



CHESS LIFE

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40 Cents

Mrs. Gresser Regains Women's Title



as the Women's Zonal, Mrs. Gresser and Miss Lane, as top scorers, will qualify once more for the Women's Candidates Tournament, scheduled for 1963.

Mrs. Gresser commented that this was the strongest U.S. tournament she has played in, and that she favored the method of choosing the participants in that "there were no weak players at the bottom." The choice of participants was in strict accordance with U.S.C.F. ratings.

In addition to her U.S. championship honors, Mrs. Gresser won the U.S. Women's Zonal Tournament in 1954, and has represented the United States in the international events in Moscow, 1949 and 1955, in Bulgaria, 1959, and in Yugoslavia, 1961.

Following is her tenth round win over Lisa Lane:

SICILIAN DEFENSE

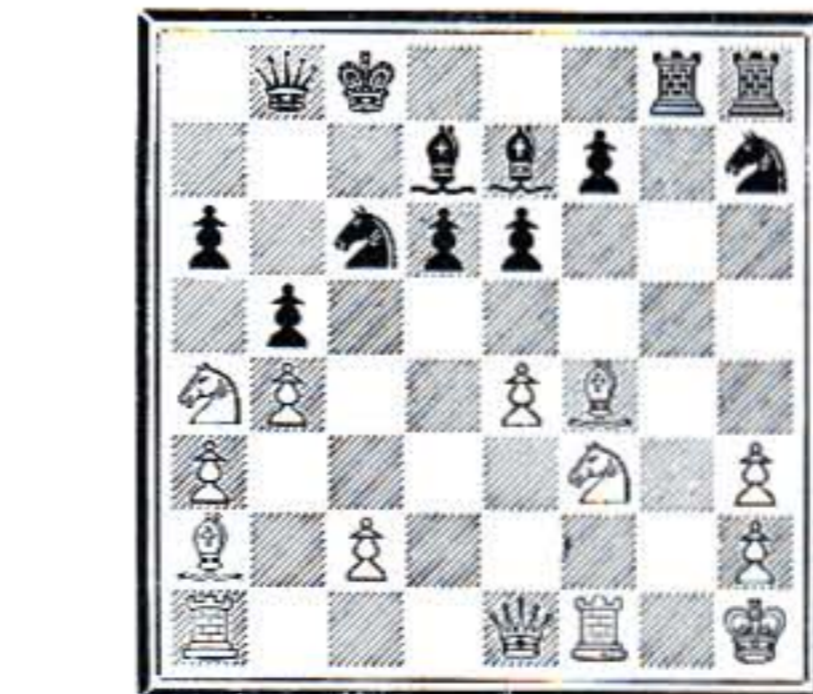
G. Gresser		L. Lane	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	11. P-B4	O-O-O
2. N-KB3	P-Q3	12. B-K3	P-KR4
3. P-Q4	PxP	13. Q-K1	P-R5
4. NxP	N-KB3	14. N-B3	N-KR2
5. N-QB3	P-QR3	15. N-R4	QR-N1
6. B-QB4	P-K3	16. B-N6	Q-N1
7. P-QR3	Q-B2	17. P-QN4	P-R6
8. B-QR2	B-K2	18. PxP	P-N4
9. O-O	N-B3	19. B-K3	PxP
10. K-R1	B-Q2	20. BxBP	P-QN4

Gisela K. Gresser, who last won the U.S. Women's Chess Championship in 1957, regained her title in competition with the top-rated women players of the country. Showing the best form of her career, she was undefeated as she outscored defending champion Lisa Lane by one full point.

Although Mrs. Gresser systematically piled up points as play progressed, the issue was in doubt until the tenth round when she met and defeated Miss Lane in a scrappy Sicilian.

This is the fifth time that Mrs. Gresser has been in the winner's circle. In 1944, she won the title for the first time. She was a co-winner three times: in 1948, with Mona M. Karff; in 1955, with the late Nancy Roos; and in 1957, with Sonja Graf Stevenson. By winning the tournament, Mrs. Gresser becomes the holder of the Edith Lucie Weart Trophy for 1962.

Sponsored by the United States Chess Federation and under the direction of Dr. Edward Lasker, the 11-round tournament ran from April 21 to May 6, 1962 at the Marshall, Manhattan, and London Terrace chess clubs in New York City. Since FIDE recognizes this tournament



21. N-B5	Q-R2	28. BxPch	KxB
22. NxB	QxN	29. RxNch	K-N2
23. QR-Q1	R-Q1	30. Q-B3	Q-QN4
24. P-QB4	Q-N2	31. R-B7ch	K-N1
25. PxP	QxP	32. R-QB1	R-QB1
26. R-B1	K-N2	33. RxRch	
27. B-B4	Q-KR4		Resigns

Halfway at Curacao

As this issue of CHESS LIFE goes to press, the Candidates' Tournament in Curacao is moving toward the half-way mark, leaving behind a series of early-round surprises that are probably without parallel in chess history.

Round 1, Fischer and Tal lose; Round 2, Fischer and Tal lose; Round 3, Fischer manages to win (against Filip), Tal again loses! The ex-champion of the world thus had a score of 0-3 and Bobby, unbeaten at Bled and Stockholm, stood at 1-2. As if this weren't enough of a shock, both Tal and Fischer had suffered defeat at the hands of Paul Benko—who had managed to win only three games in the entire course of the last Candidates' Tournament, in 1959!

In round four, Tal and Fischer met, playing to a draw. In round five, Tal won his first game and Fischer, as if to continue the weird pattern of events, dropped his third. Eliot Hearst's crystal ball (see page 94) was looking more like a kaleidoscope every minute. In fact, most of the prophets one met were scratching their heads and wondering what on earth had happened.

It's too soon to tell, or even to say definitely that the early pattern won't be reversed. Tal, to be sure, seems out of the running for first place. Only by a miracle could one win a Candidates' Tournament after losing five games out of the first nine. Fischer, on the other hand, is still in the running and could conceivably stage a comeback. At any rate, his disastrous start seems not to have demoralized him, and he's fighting back hard. He has shown, in previous events, that he can win against Korchnoi and Keres (who are leading the tournament as this is being written).

The chances are that a tournament as full of surprises as this, will continue to show surprises right down to the end.

The standings as of May 16:

	Wins	Losses	Draws	Adj.	Total
Korchnoi	3	0	6	....	6
Keres	3	1	5	....	5½
Petrosian	3	1	5	....	5½
Benko	3	3	3	....	4½
Geller	1	0	7	1	4½
Fischer	3	3	2	1	4
Filip	1	5	3	2½
Tal	1	5	3	2½

(For some Candidates' games from Rounds 1 and 2, see p. 116).

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The Eight Pretenders To The Throne

by Eliot Hearst

During May and June a tiny island 38 miles off the coast of Venezuela plays host to the most important chess gathering of 1962—the Challengers' Tournament to determine Botvinnik's next opponent for the world title. Assembled in Curacao are this year's slate of "candidates", who have either survived a long series of qualifying events (Fischer, Petrosian, Geller, Korchnoi, Filip and Benko) or have obtained a position in the select group by virtue of their top standing in the last Challengers' Tournament in Yugoslavia (Tal and Keres). Since that tournament three years ago the world championship has changed hands twice, Mikhail Tal has experienced not only the grandeur of ruling the chess world but also the torment of being an ex-champion, and Bobby Fischer has securely established himself as the United States' most serious threat for the world title since Russia's chess supremacy asserted itself in 1948.

Only three players of the eight now battling it out in Curacao are different from those who journeyed from Bled to Zagreb to Belgrade in 1959. Tal, Keres, Petrosian, Fischer, and Benko are the five repeaters, while the newcomers are Geller, Filip, and Korchnoi. In a sense, however, Korchnoi is the only true newcomer, since Geller and Filip have participated in at least one previous Challengers' Tourney (Geller at Zurich in 1953 and Amsterdam in 1956; Filip at Amsterdam in 1956). Absent from Curacao are former world-champion Smyslov, the popular Yugoslav grandmaster Gligorich, and Iceland's youthful Olafsson, all of whom competed in the 1959 event.

The Crystal Ball

The current World Series of chess promises to be the most exciting of the lot, if only because it is the first time since World War II that a non-Russian enters the struggle as one of the pre-tourney favorites. And what great stimulation for American chess it would be if Bobby could conquer at Curacao and face Botvinnik in a title match next year! Leaving sentimentality aside for the moment (if that is possible), let's take a look at the eight competitors and use our newly-polished crystal ball—out of service since we predicted another decisive victory by Tal over Botvinnik—to survey the relative chances of each of the participants.

Benko

It's usually best to work in reverse when making predictions, or so the baseball commentators declare, so let's eliminate first those who have no chance to capture first prize at Curacao. Paul Benko, the ex-Hungarian freedom-fighter, now a combination grandmaster and investment broker from New York, can-

not be considered a serious threat for the title. Benko has achieved some fine results in past years—qualifying for the Challengers' Tourney two consecutive times is a tremendous achievement in itself—but he lacks constant practice against grandmasters and has neither the time nor the inclination to keep abreast of the latest advances in chess theory, a major disadvantage when faced with seven other well-prepared opponents. In addition, Benko is saddled with a seemingly incurable compulsion to get into time pressure in even the simplest positions, and this failing cost him dearly in the last Challengers' Tourney where he finished eighth. Benko laughs about his chances at Curacao and I think he himself will be surprised if he finishes in the top six!

Filip

Because of a serious illness, Grandmaster Miroslav Filip of Czechoslovakia did not participate in very many major chess events between 1958 and 1960. He has the reputation of being an extremely solid player, very difficult to defeat, who almost always is willing to accept a quick draw against any worthy opponent. One American international master told me recently that Filip belongs to a group of grandmasters who "enjoy the life and prestige of a chess master and are content merely to demonstrate their equality, not superiority, with the best of the world; they never go all-out to win against any of their professional associates!" In view of Filip's attitude toward the game, it is hard to imagine him as a threat to the leaders in Curacao, but he'll probably draw at least two of his four games with each of the other seven competitors.

Korchnoi and Geller

All we have left to dispose of now are five Russians and Fischer. Of the Russians, Victor Korchnoi and Ewfim Geller seem to be the two with the least chance for first prize. Both are extremely imaginative, ambitious, and adventurous—a combination of qualities which frequently leads to erratic results and has actually done so in the past for these Soviet stars. Korchnoi probably is the best player in the world in the sphere of counter attack and aggressive defense, but on occasion he has permitted much weaker opponents to obtain overwhelming attacks against him and has lost to players who have finished last in tournaments he has won. His terrific plus score against Tal (no losses, five wins) signifies that he is capable of outstripping the world's best, but over the course of 28 games in Curacao his provocative style is likely to cost him too many valuable points to win the tournament. Geller is an attacking player par excellence, who has in the past

In Memory of FRANK R. GRAVES

On August 8, 1957 in Cleveland, Ohio, the USCF presidential gavel was handed to me by my old friend and Texas neighbor, Frank Graves, with a statement to the large assemblage, one so characteristic of him, "I have done my level best!" And indeed he had for no one has worked harder or more enthusiastically at the job, or served under more trying circumstances. He was "bailing water" the whole of his term of office to keep the good ship USCF afloat, for she was about to go under when he assumed command!

But his greatest achievement was his work with young Texas chess players. He taught hundreds of them the moves of the game, including Master Ken Smith. Much of the outstanding Texas chess progress dates back to his pioneering efforts. One other wonderful contribution he shared with the late Glenn Hartleb, that is the vast fund of chess fun and fellowship he brought to organized chess. I shall never forget him.

Jerry G. Spann
FIDE Vice President

qualities of aversion-to-risk and avoidance-of-the-unanalyzable in the young chess expert. Whether or not Vassilev's analysis is valid, there is no doubt that Petrosian must play more aggressively than heretofore if he is to win the honor of playing Botvinnik. Since chess styles which have evolved over many years are very difficult to change, it is likely that Petrosian will draw too many games to win the Curacao tourney. If he does win the tourney, he'll be a tough man for Botvinnik to face in a match, since Petrosian's style seems ideally suited for match play.

Who is the choice between Fischer and Tal? Tal made his comeback after the Botvinnik debacle by winning the powerful Bled Tournament ahead of Fischer, Gligorich, Petrosian, Keres and Geller, but he lost for the first time to Fischer in that event. Fischer has scored 6-2 (without a defeat) against Russian opposition (Tal, Petrosian, Geller, Korchnoi, Keres, and Stein) in the last six months and has just secured his greatest triumph by a 2½ point margin, in the Interzonal Tournament at Stockholm. Tal has been world champion and has had a tremendous desire to make up for his failure against Botvinnik; he is not so much the chess adventurer he was three or four years ago, but he is still very stubborn about certain variations and favors some lines which almost everyone else thinks are inferior (for example, 3. P-K5 and 4. P-KR4 vs. the Caro-Kann). Fischer is only 19 years old and his critics state that he has not "the maturity of outlook that the other competitors possess"; but his chess style is almost as mature as Capablanca's. Our choice—of course not influenced by sentimental or nationalistic factors—BOBBY FISCHER!

Who do you think will win the match between Botvinnik and Fischer?

GIVE TO THE CANDIDATES' FUND!

Help our American chess representatives at Curacao by contributing today.

So far, the response of the USCF membership has been admirable and generous, but there is still a great need for funds. You can help as others have helped. Your participation makes the players' participation possible.

Send your contribution to the United States Chess Federation, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N.Y.

held his own with the best in the world, but his performances since 1956 have not matched those of the earlier years. Russian grandmaster Kotov, the "party spokesman" for Russian chess, has recently criticized Geller for his traits of character which make him not a serious enough student of theory; Kotov thinks that Geller should be much more demanding of himself ("Geller could learn a lesson from Alekhine who said, 'With the help of chess, I developed my character.'") Apparently the Soviet chess leaders do not consider Geller a threat at Curacao, either.

Keres

Paul Keres, the veteran of the tournament at 46, is the unknown quantity—the long shot—in the tourney. In 1959 he was, in Tal's words, the moral victor of the Challengers' event, since he was acknowledged to have played the best chess and actually won three out of his four games against winner Tal. Keres first was recognized as world-championship timber back in 1938 when he won the AVRO tourney ahead of Fine (who tied with him in game points but lost the tiebreak), Botvinnik, Alekhine, Euwe, Reshevsky, Capablanca, and Flohr. He has competed in every Challengers' Tourney since the new qualifying procedure was instituted in 1950 and has finished second three times and fourth once. Keres is certainly capable of winning the Curacao tourney and is the sentimental favorite of many because this may be his last chance for the world championship at the game to which he has devoted his life. However, his age may prove to be a decisive disadvantage in such a long and grueling event as the Curacao meeting.

The Final Three

Our crystal ball (or are we supposed to be looking through a kaleidoscope?) illuminates Petrosian, Fischer and Tal as the three main contenders for the right to challenge Botvinnik. Petrosian has been in the thick of the fight for the title since 1953, but he has always been kept back by his prudent style of play and the numerous half-points that follow his name in the scoretable. Tigran is not a tiger; V. Vassilev in "Chess Silhouettes" tries to trace the origins of Petrosian's cautious style to the privations of his early family life, the difficulties of the wartime, and the endless Georgian snows, which developed the

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6,000 MEMBER WEAKLING or 60,000 MEMBER GIANT?

A Handicap System is the Answer

By Major Ed Edmondson, USCF Vice-President

It has been estimated that there are eight million chess sets in the United States. Perhaps two million of these were gifts from well-meaning relatives or friends to recipients who have not yet learned the first rule nor first move of the game. There remain six million chess sets in the possession of persons who do know how to play.

From this huge potential of six million players, we are currently attracting six thousand as participants in competitive chess events and as members of our national chess organization. Only 1/10 of 1% of the chessplayers in our country are members of the United States Chess Federation!

I submit that the average chessplayer does not compete in USCF-sponsored tournaments because he has no chance for recognition under the traditional system of awarding prizes. Why should Mr. Average Chessplayer enter a tournament when he knows in advance that all of the awards will go to a few of the higher-rated contestants? Most people see no reason to contribute an entry fee of \$5 or more to play in an event in which they can be contributors but not contenders.

For just a moment, compare chess to bowling. There are millions of 120-average bowlers competing against 180-average bowlers in organized leagues all across the country. Why is it that people of such disparate abilities can compete together at bowling but not at chess? The answer is simple—that great equalizer, the Handicap System! Any bowler who performs a little better than normal can, thanks to his Handicap, capture his fair share of the prize money.

An Experimental Tournament

Why not take this lesson to heart? The San Antonio Chess Club did, and recently conducted a chess tournament featuring a unique new Handicap System. Advance publicity stressed the fact that there would be two identical prize lists, one on the basis of the usual point scores and the second on the basis of Handicap Scores.

The experiment was an unqualified success, attracting forty entrants to a local club event. Of these forty, eleven were newcomers who became members, while thirteen had never before played tournament chess! The club experts were happy because the normal prize money was available to them and because the idea attracted so many newcomers. The woodpushers were happy because for the first time they could win a trophy and take home some prize money by topping the list of Handicap Scores.

The results in this notable "first" were all that could be hoped for. The Handicap Champion was a gentleman who had been playing chess for years without ever before having a chance to win anything. He was 20th of 27 rated players on starting rank, with a rating of 1573. Can you imagine his pleasure at finishing—by any scoring system—ahead of the two rated experts in this tournament? And yet the experts were content, for they finished first and third on point scores and took home their accustomed Championship prizes.

Interest and excitement were maintained at a hitherto unparalleled pitch throughout the six weekly rounds. It was impossible to predict the Handicap winner until the last game was over. The net response by all concerned can best be summed up in the question asked most frequently at current meetings of the San Antonio Chess Club. That question is, "When are we going to have another Handicap Tournament?"

Roy Daniels of San Benito, Texas, suggests going one step further and applying the Handicap theory to team play. Why not? It certainly helped to popularize league bowling!

Another Innovation

Still another new idea was tried in the 1961 Southwest Open Tournament. An Upset Award went to the underdog who won that game with the greatest rating point spread. In

the very first round (a likely time for upsets), a player rated at 1550 surprised his 1951-rated opponent. This 401-point upset looked like a prize winner through six rounds, but it was endangered from three sources in the seventh and final round. In that round, young Tommy Richardson of Houston finally captured the Upset Award by knocking off an opponent rated 409 points above him. Our winner was deliriously happy at having his achievement recognized with a substantial prize award, and once again unusual zest and exhilaration were added to a tournament.

