen strays from home base.

35. R-R1
36. P-R7

Sharper is 36. Q-N5, but White was too short of time to analyze N-B6+?!; 37. PxN (not 37. K-B2, N-Q5!; 38. QxBP, Q-B5+ with at least a draw), Q-N6+; 38. K-B1, QxBP+; 39. K-K1, Q-K6+; 40. K-Q1 and, indeed, White seems to escape the perpetual.

36. P-B5

On 36., Q-N3; White intended either 36. Q-R6 or 36. Q-K3, N-Q2 (....., N-Q6; 37. R-B4!); 37. P-K5!, P-B5; 38. QxQ, NxQ; 39. R-R6 (or 39. P-Q6), NxP; 40. RxP.

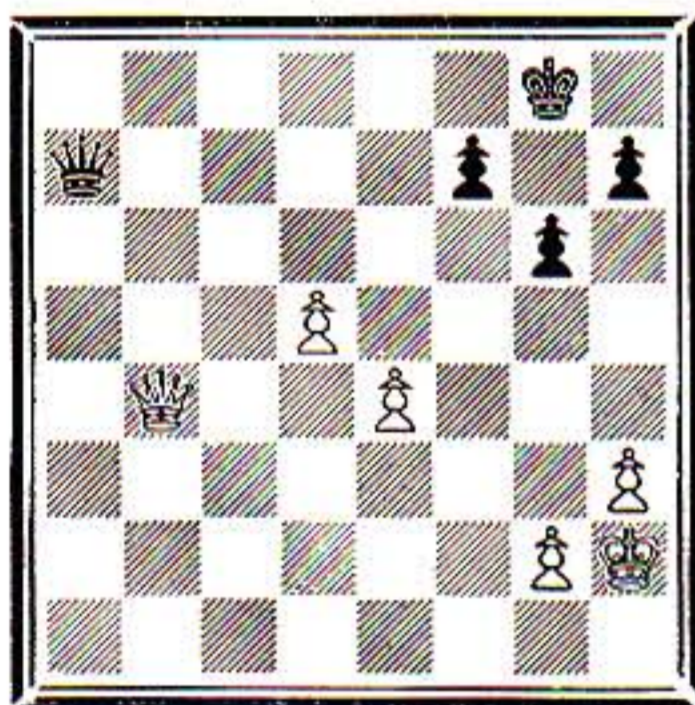
37. RxP NxR
38. QxN Q-N3+
39. K-R2!

Not 39. K-R1, RxP; 40. RxR, QxR; 41. QxP, Q-R8+; 42. K-R2, Q-K4+; 43. P-N3, P-R4.

39. RxP

If 39., P-N6; 40. Q-B6 leads to a won Rook and Pawn ending.

40. RxR QxR
41. QxP



Position after 41. QxP

Here the game was adjourned and Black sealed his move rather quickly. What looks like an easy win for White has become, due to faulty time-pressure play, a devilishly intricate study full of subtleties and finesses.

Either 41., P-R4 or Q-B2 is met by 42. P-Q6 winning easily (i.e., 41., P-R4; 42. P-Q6, Q-K6; 43. Q-N8+, K-N2; 44. P-Q7, and queens.)

On 41., Q-B7 the play is substantially similar to the game, with the exception that White has the added option of an immediate 42. P-K5. The main problem for White is to advance his QP while sheltering his King from perpetual check. A considerable deal of homework went into trying to find a winning continuation against Black's most likely sealed move—

41. Q-K6!
42. Q-N8+

White must improve the position of his Queen. 42. P-Q6?, Q-B5+; 43. K-N1, Q-QB8+; 44. K-B2, Q-B5+; 45. K-K2!, Q-N6!; 46. P-Q7, QxNP+; 47. K-Q1 (forced, as 47. K-Q3, QxRP+ followed by QxP), Q-B8+ with a perpetual check.

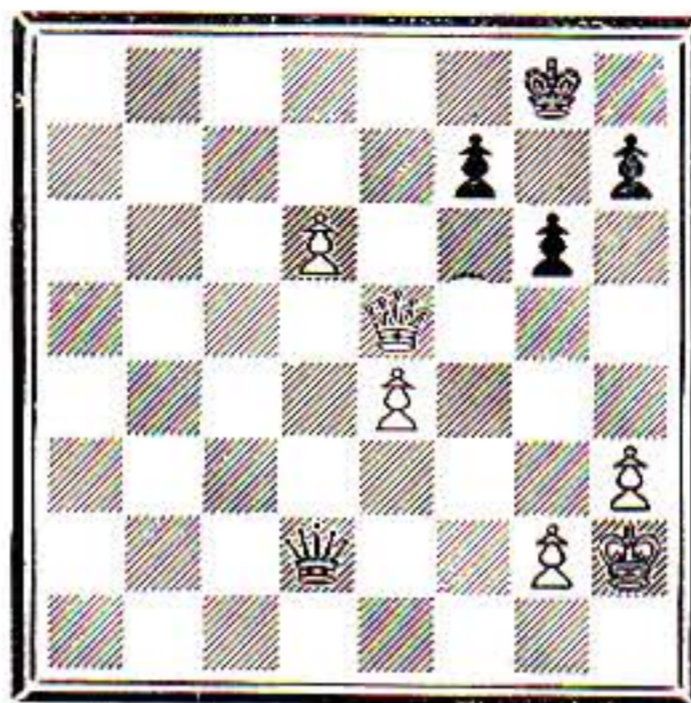
42. K-N2
43. Q-K5+ K-N1

Best. 43., P-B3?; 44. Q-K7+, K-N1; 45. QxP, QxP; 46. Q-Q8+, K-B2; 47. Q-B7+, K-B3; 48. P-Q7 wins, as Black has run out of checks.

43., K-R3; loses to 44. P-R4 (threatening Q-N5+).

44. P-Q6 Q-Q7

So far, so forced. This is the critical position, arrived at by both players in their adjourned analysis.



Position after 44., Q-Q7

How can White make progress? Of several tempting moves which, if any, leads to a forced win?

If 45. Q-Q5, QxQ (not, Q-B5+; 46. K-N1!, Q-B8+; 47. K-B2, Q-B5+; 48. K-K2, Q-N6; 49. P-K5 wins — this curious "triangulation" with White's King is the key to avoiding the perpetual and "gaining a move"); 46. PxQ, K-B1; 47. K-N3, K-K1; 48. K-B4, P-B3!; 49. P-N4, K-Q2; 50. P-N5, P-B4; 51. K-K5, K-K1!; 52. K-Q4, K-Q1!; 53. K-K5, K-Q2; 54. K-Q4, KxP; 55. K-B4, P-B5; 56. K-Q4, and Black has the better of a drawn ending.

If 45. Q-QB5, Q-B5+; 46. K-R1, QxKP; 47. Q-B8+ (better than 47. P-Q7, Q-N8+; 48. K-R2, Q-N1+; 49. P-N3, Q-N7+, etc.), K-N2; 48. Q-B3+, K-N1 (not, K-R3?; 49. Q-B1+!, K-N2; 50. P-Q7, Q-Q4; 51. Q-B7!, Q-Q8+; 52. K-R2 wins); 49. P-Q7, Q-N8+; 50. K-R2, Q-N1+; 51. P-N3, Q-N3!; 52. Q-Q2 (52. Q-B8+, K-N2; 53. P-Q8=Q, Q-B7+ leads to a draw), Q-Q1; and it is unclear how White can prevent the freeing maneuver with, P-B3 and K-B2.

Apparently the most promising try is 45. Q-B6, reducing Black to near-zugzwang. Indeed, White wins against any but superb defense. If 45. Q-B6, Q-Q6?; 46. Q-Q8+, K-N2; 47. Q-B7! (not 47. P-Q7, Q-Q3+) followed by P-Q7 and queens. Of course not 45. Q-B6, K-B1?; 46. Q-R8 mate. If. 45. Q-B6, P-R4; 46. P-K5 (on 46. Q-K5, P-R5! holds the draw), Q-Q5; 47. P-R4, Q-Q6 (Black is unfortunately obliged to move—compare this position with the next variation); 48. Q-Q8+, K-R2 (....., K-N2?; 49. P-Q7, Q-B4; 50. Q-B6+, QxQ; 51. PxQ+ wins); 49. Q-K7, Q-B4; 50. Q-B6, Q-Q2; 51. P-N3!, K-N1; 52. P-K6, PxP (....., QxQP; 53. PxP+, any; 54. QxQ); 53. QxNP+, K-B1; 54. Q-B6+, K-N1; 55. Q-K7 wins.

The trouble with 45. Q-B6, however, is P-R3!! with the intention of losing a

move, as follows: 46. P-K5, Q-Q5; 47. P-R4, P-R4; and White is on move, instead of Black, as in the previous variation. Here there is no immediate forced win since the weakening of White's King position (with P-R4) has increased Black's likelihood of obtaining perpetual check.

45. Q-K8+!! K-N2
46. Q-B6!!!

It is this maneuver—and only this maneuver—which leads to a clear advantage in all variations. White's King is subject to perpetual check only by optical illusion, as the rest of the game demonstrates.

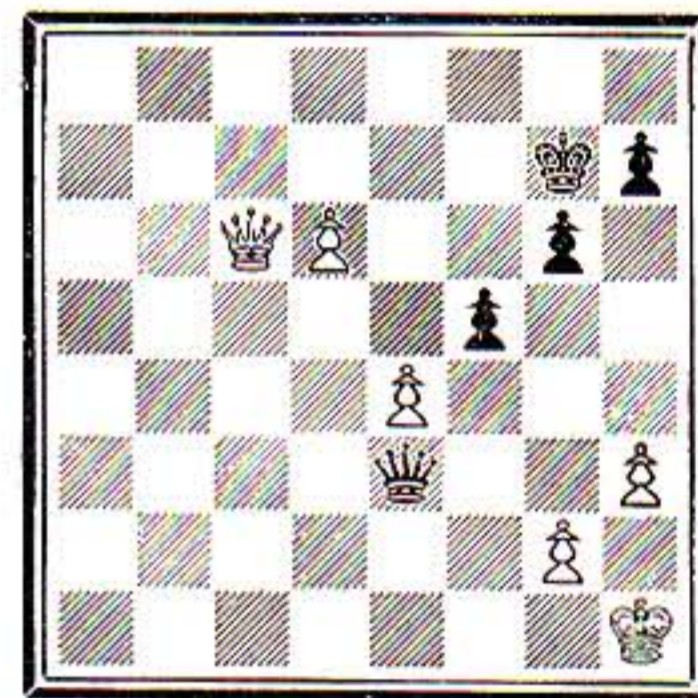
White's threat is simply P-Q7 followed by Q-B7 and P-Q8.

46. Q-B5+

The only defense. 46., K-B1; loses to 47. Q-B5!, K-N2; 48. P-K5. And if 46., K-B3; 47. Q-Q5! (also good is P-K5+), QxQ; 48. PxQ, and Black's King must eventually retreat allowing P-Q7 and queens.

47. K-N1 Q-K6+
48. K-R1 P-B4!!

A brilliant defensive conception not anticipated in the adjourned analysis. Now both players are on their own again over-the-board.



Position after 48., P-B4

If now 49. Q-B7+, K-R3; 50. P-Q7, P-B5! and the threat of Q-K8+ followed by Q-N6+ forces a draw by perpetual check. Also insufficient is 49. Q-N7+, K-R3; 50. Q-N1, PxP; 51. P-Q7, Q-Q7.

49. Q-Q5

White intends to meet 49., P-B5; with 50. Q-Q1!

If 49. PxP, Q-K8+; 50. K-R2, Q-K4+; 51. P-N3, PxP (not, Q-K7+; 52. Q-N2); 52. P-R4 (if 52. P-Q7, Q-K7+; 53. Q-N2, Q-Q6 draws), P-B5 with a draw in view.

49. Q-B8+
50. K-R2 Q-B5+

Virtually forced. 50., PxP; loses to 51. Q-K5+, K-R3; 52. P-Q7, Q-Q7; 53. Q-B7! wins. No good either is 50., P-B5; 51. P-Q7, Q-K6; 52. Q-KN5, winning.

51. K-N1 Q-QB8+
52. K-B2 Q-B7+
53. K-N3 P-B5+?

Finally Black goes astray. The best drawing chance is 53., PxP; 54. P-Q7, Q-B2+; 55. K-B2, Q-Q1 (....., Q-

B7+; 56. K-K3!, Q-B6+; 57. KxP, Q-K8+; 58. K-B3, and White wins by escaping the perpetual and queening the Pawn); 56. K-K3!, K-B1; 57. Q-Q6+, K-B2; 58. KxP and White eventually should win by bringing his King to safety and forcing an exchange of Queens. If now 58., Q-K2+?; 59. QxQ+, KxQ; 60. K-K5, KxP; 61. K-B6 leads to a won King and Pawn ending.

54. K-B3!

Avoiding all traps. 54. K-R2, P-B6 leads to a draw. 54. KxP?? loses to Q-B7+; 55. K-N4 (55. K-K5, Q-B3 mate), P-R4+; 56K-N5, Q-B3 mate.

54. Q-B6+

Desperation. There was no longer any valid defense to P-Q7. The rest of the moves pursue the future of an (optical) illusion.

55. KxP	Q-B8+
56. K-B3	Q-B6+
57. K-B2	Q-B3+
58. K-N1	Q-B5
59. P-Q7	Q-K6+
60. K-B1	Q-B8+
61. K-B2	Q-N7+
62. K-N3	Q-N1+
63. P-K5	Q-Q1
64. K-R2	P-R4
65. Q-Q6	K-R3
66. P-K6	Resigns

FRIENDS OF CHESS IN THE U.S.!

I NEED YOUR HELP!

American Women chess players have not had an opportunity of competing for the U. S. championship in more than two years! The U. S. Chess Federation has charged me with the task of organizing their title tournament (which is also the Women's Zonal) to take place in New York from April 22 to May 6, and I am appealing to lovers of chess for support of this event with a contribution of

JUST ONE DOLLAR!

The money is needed to cover a moderate prize fund and the traveling cost of contestants who do not live in New York and some of whom have to come from as far as the West Coast.

Furthering chess activity among the women of this country is bound to reflect favorably upon the development of American chess talent generally, and toward this end I confidently count on your support. Please put your name and address on the outside of an envelope **right now**, place on the inside

JUST ONE DOLLAR

and mail it to me at the address of the New York office of the USCF, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N. Y.