Handicap Systems and Membership Goals

With proper understanding, plenty of advance publicity, and a concerted effort to interest the tournament newcomer, the introduction of Handicap or Upset Prizes in your next tournament can result in many new members for your club and for the USCF. By this and other means, we should strive for a USCF membership of 7500 by December 31, 1962. If we can generate that much interest now, we can keep the ball rolling and double our membership for each of the three years following. That's all it would take to have 60,000 members by December 31, 1965.

Difficult? Impossible? Nonsense! Let the USCF adopt the fighting slogan, "The difficult we do immediately, the impossible takes a little longer." A USCF membership of 60,000 would represent only 1% of the nation's chessplayers. Does a goal of 1% really seem impossible? Not if each of you will join in the effort.

There are many steps to the top of the pyramid which will create a 60,000-member giant from our present 6,000-member weakling. Every chess enthusiast should contribute opinions, ideas, and his strongest personal effort to make these steps possible. And a first step might well be to introduce Handicap Prizes in chess tournaments all across the country. To this end, a complete explanation of the Handicap System follows.

How the System Works

There are two separate prize lists, one based on the usual Point Scores, the other on Handicap Scores. Each entrant is given a numerical starting Handicap, based on a percentage of the difference between his current USCF Rating and a predetermined Handicap Level. His Performance Rating for this one event is calculated by means of a formula which is based on final tournament score and the strength of his opponents. Performance Rating plus starting Handicap equals Handicap Score, the basis for special Handicap Awards.

1962 U.S. OPEN— SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

1. The U.S. Open Championship already has a guaranteed minimum first prize of \$1000.
2. In addition, a United States Handicap Champion will be declared in this year's Open.
3. The Handicap Awards will be substantial, but will be separate from and will not detract from the U.S. Open Championship prize awards.
4. Both prize lists, plus playing and entertainment schedules, facilities, and prices will appear in the June CHESS LIFE.
5. Masters, Experts, Class players, beginners—all will have a better chance than ever before of winning prizes and achieving national recognition at San Antonio. We invite you to be with us from August 13-25 to enjoy the Western Hemisphere's greatest annual chess tournament!

Sample Results from Actual Play

Our first sample is the 1961 Nevada Chess Tournament. Let's look at the exciting effect which could have been achieved by applying the Handicap System to this event.

The final standings were:

Place	Name and Residence	Score
1	George Kirby, Reno, Nevada	6-1
2	Harold Edelstein, San Carlos, California	6-1
3	Gaston Chappuis, Salt Lake City, Utah	5-2
4	Donald Benge, Burbank, California	4½-2½
5	Kenneth Jones, Reno, Nevada	4½-2½
6	Dr. A. Janushkowsky, Sacramento, California	4½-2½
7	C. C. McDaniel, Salt Lake City, Utah	4½-2½
8	William F. Taber, Reno, Nevada	4-3
9	Richard Morris, Sparks, Nevada	4-3
10	William Rebold, Sacramento, California	4-3
11	Farrell Clark, Salt Lake City, Utah	4-3
12	Ostap Bender, Sacramento, California	4-3
13	Kyle Forrest, Manhattan Beach, California	4-3
14	Leroy Johnson, Los Angeles, California	4-3
15	Charles Metzelaar, Ogden, Utah	3½-3½
16	Scott Zimmerman, Lehi, Utah	3½-3½
17	Jim Fisher, Salt Lake City, Utah	3½-3½
18	Raymond Wheeler, Sparks, Nevada	3½-3½
19	Major C. A. Williamson, Tooele, Utah	3-4
20	Raymond A. Smith, Reno, Nevada	3-4
21	Art Gamlin, Las Vegas, Nevada	3-4
22	Norma Jean Halstead, Reno, Nevada	3-4
23	Lloyd Kimpton, Twin Falls, Idaho	2½-4½
24	George Somner, Salt Lake City, Utah	2½-4½
25	Mary Olson, Reno, Nevada	2-5
26	Robert Karg, Reno, Nevada	2-5
27	Arthur Olson, Reno, Nevada	2-5
28	Robert Gomez, Las Vegas, Nevada	2-5
29	Phyllis Crudginton, Reno, Nevada	1½-5½
30	William Horgan, Reno, Nevada	½-6½

These Nevada affairs are outstanding in every way. They are played in a quiet but extremely cordial atmosphere, and there are many prizes. Probably the top ten finishers received awards. However, even the winners would be likely to admit that the awards held little significance after the first half-dozen places. How much more interest could have been created by having two separate prize lists! Say six awards on the usual Point Score, and four awards on Handicap Score!

I have calculated the results under such a plan, keeping in mind that the highest finishing state residents in these tournaments are declared Nevada Champions. Naturally, the six awards on normal Point Score would have gone to the top six players in the point standings shown above. George Kirby would still be Tournament and Nevada Champion.

Here are the Handicap Championship standings. A Handicap Level of 1800 was used, since no Masters nor Experts were entered. (Rules and computation examples are given at the end of this discussion.)

Place	Name and Residence	Hdcp. Score
1	C. C. McDaniel, Salt Lake City, Utah	1921
2	Kyle Forrest, Manhattan Beach, California	1881
3	Raymond A. Smith, Reno, Nevada	1861
4	Raymond Wheeler, Sparks, Nevada	1821
5	Jim Fisher, Salt Lake City, Utah	1796
6	Charles Metzelaar, Ogden, Utah	1789
7	Scott Zimmerman, Lehi, Utah	1740
8	Art Gamlin, Las Vegas, Nevada	1707
9	Robert Karg, Reno, Nevada	1665
10	Mary Olson, Reno, Nevada	1660
11	Arthur Olson, Reno, Nevada	1596
12	Robert Gomez, Las Vegas, Nevada	1581
13	Norma Jean Halstead, Reno, Nevada	1507
14	Phyllis Crudginton, Reno, Nevada	1493
15	William Horgan, Reno, Nevada	1478

We would have declared McDaniel the Tournament Handicap Champion, with Forrest as Tournament Handicap 2nd Place, Smith as Nevada Handicap Champion, and Wheeler as

Nevada Handicap 2nd Place. Four players would thus have achieved recognition for performances markedly higher than predictable from their original ratings.

I believe this recognition of such performances to be a factor which could eventually increase tournament entries ten-fold.

Our closing sample is the San Antonio Handicap, actually announced in advance as having separate prizes for Point Scores and for Handicap Scores. The top ten Handicap Scores only are shown.

Place	Name	Handicap Score	Starting Rank
1	Max Craig	2124	20
2	Cliff Jewell	2037	4
3	Morley Pastinsky	1962	2
4	Henry Davis	1959	1
5	Charles Matthijssen	1959	19
6	Bill Wells	1957	13
7	Joe Nerlinger	1923	17
8	Owen Ambler	1923	6
9	Lynwood Kreneck	1913	11
10	Henry Dove	1906	5

Yes, the Handicap System was a great equalizer in this tournament. Look at the wonderful mixture of starting ranks in our list of top ten Handicap Scores!

As you can see from our samples, any player has a chance for honors under the Handicap System. A performance slightly above normal may earn an award for even the lowest-rated entrant; a half-point in the final round can really scramble Handicap results. But in each case, an unequalled excitement for every player will be added to any tournament which uses the Handicap System.

One word of caution. Someone must be willing to work, not play, if the System is used on a weekend Swiss. It is, of course, more easily applied to a tournament in which the rate of play is one game daily. Or even one game weekly, as in a Club Championship. The reason for this is that it takes time for the calculations.

The Handicap System is admittedly in its infancy and may be adjusted somewhat if experience proves this necessary. But it has great potential and should immensely increase the volume of chess competition.

Won't you be among the first to try it?

For tournament organizers and others who wish to know exactly how the Handicap System is run, here we are.

Rules

- Each player's Handicap will be based upon his last published USCF Rating.
- The Handicap Level should be predetermined by the Tournament Officials and announced in advance. It will vary with the tournament. For example:
 - When few or no entries stronger than Class A are expected, the recommended Handicap Level is 1800.
 - When the strongest entrants are expected to be Experts (with possibly a few Masters), the recommended Handicap Level is 2000.
 - When many Masters are expected, the recommended Handicap Level is 2200.
- Only players with Ratings below the predetermined Handicap Level are eligible for Handicap Awards.
- A player who withdraws or forfeits two or more games is not eligible for a Handicap Award.
- No one person can win a prize on both Handicap Score and Point Score. Should a player be eligible in both categories, he will be given the more desirable of the two prizes.
- If there is a tie in Handicap Scores, it shall be broken in favor of the player whose opponents had the highest average original Ratings (or Performance Ratings in the case of unrated opponents).
- If a previously unrated player's Performance Rating in the tournament falls above the Handicap Level, he is not eligible for Handicap Awards.

Determining Handicaps

- Handicaps are plus values, calculated as follows:
- For players from 1 to 200 points below Handicap Level, 60% of the difference between their Ratings and the Handicap Level.
 - For players from 201 to 400 points below Handicap Level, 70% of the difference between their Ratings and the Handicap Level.
 - For players 401 points or more below Handicap Level, 80% of the difference between their Ratings and the Handicap Level.
 - For previously unrated players, a Handicap equal to the average Handicap of all eligible rated players is recommended.

(Cont'd. on p. 103)

WHITE TO PLAY AND WIN?

by U.S. CHAMPION LARRY EVANS

In the March 1962 issue of *Chess Life*, page 56, appears an analysis of the "Adams Gambit" named, appropriately enough (but curiously so for a chess opening) after its popularizer, Weaver Adams.

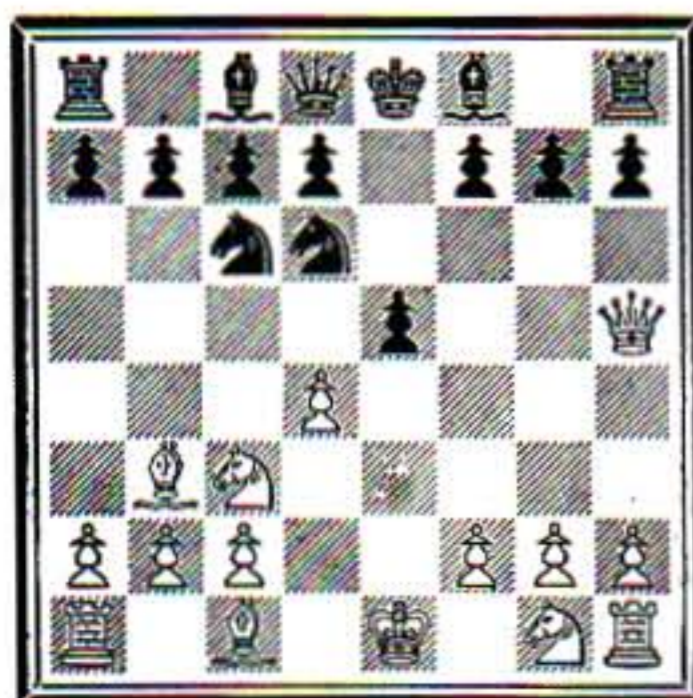
Mr. Adams and his cronies may be linked to the radical right wing of chess. For all their faulty analysis, they must be given credit for introducing healthy controversy into the staid annals of opening theory. Several years ago Weaver tossed a bombshell at the chess world by publishing a book modestly entitled, "White to Play and Win." Since then it has been revised . . . and revised . . . and revised . . . under the title of "Simple Chess." But things are not that simple. Weaver's tournament results were damaged by his dogmatism. Playing under the self-inflicted handicap of arming his opponents with advance knowledge of his "best" lines, he felt honor-bound to steer straight into them even though his adversary invariably had a cook up his sleeve. By the time he found a refutation and published it, another player found a different cook and so on *ad infinitum*. Old Steinitz, too, was stubborn.

My fondest memory is of Weaver playing a tournament game and swaying back and forth in his chair, like a pendulum, as he pondered for twenty minutes over his second move in the Vienna (1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. N-QB3). "What the hell is he thinking about?" I used to ask myself. Surely enough, he played the predictable move every time. Occasionally he was in time-pressure when he reached the end of a variation of 18 or 19 moves which he had previously published. This endless search for perfection is characteristic of him. Naturally his over-the-board games have suffered as a result.

Is Weaver to be taken seriously as an analyst and theoretician? Well, that all depends. He eschews "hypermodernists . . . those who like inch-worm gambits." He revels in outright gambits, maintaining that the Albin Counter is sound against Queen's Pawn and the Marshall Gambit against the Ruy Lopez. With some illogic he concludes that if White does not play to win with the Vienna (it used to be the Bishop's Game, but he gave that up, 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. B-B4), then Black has every right to try and wrest the initiative. Weaver is not content with such halfway measures as equality. All or nothing—right wing logic, true to form. One must take Weaver seriously if only because he takes himself seriously. I don't dismiss him as a crackpot because one never knows when he will come up with something really good. The question is, "Has he?" Or better still, "Will he?"

Referring to the Adams Gambit, he writes: "For those who have not lived, (comma) it will perhaps seem incompatible with their chess upbringing." Unfortunately, chess is not life. Words, lies, hypocrisy, do not survive long on the chessboard. As Emanuel Lasker used to say, "The merciless fact, culminating in checkmate, contradicts the hypocrite." It is moves—analysis that counts. So without further ado, perhaps we should proceed to puncture a few holes in his published analysis.

This is the Adams 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?!

No doubt I will be shot at dawn for daring to append the "risk" punctuation mark. Weaver himself abstains from giving it a straight exclamation point, with admirable restraint.

As he points out, the old move 6. N-N5 wins the exchange (it used to be wins—period—according to Weaver) but he now recants and admits "it is antipositional to move a developed piece a second time and masters have long given it up as hopeless."

Apparently the discovery that sparked him on was that after 6., NXP; 7. N-Q5, N-K3; 8. QxKP, B-K2; 9. B-R6, O-O; 10. NxB+, QxN; 11. BxP!, P-B3; 12. BxR, White wins the exchange. But one swallow, as they say, does not make a summer.

The absurdity of much of his analysis is foreshadowed by his evaluation of the very first variation he gives for Black, continuing from the diagram: 6., NXP; 7. N-Q5, N-K3; 8. QxKP, P-QB3 (instead of B-K2); 9. N-B4, Q-K2; 10. N-B3, N-KB4 (he could just have said N-B4—for even N-QB4 wins, but let us not quibble); 11. O-O (not 11. QxN (B5), NxN dis.+), N(3)-Q5; 12. QxQ+, BxQ; 13. NxN, NxN; 14. R-K1, N-K3; 15. N-Q3, O-O; 16. P-KB4, "and Black has troubles." Well, admittedly there is the threat of 17. P-B5. Let's make one defensive move like 16., B-B3; and see how the position looks.



Position after 16., B-B3

Such troubles Black should always have! He is not only a Pawn ahead, but he threatens P-Q4 followed by N-Q5 and NxB winning the two Bishops. In fact, you could say that Black has a forced win here—just a matter of technique.

"I believe that White should win, but what I believe and what I know are two different things," writes Weaver religiously. What reason, apart from an emotional demand, has he to "believe" that White should win? I was brought up with the antiquated belief that the better player would win. Assuming both players to be perfectly equal—which can never be, if only for psychological reasons—then the game will end in a draw. If White could prove a forced win, that would take all the fun out of chess. Apparently the search for the fountain of youth is still exciting, though the attainment of it would prove just as dull as the reality from which one flees.

Incidentally, not once in his avalanche of "analysis" does Weaver consider the simple equalizing line 6., P-KN3; 7. Q-K2, and now if Black is not in a refuting mood I dare White to find anything resembling a slight advantage after 7., P-K5; 8. NXP, NxN; 9. QxN+, Q-K2=

Let Weaver refute these "simple" moves before demonstrating forced wins against second-rate defenses. Surely the pages of *Chess Life* can be put to better use. I am not saying we should close our minds to new moves—far from it. But wild, extravagant claims without rigorous evidence—there I draw the line. The average player has still to master elementary opening theory without being led to think there are any shortcuts or panaceas. Slipshod analysis engenders bad habits.

Romantics are fond of condemning modern masters because their games on the surface are scientific and routine. They have already accused Reshevsky of boring his opponent to death; if this is a new way of winning, I would like to

U.S. Women's Championship—1962

	Total
1. Gresser	1 ½ ½ 1 ½ 1 1 1 1 1 8½-1½
2. Lane	0 1 ½ 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 7½-2½
3. Aronson	½ 0 ½ 1 ½ 1 ½ 1 1 1 7 -3
4. Karff	½ ½ ½ ½ 1 1 ½ 1 ½ 1 7 -3
5. Bain	0 1 0 ½ ½ 1 ½ ½ 1 1 6 -4
6. Kellner	½ 0 ½ 0 ½ 0 ½ 1 1 1 5 -5
7. Piatigorsky	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 4 -6
8. Selensky	0 0 ½ ½ ½ ½ 0 0 ½ 1 3½-6½
9. Sillars	0 0 0 0 ½ 0 0 1 1 1 3½-6½
10. Morrell	0 0 0 ½ 0 0 1 ½ 0 0 2 -8
11. Fuchs	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 -9

learn it. It is easy to pummel inferior players. Sophisticated technique is required when you are in your own class, an "equal among equals." Grandmaster chess—"inch-worm gambits," or whatever dirty names you care to call it—is conducted on an extraordinary subtle level. The "dull" hypermoderns are here to stay. Instead of being taught to scoff at them, the average player should be educated to a finer appreciation and understanding. The crude taste for brilliancies and admiration for the spectacular is juvenile hero-worship. To those of you who lament the passing of Morphy and the so-called "golden age" of chess, I can only say—grow up! Don't retreat from reality with elaborate systems that work only on paper. The future is a faceless enemy. I don't like the thought that chess-machines may someday supplant the human player, but what will be will be. I'm sure we will find other compensations (and distractions) when and if that day arrives. But always bear in mind that the mighty Capablanca started losing game after game only after he declared that chess was played out, and advocated enlarging the board to embrace another piece.

To Weaver I commend Tennyson's: "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay . . ." Like it or not, we must learn to live with "progress."

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We wish to thank the following for their assistance in helping to make possible the participation of the U.S. representatives in the Interzonal Chess Tournament.

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Tidbits OF MASTER PLAY

BY INTERNATIONAL GRANDMASTER WILLIAM LOMBARDY



APPRAISAL FOR THE FUTURE

When the United States Student Team played last year at Helsinki, it was surprising to see that there were only four players on the Soviet Team. Grandmasters Tal, Spassky and Vasiukov were not on hand. Eventually, we were informed that the arrival of a fifth member accompanied by 'coach' Vasiukov was expected at any time. We held our breath.

Naturally the question arose, "Who is that fifth man whose effulgence the formidable Vasiukov must modestly share, and this as a coach?" The answer, Kuindgi, sounded like something from *The King and I*. Entering the lists only in time to play two or three games against relatively weak opposition, he was undefeated, but neither did he win a game.

Nevertheless, Kuindgi was soon to prove himself a dangerous rival. That he had no chance for the title of World Junior Champion was the general consensus of opinion; this did

not prove altogether correct, for he did hand the World Junior Champ-to-be a stern defeat. From what appeared to have the makings of a wild melee, Kuindgi reduced the position to an ending in which he made short work of opposition.

Should the United States be represented in this year's Student Tourney at London, the team will undoubtedly encounter the cream of the World's student players. Here then, the purpose is to present a sampling of the kind of chess played at these Student Tournaments. (Gaining first place will be no easy task; the full support of all is needed). What USCF rating would you give to the two playing this game?

(Ed. note: Since the above was written, the Student Team Tournament has been called off for this year, presumably because of political difficulties between the NATO bloc and East Germany).

SICILIAN DEFENSE

B. Parma		A. Kuindgi
1. P-K4		P-QB4
2. N-KB3		P-Q3
3. P-Q4		PxP
4. NxP		N-KB3
5. N-QB3		N-B3
6. B-QB4		.....

Familiar faces, or rather variations. In his 'younger' days this was Bobby Fischer's favorite. Now that he has seriously begun to traverse the road to the World's Championship, he plays it less frequently, not less effectively. The object of the move, quite simply, is to provoke weaknesses along the QR2-KN8 diagonal.

6.	P-K3
7. B-N3	B-K2
8. B-K3	O-O
9. O-O	N-QR4

Perhaps the reader will recognize the analytical insight of Botvinnik in this move. He played it with optimum success in the 1958 Olympics at Munich; there is no reason why one of lesser stature should fear to essay it. If the object of White's line is to provoke weaknesses along the aforementioned diagonal, then a part of Black's objective would be to eliminate White's King Bishop

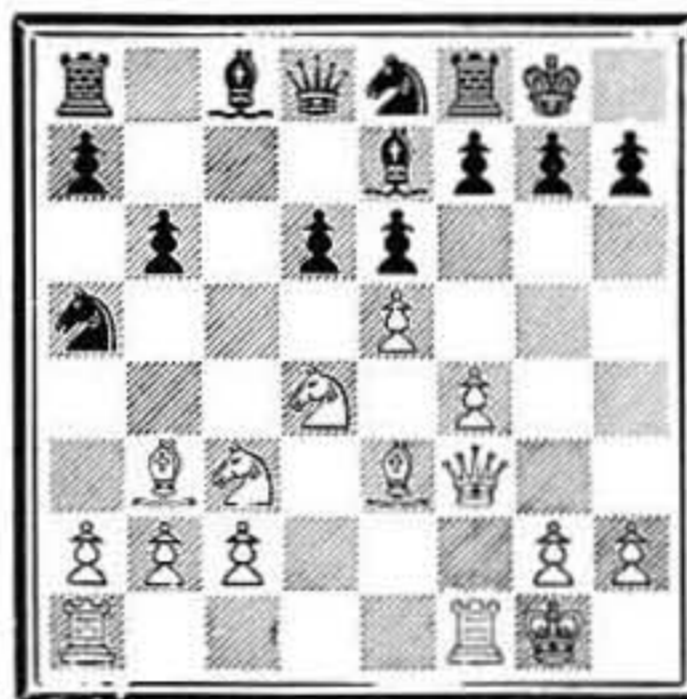
10. P-B4	P-QN3
11. P-K5	.....

It cannot be claimed that this move is an outright error; but more in keeping with the variation is P-B5.

11.	N-K1
----------	------

Naturally a capture on K5 would result in White's having the desired open lines for the kingside attack.

12. Q-B3
----------	-------



Position after 12. Q-B3

Too routine; the immediate Q-N4 is more to the point.

12.....	B-N2
13. Q-N3	NxB
14. RPxN	K-R1
15. QR-Q1	Q-N1
16. N-B3	Q-B2

Black has been maneuvering to obtain a proper development of his forces before he proceeds with any definite plan.

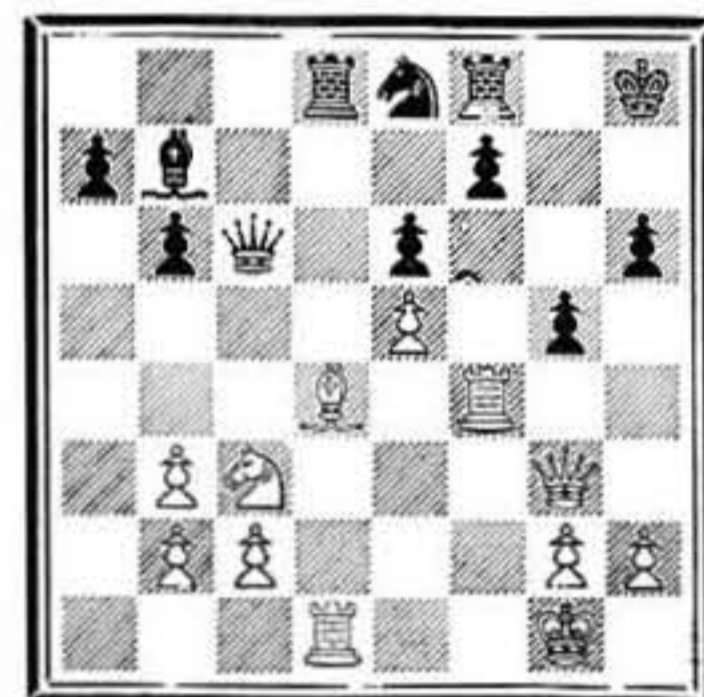
17. B-Q4	PxP
18. PxP	R-Q1

White has obtained his open lines; however, these are now much less significant than they would have been earlier, in the light of Black's solid position and good development.

19. N-KN5	BxN
20. QxB	P-KR3
21. Q-N3	Q-B3

White's 'attack' has come to a standstill. He has lost the initiative and he remains with a permanent weakness at K5. Now he must stage a final push or else.

22. R-B4 P-KN4!



Position after 22., P-KN4!

An unusual move but evidently necessary. Black could not allow N-K4. As will be seen White insists; thus he irretrievably misplaces one of his Rooks. One could still not pronounce judgement over his position, if he should have patiently retreated his Rook to KB2.

23. R-N4? N-N2

Black's idea is revealed; with the placement of his Knight at KB4 the breakthrough in the center is effected.

24. Q-R3 N-B4
25. QR-KB1 K-N2

Black's seemingly weak kingside is impregnable as a result of his strongly placed Knight. White now looks, unsuccessfully, to his own defense.

26. B-B2 Q-B2
27. R-K1 R-Q7
28. B-K3 NxB

Black captures in order to avoid BxKNP.

29. QxN

Minus one well-placed Knight, plus one well-placed Rook-on-the-seventh. This is the transition stage before the endgame.

- 29. Q-B4
- 30. QxQ PxQ
- 31. R-K2 KR-Q1
- 32. R-QR4 RxR
- 33. NxR R-Q7

With a minimal effort Black has achieved an overwhelming position in the ending. The storm has uneventfully passed away with Black picking up the White pieces.

- 34. K-B2 RxP
- 35. RxP BxP
- 36. R-B7 B-Q4
- 37. K-K3

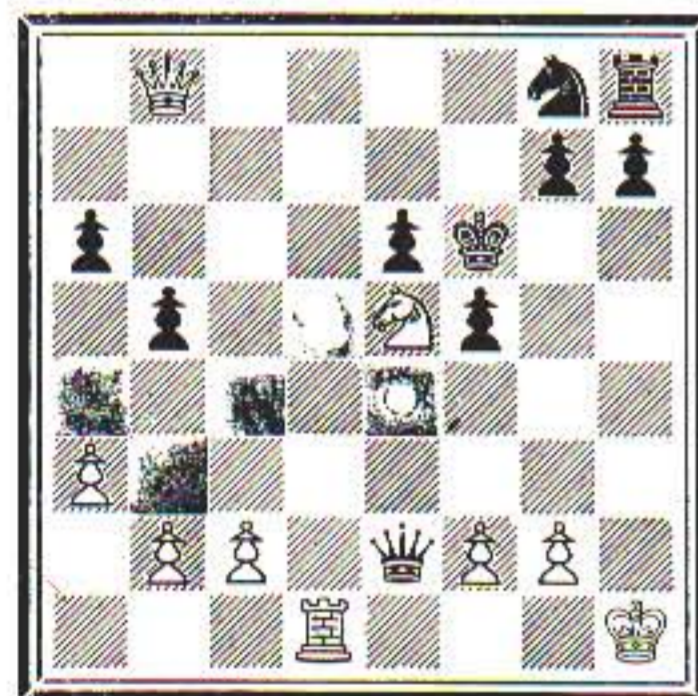
White marks time until the letter of resignation is drawn up; he can really safely resign at this very moment.

- 37. BxP
- 38. N-N3 B-Q4
- 39. P-N4 P-B5
- 40. P-N5 RxP
- 41. N-K2

And White did not feel the necessity for continuing the struggle.

Team Championship USSR 1961

LUTIKOV		SICILIAN DEFENSE		KLAUVINS	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	15. B-Q4!	BxPch		
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	16. K-R1	B-K4		
3. P-Q4	PxP	17. N-Q5!	Q-N1		
4. NxP	P-K3	18. BxB!	QxB		
5. N-QB3	Q-B2	19. N-N6	R-Q1		
6. B-K3	P-QR3	20. QR-Q1	RxR		
7. P-QR3	P-QN4	21. RxR	P-B4		
8. NxN	QxN	22. N-Q7	Q-K5		
9. B-K2	B-N2	23. Q-KN3	Q-K7		
10. B-B3	Q-B2	24. Q-N8ch	K-B2		
11. P-K5	R-B1	25. N-K5ch	K-B3		
12. O-O	BxB	(See Diagram)			
13. QxB	P-Q3	26. Q-B8ch	KxN		
14. PxP	BxP	27. QxNPch	N-B3		
		28. Q-N3ch	K-K5		
(If 28., P-B5; 29. Q-N5ch, K-K5; 30. P-B3ch, K-K6; 31. Q-B5 mate)					
29. P-B3ch	K-K6	31. RxQch	KxR		
30. R-K1	P-B5	32. QxBP and	wins		



Beverwijk 1962

O'KELLY de GALWAY		SICILIAN DEFENSE		DONNER	
1. P-K4	P-QB4	13. B-N4	NxB		
2. N-KB3	P-Q3	14. BxB	NxN		
3. P-Q4	PxP	15. PxN	Q-N3		
4. NxP	N-KB3	16. BxP	QxP		
5. N-QB3	P-QR3	17. N-Q5	RxP		
6. B-K2	P-K4	18. Q-B3	BxN		
7. N-B3	B-K2	19. PxB	N-B3		
8. B-N5	B-K3	20. B-K7?	P-K5		
9. N-Q2	QN-Q2	21. Q-B4	RxPch		
10. N-B4	Q-B2	22. K-R1	R-N5!		
11. N-K3	O-O	23. Resigns			
12. O-O	KR-B1				
(White loses another pawn after 23. Q-B2, QxQ; 24. RxQ, NxP)					

ANOTHER INTERZONAL GAME Stockholm 1962

Notes specially contributed to CHESS LIFE by International Grandmaster Tigran Petrosian.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

Petrosian		Bertok
1. P-Q4		P-Q4
2. P-QB4		PxP
3. N-KB3		N-KB3
4. N-B3		P-QR3
5. P-K3		.....
5. P-K4, sacrificing a pawn, gives the play a less routine character.		
5.		P-K3
6. BxP		P-B4
7. O-O		P-QN4
8. B-N3		B-N2
9. Q-K2		QN-Q2
10. R-Q1		.....

Over a period of many years, the assessment of this position as favorable for White was never exposed to doubt. However, in his game against me at the 1959 Candidates' tournament, Smyslov employed the new move 10., B-Q3, which proved successful; so it is not surprising that Bertok took Smyslov's course.

10.	B-Q3
11. P-K4	PxP
12. RxP	.....

Against Smyslov, I captured with the knight, but came into difficulties after 12., Q-N1!

12.	B-B4
13. R-Q3	N-N5
14. B-N5	Q-N3

Black's position looks very promising, since his pieces are very actively placed. However, the Black King has lingered in the centre of the board a little, and this gives White the chance to start a sharp attack.

15. N-Q5!
-----------	-------



This beautiful idea of the White Russian master Veresov was first played in the semi-finals of the most recent Soviet championship. After 15., PxN; 16. PxP dis. ch., K-B1; 17. P-Q6!, White's attacking prospects are soon realized, for instance 17., BxQP; 18. QR-Q1 regaining the piece with a tremendous attack. The interpolation 17., R-K1 (attacking the White Queen) is met by 18. B-K7 ch, K-N1; 19. Q-K6!, PxQ; 20. BxP mate.

Yet the essence of White's idea is not to be found in the above relatively straightforward variation. For if Black plays 15., BxN; 16. PxB, NxBP; it seems that the threat of discovered check rids him of all his troubles. Veresov discovered that 17. PxP!, NxR dis. ch; 18. K-B1!, gives White a strong attack, for instance 18., PxP; 19. QxN, N-B3; 20. R-K1, O-O; 21. RxP! forcing the win of the queen, or 18., PxP; 19. QxN, N-B1; 20. R-K1, K-B2; 21. RxP!, NxR; 22. N-K5 ch, K-N1; 23. Q-Q7!, R-B1 ch; 24. K-K1!, B-B7 ch; 25. K-K2, and White wins. Naturally, these variations are not exhaustive, but they give an idea of the difficulties of Black's defense.

After thinking for a long time, Bertok decided to avoid variations well-known to his opponent and to decline the sacrifice.

15.	Q-R4
16. R-KB1	R-QB1
17. N-B4!	.....

Now Black cannot castle, and there is an obvious threat of a knight or bishop sacrifice on White's K6.

17.	N(N5)-K4
18. NxN	NxN
19. R-R3	N-B5

Castling would still allow a quickly decisive attack by 19., O-O; 20. Q-R5, P-R3; 21. BxRP!, PxB; 22. QxRP.

20. R-Q1
----------	-------

Of course, White has several good moves here, for example 20. N-R5, but I chose another plan.

20.	Q-N3
21. N-R5	R-KN1
22. R(R3)-Q3	.....

22. R-N3 was also strong.

22.	N-Q3
23. P-K5	N-K5
24. B-K3	BxB
25. RxB	Q-B3
26. Q-N4	K-K2

Black tries his last chance. Perhaps he will be able to play, P-KB4?

27. R(Q1)-K1
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The flashy 27. RxN? is not convincing: 27., QxR; 28. Q-N5 ch, K-K1; 29. NxP ch, RxN! (29., K-B1? loses to 30. NxP ch!, PxN; 31. Q-B6 ch, and mate in two); 30. QxR, Q-N3; forcing the exchange of queens and giving Black good drawing chances.

27.	P-B4
28. PxP e.p. ch	PxP
29. Q-R3	P-B4

29., N-N4 gave White more problems, but against this I had prepared the following variation: 30. RxP ch, K-B1!; 31. RxP ch, QxR; 32. QxR ch, BxQ; 33. NxQ, N-B6 ch; 34. K-B1, NxR; 35. NxR, with good winning chances for White.

30. P-B3	N-N4
31. QxP	R(B1)-B1
32. RxP ch!	NxR
33. RxN ch	K-Q1
34. Q-Q3ch	Resigns

(Notes translated from the Russian by Peter Clarke).

Larry Evans

ON CHESS

by U. S. Champion LARRY EVANS

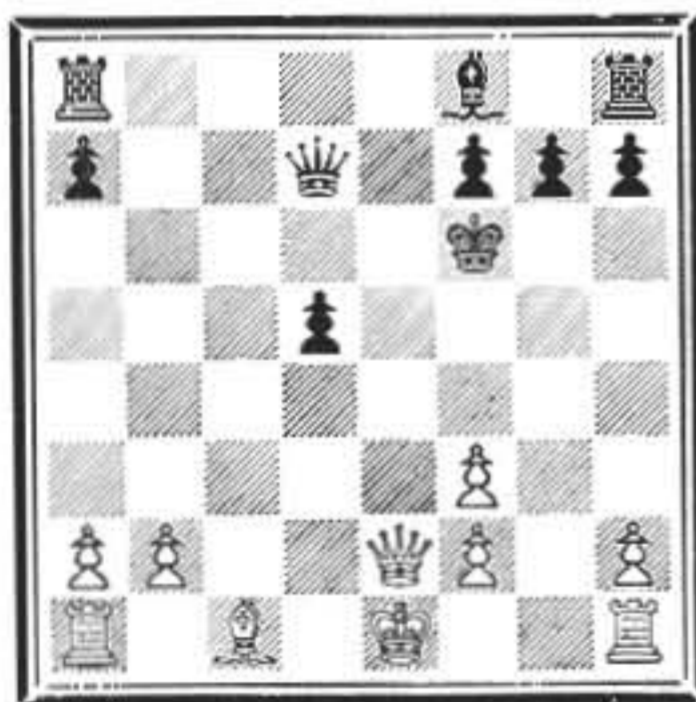


"CARO-KANN REVISITED"

Those of you who remember as far back as the February 1962 issue of *Chess Life* will recall three pages of lengthy analysis which reviewed the state of the Caro-Kann and ended with an inconclusive evaluation of an obscure but theoretically important variation of the Panov-Botvinnik attack.

New light, however, has been shed on the entire affair. In the process I will be forced to plead guilty to holding back a prepared variation in the hope that some venturesome soul would try the Black side against me again in a tournament game. The deception was subconscious, since I rediscovered the winning move *after* mailing the article. It had originally occurred to me during the actual game (Evans-Weinberger, California, 1961), but I had discarded it for some trivial reason without fully realizing its power until long after the contest. Now that you are thoroughly confused by my explanation, we proceed to the heart of the matter.

The key moves: 1. P-K4, P-QB3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. P x P, P x P; 4. P-QB4, N-KB3; 5. N-QB3, N-B3; 6. N-B3, B-N5?! (this move is now suspect as a result); 7. P x P, KN x P; 8. Q-N3, B x N; 9. P x B, P-K3; 10. Q x P, N x P; 11. B-N5+, N x B; 12. Q-B6+!, K-K2; 13. Q x N (N5), Q-Q2; 14. N x N+, P x N; 15. Q-K2+, K-B3.