To show my appreciation, I will send a Mexican chess set, carved in wood, to the donor whose name will be drawn from a sack containing all contributors' envelopes in which the donations come.

I thank you all in advance for making this event a success.

Edward Lasker
Chairman, Women's
Championship Committee

Games from the Interzonal Tournament Stockholm 1962

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

PETROSIAN (USSR)		OLAFSSON (Iceland)	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	18. Q-Q1	BxB
2. N-KB3	P-K3	19. QxB	Q-N3
3. B-N5	P-B4	20. N-Q4	QR-K1
4. P-K3	Q-N3	21. Q-N5	N-N5
5. Q-B1	N-B3	22. P-B3	N-K6
6. P-B3	N-K5	23. P-KN4	P-QR3
7. B-R4	P-Q4	24. QxNP	PxP
8. QN-Q2	P-B4	25. RxP	RxR
9. NxN	BPxN	26. PxR	Q-Q3
10. N-Q2	PxP	27. N-K2	N-B5
11. KPxP	B-Q3	28. R-K1	Q-B4ch
12. B-K2	O-O	29. K-N2	N-K6ch
13. O-O	B-B5	30. K-R3	N-B7
14. B-N3	P-K4	31. R-Q1	RxN
15. PxP	BxB	32. RxP	Q-KB1
16. PxB	NxP	33. R-KB5	Q-Q1
17. N-N3	B-N5	34. Q-B7ch	Resigns

KING'S INDIAN

GELLER (USSR)		CUELLAR (Col.)	
1. N-KB3	P-QB4	23. B-B1	R/3-R1
2. P-KN3	N-KB3	24. Q-N4	QR-Q1
3. B-N2	P-KN3	25. P-N3	P-K4
4. O-O	B-N2	26. R-Q2	P-R4
5. P-Q4	O-O	27. Q-Q1	N-K3
6. PxP	N-R3	28. P-QB3	PxP
7. B-K3	N-K5	29. R-B2	Q-N2
8. B-Q4	B-R3	30. B-B4	N-Q5
9. N-K5	N/5xQBP	31. B-Q5	Q-N5
10. N-N4	B-N2	32. R/3xP	NxR
11. BxB	KxB	33. R-B7ch	K-R3
12. Q-Q4ch	P-B3	34. QxN	Q-K8ch
13. N-B3	P-Q3	35. K-N2	P-B4
14. Q-KB4	BxN	36. PxP	RxP
15. QxB	Q-B1	37. P-B3	P-K5
16. Q-KR4	N-B2	38. BxP	R-B4
17. QR-Q1	P-QR4	39. RxR	PxR
18. P-K4	R-R3	40. QxP	R-Q7ch
19. KR-K1	P-QN4	41. K-R3	Q-B8ch
20. R-K3	P-N5	42. K-R4	RxP
21. N-Q5	P-K3		Mate
22. NxN	QxN		

ENGLISH OPENING

FILIP (Czecho.)		YANOFSKY (Canada)	
1. P-QB4	N-KB3	18. N-N3	R-B2
2. N-QB3	P-KN3	19. P-N5	Q-Q1
3. P-KN3	B-N2	20. PxNP	RPxP
4. B-N2	O-O	21. P-R5	PxNP
5. P-K4	P-Q3	22. RxR	KxR
6. KN-K2	P-K4	23. PxPch	K-N1
7. O-O	B-K3	24. Q-R1	N-B3
8. P-Q3	Q-B1	25. BxP	Q-Q2
9. P-B4	N-B3	26. R-KB1	R-KB1
10. N-Q5	B-N5	27. Q-R4	Q-N5
11. N-K3	B-R6	28. RxN	QxQ
12. P-KB5	BxB	29. RxRch	BxR
13. KxB	N-K1	30. BxQ	K-N2
14. N-Q5	P-B3	31. B-Q8	P-B3
15. P-KR4	R-B2	32. N-B5ch	KxP
16. P-KN4	N-K2	33. B-B7	Resigns
17. NxNch	RxN		

SEMI-GRUENFELD

KORCHNOI (USSR)		OLAFSSON (Iceland)	
1. P-KN3	P-KN3	20. BxB	R-Q3
2. P-QB4	B-N2	21. QR-Q1	Q-K3
3. P-Q4	N-KB3	22. RxR	QxR
4. B-N2	P-Q4	23. R-B1	N-K4
5. PxP	NxP	24. Q-Q4	N-B3
6. N-KB3	N-N3	25. BxN	QxQ
7. N-B3	N-B3	26. PxQ	PxB
8. P-K3	O-O	27. RxP	R-R2
9. O-O	P-QR4	28. K-B1	K-B1
10. P-N3	B-B4	29. K-K2	K-K2
11. B-N2	Q-Q2	30. K-Q3	K-Q2
12. N-KN5	KR-Q1	31. P-Q5	R-N2
13. N/5-K4	P-K4	32. R-R6	R-N4
14. N-B5	Q-B1	33. K-B4	R-N5ch
15. P-Q5	P-K5	34. K-B5	R-K5
16. Q-K2	NxP	35. R-KB6	K-K2
17. NxN	RxN	36. R-B3	K-Q2
18. NxKP	BxB	37. RxPch	Resigns
19. QxB	BxN		

SICILIAN DEFENSE

CUELLAR (Col.)		KORCHNOI (USSR)	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	29. QxB	R-R4
2. N-KB3	P-Q3	30. B-N2	K-B1
3. P-Q4	PxP	31. Q-Q4	K-K2
4. NxP	N-KB3	32. B-Q5	Q-B1
5. N-QB3	P-KN3	33. Q-Q2	R/4-B4
6. P-KN3	N-B3	34. K-N2	Q-B1
7. B-N2	NxN	35. Q-N2	P-R4
8. QxN	B-N2	36. Q-N6	P-R5
9. O-O	O-O	37. R-N4	P-R6
10. Q-Q2	Q-B2	38. R-R4	RxP
11. N-Q5	NxN	39. BxR	RxB
12. PxN	P-QN4	40. R-R7ch	KxP
13. P-QR4	P-N5	41. Q-K3ch	K-Q4
14. QxP	R-N1	42. Q-Q3ch	K-K3
15. Q-R4	BxP	43. Q-K3ch	K-Q4
16. BxB	RxB	44. QxP	R-B2
17. P-QB4	B-R3	45. R-R6	R-B3
18. QR-B1	R/1-N1	46. Q-B3ch	K-B4
19. KR-K1	Q-B4	47. R-R1	P-Q4
20. Q-B4	R/1-N2	48. Q-R3ch	K-Q5
21. B-B1	R/7-N5	49. R-Q1ch	K-K4
22. P-R4	RxRP	50. R-K1ch	K-Q5
23. P-R5	Q-B1	51. Q-N4ch	R-B5
24. P-R6	R-B2	52. R-Q1ch	K-K4
25. R-N1	P-B3	53. Q-K7ch	Q-K3
26. R-K4	B-N2	54. P-B4ch	RxP
27. Q-K3	P-K4	55. PxRch	K-B4
28. PxP, e.p.	BxR	56. QxQch	Resigns

The Adams Gambit

by Weaver W. Adams, USCF Master

If my name should ever be attached to anything in chess, the most suitable vehicle, I believe, is the gambit, 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-QB3, N-KB3; 3. B-B4, NxP; 4. Q-R5, N-Q3; 5. B-N3, N-B3; 6. P-Q4.



Position after 6. P-Q4

To my knowledge this has never been played, although one can always find anything somewhere in the minor leagues. But, generally, 3., NxP; has always been considered the refutation of the Vienna. Alekhine liked the opening except for this defense. Indeed, if one wants to be speculative, he can try the old move, given in all the books, 6. N-N5, but it is antipositional to move a developed piece a second time, and the masters have long given it up as hopeless. 6. P-Q4, however, is a different story. It is sharp, developing, and opens the lines. Yet the fact remains that White gives up a pawn. This means that the play must be exact. If Black be given a chance to simplify and consolidate, it is all over. The extra pawn will tell in the end. White's problem, therefore, is to keep the opponent off balance. What has he to start with? Consider 6., NxP; 7. N-Q5, N-K3; (7., NxB is quickly punished, viz. 8. QxKPch, B-K2; 9. QxP, R-KB1; 10. B-R6, threatening 11. N-B6ch, and Black is about finished); 8. QxKP, and Black has two badly placed N's, at K3 and Q3, and generally lacks development. Is this worth a Pawn?

I am playing a series of correspondence games on the Vienna with Henry Lyman, co-editor of the chess column in the Boston Sunday Globe, with major emphasis on this line. The Vienna depends on it. My first discovery was that if the normal 8., B-K2; White can play the astonishing, 9. B-R6, and if 9., O-O; 10. NxBch, QxN; 11. BxP! Discoveries of this sort often spark a new line. Hard to give up on it thereafter. But, of course, there are many other moves. Just to afford an idea of the complications involved, suppose (instead of 8., B-K2) 8., P-QB3; 9. N-B4, Q-K2; 10. N-B3, N-KB4; 11. O-O, N/3-Q5; 12. QxQch, BxQ; 13. NxN, NxN; 14. R-K1, N-K3; 15. N-Q3, O-O; 16. P-KB4, and Black has troubles.

Lyman says he is about 50% convinced that the Vienna wins, a conservative figure. He is trying about everything. All Black has to do is to find some way to give back the pawn, and equalize the position. But it's not so easy. For instance, 8., P-KB3; 9. Q-N3, N-KB4; 10. Q-Q3, P-KN3; (Here Lyman admitted he was swimming, but how is White to proceed?) So I played the aggressive 11. P-KR4. The game continued: 11., P-B3; 12. P-R5!, PxN; 13. PxP, N/4-N2; 14. RxP, R-KN1; 15. B-R6, Q-R4ch; 16. B-Q2, B-N5; 17. O-O-O, BxBch; 18. RxB, P-Q3; 19. BxP, B-Q2; 20. Q-QN3, and Black resigned. Or in another game 6., P-KN3 was played, 7. Q-K2, B-N2; 8. N-B3, O-O; 9. B-N5, NxP (9., Q-K1; 10. O-O-O, P-K5; 11. KR-K1, PxN?; 12. Q-Q2!) 10. BxQ, NxQ; 11. BxP, N-K1; 12. N-Q5, P-K5; 13. N-N5, N-Q5; 14. P-KR4, N-K3; 15. B-R5, NxN;

16. PxN, BxP; and Black is only two pawns ahead. But see what happened; 17. QR-N1, B-K4; 18. B-Q8, K-N2; 19. B-K7, R-R1; 20. R-R4, P-B4; 21. K-Q2, P-N4; 22. P-KB4, and the game rests with Black to move. But what is he to do? If 22., PxP e.p.; 23. PxP, B-N2; 24. P-KB4, B-Q5; 25. K-Q3, and I see no answer.

Let me quote a third interesting example: 6., NxP; 7. N-Q5, N-K3; 8. QxKP, B-K2; 9. B-R6, B-B3; 10. NxBch, PxN; 11. Q-KR5, Q-K2; 12. O-O-O, P-QN3; 13. N-B3, B-N2; 14. KR-K1, O-O-O; 15. N-R4, QR-K1; 16. B-Q5, Black to move. Lyman is still trying. There may be a defence, but I doubt it. Note that Black can not only draw with ease, he wins, if given an extra move at any time. This is as it should be.

The following has actually been played, and in correspondence: 6., PxP; 7. N-Q5, P-KN3???.; 8. Q-K2ch, B-K2; 9. N-B6ch, K-B1; 10. B-R6 mate. So there's no telling what may happen once you get into this interesting gambit.

Really, it should be known as the Adams Gambit. I'd say it climaxes a life time of effort with this little understood opening. Lyman wrote, "For those who have not lived with our styles it will perhaps seem incompatible with their chess upbringing." I replied that he should have written, "For those who have not lived, (comma) it will perhaps seem incompatible with their chess upbringing." It is not for hypermodernists, nor for those who like inch-worm gambits.

Later I may have something to say about other variations of the Vienna, but for a starter how do you like the following: 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-QB3, N-KB3; 3. B-B4, B-B4; 4. P-B4, BxN (Theoretically, Black should be unable to exchange a developed for an undeveloped piece.) 5. RxB; P-Q4; 6. PxQP, O-O; 7. PxP, N-N5; 8. B-B1 (a new move), NxKP; 9. P-Q4, Q-R5ch; 10. P-N3, QxQP; 11. QxQ, N-B6ch; 12. K-B2, NxQ; 13. B-KB4, NxP; 14. R-Q1, P-QB3; 15. R-Q2, B-B4; 16. P-KN4, Resigns. Or this: 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-QB3, N-KB3; 3. B-B4, N-B3; 4. P-B4, NxP; 5. N-B3, NxN; 6. QPxN, Q-K2; 7. P-QN4, P-Q3; 8. O-O, P-B3; 9. PxP, QPxP; 10. N-N5, PxN; 11. B-B7ch, QxB; 12. RxQ, KxR; 13. P-N5, N-R4; 14. Q-R5ch, K-N1; 15. Q-K8, N-B5; 16. BxP, N-Q3; 17. Q-Q8, Black to move. In this line if 13., N-Q1; 14. BxP, B-B4ch; 15. K-R1, N-K3; 16. Q-R5ch, P-N3; 17. Q-B3ch, K-K1; 18. B-R6, etc."

In process are several games involving 4. P-B4, BxN; 5. RxB, NxP; etc., several on 3., N-B3; 4. P-B4, NxP; 5. N-B3, N-Q3; (as well as 5., NxN;) 6. B-Q5 (original with me and better than the "book" move, 6. B-N3,) 6., P-K5; 7. N-K5, P-KN3; 8. P-Q4, etc. But it is perhaps better to wait and see how these games come out before saying more about them. I believe that White should win, but what I believe and what I know are two different things.

I have asked various players and authorities why, in their opinion, the Vienna does not appear more frequently in top rate competition. While it is perhaps complimentary to say that players tend to avoid an opening in which they think the opponent can readily equalize, authorities are noticeably unwilling to say, and there is no agreement, as to what Black should play to get an even game against the Vienna. Personally, I believe that players often obtain a considerable advantage for white in the Ruy Lopez and Queen's pawn openings without realizing that in doing so they risk outright loss—in the Ruy perhaps via the Marshall Attack (see my article entitled "White to play and win" in the September 20th issue of Chess Life), and in the Queen's Pawn openings via the Albin Counter Gambit. This, of course, is only my personal opinion, but it is worth thinking about.