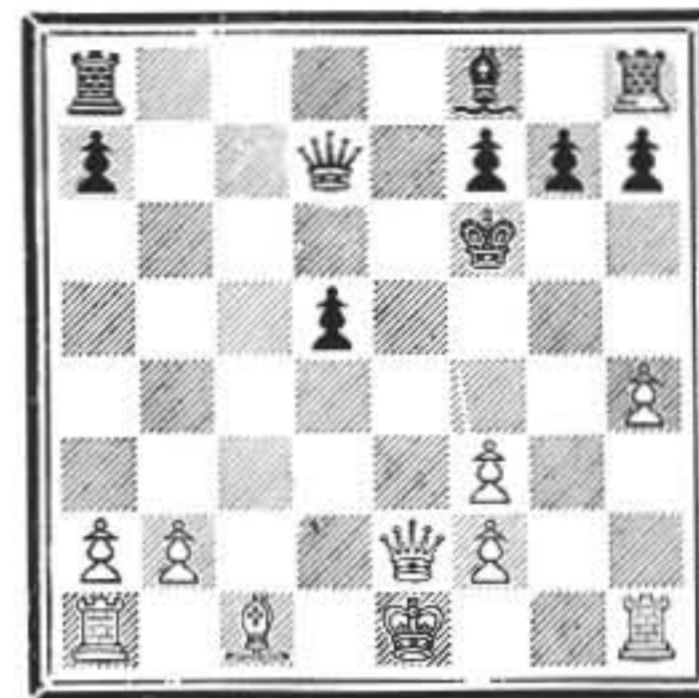


Position after 15., K-B3

Here I concluded erroneously: "This is the kind of a game where both sides are in trouble! That White has anything is doubtful."

This position also arose in Benko-Addison, U.S. Open, 1961, where White played 16. O-O? and lost his advantage, though he won as a result of later weak play on Black's part. For a discussion of the game continuations and side variations, refer to the above quoted article.

The winning move is 16. P-KR4 with the dual objective of threatening B-N5+ and vacating KB1 for the King so that the Black Queen will be deprived of a check on KR6. During the game I considered this move briefly, but did not see what White gained by forcing Black to consolidate by 16., P-KR3. (17. B-N5+?, P x B; 18. P x P+, K-N3; 19. R x R, B-N5+; 20. any, R x R—a trap White must avoid.)



Position after 16. P-KR4!

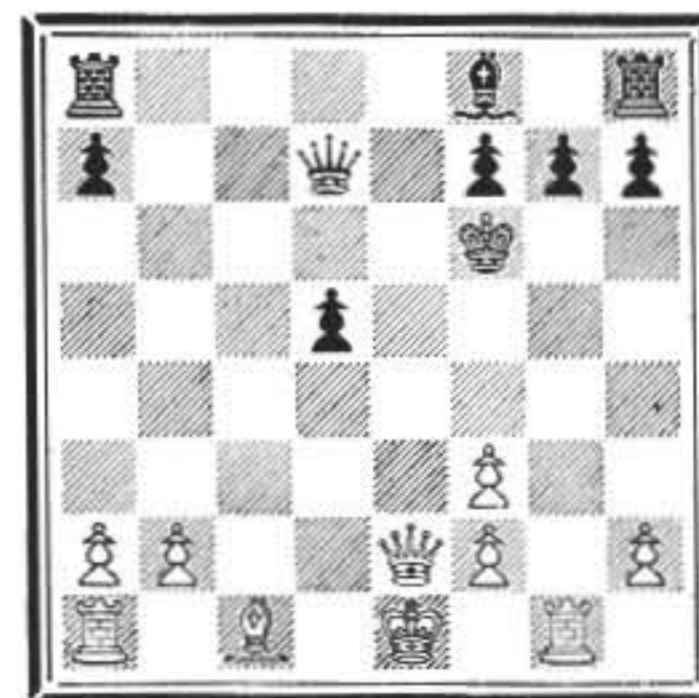
I: 16. P-KR4, R-K1; 17. B-N5+, K-N3; 18. B-K3, P-Q5 (if, B-N5+; 19. K-B1 puts White out of the pin); 19. R-Q1 (if 19. R-N1+, K-B3; 20. R-Q1, P x B!; 21. R x Q, P x P+; 22. K x P, P-B4+ wins for Black!!), B-B4; 20. K-B1 wins.

II: 16. P-KR4, P-KR3; 17. B-K3, B-N5+; 18. K-B1, K-N3; 19. R-Q1 wins.

III: 16. P-KR4, P-KR3; 17. B-K3, P-Q5 (else B-K4+); 18. Q-R6+, K-K2 (forced); 19. R-Q1 wins.

IV: 16. P-KR4, B-N5+; 19. K-B1, KR-K1; 20. B-K3 with a winning game, as Black's King is not only exposed, but his QP must also fall.

A sharp-eyed reader, Eugene Levin, of Los Angeles, suggested another interesting move: 16. R-KN1.



Position after 16. R-KN1

Here is the substance of Mr. Levin's letter:

"Since I haven't been active in tournament play during the past few years, you may or may not remember me; however, up until the time I 'retired,' I still had a Master's rating. I mention this only to avoid your dismissing my comments below as those of a patzer. As in the case of most tournament players, I maintained a file of analysis and, in particular, had prepared new analysis in certain specific variations.

"I was particularly interested in your Caro-Kann analysis in the February issue of *Chess Life*, since some time ago I found an improvement at move 16, in the critical position after 16., K-B3. Normally, I would save the improvement for years until it could be used in a tournament game; but since I do not know when, if ever, I shall again become active, there seems to be little reason to keep it quiet. Let me make it clear, however, that this is not meant for your personal advantage; but if your analysis agrees with mine, I would expect that the improvement be made available to all players. If you find a flaw, I would appreciate your informing me, since my records indicate I spent many weeks of analysis and found nothing wrong.

"The key move for White is 16. KR-N1. Three themes appear which are interwoven in the variations:

- (1) Exposure of the King through B-N5+ (or sometimes an eventual B-Q4+).
- (2) Movement of the White King when necessary to KB1 rather than Q1 in some variations (occasionally a favorable opportunity for O-O-O arises).
- (3) Deployment of the KR to KN4 to prevent B-N5+ and hold Q4 square (in some variations after the Black King has been forced to B4, the threat of R-N5+ is important).

"There are of course very many subvariations to consider, but I am sure that a great many will be obvious to you without complete documentation. I list below a few examples only to indicate the various themes and in no sense representing best play by Black."

From here on I will present Mr. Levins' analysis, commenting when necessary in brackets.

I. 16. R-KN1, P-KR3?; 17. R-N4!, R-K1; 18. B-K3, B-Q3 (if 18., B-B4; 19. R-B4+, K-N3; 20. Q-B2+ wins the Bishop); 19. O-O-O with a winning advantage.

II. 16. R-KN1, R-K1?; 17. B-N5+, K-B4 (17., K-N3; 18. B-K7+, K-R4; 19. P-B4+, K-R3; 20. B-N5+, K-N3; 21. P-B5+, KxP; 22. B-K3 better than previous line, but beware of over-eagerness on move 19. for White, since I find no sound mating nets); 18. B-K3, P-Q5; 19. R-Q1 with advantage.

III. 16. R-KN1, B-N5+; 17. K-B1, Q-R6+ (?); 18. R-N2, P-KR3; 19. B-K3 and an eventual B-Q4+ cannot be prevented. (If 17., P-R3; 18. R-N4, etc., with advantage to White.)

"There are of course many other variations, but these few are illustrative. In all cases, the dual purpose of R-KN1 (i.e., B-N5+ and R-N4) seems to present a pair of problems which Black cannot effectively answer."

Conclusion: Black is lost in this variation after 16. P-KR4 and probably after 16. R-KN1. 6., B-N5 is a little too risky which is remarkable, inasmuch as that foremost opening theorist, Euwe, adopted it against Fischer at Zurich, 1960.

WESTERN OPEN

DATES: Saturday, June 30 thru Wednesday, July 4th.
PLACE: Sky Room, Plankinton Hotel, 809 Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

TYPE OF TOURNAMENT: 9-round Swiss. First round—1:00 P.M. June 30, central standard time. Two rounds per day on June 30, July 1, 2 & 3. Time limit—50 moves in 2½ hours, 20 moves for succeeding hour.

ENTRY FEE: \$12.50 for adults; \$9.50 for juniors. For information and entry blanks, write to Miss Mann, 1218 Railway Exchange Building, Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin.

PRIZES: Guaranteed Prize Fund—\$1500.00. First Prize, \$400.00; 2nd, \$200.00; 3rd, \$100.00. Merit Awards, totaling \$500.00 are paid at the rate of \$30.00 for each full point and \$15.00 for each half point over 5½ points in the final standings. Women's—\$40.00 and \$20.00. Juniors—\$25.00 and \$15.00. Trophy Awards to Class A, B, C, and Unrated top player.

HANDICAP SYSTEM—(Cont'd. from p. 97)

Examples — Applying the Handicap System

Assuming a tournament with a predetermined Handicap Level of 2000 points.

Player A: Original Rating of 1860 points.	2000 Handicap Level minus 1860 points = 140 points.
Handicap is 60% of 140	84
Performance Rating in this tournament	1910
Handicap Score	1994
Player B: Original Rating of 1600 points.	2000 Handicap Level minus 1600 points = 400 points.
Handicap is 70% of 400	280
Performance Rating in this tournament	1717
Handicap Score	1997
Player C: No published USCF Rating. The average Handicap of all eligible rated players is used	166
Performance Rating in this tournament	1820
Handicap Score	1986
Player D: No published USCF Rating. Handicap (average, as above)	166
Performance Rating in this tournament	2077

Handicap Score not applicable, since this, his first Performance Rating, is above the Handicap Level.

Calculating Performance Ratings

For Previously Rated Players

Performance Rating = Original Rating + Algebraic sum of differences between original Rating and each opponent's Rating + $\frac{400 \times (\text{Wins-Losses})}{\text{Number of games played}}$ (each difference, 350 points max.)

Example: Assume an original Rating of 1700 points, 6 games played, and a score of 3½-2½. The opponents, their ratings, and the difference between their ratings and 1700 points:

Player	His Rating	Difference
A	2060	+350 (Actually 360, but 350 is the maximum used)
B	1570	-130
C	1720	+20
D	1810	+110
E	1424	-276
F	1730	+30
Algebraic sum equals		+104

Substituting these assumed values in the formula:

$$\text{Performance Rating} = 1700 + \frac{104}{6} + \frac{400 \times (3\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{2})}{6} \text{ Or, } 1700 + 17 + 67$$

$$\text{Performance Rating} = 1784.$$

For Previously Unrated Players

Performance Rating = Average of opponent's Ratings + $\frac{400 \times (\text{Wins-Losses})}{\text{Number of games played}}$

Example: Assume 6 games played, score of 2-4. Opponents' Ratings were:

1912	
1690	
1482	
1579	
1890	
1625	
10178	
	6 = Average of 1696.

$$\text{Performance Rating} = 1696 + \frac{400 \times (2-4)}{6} \text{ Or } 1696 - 133$$

$$\text{Performance Rating} = 1563$$

For computing the rating of an unrated player who encounters other unrated players, the following procedure may be used:

1. Start with the lowest finishing unrated player and work up, assigning a tentative rating on the basis of results against previously rated players.

2. Use these tentatively assigned ratings in computing the Performance Ratings of the opponents.

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A REPORT ON COLLEGE CHESS

by PETER BERLOW

During the past few months, the Intercollegiate Chess League of America has occupied a prominent place in the new **Chess Life**. You may well ask: "What is the I.C.L.A.?" Our growth has become so rapid, that even our Regional Directors aren't sure. The following is dedicated to the many collegians who wish to advance college chess, but are unfamiliar with its development and organization.

ICLA History

The I.C.L.A. was set up in the early 1940's as the sponsor of a regional college team championship. Under its auspices, the annual National Intercollegiate Individual Championships have been held since 1945, as alternate team and individual events.

Under the leadership of Milton Finkelstein, Rhys Hays, Anthony Saïdy, and Eliot Hearst, the I.C.L.A. became a truly national organization, dedicated to the promotion of chess on campuses in all areas. Membership was, and is, open to all college clubs in this hemisphere. Activities expanded; a bulletin was printed; energetic leadership produced the first U.S. Student Teams, which competed for the World title five times between 1956 and 1961, finishing first in 1960, second in 1961.

USCF Affiliation

During the reigns of Fred Kerr and Mordecai Treblow, the ICLA consolidated its gains by affiliating with the United States Chess Federation. College clubs joining now are affiliates of both organizations, with all the privileges of a USCF charter and of ICLA membership. All ICLA-sponsored events are 100% USCF rated, and are publicized in **Chess Life**. The gains to the USCF: more members, more affiliates; formation of a "farm system" for young masters, who develop their chess skills while in college. For the ICLA: the College Chess Column of **Chess Life**; close cooperation by the USCF staff in planning events and in handling affairs. The relationship has been a mutually beneficial one, so that I tend to call the ICLA "the collegiate branch of the USCF," though it is a separate organization with its own officers and policies.

The ICLA Now

During the present administration, the ICLA has built membership levels to its present total of 43 colleges; printed and distributed the 28-page **American College Chess Guide** as well as a 12-page **ICLA Bulletin**; expanded the ICLA list of "Active American College Clubs" to nearly 150 names and addresses of contacts; and extended ICLA sponsorship to many regional events. The 1961 Individual Championship was the largest ever, with 50 players from all parts of the country, including Puerto Rico, California, Minnesota and Florida.

The Future

Plans for the future: 100 members by the N.Y. World's Fair; a record-breaking National Intercollegiate Team Championship next December; a new A.C.C.G. to be printed this Summer, with a comprehensive history of college chess; publication of a tournament book of the 1961 Individual event; expansion of the ICLA list to include every college club; cooperation with the American College Unions to develop campus chess activity; and cooperation with the USCF in developing and financing the United States Student Team.

Your club can join the dynamic ICLA membership by writing to the USCF officers now. Affiliation entitles each member club to: a year of **Chess Life**, the **American College Chess Guide**, and the **ICLA Bulletin**; the privilege of conducting USCF-rated events, voting at the USCF and ICLA membership meetings, receiving books and equipment at reduced prices, and entering a team in the National Intercollegiate Team Championship, all for only \$10 per year.

Send all news of college events to the columnist: match results, club tournaments, state and regional individual events, exhibition results, club bulletins, cartoons, etc. This is your column; please participate!

All college students: remember that **Chess Life** will not

be delivered to dormitories while you are away. Change your USCF address at once, so that you will continue to receive your USCF magazine, and may read more College Chess Columns!

Regional directors are still needed for most areas of the country. Only requirements: interest, energy, and an ability to write letters. The site for the 1962 National Team event has not been selected, although New York plans to submit an attractive bid. Write now, if you'd like to sponsor an ICLA event next Fall.

New clubs are being organized at many colleges. Some, like the University of Wichita, Kansas, are enthusiastic enough to publicize their activities through **Chess Life**. Why not do the same?

A note: The World Student Team Tournament, scheduled for London this Summer, has been cancelled for political reasons.

More collegiate events have been held this year than at any time in the past. I regret that not all match results can be reported as completely as I would wish, but space is of the essence.

Ivy League College Team Championship: October-February.

1. Columbia 7-0; 2. Harvard 6-1; 3. Brown 4½-2½; 4. Yale 3½-3½; 5. Penn 2½-4½; 6. Princeton 2-5; 7. Dartmouth 1½-5½; 8. Cornell 1-6; (Columbia has won for the third year in a row. Team members: Robin Ault, Gus Sayer, Gerry Beirne, Russ Kruckman, Toby Robison and Nick Meyers led the team to a 34-8 record).

Tri-State Championship: March 3-4 at Pittsburgh.

1-2. Carnegie Tech and Penn State University, 4-1 (20-5); 3. Univ. of Pittsburgh 4-1 (19½-5½); 4. Duquesne Univ.

Philadelphia Individual Collegiate Event: March 10-11 at LaSalle.

1. Richard Abrams (P.S.U.-Ogontz) 5-0; 2. Alan Spielman (Swarthmore) 3½-1½; 3. Frank Carmaratta (Drexel) 3½-1½; 4-7. John Bell (Swarthmore) 3-2; 5-8. Tony Saldutti, Walt Fraser and Jerry Laverty (all LaSalle) 2-3; 9. Norman Passmore (Swarthmore); 10. James Schmitt (LaSalle).

Pennsylvania Individual Collegiate Event: April 6-8 at LaSalle.

1. Richard Abrams (Ogontz) 5-0; 2. Larry Snyder (Ursinus) 4-1; 3. Tony Poulos (PSU) 2½-2½; 4. John Yehl (Lehigh) 2½-2½; 5-6. Val Djurdjevic (PSU) and Brian Heisler (Penn) 2½-2½; 7. Bill Handley (PSU) 2½-2½; 8. Jim Rooney (PSU); 9. Walt Fraser (LaSalle); 10. Richard Cleary (LaSalle); 11. Harry Winter (PSU).

Metropolitan Intercollegiate League Individuals: March 21 at Columbia.

1-2. Michael Valvo and Tobias Robison (Columbia) 4-1; 3. Howard Cohen (CCNY) 3-2.

Match results:

Metropolitan Intercollegiate Chess League: New York Area

Section Winners

New York City: Section I: Columbia College

Section II: City College

New Jersey Section: Fairleigh Dickinson

Philadelphia Intercollegiate League

Swarthmore leading, followed by LaSalle.

Penn State 4 -Swarthmore 1

Penn State 5 -Temple 1

Penn State 5½-LaSalle ½

Penn State 5 -Lehigh 1

Penn State 4½-Kutztown ½

Penn State 4 -Kutztown 0

Bloomsberg 3 -Kutztown 2

Princeton 3 -Brooklyn Poly 2

Princeton 2½-Fairl. Dick. 2½

ICLA OFFICERS: 1962

President: Peter Berlow, Princeton '62

221-1938 Hall, Princeton Univ., Princeton, N.J.

Vice-Presidents: Nathaniel Pierce, Cornell '64; John Yehl, Lehigh '62.

ICLA NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS 1945-1961

1945: Kevin Plesset, C.C.N.Y.

1946: C.C.N.Y.

1947: Robert Byrne, Yale

1948: C.C.N.Y.

1949: Paul Dietz, Pittsburgh

1950: Columbia

1951: James Sherwin, Columbia

1952: Columbia

1953: Albert Weissman, N.Y.U.

1954: Fordham

1955: Edmar Mednis, N.Y.U.

1956: Chicago

1957: Charles Kalme, Penn.

1958: Chicago

1959: Leslie H. Ault, Columbia

1960: Columbia

1961: Larry Gilden, Maryland

BOSTON BAYARD

By Fred M. Wren

Although New York is probably the citadel of American chess strength, Boston has always been the focal point of chess activity in the New England states, turning out players who have carried the Yankee banners to national and international glory. The most famous of these was Harry Nelson Pillsbury, whose exploits are legendary in every part of the chess world, and whose blindfold brilliances even stagger the imagination of the young and sometimes blase chess student today. It is not so commonly known that his Boston contemporaries gave him a hard time in local tournaments. He once remarked that he was more sure of winning against Maroczy in Munich than against Barry in Boston. Newspaperman, John F. Barry, and author Franklin K. Young, both topped Pillsbury in Boston events. The last time I was in the Boston City Club I saw a plaque on the wall of their chess room, immortalizing the position of the pieces at the time Barry announced a mate in thirteen moves against Pillsbury, in 1889. (Game score, and diagram of this position, are in the "Golden Treasury of Chess.")

Another generation brought new chess giants to the fore in this area; among them A. M. Sussman, George Walcott, and C. S. Jacobs, in the first decade of the century. Then another crop of masters and experts: Weaver Adams, Harold Morton, Dr. Gerald Katz, Oscar Shapiro, Milton Kagen, and many others. Among these "others" was a player whose achievements in the chess field have been many, and spread over a long period. Although he has never attained the official rating of master, those who have known him and played against him insist that this is only a technicality, since his accomplishments in over-the-board play put the records of many rated masters in the shade. That man is Harlow B. Daly, now a resident of Sanford, Maine.

In 1903, Daly drew a simultaneous game with the world-champion of the day, Dr. Emanuel Lasker. Twenty-six years later, in 1929, Daly won from another world champion, Alexander Alekhine, in a similar exhibition. **Twenty-six years after that**, in 1955, he defeated William Lombardy in a correspondence game. In 1908 he won the New England championship. In 1958 he was still in there plugging, and although he didn't regain the title, one of his games (Daly-Freeman, published in *CHESS LIFE*, Jan. 5, 1959, along with the game scores of the Alekhine and Lombardi games just mentioned) was a strong candidate for the tourney's brilliancy prize, and he finished the strong event with a plus score.

He has won the Boston City Championship on three different occasions. He has also worn the Massachusetts State Chess crown three times. In 1959 he added the Vermont State title to his string, and a few weeks latter scored 6-0 to win the Maine State title. He has played in nine United States Open Championships, finishing with a plus score every time—the last being Milwaukee, 1953, when he scored 8-5. (A half-point behind Berliner, Santasiere, Dake, Bisguier, and Lombardi — tied with Sobel, Mednis, Kaufmann, Steiner—and topping such well-known players as Whitaker, Merchand, Byland, the two Sandrins, Yarmak, Crittenden, Henin, and Elo, to mention only a few. Not bad for a 69-year-old!)

Daly has always been bad news for the visiting masters in their simultaneous exhibitions in Boston, having scored wins against such giants of the game as Fine, Reshevsky, Horowitz, Steiner, Pillsbury, Dake, Mises, Johner, Torre, and



Harlow B. Daly

Koltanowski, as well as the two world-champions previously mentioned. He comments almost apologetically that against Marshall and Denker he could only draw. (We should all have such tough luck! F.M.W.)

It's a long way from 1908, when he took his first New England title, to 1960, when he competed in the New England Amateur tournament in Boston, and it is a tribute to his achievements over the years that at the age of 76 he entered the 1960 event as the favorite to win it. He didn't win it, but placed in a five-way tie for fourth place with a 4-2 score, his loss to the tournament winner making the difference between first and fourth place.

* * *

The foregoing part of this account was written shortly after the Boston event of April 1960, when it seemed only fair to assume that the story of Daly triumphs in serious chess compe-

tition might be nearly complete. When, later that year, news came of his finishing as runner-up in both Vermont and Maine championships—events which he had won the year before—I nearly wrote to him advising him to rest on his laurels and give us young fellows a chance. I'm glad I didn't. In April, 1961, Daly once more entered the New England Amateur Tournament in Boston, and in a field of 52 competitors, most of whom he was spotting anywhere from forty to fifty years, he won the title, allowing a single draw, for a 5½-½ score. And in November, 1961, he went through the Maine Open undefeated, to regain his Maine title, with a 5½-½ score.

Is this the end of the Daly Chess Saga? He told me last year that Milwaukee, 1953, was his last appearance as a player in the U.S. Open, "unless, of course, they decide to run it off somewhere in New England." So, if any of you young chaps who enter the 1965 U.S. Open in Boston happen to draw as your opponent a snow-haired individual who pulls out a vest-pocket-size chess clock, and says, "We'll use mine, if you don't mind," don't let his benign appearance and gentlemanly demeanor fool you. If you start congratulating yourself on the fact that you have drawn an octogenarian "fish" you may begin wondering after about twenty moves how you are going to get out of the deep water into which this "fish" has pulled you. You might even wonder which player better deserve the fish title!

* * *

U. S. OPEN

Milwaukee, 1953

Stonewall Defense

L. STOLZENBERG H. B. DALY

Notes by Daly

1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. P-QB4	P-K3
3. N-QB3	P-KB4
4. P-KN3	N-KB3
5. B-N2	P-B3
6. N-B3	B-K2
7. O-O	O-O
8. Q-B2	N-K5
9. N-K5	N-Q2
10. N-Q3	QN-B3
11. R-Q1	Q-K1
12. P-B3	N-Q3
13. P-B5	.....

Somewhat relieving the tension in the center. Now Black can proceed with P-K4.

13.	N-B2
14. R-N1	.....

If White plays 14. P-B4 to stop Black's P-K4, he restricts the utility of his QB, and opens up his K4 square for Black's pieces; but, all things considered, it would probably have been better than allowing P-K4.

14.	P-K4
15. PXP	NXP

The knight is indirectly protected through the threat of BxPch.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 16. P-QN4 | NxN |
| 17. PxN | P-QR4 |
| 18. P-QR3 | PxP |
| 19. PxP | N-R4 |
| 20. P-Q4 | Q-B2 |
| 21. R-B1 | B-Q2 |
| 22. Q-Q3 | P-KN3 |
| 23. B-Q2 | B-B3 |
| 24. B-R6 | KR-K1 |
| 25. P-N5 | P-B5 |

With the threat of B-B4.



26. P-N4 P-N4!

(The exclamation point after Black's last move was not in the game score when originally received from Daly. Upon playing the game over I wrote to him, commenting that I felt the move deserved both the exclamation point and a note from him which might explain to us woodpushers the underlying reasons for such a move. He replied, "Dear Fred: I agree with you that 26 . . . , P-N4 should have a note of explanation. This sacrifice is based on the fact that there is a ripe cherry to be plucked on White's KR6, but if 27. PxN, Black does not play B-B4 (to which N-K4 would be an adequate reply) but, instead, 27 . . . , R-K6; 28. Q-Q2, QxP; 29. BxP, QxB, and there can be no doubt that the game is manifestly in Black's favor, with the threat of R-Q6, etc. after Black has played B-B4. For instance, 30. PxP, PxP; 31. R-N7, B-B4; 32. Q-N2, BxP, and White cannot play R-N8ch." While the explanation is simple and logical, I still feel that this was quite an analysis for a guy in his 70th year to pull out of his hat in over-the-board play in such an important event, against an opponent who has been on the thin line between expert and master rating for years. So the exclamation point is mine. F.M.W.)

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 27. PxP | PxP |
| 28. P-R4 | N-N6 |
| 29. KR-K1 | RxRch |
| 30. RxR | Q-N3 |
| 31. QxQch | PxQ |
| 32. K-R2 | ..... |

There is no good way to defend the pawn. If 32. R-Q1, R-R6; 33. N-N1, R-R5. White, therefore, counter attacks instead of defending, but the game is practically over.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 32. | BxQP |
| 33. R-K7 | BxN |
| 34. RxB | R-R7 |
| 35. K-R3 | N-K7 |
| 36. P-R5 | N-N8ch |
| 37. K-R2 | NxPch |
| 38. K-R3 | N-R5 |

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 39. PxP | NxP |
| 40. BxNP | B-K4 |
| 41. B-B6 | BxB |
| 42. P-N5 | BxP |
| 43. BxPch | PxB |
| 44. P-B6 | R-R6ch |
| 45. K-R2 | P-B6 |
| 46. P-B7 | B-B5ch |
| 47. K-R3 | BxP |
| 48. RxB | P-B7ch |
| 49. K-N2 | R-KB6 |
| 50. K-B1 | N-K4 |
| 51. R-B5 | N-N5 |
- Resigns

Correspondence Game, 1918 Ruy Lopez

H. B. DALY J. H. LONGACRE

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2. N-KB3 | N-QB3 |
| 3. B-N5 | N-B3 |
| 4. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 5. O-O | B-B4 |
| 6. P-K5 | N-Q4 |
| 7. P-B3 | P-QR3 |
| 8. B-R4 | N-N3 |
| 9. PxP | NxB |
| 10. QxN | P-QN4 |
| 11. Q-Q1 | B-N3 |
| 12. P-Q5 | N-R2 |
| 13. B-N5 | P-KB3 |
| 14. PxP | PxP |
| 15. R-Kch | K-B |
| 16. B-R6ch | K-B2 |
| 17. N-N5ch | K-N3 |
| 18. N-B7 | Q-N |
| 19. R-K7 | P-Q3 |
| 20. P-KN4 | P-KB4 |
| 21. P-N5 | QxN |
| 22. RxQ | KxR |
| 23. Q-R5ch | K-K2 |
| 24. P-N6 | Resigns |

Minnesota Wins Midwest Student Team Championship

The first intercollegiate chess tournament ever held in the midwest saw the University of Minnesota finish first in a 10-team field, with a score of 4-1. Forty-two college players from seven states took part, a four-man team from the University of New Mexico driving 1150 miles to the tournament site at Iowa City, Iowa.

Individual high scorers were:

- 1st board—Milton Otteson, Minnesota (4-1)
- 2nd board—George Scriabine, Iowa (5-0)
- 3rd board—Peter Wolf, Michigan (4½-½)
- 4th board—Tom Lucas, Michigan (5-0)

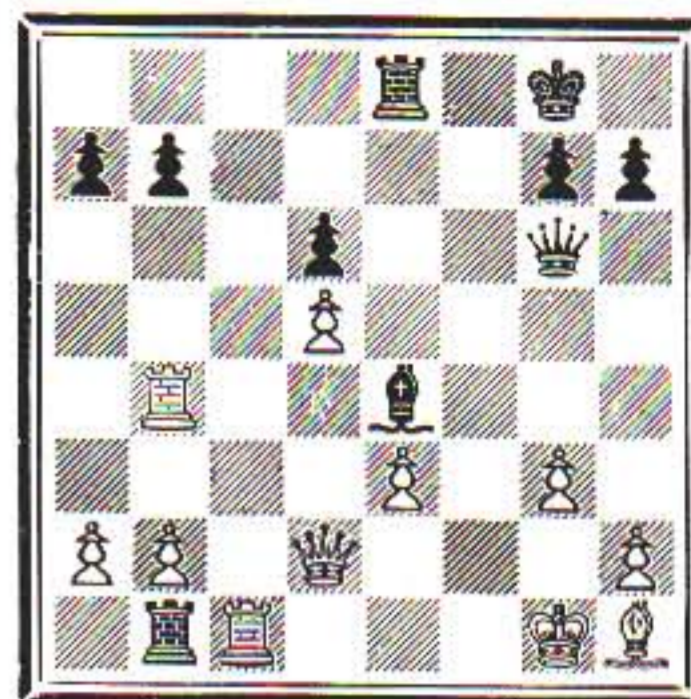
The University of Michigan team finished second with a score of 3½-1½, and Wisconsin, Wright Junior College (Chicago), State University of Iowa, and Shimer College finished in that order—all with 3-2. The title went to the Minnesota team when Iowa upset Michigan, 2½-1½ in the final round.

The tournament was sponsored by the State University of Iowa Chess Club and was directed by Craig Ellyson, assisted by Kenneth Grant. It was played on April 7 and 8. Eighteen new USCF memberships resulted from this event.

QUIZ QUARTET

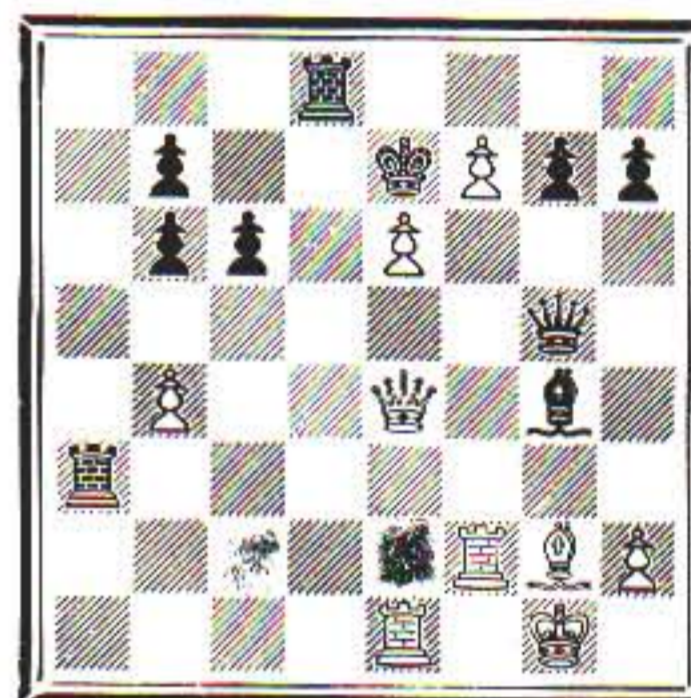
by Dr. Richard S. Cantwell

MOVSHOVICH—KATALIMOV
KAZAKHSTAN—1961



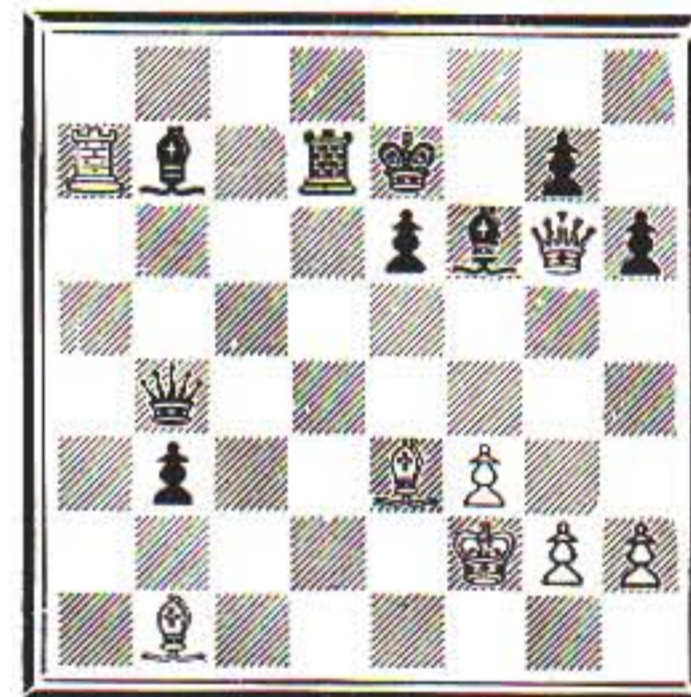
Black to play

FRYDMAN—ANDERSEN
The Hague—1928



White to play

DR. EUWE—D. PRZEPIORKA
The Hague—1928



Black to play

FREYMAN—I. RABINOVICH
LENINGRAD—1934



White to play

(Answers on p. 116)

GAMES

BY

USCF

MEMBERS

Annotated by

U.S. Master John W. Collins

PAUL ROBEY

Paul Robey's win in the last round gave him first prize. Robey is a recent addition to the list of USCF Masters.

November Rating Tournament

New York, 1961

Nimzo-Indian Defense

MCO 9: p. 282, c. 88

P. Robey White A. Spiller Black

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 3. N-QB3 B-N5
2. P-QB4 P-K3 4. Q-N3

This, the Spielmann Variation, is playable, if not popular, but promises no lasting advantage.

4. P-B4
5. PxP N-B3

Also effective is 5., N-R3; 6. P-QR3, BxBP; 7. N-B3, P-QN3; 8. B-N5, B-N2; 9. P-K3, B-K2; 10. B-K2, O-O; 11. O-O, N-B4; 12. Q-B2, QN-K5.

6. N-B3

6. B-N5 and 6. B-Q2 are alternatives.

6. BxP

One of the main lines is 6., N-K5; 7. B-Q2, NxQBP; 8. Q-B2, P-B4.

7. B-N5 P-KR3

This is more forcing than 7., P-QN3.

8. B-R4

Book is 8. BxN, QxB; 9. P-K3, P-QN3; 10. B-K2, B-N2; 11. N-K4, Q-K2; 12. O-O, O-O=

8. O-O

Why not 8., P-KN4; 9. B-N3, N-KR4?

9. P-K3 B-K2

10. O-O-O

A sharp move, signifying a will to win. On 10. B-K2, P-Q4 Black has little difficulty.

10. N-QR4

Better is 10., P-QN3 and 11., B-N2.

11. Q-B2 P-QN3

12. K-N1 B-R3

Again, better is 12., B-N2.

13. Q-R4!

White defends the QBP. And 14. P-QN4, winning a piece, and 14. BxN, BxB; 15. RxB are threatened.

13. Q-B1

14. QN-N5 Q-B3

15. B-Q3

Not 15. P-QN4?, BxN; 16. PxB, Q-K5ch; 17. B-Q3, QxNP. But now the threat of 16. P-QN4 is renewed.

15. BxN

16. PxB Q-B1

Forced. If 16., Q-B4? 16. P-QR3! Q-R4? 17. P-KN4! wins for White.

17. R-QB1 Q-Q1

18. P-KN4!

As in analogous positions of the Exchange Variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined, Saemisch Variation of the King's Indian Defense, and Yugoslav Variation of the Sicilian, White plays to open the KN file and obtain a dangerous attack.

18. P-Q4

White wins a piece on 18., N-N2??; 19. BxN, BxB; 20. Q-K4.

19. P-N5 N-Q2?

Or 19., PxB; 20. BxP, threatening 21. Q-R4 or 21. KR-N1, and White has an irresistible attack. Relatively best is 19., N-K5, although White would have the better of the ensuing complications.