COLLEGE CHESS

by Peter Berlow

By now, everyone should be over the shock of exams and grades. Tournaments are being held for the Ivy League Championship, N.Y. Met League, Philadelphia League, Tri-State Championship, and "Big-Ten" Championship. If your club is playing matches or organizing events: let us hear about them! This column needs news, supplied by you, the college chessplayers.

A supplement to the American College Chess Guide is being prepared, for mailing early in March. It will contain corrections to the Guide, a full list of ICLA members, and full details of Fall Term chess results. Members, and purchasers of the Guide, will receive copies automatically.

New ICLA members: Yale, Ohio State, Fordham. This brings the total to 41. Your club should join! The Goal: 50 members as soon as possible, 100 members by the World's Fair.

Send all college news and inquiries to: Peter Berlow, ICLA President, 221-1938 Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

GILDEN DIVAN CHAMP

U. S. Intercollegiate Champion Larry Gilden won the strong, 30-player Washington Chess Divan Championship, concluded in January. Gilden went undefeated, finishing with a score of 8-1, ahead of Hans Berliner, Martin Stark, Eliot Hearst, and Herbert Avram. Tournament Director Ev Raffel reports that Douglas Kahn's victory over Eliot Hearst (the game was played prior to the U. S. Championship, in which Hearst competed) was Eliot's first loss in a rated tournament or match in nearly two years!

The Divan, incidentally, has just moved to new quarters at 1246 20th St. N.W., Washington, D. C., after fifteen years at its old address.

GLASS CITY TO FINEGOLD

Ronald Finegold of Detroit, Michigan, won the 106-player Glass City Open with an unmatched score of 5-0. Paul Poschel of Ann Arbor, Michigan took second ahead of John Petrison of Cincinnati, both 4½-½. Kazys Skema of Detroit, also 4½-½, was fourth, and Morrie Widenbaum, 4-1, was fifth.

The tournament, held at the Toledo YMCA Chess Club on January 27 and 28, was directed by Donald Hilding. Other prizes: Class A, V. Dimac; Class B, J. Kelchner; Class C, J. Harris.



The first USCF-rated tournament ever held aboard a Navy ship, the USS INTREPID OPEN, was played on December 8-9, 22-23, and 29-30, 1961. The history-making event, conceived and organized by Chaplain L. Randall Rogers, USN, was won by SN John V. Mauer, 10-0. Chaplain Rogers was second, with 8½ points in the eleven-player field. The picture above shows Mauer being congratulated by the Commanding Officer of the Intrepid, Captain J. L. Abbot, Jr., USN, while the other players look on. Chaplain Rogers is third from left.

March, 1962

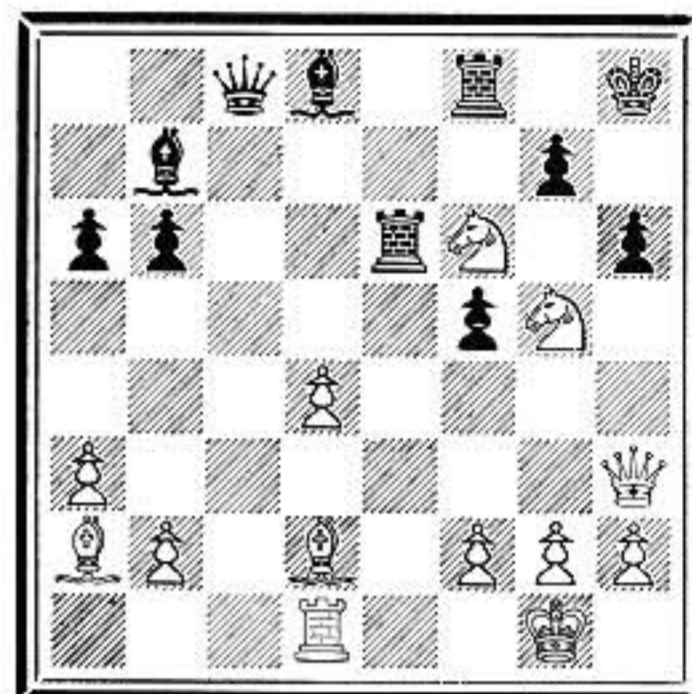
QUIZ QUARTET

by Dr. Richard S. Cantwell

XXIX SOVIET CHAMPIONSHIP

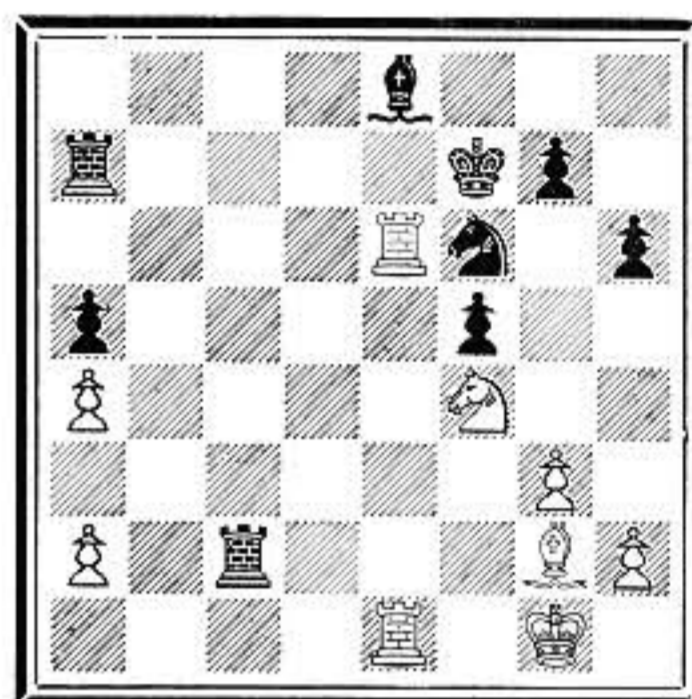
Baku, 1961

GIPSLIS-SAVON



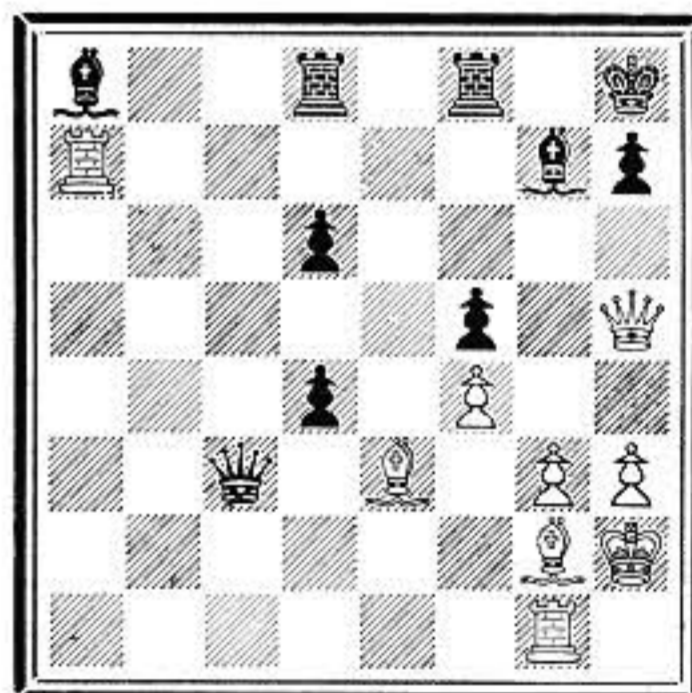
White to play

SMYSLOV-CHOLMOV



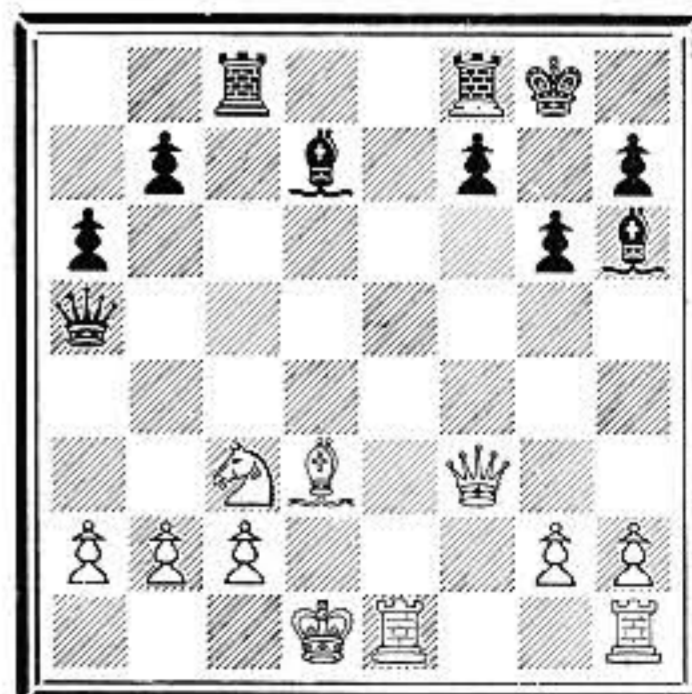
White to play

SPASSKY-GIPSLIS



White to play

LEIN-SAVON



Black to play

(Solutions on p. 63)

CHESS KALEIDOSCOPE

by U. S. Master ELIOT HEARST

Eavesdropper at the U. S. Championship

While recovering from a serious illness, DON BYRNE had not competed in a national tourney for several years. In his first game he was surprised to find the board accidentally set up with a black square on the right. His opponent, JIM SHERWIN, was unsuccessful in an attempt to convince Byrne that, in the years he'd been inactive, the rules had been changed! . . . ABE TURNER commented to a New York Times reporter that "his one distinction in chess was that he was an extrovert" . . . HERB SEIDMAN, overcome by the obscure positional maneuvers suggested by the Byrne brothers in a post-mortem analysis, observed that "today in chess in order to make progress you have to go backwards" . . . ABE TURNER and JIM SHERWIN, in a fierce time-pressure scramble, saw the clock fly off the table after a barrage of moves. Robert Byrne quipped, "The only important question is who touched it last before it went out of bounds" . . . EDMAR MEDNIS never changes his shirt while he's winning. RAY WEINSTEIN recalled that World Champion Botvinnik, at the Leipzig Olympics, also maintained some inflexible superstitions: he never changed his socks during the tournament and he always walked to the tournament room by exactly the same route. . . . Some masters are quite content to escape time-pressure defeat once in a single game. PAL BENKO was in time-pressure five times against ELIOT HEARST and almost overstepped each time before finally drawing the game on the 106th move. . . . JIM SHERWIN predicted before the event that a 7-4 score would cop first prize. He wasn't far off. . . . Lisa Lane's bout with Cupid at Hastings prompted veteran SIDNEY BERNSTEIN to apologize for his showing in the U.S. Championship by declaring, "I couldn't play my best, because I was madly in love and couldn't concentrate." . . . DON BYRNE had saved his P-QR4 idea in the Dragon Variation of the Sicilian for five years, awaiting his opportunity to spring it in a U.S. Championship tourney. Finally, against Weinstein and Seidman (see games, CHESS LIFE, Feb. 1962) he had his chance and obtained an excellent game each time from the opening—probably the most important theoretical novelty in the tournament. . . . E. Hearst's prize money in the tourney arrived a few days after the last round, the check made out to "Eliot Roosevelt." We offer a special prize (a check made out to Bobby Fischer) to the reader with the best explanation of why this slip occurred.

Vocalist Rossolimo

Grandmaster Nick Rossolimo, who supervises a popular chess studio in N.Y.'s Greenwich Village, has suddenly blossomed into a vocal recording artist. Long known as a judo expert and N.Y. taxi-driver, as well as a chess luminary, Rossolimo's first venture into professional music is a long-playing recording of Russian and French songs that has recently appeared under the Kismet label. These days Rossolimo's chess studio is well equipped with a stereo setup, which provides a musical accompaniment for the games in progress; his hope may be that Russian chess skill can be transmitted through

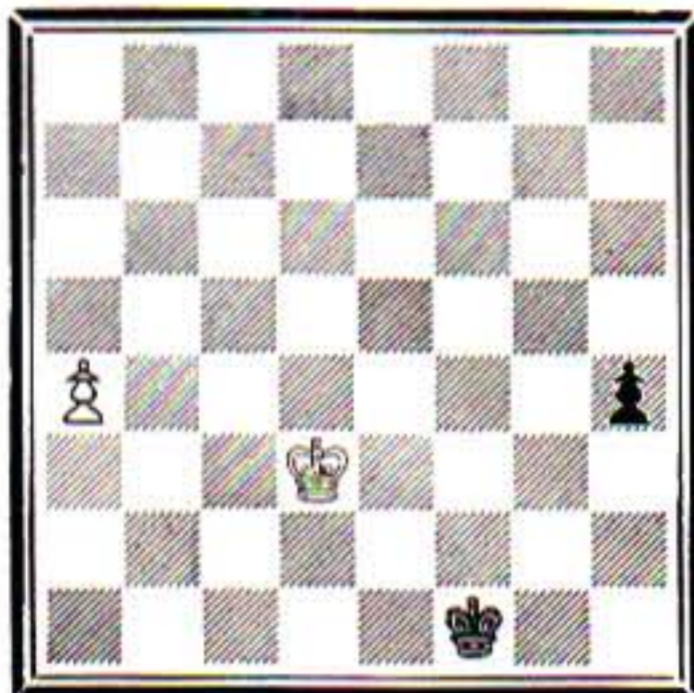
the medium of Russian folk-music. For anyone who is interested in the prospect of a Grandmaster singing "The Volga Boatman," the record can be obtained (if not locally) from N. Rossolimo, 191 Sullivan St., N.Y., N.Y. at \$5.00 each. Rossolimo thus joins Bobby Fischer, Larry Evans, and V. Smyslov among those international grandmasters who have at one time or another been acclaimed for their singing ability.

Odds and Ends from the Bled Tourney

Fischer's comment when he read somewhere that an Englishman holds the world's record in number of suits (240) possessed: "It's only temporary. I've got eighteen already." . . . Tal keeps a pair of his shoes (although fully polished) outside the door of his hotel room while he goes for walks around the lake. The motive: his opponents should think he's home preparing variations for them all the time. . . . "Bobby is going to be world champion" (S. Gligoric). . . . Fischer was the only player who didn't lose a game. However, after he had drawn with Parma, Fischer was asked, "It seems you were lost at one stage." Fischer replied, "You should never ask me whether I was lost or not. I just can't bear thinking about defeat!" (Your Chess Kaleidoscope reporter remembers the days 6 or 7 years ago when each of Bobby's defeats would inevitably be followed by a burst of tears from the pre-teenager. The story (likely not true) is told that, just after Bobby had administered the coup de grace to Don Byrne (at the 1956 Rosenwald tourney) in one of Bobby's first great games, a well-meaning spectator remarked to the victorious 12-year-old: "See, Bobby, Donnie didn't cry!") . . . At Bled Ivkov became a most serious candidate for the time consumption record. He took 1:35 for his eleventh move against Tal. . . . "Look at me," said Najdorf, after his defeat at Petrosian's hands, "I am laughing, I'm making pleasantries and probably I am not going to be able to sleep tonight." . . . Dr. Vidmar, the venerable tournament director, who has been waging a strong battle against the legality of quick draws in chess, was shocked when Najdorf and Trifunovich agreed to a draw in 11 moves. Vidmar interrupted all the games and made a speech to the audience about the fiasco. When everything had calmed down, someone recalled that Vidmar himself had once accepted a draw in 8 moves. It was also discovered that it was not Najdorf who held the world's record for draw offers in the same game (six times, vs. Petrosian in Zurich, 1953), but Vidmar himself, who had proposed a draw no less than 15 times to his major rival in the last pre-war championship of Yugoslavia. To all this, the old fox Vidmar had a ready response: "Every saint was a sinner in his youth." . . . Before the game between Ivkov and Matanovic, Petrosian was told that the two Yugoslavs had played exactly twenty times and that all of their games had been drawn except the first, which Matanovic had won when they both were still in short pants. "I wouldn't be surprised," said Petrosian smiling, "to see Matanovic come to play this evening in his short pants." However, both Matanovic and Ivkov arrived in long pants and they played their twentieth draw. . . .

Echoes from SCHACH-ECHO

Schach-Echo relates the story of Lord Douglas, who often spent time with the old Queen Victoria. One evening he played chess with her. The game became so exciting that he lost all contact with his surroundings. Suddenly the queen grabbed one of his rooks. "Leave that rook alone, you old bat!" screamed Douglas, but, realizing very quickly his mistake, he apologized, adding, "Excuse me, your Majesty, but I thought I was playing my wife!" . . . The German-Swiss master Hans Fahrni still chuckles over the endgame position he reached in an exhibition game against a very weak player. Fahrni (white) was obviously lost, since black's pawn queens first:



White to move

Before resigning, Fahrni tried one last trap: 1. P-QR3 (moving the pawn backwards!).

His opponent, an old gentleman, sank into deep thought but finally played 1., P-KR4 (Moving his pawn backward). However, after 2. P-QR2, P-KR3; 3. P-QR1=Q he resigned the game.

A bit confused by the unexpected turn of events the gentleman commented: "Strange, I had calculated that I would queen one move earlier than you; isn't it possible that I moved my pawn in the wrong direction?" Fahrni replied, "No! Even if you had moved your pawn the other way you would have lost anyhow: 1. P-QR3, P-KR6; 2. P-QR2, P-KR7; 3. P-QR1=Qch, K-N7; 4. Q-N7ch, K-R8; 5. Q-QN2, K-N8; 6. K-K3, P-R8(Q); 7. Q-KB2 Mate.

Black was very much impressed by this winning maneuver and said, appreciatively, "So, my position was really always lost. How one can be fooled!"

Leonard Barden, as Seen by a Countryman

Raaphy Persitz, the *British Chess Magazine's* popular columnist, paints an amusing portrait of *Chess Life's* international games editor:

"Leonard Barden, who has represented England in several Olympiads and in numerous matches and team-tournaments is a staunch believer in the importance of acquiring a thorough knowledge of opening theory. In order to gain ascendancy over his rivals, Britain's leading opening theorist peruses countless magazines, bulletins, and tournament books (of which, incidentally, he possesses an expansive collection), lying in wait for any useful idea that may come his way, pouncing upon the newest wrinkles, taking note of crafty transpositions, and of subtle finesses, tracing down every new trend and fluctuation in the constantly shifting sands of opening theory, and last but not least, recording the fate of his recommendations in actual play. His findings will be sifted on small bits of paper, and in due course, will be available, in book or article form, to chess players all over the world, for some of whom every pronouncement of his is gospel.

"His faith in openings is proverbial. When he travels to tournaments, a loadful of bags, all top secret, follow in his wake. Without them he would feel almost naked. Occasionally, carrying tomes of opening files ("Barden's Archives") means that there is no room left in his bags for other, more worldly, belongings. But who cares? Once, so the rumour has it, he lost his cufflinks during a tournament—only to find them on his way home neatly tucked away somewhere between the 1/C/3 file, containing the 2. P-QB3 variation against the Sicilian Defense, and the 109/k/7 file, containing the P-Q3 systems in the Ruy Lopez.

"While erudition, clarity, and a gift of imparting enthusiasm for even the dullest of openings are the main attributes of Barden the theorist, it is determination and hard work that stand out in Barden the practical player. Affable and relaxed off the board, his countenance in critical positions assumes contortions not unlike those which used to characterize the Czech long-distance runner, Emil Zatopek, as he would approach the last lap in the marathon. Sometimes it is almost as excruciating an experience to watch Barden consider his next move as it must be for him to decide upon it."

(The writer of this column would like to express his gratitude and best wishes for the future to the former editor of *CHESS LIFE*, Frank Brady, whose encouragement and suggestions have greatly aided the "Kaleidoscope." Please send all contributions, comments, and material for this column to Eliot Hearst, Arlington Towers J-1125, Arlington 9, Va.

AROUND THE WORLD

Yugoslav International Grandmaster Aleksander Matanovic won the International Peter Stuyvesant Tournament (Zevenaar, Holland, October 23 to November 11, 1961) with a score of 11-4, ahead of four other Grandmasters: Bobotsov (Bulgaria), O'Kelly de Galway (Belgium), Guimard (Argentina), and Stahlberg (Sweden). The five Grandmasters finished in the first five positions, in the order listed, ahead of eleven other players. Apparently FIDE's system for choosing grandmasters is almost as good as the USCF rating system!

* * *

Captain George Hardman, with a score of 5-0, topped an eleven-man field to win the 16th Air Force Chess Tournament in Torrejon, Spain. Second in the event, which attracted players from

various bases in Spain and Morocco, was Airman R. Thibodeau.

* * *

The newly organized Japan Chess Federation had its first international chess tournament in Yokohama under the direction of its president, Mr. Nobuhiko Sakaguchi. Mr. Sakaguchi, who is a master at Japanese chess (Shogi), won the event, ahead of Romeo Alvarez of the Philippines. There were 45 entries, among them eight women. USCF-member Mrs. Teruko McDonough was crowned lady champion of Japan.

* * *

In what was probably the first USCF-rated tournament ever played in France, B. G. Dudley, Robert J. Kiesewetter, and Ellis P. Roy, held a double round robin at Chateauroux on the 14th and 24th of

January. Dudley took first place, winning three games and losing one.

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THEORY AND PRACTICE

IN THE OPENINGS

by *International Master*
Raymond Weinstein



VII. KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

After 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3, White must choose either the positional line, 3. P-KN3, or one of the many systems beginning with 3. N-QB3. At the XIVth Olympiad, the question was again raised as to whether or not White can gain an advantage after 3. P-KN3. Let us examine what the play has shown.

The crucial variation occurs after 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. P-KN3, B-N2; 4. B-N2, P-B3. With his fourth move, Black is attempting to set up a strong pawn at Queen four, which will gain space in the center and effectively block White's K-Bishop. Botvinnik-Donner shows how effective this plan can be.



With some transpositions, the game went: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. P-KN3, B-N2; 4. B-N2, P-B3; 5. N-KB3, P-Q4; 6. N-R3, O-O; 7. O-O, N-K5; 8. B-B4, Q-N3; 9. Q-B1, B-K3! (9., BxP?; 10. NxB, QxN; 11. PxP, PxP; 12. N-N5 or 11., QxQP; 12. Q-K3 with sufficient compensation for the pawn.)

10. R-Q1, N-R3; 11. B-K5, P-B3; 12. B-B4, B-B2; 13. P-B5, Q-Q1; 14. N-Q2, NxN; 15. QxN, P-K4 and Black has a slight advantage.

In order to prevent Black from playing the equalizing, P-Q4, White has been forced to try an early P-Q5. Korchnoi-Doda shows White achieving his goal. 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. P-KN3, B-N2; 4. B-N2, P-Q3; 5. N-QB3, O-O; 6. P-Q5, P-B3; 7. N-B3, PxP; 8. PxP, QN-Q2; 9. O-O, N-B4; 10. B-K3!

This maneuver was adopted by Botvinnik in a match game against Smyslov.

10., P-QR4; 11. B-Q4, B-Q2; 12. R-K1, P-R5; 13. P-K4. White has the initiative.

When Black finds the correct development of his pieces however, it seems impossible for White to gain an advantage. With transposition, Korchnoi-Dittmann went 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. P-KN3, B-N2; 4. B-N2, O-O; 5. N-QB3, P-B3; 6. P-Q5, P-Q3; 7. N-B3, PxP; 8. PxP, B-Q2!

Bronstein recommended the following scheme of development.

9. N-Q4, N-R3; 10. O-O, Q-B1; 11. R-K1, B-R6; 12. B-R1, Q-B5; 13. KN-N5, N-KN5; 14. B-N2.

14. P-N3?, Q-B4 would be disastrous.

14., BxB; 15. KxB, N-B2 and Black has at least an equal game.

The B-KN5 variation of the King's Indian has long been a favorite of Grandmaster Bisguier. Bisguier-Tarazi shows how effective this line can be against uneducated resistance. 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, B-N2; 4. P-K4, P-Q3; 5. B-N5, O-O.

Also good is 5., P-KR3 to determine which diagonal the Bishop will occupy.

6. B-Q3, QN-Q2?

Better is 6., P-B4, striking at White's center.

7. P-B4, P-B4; 8. P-Q5, P-QR3; 9. P-QR4!

To delay this move would allow Black to sacrifice a pawn with, P-QN4, thereby distracting White from his plans on the K-side. Black is now reduced to meaningless waiting moves until White is ready to strike.

9., R-K1; 10. N-B3, Q-B2; 11. O-O, N-N5?; 12. Q-K2, P-K4?; 13. P-R3, KN-B3; 14. PxP, PxP; 15. P-KN4!

Black's game collapsed with surprising rapidity.

One game, of course, cannot be accepted as proof of the validity of a line. Fischer's astonishingly quick victory over Szabo forces us to reconsider how promising this line actually is for White.

1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, B-N2; 4. P-K4, O-O.

This interesting move was tried by Fischer against Letelier, too. The idea is to tempt White's pawns forward and steer the game into less familiar channels. Letelier over-optimistically tried to refute Black's fourth move by a general pawn advance. The game went 5. P-K5, N-K1; 6. P-B4 (6. B-B4 is better); 6., P-Q3; 7. B-K3, P-QB4!; 8. QPxP, N-QB3; 9. BPxP, PxP; 10. N-K4?!, B-B4; 11. N-N3, B-K3; 12. N-B3, Q-B2; 13. Q-N1?, PxP; 14. P-B5, B-K5! and Black has a winning game.

5. B-N5. (Resists temptation).

Szabo is trying an interesting finesse in the opening. His point is that after the normal order of moves: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, B-N2; 4. P-K4, P-Q3, if White plays 5. B-N5 Black has the alternative of 5., P-KR3. In the present position, however, 5., P-KR3? is bad because of 6. B-K3! White can then continue with 7. P-B3, switching to the Saemisch System with added strength because 8. Q-Q2 will gain an important tempo by forcing Black to protect his K-Rook Pawn. Very deep and subtle—but Black gets an equal game anyway!

5., P-Q3; 6. Q-Q2, P-B4; 7. P-Q5, P-K3!

Blacks best method of obtaining counterplay.

8. B-Q3, PxP; 9. NxB, B-K3; 10. N-K2?

10. N-QB3! is the only try to maintain an advantage.

10., BxN; 11. KPxB; QN-Q2; 12. O-O, N-K4; 13. P-B4, NxB; 14. QxN, P-KR3!

P-B5 can now always be met by, P-KN4.

15. B-R4, R-K1; 16. QR-K1, Q-N3; 17. BxN.

If 17. P-QN3, then 17., N-K5 and 18. N-N3 is impossible because of 18., B-Q5 ch.

17., BxB; 18. P-B5, P-N4; 19. P-QN3, Q-R4!

This wins a pawn because the real threat is 19., B-Q5 ch and 20., R-K6, seizing control of the King File.

20. R-B1, QxP; 21. R-B2, R-K6! with a decisive advantage.



In Lombardy-Ader, Black again successfully obtains counterplay, despite White's improvement on the Szabo-Fischer game. 1. P-QB4, N-KB3; 2. N-QB3, P-KN3; 3. P-K4, P-Q3; 4. P-Q4, B-N2; 5. B-N5, P-B4; 6. P-Q5, P-KR3; 7. B-R4; O-O; 8. B-Q3, P-K3; 9. Pxp!

This enables White to keep Black's Q-Pawn backward.

9., BxP.

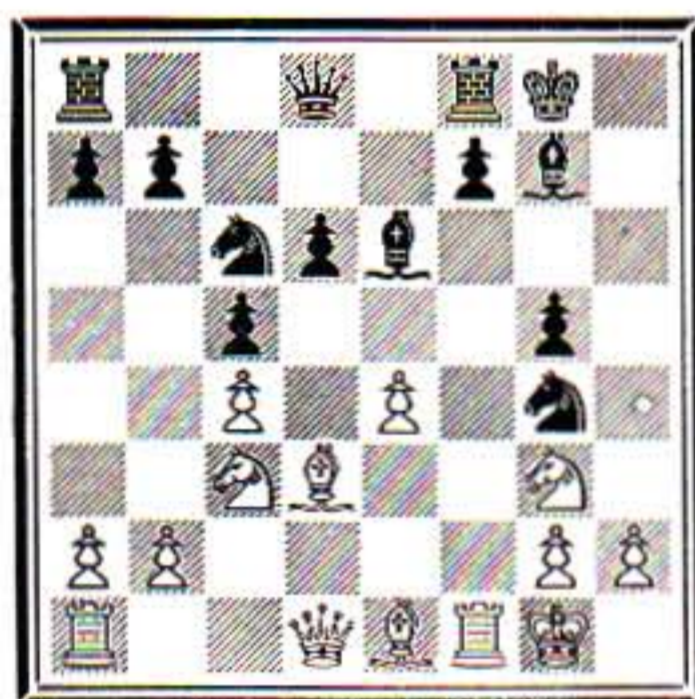
9., Pxp?; 10. P-K5!