20. PxB P-N3

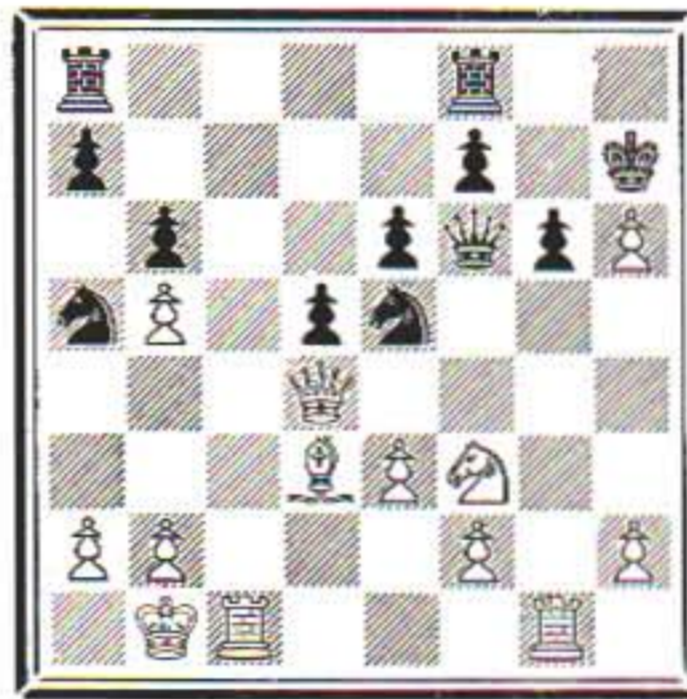
21. Q-KN4

Threatening 22. BxP.

21. BxB 24. KR-N1 K-R2

22. NxB N-K4 25. N-B3!

23. Q-Q4! Q-B3



Position after 25. N-B3!

This is the decisive finesse.

25. N-Q2

Or 25., QxN; 26. QxN, KxP (26., R-KN1; 27. R-N3, QxBP; 28. R-B1, wins); 27. BxP! PxB; 28. Q-N5ch and mate in two.

26. N-N5ch K-R1

If 26., KxP; 27. Q-R4ch and mate. And if 26., K-N1; 27. R-B7, as in the textual continuation.

27. R-B7 QxQ

28. PxB QR-Q1

29. P-B4

Black is denied whatever counter-play 29., P-K4 would offer.

29. K-N1 31. RxBP N-B5

30. KR-QB1 32. P-N3

KN-B3

And not 32. BxN? PxB; 33. RxQBP, N-Q4 and Black's defense has stiffened.

32. N-Q7ch

33. K-N2 KN-K5?

This loses at once. But after 33., N/7-K5; 34. R/1-B7, Black cannot hold together much longer either.

34. P-R7ch K-N2 37. RxBch

35. NxBch KxB Resigns

36. NxQR RxN

MANHATTANITE WINS

Paul Brandts of the Manhattan Chess Club is the Atlantic Coast Open Champion. Here is one of the wins that earned him the title.

Atlantic Coast Open Asbury Park, October, 1961 Gruenfeld Defense

MCO 9: p. 292, c. 25, (m:B)

P. Brandts L. Gilden

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 4. N-B3 P-Q4

2. N-KB3 P-KN3 5. B-B4

3. P-B4 B-N2

Preferable is 5. Q-N3.

5. O-O

6. P-K3 P-B3

Against the same opponent, in the Greater New York Open, 1961, Gilden played the more energetic 6., P-B4.

7. B-K2

7. PxB and 7. R-B1 are usual. After the text-move, Black could gain a tempo with 7., PxB.

7. P-K3 10. R-B1 B-N2

8. O-O P-N3 11. P-QN4 P-QR3

9. PxB KPxB

Preventing 12. P-N5 does not seem to be essential. More development with 11., QN-Q2 is natural, and if 12. P-N5 then P-B4.

12. Q-N3 QN-Q2 16. N-Q3 K-R1

13. KR-Q1 Q-K2 17. P-QR4 Q-K2

14. N-K1 N-K5 18. B-B3 P-KN4?

15. NxN QxN

A weakening move, albeit an aggressive one. Firmer are 18., QR-B1 and 18., KR-K1.

19. B-N3 P-KB4

20. P-N5!

Better developed, it is to White's advantage to open the position.

20. RPxB

21. PxB P-B4

Now, unavoidably, the QP drops. And Black's tactical resources are insufficient compensation. If 21., R-R6 simply 22. Q-N2.

22. PxB NxP

23. NxN PxN

24. BxB



With a material plus, the sounder pawn-formation, and a safer King, White need exert only reasonable caution to chalk up the point.

24. P-B5

Black has been relying on this. It is not worth the scoresheet it is written on.

25. PxB PxP

26. BxB QxB

If 26., PxB; 27. BxR, PxBPch; 28. K-R1, RxB; 29. P-N6 wins.
 27. B-R4 B-Q5
 28. Q-K6! QR-K1

If 28., QxP; 29. RxB, PxR; 30. B-B6ch, RxB; 31. QxRch, K-N1; 32. QxQP and White has a winning position.
 29. Q-B6 Q-N2
 30. R-K1 P-B6
 31. B-N3

Mate is prevented and 32. RxR menaced.

31. R-K7!
 Threatening 32., BxPch.
 32. RxR PxR
 33. Q-K4 Q-N4
 Threatening 34., QxR mate.
 34. R-K1 B-B6

Black keeps trying . . .
 35. P-R4!

. . . but this squashes his hopes.
 35. Q-Q7 33. B-K5 Q-Q2
 36. RxP Q-Q8ch 39. R-K3! RxP
 37. K-R2 B-N2 40. R-KN3 R-B2
 Or 40., BxB; 41. QxBch, Q-N2; 42. QxQ mate.
 41. Q-R8ch Resigns

Mate in two.

A PRETTY CROSS-PIN

Jack Pinneo, who has taken the Long Island two years in succession, comes off the ropes in the opening to stage a terrific middle-game attack which culminates in a pretty cross-pin.

**Long Island Amateur
 Brooklyn, 1961
 King's Indian Reversed**

MCO 9: p. 348, c. 38, (1)
 W. Harris J. Pinneo
 1. N-KB3 N-KB3
 2. P-KN3 P-Q4

One of the best systems against the King's Indian Reversed is 2., P-B4; 3. B-N2, P-Q3; 4. P-Q3, P-KN3; 5. P-K4, B-N2; 6. P-B3, O-O; 7. QN-Q2, P-K4!

3. B-N2 P-B4 5. P-Q3 P-K4
 4. O-O N-B3 6. P-K4 P-Q5
 If 6., PxP; 7. PxP, NxP; 8. NxP! NxN; 9. BxN, as in the King's Indian Defense, with colors reversed.
 7. N-R4

White takes the initiative at a very early stage.

7. P-KN3 10. PxP N-Q2
 8. P-KB4 B-N5 11. P-K5

9. Q-K1 PxP
 While this looks good and seems natural, it is probably premature. A sounder program is 11. N-R3, 12. N-B4, 13. B-Q2, 14. Q-N3, 15. QR-K1, and 16. P-QR4.

11. B-N2
 12. Q-N3 B-R4
 13. N-B5

This leads to the winning of the KRP. But said winning is at least a mixed blessing because White loses time with his Queen and opens files which lead to his own King.

13. PxN
 With 14. NxBch and 14. N-Q6ch menaced, this is practically forced.

14. QxB R-KB1
 15. QxP B-N3
 16. Q-R6?

A tempo is wasted.
 16. Q-K2
 17. Q-R3

Black suddenly realizes there is danger (17., O-O-O and 18., R-R1).

17. O-O-O
 18. B-Q2 R-R1

The big attack begins.
 19. Q-N3 QR-N1
 20. N-R3 B-R4
 21. Q-B2?

Another tempo is wasted.
 21. R-R3

Threatening 22., R/3-N3.
 22. Q-K1 B-N5
 23. R-B2 Q-R5

The added weight of the Queen really tips the scales. The main threats are 24., QxPch and 24., B-B6.

24. K-B1 R/3-N3
 25. B-Q5

There is no defense.
 25. Q-R6ch
 26. B-N2 B-B6!!



Position after 26., B-B6!!
 The decisive cross-pin.
 27. Resigns

For if 27. BxQ, R-N8 mate, if 27. RxB, QxB mate, and, if otherwise, Black wins the KB with a continued mating attack.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY GAME

Here is a game from the Bi-Club Invitational Tournament, sponsored by the San Gabriel and Monterey Park Chess Clubs.

**Bi-Club Invitational
 San Gabriel, 1962
 Pirc Defense**

MCO 9: p. 238, c. 62

A. Carpenter J. Sleep
 1. P-K4 P-KN3 3. N-QB3 P-Q3
 2. P-Q4 B-N2 4. B-K3

More vigorous is 4. P-B4, N-KB3; 5. N-B3, O-O; 6. B-K2.

4. N-KB3
 Matanovic-Udovcic, Bled, 1961, continued: 4., N-QB3; 5. KN-K2, P-K4; 6. Q-Q2, N-B3; 7. P-B3, N-Q2; 8. O-O-O, N-N3; 9. P-QN3, PxP; 10. NxP, O-O=.

5. P-B3 O-O
 Pilnik-Pirc, Amsterdam, 1950, went: 5., QN-Q2; 6. Q-Q2, P-B3; 7. O-O-O, Q-R4; 8. K-N1, N-N3; 9. N-Q5, QxQ; 10. NxNch, BxN=.

6. Q-Q2 QN-Q2
 7. O-O-O P-B3
 8. P-KN4

Now the opening is the Saemisch Variation of the King's Indian Defense, minus P-K4 for Black.

8. Q-B2
 9. B-K2 P-QN4
 10. P-N5 N-R4?

Correct is 10., N-K1. The text-move loses a Pawn and submits to a very weak king-position.

11. P-B4 P-R4 14. QxRP P-N5
 12. BxN PxR 15. N-N1

13. Q-K2 N-N3
 15. QN-K2 is more natural.
 15. N-B5
 16. B-B2 P-R5
 17. N-Q2

This was White's idea in playing 15. N-N1, to challenge Black's Knight.

17. P-Q4
 18. N-K2 NxN
 19. RxN PxP

Black has regained his Pawn, but the basic weakness of his position remains.

20. B-K3 B-B4
 21. N-N3 B-N3
 22. Q-N4

Threatening 23. P-B5.
 22. P-K3
 23. P-R4

And threatening 24. P-R5, which forces a further weakening of Black's setup.

23. P-KB4 26. NxB PxN
 24. PxP e.p. RxP 27. Q-N3 K-R1
 25. P-R5 B-B4 28. R-N2R-KN1??

After this White wins neatly. Best is 28., R-B2! (28., Q-B2? 29. P-Q5!, threatening 30. B-Q4) and if 29. R/1-N1, Q-B1 holding for a while at least.

29. P-R6!

Wins a piece.
 29. R-N3
 If 29., RxP (29., BxP; 30. QxR mate) 30. RxR, BxR; 31. QxR mate.

30. PxBch R/1xP
 If 30., R/3xP; 31. RxPch! KxR (31., RxR; 32. QxR mate) 32. Q-R4 mate!

31. QxR!

Probably Black overlooked this on his 28th move.
 31. RxQ
 32. RxR

And White has an overwhelming material advantage.

32. Q-B2
 33. RxP QxP
 34. R-N1 Resigns

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USCF DIRECTORS' MEETING

Hotel Sheraton-Palace, San Francisco, August 18, 1961

The meeting was called to order by President Cramer at 1:30 P.M. Forty-one Directors were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as printed in Chess Life, Nov. 5, 1960.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE REPORT

Chairman Glenn Hartleb (D.C.) reported the following proxies:

Rohland 24	Goddard 2	Treblow 1	Koltanowski 1
Cramer 9	McCormick 1	Eastwood 1	Bone 1
Brady 8	Fasano 1	Morrell 1	Burlingame 1
Spann 4	Marchand 1	Treend 1	Morgan 1
Byland 3	Savery 1	Barnes 1	Grumette 1
Jenkins 2	Whitaker 1	O'Keefe 1	

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Tellers Jack Shaw (N. Mex.) and Eva Aronson (Ill.) reported the following were elected Vice-Presidents in their respective Regions:

Region I —Eli Bourdon (Mass.)
Region II —Charles Keyser (N.J.)
Region III —William Byland (Pa.)
Region IV —Dr. Stuart Noblin (N. Car.)
Region V —Dr. Howard Gaba (Mich.)
Region VI —Dr. George V. D. Tiers (Minn.)
Region VII —Juan J. Reid (Colo.)
Region VIII—Mabel Burlingame (Ariz.)

EDITOR'S REPORT

Editor Frank Brady stated, "last year at St. Louis, the Executive Committee changed the format of Chess Life to a slick magazine, publishing more crosstables, more unannotated games, and a new treatment of news coverage. From the mail received, it has been well received throughout the U.S., and we are happy that the Executive Committee did pass this resolution last year. The greatest fault is that Chess Life is published too late every month, but we hope to improve this."

Mr. Brady explained that with the old format, Chess Life cost \$640 per month with its two issues, and now with the new format, Chess Life costs \$1000 per month. Mr. Brady commented, "In January the first issue ran 12,000 copies (as opposed to 4,000 of the old issue) for membership promotion campaigns. Our average run now is about 7,000 copies. With the increased circulation resulting from the new format it is well worth the extra \$360 per month printing bill." President Cramer commented, "It was a tough decision for the Executive Committee to make, and it took two or three difficult meetings at St. Louis. The minutes of the Executive Committee meeting which will be read here report that somebody said there would be less news coming out once a month, and it would be staler news than every two weeks. The extra cost involved was about \$120 a month on the basis of the same circulation to change to the slick paper for the same amount of printing. Nevertheless, our circulation has risen. So have our costs."

The Secretary Pro Tem, Mr. Grant (Iowa), read the minutes of the 1960 Executive meetings.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REPORT

Chairman Jerry Spann reported, "As the USCF grows, so does our participation in International Affairs. As you watch those little membership figures mount—they look so dry in Chess Life—but they have real life in them as far as our reputation, our participation and prestige internationally is concerned."

I think you will agree that the twelve months from Aug. 1960 to Aug. 1961 have been a golden year in International Chess for the USCF. In the last year, we participated in three world team championships, winning one, and placing second in the other two, and that is a record that is going to be hard to beat."

Mr. Spann listed the International events where USCF had participated and the results as follows:

1. Student World Team Championship, Leningrad, USSR. U.S. Team placed first.
2. World Team Championship, Leipzig. U.S. Team placed second.
3. Student Team Championship, Helsinki, 1961. U.S. Team placed second.
4. William Lombardy finished in the middle of a Grandmasters' Tournament in Switzerland.
5. U.S. in December and January held its zonal championship, won by Fischer.
6. Robert Byrne placed second in a powerful field at Mar del Plata, and placed first at Santa Fe, Argentina.
7. Arthur Bisguier tied for 3rd and 4th in the Moscow tournament of Grandmasters in June.
8. Larry Gilden of Maryland is representing the U.S. in the World Junior Championship which is just starting.
9. Olaf Ulvested and Gilbert Ramirez participated in the Madrid Championship, 1961.

Mr. Spann lauded the U.S. Olympic Team captain, Mr. Isaac Kashdan, and praised the other members of the International Affairs Committee, Edward Lasker, Saul Rubin, and Violet Pavey, Mr. Spann announced the following forthcoming events:

1. The World's Junior, which is just beginning.
2. Women's Team Championship.
3. Ladies Candidate Tournament, where the U.S. will be represented by Lisa Lane and Gisele Gresser.
4. Men's Interzonal, February, 1962.
5. Yugoslav Grandmaster Tournament, September 1961, where the U.S. will be represented by Fischer.
6. Candidates' Tournament, Amsterdam, late in 1962.

7. The 1962 World Student Team Tournament.
8. The 1962 World Chess Olympiad.

Mr. Spann spoke of tentative plans for the World's International Championship in New York on 1964. Mr. Spann discussed in detail the financing and expenses for the World Student Team tournament held in Helsinki.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT

USCF Life Director Harry Borochoy (Calif) gave the Membership Committee Report which had been submitted by Chairman Lena Grumette. Mr. Borochoy began by saying, "I had hoped that Lena Grumette would be here so that I wouldn't have to give her report. This was given to me cold as to Lena's progress during the last year. Now, in all deference to what they say about me, I am no organizer. I am just a salesman. I go out and sell a good idea because I have good examples about me. In the first place, we couldn't have let Jerry Spann down. He has done such a tremendous job. You are appointed, and you set a certain goal, so you just work at it. California seems to be too big for one man, so Tullis of the San Francisco area, with the help of McClain and others—we divided California into two regions. When you are doing work, you can get more work thrown on your shoulder, and then you start neglecting your job, so as a result I found I had to get somebody good to take my place, and I believe it was well that I suggested Lena Grumette, for she did such a terrific job that she was given the national chairmanship."

Mr. Borochoy gave the report which described the USCF membership gains in the various regions at various times in the past year. (See table in February 1962 Chess Life, Page 41).

ARMED FORCES COMMITTEE REPORT

The Armed Forces Committee Report, prepared by Chairman Jack Matheson (Va.) was read by Maj. Edmondson (Texas). In his report Col. Matheson described the work done in the past year concerning the Armed Forces Tournament and the Thomas Emery award, and showed how the present Armed Forces Chess Program can be enlarged. The report reflected tremendous progress in official acceptance of organized chess in the Armed Forces. Mr. Gross (Calif) suggested that the report be reproduced in some way, and that copies be distributed to the various service commands.

SPECIAL CALDERON REPORT

President Cramer produced a report from Mr. Jose Calderon (NY), special assistant to the President. Mr. Calderon warned the members that though Chess is on a rapid upgrade in the U.S., USCF was still not sufficiently strong due to lack of information, apathy, and dependency. Mr. Calderon recommended cooperation with promoters and chess workers, and an awareness of USCF and its growth and needs by the individual members.

PUBLIC RELATIONS REPORT

Chairman George Barnes (Minn.) reported the premise that USCF has attained a point of development where it is not desirable to continue with the traditional "deficit" type of financing in which USCF is very dependent on patronage, but that USCF could embark on a different financial policy, depending upon what the future objectives of USCF are. The report listed the following as necessary short range objectives of USCF:

1. Tax Deductibility as applied to donors to the USCF as well as to USCF earnings, endowments, income from endowments, gifts, and capital gains.
2. Continued improvement in Chess Life editorial content, and advertising revenue.
3. Continued efforts to perfect the rating system, including foreign international masters and grandmasters.
4. Expanding membership via membership drives and tournaments.
5. More regional junior and State tournaments under USCF auspices.
6. More emphasis on Junior Chess: i.e., teaching chess to children and students, forming high school and college clubs and leagues, expansion of park board and school chess teaching facilities.
7. Teach more people to play chess (YMCA, YWCA, hospitals, clubs, community centers).
8. Continued emphasis on chess in the Armed Forces.
9. The inclusion of suitable USCF regional tournaments as qualifying tournaments for the U.S. Championship.
10. The development of a U.S. chess world champion.