10. P-B4, N-B3; 11. KN-K2, P-KN4!; 12. Pxp, N-R2!

Gligorich's suggestion.

13. O-O, Pxp; 14. B-K1, N-B3; 15. N-N3, N-KN5.

Black has equal play.



After 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, B-N2; 4. P-K4, P-Q3, the solid, positional continuation, 5. N-B3, was often tried at Leipzig. Gligorich-Tal is an instructive example of White gradually establishing a better position.

5., O-O; 6. B-K2, P-K4; 7. O-O, QN-Q2.

7., N-B3 is a common alternative. The text move acquiesces to a slightly inferior position.

8. R-K1, R-K1; 9. B-B1, P-B3; 10. R-N1!, Pxp; 11. NxP, N-B4; 12. P-B3, P-QR4; 13. B-K3, Q-B2; 14. Q-Q2, B-Q2; 15. P-QN3, QR-Q1; 16. P-QR3; B-QB1.

White has good chances on the Queen-side.

Here is the master of positional play obtaining an edge with his favorite weapon. Petrosian-Vukcevic: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. N-KB3, P-KN3; 3. P-B4, B-N2; 4. N-B3, O-O; 5. P-K4, P-Q3; 6. B-K2, P-K4; 7. P-Q5, N-R4.

7., QN-Q2; 8. B-N5 brings about the Petrosian System of the King's Indian Defense, something Vukcevic obviously doesn't want to allow.

8. P-KN3, N-R3; 9. O-O, P-KB4; 10. Pxp, BxP.

Weakening K5, but 10., Pxp; 11. N-KR4 (11. NxP, NxP!); 11., N-B3; 12. P-B4 is also in White's favor.

11. N-KN5, P-R3; 12. KN-K4, N-B3; 13. P-B3.

The search for a promising method of developing against the N-B3 line has led American masters to try the following interesting system.

A) Ivkov-Byrne: 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, B-N2; 4. P-K4, P-Q3; 5. N-B3, O-O; 6. B-K2, QN-Q2; 7. O-O, P-B3; 8. R-K1, P-QR3; 9. B-B1, P-QN4; 10. P-K5!, N-K1; 11. B-B4, B-N2; 12. Pxp, NxP; 13. P-B5, N-B4; 14. N-K4, N-B3; 15. N-N3, B-B1; 16. N-K5!?, NxP; 17. B-K3, N-K3; 17. NxQBP, Q-B2.

Black stands very well.

B) Eliskases-Lombardy: 5. B-K2, O-O; 6. N-B3, P-B3; 7. O-O, QN-Q2; 8. R-K1, P-QR3; 9. B-B1, P-QN4; 10. P-K5!, N-K1; 11. B-N5, Pxp; 12. NxKP, NxN; 13. Pxn, Q-B2; 14. Q-Q4, P-KR3; 15. B-R4, Q-R2; 16. QR-Q1, QxQ; 17. RxQ, P-N4; 18. B-N3, N-B2; 19. N-K4, B-B4 with equal play.

The Saemisch System of the King's Indian Defense is characterized by the establishment of White pawns at QB4, Q4, K4 and KB3. Black cannot hope to meet this center head-on, and all his plans must be based upon flank attack. White, because of his greater freedom of movement—a direct result of control of the center—can choose the area of the board he wishes to attack. All is not peaches and cream however, because when he commits himself, White usually creates weaknesses in his camp. A very tense struggle ensues, making the Saemisch System ideal for a player who wants a fight.

Botvinnik-Lombardy is interesting not only for the opening, but because it shows that the World Champion is keeping up with the latest analysis. 1. P-QB4, P-Q3; 2. P-Q4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, B-N2; 4. P-K4, N-KB3; 5. P-B3, O-O; 6. B-K3, P-K4; 7. P-Q5, P-B3; 8. KN-K2!

Milev's improvement on 8. Q-Q2.

8., Pxp; 9. BPxp, P-QR3; 10. P-KN4, P-KR4!

Gligorich's move, the idea being to combat White's action on the K-side actively, instead of passively trying to weather the attack.

11. P-KR3, N-R2.

11., QN-Q2 is a promising possibility.

12. Pxp!, Q-R5 ch; 13. B-B2, QxP(4); 14. N-N3!

Since White has not moved his Queen, he need not lose time defending his K-Bishop Pawn.

14., Q-R3; 15. P-KR4 with advantage to White for if 15., P-B4, then 16. P-R5!

Playing Black against the Saemisch System, Botvinnik chose a line seen often in recent Soviet tournaments. Tamberini-Botvinnik went 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, B-N2; 4. P-K4, P-Q3; 5. P-B3, O-O; 6. B-K3, P-QN3; 7. B-Q3, P-QR3!

7., P-B4? is bad because of 8. P-K5 and 9. B-K4.

8. Q-Q2.

Strong for White is 8. KN-K2, P-B4; 9. P-K5!

8., P-B4; 9. P-Q5, P-K3; 10. KN-K2, Pxp; 11. KPxp, QN-Q2; 12. N-N3, R-K1; 13. O-O. Black has the initiative.

Byrne-Cobo shows another interesting system against the Saemisch. 1. P-Q4, N-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KN3; 3. N-QB3, B-N2; 4. P-K4, P-Q3; 5. P-B3, O-O; 6. KN-K2, P-QR3; 7. B-K3, N-B3; 8. P-KN3.

Byrne transposes to his favorite, P-KN3 variation, but even after 8. Q-Q2, B-Q2; 9. N-B1, Q-N1! Black gets a good game, according to Taimanov. Polugaevsky-Taimanov, 28th USSR Championship, went 10. N-N3, N-Q1; 11. P-B5, P-QN4; 12. Pxp e.p., Pxp; 13. B-K2, P-QN4; 14. O-O, P-N5; 15. N-Q1, P-QR4.

8., R-N1; 9. B-N2; P-QN4; 10. Pxp, Pxp; 11. O-O, P-N5; 12. N-R4, B-QR3 and Black has an equal game.

BOOKS . . .

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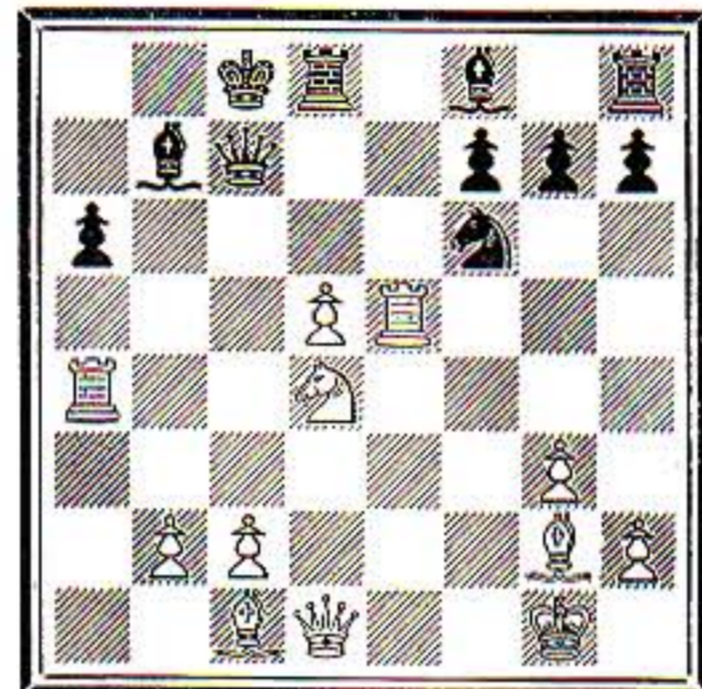
U. S. CHESS FEDERATION
80 East 11th St., New York 3, N. Y.

Games from the Maroczy Memorial Tournament Budapest 1961

BISGUIER		KING'S INDIAN		TAIMANOV	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	21. RXP ch	P-KN4		
2. P-QB4	P-KN3	22. QR-KB1	N-K1		
3. N-QB3	B-N2	23. N-K2	K-N3		
4. N-B3	O-O	24. R/7-B5	P-R3		
5. B-B4	P-Q3	25. PXP	PXP		
6. P-KR3	KN-Q2	26. N-B4 ch!	PxN		
7. Q-Q2	R-K1	27. QXP	N/1-B3		
8. B-R6	B-R1	28. B-K2	Q-K2		
9. P-K4	P-QB4	29. Q-N5 ch	K-R2		
10. P-Q5	N-R3	30. Q-R4 ch	K-N1		
11. B-Q3	N-B2	31. RxN	NxR		
12. O-O	P-R3	32. RxN	Q-N2		
13. P-QR4	P-K4	33. RXP	B-B4		
14. N-KR2	B-N2	34. PxB	RxB		
15. N-N4	BxB	35. R-KN6	QR-K1		
16. NxB ch	K-N2	36. Q-N5	QxR		
17. P-B4!	KxN	37. QxQ ch	K-R1		
18. PXP ch	Q-N4	38. P-B6	RXP ch		
19. R-B4	RxP	39. QxR	R-KN1		
20. P-R4	Q-Q1	40. P-Q6	Resigns		

DELY		SICILIAN DEFENSE		DONNER	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	9. R-K1	N-Q2		
2. N-KB3	P-K3	10. P-QR4	PxP		
3. P-Q4	PxP	11. RXP	KN-B3		
4. NxP	P-QR3	12. N-Q5!	PxN		
5. N-QB3	Q-B2	13. PXP ch	N-K4		
6. P-KN3	P-QN4	14. P-KB4	O-O O		
7. B-N2	B-N2	15. PxN	PxP		
8. O-O	P-Q3	16. RxKP!!		
(See Diagram)					
16.	B-Q3	21. R-N6 ch	B-N2		
(If QxR, 17. R-B4 ch, K-Q2; 18. B-B4, Q-R4; 19. R-B7 ch, K-K1; 20. Q-K1 ch followed by mate.)					
17. R-K3	K-N1	22. QxB ch	QxQ		
18. R-QB3	Q-Q2	23. RxB ch	K-R1		
19. N-B6 ch	BxN	24. R-N4 ch	Resigns		
20. RxP!	BxQP				

BRONSTEIN		CARO-KANN DEFENSE		DONNER	
1. P-K4	P-QB3	17. R-R2	N-K2		
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	18. N-R4	N-B3		
3. P-K5	B-B4	19. P-B4	NxN		
4. P-KR4	P-KR3	20. QxN	B-K2		
5. P-KN4	B-Q2	21. B-B2	N-R2		
6. B-K3	P-QB4	22. P-B5	B-N4		
7. P-QB3	N-QB3	23. Q-Q1	Q-N6		
8. P-R3	P-QR4	24. Q-R1	R-QN1		
9. P-N3	P-K3	25. N-B3	PxP		
10. P-R5	P-QN4	26. P-K6	BxP		
11. N-B3	Q-N3	27. PXP	B-Q2		
12. B-N2	P-B5	28. R-K2 ch	K-B1		
13. PXP	NPxP	29. B-N3	R-N4		
14. Q-B2	P-R5	30. N-K5	B-QB3		
15. QN-Q2	N-R4	31. Q-K1	K-N1		
16. O-O	N-N6	32. NxB	Resigns		



KORCHNOI		QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED		BISGUIER	
1. P-QB4	N-KB3	24. N-K5	P-KR4		
2. N-QB3	P-K3	25. R-QB1	N-B4		
3. N-B3	P-Q4	26. P-QR4	K-N2		
4. P-Q4	P-B4	27. P-B4	P-R?		
5. BPxP	NxP	28. B-K2	B-Q?		
6. P-K3	N-QB?	29. P-N4!	N-K?		
7. B-Q3	B-K2	30. P-Q5!	NxP		
8. O-O	O-O	31. P-N5	Q-B4		
9. P-QR3	PxP	32. NxB ch	K-R2		
10. PXP	B-Q?	33. R-K5	Q-R6		
11. Q-B2	P-KN3	34. N-B6 ch	NxN		
12. B-KR6	R-K1	35. PxN	R/2-Q?		
13. B-K4	NxN	36. B-B1	Q-N5ch		
14. PxN	R-QB1	37. Q-N2	QxP		
15. KR-K1	Q-B2	38. RXP ch	K-N1		
16. Q-K2	B-Q3	39. R-B4	R-Q5		
17. P-B4	B-B5	40. R-B3	R-Q7		
18. BxB	QxB	41. Q-N3	QxBP		
19. Q-N2	R-B2	42. R-B3	Q-Q5 ch		
20. B-Q3	Q-B3	43. K-R1	QxRP		
21. R-K4	B-B1	44. R-R7!	R-Q8		
22. P-B5	R-Q1	45. R/7xP	Q-K?		
23. B-N5	N-K2	46. Q-N2	Resigns		

P. DELY		KING'S INDIAN		W. UHLMANN	
1. N-KB3	N-KB3	21. R-Q8ch	RxR		
2. P-KN3	P-KN3	22. RxRch	K-K2		
3. B-N2	B-N2	23. R-QN8	B-K5		
4. O-O	O-O	24. P-B3	B-B3		
5. P-B4	P-Q3	25. P-QN4	N-Q2		
6. N-B3	P-K4	26. R-N8	B-B3		
7. P-Q4	N-B3	27. P-N5	B-QN2		
8. PXP	NxP	28. P-B5	NxP		
9. NxN	PxN	29. BxNch	K-Q2		
10. B-N5	QxQ	30. P-K4	P-R3		
11. QRxQ	P-B3	31. P-QR4	PxP		
12. R-Q2	B-K3	32. PXP	B-Q1		
13. P-N3	KR-K1	33. R-B8	P-B3		
14. N-R4	P-KR3	34. R-B7ch	K-B1		
15. B-K3	B-B4	35. K-B2	P-R4		
16. N-B5	R-K2	36. K-K3	P-N4		
17. NxP!	RxN	37. K-Q3	P-N5		
18. BxBP	B-K5	38. PXP	PxP		
19. BxR	BxB	39. B-K7	P-B4		
20. KR-Q1	K-B1	40. R-B8	Resigns		

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SOLUTION TO QUIZ QUARTET:

- Gipslis-Savon**
1. QxBP! and on, R-K8+;
 2. RxR QxQ
 3. N-B7+! RxN
 4. R-K8+ etc.
- * * *
- Smyslov-Cholmov**
1. RxN+, (not 1. RxB, RxB+!), PxR
 2. B-Q5+, etc.
- OR
1. RxN+ KxR
 2. RxB White wins
- * * *
- Spassky-Gipslis**
1. RxKB KxR
 2. R-QB and the Black Queen cannot prevent both 3. R-B7+ and 3. BxP+
- * * *
- Lein-Savon**
1. RxN
 2. PxR Q-KN4 is the shortest way.

UNITED STATES "30/30" CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

May 12-13, 1962—Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Tournament Site: IBM Country Club
South Road
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Entry fee: \$10.00 plus USCF membership
Schedule: Sat., May 12th

Titles and Prizes: The winner will be recognized as U. S. 30-30 chess champion.

\$1,000 Prize Fund	
1st	\$400
2nd	200
3rd	100
4th	50
5th	25
Top Expert	\$50
Top "A"	25
Top "B"	20
Top "C"	15
Top Unrated	15

Trophies to: 1st, 2nd, 3rd,
Top Expert
Top A, B, C

Type of Tournament: 7-round Swiss conducted under USCF rules. Ties broken by Median system. Time Limit: 30 moves in 30 minutes. Games adjudicated after 60 moves in 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th rounds.

- Round 1—12:30 P.M.
2— 3:30 P.M.
3— 6:30 P.M.
4— 9:30 P.M.
- Sun., May 13th
Round 5— 9:00 A.M.
6—12:00 P.M.
7— 3:30 P.M.

Tournament Director: Don Schultz

When to Enter: Entries will be accepted no later than 10:30 A.M. on Saturday, May 12 at the IBM Country Club, Poughkeepsie.

Direct all inquiries to Earl Yohnell, 71 Albany St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

USCF MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Hotel Sheraton-Palace, San Francisco, August 17, 1961

Minutes of the Meeting (continued from Chess Life, Page 31)

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS' REPORTS

Region I (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I.): By First Vice-President William H. C. Newberry, read by George Barnes. The report described a steady growth of USCF membership in Region I as well as regional appointments for intercollegiate and institutional chess.

Region II (N. Y., N. J.): No report.

Region III (Pa., Del., Md., D. C., W. Va., Va.): By First Vice-President John Matheson, read by George Barnes. Report described a gradual increase in membership in Region III.

Region IV (N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla., Ky., Tenn., Miss., Ala.): No report.

Region V (Ohio, Ind., Mich.): By First Vice-President Jack O'Keefe, read by Tom Jenkins. Mr. O'Keefe reported Michigan had sponsored four tournaments in the past year, and Ohio six. Dayton played host to the U. S. Junior Championship. USCF membership has gained 20% in Region V in the past year. Indiana's chess progress was getting well under way under the new leadership of C. Ronald Peffley and Dee Carter.

Region VI (Ill., Wis., Minn., Iowa, N. D., S. D., Neb., Mont., Wyo.): By First Vice-President John Nowak, read by him. Report told of many successful chess events: Milwaukee's 162-player Western Open, Minnesota's 3-sectioned State Tournament, the Iowa Open, St Paul Open, and many others. Membership, rated tournament activity, and playing strength all showed good gains.

Region VII (Mo., Ark., Okla., La., Tex., Colo., N. M.): By First Vice-President C. Harold Bone, read by Ed Edmondson. The report described the formation and coordination of the Region VII operations, and put forth as a future possibility the alternation of the Heart of America Open and Southwest Open as officially designated Regional Championship tournaments. Mr. Bone has been working with the Texas State Legion, and has been trying to get chess put on the agenda as an official high school competition. Region VII also has three college teams which compete with one another and with various city clubs, and a collegiate league looms as a possibility.

Region VIII (Calif., Ariz., Utah, Idaho, Nev., Ore., Wn., Alaska, Hawaii): By First Vice-President Henry Gross, read by him. Mr. Gross showed that of the 5,000 members of USCF, well over 1000 are in Region VIII, and of these California has over 700. Region VIII has produced more members and will continue to do so, more than any other region. That is due to many factors. Harry Borochoy and Irving Rivise have worked on membership in the southern part of the state. Lena Grumette has asked to have regional membership chairmen appointed. Membership chairmen for the states in the region have also been appointed.

Mr. Gross continued, "As far as Armed Forces Tournaments are concerned, we had one here in the Presidio as part of the Armed Forces Program that Col. Matheson is promoting, and that worked through channels. The number and size of tournaments in the region is constantly increasing. The present tournament breaks the record for attendance in spite of the entry fee rise to \$20.00. Of the 198 players in the tournament, 115 of them are from California.

"We have chess in institutions and hospitals. At San Quentin they have a chess club. I go over there as a part of the team and we play them. We have a good local publication, the Chess Reporter, and we have to thank Mr. McClain, the editor, and Mr. Burger, the games editor. Mr. Van Gelder is secretary of the State Association. We are all very anxious to work this out on a regional basis. Our National championships, both Junior and Senior, should have more representation from the Region. We are trying to build a regional concept, and yet all of our entries and teams are made up from one or two regions. This must be remedied. We can't continue to harp on the importance of regions and make up all our teams from one region. I think that is the thought I want to leave with you and see if we can't work on it to make our teams and championships more national in scope and representative of all the regions instead of just one or two."

BUSINESS MANAGER & EDITOR'S REPORT

Mr. Frank Brady, Business Manager and Editor, gave his report which described details of the new Chess Life format and of the membership promotion in connection with the new magazine. Mr. Brady commented in detail on each item of expense and income on the comparative operating statement.

TOURNAMENT ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT

Mr. Koltanowski, the Tournament Administrator, stated that instead of having a definite idea of the location of next year's Open, as was usual in the past, he was unable to tell where the 1962 U. S. Open would be held. Previously, Atlanta was interested in hosting the 1962 Open, but nothing was heard from Atlanta until two weeks ago. Mr. Koltanowski said at that moment he felt it would not be correct to tell the Atlanta people to go ahead, especially since there had been no negotiations with the President nor the Business Manager. Orlando had also made a bid. Mr. Kuhns of Chicago had presented an invitation from Chicago—from the offices of the Governor, Mayor, the Convention Bureau and many more.

Mr. Koltanowski continued: "As I stepped up here, I was asked to put this (referring to a pinned on Spanish hat badge) on, and I do this with great pleasure, showing San Antonio invites you. Now I was down there recently, and the facilities of the hotel are really fantastic. What is very impressive is that check for \$1,500 for the USCF, if they would hold the Open in San Antonio. That, in my opinion, is the most fantastic thing that ever happened. It is up to the Directors to decide whether the next U. S. Open will be in Chicago, San Antonio, Orlando, or Atlanta.

"My report is far from exciting, but I believe the fact that we have four or five cities vying at the same time to have the U. S.

Open is very impressive. Also impressive is the amount of publicity that San Francisco is getting, all over the United States. You have no idea how many phone calls we get from the United Press, the Associated Press, and almost every newspaper in the player's home town. Even San Mateo's newspaper wants information on its players. Certainly this is a big step in the right direction of getting more recognition."

Mr. Koltanowski also told of two bids for the 1962 Junior tournament.

Mr. Gross (Calif.) commented as follows: "Having helped organize the Open in San Francisco this year, I know what a difficult task it is to arrange for everything, and especially to raise the necessary \$1500, and I think the USCF would be crazy to turn down a certified check for \$1500."

Major Edmondson of San Antonio replied, "It was ten days ago that we got a letter from the USCF saying San Antonio might be considered if we made a bid. I feel San Antonio is not such a large city that they would take the U. S. Open Chess Tournament lightly. If this tournament comes to San Antonio it will be an important event to that city, and the city will go all out to make it a success. I think this is already confirmed by the fact that they have sent a \$1,500 certified check. The city has many attractions for the family. We hope you all show up in 1962. The hotel has offered unlimited playing space. They have more than twice the space we have here. They have 9,000 square feet of playing space plus whatever we need in the way of meeting rooms and skittles rooms. There will be individual tables for the players."

The members decided to postpone a final decision on the city for the 1962 U. S. Open until the Director's Meeting the next day.

Mr. Spann (Okla.) made the following motion which was passed unanimously: "MOVED, that the membership here go on record as thanking the Committee from California, and the Palace Hotel People who have been so accommodating and to receive our vote of thanks for their hospitality and for the very wonderful tournament."

The meeting was then adjourned.

MARSHALL ROHLAND
Secretary, USCF

(Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the USCF Board of Directors, Aug. 18, 1961, will appear shortly in Chess Life.)

The Old Gray Mare . . .

During 1961 the USCF's "Operation Dead Horse," directed by Jose M. Calderon, collected \$709.30 in contributions for the purpose of liquidating the Federation's old printing debt. This debt, inherited from the distant and dismal pre-Spann, pre-Cramer era, still stands at \$1126.40.

The progress made by "Dead Horse" in '61 is most encouraging. It provides heartening evidence that USCF members take their obligations seriously, and that they are willing to help in the job of putting their national organization on a sound and honorable basis. As President Fred Cramer wrote last month, the big news today is that "USCF and American chess are, indeed, on the march!" The fine response to Jose Calderon's efforts to finally discharge this long-standing Debt of Honor, is another proof that chess in this country has really begun to move.

So let's add one more item to President Cramer's program of 10,000 members by August of 1963—let's raise \$1100 to bury the Old Gray Mare in '62!

Donations to "Operation Dead Horse" received through June of 1961 have been acknowledged in previous issues of CHESS LIFE. The following donations were received from July '61 through January '62.

Marc Hutchinson	Irving Rollins
Anon. donations at Eastern Open	Carl Bitzer
Simeon De Castro	Donald Young
Peter Henderson	Warren Gilman
Norman Case	George S. Barnes
Mike Day	Don McKee
Rev. E. Sabin	William F. Hawley
Arthur Gamlin	John T. Westbrook
Prize winners at Penn State Championship	Robert Malison
Collection, Heart of America Tournament	Adele Goddard
Franklin Brooks	Sp/4 Eugene Cowan
Jude Zellhofer	
Robert Woodworth	

These names, and the others who have contributed to "Operation Dead Horse" in the past, belong on the Honor Roll of American chess. Put YOUR name there, as well. Send your check or money order to: U. S. Chess Federation, 80 East 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.

Chess Tactics For Beginners

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



Endgame Lesson III

1. Endings with Minor Pieces

Endings with Knights, Bishops and Pawns come in a great variety of categories. It is tedious even to list the types. For instance, we have (1) N vs 1 P; (2) N vs 2 P's; (3) N vs 3 P's (4) N and P vs 1 P, etc., also (5) N and P vs N and P, (6) N and 2 P's vs N and 1 P, etc. Then we can start mixing in one or more bishops on either side. Furthermore, under each of the above headings one finds a large number of cases depending on how the pieces and Pawns are arranged.

Clearly it is not practical for the student to try to classify these endings and study each type methodically. The main resource is to study a large number of typical examples in order to gain experience and ideas. In addition one must look for general guiding principles. We list a few of these here:

2. Some Guiding Principles

(1) One must constantly keep in mind what the ending will look like if all the pieces are exchanged leaving a King and Pawn ending. Reference to Lesson II will give an idea of how to evaluate such endings **before** they are allowed to arise.

(2) One must also keep in mind what the ending will look like if all the Pawns are exchanged. Reference to Lesson I will give an indication of the relative chances in such a case. For instance, one cannot win with one Knight or one Bishop or even with two Knights if no Pawns are left. One can win with a N and B vs King (difficult) or with two B's vs King.

(3) In connection with the above principle and also with earlier lessons one finds that the side having advantage should usually try to exchange as many **pieces** as possible but not too many Pawns. The inferior side naturally tries to do the reverse.

(4) The role of passed Pawns or potential passed Pawns is almost invariably crucial in any endgame. For such Pawns are potential Queens.

(5) One must be ever alert to the possibility of sacrificing a piece to queen a Pawn.

(6) The King must usually be brought forward to play an active role (provided not too many pieces are left to attack it).

(7) In any case, alertness to possible checks, pins, forks, and other traps involving the King is naturally important.

(9) Stalemate possibilities must also be looked for.

(10) Underpromotion is sometimes important (taking a N, B, or R instead of a Q when "queening" a Pawn.)

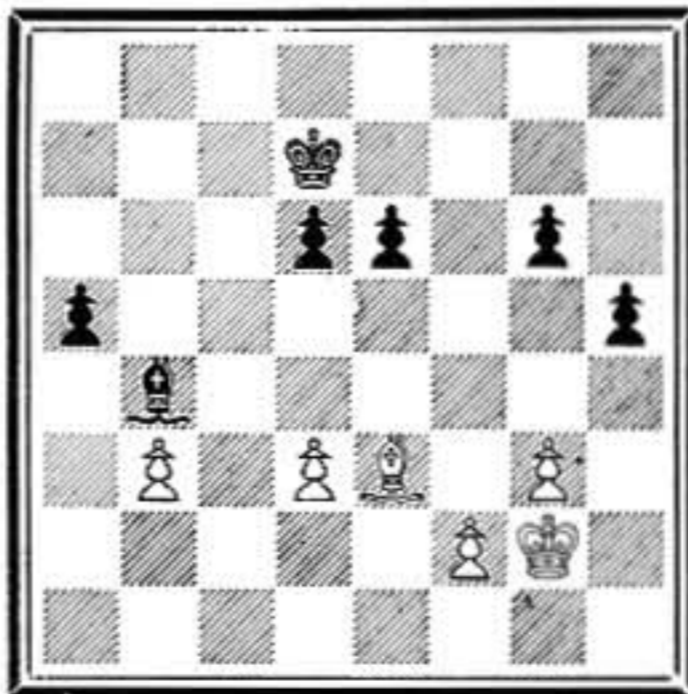
(11) The center is still a strategic region in most endings as it is in the opening and middle-game. Pieces placed there or controlling the center are likely to be more effective than those placed otherwise.

(12) Pawns nearer the central files are more valuable than ones on the side. Rook Pawns are especially weak in many endings (see Lesson II).

(13) Bishops are usually stronger than Knights in the endgame. This is especially true if there are Pawns on both sides of the board, also if the Pawns are mobile rather than interlocked.

(14) Bishops of opposite colors (each side has one Bishop but these operate on opposite-colored squares) tend to a drawish result even if one side is a Pawn behind.