The following were the suggested long range objectives of the USCF assuming tax deductibility has been attained:

1. Putting the USCF, its officers and directors and its business office, in business making money for expanded chess activities.
2. Securing commercial sponsorship of more USCF activities on a mutually profitable basis.
3. Encouraging gifts, endowments from chess enthusiasts via donations, wills, bequests, trusts, with the understanding that income only will be spent on USCF events.
4. Setting up the United States Chess Foundation, a subsidiary of the United States Chess Federation, with a board consisting of investment men and security research men, to invest funds in growth and income-producing securities.
5. Using Chess Life to remind members to remember the U.S. Chess Foundation in their wills.
6. Forming a committee of 100 or 1000, each of whom pledges to donate at least \$100 to the U.S. Chess Foundation during his lifetime.
7. Offering Life Membership in the USCF to anyone who contributes \$150. (\$100 to go to the U.S. Chess Foundation, \$50 for Chess Life).
8. Putting responsibility for spending the income only for chess activities in the hands of a committee headed by the President of the USCF.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

The annual meeting of the membership of the USCF will be held at 2 P.M. Thursday, August 23rd, 1962 in the Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, for purposes stated in Article III Section 6 and Article V Section 2 of the By-laws. Members who wish to be represented but are unable to attend should forward a proxy on the form below to the USCF Secretary.

MARSHALL ROHLAND
Secretary, USCF
4846 N. 24th Place
Milwaukee 9, Wis.

PROXY FORM

The undersigned hereby designates.....
as my proxy with full power to act in my place at the Annual USCF Membership Meeting August 23, 1962 in San Antonio, Texas, provided both of us are then USCF members and provided my proxy is then a resident of my state or a USCF officer.

Signature

Address

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INSTITUTIONS CHESS COMMITTEE REPORT

Chairman Ralph Kuhns (Ill.) reported that considerable interest had been shown by hospitals and penal institutions regarding Chess as a therapeutic procedure. Dr. Kuhns has initiated activity in each U. S. Region, and feels there is much more that can be done.

INDUSTRIAL CHESS COMMITTEE REPORT

Chairman Stanley W. King (Conn.) described scattered success in various areas. Mr. King recommended that more attention by Regional Vice-Presidents be given to Industrial Chess, if only to open up lines of communication. The report recommended for possible future action, the establishing of the highest ranking industrial team in the U.S. Team tournament.

WOMEN'S CHESS COMMITTEE REPORT

Chairman Eva Aronson (Ill.) described work done in the past year, and recommended that the Women's Tournament be held annually like the Men's Tournament, instead of biannually.

There was no report from the Tax Deductibility Committee nor from the Tournament Rules Committee

Discussion centered on the mechanics of starting local chess clubs, and initiating proper organization, By-laws, etc. The meeting was then adjourned at 5:45 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,
MARSHALL ROHLAND
Secretary, USCF
KENNETH GRANT
Secretary Pro-tem

SECOND DIRECTORS' MEETING

Hotel Sheraton-Palace, San Francisco, August 19, 1961.

The meeting was called to order by President Cramer at 11 A.M.

RATING SYSTEM COMMITTEE REPORT

Chairman Elo (Wis.) described his work on the Rating System Committee as follows, "Last year at St. Louis I presented a general summary of what the committee had done up to that time. Since that time the work has continued. The final form of the rating system was described in the June issue of Chess Life. As far as the theoretical basis of the system is concerned, we now can consider it is essentially in its final form.

The rating system as now designed is based upon established statistical procedures and practices. The statistical method is used to predict the unpredictable. We cannot predict which of two players meeting in a contest will win. However, in any given round, we can predict the percentage scored by the low rated players and by the high rated players."

SWISS SYSTEM METHODS COMMITTEE REPORT

Chairman Elo read his report and commented on different facets of it. Major Edmundson stated he had conducted handicap tournaments using the present rating system, and the suggestion was made that he write up an article for publication in Chess Life.

Mr. Elo stated that any of the present methods of tie-breaking are artificial, but if we can establish a high correlation between any one of these and the performance rating, we may decide to use that as the basis.

The members present gave Mr. Elo a rising vote of thanks.

The meeting was then adjourned at 1:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,
MARSHALL ROHLAND
Secretary, USCF
KENNETH GRANT
Secretary, Pro Tem

EASTERN OPEN

DATES: Saturday, June 30 thru Wednesday, July 4th.

PLACE: Burlington Hotel, 1120 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Special rates for players (reserve in advance!): \$7 single; \$12 double.

TYPE OF TOURNAMENT: 10-round Swiss, 2 rounds a day. 100% USCF rated. Entries from 10-12 A.M., Sat., June 30th. Round 1: 1:30 P.M., June 30. Time limit, 50 moves in 2 hrs.

ENTRY FEE: \$12 for adults; \$7 for juniors (under 18). Send advance entries to Washington Chess Divan, 1246 20th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

PRIZES: Minimum \$900 prize fund: Guaranteed 1st prize \$400; 2nd \$250; 3rd \$150. Prizes and trophies to top Junior, Woman, A, B, C, and Unrated. Other prizes depending on entries.

Burlington Hotel air-conditioned, AAA recommended. Free parking. Located in downtown Washington, near White House. For details write to Washington Chess Divan at above address.

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CHESS PROBLEM LITERATURE

(Including Some Items on the Endgame Study.)

D: Dutch; G: German; F: French; Sp: Spanish; Sw: Swedish; R: Russian.
P: in paper cover. All items not so marked are bound.

- ADOLPHI, H.: Der kleine Problemfreund. Sammlung leichter 2-zuegiger Schachaufgaben. 1896. G. P (loose). \$ 2.50
- AKADEMISCHER SCHACHKLUB MUENCHEN. Festschrift zur Feier seines 25jaehrigen Bestehens. Enthaltend: Ausgewaehlte Kompositionen der Mitglieder und Drei Sammlungen alter Meister. (J. Szirmay; A. von Cywinski; J. G. Campbell). 1911. G. 15.00
- AKATEEMINEN SHAKKILITTO 1935-1955. (Contains, among others, 18 problems by Finnish composers). Finnish. P 2.50
- BRITISH CHESS PROBLEM SOCIETY. Library Catalogue. No date. Unbound. 1.50
- BRITISH CHESS PROBLEM SOCIETY. Honours. Collection No. 1. 1928. Unbound. Somewhat torn. \$1.50; Collection no. 1930. Unbound.; torn, missing last 2 pages .75
- BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION. Awards in Problem Tourneys. 22-24 (1936/37), July 1937; 28-30 (1938/39), July 1939); 47-49 (1944/45), July 1945). Unbound. Each 1.75
- BROWN, Theo. M.: Book of Chess Problems. 1874. Problems 1-102 (101/102 twice), 201-292, 297-300, and solutions (twice) to probl. 1-120. Unbound. 3.50
- (CARPENTER, G. E.): Chess Problems (no place—Dubuque?—, no date). 64 problems, no solutions; loose in pamphlet binder. \$2.00; problems 1-56 (no solutions), unbound, loose. 1.50
- THE CHESS PROBLEM. Editor: R. McClure, West Lothian. Mimeographed. Nos. 17-19 (June 23-Dec. 8, 1943), with solutions. Unbound. 3.50
- Nos. 19 (21 July 1943)-29, also separately. Each .25
- Nos. 30, 31 (Dec. 22, 1943; Jan. 5, 1944), without solutions. Each .25
- Solutions to nos. 12, 13/15, 16/17, 18/19. Each .25
- CHESS PROBLEM INDEX (blank), issued by British Chess Co. P in pamphlet binder. 3.00
- COLLINS, F. C.: Selection of 107 chess problems. 1881. 4.50
- (COLOGNE). Koelner Schachklub 1861-1911. Festschrift zum 50jaehr. Stiftungsfest. 1911. (Contains, among others, "Widmungsaufgaben" by R. Schulder). G. P. 3.00
- CONCORSO INTERNAZIONALE (II) per problemi in due Mossi. 1922. Italian. P. 2.50
- COOK, E. B., Henry W. R., GILBERG, C. A.: American Chess-Nuts: a Collection of Problems, by Composers of the Western World. 1868. 12.50
- DANSK SKAKPROBLEM KLUB. IV, 1946: 6-8 (Sep.-Dec.); V, 1947: 1-3 (Jan.-May), 5 (Nov.); VI, 1948: 1-4 (Jan.-Nov.); VII, 1949: 2, 3 (Mar., Ap.), 5, 6 (Aug., Sep.), 7 (May-sic!); VIII, 1950: 1 (Feb.). Unbound. Danish. 5.00
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- DE BOER, G. L. (Problemcomponisten II, publ. by Nederl. Bond van Problemvrienden). 1941. D. P. 2.50
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- D(OLLINGER?), J.: Neu Entdeckte Schachspiel-Geheimnisse in 200 besondern Schachspiel Endungen. 1814 Manuscript (only the 200 problems, no solutions, in 2 vols. neatly inscribed on printed diagrams). G. 22.50
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- ESKILSTUNA SCHACKSALLSKAP. Minnesskrift. 1909-1924. (Contains, among others, 8 chess problems). Sw. 1924. P. in pamphlet binder. 2.50
- FABEL, K. Rund um das Schachbrett. (Contains, among others, many Fairy Chess Problems, longmovers, etc.). G. P. 2.75
- GALITZKY, A. W.: Schachprobleme. Weiss: Ein Laeufer und zwei Springer. 1924 G. 5.00
- GELJERSTAM, Fritz af: 96 Schackproblem. 1908 Sw. P. 3.50

- GOOD COMPANION CHESS PROBLEM CLUB, International. Membership list, (probably through Sept. 1916). Unbound. 1.50
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- KLETT, Ph.: Schachprobleme, 1878.—GOLD, Dr. S.: 200 Schachaufgaben (with author's handwr. dedication of a problem pasted on back of title page). 1883.—BERGER, J.: Das Schachproblem und dessen kunstgerechte Darstellung. 1884. Three classics bound together. G. 17.50
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CHESS KALEIDOSCOPE

by U. S. Master ELIOT HEARST

KORCHNOI IN THE DEFENSIVE: Russian Grandmaster Victor Korchnoi related some of his personal experiences and views on chess in a recent article in the Latvian magazine SAHS (edited by Tal). Here are excerpts from that article:

"In 1944 I engaged in three activities at the Palace of the Pioneers in Leningrad: literature, piano, and chess. However, very soon I channelled most of my interest towards chess. Both practical play and the analysis of games stimulated my chess development. Most young players concentrate on tactical chess and the openings. I chose a different road; I did not pay too much attention to the openings, but concentrated more on the endings. This approach to chess has left a permanent impression on me. In the openings, playing the white pieces, I do not search for clever nuances; while playing black, I try to deviate from known variations and frequently play "incorrectly."

Sometimes I will intentionally yield the initiative to my opponent. As Emanuel Lasker said, 'When evenly-matched opponents play 'correctly', the games seldom have any content and frequently end in draws.' A player who cannot tolerate draws (and I belong to this class) must strive to upset the balance. He must either sacrifice material in the hope of obtaining the initiative or else he must permit his opponent to attack in the hope that, in doing so, the opponent will create weaknesses that can eventually be taken advantage of. I like to coax my opponents into attacking, to let them taste the joy of the initiative, so that they may get carried away, become careless, and sacrifice material. Later I may be able to launch a successful counterattack. Chess then becomes a real battle.

I do not mean to say that my style is the ideal style. Well do I know what it means to seize the initiative. In fact I consider it one of my major weaknesses that I lack the ability to grasp the initiative from the opening bell. However, I wish to emphasize my feeling that real chess battles result when a clever attack meets with a relentless defense. Defense is often considered a thankless task, although it does have a romance of its own. Moreover, the masters of the defense (Steinitz, Lasker, Nimzovich, Botvinnik, Petrosian) have contributed as much to chess as the attacking geniuses (Morphy, Anderssen, Alekhine, Tal, Geller)."

A comparison, of Korchnoi's and Tal's chess philosophies (see the article by Tal, CHESS LIFE, March 1961) reveals many similarities—their eagerness to accept risks, their avoidance of "correct" continuations—, even though their actual styles of play differ greatly. As Tal once said, "I hope Korchnoi will forgive me, but I would refuse 75% of the positions which he plays with great delight." (For some games between Tal and Korchnoi, see last November's CHESS LIFE).

IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU!: CHESS WORLD points out that most players stop their clocks as soon as they have written down their sealed move. This is definitely an incorrect procedure; one must actually seal the envelope before stopping the clock. Recently a player in England made this error and his opponent claimed and was awarded the game. The procedure of writing a move down and then stopping the clock is clearly illegal because, until the envelope is sealed, one still has the right to alter the move (the move is not complete).

SPASSKY JUMPS HIGH: Boris Spassky, winner of this year's USSR Championship, is favored for eventual world champion

status by many of those in the know (even Bobby Fischer likes Spassky's chances). EUROPE ECHECS fills in some biographical details about the Russian champion, who incidentally is one of the pleasantest grandmasters your reporter has ever had the opportunity of meeting.

"Boris Spassky was born in 1937 in Leningrad. An excellent student (he was first in his class) he developed his chess ability at a very young age: at 11 he was a first category player and at 16 a master. In 1953 he participated in an international tourney at Bucharest where he shared fourth to sixth prize with Szabo and Boleslavsky, thus becoming an international master. Seventh in the interzonal tourney at Goteborg in 1955 he was named a grandmaster and qualified for the Candidates Tourney in Amsterdam (1956), where he finished third behind Smyslov and Keres. He has participated in eight USSR Championships, his best prior result being a tie for first in 1956.

His chess career has not prevented him from carrying on his journalistic studies. His interests are varied: reading, music, skating. His height has enabled him to gain distinction in athletics also (the high jump). Very modest with regard to the world championship, he told interviewers that he was going to work hard to improve his endgame play, which he feels leaves much to be desired."

FROM QR1 to KR8: The USSR Championship directors again tried to enforce a rule against quick draws. Bronstein, against Shianovsky, asked the judges to give permission for the game to be drawn after only 14 moves had been played. When they refused and ordered play to continue, the two adversaries exchanged everything in lightning fashion and obtained their draw! . . . Bobby Fischer at Bled exploited a weak move by Tal in the opening, crushed Geller in the middlegame, and outplayed Petrosian (nicknamed the "modern Capablanca" for his end game mastery) in the endgame. It is clear that the ex-infant prodigy merits being called the "complete chess-player" (V. Soultanbeieff) . . . Leonard Barden, surprised at Korchnoi's comment that he is very active in track as well as chess events, asked the Russian at what distance he specializes. "The mile," replied Korchnoi. "How long do you take to run it?" "Seven minutes," was the proud reply! Even though Korchnoi has not yet erased Snell's world mark, how many chessmasters of your acquaintance could run a mile in seven minutes? . . . As "Lane" means "a lamb" in Serbian, they say that no chess-minded husband dared to address Lisa by that name in Vrnjacka Banja . . . "The fact that a player is very short of time is, to my mind, as little to be considered as an excuse as, for instance, the statement of the law-breaker that he was drunk at the moment he committed the crime. The inability of an experienced master to deal with the clock should be considered as grave a fault as a miscalculation" (A. Alekhine, Nottingham, 1936 tournament book) . . . "A master who, not being able to win through his own ability, tries to gain a point by exhausting a less physically trained opponent, fully deserves to lose" (A. Alekhine).

Thanks are due to Prof. S. Naidel and Dr. A. Kalir for help in the translation of some Russian articles. Please send all material and suggestions for this column to Eliot Hearst, Arlington Towers J-1125, Arlington 9, Va.

In the United States

Arthur Bisguier won the very strong 8-player Bruno Forsberg Memorial Masters Tournament at the Marshall Chess Club in New York. Bisguier finished with a score of 6½-½, ahead of Edmar Mednis, Sidney Bernstein, Donato Rivera, Louis Levy, John W. Collins, Allen Kaufman, and Carl Pilnick.

The 31-player Crossroads of America Open, played in Indianapolis, Indiana, on April 14-15, was won by Allen Reinhard with a clean 5-0. Hugh E. Myers, Richard Ling and Adam Rueckert (all 4-1) finished second through fourth in the order listed. Tournament Director Edward B. Sweetman reports that "Wendell Lutes, 8th ranked player, had been married two days before the tournament. He brought his wife with him." (After forfeiting in round one, Lutes didn't lose a game!)

The fourth annual North Florida Chess Tournament was won by Allan Humber, who also won the Central Florida Open recently. Runner-up in the strong 34-player field was Ned Hardy. The tournament was played on the University of Florida campus.

The Waterville Chess Club (Maine) posted a 7-4 victory over the Rumford Chess and Checker Club in a match played at Rumford. The first eight boards were all even at 4-4, but victories on the last three boards gave the visitors their margin of victory.

On March 11, a 10-man chess team from Ft. Campbell (Kentucky) downed a Nashville team at the Nashville YMCA by 11½-8½ in a doubleround match. Lt. David H. Rogers, secretary of the Fort Campbell Chess Club writes: "We here at Fort Campbell are especially proud of this win . . . for two reasons: (1) in January of 1961 there was no Fort Campbell Chess Club; now we have 37 active members . . . (2) The team we defeated was no push over as evinced by the fact that Richard Long, the newly-crowned Arkansas State Open champion and USCF-rated Expert played their first board, and Albert L. Bowen, the reigning Nashville City Open champion was down on fifth board."

John D. Bell won the New Haven Open, concluded on April 8, ahead of William H. C. Newberry, and James Bolton. Roger Williamson was fourth, Ford Capen fifth. Twenty-five players competed in the eight-round event.

The Paul Masson vineyards of Saratoga, California, have created the George Koltanowski Caissa Award, which consists of a bronze plaque designed by the famous sculptor, Marian Brackenridge of Sonoma, California. The special award will be given annually to the man or woman who has done the best job of chess promotion during the past year. The first recipient: none other than Jerry G. Spann of Oklahoma City, the USCF's FIDE Vice President. In addition to the plaque, Jerry will receive a gift case of wine from Paul Masson.

Peter Henry Gould won the 14-player Rhode Island Championship, played on March 30 and April 1, with a perfect 5-0. His brother, William, finished in a tie with G. M. Irwin for second and third.

The Motor City Invitational, concluded in Detroit in April, was won by Wesley Burger, 12-1 (two draws). Carl Driscoll and Peter Irwin tied for second and third, with 11½; K. Skema was fourth with 9. The event was sponsored by the Michigan Chess Association and directed by Dr. William A. Henkin.