3. First Example



This position occurred in Weig-Marchand, Rochester City Championship, 1956. We give the score of the game up to this point since it contains some interesting wrinkles. It went 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. N-KB3, P-Q3; 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. NxP, N-KB3;

5. N-QB3, P-KN3; 6. P-KN3, B-N2; 7. P-KR3, N-B3; 8. B-N2, NxP; 9. NxQN, NxN; 10. NxQ, NxQ; 11. NxNP, NxNP; 12. NxPch, PxN; 13. BxR, N-Q6ch; 14. PxN, BxR; 15. O-O, BxP; 16. R-K1ch, K-Q2; 17. B-Q5, B-B6; 14. PxN, BxR; 15. O-O, BxP; 16. R-K1ch, K-Q2; 17. B-Q5, B-B6; 18. R-K4, B-K3; 19. BxBch, PxB; 20. R-QB4, R-QB1; 21. R-KR4, P-KR4; 22. B-K3, P-R4; 23. R-R4, R-QN1; 24. R-R3, R-N8ch; 25. K-N2, B-N5; 26. R-N3, RxR; 27. PxR. (See Diagram).

Black has played in accordance with a principle which he first formulated: Always win a Pawn in the opening (joke!). Curiously enough many games are won this way.

The game continued

27. P-K4

When in doubt as to which Pawn to push, move one which has no opposing one on the file in front of it. This tends to prevent the opponent's using one to hold two and is otherwise usually the "healthy" way to bring the Pawns forward. For instance 27., P-Q4; 28. P-Q4 might improve White's chances of blockading the whole position.

28. K-B3 K-K3

The Kings must be put to work.

29. B-N5 K-B4
30. B-Q8 P-Q4
31. K-K3 K-N5
32. B-B7 B-B6
33. B-Q8 P-N4
34. K-K2 P-KR5

A typical winning procedure. The extra Pawn is converted into a Passed Pawn.

35. PxP PxP
36. K-B1 P-R6
37. K-N1 K-B6
38. B-N6 K-K7

Also typical. The passed Pawn cannot be forced through. But it ties down White's King, leaving the other White Pawns vulnerable. In fact the RP will be sacrificed, White's King being thereby drawn too far from the other body of Pawns.

39. K-R2 KxP
40. KxP K-B7
41. K-N4 P-Q5

No need to bother with KxP.

- 42. K-B5 P-Q6
- 43. B-K3 P-Q7
- 44. BxP KxB
- 45. K-K4 K-B7
- 46. Resigns

- 45. KxP
- 46. N-B2 B-B6
- 47. KxP K-B4
- 48. N-K3ch K-K4
- 49. K-B5 P-R3
- 50. P-R4 B-K7

P-K8 (N)!! (See our earlier list of principles including underpromotion); 66. N-B6ch, K-B4; 67. K-N6, N-Q6, and Black may be able to give up his N for the RP and win the NP with his King thus drawing. However, 66. N-K2! would probably win for White anyway.

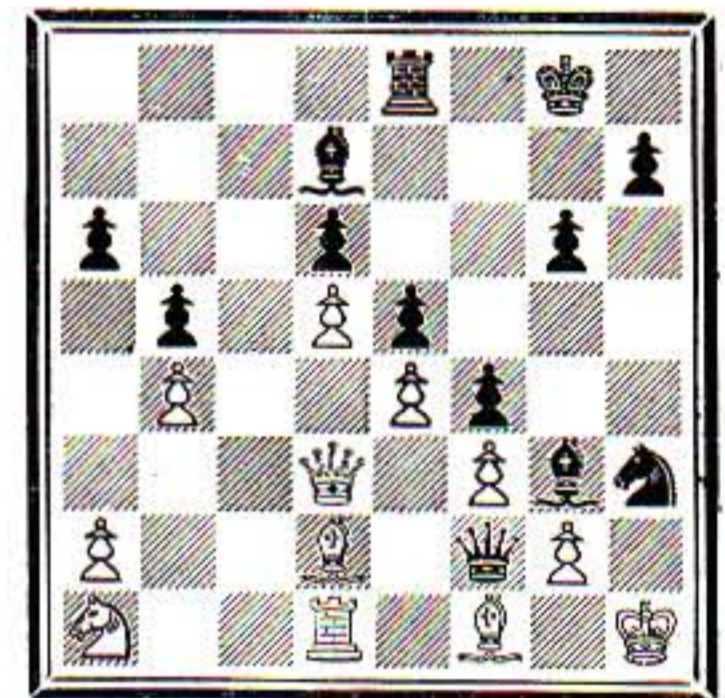
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**HASTINGS 1961-62
RUY LOPEZ**

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------|---------|
| ROBATSCH | | BISGUIER | |
| 1. P-K4 | N-QB3 | 20. QR-B1 | N-Q1 |
| 2. N-KB3 | P-K4 | 21. B-Q3 | Q-N2 |
| 3. B-N5 | P-QR3 | 22. RxR | QxR |
| 4. B-R4 | N-B3 | 23. N-B2 | N-B2 |
| 5. O-O | P-QN4 | 24. N-R2 | N-N2 |
| 6. B-N3 | P-Q3 | 25. N-R1 | P-B4 |
| 7. P-B3 | B-K2 | 26. P-B3 | B-R5 |
| 8. P-KR3 | N-QR4 | 27. R-B1 | N-R4 |
| 9. B-B2 | P-B4 | 28. Q-N1 | Q-Q1 |
| 10. P-Q4 | Q-B2 | 29. Q-B1 | N-N6 |
| 11. QN-Q2 | O-O | 30. R-Q1 | P-B5 |
| 12. R-K1 | B-Q2 | 31. N-B1 | Q-N3 ch |
| 13. N-B1 | BPxP | 32. K-R2 | Q-B7 |
| 14. BPxP | QR-B1 | 33. NxN | BxP! |
| 15. N-K3 | KR-K1 | 34. B-B1 | BxN ch |
| 16. P-Q5 | P-N3 | 35. K-R1 | N-N4 |
| 17. P-QN3 | N-N2 | 36. Q-R3 | B-Q2 |
| 18. P-QN4 | N-KR4 | 37. Q-Q3 | N-R6! |
| 19. B-Q2 | P-B3 | | |

(See Diagram)

- 38. B-K2 Q-N8 ch
- 39. Resigns

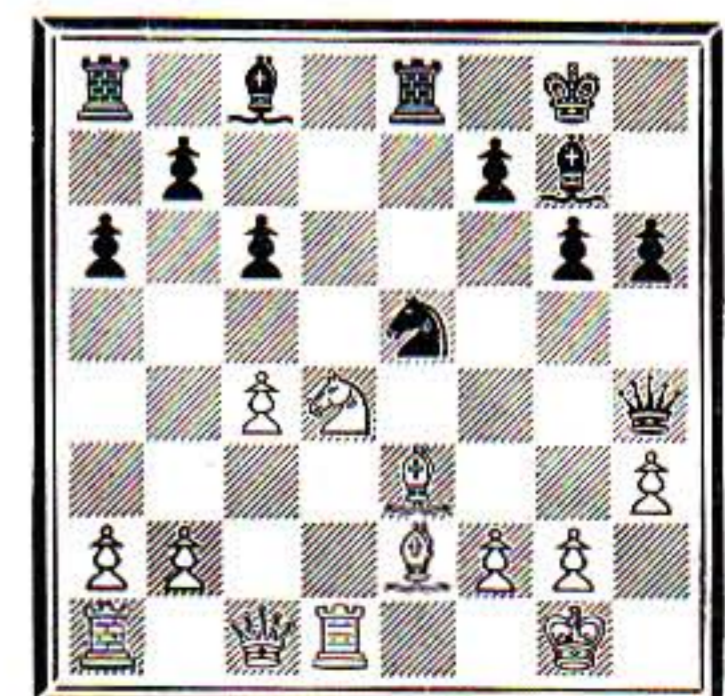


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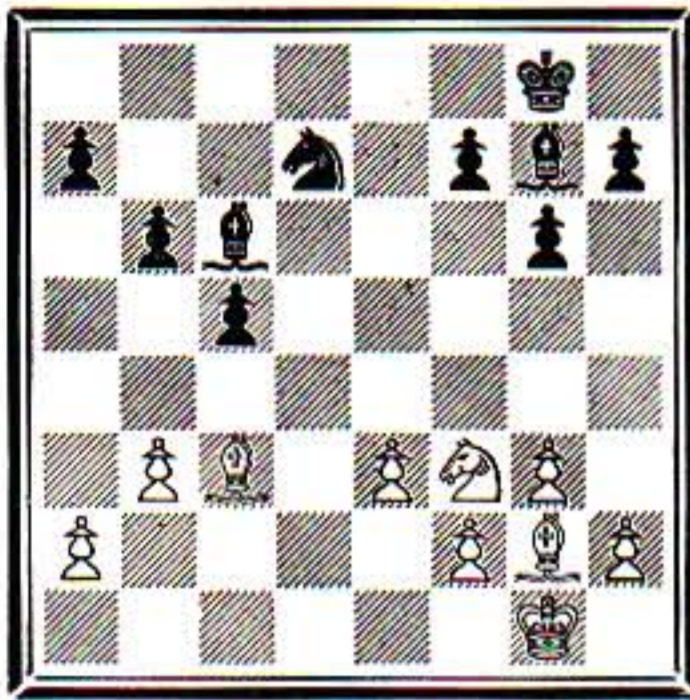
**W. GERMAN CHAMPIONSHIP
BAD PYRMONT 1961**

THREE KNIGHTS OPENING

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------------|---------------|
| CLEMENS | | DARGA | |
| 1. P-K4 | P-K4 | 10. P-QB4 | O-O |
| 2. N-KB3 | N-QB3 | 11. B-K2 | P-B3 |
| 3. N-B3 | P-KN3 | 12. PxP | QPxP |
| 4. P-Q4 | PxP | 13. O-O | R-K1 |
| 5. N-Q5 | B-N2 | 14. B-B3 | N-Q2 |
| 6. B-KN5 | QN-K2 | 15. P-KR3 | P-R3 |
| 7. NxP | P-KR3 | 16. Q-B1 | Q-R5 |
| 8. B-K3 | NxN | 17. R-Q1 | N-K4 |
| 9. PxN | N-B3 | 18. B-K2 | |
| | | | (See Diagram) |
| 18. | BxP! | 24. N-N3 | R-R7 |
| 19. PxP | QxP | 25. K-K1 | R-K1 |
| 20. P-B5 | N-N5 | 26. Q-Q2 | BxP! |
| 21. BxN | QxB ch | 27. N-B1 | Q-N8 |
| 22. K-B1 | R-K4 | 28. QR-N1 | B-B6! |
| 23. N-K2 | R-R4 | 29. Resigns | |



4. Second Example



This position arose in Marchand-Higuera, Cleveland, 1957 after an exchange of Queens. The material is exactly even but the Pawn position is unbalanced, Black having the majority on the Queen's side. If the pieces should all be exchanged, leaving a King and Pawn ending, the position would favor Black since he might be able to create a "remote" passed Pawn (see Endgame Lesson II). However, the present position, with careful play, should be drawn. The game proceeded.

- 27. BxB KxB
- 28. K-B1 K-B3

As usual the Kings must be brought forward.

- 29. K-K2 N-K4

In his anxiety to create exchanges Black allows his Bishop to become awkwardly placed.

- 30. NxN BxB
- 31. N-N4ch K-K3
- 32. P-B3 P-B4
- 33. N-B2

33. N-R6 may look inviting. But the Knight would have little mobility and would even require saving after 33., K-B3, threatening K-N2. The principle of mobility may be as significant in endgames as it is in the opening and middle-game. Note the Black Bishop's lack of it!

- 33. K-Q4
- 34. N-Q3 P-KN4

Not 34., K-Q3; 35. K-B2, B-R8 (35., B-R6; 36. N-B4); 36. N-K1 and 36. K-N1.

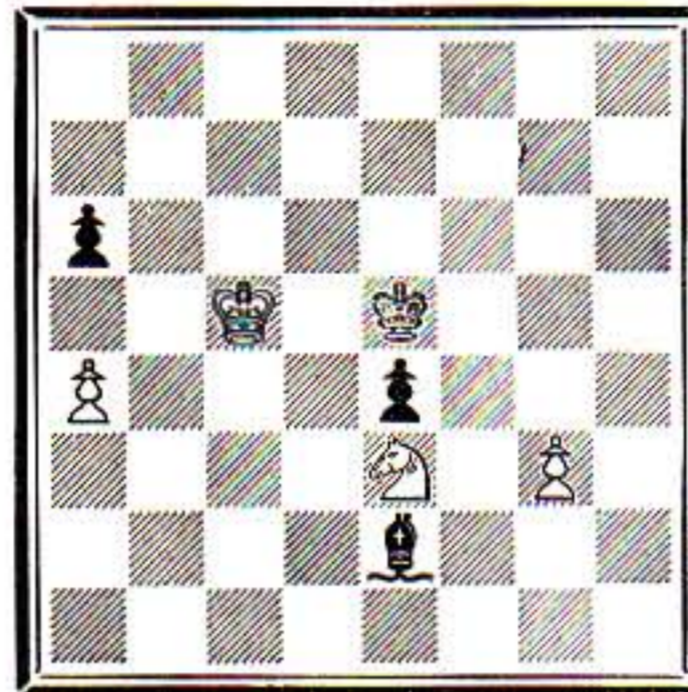
- 35. P-KR4 P-KR3
- 36. N-K1 B-R8
- 37. K-B2 P-N5
- 38. P-K4ch

Somewhat risky in view of Black's superior King position, but White hopes to create complications.

- 38. PxP
- 39. PxP P-N4
- 40. P-N5 PxP
- 41. PxP P-B5
- 42. PxPch PxP
- 43. P-N6 K-K3
- 44. K-K3 K-B3
- 45. K-Q4

Planning N-B2-K3 keeping Black's King out of the K-side.

Here the position was adjourned. Actually the result should be a draw since neither side can make any real headway without risking a loss. Both players probably realized this, but each hoped to catch the opponent in some kind of careless slip.