Andy Staklis won the Lincoln City (Nebraska) championship, played from January to April, with a score of 7½-½. Anton Sildmets, 6-2, edged out former champion Alex Liepnieks, same score, for second. Liepnieks held the Lincoln City championship for eleven years!

The Metropolitan Intercollegiate Chess League individual championship (New York City) was won by Michael Valvo who won a play-off game against Tobias Robison after both had finished with scores of 4-1. The tournament was played from March 30 to April 1 at the Columbia College Chess Club.

USCF master Charles Morgan tied with J. Wiener for the championship of the Phoenix Chess Club. Both players posted scores of 4-1; J. Christman (3½) was third. Twenty players competed in the Finals which ran from November through February.

Max Burkett posted a perfect 6-0 score to win the Tucson Open, a point above Charles Morgan. John Varis was third, Ed Stacy fourth. Twenty-two players competed in the event, played March 23 through 25.

COLLINS—(Cont'd. from p. 109)

This second passed-pawn is decisive.
51. P-R6 K-N4 53. N-B6 P-Q6
52. N-K4 R-B3 54. NxP

Or 54. K-B3, P-Q7; 55. K-K2, R-B8 and Black wins.

54. P-Q7

55. N-B6 R-B8

56. P-R7

If 56. RxR, PxR=Q; 57. P-R7, P-R8=Q wins.

56. P-Q8=Q

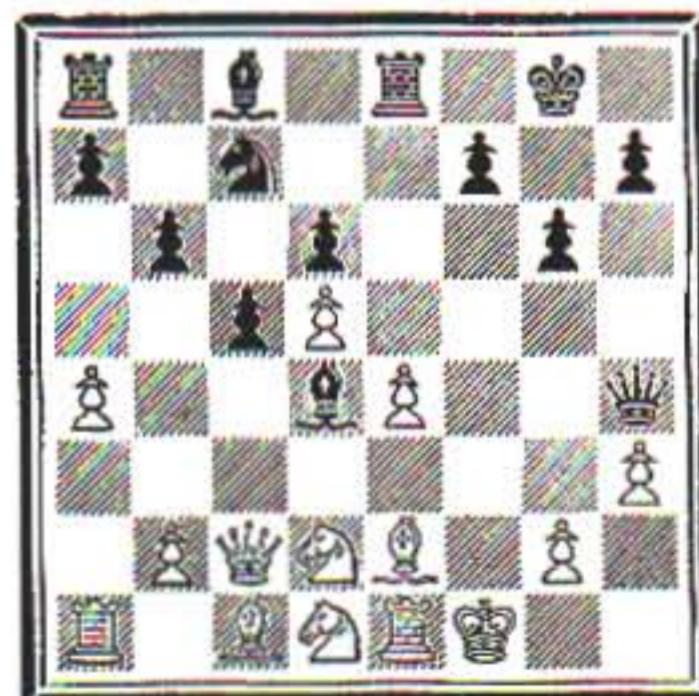
57. P-R8=Q Q-B8ch

And the king-hunt begins.
58. K-B3 R-B6ch 62. K-K6 Q-B4ch
59. K-K4 Q-Q6ch 63. K-K7 R-B2ch
60. KxP R-B5ch 64. Resigns
61. K-K5 R-B4ch

If 64. K-B8, (Black mates on other moves) R-B1ch wins the Queen.

XXIXTH SOVIET CHAMPIONSHIP Baku 1961

HROMADKA SYSTEM			TAL
GURGENIDZE			B-Q5
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	16. K-B1	
2. P-QB4	P-B4	17. N-Q1	
3. P-Q5	P-K3	(See Diagram)	
4. N-QB3	PxP	17.	QxRP!
5. PxP	P-Q3	18. B-B3	Q-R7
6. N-B3	P-KN3	19. N-K3	P-B4!
7. P-K4	B-N2	20. N/2-B4	PxP
8. B-K2	O-O	21. BxP	B-R3
9. O-O	R-K1	22. B-B3	R-K4
10. N-Q2	N-R3	23. R-R3	R/1-K1
11. R-K1	N-B2	24. B-Q2	NxP
12. P-QR4	P-N3	25. BxNch	RxB
13. Q-B2	N-N5	26. K-K2	BxN/3
14. P-R3?	NxBP!	27. RxB	BxNch
15. KxN	Q-R5ch	28. Resigns	



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TOURNAMENT LIFE

May 30, June 2-3

GREATER BOSTON OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

6-round Swiss, 45 moves/2 hrs., sponsored by Massachusetts State Chess Association, to be played at South Boston Lithuanian Citizen's Assoc., 368 W. Broadway St., Boston. Entry fees, if received prior to May 26: Class A \$10, B \$5, C \$3. After May 26 Class A \$12, B \$6, C \$4. USCF membership & Mass. State dues required. \$100 first prize for Class A; other prizes to be given according to number of entries. Entries & inquiries to: Robert B. Goodspeed, 245 Park St., Stoughton, Mass.

June 1-2-3

MISSISSIPPI OPEN

5-round Swiss, 45 moves/2 hrs., sponsored by Miss. Chess Assoc., to be played at Greenville Hotel, Greenville, Miss. Entry fee \$5 plus USCF membership. Mississippi championship to top player from state. Three class trophies. Entries & inquiries to Jeff Lidell, 618 Inez St., Greenville, Miss.

June 2-3

IDAHO OPEN

5-round Swiss, 50 moves/2 hrs., sponsored by Idaho Chess Ass'n., to be played at 11th & Idaho St., Boise, Idaho. Entry fee \$3.50 plus USCF membership. 1st prize \$50, 2nd \$25, 3rd \$10. Winner is Idaho Open Champion. Inquiries to R. S. Vandenburg, 2316 Regan Ave., Boise, Idaho.

June 2 & 3

OKLAHOMA CITY OPEN

Sponsored by the Oklahoma City Chess Club, this 5-round Swiss will be held at the Uptown Kiwanis Center (35th & North Western) Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Registration: 8:00-10:30 A.M. June 2. Entry fee—\$3.00 for U.S.C.F. members. Cash prizes and trophies will be awarded. F.I.D.E. Vice-President Jerry Spann is the director.

June 3 and June 10

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR

Limited to residents of central New England who are not masters, this 6-round Swiss will be held at the V.F.W. Hall, 7 Pleasant St., Fitchburg, Mass. Three trophies in each class, A, B, C, & Unrated will be awarded. Entry fee—\$4.00 to U.S.C.F. members. The winner will be the Central New England Amateur Champion. Entries and inquiries are to be addressed to J. C. LeBlanc, 8 Taft St., Fitchburg, Mass. Francis W. Keller Jr. will direct.

June 8-9-10

CORAL GABLES CHAMPIONSHIP

5-round Swiss, 45 moves/2 hrs., sponsored by Chess Club of Coral Gables, to be played at Coral Gables Youth Center, 400 Anatasia Ave., Coral Gables, Florida. \$5 entry fee plus USCF membership; \$3 fee for juniors under 21. Trophies for 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Cash awards will be determined by number of entries. All entry fees will be given as prizes. Entries & inquiries to: Chess Club of Coral Gables, Murray G. Cohen, Pres., 400 Anatasia Ave., Coral Gables 34, Fla.

June 9-10

PUGET SOUND OPEN

6-round Swiss, 50 moves/2 hrs., to be held in Tacoma, Wash. USCF membership required; plus entry fees: \$4 regular, \$3 juniors under 19. \$50 guaranteed 1st prize, plus all fees in excess of expenses divided between 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Also clocks for Class A & B winners & free USCF membership for Class C and Junior winners. For details: Tacoma Chess Club, 934 North Alder, Tacoma 6, Wash.

June 15-16-17

2ND ANNUAL HAMILTON AIR FORCE BASE OPEN

6-round Swiss, open to all who are USCF members and members of California Chess Federation, or who become members prior to start of tournament. Entry fee \$5.30. To be played in Building 585, Hamilton AFB, Calif. (25 miles north of San Francisco on U.S. 101). Prizes, based on an estimated 30 entries: 1st \$50, 2nd \$30, 3rd \$20, plus others for Classes A, B, C. Entries & inquiries to: A2C Charles R. Savery, Box 779, Hamilton AFB, Calif.

June 16-17

FOX VALLEY OPEN

Sponsored by Fox Valley C.C., to be held at Aurora Recreation Center, 5 Fox St., Aurora, Ill. (One block south of Leland Hotel where special arrangements have been made for all entrants). 5-round Swiss, \$5.00 entry fee for USCF members. Prizes for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, top A, B, C, Junior & Unrated. Entries & inquiries to: James M. Fuller Jr., 525 Pennsylvania Ave., Aurora, Ill. or James F. Gibbs, 114 Blackhawk, Aurora, Ill.

June 16-17

NEW YORK STATE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

Sponsored by the N.Y.S. Chess Ass'n, 5-round Swiss, 50 moves/2 hrs., to be played at Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y. Open to all (except rated masters) who are or become members of USCF and New York State Chess Assoc. Entry fee \$3.00. (N.Y.S. Chess Ass'n dues are \$2 a year). Winner will receive the Martha H. Phillips Memorial Trophy; plaques & medals awarded for 2nd, 3rd, and Class A, B, C, Unrated. Accommodations available in Sherrill Hall dormitory, on "first come, first served" basis. Direct inquiries to: R. L. LaBelle, R.D. No. 1, Phelps, N.Y.

June 22-23-24

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPEN

6-round Swiss, 50 moves/2 hrs., sponsored by Santa Monica Bay Chess Club, to be played at Joslyn Hall, corner Wilshire & Lincoln Blvds., Santa Monica, Calif. Entry fee \$10.50 for USCF members. Minimum guaranteed prizes: 1st \$225 & trophy; 2nd \$150, 3rd \$75,—others. Direct entries & inquiries to: H. T. Abel, 126 Bicknell Ave., Santa Monica, Calif. Phone: EX 9-1324.

June 23-24

ALBUQUERQUE OPEN

5-round Swiss, 45 moves/2 hrs., to be played at E. Central Branch office of Albuquerque National Bank, Central & Washington N.E., Albuquerque, N.M. \$3.00 entry fee for USCF members. Trophy prizes, city title to highest ranking Albuquerque resident. Entries & inquiries to: Don Wilson, 724 Washington N.E., Albuquerque, N.M.

June 23-24

SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA CHAMPIONSHIP

6-round Swiss, 40 moves/2 hrs., to be played at Central YMCA, 6th & Washington Sts., Reading, Pa. Entry fee \$4 if paid in advance, \$5 on day of tournament. Prizes for Class A and B players as income permits. Southeastern Pennsylvania title to a resident of that area. Entries and inquiries: Frederick S. Townsend, 103 Halsey Ave., West Lawn, Pa.

June 23-24

USCF REGION FIVE CHAMPIONSHIP

5-round Swiss, 45 moves/105 minutes. Sponsored by Ohio Chess Assoc., to be played at The Loretto, 125 W. First St., Dayton, Ohio. Open to residents of Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan who are or become USCF members. All entries must be received in advance, before June 20, accompanied by \$5.00 entry fee. Do not send cash, use check or money order. Cash prizes for first three places. Books to top Class A, B, C. Other prizes depending on number of entries. Entries and information to: James Schroeder, Box 652, Springfield, Ohio. Sets and clocks needed: do not bring red and black boards.

June 29 thru July 1

DOWNEAST TOURNAMENT

A 6-round Swiss, open to all, will be conducted at the Y.M.C.A., Portland, Maine. The first round begins at 8 P.M. Friday, June 29. Entry fee: \$5.00 plus U.S.C.F. membership. Please bring chess clocks. For further information contact Stuart Laughlin, 68 Prospect Ave., Portland, Maine.

BAYOU CITY OPEN

5-round Swiss, 45 moves/2 hrs., to be held at 1913 West McKinney, Houston 19, Texas. \$5. entry fee for USCF members. Cash and trophy prizes will be awarded. Entries and information: Rhodes Cook, 1913 W. McKinney, Houston 19, Texas.

June 30, July 1-2-3

SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIPS

7-round Swiss, to be played in Memphis, Tenn., championship of USCF Region IV, open to experts or above, state champions, and other strong players. Entry fee, including SCA publications, \$16; only \$14 if staying at host Hotel Claridge. Must be or become USCF member—special rate, \$4. First prize, trophy and \$100; second, at least \$50. plus entry fee for '63, plus others. For full details write: R. C. Eastwood, 304 S. Krome Ave., Homestead, Fla.

June 30, July 1-2-3

SOUTHERN AMATEUR

7-round Swiss, to be played concurrent with the above. Open to those rated 1899 or lower (or unrated). 1st prize, trophy plus \$25 plus \$15 contribution to hotel bill, other extras. Other prizes for Class A & B, top three ladies, etc. Entry fee \$12, including SCA publications; only \$10 if staying at host Hotel Claridge. USCF membership at this event: \$4.00. For full details write: R. C. Eastwood, 304 S. Krome Ave., Homestead, Fla.

July 6-7-8

CAROLINAS OPEN

6-round Swiss, sponsored by N.C. & S.C. chess assoc. \$100 first prize; others according to entries. To be played at Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. For further information write: Prof. L. L. Foster, 4600 Trenholm Rd., Columbia, S.C.

GAMES FROM THE CANDIDATES
Rounds 1 and 2

RUY LOPEZ

TAL			
1. P-K4	P-K4	22. KBxB	NxB
2. N-KB3	N-QB3	23. QR-Q1	P-Q4
3. B-N5	P-QR3	24. N-B4	BxB
4. B-R4	N-B3	25. RxB	Q-B3
5. O-O	B-K2	26. QxQP	QR-Q1
6. R-K1	P-QN4	27. R/1xN	RxQ
7. B-N3	P-Q3	28. NxR	Q-N4
8. P-B3	O-O	29. P-B4	Q-R3
9. P-KR3	N-QR4	30. RxP	Q-Q3
10. B-B2	P-B4	31. R-R5	P-KR3
11. P-Q4	N-B3	32. P-QN4	K-R2
12. QN-Q2	BPxP	33. R-B5	Q-R3
13. BPxP	N-Q2	34. N-B3	R-Q1
14. N-N3	P-QR4	35. P-B5	R-Q7
15. B-K3	P-R5	36. R-K8	Q-Q6
16. N-B1	PxP	37. R-K4	R-QB7
17. NxP	NxN	38. P-QR4	R-B8ch
18. BxN	B-B3	39. K-R2	Q-Q3ch
19. N-K2	B-N2	40. R/4-K5	RxN
20. Q-Q3	N-B4	41. Resigns	
21. QxP	BxP		

PIRC DEFENSE
(by transposition)

BENKO			
1. P-KN3	N-KB3	23. P-K5	FISCHER
2. B-N2	P-KN3	24. KxB	BxB
3. P-K4	P-Q3	25. K-B2	Q-N2ch
4. P-Q4	B-N2	26. PxP	R-Q1
5. N-K2	O-O	27. RxR	N-B3
6. O-O	P-K4	28. Q-K3	PxR
7. QN-B3	P-B3	29. Q-B3	K-B2
8. P-QR4	QN-Q2	30. N-K4	Q-N1
9. P-R5	PxP	31. QxN	NxNch
10. NxP	N-B4	32. Q-B6	R-Q2
11. P-R3	R-K1	33. K-B3	Q-Q1
12. R-K1	KN-Q2	34. P-N4	K-N2
13. B-K3	Q-B2	35. PxP	P-K4
14. P-B4	R-N1	36. K-N2	R-B2ch
15. Q-Q2	P-QN4	37. R-KB1	Q-R5
16. PxP e.p.	PxP	38. KxR	RxR
17. P-QN4	N-K3	39. Q-N2	QxPch
18. P-N5	NxN	40. Q-K2	Q-K6
19. BxN	BxBch		Q-R6ch
20. QxB	P-QB4		Here the game was
21. Q-Q2	B-N2		adjourned. Black
22. QR-Q1	R-K3		resigned without re-

HROMADKA SYSTEM

FILIP			
1. P-QB4	P-KN3	15. B-Q2	BENKO
2. P-Q4	N-KB3	16. Q-R3	PxP
3. P-KN3	P-B4	17. QxP	Q-N3
4. P-Q5	P-Q3	18. NxQ	QxQ
5. B-N2	B-N2	19. QNxKP	N-QB2
6. N-KB3	P-QR3	20. BxNch	NxN
7. P-QR4	P-K4	21. B-B3	K-R1
8. PxP e.p.	PxP	22. BxB	P-R3
9. N-B3	N-B3	23. N-K6	KRxB
10. O-O	O-O	24. N-B4	B-B3
11. N-KN5	N-K4	25. N-Q5	K-R2
12. Q-N3	Q-R4	26. N-N6	B-N2
13. QN-K4	N-K1	27. NxR	R-K1
14. B-R3	P-Q4	28. KR-Q1	RxN

SICILIAN DEFENSE

GELLER			
1. P-K4	P-QB4	23. R-R4	FISCHER
2. N-KB3	P-Q3	24. R-N4	B-B4
3. P-Q4	PxP	25. R-N6	B-B1
4. NxP	N-KB3	26. Q-N4	R-Q3
5. N-QB3	P-QR3	27. RxR	Q-B2
6. B-K2	P-K4	28. R-N1	QxR
7. N-N3	B-K2	29. Q-R4	Q-B2
8. O-O	O-O	30. Q-R3	B-Q2
9. B-K3	Q-B2	31. RxP	RxRP
10. P-QR4	B-K3	32. QxR	QxR
11. P-R5	QN-Q2	33. P-R3	P-N3
12. N-Q5	NxN	34. K-R2	Q-N8ch
13. PxN	B-B4	35. Q-R2	B-B4
14. P-QB4	B-N3	36. B-B3	Q-K5
15. R-B1	N-B4	37. QxQ	Q-Q5
16. NxN	PxN	38. P-N4	PxQ
17. P-QN4	QR-B1	39. P-B5	B-B1
18. Q-N3	B-Q3	40. P-B6	P-QR4
19. KR-Q1	Q-K2		K-B1
20. PxP	BxP		And Black resigned
21. BxB	RxB		without resuming
22. R-R1	R-Q1		play.

SOLUTION TO QUIZ QUARTET

Movshovich-Katalimov

- BxB
- KxB R-QB1

* * *

Frydman-Andersen

- Q-Q4 if R(6)-R1
- P-B8(Q)+ RxQ
- Q-Q7

OR

- K-B1
- P-K7+ QxP
- RxQ wins.

* * *

Euwe-Przepiorka

- B-Q5!
wins a piece
White played
- K-N3 BxB
- QxNP+ and re-
signed in a few
moves.

* * *

Freyman-I. Rabinovich

- N-QR4 Q-Q
- N-N6!
if QxN
- B-R5

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