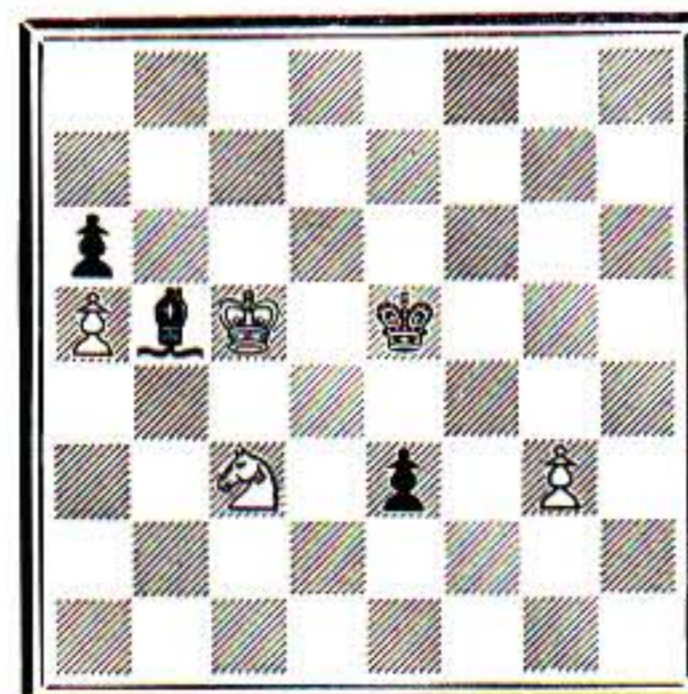
The play continued

- 51. P-R5 B-Q6
- 52. N-Q5 B-N4
- 53. N-K3 B-K7
- 54. N-B2 B-Q6
- 55. N-N4 B-N4
- 56. N-B2 B-Q6
- 57. N-K3 B-K7
- 58. N-B2 B-N4
- 59. N-K3 B-K7
- 60. N-N2 B-B8
- 61. N-K3

Of course not 61. N-B4, P-K6.

- 61. B-K7
- 62. N-Q5 B-N4
- 63. N-B3 P-K6

Finally a little excitement! This is the combination White had been preparing. The bait is that Black appears to win with his passed Pawn. How can it be stopped?



- 64. NxB! P-K7?

Black has evidently been taken by surprise with the sudden turn of events. He could still have drawn by 64., PxN; 65. P-R6, P-K7.

- 65. N-Q4 Resigns

And resignation is possibly premature. To be sure 65., P-K8(Q); 66. N-B3ch leaves Black a piece down. But 65.,

TOURNAMENT LIFE

March 18 and March 25

BERKSHIRE HILLS AMATEUR

Sponsored by the Pittsfield Chess Club, to be held at YMCA, 292 North Street, Pittsfield, Mass. Six-round Swiss. Open to all who are or become USCF members, except masters. Entry fee \$4.00. Send entries and inquiries to Robert Bilodeau, 26 Blackinton St., North Adams, Mass.

March 23-25

GARMISCH CHESS CONGRESS

Six-round Swiss at Garmisch Recreation Area Steak House, Garmisch, Germany. \$25. guaranteed 1st Prize; \$10. second. \$5. upset prize per USCF ratings. \$4.00 entry fee plus USCF membership. For details write (air mail): Tournament Director, Robert A. Karch, Box 92, APO 407, New York, N.Y.

March 24, 25

DELTA OPEN

Sponsored by Mississippi Chess Association. 5-round Swiss, to be held at Greenville Hotel, 638 Main St., Greenville, Miss. Nine trophy prizes. Entry \$5.00 plus USCF membership. Send entries and inquiries to Jeff Liddell, 618 Inez St., Greenville, Miss.

March 31 and April 1

PENNSYLVANIA INDIVIDUAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Restricted to fully matriculated, full-time undergraduate students in Pennsylvania colleges or college students residing in Pennsylvania. To be held at La Salle College Campus, 20th & Olney Aves., Philadelphia, Pa. Five round Swiss. USCF membership required; entry fee \$3.50 at time of registration. Trophies for first, second, and third; additional prizes as funds permit. Entries and inquiries to Anthony Saldutti La Salle College Union Chess Team, 20th & Olney Aves., Philadelphia, Pa.

March 31 and April 1

HURON VALLEY OPEN

5-round Swiss to be held at Huron Hotel, Pearl at Washington St., Ypsilanti, Mich. Entry fee \$5.50, juniors under 18, \$3.50. Cash prizes for 1st, 2nd, 3d, & 4th. Minimum guaranteed first prize \$75. Actual prizes depend on total entry fees. Send entries and inquiries to Albert S. Baptist, 930 S. Grove Rd., Ypsilanti, Mich.

March 31 and April 1

HURON VALLEY AMATEUR

To be held concurrently with above. 5-round Swiss, open to players rated 1999 or lower. Entry fee, \$4.50; Juniors under 18, \$3.00; Juniors under 15, \$2.00. Tro-

phies for Class A, B, C, unrated, tournament winner, junior class, and special prizes. Send inquiries and entries to Albert Baptist, 930 S. Grove Rd., Ypsilanti, Mich.

April 6-7-8

NEW JERSEY INTERCOLLEGIATE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Open to all USCF members who are college undergraduates residing in or studying in New Jersey. 5-round Swiss to be held in Student Union Building, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, New Jersey. Entry fee \$2.00 plus \$1.00 NJSF dues if under 21 and \$2.00 if over 21. All players must be or become USCF members. Circulating trophy awarded to winner. Prizes to at least top four players. Entries accepted till 7:30 P.M. on Friday, April 6. Address inquiries to Stephen Schrader, 152 Bowers St., Jersey City, N.J. Phone: OL 9-4272.

April 7-8

GOLDEN TRIANGLE OPEN

5-round Swiss, open to all USCF members. Guaranteed first prize, \$100, also cash prizes for 2nd, 3d, 4th. To be held at Golden Triangle YMCA, 304 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Entry fee, \$5.00 to USCF members; juniors under 18, \$2.50. Registration from 8:30 to 9:30 a.m. on April 7 at tournament site. Address advance entries and inquiries to W. Wise, Dept. of Chemistry, Carnegie Inst. of Tech., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

April 7-8

MIDWEST STUDENT TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

Sponsored by State University of Iowa Chess Club, to be held at Iowa Memorial Union, U. of Iowa, Iowa City. Five round Swiss conducted on four boards for each team. First place to team with largest number of team match points. Tournament restrictions: All college teams with minimum of four players and maximum of two alternates. All must be registered at colleges they represent and must be, or become, USCF members. Prizes: Permanent trophy to winning team, and all members of team will receive a medal. Trophies also awarded to highest scorer on each board. Advance inquiries and entries to: Craig Ellyson, State University of Iowa Chess Club, Iowa Memorial Union, Iowa City.

April 14 and 15

CROSSROADS OF AMERICA OPEN

5-round Swiss, 60 moves in 2 hours, to be held at Central UMCA, 310 North Illinois St., Indianapolis, Indiana. USCF membership, plus membership in Indiana State Chess Association. Entry fee \$3.00.

Trophies and chess books awarded as prizes. Send entries and inquiries to Edward R. Sweetman, 3055 North Meridian St., 4A, Indianapolis 8, Indiana.

April 14 and 15

SACRAMENTO OPEN

Sponsored by Capitol City Chess Club, 5-round Swiss to be held at YWCA, 17th and L Sts., Sacramento, Calif. Entry fee \$5.00. \$100.00 prize fund guaranteed. Entries and inquiries to Wm. L. Rebold, 2681 Fairfield St., Apt. 5., Sacramento 15, Calif.

April 27-29

NEW JERSEY STATE AMATEUR

6-round Swiss, open to players of below master rank. \$5.00 entry fee, \$3.00 to juniors under 21, plus NJSCF dues of \$2.00 adults, \$1.00 juniors. To be played at Plaza Hotel, 500 Cooper St., Camden, N.J. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, Classes A, B, C, and unrated. Address advance entries and inquiries to Lewis E. Wood, 1425 Sycamore St., Haddon Heights, N.J. Entries close 8:00 P.M., April 27. Players are requested to bring clocks.

April 28-29

LAKE ONTARIO OPEN

5-round Swiss to be played at Central YMCA, 100 Gibbs St., Rochester 1, N.Y. Entry fee \$5.00. \$100 first prize. Address entries and inquiries to Erich W. Marchand, 192 Seville Dr., Rochester 17, N.Y.

April 28-29

FOREST CITY OPEN

5-round Swiss to be played at Central YMCA, 2200 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. \$5.00 entry fee. \$150.00 guaranteed first prize. Cash prizes for 2nd and 3rd. Choice of trophy or cash for highest Class A,B,C, Unrated, and Junior. Registration from 8:30 to 9:30 A.M., April 28. Entries and inquiries to Lorraine Mer-nick, Apt. 612, 1900 East 30th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

April 28 and 29

IOWA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Open to all Iowa residents who are or become members of the USCF. 5-round Swiss, to be played at Memorial Union of Iowa State Univ., Campus on Hwy 30, west of Hwy 69, Ames, Iowa. Entry fee \$5.00. Unrated challengers division, open to players rated below 1700 and over 18 years of age (entry fee \$4.00) and junior division, open to players under 19 years of age (entry fee \$2.00) will be run concurrently. Send entries and inquiries to John M. Osness, 606 Long-fellow Ave., Waterloo, Iowa.

Chess Life

In the United States

North Carolina topped South Carolina, 5½-3½, in the annual interstate match held at the YMCA in Charlotte, N. C. Victories by Jerry Fink and David Steele decided the issue in a hard-fought struggle. State Champion Oliver Hutaff, Harry Boyte, Jr., and Leo Little were the other Tar Heel winners. South Carolina's victors were Norton Jacobi, Sgt. R. Goad, and M. L. Alpert. One game was drawn.

* * *

John R. Beitling became Greater Kansas City Champion for 1962 by winning a 31-player Swiss with a score of 5½-½. Jerry Wolfe and Bill Kenny took second and third. The junior prize went to Paul Taylor.

* * *

Chess activity seems to be booming in San Bernardino, Calif., where the fourth annual, USCF-rated San Bernardino Open will be played May 5-6. Last year this event drew 42 players, but a larger entry is expected this time because of greater local activity and an anticipated good turnout from the Los Angeles area. The San Bernardino Chess Club attracted 40 local players to its city championship tournament. Dr. Max Schlosser is the defending champion.

* * *

The New York City Interscholastic Chess Championship (Senior High School Division) ended in a tie between Roy Benedek of the Bronx High School of Science and Arnold Bernstein of Franklin K. Lane, each with 6½-1½. Harry Pace of Queens took the Junior High School event with a score of 13½-½. The event was directed by Dr. Milton L. Hanauer, USCF master and a well-known chess author, who has been in charge of interscholastic chess in New York City since 1938. Prizes were donated by Dr. Harry Bakwin. A total of thirty-five boys competed in the two divisions.

Bradley Waters easily took the Group III Championship of the Gompers Park C.C. with a score of 10-1, conceding draws to the second- and third-place winners, Jim Murray (8½) and Carl Michel (8).

The Gompers Park team visited the Evanston Y for a return match on 19 boards, winning handily, 13-6. The first six boards counted as part of the schedule in the team play of the Greater Chicago Chess League. Here the Gompers II team squeezed out a 3½-2½ victory over the Evanstonians.

* * *

The Independent Chess Club of East Orange, New Jersey, under the energetic leadership of U.S. Amateur Champion Edgar McCormick, is making a bid to become one of the largest clubs in the country. Edgar recently confided that he's aiming for a membership of 250! In line with this ambitious program, F. Jerome Schneider has been hired as club manager, and a whole series of events have recently taken place and are on schedule for the near future.

On February 12, Lincoln's Birthday, McCormick gave a simultaneous exhibition in which Ralph Eilberg won a free club membership by defeating the champ. In future, there will be simultaneous exhibitions at the Independent Club every month. In March, the honors will be done by USCF Master Louis Levy.

On February 14, a friendly match was played by an Independent team against the Irvington Chess Club. The Independents scored a convincing victory, winning 6-2. Two days later, another Independent team (with USCF Master Orest Popovych, board one, and Experts Arthur Spiller and McCormick on boards two and three) traveled to Plainfield, where they played the local team to a 4½-4½ tie. The Independents took the top four boards, lost on the next four, and ninth board ended in a draw.

The Marshall Chess Club Women's Championship (New York City), was won by Margareta Fuchs, with a perfect score of 8-0. Mrs. Fuchs is a three-time winner of the U.S. Women's Amateur Championship. Runner-up was Mrs. Frances Frazier, long active in Southwest chess, with 6-2. Mrs. Else Lehmann (5½) took third, and Mrs. Marcel Duchamp, wife of the noted artist, was fourth (5 points) in her tournament debut.

Handsome trophies were awarded to the top four players and two special brilliancy prizes were awarded by Jose Calderon. The tournament was organized and directed by Mrs. Kathryn M. Slater.

* * *

Ray Parker won the championship of the Kingsmen Chess Club in Brooklyn, N. Y., with a score of 6½-1½. Second prize went to Jerome Bibuld, and George Bowen took third place on tie-breaking points, ahead of Theodore Kelly. Bibuld scored 6-2, while Bowen and Kelly made 5½ points each. Seventeen players competed.

* * *

Dayton downed Cincinnati in a close match on January 14, by a score of 12½-10½. Jim Schroeder, George Berry, and Robert Moore were winners on top boards for Dayton; Bert Edwards, John Petrison, and Lester Brand scored for Cincinnati.

* * *

USCF-member Fritz Leiber of Santa Monica, California—a noted science fiction author—has a story in the May issue of the S-F magazine IF (on newsstands around March 15). It's about the first electronic computer to compete in an international tournament, and CHESS LIFE readers should have fun trying to guess the identities of the real-life masters on whom some of the characters in the story are based.

CHESS LIFE

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

The Membership Committee needs volunteers to assist in chess organization and promotion throughout the country. If you would like to devote a little time and effort to further chess in the United States send your name and address to E. A. Dickerson, 7271 Gayola Pl., Maplewood 17, Mo.

Important Notice to All USCF Members and CHESS LIFE Subscribers

Revised U.S. Post Office Department regulations, in effect since January 5, 1962, increase by a substantial amount the cost of returning undeliverable second- and third-class mail to the USCF office.

This means that it is more important than ever before that members and subscribers notify us promptly of any change of address. If you are moving, be sure to give FOUR WEEKS' advance notice. Furnish us with a stencil impression of your old address from a recent issue or an exact reproduction, including the numbers and dates on the top line. And then—be sure to include your NEW address!

In this way you will help avoid unnecessary trouble and expense for us, and you will be sure of receiving every copy of CHESS LIFE without needless delay.